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

Ref No. BCCL/KA-6/Env./2020/57

Date: 19-05-2020

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 Oct '2019 to March '2020 in respect of Cluster-VI Group of mines, EC order no.: EC order no.: J-11015/183/2011-1A.II (M), dated 26-08-2013

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find herewith six monthly compliance report on environmental clearance conditions for the period from **Oct '2019 to March '2020** in respect of **Cluster-VI** Group of mines, **EC order no.: J-11015/183/2011-1A.II (M), dated 26-08-2013** for your kind perusal.

With regards,

19/05/2020
General Manager
Kusunda Area, BCCL

COMPLIANCE OF EC CONDITIONS of CLUSTER-VI

EC order no.: J-11015/183/2011-1A.II (M), dated 26-08-2013

Sl. no.	A. Specific Conditions by MOEF:	Compliance
i	**The maximum production from the two opencast section in the cluster shall not exceed beyond that for which environmental clearance has been granted.**	The approved peak production capacity for whole cluster consisting of East Bassuriya Colliery, Bassuriya Colliery, Gondudih Khas Kusunda Colliery and Godhur Colliery is 7.631 MTPA. Total production from the cluster for the year 2019-20 is 1.722 MTPA **which is well within the limit.** The colliery wise production is attached in annexure A1
ii	**The two nallahs passing through the mines should be preserved and made functional to drain the water.**	Complied. In every year, before monsoon the nallahs are made clear of any obstacles to ensure proper drainage of water.
iii	**The coal transport to the siding will continue by road to the siding within 2 km with pay loader loading into Rly. Wagons for a period of 5 years by which time the proposed silo in Rly. Siding not being affected in the Jharia Action Plan will be constructed for RLS loading into railway wagons.**	In order to install silo for RLS the study can be carried out only after liquidation of coal mine fire, rehabilitation of 595 unstable sites road alignment and relocation of railway siding of BCCL and final report of RITES in regard with realignment of railway lines. The consultant document in this regard is attached in annexure B
iv	**As subsidence is on higher side in Godhur colliery, special attention should be given for control and monitoring of subsidence**.	For control and monitoring of threat of subsidence at fire affected area within Godhur lease hold special attention has been made by mine management. JRDA has completed survey the basties at fire affected area for evacuation & rehabilitation of the inhabitants under Jharia Master Plan and partially distributed Identity Cards, but evacuation of non-BCCL persons have not yet been done by JRDA inspite of that allotment of quarters have been made attached. Colliery Management have allotted quarters at other safe place to employees residing at/near fire affected area for their early evacuation and accordingly shifting of employees is going on at the allotted quarters at newly constructed colonies at East Bassuriya. Jagjivan Nagar and karmik nagar. Besides, Safety Committee team is there at the Colliery for inspection/supervision of Godhur for early detection of any pot hole, fume and report to mine management for early action. Pot holes

		detected near Muchi Basti have been filled up by incombustible materials (sand & quarry OB). Fiery coal is being dugged out by OC method to control fire as well as environmental pollution.
v	**All old dumps will be filled back in mine voids. At the end of mining there should not be any OBD and should be only one void which shall not exceed 30 m deep.**	It shall be complied. Action is being taken as specified in EMP.
vi	**An increase in the CSR**	BCCL is taking up CSR 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. A details of CSR and welfare activities at Kusunda Area is enclosed Annexure-A 3. The impact assessment of such CSR project has been done by National CSR Hub, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. The report of Impact Assessment of CSR projects undertaken by Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad is enclosed. The welfare and CSR work done under protective measures against COVID -19 has attached in Annexure-A 3
vii	**Dhanbad Action Plan, as CEPI, be implanted where ever is applicable.**	Dhanbad Action Plan has been prepared in consultation with Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board for entire BCCL and not cluster wise. It is being implemented comprehensively for all the mines of BCCL including mines of Kusunda Area.
viii	**Since the cluster is situated close to Dhanbad, thick green belt and residential areas should be done along the periphery of ML area. Avenue-plantation should be done along the roads which are used for coal transport and measures to arrest coal dust while transporting by covering the trucks and water sprinkling measures etc.**	It is being complied. Plantation at de-coaled OB dump area is already being executed for development of green belts as per EC. Adequate water sprinkling is being done at coal transportation road regularly by mobile water sprinklers, and coal transportation is being done by covering trucks by tarpaulin as measures to control dust pollution. At degraded OB dumps at Gondudih eco-restoration work are in successful progress. Details of plantation done and programme of eco-restoration are enclosed as Annexure-B.
ix	**Whereas laudable efforts have been made in drawing skill development programmes along with Planning Commission of GoI , all out**	Training programmes for all employees are conducted regularly at mine Vocational Training Centre as per Mine VT Rule and also through NSDC

	efforts should be made to ensure that they are suitably employed either with the PP or elsewhere.	(National Skill Development Corporation), and special training are being conducted at mine VT Centre, at HRD Dept. of BCCL HQ and outside of Company for development of their skill. The required details are given in Annexure-G.
x	**The measure to identify in the Environmental Plan for Cluster- VI groups of mine and the conditions given in this environmental clearance letter shall be dovetailed to the implementation of the Jharia Action Plan.**	Master Plan activities are dovetailed with compliance of environmental clearance conditions. The master plan deals with fire control and rehabilitation activities of fire affected areas in the leasehold of BCCL. By implementing complete digging out of fiery seams with water spraying in force as fire control measures air pollution and emission of Green House Gases (GHGs) from the fire affected areas are being prevented. Further rehabilitation of the families from the fire endangered area to the safe places is being taken-up with the help of State Govt. of Jharkhand. The Master plan is being implemented for BCCL as per the prioritization of fire and rehabilitation activities in approved Master Plan. The brief status of Rehabilitation and Fire control measures are enclosed **(Annexure-E).**
xi	**The proponent shall prepare time -series maps of the Jharia Coalfields through NRSA to monitor and prevent fire problems in the Jharia Coalfields by Isothermal mapping /imaging and monitoring temperatures of the coal seams (whether they are close to spontaneous ignition temperatures) and based on which, areas with potential fire problems shall be identified. Measures to prevent ingress of air (Ventilation) in such areas, to prevent restart fresh/spread fires in other areas including in mines of cluster VI shall be undertaken. Expertise available internationally could also be utilized for control of fire in Jharia Coalfields and for their reclamation and to further minimize time for fire and subsidence control. Isothermal mapping using thermal imaging has been got done by NRSA. Measures would be taken to prevent ingress of air (ventilation) in such**	NRSC had conducted survey of fires of Jharia coalfield by remote sensing methods using thermal infra-red data and land subsidence mapping of Jharia coalfield using Inter-ferometic SAR data. Total fire affected area in Jharia Coalfield has been reduced. The latest report as submitted by NRSC in this regard is attached below. For control and monitoring of threat of subsidence at fire affected area within Godhur lease hold special attention has been made by mine management. JRDA has nearly completed survey the basties at fire affected area for evacuation & rehabilitation of the inhabitants under Jharia Master Plan and partially distributed Identity Cards, but evacuation of non-BCCL persons have not yet been done by JRDA. Colliery Management have allotted quarters at other safe place to employees residing at/near fire affected area for their early evacuation and

	areas, which may re-start fresh fires	accordingly shifting of employees is going on at the allotted quarters at newly constructed colonies at East Bassuriya and Jagjivan Nagar and Karmik Nagar. Besides, one special team headed by senior mine official has been made at Colliery for inspection/supervision of the lease hold area of Godhur for early detection of any pot hole, fume and report to mine management for early action. Under Jharia Master Plan, fire patch of V/VI/VII/VIII seam at Gareria Section of East Bassuriya, Kusunda Area have been filled by mitti/incombustible OB, rest void will be filled up by quarry OB of East Bassuriya OC.
xii	**Underground mining should be taken up after completion of reclamation of Opencast mine area.**	It shall be complied.
xiii	**The OB material should be crushed like sand and be used for stowing in underground mines.**	At present no underground mining work is going on in the mines of Kusunda Area.
xiv	**A detailed calendar plan of production with plan for OB dumping and backfilling (for OC mines) and reclamation and final mine closure plan for each mine of cluster-VI shall be drawn up and implemented. The schedule of backfilling should be clearly brought out and submit the same to MoEF.**	Calendar plan has been prepared and enclosed as annexure –A 1, 2. Mine closure plan as per the guidelines of Ministry of Coal has been prepared by Regional Institute –II, Central Mine planning and Design Institute (CMPDI), Dhanbad. The financial provisions required for the implementation of mine closure plan are being kept in accounts, and accordingly action are being taken.
xv	**The embankment constructed along the river boundary shall be of suitable dimensions and critical patches shall be strengthened by stone pitching on the river front side and stabilized with plantation so as to withstand the peak water flow and prevent mine inundation**	It is being followed. Embankments have been constructed and maintained as specified in EC **(Figure 1)**.
xvi	**No mining shall be undertaken where underground fires continue. Measure shall be taken to prevent/check such fire including in old OB dump areas where the fire could start due to presence of coal/shale with sufficient carbon content.**	It is being complied. Action is being taken to control, mine fires as specified in Jharia Master Plan and the mining is being done as per the guidelines and permissions of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS).
xvii	**There shall be no internal OB dumps. There will be 8 external OB Dumps covering an area of 32.84 Ha. The height of the dumps shall be 16**	It is being complied. Action is being taken as specified in EMP. Backfilling of OB is going on concurrent with mining and at the end of mining activity the area will

	m and the total quantity shall be of 5.247 Mm3. The final mine voids will have an area of 66.76 ha (Filled up with water). With depth of 25 m bgl. The entire mined out area shall be re-vegetated. Areas where opencast mining was carried out and completed shall be reclaimed immediately thereafter. It was observed that most of the OB are reclaimed total area 441.24 ha at the end of mining where reclaimed external OB dump 32.84 ha and internal OB Dump 120.34 ha. Green Belt over an area of 66.12 ha. Density of tree plantation 2500 trees/ ha of plants which of and abandoned. The proponent should dump all the OB material in abandoned mines.	be re-vegetated and reclaimed as per EMP. Plantation work have already been done with the help of DFO, Dhanbad. At degraded OB dump areas eco-restoration work is in successful progress. **(Annexure-C)**
xviii	**Mining shall be carried out as per statuette from the streams/nalas flowing within the lease and maintaining a safe distance from the nalas flowing along the lease boundary. A safety barrier of a minimum 60m width shall be maintained along the nalas/water bodies. The small water bodies in OC shall be protected to the extent feasible and the embankment proposed along water body shall be strengthened with stone pitching.**	It is being followed. Embankments have been constructed as specified in EC
xix	**Active OB dumps near water bodies and rivers should be rehandled for backfilling abandoned mine voids. However, those which have been biologically reclaimed need not be disturbed.**	No OB is being dumped near any water bodies.
xx	**Thick green belt shall be developed along undisturbed areas, mine boundary and in mine reclamation.**	It is being complied. Yearly plantation is being done. For plantation / eco-restoration programme is enclosed in Annexure-C.
xxi	**Specific mitigative measures identified for the Jharia Coalfields in the Environmental Action Plan prepared for Dhanbad as a critically polluted area and relevant for Cluster VI shall be implemented.**	Dhanbad Action Plan has been prepared in consultation with Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board for entire BCCL and not cluster wise. It is being implemented comprehensively for all the mines of BCCL. Some of the salient actions of this cluster are enclosed in Annexure-F.
xxii	**The locations of monitoring stations in the Jharia Coalfields should be finalized in**	The locations of monitoring stations has been finalized in consultation with JSPCB and the

	consultation with the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board.	Environmental monitoring of mines/units of BCCL as per the requirement of environmental Acts, Laws, Environmental Clearance conditions, etc . The work is now being carried out by CMPDI. The location of monitoring station is enclosed in Annexure-I
xxiii	**The Committee stated that smoke/dust emission vary from source to source (fuel wood, coal ,fly ash from TPPs, silica from natural dust, etc) and a Source Apportionment Study should be got carried out for the entire Jharia Coalfields. Mineralogical composition study should be undertaken on the composition of the suspended particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) in Jharia Coalfields and also quantified. These studies would help ascertain source and extent of the air pollution, based on which appropriate mitigative measures could be taken.**	Work for source apportionment study has already been started and the summer data has been collected. The progress report of the same is attached below.
xxiv	**The Plan for conveyor-cum—rail for Cluster-VI should be dovetailed with Jharia Action Plan. The Committee desired that road transportation of coal during Phase—I should be by mechanically covered trucks, which should be introduced at the earliest. Coal dispatch shall be diverted from the present rail sidings to Rapid Loading System (RLS) soon after the construction and commissioning of the RLS at Maheshpur is completed. The railway siding order issued and same would come in 3 years. The details of same should be provided to ministry. The mode of transportation of coal by truck till Railway Siding should be by mechanically covered trucks.**	CMPDIL, RI-II has been requested to conduct study and prepare the plan in this regard and the status is attached in annexure B. By that time transportation is being done by covering vehicle with tarpaulin cover.
xxv	**1387 no. of PAF's should be rehabilitated at cost of Rs 10,768.17 Lakhs as per the approved Jharia Action Plan.**	It is being complied.
xvi	**Regular monitoring of subsidence movement on the surface over and around the working area and impact on natural drainage pattern, water bodies, vegetation, structure, roads, and surroundings shall be continued till movement ceases completely. In case of observation of**	No underground mining work is going on at present in this Area. For control and monitoring of threat of subsidence at fire affected area within Godhur lease hold special attention has been made by mine management. JRDA has completed survey the basties at fire affected area for evacuation &

	any high rate of subsidence movement, appropriate effective corrective measures shall be taken to avoid loss of life and material. Cracks shall be effectively plugged with ballast and clayey soil/suitable material.	rehabilitation of the inhabitants under Jharia Master Plan and partially distributed Identity Cards, but evacuation of non-BCCL persons have not yet been done by JRDA. Colliery Management have allotted quarters at other safe place to employees residing at/near fire affected area for their early evacuation and accordingly shifting of employees is going on at the allotted quarters at newly constructed colonies at East Bassuriya, Jagjivan Nagar and karmik nagar. Besides, one special team headed by senior mine official has been made at Colliery for inspection/supervision of the lease hold area of Godhur for early detection of any pot hole, fume and report to mine management for early action.
xxvii	**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 shall be complied. Action is being taken as specified in EMP.
xxviii	**High root density tree species shall be selected and planted over areas likely to be affected by subsidence.**	It will be complied, if required certificate for high root density plant is attached below by FRI, Dehradun in Annexure H
xxix	**Depression due to subsidence resulting in water accumulating within the low lying areas shall be filled up or drained out by cutting drains.**	It will be complied, if required
xxx	**Solid barriers shall be left below the roads falling within the blocks to avoid any damage to the roads.**	It has been complied and maintained
xxxi	**No depillaring operation shall be carried out below the township/colony.**	It will be complied,
xxxii	**A detailed CSR Action Plan shall be prepared for Cluster VI croup of mines. As stated by the Proponent, it is formulating a detailed Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Action Plan through Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai which will consist of need-based base-lit e survey, CSR Action Plan, CSR Auditing and monitoring mechanism etc. Director (Per.), BCCL. along with a team visited TISS/ National CSR Hub, Mumbai on 18th Jun, 2012 for finalizing the MoU with TISS and National CSR Hub for conducting base-line**	CSR activities have been taken up on priority basis. The details of activities is enclosed in Annexure-A3. The impact assessment of such CSR project has been done by National CSR Hub, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. The report of Impact Assessment of CSR projects undertaken by Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad is enclosed. The report of JHARCRAFT and Skill development program is attached below.

	survey, empanelment of NGOs and formulating the project specific CSR action plan for BCCL. The Action Plan for Corporate Social Responsibility will include 5% of the retained earnings of the previous year subject o minimum of Rs. 5 per tonne of coal production of the previous year will be provided for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), an amount of Rs. 381.55 lakhs/year has been year marked for the CSR activities.	
xxxiii	**The area within Cluster VI ML existing as waste land and not being acquired shall be put for productive use under CSR and developed with fruit bearing and other useful species for the local communities. A third party evaluation shall be carried out regularly for the proper implementation of activities undertaken in the project area under CSR. Issue raised in the Public Hearing shall also be integrated with activities being taken up under CSR. The details of CSR undertaken along with budgetary provisions for the village-wise various activities and expenditures there on shall be uploaded on the company website every year. The company must give priority to capacity building both within the company and to the local youth, who are motivated to carry out the work in future. The gap/space available between the entire mine area should he suitably planted with native species. Plantation should also be made in vacant area and along the road side so as to reduce dust pollution.**	CSR and other welfare activities have been taken up on priority basis. The details of activities are enclosed. Plantation at degraded area and office/colonies premises has been done for development of green belts as per EC. Eco-restoration work are in successful progress at degraded at OB dump areas. Details of plantation to be done and programme of eco-restoration are enclosed in **Annexure- C.**
xxxiv	**The mine water should be treated properly before supply to the villager**.	Mine water is treated by water filter plant before domestic supply to villagers.
Xxxv	**Details of transportation, CSR, R&R. and implementation of environmental action plan for each of the clusters-VI should be brought out in a booklet form within a year and regularly updated.**	It is being complied.
xxxvi	**Central recreation park with herbal garden should be developed for use of all inhabitants.**	It shall be complied. The Eco-restoration park at GKKC has been developed and dedicated to citizens of the city.

xxxvii	**Mine discharge water shall be treated to meet standards prescribed standards before discharge into natural water courses/agriculture. The quality of the water discharged shall be monitored at the outlet points and proper records maintained thereof and uploaded regularly on the company website.**	Being complied. The work of monitoring of ambient air and water is being carried out by CMPDI.
xxxviii	**No groundwater shall be used for the mining activities. Additional water required, if any shall be met from mine water or by recycling/reuse of the water from the existing activities and from rainwater harvesting measures. The project authorities shall meet water requirement of nearby village(s) in case the village wells go dry to dewatering of mine.**	No ground water is being utilized for the purpose of industrial use. Mine water has been channelized through pipelines and delivery for its use for the community purposes after filtration. Drinking water is being purchased from the Mineral Area Development Authority (MADA). Further for the utilization of mine water following actions has been taken by the company **Rain water Harvesting:** to catch run-off water in colonies Rain water Harvesting is being done. BCCL has already developed rain water harvesting at Koylanagar Township In Kusunda Area, proposal for rain water harvesting at colonies is under process from Civil Deptt. The ground water report is attached below.
xxxix.	**The void shall be converted into a water reservoir of a maximum depth of 15-20 m and shall be gently sloped and the upper benches of the reservoir shall be stabilized with plantation and the periphery of the reservoir fenced. The abandoned pits and voids should be backfilled with OB and reclaimed with plantation and or may he used for pisciculture.**	It shall be complied.
xl	**Regular monitoring of groundwater level and quality of the study area shall be carried out by establishing a network of existing wells and construction of new piezometers. The monitoring for quantity shall be done four times a year in pre-monsoon(May), monsoon(August), post-monsoon(Novemer) and winter(January) seasons and for quality including Arsenic and Fluoride during the month of May. Data thus collected shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forest and to the Central Pollution Control Board/SPCB quarterly within one month of**	Tender has been cancelled thrice. The estimate is being revised in association with CMPDI for re-tendering

	monitoring. Rainwater harvesting measures shall be undertaken in case monitoring of water table indicates a declining trend.	
xli	**ETP shall also be provided for workshop, and CHP, if any. Effluents shall be treated to confirm to prescribe standards in case discharge into the natural water course.**	It shall be complied.
xlii	**For monitoring land use pattern and for post mining land use, a time series of land use maps, based on satellite imagery (on a scale of 1:5000) of the core zone and buffer zone, from the start of the project until end of mine life shall be prepared once in 3 years(for any one particular season which is consistent in the time series), and the report submitted to MOEF and its Regional office at Bhubaneswar.**	Presently a time series map of vegetation cover in the Jharia Coal Field is being carried out through CMPDI Ranchi using satellite imagery for every 3 years. CMPDI has started to prepare "Time series of land use maps based on satellite imagery of the core zone and buffer zone. Vegetation cover map and land use map is attached in Annexure-J
xliii	**A Final Mine Closure Plan along with details of Corpus Fund shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests five year before mine closure for approval. Habitat Restoration Plan of the mine area shall be carried out using a mix of native species found in the original eco system which were conserved in-situ and ex-situ in an identified area within the lease for reintroduction in the mine during mine reclamation and at the post mining stage for habitat restoration, the mining plan and post-mining plan, closure plan should be prepared and submitted to the Ministry;**	CMPDI has prepared Mine Closure Plan for progressive mine closure activities which are being implemented at mines. Final Mine Closure Plan will be prepared in time. The study for Cluster VI is under process.
xliv	**A separate management structure for implementing environment policy and socio-economic issues and the capacity building required in this regard.**	A full-fledged Environment Department, headed by a HoD (Environment) along with a suitable qualified multidisciplinary team of executives has been established in Headquarters. They are also trained in ecological restoration, sustainable development, rainwater harvesting methods etc. At the Area level, one Executive in each area has also been nominated as Nodal Officer (Environment) under General Manager of Area and at Project level, concerned Safety Officer under Project Officer is looking after the environment related jobs and also entrusted with the responsibility of compliance and observance of the environmental Acts/ Laws

		including environment protection measures .The activities are monitored on regular basis at Area and at Head quarters levels. HoD (Environment) at head quarter level, co-ordinates with all the Areas and reports to the Director (Technical) and in turn he reports to the CMD of the company. The team is multidisciplinary and very much motivated under the guidance of company's CMD and Director (Technical) . Further capacity building at both corporate and operating level is being done.
Xlv	**Corporate Environment Responsibility**.	
(a.)	**The Company shall have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.**	A well-defined Corporate Environment Policy has already been laid down and approved by the Board of Directors. This is also posted on BCCL website. The corporate environmental policy is attached in Annexure-K
(b.)	**The Environment Policy shall prescribe for standard operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions**.	Complied.
(c.)	**The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions shall be furnished.**	A hierarchical system of the company to deal with environmental issues from corporate level to mine level already exists.
(d.)	**To have proper checks and balances, the company shall have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large.**	Being complied.
B.	**<u>General Conditions</u>**	

i	**No change in mining technology and scope of working shall be made without 'prior approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.**	Being followed.
ii	**No change in the calendar plan of production for quantum of mineral coal shall be made.**	Being followed. Production of clusters are well within the production capacity as per EC.
iii	**Four ambient air quality monitoring stations shall be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx monitoring. Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, etc. carried out at least once in six months.**	Air quality monitoring stations and monitoring of ambient environment has been established after consultation with State Pollution Control Board. CMPDIL is presently doing the monitoring work. The monitoring report is enclosed as Annexure-C.
iv	**Data on ambient air quality (PM10, PM 2.5, SO2 and NOX) and heavy metals such as Hg, As Ni, Cd, Cr and other monitoring data shall be regularly submitted to the Ministry including its Regional Office at Bhubaneswar and to the State Pollution Control Board and the Central Pollution Control Board once in six months. Random verification of samples through analysis from independent laboratories recognized under the EPA rules, 1986 shall be furnished as part of compliance report.**	It is being complied.
v	**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 ear plugs/muffs.**	Being complied
vi	**Industrial wastewater (workshop and waste water from the mine) shall be properly collected, treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under GSR 422 (E) dated 19th May 1993 and 31st December1993 or as amended from time to time before discharge. Oil and grease trap shall be installed before discharge of workshop effluents.**	It shall be complied.

vii	**Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Vehicles used for transporting the mineral shall be covered with tarpaulins and optimally loaded.**	It is being complied. As part of DAP condition, actions are being taken for its implementation. The Pollution under control certificates are attached in Annexure L
viii	**Monitoring of environmental quality parameters shall be carried out through establishment of adequate number and type of pollution monitoring and analysis equipment in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board and data got analyzed through a laboratory recognized under EPA Rules, 1986.**	Air quality monitoring stations and monitoring of ambient environment has been established after consultation with State Pollution Control Board. The monitoring work is being carried out by CMPDIL.
ix	**Personnel working in dusty areas shall wear protective respiratory devices and they shall also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.**	Being Complied. A separate full-fledged Human Resource Development Deptt. is conducting regular training programme on these issues. Apart from this Vocational Training Centers are existing in the Area which provides periodical training on the safety and occupational health issue to each of the workers working in the mines. The VTC training data is enclosed in Annexure-G
x	**Occupational health surveillance programme of the workers shall be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and to take corrective measures, if needed an records maintained thereof. The quality of environment due to outsourcing and he health and safety issues of the outsourced manpower should be addressed by the company white outsourcing.**	Initial Medical Examination (IME) and Periodical Medical Examination (PME) of all the personnel of the Area is carried out at Bhuli PME Centre, Bhuli, Dhanbad as per the Statutes and guidelines of Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS). Data enclosed as Annexure-G
xi	**A separate environmental management cell with suitable qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the company.**	A full-fledged Environment Department, headed by HoD (Environment) along with a suitable qualified multidisciplinary team of executives has been established in Headquarters. They are also trained in ecological restoration, sustainable development, rainwater harvesting methods etc. At the Area level, atleast one Executive in each area has also been nominated as Nodal Officer (Environment) under General Manager of Area and at Project level, concerned Safety Officer under Project Officer is looking after the environment related jobs and also entrusted with the responsibility of compliance and observance of the environmental Acts/ Laws

		including environment protection measures .The activities are monitored on regular basis at Area and at Headquarters levels. HoD (Environment) at head quarter level, co-ordinates with all the Areas and reports to the Director (Technical) and in turn he reports to the CMD of the company.
xii	**The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and shall not be diverted for other purpose. Year-wise expenditure shall be reported to this Ministry and its Regional Office at Bhubaneswar**	Being complied
xiii	**The Project authorities shall advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated around the project, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned within seven days of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution control Board and may also be seen at the website of the ministry of Environment & Forests at www.envfor.nic.in.**	It has been complied.
xiv	**A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall be marked to concern Panchayat /Zila Parishad, Municipal Corporation or Urban local body and local NGO, if any, from whom any suggestion/representation has been received while processing the proposal. A copy of the clearance letter shall also be displayed on company's website.**	Complied.
xv	**A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned State Pollution Control Board.** **The EC letter shall also be displayed at the Regional Office, District Industry Sector and Collector's Office/Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.**	Complied.

xvi	**The clearance letter shall be uploaded on the company's website. The compliance status of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions shall also be uploaded by the project, authorities on their website and updated at least once every six months so as to bring the same in public domain. The monitoring data of environmental quality parameter (air, water, noise, and soil) and critical pollutant such as PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NO„ (ambient) and critical sectoral parameters shall also be displayed at the entrance of the project premises and mine office and in corporate office and on company's website.**	Complied.
xvii	**The project proponent shall submit six monthly compliance reports on status of compliance the stipulated environmental clearance conditions (both in hard copy and in e-mail) to view respective Regional Office of the Ministry, respective Zonal Office s of CPCB and the SPCB.**	Being complied in time.
xviii	**The Regional Office of this Ministry located at Bhubaneswar shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The Project authorities shall extend full cooperation to the office) s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data/ information/monitoring reports.**	Shall be complied.
xix	**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 by E-mail.**	Being complied.
6.	**The proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report so also during their presentation to the EAC.**	Agreed

7.	The proponent is required to obtain all necessary clearances/approvals that may be required before the start of the project.	Agreed
8.	The Ministry or any other competent authority may stipulate any further condition for environmental protection.	Agreed
9.	Failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in the withdrawal of this clearance and attract the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	Agreed
10.	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, along with their amendments and Rules. The proponent shall ensure to undertake and provide for the costs incurred for taking up remedial measures in case of soil contamination. Contamination of groundwater and surface water, and occupational and other diseases due to the minting operations.	It is being complied
11.	The Environmental Clearance is subject to the outcome of the Writ Petition filed b. M/S Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) in response to the closure orders issued by the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board which is pending in the Jharkhand High Court.	Agreed

19/5/2020

Project Officer
East Bassuriya Colliery

19/5/2020

Project Officer
Bassuriya Colliery

19/5/2020

Project Officer
Gondudih Khas Kusunda Colliery

19/5/2020

Project Officer
Godhur Colliery

Annexure-A

1. Coal Production of the Cluster mine wise is hereby mentioned

Name of the mine	EC Limit (MTPA)	Actual Production (MTPA) in 2019-2020
Godhur(NGKC)	2.6	0.947
East Bassuriya	1.95	0.537
GKKC	2.6	0.238
Bassuriya	0	0

2. OB BACKFILLING PROGRAMME

At Godhur OC- After progressive extraction of coal up to V/VI/VII/VIII combined seam back filling of OB is going on.

At GKKC- progressive back filling of OB is going on after progressive extraction of total coal of all seams.

At East Bassuriya Colliery- Back filling will be done in continuous succession of total coal extraction.

3. 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	6	588 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

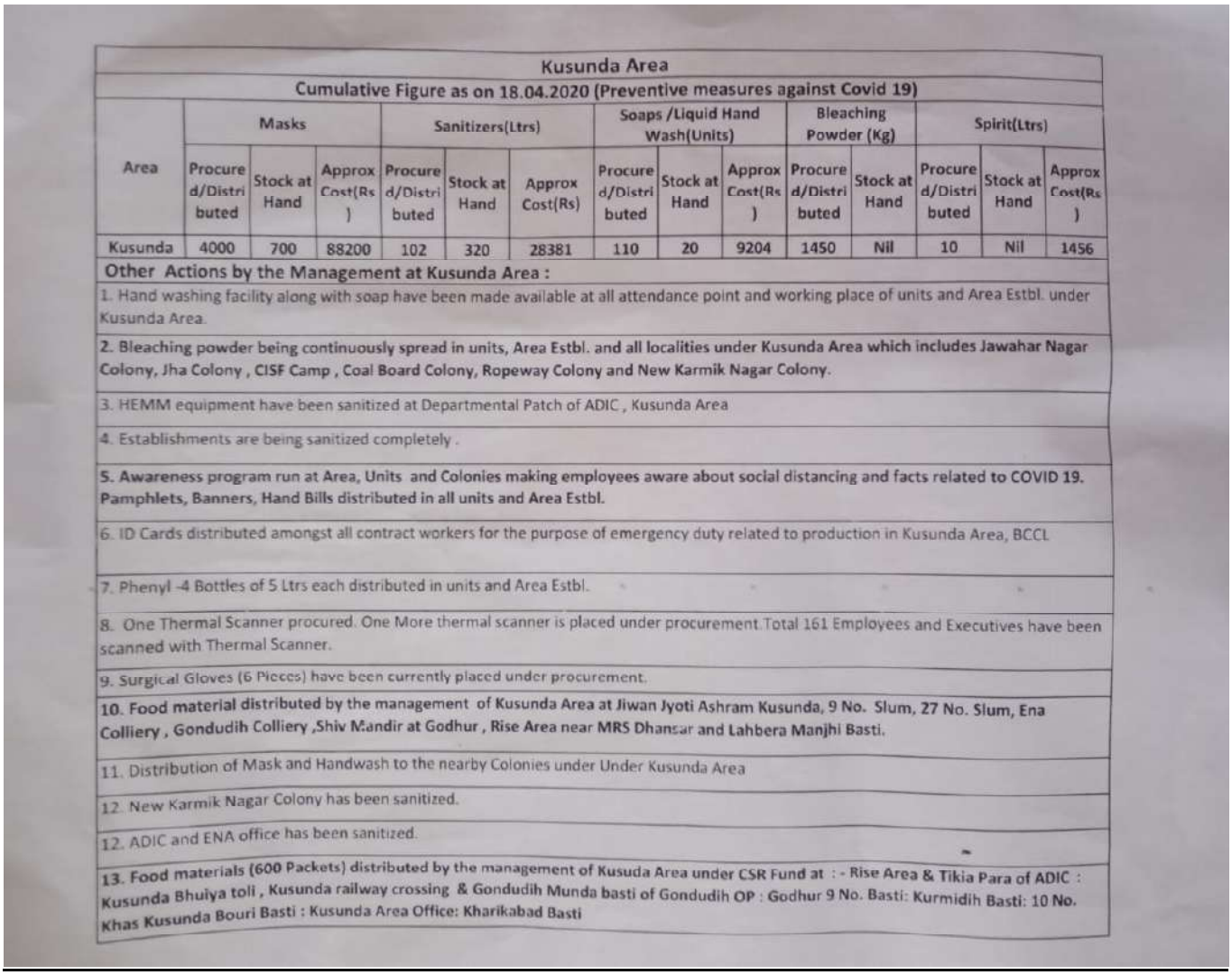
In 2013-'14 & 2014-'15 and 2015-16 following civil work have been completed under CSR Activity

- **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 -- work completed Barki Bowa Village**
- **Constr. of pcc road from near house of Vikash Rajak -- work completed to main road at Satitand Village**
- **Constr. of pcc road from Parduman Singh Chowk to near -- work completed house of Sri Kishore Pandey at Ranguni Panchayat**
- **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 -- work completed at Dhansar**
- **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.**

Educational Financial grant.

- 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

- Financial grants given to various privately managed schools is Rs 9,28,500.00 for the period of 1.04.2019 to 31.03.2020



Kusunda Area

Cumulative Figure as on 18.04.2020 (Preventive measures against Covid 19)

Area	Masks			Sanitizers(Ltrs)			Soaps /Liquid Hand Wash(Units)			Bleaching Powder (Kg)		Spirit(Ltrs)		
	Procured/Distributed	Stock at Hand	Approx Cost(Rs)	Procured/Distributed	Stock at Hand	Approx Cost(Rs)	Procured/Distributed	Stock at Hand	Approx Cost(Rs)	Procured/Distributed	Stock at Hand	Procured/Distributed	Stock at Hand	Approx Cost(Rs)
Kusunda	4000	700	88200	102	320	28381	110	20	9204	1450	Nil	10	Nil	1456

Other Actions by the Management at Kusunda Area :

1. Hand washing facility along with soap have been made available at all attendance point and working place of units and Area Estbl. under Kusunda Area.
2. Bleaching powder being continuously spread in units, Area Estbl. and all localities under Kusunda Area which includes Jawahar Nagar Colony, Jha Colony , CISF Camp , Coal Board Colony, Ropeway Colony and New Karmik Nagar Colony.
3. HEMM equipment have been sanitized at Departmental Patch of ADIC , Kusunda Area
4. Establishments are being sanitized completely .
5. Awareness program run at Area, Units and Colonies making employees aware about social distancing and facts related to COVID 19. Pamphlets, Banners, Hand Bills distributed in all units and Area Estbl.
6. ID Cards distributed amongst all contract workers for the purpose of emergency duty related to production in Kusunda Area, BCCL
7. Phenyl -4 Bottles of 5 Ltrs each distributed in units and Area Estbl.
8. One Thermal Scanner procured. One More thermal scanner is placed under procurement.Total 161 Employees and Executives have been scanned with Thermal Scanner.
9. Surgical Gloves (6 Pieces) have been currently placed under procurement.
10. Food material distributed by the management of Kusunda Area at Jiwan Jyoti Ashram Kusunda, 9 No. Slum, 27 No. Slum, Ena Colliery , Gondudih Colliery ,Shiv Mandir at Godhur , Rise Area near MRS Dhansar and Lahbera Manjhi Basti.
11. Distribution of Mask and Handwash to the nearby Colonies under Under Kusunda Area
12. New Karmik Nagar Colony has been sanitized.
12. ADIC and ENA office has been sanitized.
13. Food materials (600 Packets) distributed by the management of Kusuda Area under CSR Fund at : - Rise Area & Tikia Para of ADIC : Kusunda Bhuiya toli , Kusunda railway crossing & Gondudih Munda basti of Gondudih OP : Godhur 9 No. Basti: Kurmidih Basti: 10 No. Khas Kusunda Bouri Basti : Kusunda Area Office: Kharikabad Basti

Annexure-B

cmpdi
A Mini Ratna Company

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

पत्रांक: आर.आई.-2/पर्यावरण/एम-30/ 1967-69

दिनांक: 02.08.2016 03.

सेवा में,
विभागाध्यक्ष (पर्यावरण)
बी. सी. सी. एल.
कोयला भवन
धनबाद

क्र. सं. 633(H) 03/08/16

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

संदर्भ: पत्र संख्या:
1. सी.एम.पी.डी.आई./पर्यावरण /2016/663, दिनांक: 14.07.2016,
2. BCCL/Dy.GM (Env)/F-EMP/16/1314-15 (M), Dated: 23.06.2016,
3. आर.आई.- 2/पर्यावरन / एम-30/1150, दिनांक : 20.06.2015.
4. E-17719

महोदय,

In reference to your letter no. BCCL/Dy.GM (Env)/F-EMP/16/1314-15 (M), Dated: 23.06.2016, to GM (Env), CMPDI-HQ, it has already been indicated in letter no.आर.आई.- 2/पर्यावरन / एम-30/1150, दिनांक : 20.06.2015 that study for installation of Rail-cum-Conveyor System in BCCL for transportation of coal can be started only after the liquidation of coal mine fire, rehabilitation of 595 unstable sites, road realignment and relocation of railway sidings of BCCL and final report of RITES in regard to realignment of railway lines.

This is for your kind information.

भवदीय

(वि.कु. सिन्हा) 1/8/16
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक

Sri Amarkumar Act Mgr(Env), for record. 3/8/16 4.8.16.

प्रतिलिपि:
1. महाप्रबंधक (पर्यावरण) सी.एम.पी.डी.आई (मुख्यालय), राँची
2. विभागाध्यक्ष (खनन), आर.आई- II, धनबाद

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

Annexure-C

- **Plantation- At Gondudih- Khas Kusunda Colliery about 500 no. bamboo-gabion plantation have already been done.**
- **At 1st Ecological restoration site a total of about 6402 no. plants and plenty of grass-seeds in an area of 2.0 Ha have been planted successfully with encouraging results, and natural eco-system is being established there with increasing flora & fauna (Fig.2).**
- **At 2nd. eco-restoration site (about 1.79 Ha OB dump- area) about 2400 plants along with seeds of grass and shrubs have spread over since 2015-'16 successfully.**
- **And at 3rd. site, (about 3.0 Ha OB dump area) about 5322 plants and plenty of grass seeds have been planted**
- **A 4th site of area about 4.99 Ha has been taken up in the year 2018-19. Till March, 2019 a total of 12,482 saplings have been planted.**
- **In 2019-20, at all four sites more 4465 plant has been planted and 5000 seed ball broadcasted and 983 plants have been planted in lease hold of mines under Kusunda Area.**

PLANTATION/ECOLOGICAL-RESTORATION PROGRAMME

Plantation/Ecological Restoration Programme (Cluster-VI & part of Cluster-VII mines of Kusunda Area) :

YEAR	CLUSTER VI & CLUSTER VII(Part under Kusunda Area)	No.of saplings/plants
2020-21	More Planation in Existing Eco Restoration	5000
2022-23	At various location being surveyed	5000
2023-24	At various location being surveyed	5000

Annexure-D

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT OF CLUSTER – VI

STRICTLY RESTRICTED
FOR COMPANY USE ONLY RESTRICTED
The information given in this report is not to be communicated either directly or indirectly to the press or to any person not holding an official position in the CIL /GOVERNMENT.

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

(FOR THE MONTH FEBRUARY, 2020)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

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&CCGazette 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-VI is situated in the Northern part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes a group of 4 Mines (viz. East Basseriya Colliery , Gondudih Khas Kusunda colliery and Godhur Colliery. The Cluster – VI is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster–VI are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Sendra and Ekra nalas.

1.2 The Cluster-VI is designed to produce 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA(peak) capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W – III & W- IV.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26thAugust, 2013.

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

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

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

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

2.1.1 Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. CORE ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Basseriya Managers Office (A9): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'11.53" N & 86^0 22'17.50" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Nichitpur (A8) : Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'18.59" N $86^0$21'30.93" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level at Safety office of Nichitpur colliery.

ii) 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.

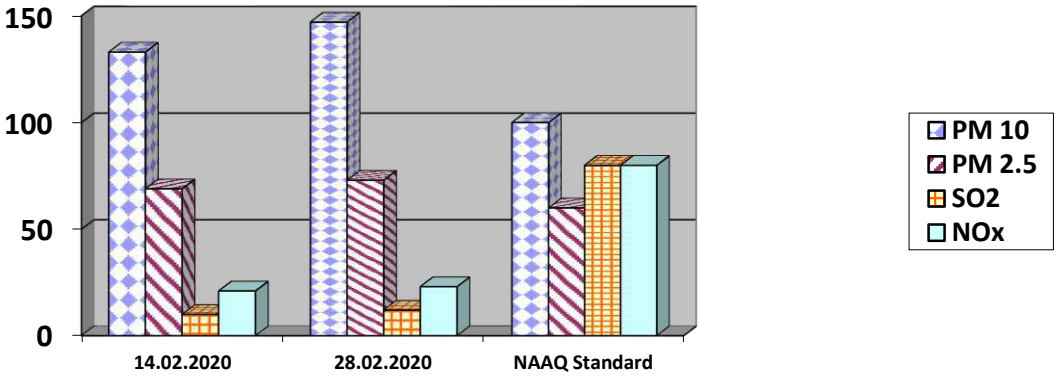
Iii) Pootki Balihari Office (A16): **Industrial Area**

The location of the sampling station is 23º45.17.23' N 86º21.46.27'E, The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Colliery Office.

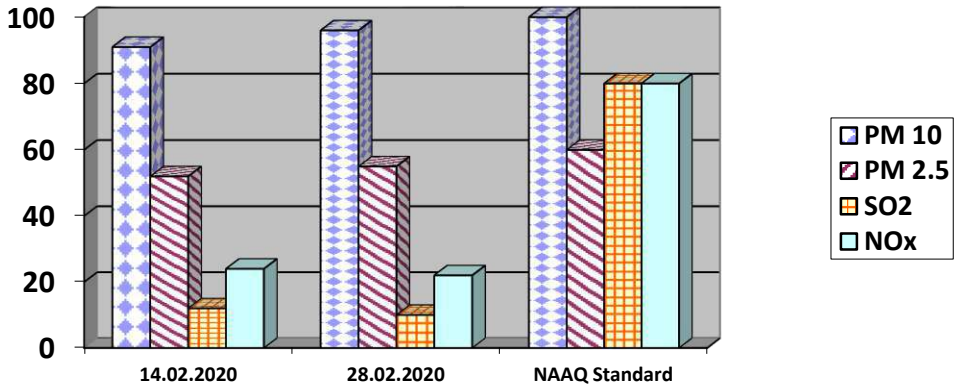
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Cluster – VI, Bharat Coking Coal limited Month: **FEB. 2020** Year: **2019-20.**

Station Name: A9 – Basseriya Managers Office		Zone: Core		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	14.02.2020	133	69	10	21
2	28.02.2020	147	73	12	23
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A8 – Nichitpur		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	14.02.2020	91	52	12	24
2	28.02.2020	96	55	10	22
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80

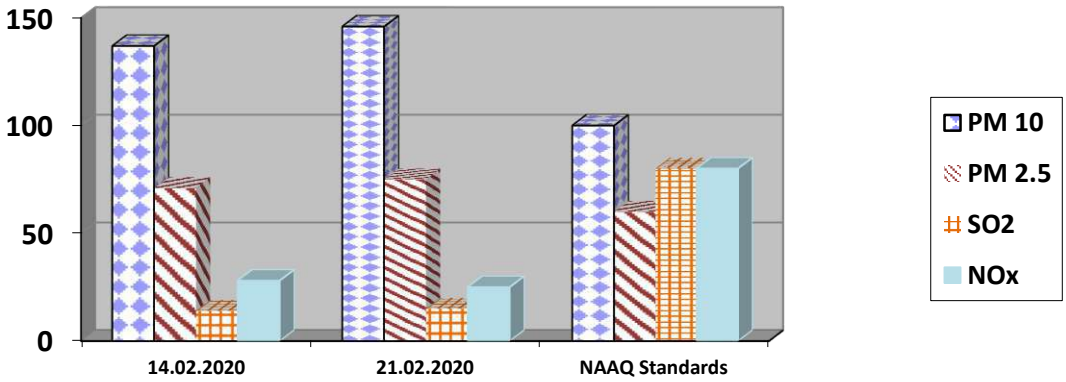


Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

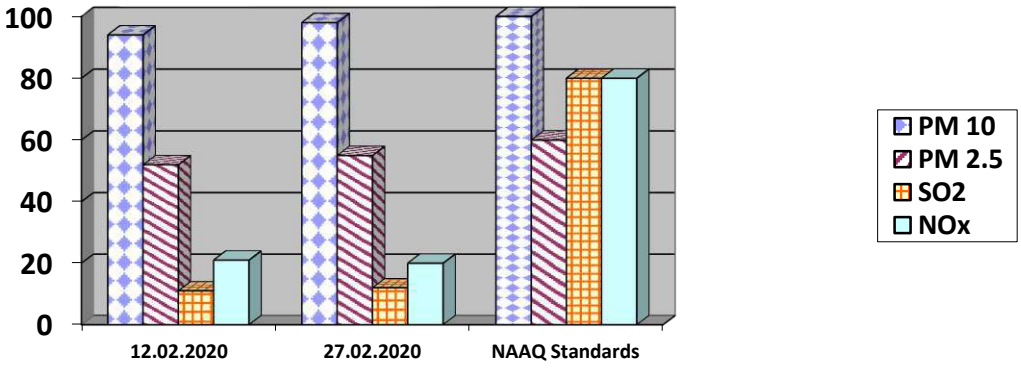
Checked By
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

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

Station Name: A10 – Kusunda OCP		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	14.02.2020	137	71	14	28
2	21.02.2020	146	75	15	25
	NAAQ Standards	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A16 Pootki Balihari Office		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	12.02.2020	94	52	11	21
2	27.02.2020	98	55	12	20
	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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

Mine Discharge of East Basseriya (MW6)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -VI**		Month: **FEB.2020**	Name of the Station: **Mine Discharge of East Basseriya**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**MW6** First Fortnight	**MW6** Second Fortnight	**As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI**
		15.02.2020	29.02.2020	
1	Total Suspended Solids	44	42	*100 (Max)*
2	pH	8.09	8.12	*5.5 - 9.0*
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*
4	COD	32	28	*250 (Max)*

All values are expressed in mg/lit except pH.

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JSA/SA/SSA

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Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

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

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1Location of sampling sites

i) **Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**
ii) **Nichitpur (N8)**
iii) **Kusunda OCP (N10)**
iv) **Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**

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 -VI**			Month: **FEB.2020**		
Sl. No.	**Station Name/Code**	**Category of area**	**Date**	**Noise level dB(A)LEQ**	***Permissible Limit of Noise level in dB(A)***
1	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	14.02.2020	50.6	*75*
2	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	28.02.2020	61.7	*75*
3	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	14.02.2020	56.2	*75*
4	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	28.02.2020	67.6	*75*
5	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	14.02.2020	61.1	*75*
6	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	21.02.2020	60.5	*75*
7	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	12.02.2020	69.4	*75*
8	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	27.02.2020	67.8	*75*

Permissible limits of Noise Level as per MOEF Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt. 25.09.2000 Standards for Coal Mines and Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
*** Day Time: 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM,**

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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.

** 24hourly/8hourlyvaluesshallbemet92%ofthetimeinayear.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 NOVober 1998, the Central Pollution Control Board hereby notify the National Ambient Air Quality Standards with immediate effect.

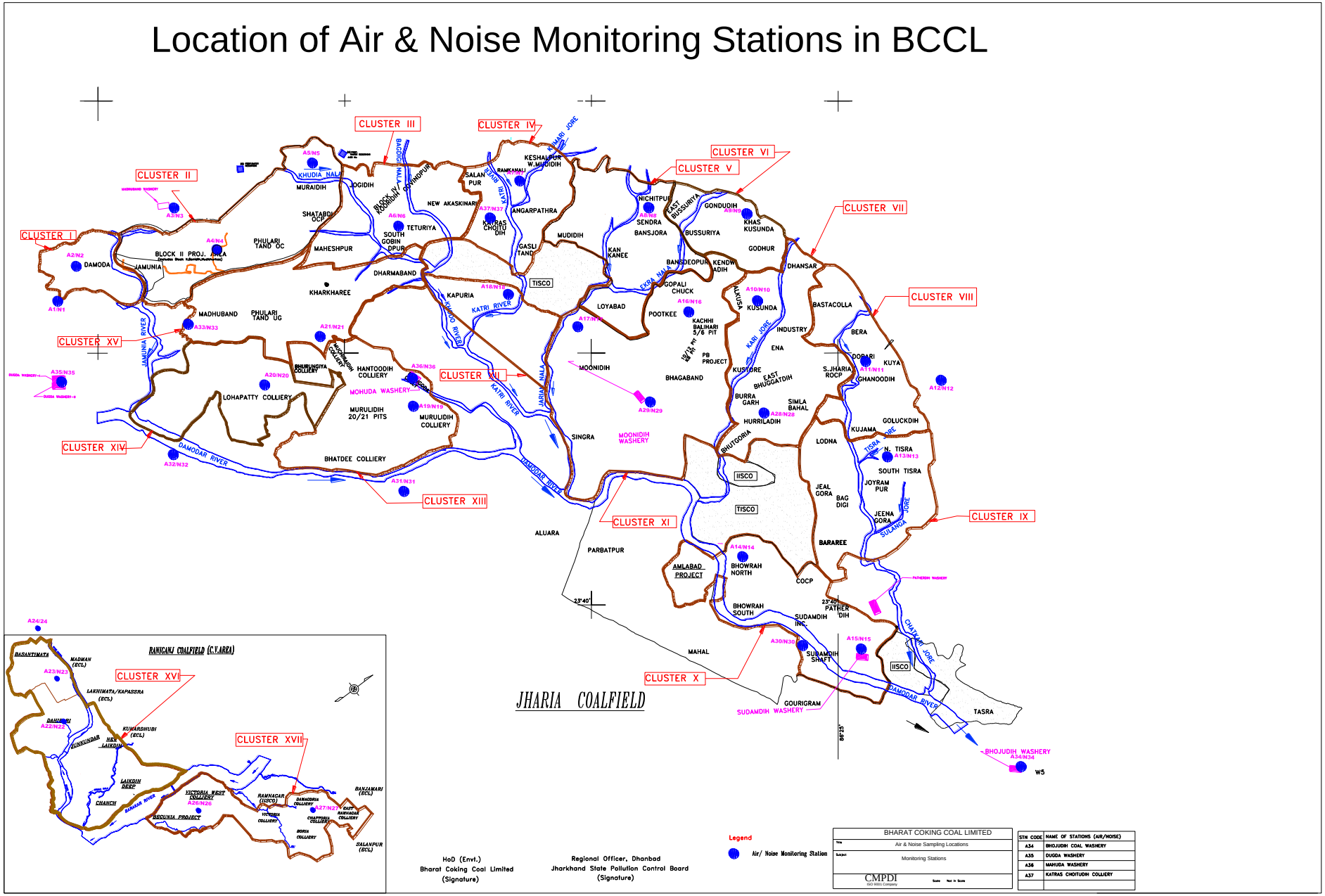
Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet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

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

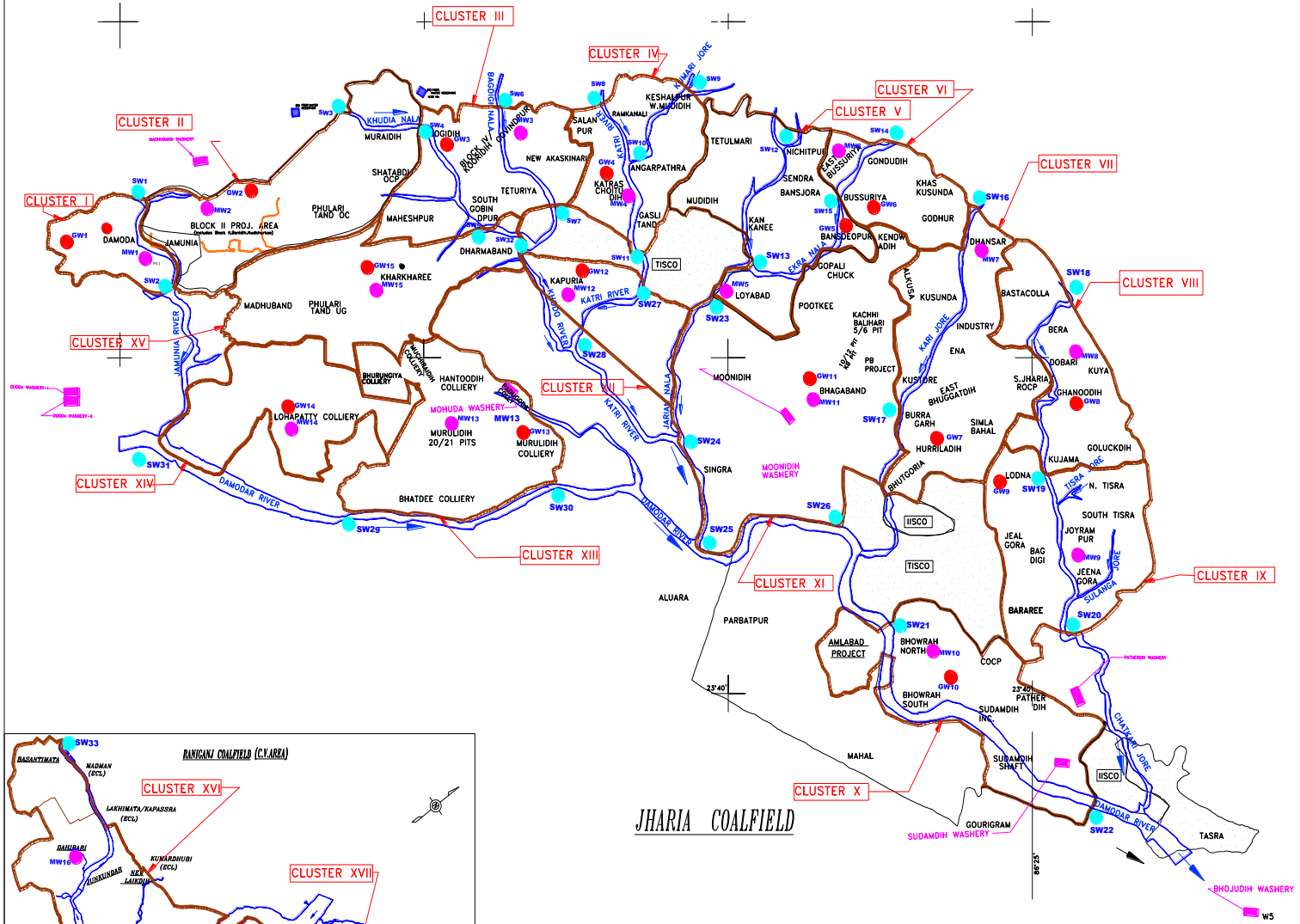
** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

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

Location of Air & Noise Monitoring Stations in BCCL



Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

(FOR THE Q.E. DECEMBER, 2019)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

CMPDI
ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

CLUSTER - VI

(FOR THE Q.E. December, 2019)

CONTENTS

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WATER QUALITY REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
CLUSTER – VI

(FOR THE Q.E. DECEMBER, 2019)

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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 MoEFCC while granting environmental clearance of project, consent letter issued by the respective SPCB, and other statutory requirements.

2.0 Sampling location and rationale

2.1 Water sampling stations

The Water sampling stations were selected for mine 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), were 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-VI is situated in the Northern part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes a group of 4 Mines (viz. East Basseriya Colliery (OC), Basseriya colliery (UG), Gondudih Khas Kusunda colliery (OC) and Godhur Colliery (Mixed). The Cluster – VI is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – VI are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Sendra and Ekra nalas.

1.2 The Cluster-VI is designed to produce 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W – III & W- IV.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26th August, 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) Basseriya Managers Office (A9): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'11.53" N & 86^0 22'17.50" E.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Nichitpur (A8) : Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'18.59" N $86^0$21'30.93" E.

ii) Kusunda OCP (A10) : Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 46' 49.07'' N & 86^0 24' 15.71'' E.

Iii) Pootki Balihari Office (A16): **Industrial Area**

The location of the sampling station is 23^o45.17.23' N 86^o21.46.27'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 : **2019-20**
Name of the Cluster : **Cluster -VI** PERIOD: **Q. E. DEC- 2019.**
Month: DEC 2019

Heavy Metal Analysis report of Ambient Air Quality

SAMPLE	Cadmium(Cd) (µg/m3)	Mercury(Hg) (µg/m3)	Iron(Fe) (µg/m3)	Chromium(Cr) (µg/m3)	Nickel (Ni) (ng/m3)	Lead (Pb) (µg/m3)
Nichitpur (A8)	<0.001	<0.001	4.07	<0.01	<0.1	0.006
Basseriya Managers Office (A9)	<0.001	0.005	5.12	0.01	<0.1	0.005
Kusunda OCP (A10)	<0.001	<0.001	4.02	<0.01	<0.1	0.007
Pootki Balihari Office (A16)	<0.001	<0.001	2.61	<0.01	<0.1	0.006

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

CHAPTER – III

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

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

i) Drinking Water Quality at **Bansjora Borewell (DW6)**

ii) Surface Water Quality at **U/S of Ekra Nala (SW14)**

iii) Surface Water Quality at **D/S of Ekra Nala (SW15)**

iv) **Mine Effluent Quality at East Bassuria UGP(MW6)**

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 and 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 parmeters are within the permissible limits.

WATER QUALITY

(SURFACE WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2019-20**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster - VI** Month: **Q. E. December, 2019**

Stations: **Date of Sampling:**

1. Upstream in Ekra Nala SW-14 31/12/2019
2. Down stream in Ekra Nala SW-15 31/12/2019

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations				IS: 2296	Detection Limit	BIS Standard & Method
		SW14 **31.12.19**	SW15 31.12.19					
1	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2			0.5	0.2	APHA,23rd Edition, AAS-Flame
2	BOD (3 days 27ºC), mg/l, Max	2.3	2.3			3.00	2.00	**IS 3025 (Part 44) : 1993 Reaffirmed 2019 , 3 day incubation at 27°C**
3	Colour	Colourless	Colourless			300	Qualitative	Physical/Qualitative
4	Chlorides (as Cl), mg/l, Max	48	48			600	2.00	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2019 Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2			1.5	0.2	IS 3025/42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame
6	Dissolved Oxygen, min.	6.4	6.3			4	0.10	**IS 3025 (Part 38) : 1989, Reaffirmed 2019 Modified Winkler Azide Method**
7	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.70	0.84			1.5	0.02	APHA, 23RD Edition, Page 4-90 to , 4500 –F- D (SPADNS Method)
8	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l, Max	<0.01	<0.01			0.05	0.01	IS 3025 (Part 52) : 2003,Reaffirmed 2019
9	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	<0.2	0.2			50	0.2	IS 3025 /53 : 2003,R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
10	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	0.005			0.1	0.005	APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	17.19	17.53			50	0.50	APHA, 23rd Edition, P-4-127, 4500 - NO_3^- B , UV-Spectrophotometric Screening Method
12	pH value	7.97	7.85			6.5-8.5	2.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric method
13	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002			0.005	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition 4-Amino Antipyrine
14	Total Chromium(as Cr) mg/l, Max	<0.1	<0.1			2.00	0.1	IS 3025/ 56:2003, R:2019 AAS-Flame
15	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	227	213			400	2.00	APHA –23rd Edition. P-4-199, 4500 SO_4^{2-} E
16	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	620	604			1500	25.00	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
17	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	<0.1	<0.1			15	0.1	IS 3025/ 49 : 1994, R : 2019, AAS-Flame

All values are expressed in mg/lit unless specified.

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WATER QUALITY

(DRINKING WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2019-20**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster - VI** Month: **Q. E. December, 2019**

Stations: Bansjora Borewell DW-6 **Date of sampling: 31-12-2019**

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		DW06 31.12.19					
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2			0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
2	Colour,in Hazen Units	3			1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Pt.-Co. Method
3	Calcium (as Ca), mg/l, Max	43			1.6	75	IS 3025, Part 40: 1991 R 2019 EDTA Method
4	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, Max	78			2	250	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2019 Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03			0.03	0.05	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.22			0.2	1.0	APHA, 23RD Edition, Page 4-90 to , 4500 –F- D (SPADNS Method)
7	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04			0.04	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl^- B. (Iodometric Method-I)
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	0.14			0.06	1.0	IS 3025 Part 53 : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
9	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005			0.005	0.01	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
10	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	1.19			0.02	0.1	IS-3025(Part 59):2006, R 2017 AAS-Flame /APHA, 23rd Edition, 3111B, Direct Air Acetylene Flame AAS-Flame/
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	41.87			0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition, P-4-127, 4500 - NO_3^- B , UV-Spectrophotometric Screening Method
12	Odour	Agreeable			Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C
13	pH value	8.34			0.2	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric method
14	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001			0.001	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
15	Mercury (as Hg), mg/l, Max	<0.0005			0.0005	0.001	APHA,23rd Edition, AAS-VGA
16	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	201			2	200	APHA –23rd Edition. P-4-199, 4500 SO_4^{2-} E
17	Taste	Acceptable			Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA,23rd Edition, 2160-C Flavour Rating Assesment
18	Total Alkalinity (c_aco_3),, mg/l, Max	134			4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
19	Cadmium (as Cd), mg/l, Max	<0.0005			0.0005	0.003	APHA,23rd Edition, AAS-GTA Method
20	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	<0.04			0.04	0.05	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame
21	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	558			25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
22	Total Hardness (c_aco_3), mg/l, Max	468			4	200	IS 3025, Part 21, 2009 R 2019 EDTA Method
23	Turbidity, NTU, Max	2			1	5	IS 3025, Part 10 : 1984 R 2017 Nephelometric Method
24	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	0.28			0.01	5	IS 3025 Part 49 : 1994,R : 2019, AAS-Flame
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	0.05			0.01	5	IS 3025 Pat 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame

All values are expressed in mg/lit unless specified.

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

WATER QUALITY

(MINE EFFLUENT-27 PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2019-20.**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster - VI** Month: **Q. E. December, 2019**

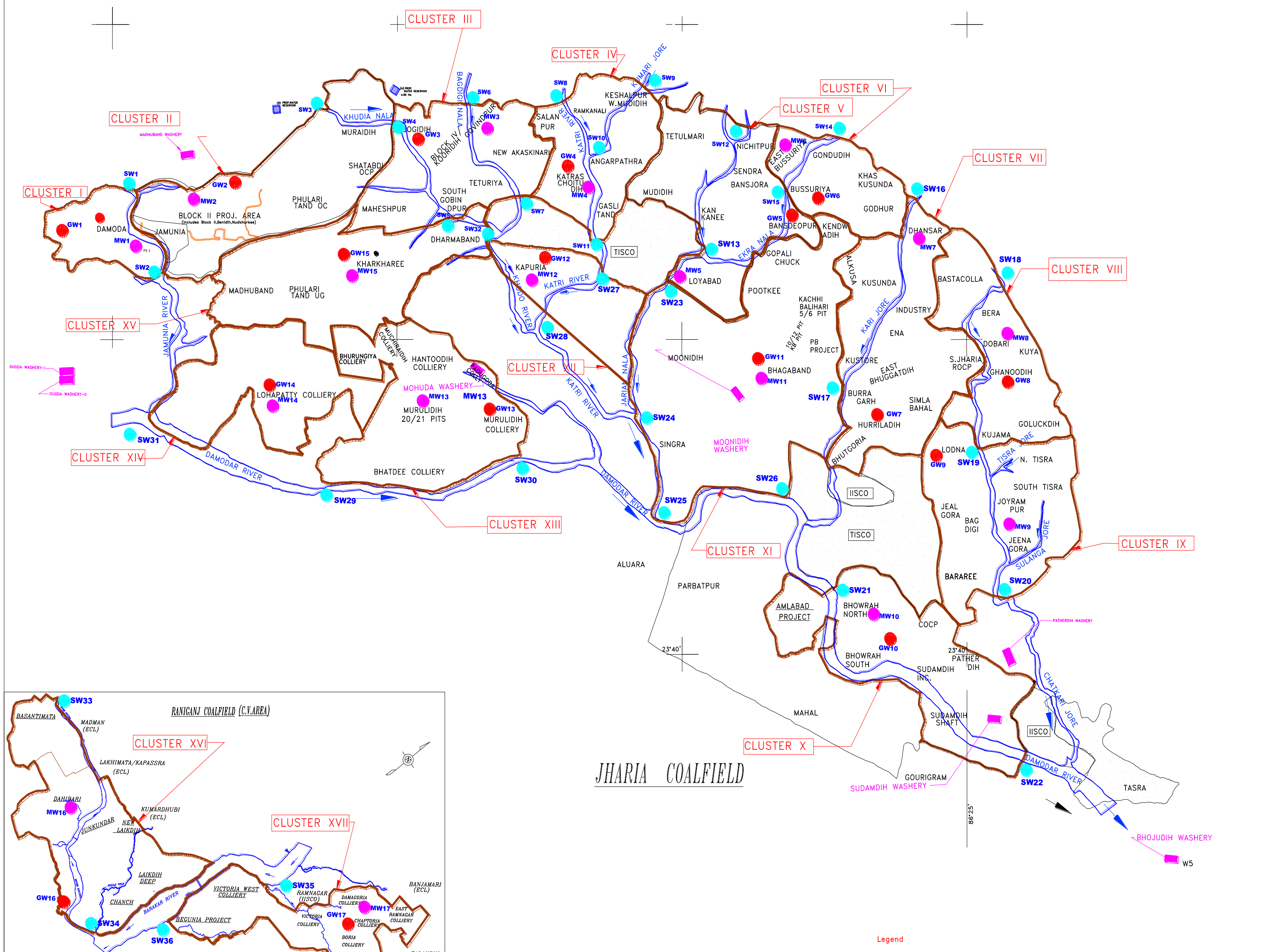
Effluent water of BCCL Mines					**Date of Sampling:**
Sample Code :MW 06					31.12.2019
Sl.No.	**Parameter**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**	**MOEF -SCH-VI STANDARDS Class 'A'**	**BIS Standard & Method**
1	Ammonical Nitrogen, mg/l, Max	0.06	0.02	50.0	IS 3025/34:1988, R : 2009, Nessler's
2	Mercury (as Hg), mg/l, *Max*	<0.0005	0.0005	0.01	APHA 23rd Edition, 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	48	4.00	250.0	APHA 23rd Edition 5220 C Titrimetric Method
6	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, *Max*	<0.2	0.2	3.0	IS 3025(Part42): 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame
7	Dissolved Phosphate (as P), mg/l, Max	<0.3	0.30	5.0	IS 3025/ 31, 1988 R 2019
8	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, *Max*	0.31	0.02	2.0	APHA, 23RD Edition, Page 4-90 to , 4500 –F- D (SPADNS Method)
9	Free Ammonia, mg/l, Max	<0.01	0.01	5.0	IS:3025/34:1988, Nesseler's
10	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l, Max	0.016	0.01	0.1	IS 3025 (Part 52) : 2003,Reaffirmed 2019
11	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, *Max*	<0.2	0.2	3.0	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame
12	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, *Max*	<0.005	0.005	0.1	APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
13	Manganese(as Mn), mg/l, Max	0.2	0.2	2.0	IS-3025(Part 59):2006, R 2017 AAS-Flame /APHA, 23rd Edition, 3111B, AAS-Flame
14	Nickel (as Ni), mg/l, *Max*	<0.1	0.1	3.0	IS-3025(Part 54):2003, R:2019 AAS-Flame
15	Nitrate Nitrogen, mg/l, *Max*	2.43	0.50	10.0	APHA, 23 rd Edition,UV-Spectrphotometric
16	Oil & Grease, mg/l, Max	<2.0	2.00	10.0	IS 3025/39:1991, R : 2019, Partition Gravimetric
17	pH value	8.02	2.5	5.5 to 9.0	IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric
18	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH),mg/l, *Max*	<0.002	0.002	1.0	APHA, 23rd Edition 4-Amino Antipyrine
19	Sodium (as Na), mg/l, Max	<0.005	0.005	-	IS-3025 (Part 45):1993, R:2019 AAS-Flame
20	Sulphide (as S^{2-}) mg/l Max.	<0.005	0.005	2.0	APHA 23rd Edition Methylene Blue Method
21	Temperature (°C)	18.2	Shall not exceed 5^0 C above the receiving temp.		IS-3025/09:1984, Thermometeric
22	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, *Max*	<0.1	0.1	2.0	IS-3025(Part 52):2003, R:2019 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	<0.04	0.04	1.0	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl B. (Iodometric Method-I)
25	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l, Max	19	10.00	100.0	IS 3025/17:1984, R :2017, Gravimetric
26	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, *Max*	<0.1	0.1	5.0	IS 3025 /49 : 1994, R : 2019, AAS-Flame
27	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

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	Bhagabandh 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

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

Action taken :

(1) regular and sufficient water spraying by mobile tankers and through pipe lines is done at roads(haul roads, transportation roads, etc.), at all strategic dust generating points such as loading, un-loading,transfer points etc.

(2) covered coal transportation by trucks is already implemented

(3) plantation/eco-restoration at non-coal bearing/decoaled OB dump site is being done.

(4) making transportation road pucca and its regular maintenance

(5) use of dust extractors at drill m/c.

etc.

Note: Pollution inventory of different sources within the area apart from the coal mining is required to be carried out for actual assessment of pollution load by mining and other sources.

ANNEXURE--- E

STATUS OF JHARIA MASTER PLAN DOVETAILED WITH ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE CONDITIONS

Rehabilitation and Fire control measures

Socio-economic Survey :

Survey of fire affected families (non-BCCL) at Kusunda Area has been nearly completed by JRDA and distribution of ID Card has been partially done by JRDA.

Accommodation provided in Satellite Township:

- Till about 1464 quarters out of 1700 total newly quarters constructed in colonies at East Bassuriya and at Jagjivan Nagar and Karmik Nagar have been allotted to the employees residing at coal bearing/fire affected areas in different collieries under Kusunda Area and out of which 793 employees have been shifted. More quarters are under construction for phase wise shifting of employees.

Status of fire dealing :

Under Master Plan, many Fire schemes have been formulated / prepared /implemented for dealing fires sites spread in collieries of BCCL. Further for expediting the fire dealing process, excavation methods has been resorted to by deploying Hired HEMM at various mines of BCCL. Total digging out of fiery coal has been adopted for dealing of fire.
In fire patch of V/VI/VII/VIII seam of Gareria Secn. at East Bassuriya, about 1,70,000 cu.m. mitti and non-combustible material has been filled, rest will be filled by quarry OB .

At Kusunda Colliery total firey coal are being dug out as a measure of fire dealing with the deployment of hired HEMM, and at Ena OC, after restart, total firey coal will be dug out . The underground workings of Alkusa Colliery has been sealed due to fire threats after taking measures to control UG fire as per CMR'57 DGMS guidelines. The coal reserve of Alkusa Colliery will be extracted from Kusunda OC side. For control and monitoring of threat of subsidence at fire affected area within Godhur lease hold special attention has been made by mine management.

Details of priority sites of JRDA under Jharia Master Plan of Kusunda Area-VI

Priority	Sr No.	JRDA Site Code	JRDA Site Name	Total no of encroachers surveyed (Non LTH)	Total no of LTH	To be Extracted Upto Seam	Left Seam	Coal Locked To be Extracted Upto Seam	Urban /Rural	Name of Colliery of Kusunda Area	Total Quarters Allotted to non-LTH of Kusunda Area by J.R.D.A	number of non LTH allottees who have received their allotment order as on 29/2/2020	Total no. of non LTH allottees shifted to allotted quarter at Belgaria as on 29/2/2020	Total no. of JRDA qtrs reported by unit P.Os as urgently required for poject expansion again sent to G.M-JMP on 7/11/2019
Phase-I	1	2/176	Keska Basti Qtrs	0	3	Comb.	IV Seam	59 LMT	Urban	Kusunda	0	0	0	0
	2	2/215	4 pit Ghansadih Colliery Qtrs/20 & Ghansadih Kumartola Bhuiyan Bastee	425	0	Seam	& Below			Godhur (Kenduadih)	29	20	0	65
	3	1/153	West Ena 1 & 2 Pit/01	879	0	Extracted	Nil	70 LMT		Industry	0	0	0	
	4	1/133	No 2 Colony/04	289	0	Upto Zero				Ena	47	5	0	82
	5	1/134	Officer Colony & B.UP Area/05		0	Seam				Ena	0	0	0	
	6	2/163	Lahabera Bastee/03	65	0	Comb.	IV Seam	10 LMT		Industry	0	0	0	0
	7	2/165	KOCP Office and Colony qtrs.	64	0					Industry	0	0	0	
	8	2/166	Rise Bhagatdih Colony/06	276	0	Seam	& Below			Industry	18	1	0	96
Total				1998	3			139 LMT			94	26	0	243
Phase-II	1	1/150	No 1 Bastee/01	120	1	Extracted	Nil	59 LMT	Urban	Basseriya	0	0	0	0
	2	1/154	Office Complex & companies Qtrs/10	84	0					Khas Kusunda	0	0	0	0
	3	2/167	B Panel Area/07	125	0					KKC	0	0	0	0
	4	2/168	Colony near KG Section School/11	4	0					KKC	0	0	0	0
	5	2/169	Company Qtr west of Bhuli Road/12	6	1					KKC	0	0	0	0
	6	2/172	Harijan Bastee/05	49	51					KKC	0	0	0	0
	7	2/173	Hospital Bastee/08	101	25	Upto Zero				KKC	0	0	0	0
	8	2/174	Kharikabad Bastee/09	63	87					KKC	0	0	0	0
	9	2/175	Kusunda Station Village/06	66	4					KKC	0	0	0	0
	10	2/170	Dharia Joba Village/04	54	13			80 LMT		KKC	0	0	0	0
	11	2/171	Gondudih Bastee/03	35	26					Basseriya	0	0	0	0
	12	1/149	Gwala Patti/01	287	50	Seam		139 LMT			0	0	0	0
Total				994	258			15 LMT	Urban	Ena	0	0	0	0
Phase-III	1	1/132	Colliery Qtrs/03	228	639	Upto Zero	Nil			Ena	0	0	0	0
	2	1/135	Parsatand Bastee/02	199	71	Seam								

	3	2/159	Gareria Bastee/01	185	78	Comb.	IV Seam	22 LMT		East	0	0	0	0
	4	1/151	Rawani Bastee	134	7			30 LMT		Godhur	2	0	0	0
	5	2/160	3 Pit Area/03	116	0					Godhur	0	0	0	0
	6	2/161	Beldar Bastee	136	354					Godhur	0	0	0	0
	7	1/155	Kusunda Village/01	80	3			20 LMT		Kusunda	0	0	0	0
	8	1/156	workshop Office and Qtrs (PK1 & 2 Pit Area)/04	187	0					Kusunda Colliery	0	0	0	0
	9	1/123	Officers qtrs near Thana/01	37	0			30 LMT		Alkusa	0	0	0	0
	10	1/121	DAV school & G camp/02	65	0					Alkusa	0	0	0	0
	11	1/122	Hutment Near Durga mandir/05	44	0			25 LMT		Alkusa	0	0	0	0
	12	2/124	GM bunglows & qtrs/04	122	0					Alkusa	0	0	0	0
	13	2/125	Qtrs near 6/7 Pit /03	272	0			10 LMT		Alkusa	0	0	0	0
	14	2/156	Bright Kusunda Colony/02	233	0	Seam	& Below	NIL		Dhansar	0	0	0	0
	15	2/158	New Delhi Colony/03	591	0	III seam &	NIL	8 LMT		Dhansar	0	0	0	0
	16	2/157	East Godhur Colony/01	221	0	Zero Seam	NIL	NIL		Kusunda Area	0	0	0	0
Total				2850	1152			160 LMT			96	26	0	243
Vacated/	1	2/164	Huchuktand Bastee/02	0	0	Comb.	IV Seam		Urban	excavation through dept. patch (Industry)				
sites where						Seam	& Below							
mining	2	1/152	Surender Colony(East Loyabad)	0	0	Excavated upto Zero Seam	NIL			Gondudih				
operation	3	2/162	10 no Dhowra/08	0	0	Zero Seam	Nil			Excavation will be done through patch II (Gondudih)				
is done											96	26	0	243
Total				5842	1413									

Details of shifting of quarter from coal bearing area to non coal bearing area .

Quarter Situated at	Total No. of quarters	Allotted	Shifted	Vacant	Remarks
Jagjiwan Nagar Colony	480	434	335	111	Block No. 06 handed over to CHD, Block No. 22 (only four quarters Constructed) & 23 not constructed . Total Block no 1 to 40 to Kusunda Area 08 no's block allotted to Sijua Area.
East Basuriya , Sector - 01	72	68	39	29	04 no's allotted to Sijua Area
East Basuriya , Sector - 02	288	222	191	31	66 No's allotted to Sijua Area
East Basuriya , Sector - 03	240	192	NIL	192	48 No's allotted to Sijua Area Shifting yet not started
Karmik Nagar	620	548	228	320	Block No. 49 & 50 allotted to Fire Effected Village People at Kurmidih Basti and Block - 39 is used as Office and 12 No. of Quarter used by Civil Contractor for go-down purpose.
	1700	1464	793	683	

ANNEXURE-F

COMPLIANCE OF DHANBAD ACTION PLAN

(1) Covering of loaded transport vehicles

It has been complied. The clause of covering of loaded coal transport vehicle has also been incorporated in the transport agreement/ contract.

(2) Coal transport roads shall be made pucca

In 2015-16 about 80 m pucca road near Kusunda Office has been constructed.
In 2016-17:

- **Repair & maintenance of PCC Rd. from NH-32 to Kali Mandir for coal transportation at Godhur Colliery- - 200 mtr. Lenth completed**
- **Repair & maintenance of road by locking pre-cast cement concrete block from NH-32 to Sub-station at Godhur Colliery - - 60 mtr. Length – proposal in progress**
- **Repair & maintenance of 15 nos. road NH-32 to Godhur Weigh Bridge - - 120 mtr. Length – proposal in progress.**

(3) All drillings to be done with dust containment and suppression systems. Sprinklers will be installed including at all coal stock & sidings

DUST EXTRACTOR: Regarding drilling it has already been complied in all OC mines. Drill machines are having OEM fitted DUST EXTRACTION system.

Complied. Water sprinkling at all coal stock and sidings is being done by mobile water tankers and through pipe lines. Proposal for installation of fixed sprinklers at siding is under process.

(4) MOBILE SPRINLKLERS

Sl. no.	Mine	Haul road length in Km	No. of mobile sprinklers	Total Capacity(KL)	Trips per day
1	Kusunda OC + Godhur mixed	6.5-7.0	9	4-20 KL each,1-12KL ,2-2KL, 1-3KL, 1-5KL	35 trips/day
2	Dhansar/Industry	7.0-8.0	2	1-16KL, 1 -28KL	12 trips/day
3	Gondudih KKC	5.0-6.0	2	2-25KL	10 trips/day
4	Ena	5.0	3	1-16KL,2-12KL	14 trips/day
5.	East Bassuriya	2.5-3.0	1	36KL	9 trips each/day

(5) The direction of surface run-off of the premises of collieries shall be diverted to created water bodies.
Creation of water bodies in coal bearing area will pose safety threats to nearby mine and it will be violation of mines act. This will also create grave danger of inundation of the adjacent mines since the mines are 100 years old and interconnected with each other. So this action cannot be complied**.**
However to catch run-off water in colonies proposal for Rain water Harvesting in colonies is under process

(6) Dealing of mine fires

A Master plan for Dealing with fires and subsidence and rehabilitation in the Leasehold of BCCL has been approved by Govt. of India vide letter no- 22020/1/2005-CRC dated 12 08 09. In fire patch of V/VI/VII/VIII seam of Gareria Secn. At East Bassuriya about 1, 70,000 cu.m. mitti and non-combustible material has been filled, rest will be filled by quarry OB .

In Kusunda OC, fiery coal patches are being dug out for the purpose of dealing with fire and combustible materials are extracted out to save the coal from burning and to stop further spread of the fire. Once the total fiery coal is dug-out/excavated there will be no more chance of re-starting of fresh/ spreading of fire into other areas.

At Alkusa mine, measures have been taken as per CMR'57 and DGMS Guidelines to control ug fire and entrances have been filled/sealed to stop ingress of air into fire affected area.

(7) The waste water shall be passed through oil separator-cum-filtration system

-- It shall be complied

(8) The removed OBs shall be utilized for low land filling or for making roads.

Complied. Removed OB is used for low land filling and for making roads as and when required**.**

(9) Tree plantation on the dumps

Complied. 500 no. bamboo-gabion plantation have already been done. At about 2.0 Ha Ecological restoration site total about 6402 no. plants and plenty of grass-seeds have been planted successfully with encouraging results, and natural eco-system is being established there with increasing flora & fauna. At 2nd. eco-restoration site (about 1.79 Ha OB dump- area) about 2400 plants along with seeds of grass and shrubs have spread over since 2015-'16 successfully. And at 3rd. site, (about 3.0 Ha OB dump area) about 5322 plants and plenty of grass seeds have been planted and spreaded over during this monsoon successfully.A fourth site of 4.99 ha area has been taken up in the year 2017-18 and about 12,482

(10) All hazardous wastes shall be disposed off

Complied.

1. All units have applied for authorization as per Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules.
2. Burnt/used oil is disposed off as per rule.
3. Disposal of Hazardous waste, burnt Oil / batteries is being done through E-auctioning to authorized recycler/ re-processor having valid authorization from CPCB/ SPCB. Return are also being filed.

(11) Monitoring and Reporting six monthly

Monitoring work has been done by CMPDI, Dhanbad as per work order issued by BCCL HQ.

(12) Introduction of GIS/ GPS

CMPDI, HQ has been given the job of satellite surveillance of the Jharia coal field through NRSA Hyderabad and the information is being uploaded in the website.

ANNEXURE-G

KUSUNDA AREA

Status of Periodical Medical Examination & Training

Mines under Cluster-VI	Total PME done for the period Jan'19 to Dec'10	Total PME done for the period Jan'20 to March'20	Vocational Training done for the period April'19 to March'20
Bassuriya, East Bassuriya, Godhur and Gondudih Khas Kusunda	609	102	760

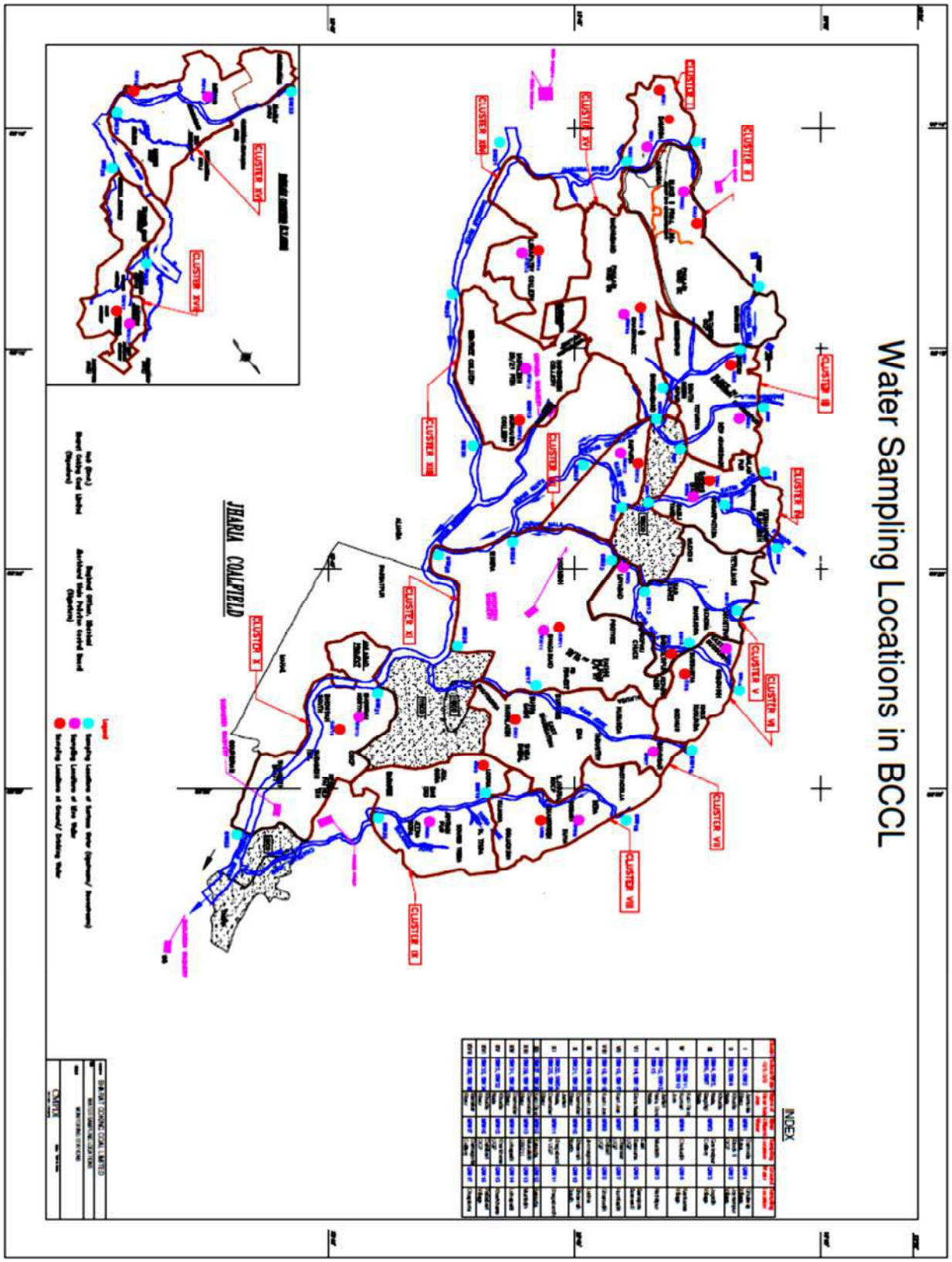
Annexure H

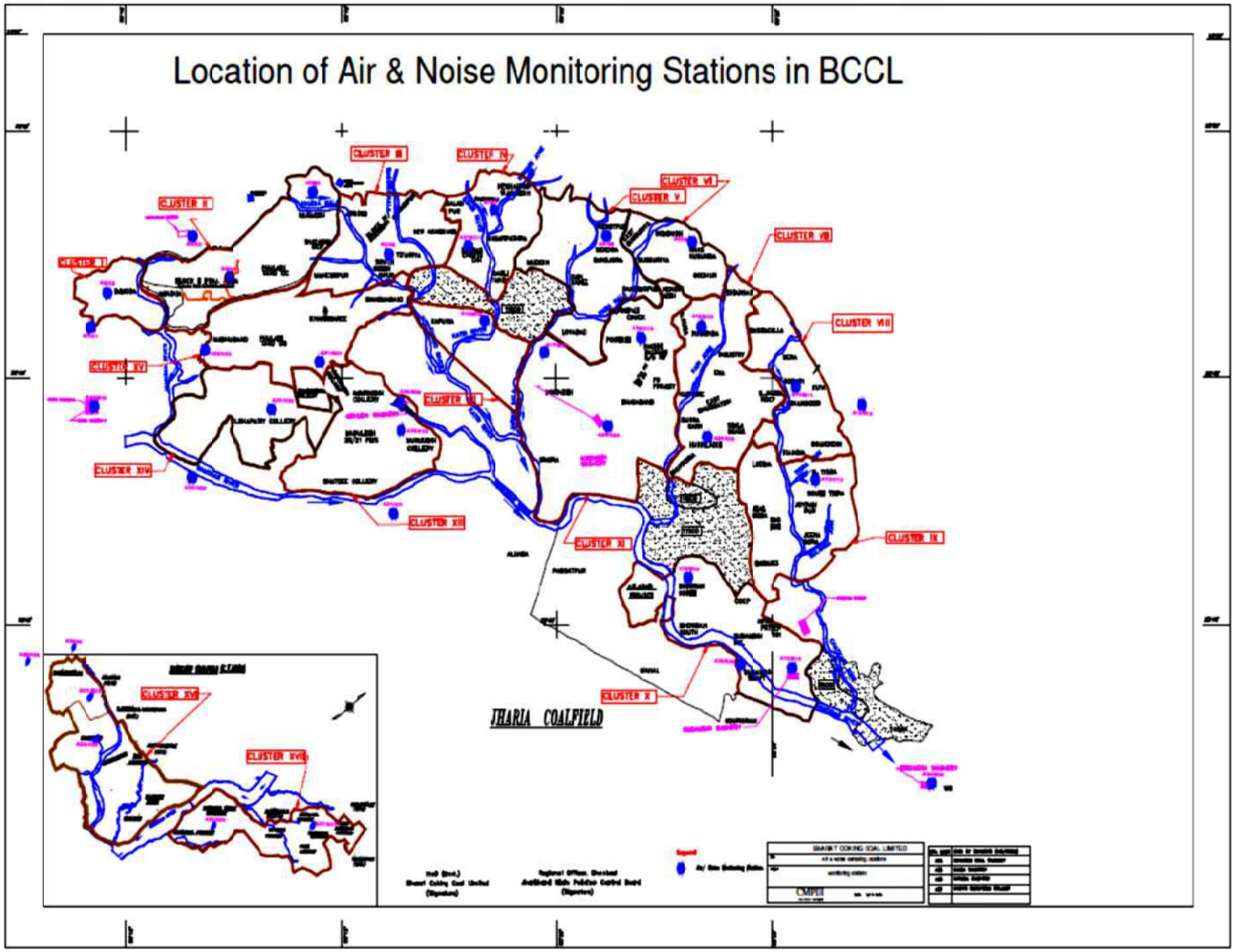
Certificate of high root density plant for controlling subsidence

This is to certify that BCCL has been doing plantation/ecological restoration under the guidelines of Forest Research Institute. The various species selected for the restoration are having a tap root system with branches which serve the purpose. These species have high root density and are already being planted at all the ecorestoration/plantation sites of BCCL. The various species having tap root system are given below

S.No.	Species	Common name
1.	*Acacia nilotica*	Kikkar
2.	*Albizia odoratissima*	Kala siris
3.	*Bauhinia variegata*	Kachnar
4.	*Cassia fistula*	Amaltas
5.	*Ficus benghalensis*	Baniyan /bargad
6.	*Ficus racemosa*	Gular
7.	*Ficus religiosa*	Pipal
8.	*Gmelina arborea*	Ghamar
9.	*Lagerstroemea parviflora*	Jarul
10.	*Lannea coromandelica*	Zhingan
11.	*Madhuca latifolia*	Mahua
12.	*Mangifera indica*	Aam
13.	*Morus alba*	Shahtoot
14.	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Aonla
15.	*Pithecellobium dulce*	Jangal jalebi
16.	*Pongamia pinnata*	Karanj
17.	*Tamarindus indica*	Imli
18.	*Trema orientalis*	Tree
19.	*Terminalia arjuna*	Arjun
20.	*Terminalia bellerica*	Bahera
21.	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Shisham
22.	*Syzizium cumini*	Jamun
23.	*Azadirachta indica*	Neem
24.	*Holoptelea integrifolia*	Indian elm
25.	*Butea monosperma*	Palash /dhak

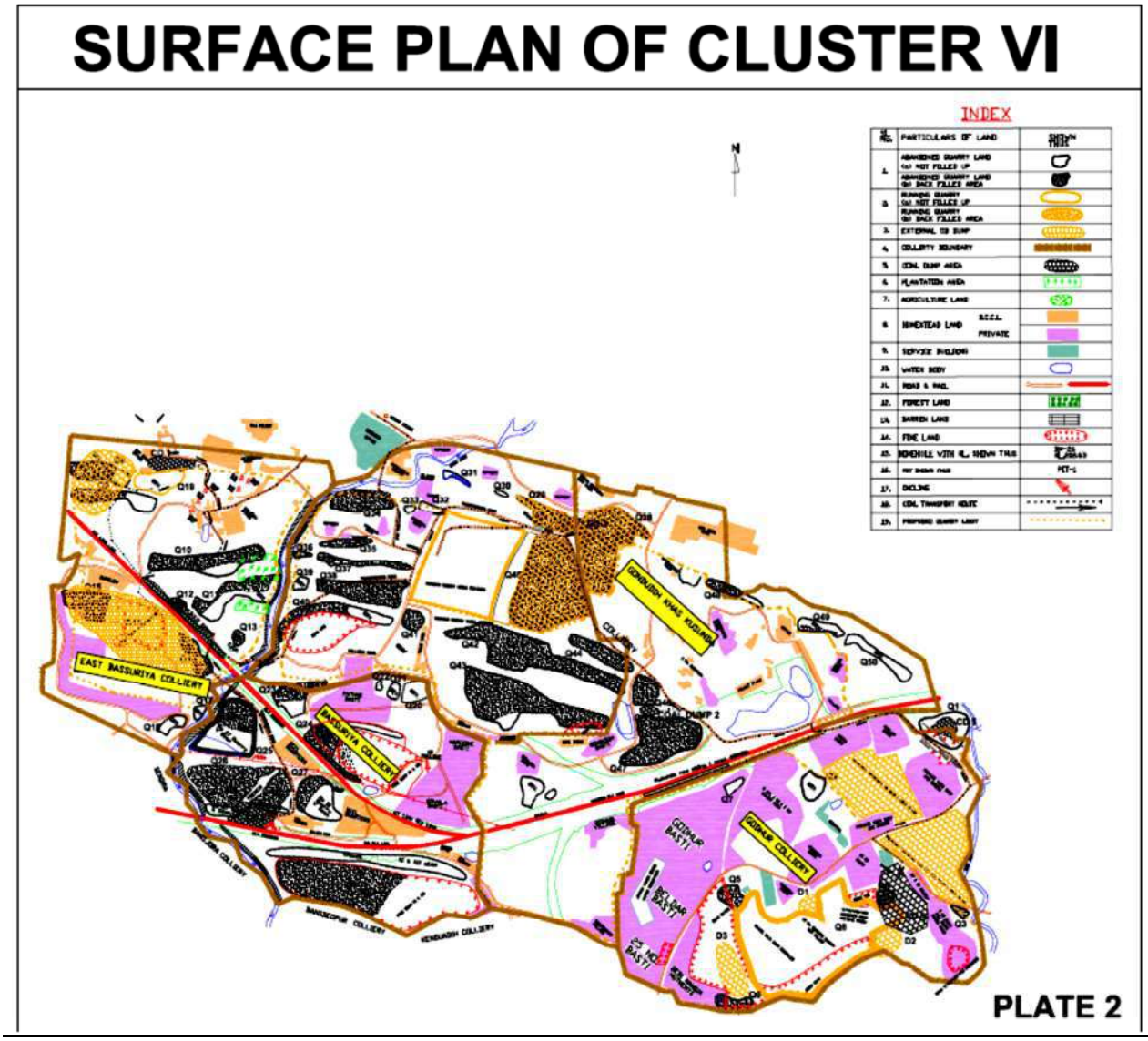
Annexure I

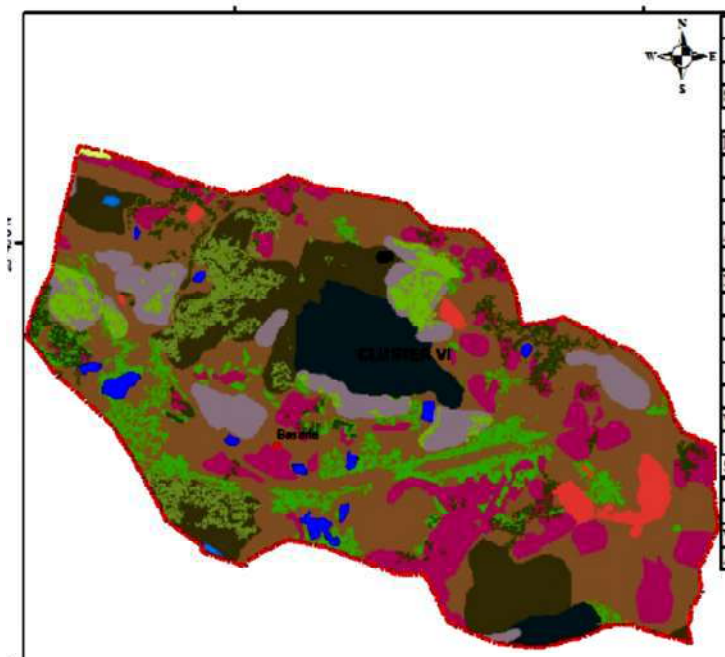



Location of Air & Noise Monitoring Stations in BCCL
CLUSTER I
CLUSTER II
CLUSTER III
CLUSTER IV
CLUSTER V
CLUSTER VI
CLUSTER VII
CLUSTER VIII
CLUSTER IX
CLUSTER X
CLUSTER XI
CLUSTER XII
CLUSTER XIII
CLUSTER XIV
CLUSTER XV
CLUSTER XVI
CLUSTER XVII
JHARIA COALFIELD

Annexure J

SURFACE PLAN OF CLUSTER VI





Area Statistics of Cluster VI				
Class		Color	Area	
Level I	Level II		Hect	% of Total
Scrubs	Scrubs (A)		63.71	7.66
	Social Forestry		33.83	4.07
Plantations	Plantation on OB Dump		21.03	2.53
	Plantation on Backfill		31.36	3.77
	Total Plantation (B)		**86.22**	**10.37**
	Total Vegetation (A+B)		**149.93**	**18.03**
Agricultural Land	Fallow Land		1.02	0.12
	Total Agricultural Land		**1.02**	**0.12**
Mining Area	Coal Quarry		57.63	6.93
	Coal Dump		0.65	0.08
	Barren OB Dump		64.88	7.80
	Area Under Backfilling		99.13	11.92
	Water Filled Quarry		1.18	0.14
	Total Mining Area		**223.47**	**26.87**
Waste Lands	Waste Land		318.55	38.29
	Total Waste Land		**318.55**	**38.29**
Settlement	Industrial		16.81	2.02
	Urban		113.08	13.59
	Total Settlements		**129.89**	**15.61**
Water Bodies	Rivers, Lakes, Nalas etc.		8.97	1.08
All Total			831.83	100.00

Plate-8

Legend
- Settlements
- Cluster VI Boundary

Customer: BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

Title: Land Use/ Cover Map of Clusters of BCCL based on Satellite data for the year 2016

Subject: Land Use/ Cover Map of Cluster VI based on Satellite Data (IRS-R2/LISS-IV) of the year 2016.

Activity	Name	Desig	Sign	Date
Prepared	A Panda	AM (Geo)		
Checked	R Kumar	CM (RS)		
Approved	NP Singh	GM(Geom)		

cmpdi — A Miniratna Company

Scale: 330 165 0 330 M

Drg No: HQ/REM/4/A4/16/01

88°22'30"E 88°24'0"E 88°25'30"E

Annexure K

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.

****

Annexure-L

POLLUTION UNDER CONTROL

DATE OF ISSUE
22/12/2019

VALID UP
22/06/2020

Sl. No. 4983 ..... Licence No.- 10/2019

झारखण्ड सरकार

COMPUTERISED EMISSION TEST CERTIFICATE

AUTHORISED BY : **M/S SRI RAM AUTO POLLUTION CENTER**
TRANSPORT DEPT. GOVT. OF JHARKHAND
BHIKHRAJPUR, KONARTAND
BALIAPUR, DHANBAD, JHARKHAND

Vehicle Registration No.: JH10AR 4965
Year of Registration : 2014
Vehicle Make : VOLVO IND.PVT
Type of Vehicle : TIPPER
Valid Upto : 22/06/2020

Date : 22/12/2019
Vehicle Model : 2014
Vehicle Colou

Validity : 6 Months

Test Result : DIESEL

CO	
HC	

HSU	52%
KVAL	

Permissible Limits of CO (Petrol) 3% Vo. for the new four Wheelers and 4.5% Vol. for Vehicles Five Years old or 80000 Kms. whichever is earlier. Permissible Limited of CO for petrol 2-3 wheelers are 4.5% Vol.

From P.C.

(See Rule 252 of J.M.V. Rules, 2002)

ALL INDIA VALID

Seal of Testing Centre

Name of Authorised Signature

ALL INDIA VALID

LLUTION UNDER CONTROL

DATE OF ISSUE
23/12/2019

VALID UP
23/06/2020

93
.....

Licence No.- 10/2019

झारखण्ड सरकार

MPUTERISED EMISSION TEST CERTIFICATE

ORISED BY : **M/S SRI RAM AUTO POLLUTION CENTER**

TRANSPORT DEPT. GOVT. OF JHARKHAND
BHIKHRAJPUR, KONARTAND
BALIAPUR, DHANBAD, JHARKHAND

Vehicle Registration No.: JH10AR 8941

Year of Registration : 2014

Date : 23/12/2019

Vehicle Make : VOLVO IND.PVT

Type of Vehicle : TIPPER

Vehicle Mo... : 2014

Valid Upto : 23/06/2020

Vehicle Co...

Validity : 6 Months

ALL INDIA VALID

Test Result : DIESEL

CO	
HC	

HSU	51%
KVAL	

Permissible Limits of CO (Petrol) 3% Vo. for the new four Wheelers and 4.5% Vol. for Vehicles Five Years old or 80000 Kms. whichever is earlier. Permissible Limited of CO for petrol 2-3 wheelers are 4.5% Vol.

From P.C.

(See Rule 252 of J.M.V. Rules, 2002)

ALL INDIA VALID

M/S SRI RAM AUTO POLLUTION CENTRE DHANBAD JHARKHAND

Seal of Testing Centre

Name of Authorised Signature

Figure 1 *Stone Pitching/embankment at Kari Jore near Godhur Colliery.*

Fig. 2 : Eco-restoration at OB Dump at Gondudih Khas Kusunda Colliery

REPORTS

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

By

National CSR Hub

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

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Secretariat Support

Ms. Vaishali Gajbiye

Ms. Rajisha Ramankutty

Ms. Sushma Kir

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

The objectives of the impact assessment were:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

1.1. About Bharat Coking Coal Limited

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

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

1.2 About National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub, TISS

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

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

1.3 Project Backgrounds

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Location: Lahbera Village in Jharia block of Dhanbad district

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

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

Location:

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

CHAPTER 2 – RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

2.1 Objective of Study

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

The Impact Assessment was conducted on four major projects namely:

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

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

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

2.2 Research Design

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

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

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

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

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

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

Major tools involved in the study were:

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

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

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

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

v.

2.4 Data collection methods

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

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

2.5 Participants of Data Collection

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

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

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

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

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

2.6 Sampling with Location for Data Collection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.7 Data Analysis

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

2.8 Challenges of the study

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

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

CHAPTER 3 –MOBILE MEDICAL VAN (SWASTHA RATH)

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 Objectives of the Project

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

3.3 Locations of project

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

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

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

3.4 Impact of the project on community

i. Door to door accessibility of health service

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

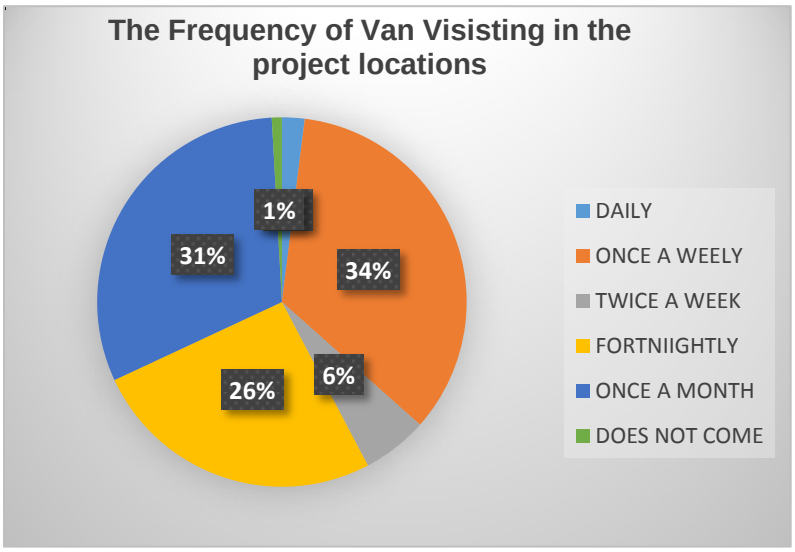


Figure 1 – Frequency of Van Visiting in the project locations

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

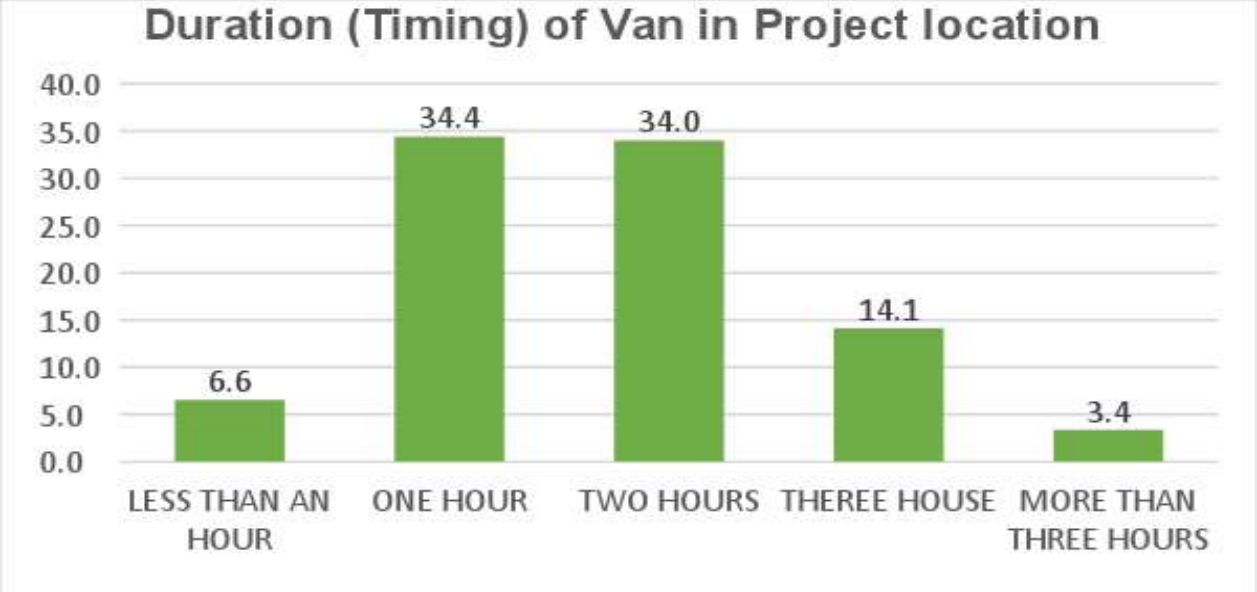


Figure 2 – Duration (Timing) of Van in project location

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

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

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

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

Availability of health services

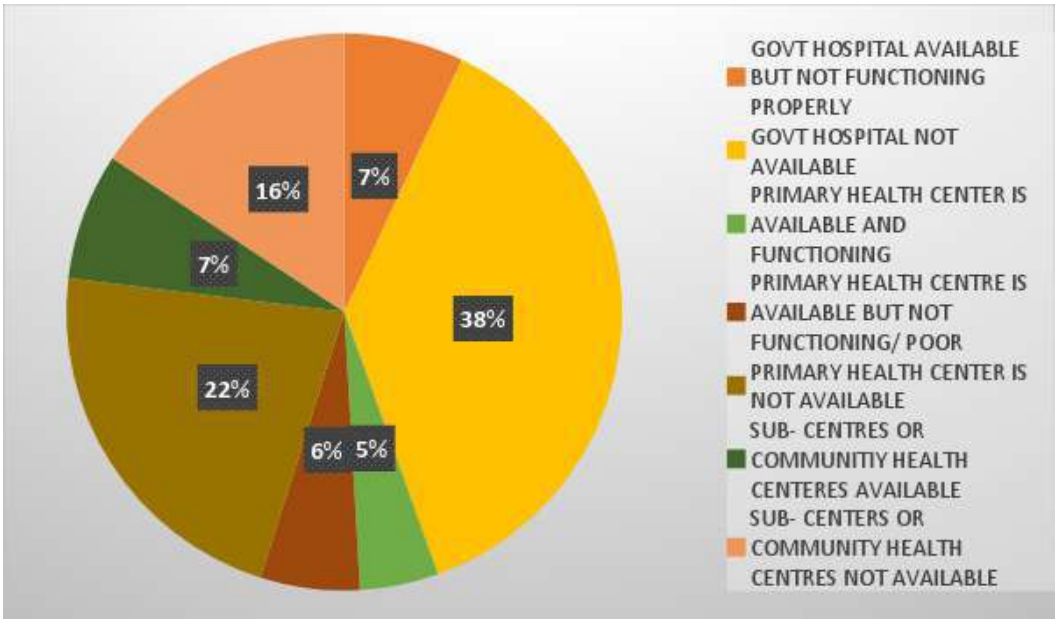


Figure 3 – Availability of health services

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

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

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

iii. Awareness about health and hygiene :

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

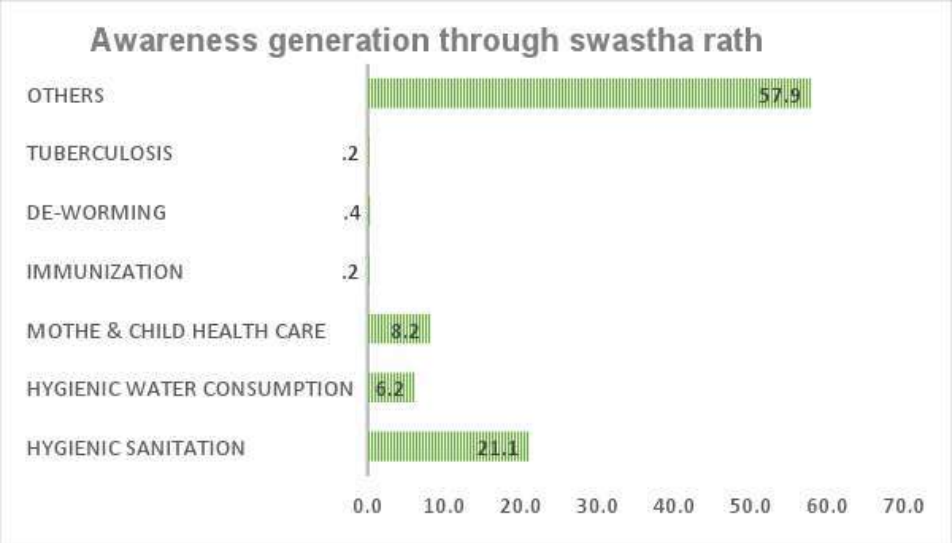


Figure 4 – Awareness generation through swastha Rath

iv. Reduce Economic Burden

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

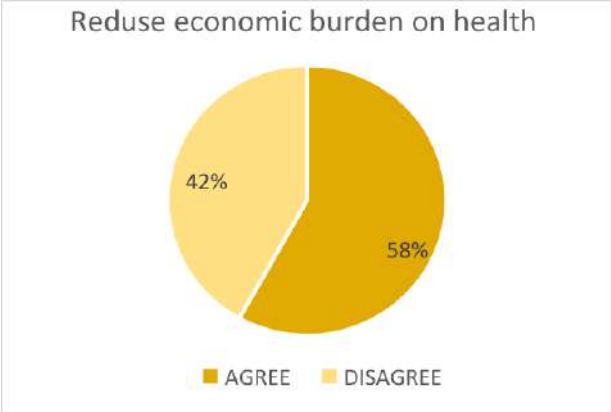


Figure 5 – Reduction in economic burden on health

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

v. Addressing the health needs of people

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

Major ailments in the families

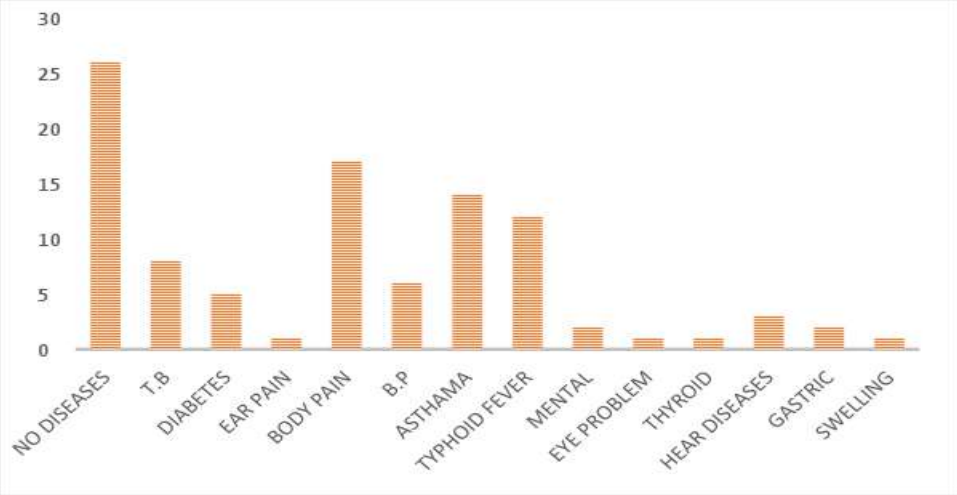


Figure 6 – Major ailments in the families

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

vi. Reduction in sickness

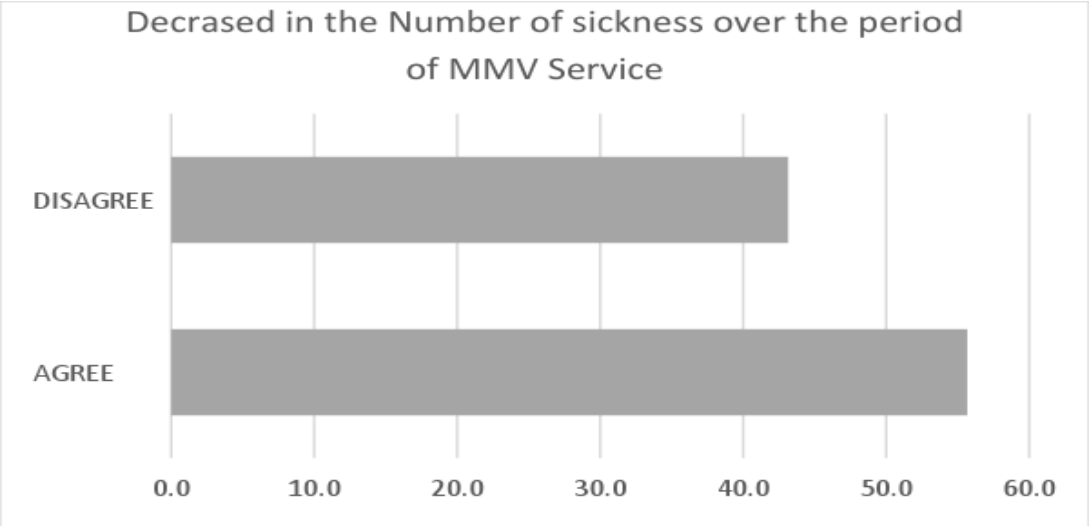


Figure 7 – Decrease in number of sicknesses over the period of MMV service

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

3.5 Gap identified in the project

a. Limited Regularity of Swastha Rath

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

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

b. Limited Awareness campaign

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

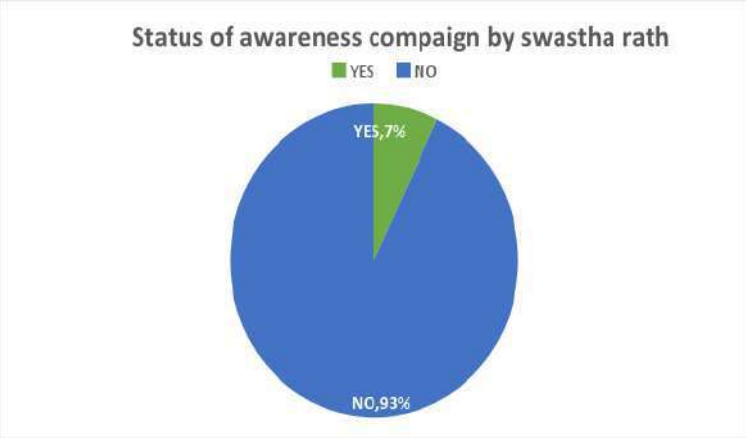


Figure 8 – Status of awareness campaign by Swastha Rath

c. Limited Health Services

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

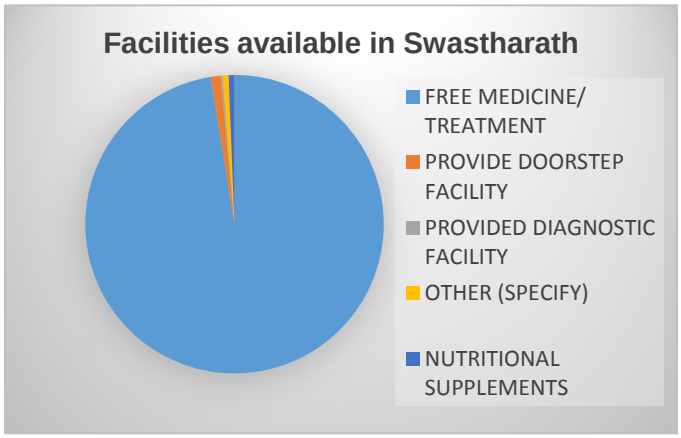


Figure 9 – Facilities available in Swastha Rath

Multi-stakeholder Perspective on Swastha Rath

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

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

3.6 Beneficiaries' point of view on Swastha Rath

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

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

3.7 Recommendation of the project

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

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

Frequency of Swastha Rath in Village

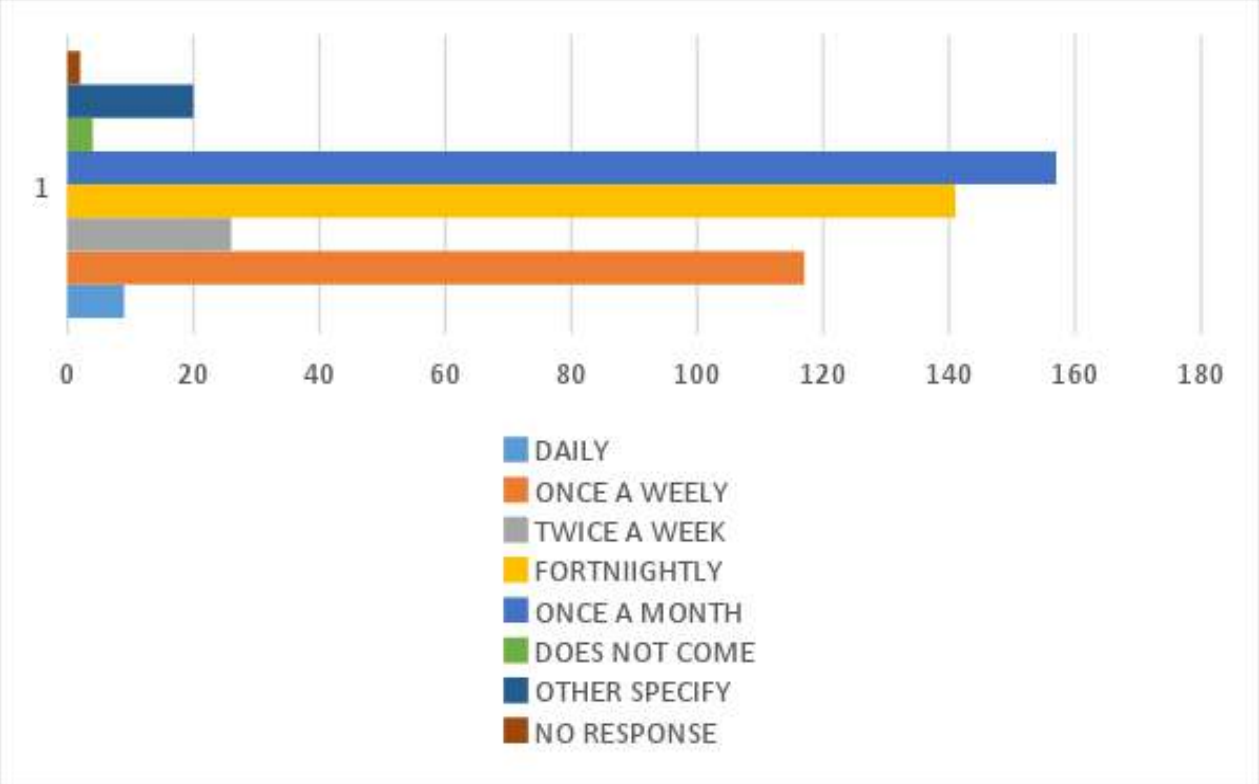


Figure 10 – Frequency of Swastha Rath

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

2. Need for female doctor and nurse

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

3. Need of a health worker at the village level

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

ii. 4. Necessary Provision for Emergency

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

iii. 5. Need of Additional Services

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

CHAPTER 4 – MULTIPURPOSE UTILIZATION OF MINE WATER

4.1 Background of the project

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

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

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

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

4.2 Objective of the project

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

4.3 Location of Implementation

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

4.4 Study sample details

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

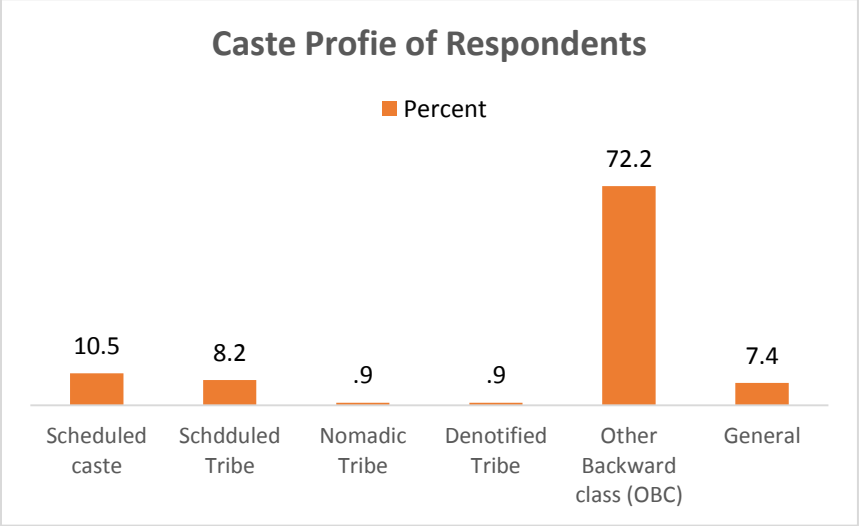


Figure 11 – Caste profile of respondents

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

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

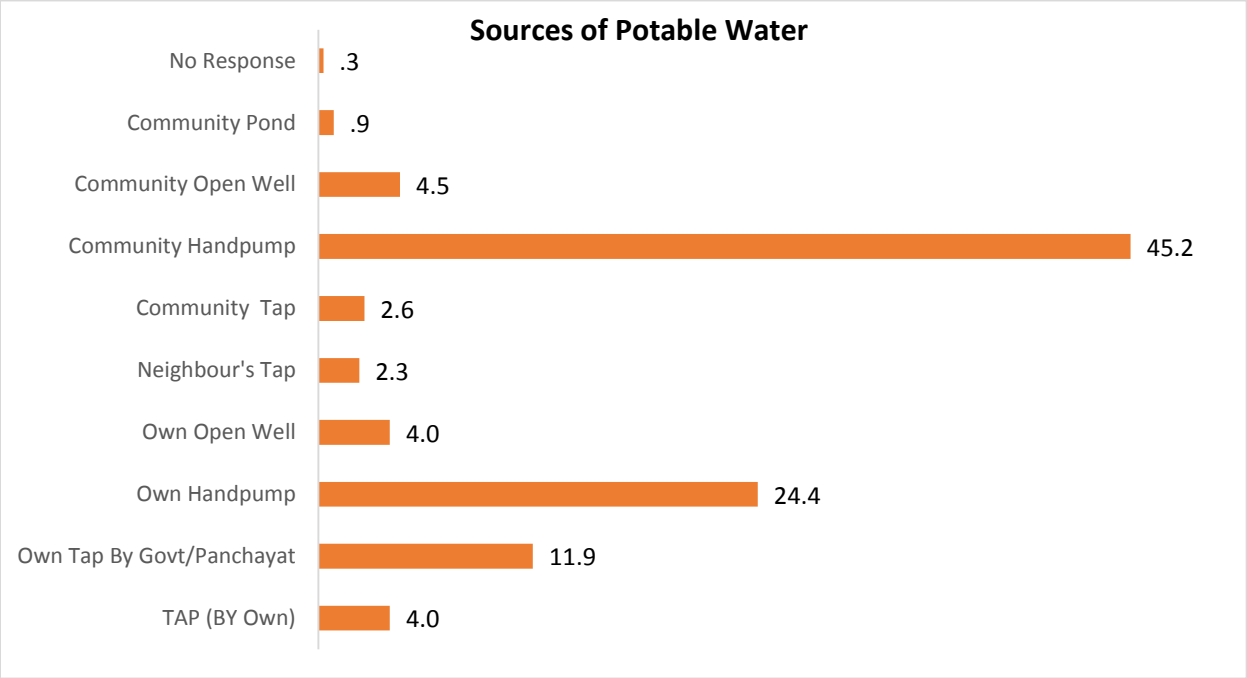


Figure 12 – Sources of potable water

4.5 Impact on the community

i. Use of Mine water supply for filling ponds

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

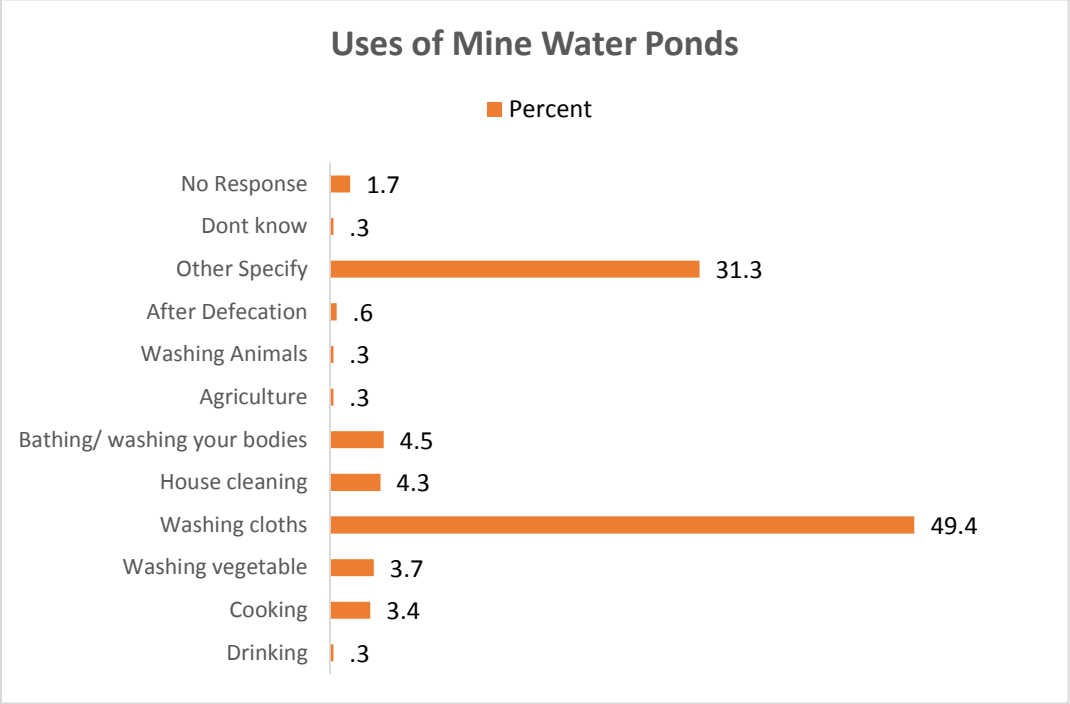


Figure 13 – Uses of mine water ponds

ii. Land holdings and irrigation sources

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

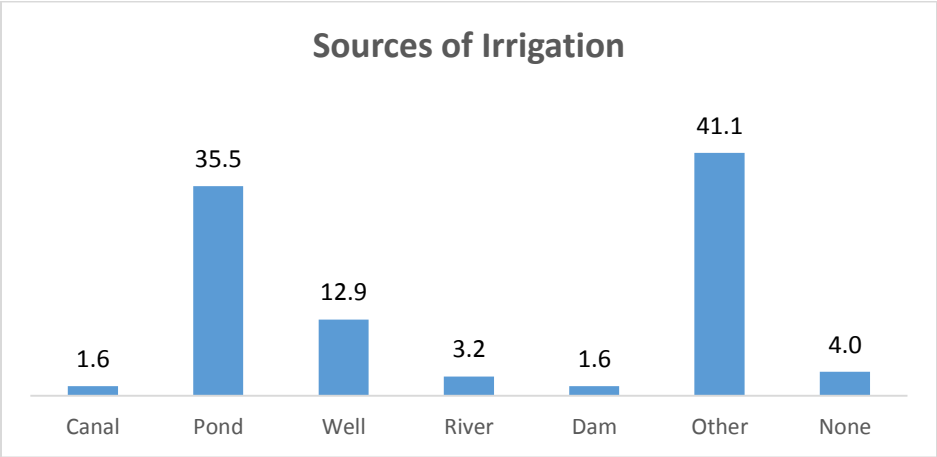


Figure 14 – Sources of irrigation

iii. Renovation activities of the ponds:

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

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

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

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

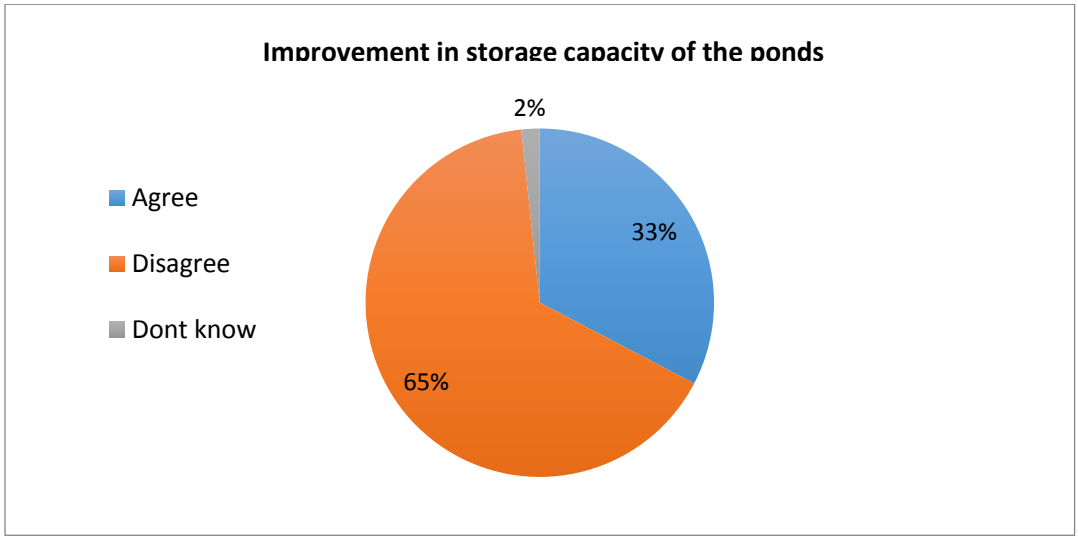


Figure 15 – Improvement in storage capacity of the ponds

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

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

4.6 Gaps Identified

i. Minimal improvement in storage capacity

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

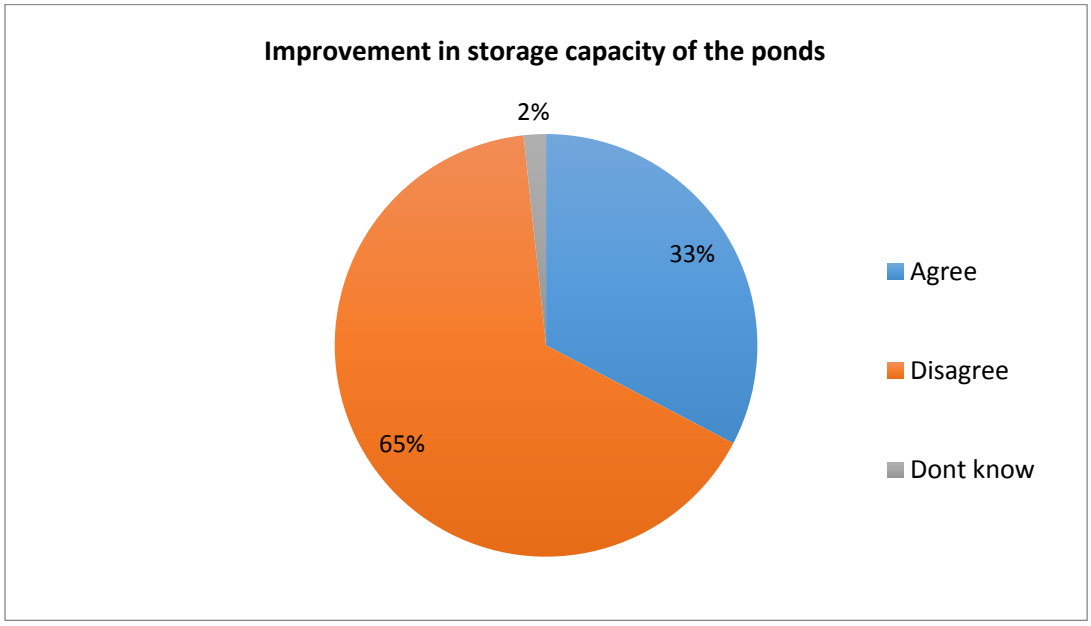


Figure 16 - Improvement in storage capacity of the ponds

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

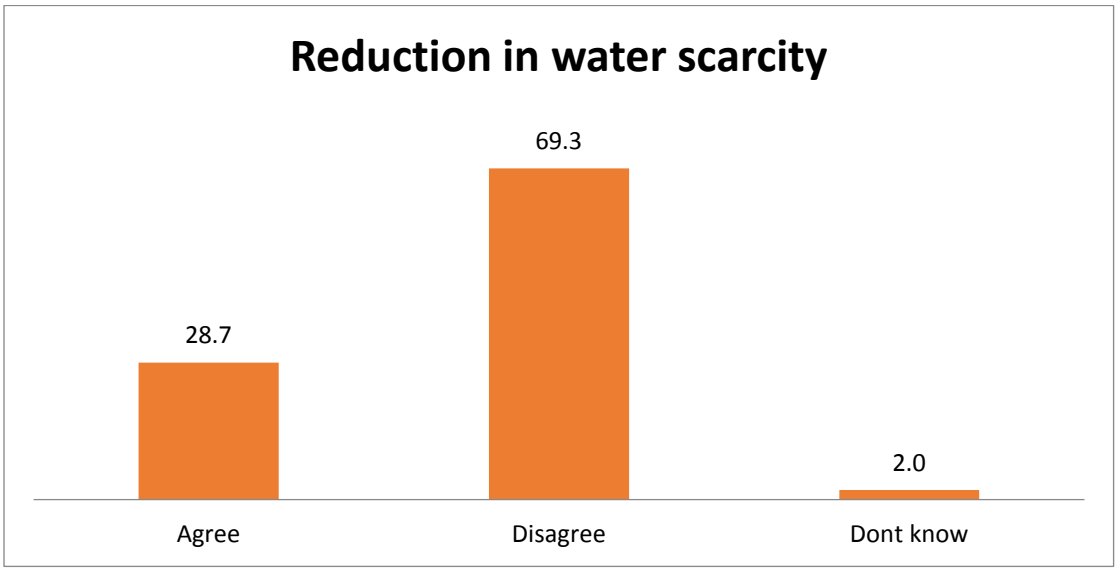


Figure 17 – Reduction in water scarcity

ii. Lack of employment generation activities

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

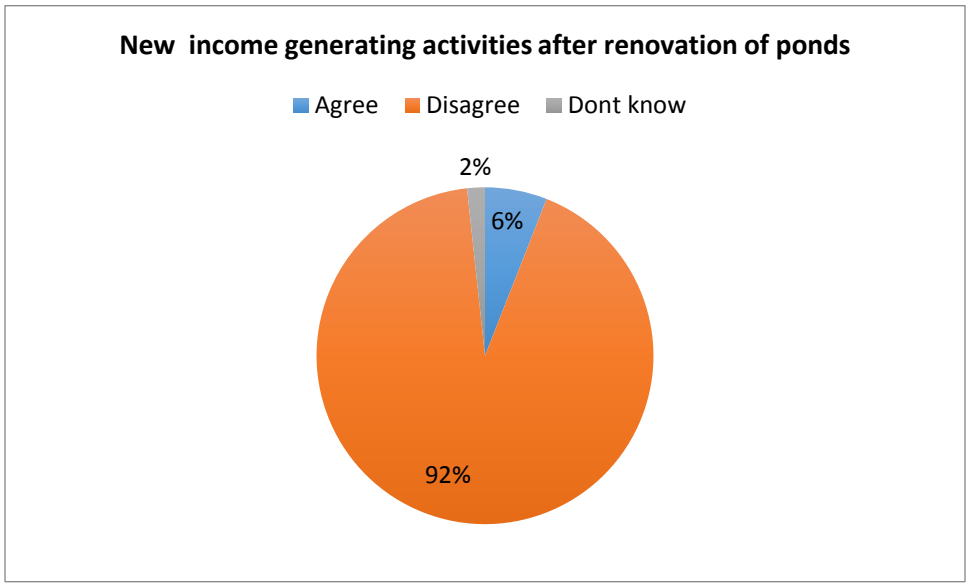


Figure 18 - New income generating activities after renovation of ponds

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

iii. Minimal increase in agricultural production

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

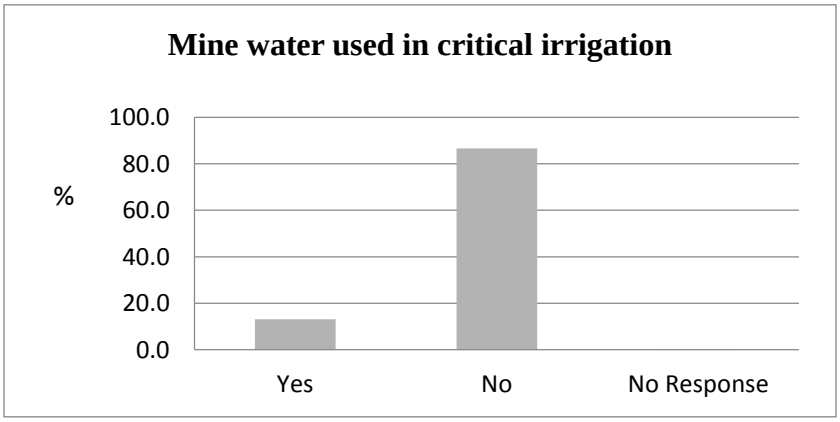


Figure 19 – Mine water used in critical irrigation

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

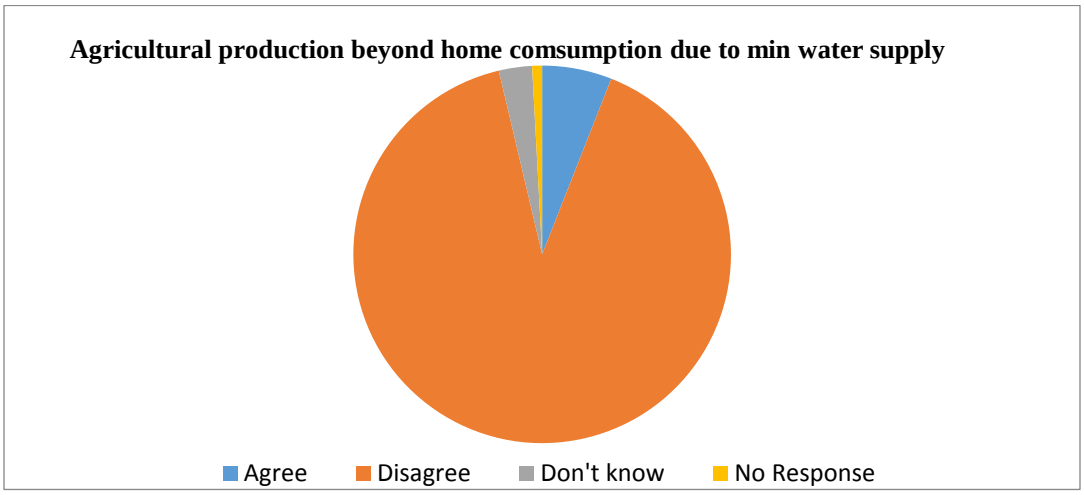


Figure 20 - Agricultural production beyond home consumption due to min water supply

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

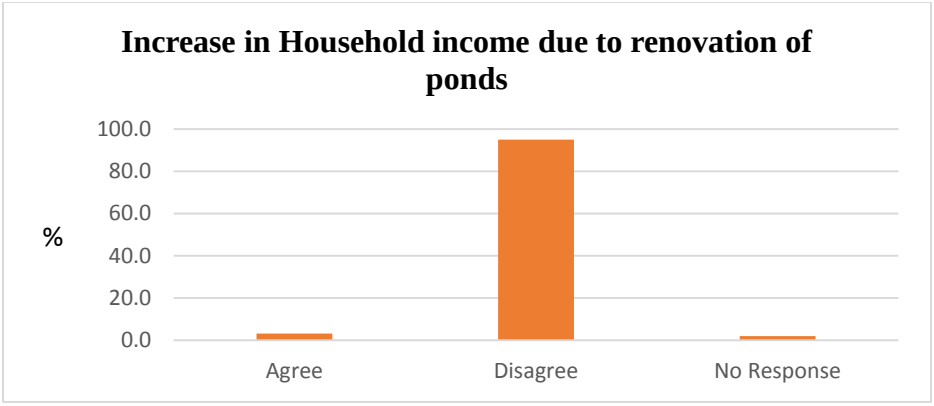


Figure 21 - Increase in Household income due to renovation of ponds

iv. Irregular supply of mine water

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

v. Lack of participatory planning

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

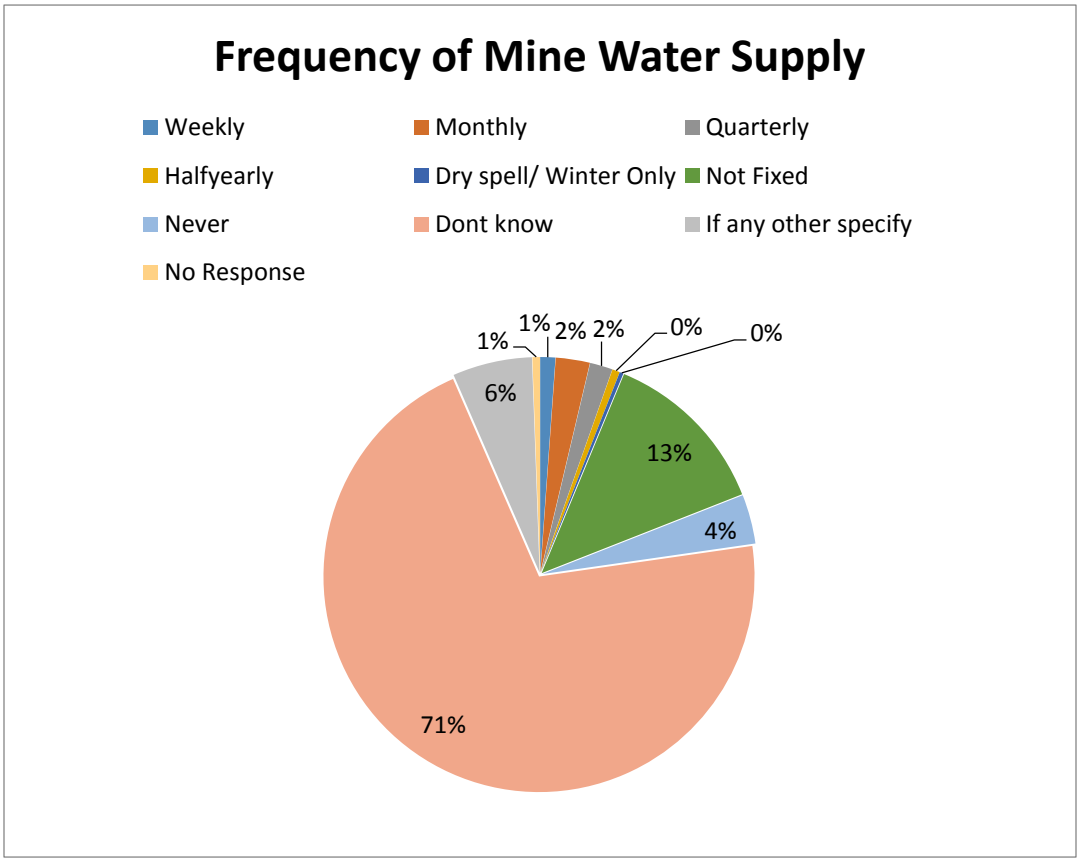


Figure 22 – Frequency of mine water supply

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

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

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

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

4.7 Recommendations

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

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

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

CHAPTER 5 - VILLAGE ADOPTION PROJECT (LAHBERA)

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 Objectives of the Study

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

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

5.3 **Projects and their Impacts**

I. Multipurpose Hall

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

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

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

II. Adult Education Centre

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

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

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

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

III. Health Centre

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

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

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

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

IV. Masala Chakki

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

V. Sewing Training Centre

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

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

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

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

VI. Solar Lights

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

VII. Primary School Building

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

VIII. Computer Training Center

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

IX. Drainage line and PCC Road

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

X. Water supply

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

5.4 Multi-stakeholder Perspectives on village Adoption project

Table 6 – Multi – stakeholder perspectives on village adoption project

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

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

5.5 Gaps and Scope for Improvement

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.6 Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 6 - CONSTRUCTION OF PCC ROAD

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 Objective of the project

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

6.3 Location of implementation

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

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

6.4 Impact of Road on Community

1. Improved Connectivity

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

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

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

2. Enhanced Hygienic Living Condition

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

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

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

6.5 Gaps identified in the project

i. Inferior Quality of Road Construction

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

ii. Limited Connectivity

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

iii. Participatory Approach

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

iv. Lack of monitoring from the BCCL

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

6.6 Multi-stakeholder Perspective

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

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

6.7 Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXURE

Confidential (for research purpose only- property of TISS)

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Project - Mobile Medical Van (*Swasth Rath*)

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

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Before Starting Interview

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

Name of the Mining Area _____

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

After Ending Interview

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

After Checking/Editing Questionnaire

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

A: HOUSEHOLD PROFILE AND HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. BENEFICIARIES' FEEDBACK ON MMV SERVICE

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

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

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Project - Scheme for multipurpose utilization of abandoned mine water

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

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Before Starting Interview

Name of District

_____Code:_____

Name of Taluka

_____Code:_____

Name of Block

_____Code:_____

Gram Panchayat

_____Code:_____

Name of the

village_____Code:_____

Pond Name_____

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

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

AM/PM

After Ending Interview

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

AM/PM

A: HOUSEHOLD PROFILE AND AGRICULTURE AND WATER AVAILABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. MANAGEMENT OF POND

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE
VILLAGE ADOPTION PROGRAMME (Lahbera, Dhanbad)

1. Date Time

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

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

4. Population:

Multipurpose hall

Questions

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

Masala Chakki:

Questions for Beneficiaries

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

4. Were the villagers consulted before starting this initiative?
5. What is the cost of the initiative? (How many respondents know?)
6. Was there any board displayed during/after the installation and operationalization of the Masala Chakki providing information related to it?
7. Is the Masala Chakki useful?
   - Enhancing livelihood
   - Making grinding easier
   - Others (Mention)
8. What is the impact of this initiative for participants?
   - Tangible (income)
     - Earnings of individual workers
     - Collective income of the community
     - Profit by owners
     - Others
   - Intangible
     - Services/sales/production increase or decrease
     - Empowerment
     - Drudgery Reduction
     - Negative impacts if any (pollution/disputes/others)
     - Are they now able to make Investment in areas like:
       - Health
       - Education
       - Malnutrition
       - Transportation
       - Other (Specify)
     - Others (Mention)
9. What is the mechanism of selling the products? Where are the masalas sold? How is the demand in market?
10. What is the technical support provided for production as well as marketing? What more is expected?
11. How can we make this initiative better?
    - To enhance positive impacts
    - To reduce negative impact
12. Are impacts overall positive or negative? For whom?
13. What are the most important impacts? According to whom?
14. How significant are they? In what way?
15. Do changes alter livelihood strategies and security, or do they just add one element (a coping strategy) within existing approaches? Can impacts be summarised in terms of changes in livelihood security or robustness?

***Health Centre*:**

Questions

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

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

Sewing Training Centre

Question

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

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

Adult Education Centre:

Questions:

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

Primary School building:

Questions

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

Water supply

Questions

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

Drainage:

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

Solar Lights:

Questions

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

CONSTRUCTION OF PCC/ BITUMINOUS ROAD FOR THE COMMUNITY

5. Date Time

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

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

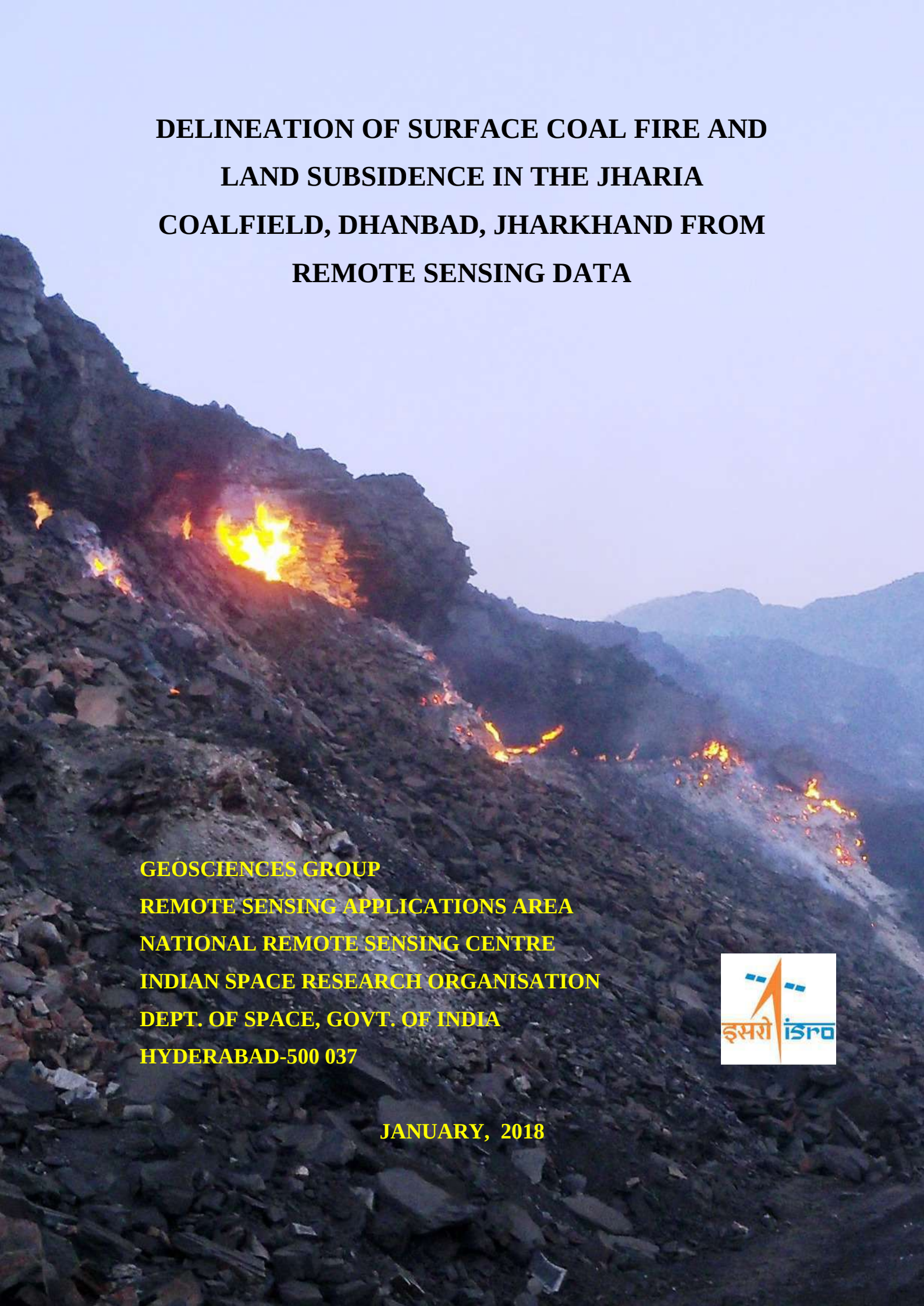
8. Population:

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

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

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

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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JANUARY, 2018

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CONTENTS

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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.

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Field Photographs

List of Tables

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.

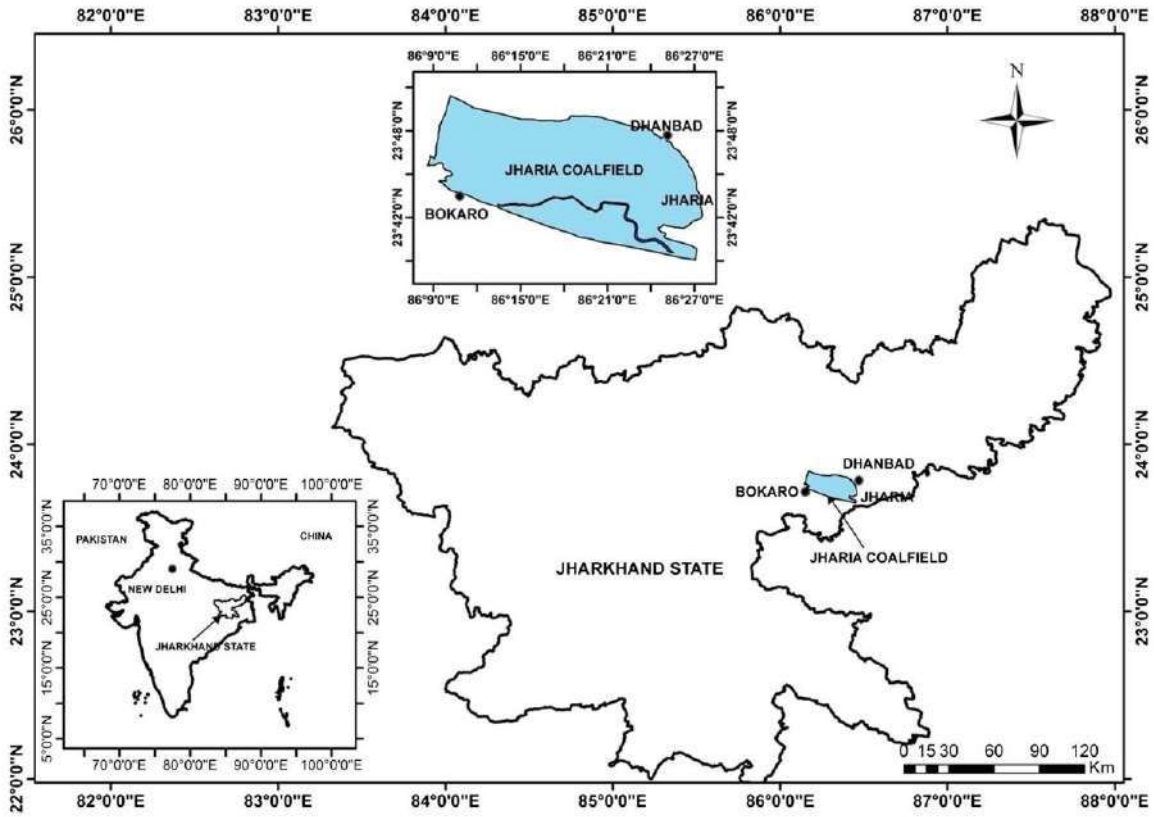

Figure 1: Study area map of Jharia Coalfied, Jharkhand

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.

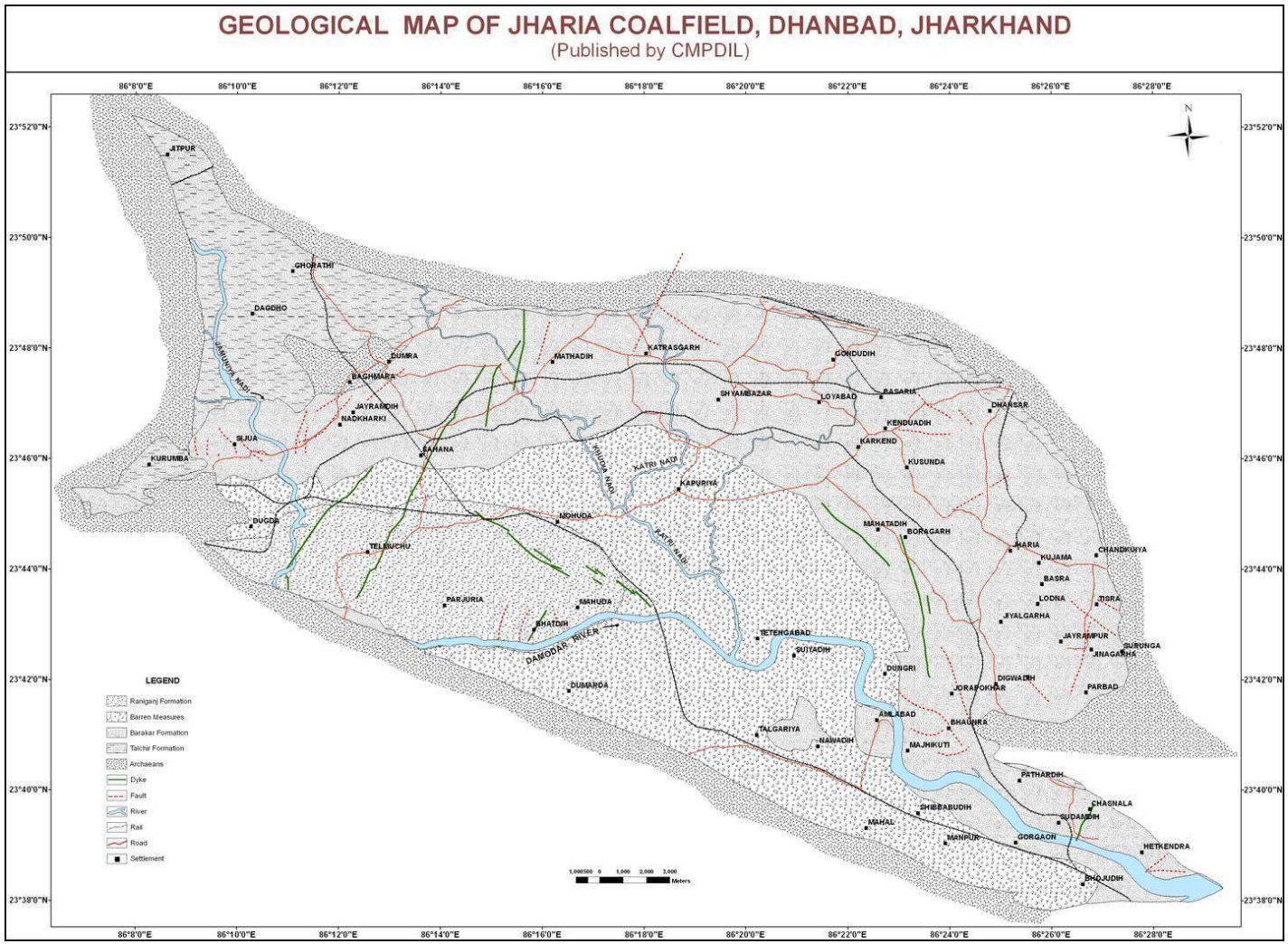

Figure 2 : Geological map of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad, Jharkhand (published by CMPIDL)

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).

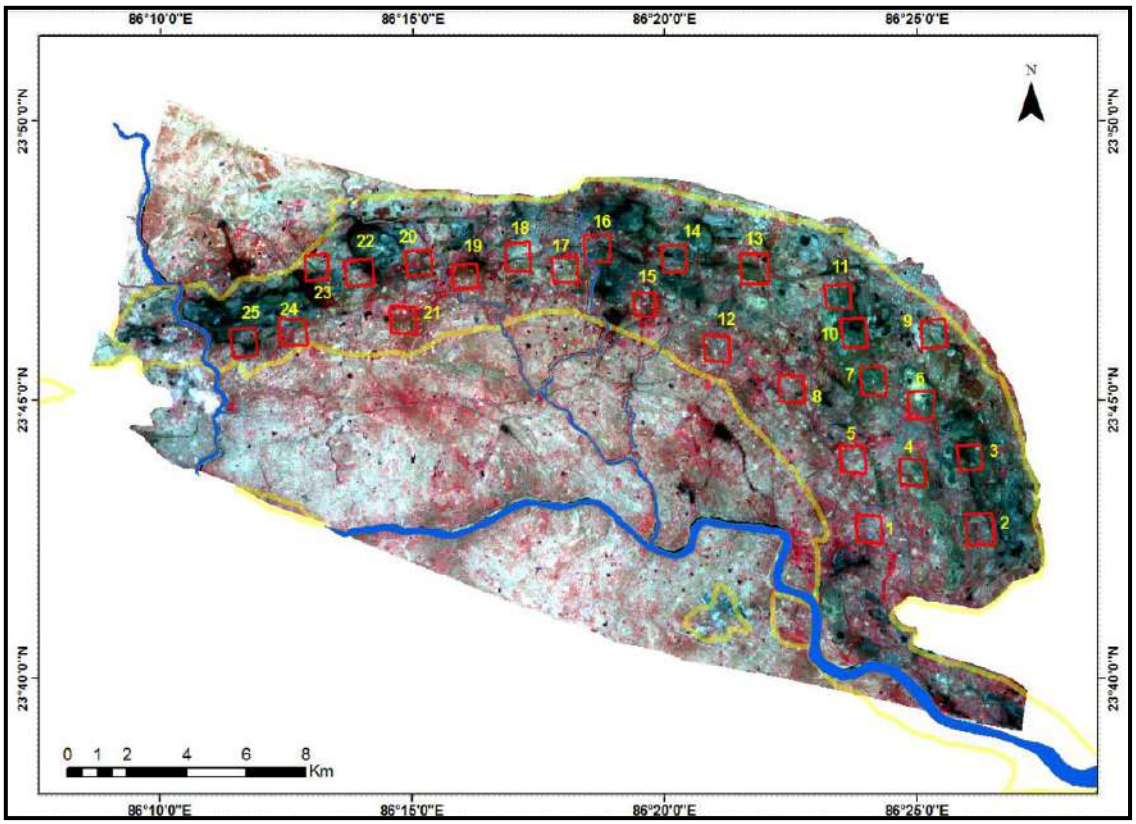

Figure 3. False colour composite image of Jharia Coalfield, with subset blocks (in red boxes) to obtain temperature values (from radiant temperature image) within the Barakar formation across the Jharia coalfield.

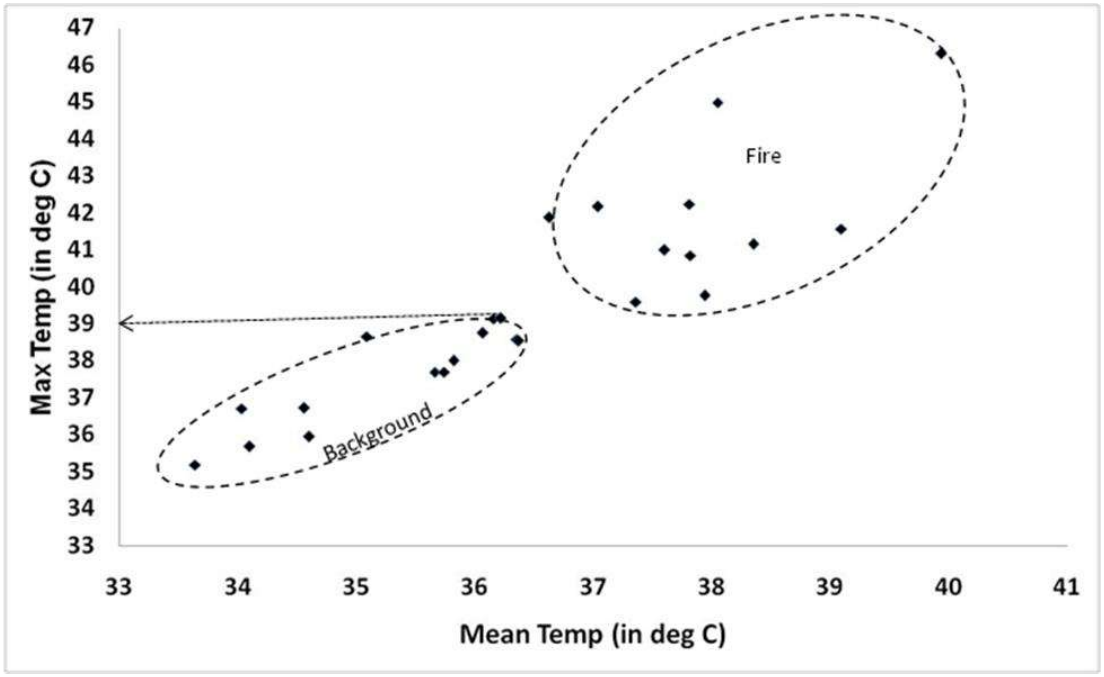

Figure 4. Maximum temperature plotted against mean temperature for various locations; cluster separation observed around 39 °C (marked with arrow)

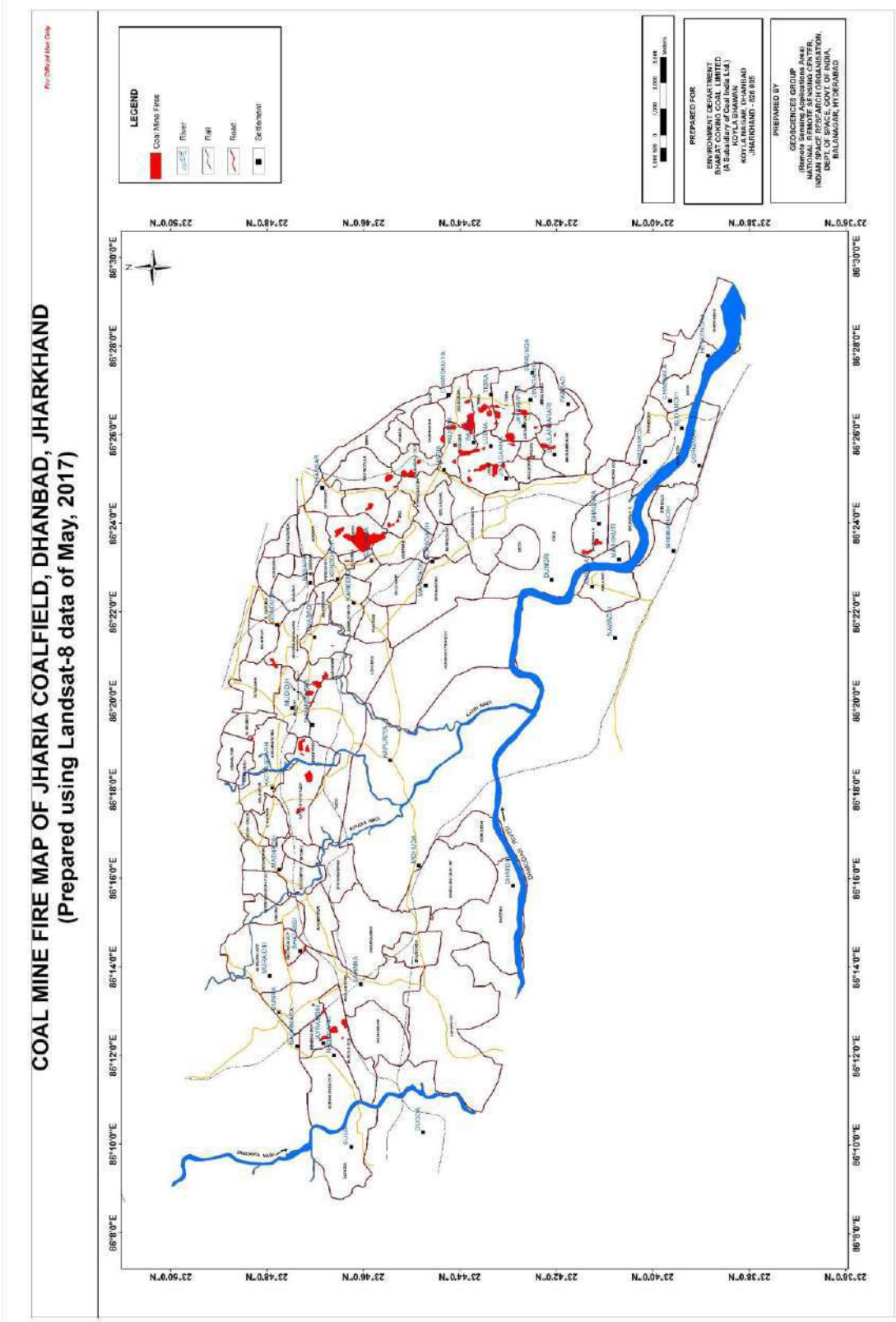

Figure 5: Coal mine fire map (May, 2017) of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad. The fire areas shown in this map have been verified in the field as per field points in figure 13.

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).

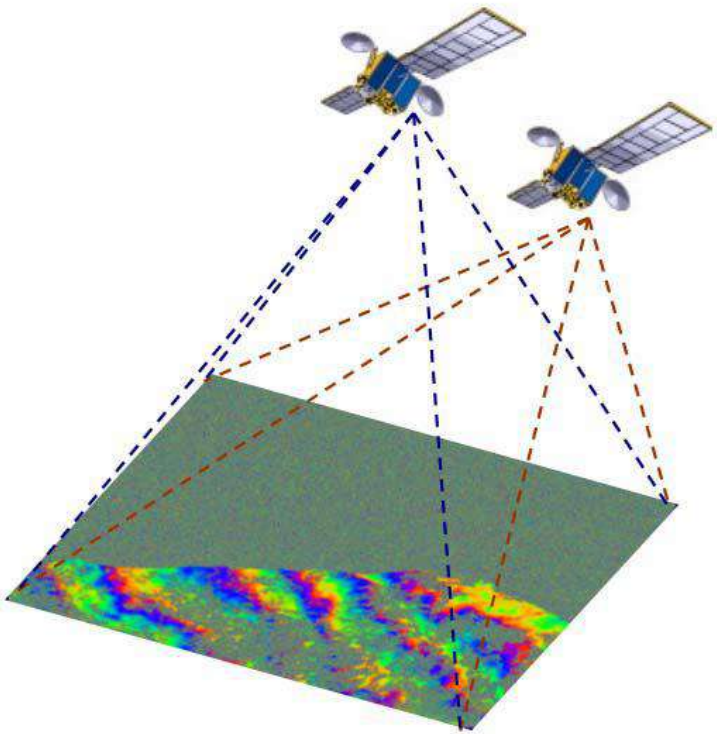

Figure 6. DInSAR acquisition scheme.

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.

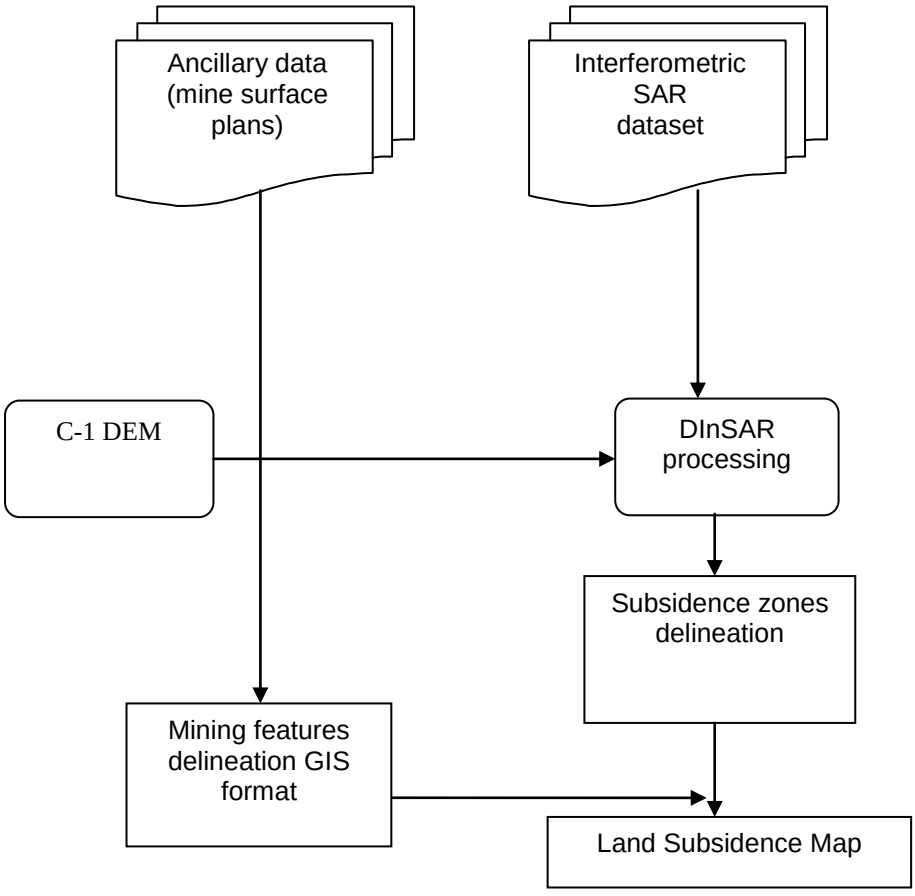

Figure 7. Work flow diagram for generating land subsidence map using DInSAR technique.

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.

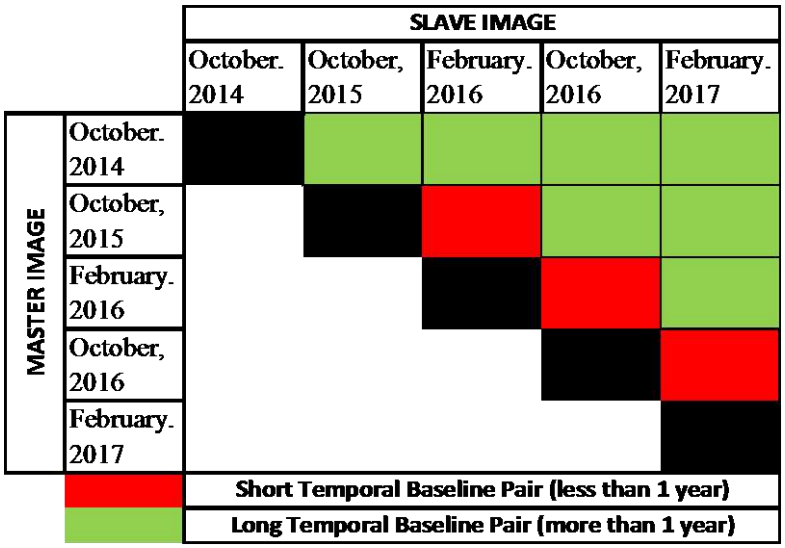

Figure 8. ALOS-PALSAR - 2 Master-Slave pairs for short and long temporal base line processing

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).

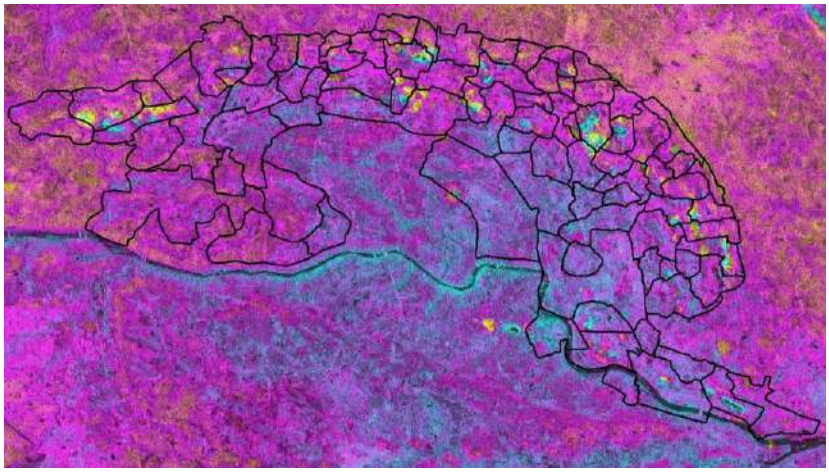

Figure 9. Fringe patterns generated from short baseline processing (e.g. Master: Oct, 16, Slave: Feb, 17).

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).

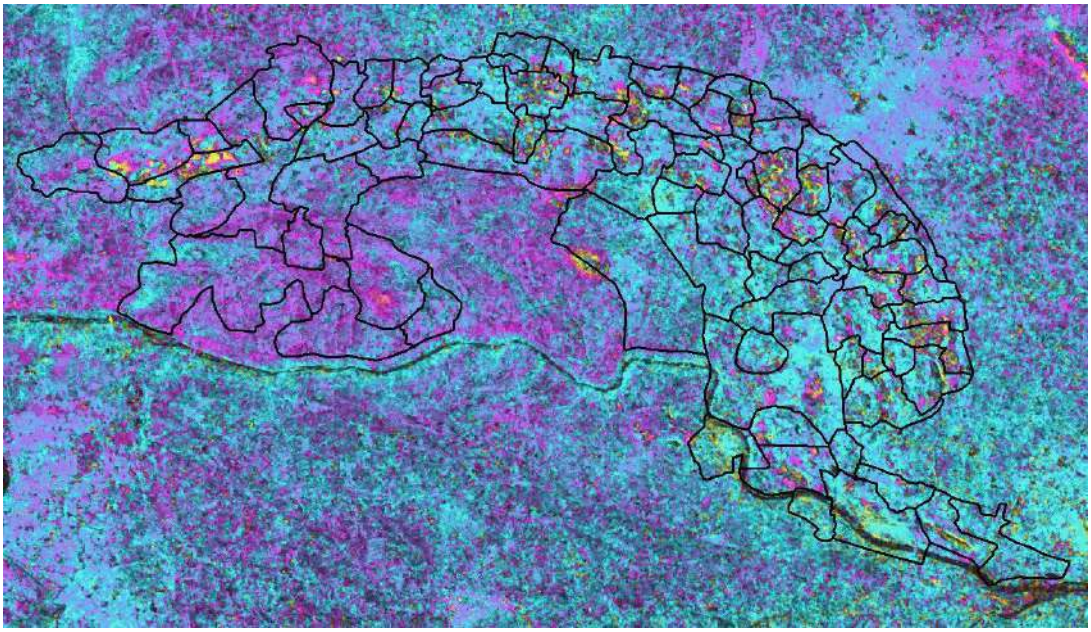

Figure 10. Fringe patterns generated from long baseline processing (e.g. Master: Oct, 15, Slave: Feb, 17).

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).

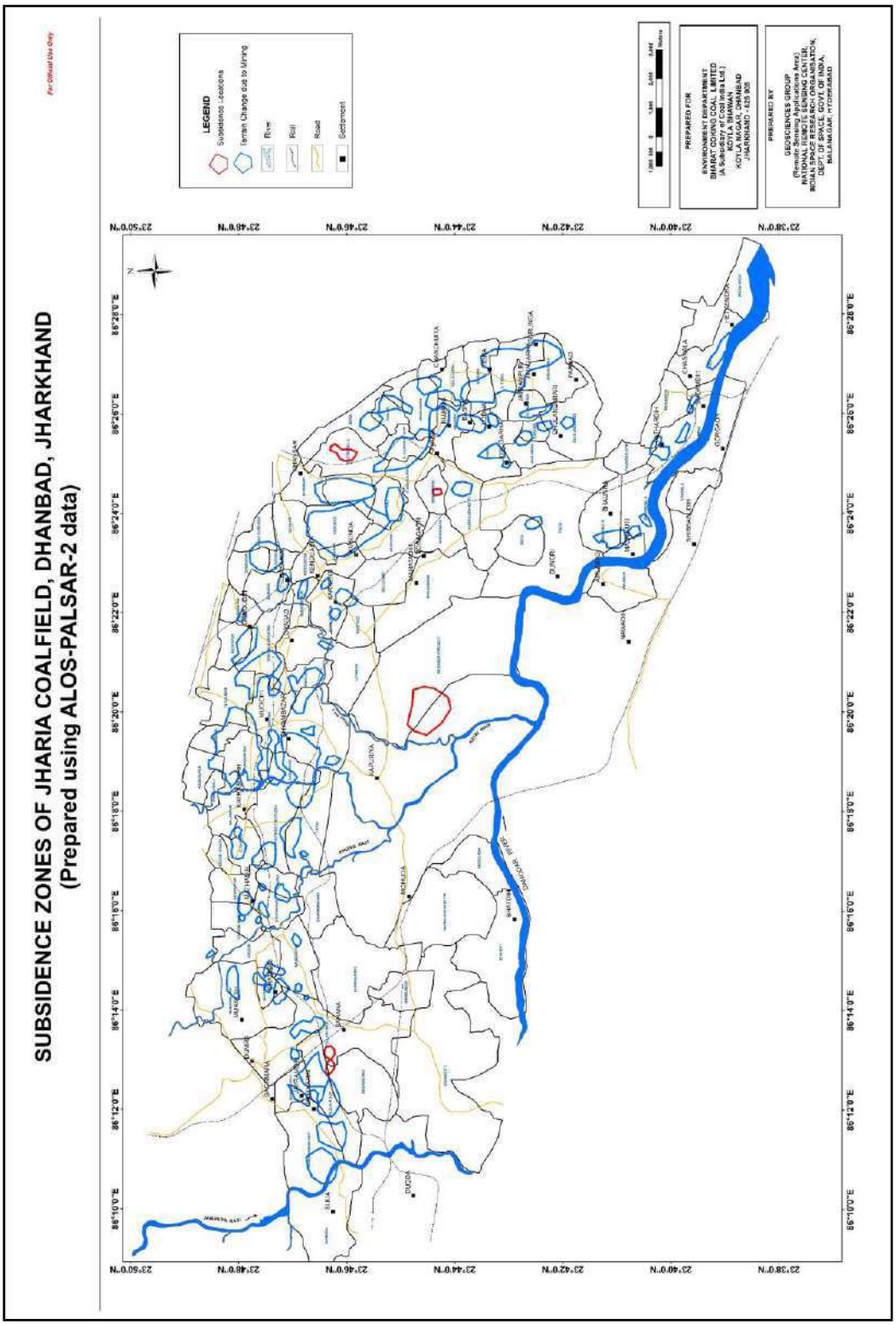

Figure 11: Subsidence map of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad.

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.*

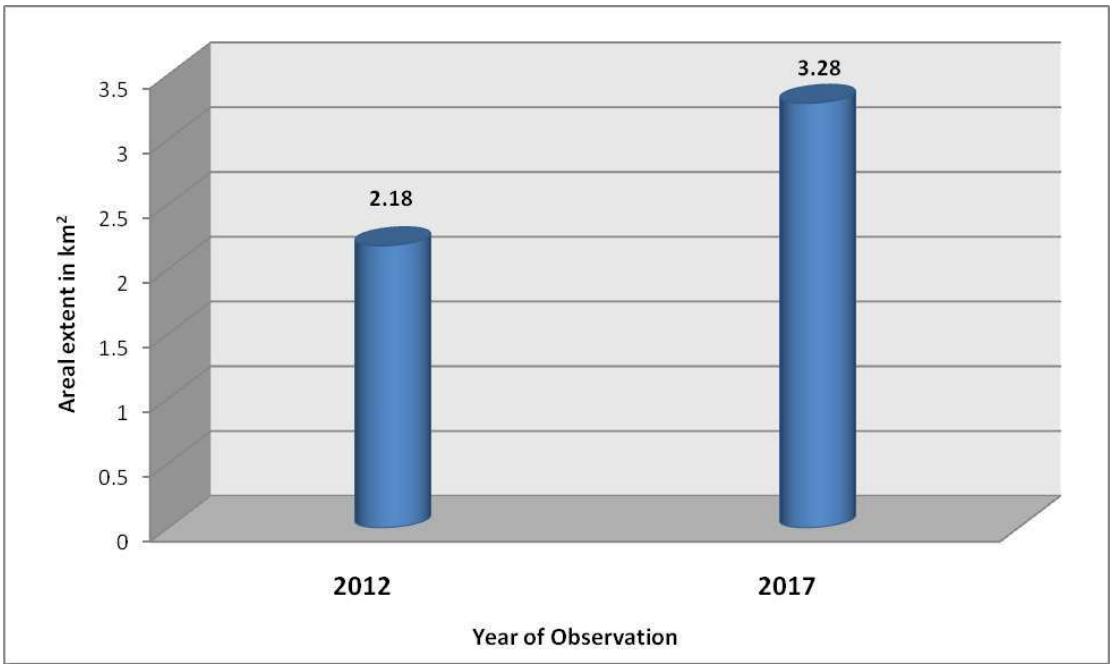

Figure 12: Total fire area statistics

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

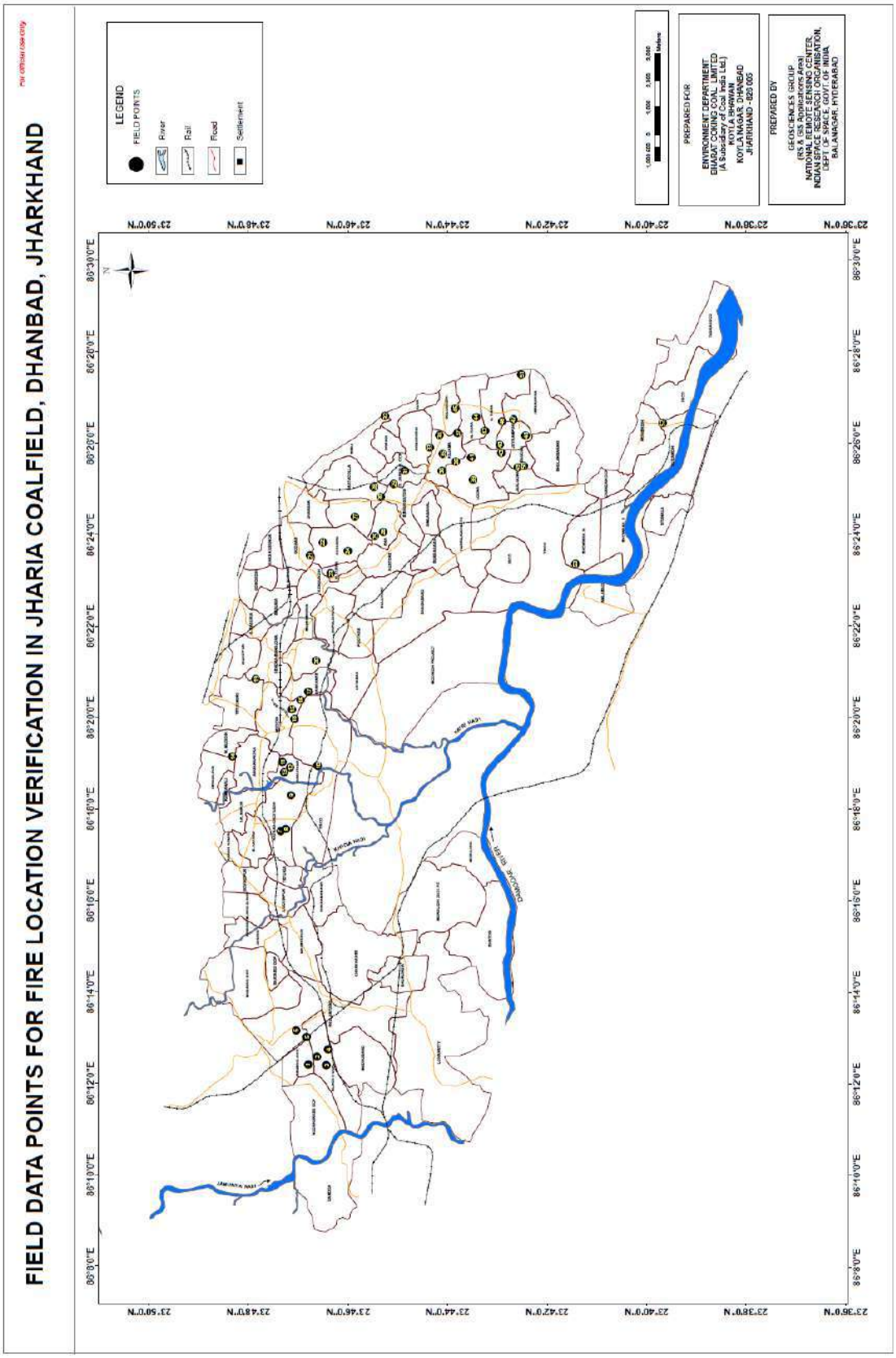

Figure 13. Field data points for coal fire verification

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

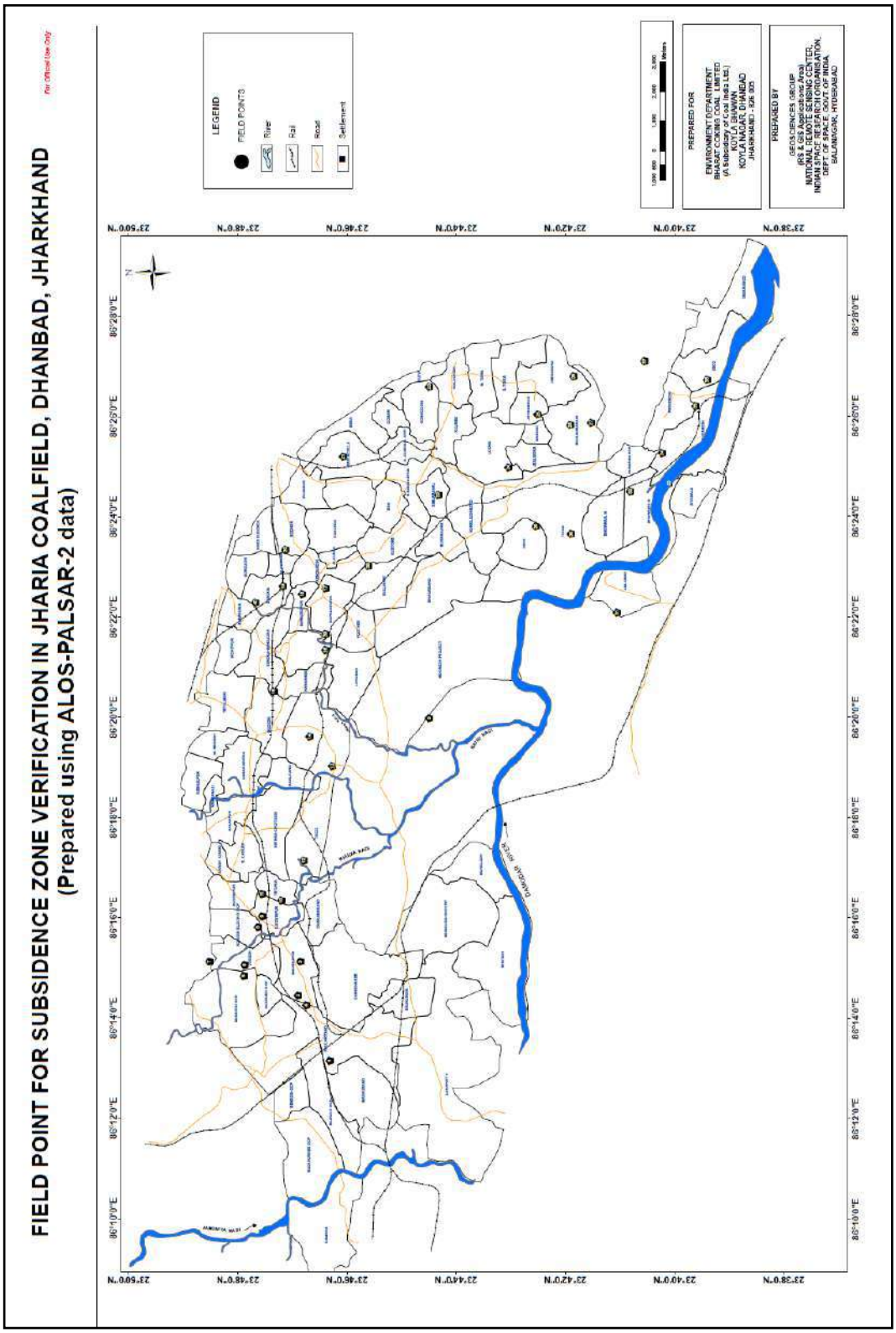

Figure 14. Field data points for subsidence verification

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.

सेन्ट्रल माईन प्लानिंग एण्ड डिजाइन इन्स्टीच्यूट लिमिटेड
(कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड की अनुषंगी कम्पनी / भारत सरकार का एक लोक उपक्रम)
गोन्दवाना प्लेस, कांके रोड, राँची - 834 031, झारखंड (भारत)
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited / Govt. of India Public Sector Undertaking)
Gondwana Place, Kanke Road, Ranchi - 834 031, Jharkhand (INDIA)
CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER - U14292JH1975GOI001223

Ref: सीएमपीडीआई/डीजी/हैद्रो/BCCL/261/ 193 Date: 13.03.2020

सेवा में,
उप-महाप्रबंधक (पर्यावरण)
बी.सी.सी.एल., कोयला भवन
कोयला नगर
धनबाद -826005 (झारखंड)

विषय: Submission of Groundwater Level and Quality Report for Cluster of mines, BCCL (Cluster-I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII, XIV, XV and XVI). (Job No- 200419012).

महोदय्,

Please find enclosed 02 copies of the "Groundwater Level and Quality Report for Cluster of mines, BCCL (Cluster-I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII, XIV, XV and XVI) for the Assessment Year of 2019-20, of Bharat Coking Coal Limited" along with soft copy.

For your kind information and necessary action please.

धन्यवाद,

भवदीय,

Tarda 13/3/2020
(डॉ. अरुण. कुमार. पांडा)
महाप्रबन्धक (गवेषण)
Debasri Bandyopadhyay 13/03/2020

Copy to:

1. Director (T/CRD), CMPDI, Ranchi for kind information.
2. Regional Director, RI-II, CMPDI, Dhanbad for kind information.
3. HoD (BDD), CMPDI, Ranchi for kind information and necessary action for Billing.

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GROUNDWATER LEVEL & QUALITY REPORT

FOR CLUSTER OF MINES, BCCL

(Assessment year – 2019-20)

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

JHARIA COALFIELD AND RANIGANJ COALFIELD (PART)

For
(BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED)

(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)

KOYLA BHAWAN (DHANBAD)

Prepared by

Hydrogeology Department

Exploration Division

CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi

MARCH – 2020

Job no-200419012

GROUNDWATER LEVEL & QUALITY REPORT

FOR CLUSTER OF MINES, BCCL

(Assessment year – 2019-20)

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Exploration Division

CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi

MARCH – 2020

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Debasis Bandyopadhyay Manager (Geology)

OVERALL GUIDANCE

Dr. A.K. Panda General Manager (Exploration)

CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ANNEXURES

DETAILS OF THE REPORT

Sl No.	ITEMS	INFORMATIONS
1	Geographical Area	Jharia Coalfield (JCF): 453 sq. km. Raniganj Coalfield (RCF part): 19.64 sq. km. (Cluster-XVI area only)
2	Major Physiographic Units	Dissected Pediplain with surface Reduced Level (RL) varies from 160 m to 220 m above mean sea level (AMSL) in JCF and 100 m to 140 m AMSL in RCF.
3	Drainage System	Damodar River is the master drainage flowing along western boundary of the JCF. Jamunia River, Khudia River, Katri River, Jarian Nala, Ekra Jore, Kari Jore, Kashi Jore, Chatkari Jore and their tributaries are flowing through the JCF area. Damodar River, Barakar River is the master drainage of the part of RCF area (CV Area).
4	Annual Rainfall	Jharkhand State – 1264.0 mm Dhanbad District - 1271.60 mm (Source: Rainfall Statistics of India-2018, IMD, Ministry of Earth Sciences) Normal Rainfall – 1296.30 mm Dhansar Mine Rescue Station – 1315 mm (2018)
5	Geological Formations	Gondwana Formation (Talchir Formation, Barakar Formation, Barren Measure & Raniganj Formation)
6	Aquifer System	Top Unconfined/Phreatic Aquifer – average thickness 25 m Semi-confined to confined Aquifer – average thickness 50–200 m
7	Hydrogeological properties	Unconfined Aquifer (Damoda BJ Section & Block-III): Hydraulic Conductivity – upto 0.50 m/day Transmissivity – 10 - 42 m^2/day Semi-confined to confined Aquifer (Sitanala & Kumari Block): Hydraulic Conductivity – 0.0006-1.44 & 0.05-0.0027 m/day Transmissivity – 0.06 – 0.573 m^2/day
8	Groundwater Level Monitoring Network	Out of total 254 no of monitoring stations 63 nos located within core mining area and rest comes within Buffers zone. 60 Nos. of Groundwater monitoring well (Dug Wells) network is established by CMPDI to record groundwater level data in and around the Core Zone of JCF and 3 Nos. of Groundwater monitoring well (Dug Wells) in RCF (CV Area).
9	Groundwater Levels Below Ground Level (bgl)	JCF area: Pre-monsoon – 0.95 to 15.88 m (Avg. 5.46 m bgl) in '2019 Post-monsoon – 0.45 to 05.95 m (Avg. 2.34 m bgl) in '2019 RCF area (part): Pre-monsoon – 1.60 to 9.35 m (Avg. 5.29 m bgl) in '2019 Post-monsoon – 0.80 to 3.88 m (Avg. 2.10 m bgl) in '2019
10	Groundwater Quality	Potable (Annexure- IV)
11	Proposed Piezometers	New piezometers (23 nos.) have been proposed to monitor impact of coal mining on groundwater regime within the coalfield area (JCF & part of RCF) for maximum depth upto 290 m to monitor deeper aquifers.
12	Stage of Groundwater Development (CGWB)	Dhanbad District-76.30% (GWRE-2017)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CLIMATE, TEMPERATURE & RAINFALL

The Jharia Coalfield (JCF) and part of Raniganj Coalfield (RCF) area in Dhanbad District belongs to sub-humid tropical climatic region. The maximum temperature during summer shoots upto 45^{o} C and falls between 10^{o} C to 5^{o} C in winter. The maximum rainfall occurs during the period between June and September.

The annual rainfall in the Dhanbad District is 1240.70 mm (Rainfall Statistics of India-2017, IMD (Ministry of Earth Sciences), has been considered. The non-monsoon rainfall in the District is 259.50 mm (Winter-9.50 mm, Pre-monsoon-73.80 mm and Post-monsoon-176.20 mm) and the monsoon rainfall is 981.30 mm of total annual rainfall. Monsoon Rainfall is around 80% of total annual rainfall in 2017 in Dhanbad District. Rainfall is the primary source of groundwater recharge. The normal rainfall of Jharkhand is 1296.30 mm (2015) as documented in MOSPI, Govt. of India.

1.2 GEOMORPHOLOGY

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

1.3 DRAINAGE

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

The drainage map of the JCF and part of RCF has been prepared on topographic map of scale 1:50,000 (**Figure No-1**). The watershed of all tributary rivers (Jamuniya River to Barakar River) falls within the north-western part of Damodar sub-basin which comes under Lower Ganga Basin.

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

2.0 GROUNDWATER SYSTEM

2.1 GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

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

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

2.2 HYDROGEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA

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

2.3 AQUIFER DISPOSITION

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

PHREATIC/UN-CONFINED AQUIFER

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

SEMI-CONFINED TO CONFINED AQUIFER

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

2.4 AQUIFER PARAMETERS

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

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

Aquifer Type	Hydraulic Conductivity (m/day)	Transmissivity (m^2 /day)	Remarks
Unconfined	0.50	10.68 – 41.48	Site: Damuda (BJ Section) and Block-III area
Semi-confined	0.0006 – 1.44 (1) 0.0027 – 0.05 (2)	-	Site: (1): Sitanala Block (2): Kumari Block

3.0 GROUNDWATER LEVEL MONITORING

To collect the representative groundwater levels in the study area, CMPDI has established a monitoring network of total 254 monitoring stations out of which 64 located within core zone and rest comes within Buffer zone. 60 dug wells within JCF and 04 dug wells within RCF (part) area (Details of the Hydrograph stations & water level are given in **Annexure-I, IIA** & **IIB**) spread over the entire BCCL leasehold area, **Figure No-1**. Water level monitoring in 254 hydrograph stations has been done in pre-monsoon as well as in post monsoon whereas in 64 stations monitoring done in quarterly (March, May, August and November month of 2018) basis.

Depth to water level of the water table depict the inequalities in the position of water table with respect to ground surface and is useful in delineating recharge / discharge areas, planning of artificial recharge structure and shows the overall status of the groundwater level in the area. Historical groundwater level (GWL) of entire JCF and part of RCF with fluctuation, GWL of Non-mining / Mining areas and GWL of the Cluster of Mines of BCCL are shown in this report to assess the effect of Coal mining activity in the groundwater regime in and around the Coalfield area.

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

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

**Construction of piezometers within Jharia Coalfield and part of Raniganj Coalfield to monitor groundwater level of deeper aquifers is already in progress.*

3.1 HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVEL

Historical GWL of JCF and part of RCF are given from 2005 to 2019 of CMPDI monitoring stations (total 63 stations within Coalfield area). Pre-monsoon and Post-monsoon GWL with Fluctuation has been mentioned below in the table.

Table No – 1: Historical Groundwater Level

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

3.2 GROUNDWATER LEVEL SCENARIO IN NON-MINING/MINING AREA

Depth to water level (DTW) range in different formations with respect of mining and non-mining areas is summarized in the Table No-2.

Table No – 2: Depth to water table

Formation	***Area***		***DTW (bgl, m)*** ***[Year-2019]***		***Average GWL (m)***	
			Pre-monsoon (Apr/May)	***Post-monsoon (Nov/Dec)***	***Pre-monsoon***	***Post-monsoon***
Sedimentary (Gondwana)	Non-mining		1.30-11.22	0.65-4.52	5.50	2.50
	Mining	OC	0.95-12.60	0.45-5.95	5.16	2.21
		UG	1.20-15.88	0.55-4.57	5.95	2.74
Metamorphics	Peripheral part of the Coalfield		0.45-15.10	0.35-9.20	7.15	3.95

The study revealed that water table is in shallow depth and there is no significant stress in the water table due to coal mining activity. Mining and Non-mining areas shows barely any difference in water table condition in the JCF and RCF (part) area. The average hydraulic gradient of the water table within mining and non-mining areas is given in Table No-3. There is no significant change in hydraulic gradient has been observed. Relatively steep gradient near active opencast mining areas w.r.t., Non-Mining, Underground mines and Metamorphics areas is observed.

Table No – 3: Average hydraulic gradient

Sl. No	***Formation***	***Area***		***Average hydraulic gradient***
1	Sedimentary (Gondwana)	Non-Mining		1.5×10^{-3} to 2.0×10^{-3}
2		Mining	OC	5.0×10^{-2} to 4.0×10^{-3}
3			UG	2.0×10^{-2} to 3.0×10^{-3}
4	Metamorphics	Peripheral part of the Coalfield		1.0×10^{-3} to 2.0×10^{-3}

3.3 QUARTERLY GROUNDWATER LEVEL, CLUATER OF MINES (BCCL)

3.3 A Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-I

Cluster-I (Damuda Group of Mines) consisting of Damoda (BJ and Gutway section) UG, Damoda (Albion section) OCP, proposed Damoda (B.J.section) OCP and Closed Gutway OCP of Barora Area of BCCL. It is located in the extreme western part of JCF in Bokaro district of Jharkhand.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-I is 575 Ha. The Damoda block area is marked by more or less flat and gently undulating topography. The RL varies from 179 m to 208 m AMSL and the general slope of topography is towards east. Jamuniya River, Kari Jore, Podo Jore and its tributaries are controlling the drainage system of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Jamuniya River.

4 hydrograph stations (**B-15, B-21A, B51 and B-53**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November‘2019 and January’2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May’19	Aug’19	Nov’19	Jan’20
1	B-15	Bera Basti	1.90	0.45	1.65	2.65
2	B-21A	Dugdha	9.45	1.90	-	-
3	B-51	Taranga	5.10	1.10	2.70	2.90
4	B-53	Karmatanr	3.22	0.97	1.42	2.12
Average WL (bgl)			4.92	1.11	1.92	2.56

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 1.90 to 9.45 m during May’19, 0.45 to 1.90 m during August’19, 1.42 to 2.70 m during November’19 and 2.12 to 2.90 m during January’20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-I area.

3.3 B Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-II

Cluster-II consists of seven mines namely; Block-II mixed mine (OCP & UGP), Jamunia OCP, Shatabdi OCP, Muraidih mixed mine (OCP & UGP) and Phularitand OCP is under administrative control of Block-II Area and Barora Area of BCCL. It is located in the extreme western part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-II is 2025.71 Ha. The Damoda block area is marked by more or less flat and gently undulating topography. The RL varies from 176 m to 235 m AMSL. Jamuniya River, Khudia River and its tributaries are controlling the drainage system of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Jamuniya River and Khudia River.

5 hydrograph stations (**B-1, B-59, B-60, B-61A and B-62A**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	B-1	Muraidih	3.18	1.33	1.73	1.98
2	B-59	Khodovaly	6.20	0.80	0.90	1.20
3	B-60	Bahiyardih	8.13	1.23	3.23	4.93
4	B-61A	Kesargora	3.32	1.39	0.52	1.12
5	B-62A	Sadiyardih	7.55	2.80	3.25	4.95
Average WL (bgl)			5.68	1.51	1.93	2.84

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 3.18 to 8.13 m during May'19, 0.80 to 2.80 m during August'19, 0.52 to 3.25 m during November'19 and 1.12 to 4.95 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-II area.

3.3 C Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-III

Cluster-III consists of nine mines namely, Jogidih UG, Maheshpur UG, South Govindpur UG, Teturiya UG, Govindpur UG, New Akashkinaree mixed mine (OC & UG) and Kooridih/Block-IV mixed mine (OC & UG) under the administrative control of Govindpur Area of BCCL. This Cluster of mines is located in western part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-III is 1420.0 Ha. The area is plain with gentle undulation with RL varies from 160 m to 208.80 m AMSL. The general slope of the area is towards south. Khudia River, Baghdihi Jore, Katri River and its tributaries are controlling the drainage system of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Khudia River.

5 hydrograph stations (**A-12, A-25, A-29, B-14 and B-60**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	A-12	Jamua	2.10	0.29	0.45	0.75
2	A-25	Sinidih	6.08	1.43	1.93	2.48
3	A-29	Dharmaband	4.85	1.20	3.40	3.65
4	B-14	Mathadih	2.24	0.54	0.94	2.04
5	B-60	Sonardih	8.13	1.23	3.23	4.93
Average WL (bgl)			4.68	0.94	1.99	2.77

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 2.10 to 8.13 m during May'19, 0.29 to 1.43 m during August'19, 0.45 to 3.40 m during November'19 and 0.75 to 4.93 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-III area.

3.3 D Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-IV

Cluster-IV consists of six mines namely, Salanpur UG, Katras-Choitudih UG, Amalgamated Keshalpur & West Mudidih OC, Amalgamated Keshalpur & West Mudidih UG, Amalgamated Angarpathra & Ramkanali UG and closed Gaslitand UG of Katras Area of BCCL. It is located in the north-central part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

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

4 hydrograph stations (**A-26, A28A, B-64 and B-65A**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	A-26	Malkhera	6.58	2.23	3.33	3.83
2	A28A	Lakarka	2.45	1.25	3.15	3.60
3	B-64	Keshalpur	0.95	0.30	0.45	1.20
4	B-65A	Jhinjipahari	11.05	1.85	0.95	2.95
Average WL (bgl)			5.26	1.41	1.97	2.90

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 0.95 to 11.05 m during May'19, 0.30 to 2.23 m during August'19, 0.45 to 3.33 m during November'19 and 1.20 to 3.83 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-IV area.

3.3 E Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-V

Cluster-V consists of twelve mines namely; Tetulmari OC & UG mine, Mudidih OC & UG mine, Nichitpur OC, Sendra Bansjora OC & UG, Bansdeopur OCP (proposed) & UG, Kankanee OC & UG and closed Loyabad UG under the administrative control of Sijua Area of BCCL. This Cluster of mines is located in northern part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-V is 1957.08 Ha. The area has a general undulating topography, with an overall gentle south westerly slope. The RL varies from 210 m to 170 m AMSL. Jarian Nala, Nagri Jore, Ekra Jore and its tributaries are controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Jarian Nala and Ekra Jore.

4 hydrograph stations (**A-3, A-16, A-27 and D-23**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	A-3	Sijua	3.47	0.32	0.47	0.62
2	A-16	Ekra	5.45	1.65	1.95	4.55
3	A-27	Tetulmari	2.40	0.15	0.92	1.30
4	D-23	Jogta	4.70	1.65	1.40	1.50
Average WL (bgl)			4.01	0.94	1.19	1.99

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 2.40 to 5.45 m during May'19, 0.15 to 1.65 m during August'19, 0.47 to 1.95 m during November'19 and 0.62 to 4.55 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-V area.

3.3 F Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-VI

Cluster–VI consists of four coal mines; East Bassuriya OC, Bassuriya UG, Gondudih Khas-Kusunda OC, Godhur Mixed Mines (OC and UG) are under the administrative control of Kusunda Area of BCCL. This Cluster of mines is located in central part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-VI is 876.55 Ha. The area has a general undulating topography with general slope towards south. The RL varies from 180 m to 240 m AMSL. Ekra Jore, Kari Jore and their tributaries are controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Ekra Jore and Kari Jore.

2 hydrograph stations (**D-25 and D-30**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November‘2019 and January’2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May’19	Aug’19	Nov’19	Jan’20
1	D-25	Godhur	9.90	4.35	5.38	5.50
2	D-30	Borkiboa	4.60	0.38	0.75	1.95
Average WL (bgl)			**7.25**	**2.37**	**3.07**	**3.73**

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 May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	D-3	Dhansar	1.75	1.05	1.30	1.45
2	D-4	Jharia	2.81	1.16	1.71	2.16
3	D-33	Kustore	2.35	0.25	1.65	2.35
4	D-34	Kusunda	4.75	2.10	2.40	2.55
5	D-47	Parastanr	4.55	1.90	4.35	4.20
6	D-55	Hariladih	8.42	2.97	5.47	8.62
7	D-80	Bastacolla	5.00	2.30	3.05	3.80
Average WL (bgl)			4.23	1.68	2.85	3.59

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 1.75 to 8.42 m during May'19, 0.25 to 2.97 m during August'19, 1.30 to 5.47 m during November'19 and 1.45 to 8.62 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-VII area.

3.3 H Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-VIII

Cluster-VIII consists of ten mines namely; Bastacolla mixed mines (OC & UG), Bera mixed mines (OC & UG), Dobari UG, Kuya mixed (OC & UG), proposed Goluckdih (NC) OC, Ghanoodih OC and Kujama OC under the administrative control of Bastacolla Area of BCCL. This Cluster of mines is located in eastern part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-VIII is 1200.41 Ha. The area has a general undulating topography with general slope towards south and south-west. The ground elevation in the area ranges from 175 m to 221 m AMSL. Chatkari Jore, Tisra Jore and its tributaries controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Chatkari Jore.

4 hydrograph stations (**D-8, D-43, D-49 and D-51**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	D-8	Alokdiha	4.80	1.95	2.85	4.25
2	D-43	Alagdih	7.35	3.55	2.70	4.25
3	D-49	Galucdih	1.75	0.60	1.50	1.25
4	D-51	Chankuiya	9.95	8.05	5.75	7.75
Average WL (bgl)			5.96	3.54	3.20	4.38

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 1.75 to 9.95 m during May'19, 0.60 to 8.05 m during August'19, 1.50 to 5.75 m during November'19 and 1.25 to 7.75 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-VIII area.

3.3 I Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-IX

Cluster-IX consists of eight mines namely; North Tisra/South Tisra Expansion OCP, Lodna UG, Bagdigi UG, Bararee UG and Joyrampur UG and Jealgora UG (closed) are under the administrative control of Lodna Area of BCCL. This Cluster of mines is located in eastern part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-IX is 1942.12 Ha. The topography of the area is undulating with gentle slope towards south. The RL varies from 221 m to 188.44 m AMSL. Chatkari Jore, Tisra Jore, Sulunga Jore and its tributaries controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Chatkari Jore.

6 hydrograph stations (**D-5, D-7, D-39, D-40A, D-41 and D-74**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	D-5	Jiyalgora	8.25	2.90	4.85	8.20
2	D-7	Golden Pahari	8.23	1.88	3.28	4.86
3	D-39	Tilaboni	12.60	4.00	5.95	12.45
4	D-40A	Khapa Dhawra	1.85	1.50	1.45	1.95
5	D-41	Joyrampur	2.30	0.70	1.25	1.40
6	D-74	Bhulan Bararee	5.80	2.35	3.57	4.95
Average WL (bgl)			6.51	2.22	3.39	5.64

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 1.85 to 12.60 m during May'19, 0.70 to 4.00 m during August'19, 1.25 to 5.95 m during November'19 and 1.40 to 12.45 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-IX area.

3.3 J Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-X

Cluster-X consists of ten coal mines and one coal Washery namely; Bhowrah North mixed mines (UG & OC), Bhowrah South mixed mines (UG, 3 Pit OCP, Chandan OCP), Patherdih Mixed mines (UG, Chandan OCP), Sudamdih incline UG mine, Sudamdih Shaft UG mine, Amlabad UG (Closed) and Sudamdih Coal Washery under the administrative control of Eastern Jharia Area of BCCL. This cluster of mines is located in the eastern part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

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

4 hydrograph stations (**A-19, D-35, D-36 and D-77**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	A-19	Bhowrah	4.85	0.95	3.43	4.95
2	D-35	Patherdih	8.00	3.15	3.80	5.90
3	D-36	Sudamdih	1.20	0.10	0.55	0.65
4	D-77	Amlabad	6.40	2.80	3.20	4.50
Average WL (bgl)			5.11	1.75	2.75	4.00

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 1.20 to 8.00 m during May'19, 0.95 to 3.15 m during August'19, 0.55 to 3.80 m during November'19 and 0.65 to 4.95 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-X area.

3.3 K Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-XI

Cluster–XI consists of eight coal mines and one coal Washery namely; Gopalichak UG Project, Kachi Balihari 10/12 Pit UG, Pootkee Balihari Project UG, Bhagaband UG, Kendwadih UG (closed), Pootkee UG (closed), Kachi Balihari 5/6 Pit UG (closed) are under the administrative control of Pootkee Balihari Area and Moonidih UG & Moonidih Washery are under the administrative control of Western Jharia Area of BCCL. This Cluster of mines is located in central part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

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

4 hydrograph stations (**A-17, A-18, A-20 and A-32**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water below (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	A-17	Kachi Balihari	2.94	0.34	2.24	2.42
2	A-18	Baghaband	2.29	1.09	0.69	1.09
3	A-20	Gorbudih	4.57	3.32	1.82	4.02
4	A-32	Baludih	2.75	0.62	0.95	1.65
Average GW (bgl)			3.14	1.34	1.43	2.30

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 2.29 to 4.57 m during May'19, 0.34 to 3.32 m during August'19, 0.69 to 2.24 m during November'19 and 1.09 to 4.02 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-XI area.

3.3 L Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-XIII

Cluster-XIII consists of one operating mine i.e. Murulidih 20/21 pits UG mine and six abandoned mines (Bhurungiya Colliery, Muchraidih colliery, Hantoodih colliery, Padugora colliery, Murulidih colliery, Bhatdee colliery) of Western Jharia Area of BCCL. It is located in the south-western part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

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

6 hydrograph stations (**A-22, A-23, A-33, A-34, B-25 and B-48**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	A-22A	Nagdah Basti	2.60	1.75	2.00	2.85
2	A-23	Machhayara	11.97	5.37	3.77	6.57
3	A-33	Mahuda Washery	3.65	0.55	1.25	1.55
4	A-34	Mahuda Mosque	6.35	3.45	3.95	5.45
5	B-25	Mahuda More	4.80	1.38	1.40	3.50
6	B-48	Mahuda	7.05	2.85	4.35	5.45
Average GW (bgl)			6.07	2.56	2.79	4.23

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 2.60 to 11.97 m during May'19, 0.55 to 5.37 m during August'19, 1.40 to 4.35 m during November'19 and 1.55 to 6.57 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-XIII area.

3.3 M Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-XIV

Cluster-XIV consists of two mines namely; Lohapatty UG and Lohapatty Opencast Patch (proposed). These are under the administrative control of Western Jharia of BCCL. This Cluster of mines is located in western part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-XIV is 1577.22 Ha. The topography of the area is undulating with slope towards south west. The maximum RL is 224 m in the north-eastern part whereas the minimum RL is 170 m above mean sea level on the south-western part of the area. Jamunia River and its tributaries are controlling the drainage of the area. The area comes under the watershed area of Jamunia River.

3 hydrograph stations (**B-23, B-24 and B-67**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	B-23	Lohapatti	2.84	1.12	1.34	2.24
2	B-24	Telmuchu	4.58	1.23	2.33	3.63
3	B-67	Simatanr	8.57	3.37	4.35	4.65
Average GW (bgl)			5.33	1.91	2.67	3.51

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 2.84 to 8.57 m during May'19, 1.12 to 3.37 m during August'19, 1.34 to 4.35 m during November'19 and 2.24 to 4.65 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-XIV area.

3.3 N Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-XV

Cluster–XV consists of four coal mines; Kharkharee UG and Dharmaband UG are under the administrative control of Govindpur Area and Madhuband UG & Phularitand UG are under the administrative control of Barora Area of BCCL. This Cluster of mines is located in western part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

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

3 hydrograph stations (**A-24, B-32A and B-61A**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	A-24	Pipratanr	15.88	1.73	2.48	4.08
2	B-32A	Madhuband	5.55	1.25	1.70	2.35
3	B-61A	Kesargora	3.35	1.39	0.52	1.12
Average GW (bgl)			8.25	1.46	1.57	2.52

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 3.35 to 15.88 m during May'19, 1.25 to 1.73 m during August'19, 0.52 to 2.48 m during November'19 and 1.12 to 4.08 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-XV area.

3.3 O Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-XVI

Cluster-XVI consists of five mines namely, Dahibari-Basantimata OC, Basantimata UG, New Laikidih OC, Laikdih Deep UG and Chunch UG under the administrative control of Chanch-Victoria Area of BCCL. This cluster of mines is located in the western part of Raniganj Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-XVI is 1964.21 Ha. The topography of the area is undulating with slope towards south west. The area is plain with gently undulating with elevation varying from 100 m to 140 m AMSL. The general slope of the area is towards southeast. Barakar River and Khudia River are controlling the drainage of the area. The area comes under the watershed area of Barakar River.

3 hydrograph stations (**DB-22, DB-23, DB-24**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May, August, November'2019 and January'2020, the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'19	Aug'19	Nov'19	Jan'20
1	DB-22	Dahibari, Niche Basti	4.93	1.38	1.63	1.73
2	DB-23	Dahibari OC	1.60	0.88	0.80	1.00
3	DB-24	Dahibari	9.35	3.20	3.88	4.80
Average GW Level			4.53	1.82	2.10	2.51

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 1.60 to 9.35 m during May'19, 0.88 to 3.20 m during August'19, 0.80 to 3.88 m during November'19 and 1.00 to 4.80 m during January'20 within the Core Zone of Cluster-XVI area.

4.0 GROUNDWATER LEVEL SCENARIO

During the month of May'2019 the depth to water level (in bgl) within 15 nos Cluster of mines varies from 0.95 m to 15.88 m with an average of 5.46 m. During the month of August'2019 the depth to water level varies from 0.10 m to 8.05 m with an average of 1.77 m. During the month of November'2019 the depth to water level varies from 0.45 m to 5.95 m with an average of 2.34 m. During the month of January'2020 the depth to water level varies from 0.62 m to 12.45 m with an average of 3.30 m. The summarized water level data of all clusters are given in **Table No – 4**.

Depth to water level (in bgl) values described that water level goes down to maximum 15.88 m during pre-monsoon'2019 and maximum upto 9.35 m during post-monsoon'2019. Un-confined aquifer is affected around 20 m to 30 m maximum close to active opencast mining areas, showing steep gradient towards mine void. Other than that, there is no mining effect in the water level within JCF area and RCF area (part). Historical water level data and hydrograph of permanent observation stations from CGWB shown in **Annexure–III**.

Monitoring groundwater (quantity & quality) to assess the present condition and resource has been done regularly in the coalfield areas. Well hydrographs (**Annexure–III and VI**) are prepared and studied to identify potentially adverse trends so that appropriate action can be taken to protect groundwater resource. According to the hydrograph trend analysis of CGWB monitoring wells and CMPDI observation wells, there are decline trends in both Pre and Post-monsoon GW level trends (max. upto 0.50 cm/year in Cluster-V and Cluster-VI) but no significant decline trend (>1.0 m/year) of water level is noticed in any particular area for the last 10 years within the coalfield area. Regarding quality monitoring, the water sample location map (**Figure No–2**) with collection points details (dug wells) are given in **Annexure–IV** and Quality is given in **Annexure–V**.

Table No–4: Groundwater level data Cluster-wise

Sl. No.	Cluster of BCCL	No. of Monitoring Wells	Water level fluctuation Below ground level (May, Aug, Nov'19 & Jan'20)	Avg. Fluctuation (in meters)	Formation
1	I	4 nos.	0.45 to 9.45 m	3.00 m	Barakar
2	II	5 nos.	0.80 to 8.13 m	2.85 m	Barakar
3	III	5 nos.	0.29 to 6.08 m	2.70 m	Barakar
4	IV	4 nos.	0.30 to 11.05 m	3.30 m	Barakar
5	V	4 nos.	0.15 to 4.70 m	2.80 m	Barakar
6	VI	2 nos.	0.38 to 9.90 m	4.20 m	Barakar
7	VII	7 nos.	0.25 to 8.62 m	1.50 m	Barakar
8	VIII	4 nos.	0.60 to 9.95 m	2.75 m	Barakar
9	IX	6 nos.	0.70 to 12.60 m	3.10 m	Barakar
10	X	4 nos.	0.10 to 8.00 m	2.35 m	Barakar
11	XI	4 nos.	0.34 to 4.57 m	1.70 m	Barakar & Barren Measure
12	XIII	6 nos.	0.55 to 11.93 m	3.30 m	Raniganj
13	XIV	3 nos.	1.12 to 8.57 m	2.65 m	Raniganj
14	XV	3 nos.	0.52 to 15.88 m	6.70 m	Barakar & Barren Measure
15	XVI	3 nos.	0.80 to 9.35 m	3.20 m	Barakar

Maximum water level fluctuation observed in Cluster-XV (6.70 m) and minimum fluctuation observed in Cluster-VII (1.50 m). However, 3-5 m water level fluctuation observed in Cluster-I, IV, VI, IX, XIII, XV and XVI, 5-7 m water level fluctuation observed in Cluster-XV, 7-9 m water level fluctuation and beyond 9 m is not observed in any of the Cluster of mines of BCCL.

5.0 GROUNDWATER QUALITY

The ground water sample of the study area (15 nos. of Cluster of mines, BCCL) have been collected from dug wells and analysed. Fifteen ground water samples (GW-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 & 16) were analysed during the month of May'2019 at CMPDI, RI-II, Dhanbad. The water sampling details are given in **Annexure–IV** and Water sample locations are shown in **Figure No-2**. The water quality data are enclosed in **Annexure–V.**

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

The pH of the groundwater samples varies between 7.64 (GW-6) to 8.14 (GW-7) in May 2019, the pH is within the ISI limit of drinking water standard.

The mineral constituents dissolved in water constitute the dissolved solids. The total dissolve solids vary from 366 (GW-5) to 796 mg/l (GW-6) in May 2019, the TDS values are above the IS 10500 standards of drinking water.

During the month of May'19 the alkalinity of the water samples varies from 66 (GW-11) to 124 mg/l (GW-7) and are within the stipulated standard of (200 mg/l) drinking water. The concentrations of calcium in the water samples vary from 28 (GW-16) to 84 mg/l (GW-6) and are ***slightly above*** the permissible limit (75 mg/l) of drinking water standards. The total hardness ranges between 170 (GW-16) to 420 mg/l (GW-3) and the value of total hardness in water samples are ***above*** the permissible limit (200 mg/l). The sulphate ranges between 68 (GW-14) to 136 mg/l (GW-3) and the value of sulphate in water sample are within the permissible limit (200 mg/l). The Iron, Copper, Manganese, Lead, Zinc and Chromium concentration in the water samples are found to be below the upper ISI limits for drinking water.

6.0 STAGE OF GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION

The groundwater is mainly utilized for domestic needs and for irrigation purposes. The groundwater abstraction is mainly through dug wells and bore wells. The stage of groundwater development in Dhanbad District is 76.30% (as per 2017 GWRE). The highest stage of development is in Jharia Block (127.0%) & Dhanbad Block (107.50%) and lowest stage of development is in Baliapur Block (78.24%) as per GWRE-2013. The Gondwana sandstones in general, are known to constitute good aquifers at many places. However, the yield potential of the area adjoining to active mines in the coal belt is poor. The active mines often act as groundwater “sinks”. In contrast, the water logged abandoned mines and pits act as potential sources of groundwater. As per the assessment done by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Patna in 2017, the Block wise data of Dhanbad District is given below:

Table No–5: Block-wise Stage of Groundwater development

Sl No.	Administrative Unit		Stage of GW Development	Category (GWRE-2013)	Category (GWRE-2017)
	District	Block			
1	Bokaro	Bermo	156.30%	**Over- exploited**	**Over- exploited**
2	Dhanbad	Baghmara	91.74%	Critical	Critical
3	Dhanbad	Baliapur	78.24%	Semi- Critical	Semi- Critical
4	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	107.50%	**Over- exploited**	**Over- exploited**
5	Dhanbad	Jharia	127.0%	**Over- exploited**	**Over- exploited**
6	Dhanbad	Topchachi	98.45%	Critical	Critical

- **Dynamic Groundwater Resource Assessment, CGWB as per 2013 & 2017.**

Table No–6: Cluster-wise Groundwater development scenario

Cluster/ Area	Adminis-trative Blocks/Stage Of GW Develo-Pment (SOD)	Total Water demand (Lakh cum/year)				Avg. GW level (bgl in m) 2019		GW level declining trend 2005-2019		Quantity Storage / future use (Lakh Cum/ Year)
		Mine Discharge (GW + Rainwater)	Surface Water Source	Total Use (Domestic + Industrial)	Excess Or other use	Pre-monsoon	Post-monsoon	Pre-monsoon	Post-monsoon	
Cluster-I	Bermo (SOD: Over-exploited)	9.56	NIL	7.42	2.14	4.92	1.92	YES	YES	NIL
Cluster-II	Baghmara (SOD: Critical)	170.17	Jamunia river	22.55	23.83	5.68	1.93	NO	NO	123.75
Cluster-III		58.18	NIL	2.58	12.65	4.68	1.99	NO	NO	42.95
Cluster-IV		68.84	MADA (Damodar river)	18.47	12.31	5.26	1.97	NO	NO	38.06
Cluster-V		127.29	MADA	77.92	31.02	4.01	1.19	YES	YES	18.35
Cluster-VI	Dhanbad (SOD: Over-exploited)	3.86	MADA (Damodar river)	3.69	0.0	7.25	3.07	YES	YES	NIL (loss due to FF)
Cluster-VII		93.33	MADA	27.70	6.87	4.23	2.85	NO	NO	58.76
Cluster-VIII	Jharia (SOD: Over-exploited)	29.27	MADA	24.04	1.18	5.96	3.20	NO	NO	4.05
Cluster-IX		310.34	MADA	160.28	45.05	6.51	3.39	NO	NO	105.01
Cluster-X		59.38	Damodar river	11.47	0.0	5.11	2.75	YES	NO	47.91
Cluster-XI	Dhanbad (SOD: Over-exploited)	249.67	MADA & DVC	19.86	43.92	3.14	1.43	NO	NO	185.89
Cluster-XIII	Baghmara (SOD: Critical)	64.61	Damodar river	10.09	9.86	6.07	2.79	NO	NO	44.66
Cluster-XIV		NA	NA	NA	NA	5.33	2.67	NO	NO	NA
Cluster-XV		5.11	Jamunia river	0.0	5.11	8.25	1.57	NO	NO	0.0
Cluster-XVI	Nirsa (SOD:Safe)	29.78	DVC (Barakar river)	14.60	6.57	5.29	2.10	NO	NO	8.61

7.0 CONSERVATION MEASURES & FUTURE STRATEGY

- BCCL has installed 25 Pressure Filter Plant of total capacity of 4.16 MGD to meet drinking water requirement nearby the area. At present 63 Water Treatment Plants are operational having capacity of 16.16 MGD within Jharia Coalfield area. Further installation of 28 more Pressure Filter Plants with the capacity of 5.84 MGD are in progress.

- BCCL participated in development of low cost technology for drinking water in a CSIR project along with CIMFR, Dhanbad and a pilot plant of 4000 Liters/hour is functional at PB Project site of BCCL. Similar plant has been proposed at other sites of BCCL.

- A scheme entitled 'Scheme for multi-purpose utilization of surplus mine water of Barora Area, Block II and Govindpur Area of BCCL' was prepared with a view to harness the excess water discharge to take care of the persistence problem of water scarcity in the nearby villages. In the scheme, two water reservoirs of capacity 27 MG and 17 MG have been proposed in the non-coal bearing area for storage of 3250 GPM and 2000 GPM surplus mine water which will be fed through pipe line by mine discharge at mines of Barora, Block-II and Govindpur Area.

- Roof-top rainwater harvesting (RWH) will be taken up in the project area using the administrative buildings. 138 no. of quarters having roof-top area of about 14950 sq. m. is already prepared to harvest rainwater and around 13150 cum/annum of water is going to be recharged the nearby groundwater system through RWH structures. Proposal already made to facilitate this kind of RWH structure at suitable locations i.e. Lodna Area, Kusunda Area (Jawahar Nagar, Matkuria, Coal Board Colony), Sijua Area (Nichitpur and Tetulmari Colony) within Jharia Coalfield to augment groundwater recharge.

- After cessation of mining, with plenty rainfall and abundant ground water recharge, the water levels will recoup and attain normalcy. Thus, the impact of mining on groundwater system may be considered as a temporary

phenomenon. The abandoned mine workings (UG) behave as water pool and improves the resources availability in the coalfield area.

- Utilization of treated mine water discharge by both industry and local people in the mine influence area. The excess mine water can be used to recharge groundwater system through connecting pipeline to abandoned dug wells. Utilization of mine water for irrigation use will also enhance the ground water recharge potential through artificial recharge in the area.

- Increase vegetative cover by plantation in the mine area under land amelioration measures. This will contain the surface run-off and increase the groundwater recharge.

- Creation of awareness among workers and local peoples about Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge will be given priority. This aspect is usually covered during the Environmental Week celebrated every year (5 to 12 June).

- Monitoring of water quality of mine water discharge, local River/nala and domestic water source (dug well/hand pump wells) will be continued under routine monitoring (February, May, August & November).

Annexure – I

Location of Hydrograph Stations (Dug Wells)

Well No	Latitude	Longitude	Well No	Latitude	Longitude
A-3	23^{0}47'53.35" N	86^{0}19'55.14" E	**B-63**	Abandoned due to OCP	
A-12	23^{0}48'20.31" N	86^{0}16'51.64" E	**B-64**	23^{0}48'43.14" N	86^{0}18'44.25" E
A-16	23^{0}46'57.00" N	86^{0}21'38.57" E	**B-65A**	23^{0}48'53.65" N	86^{0}18'11.82" E
A-17	23^{0}45'09.44" N	86^{0}22'16.35" E	**B-67**	23^{0}43'30.70" N	86^{0}14'01.45" E
A-18	23^{0}44'37.65" N	86^{0}22'58.90" E	**D-3**	23^{0}46'46.31" N	86^{0}24'49.30" E
A-19	23^{0}41'12.86" N	86^{0}23'55.27" E	**D-4**	23^{0}44'29.37" N	86^{0}24'42.88" E
A-20	23^{0}44'56.64" N	86^{0}19'55.35" E	**D-5**	23^{0}42'20.05" N	86^{0}24'86.06" E
A-22	23^{0}43'06.65" N	86^{0}14'48.53" E	**D-7**	23^{0}43'12.08" N	86^{0}27'11.89" E
A-23	23^{0}45'06.38" N	86^{0}15'12.69" E	**D-8**	23^{0}44'06.13" N	86^{0}27'20.72" E
A-24	23^{0}45'20.44" N	86^{0}13'45.12" E	**D-23**	23^{0}47'20.89" N	86^{0}20'09.96" E
A-25	23^{0}47'06.20" N	86^{0}15'27.79" E	**D-25**	23^{0}47'03.28" N	86^{0}23'29.56" E
A-26	23^{0}46'49.24" N	86^{0}18'12.12" E	**D-30**	23^{0}48'36.10" N	86^{0}21'50.07" E
A-27	23^{0}48'42.55" N	86^{0}20'21.80" E	**D-33**	23^{0}45'34.62" N	86^{0}23'18.50" E
A-28A	23^{0}47'34.74" N	86^{0}18'04.18" E	**D-34**	23^{0}45'36.50" N	86^{0}23'02.45" E
A-29	23^{0}47'08.02" N	86^{0}16'02.72" E	**D-35**	23^{0}40'46.54" N	86^{0}25'46.33" E
A-32	23^{0}44'15.56" N	86^{0}20'43.80" E	**D-36**	23^{0}40'19.26" N	86^{0}25'18.98" E
A-33	23^{0}44'32.58" N	86^{0}16'58.28" E	**D-39**	23^{0}43'28.50" N	86^{0}26'0.10" E
A-34	23^{0}42'58.63" N	86^{0}15'19.31" E	**D-40A**	23^{0}43'20.18" N	86^{0}25'45.70" E
B-1	23^{0}48'48.06" N	86^{0}14'16.87" E	**D-41**	23^{0}42'40.00" N	86^{0}26'17.20" E
B-14	23^{0}48'00.81" N	86^{0}16'25.88" E	**D-43***	NA	NA
B-15	23^{0}46'06.92" N	86^{0}08'59.30" E	**D-47**	23^{0}45'20.59" N	86^{0}24'34.86" E
B-21A	23^{0}45'10.50" N	86^{0}09'36.38" E	**D-49**	23^{0}44'08.96" N	86^{0}26'32.71" E
B-23	23^{0}44'13.05" N	86^{0}11'46.56" E	**D-51**	23^{0}44'20.86" N	86^{0}27'11.37" E
B-24	23^{0}44'26.80" N	86^{0}13'09.38" E	**D-55**	23^{0}43'58.37" N	86^{0}24'07.45" E
B-25	23^{0}44'44.98" N	86^{0}13'57.80" E	**D-74**	23^{0}41'33.66" N	86^{0}25'06.10" E
B-32A	23^{0}45'49.18" N	86^{0}13'03.64" E	**D-77**	23^{0}41'00.74" N	86^{0}22'25.55" E
B-48	23^{03}4'35.09" N	86^{0}16'38.30" E	**D-80**	23^{0}46'09.46" N	86^{0}24'33.08" E
B-51	23^{0}47'40.20" N	86^{0}09'11.90" E	**DB-22**	23^{0}43'38.81" N	86^{0}45'09.00" E
B-53	23^{0}45'55.25" N	86^{0}09'35.44" E	**DB-23**	23^{0}43'44.24" N	86^{0}45'06.39" E
B-53A	DO	DO	**DB-24**	23^{0}43'53.00" N	86^{0}45'03.88" E
B-59	23^{0}47'59.87" N	86^{0}13'37.97" E	**DB-25**	23^{0}44'10.75" N	86^{0}44'35.84" E
B-60	23^{0}48'7.87" N	86^{0}15'37.12" E			
B-61A	23^{0}45'59.85" N	86^{0}11'40.80" E			
B-62A	23^{0}45'44.15" N	86^{0}11'27.80" E			

Annexure – IIA

Details of Hydrograph Stations (Dug Wells)

Well No	Location	M.P. (agl) in m	Well Dia in m	Well Depth (m bmp)	R.L. (G.L) (m)	Formation	Owner	Utility
A-3	Sijua	0.53	3.00	5.20	203	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-12	Jamua	0.80	1.90	3.30	202	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-16	Ekra, Kalali More	0.45	3.10	6.50	205	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-17	Kachi Balihari	0.56	1.60	5.30	182	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-18	Bhagabandh	0.61	1.45	3.37	182	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-19	Bhaura	0.54	3.15	11.65	162	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-20	Gorbhudih	0.43	3.30	8.30	181	BM	Govt.	Domestic
A-22	Nagdah, Niche tola	0.00	1.40	9.50	171	Raniganj	Govt	Irrigation
A-23	Machhyara	0.43	1.85	12.40	203	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
A-24	Pipra Tanr	0.22	1.80	19.55	208	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
A-25	Sinidih	0.22	2.00	11.30	203	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
A-26	Pasitanr (Malkera)	0.32	1.80	9.65	198	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
A-27	Chandor	0.60	2.50	5.50	221	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
A-28A	Lakarka 6 no.	0.65	1.30	5.25	199	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
A-29	Aambagan (Gobindpur)	0.10	2.60	9.15	186	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
A-32	Baludih	0.55	2.30	6.85	182	BM	Govt	Domestic
A-33	Mahuda	0.75	2.00	10.80	195	BM	BCCL	Domestic
A-34	Bhatdih	0.55	3.50	24.50	162	Raniganj	BCCL	Domestic
B-1	Muraidih	0.47	1.80	5.35	212	Talchir	Govt	Domestic
B-14	Mathadih	0.76	2.15	3.75	201	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
B-15	Bera Basti	0.55	1.60	2.50	221	Talchir	Dhanu Roy	Domestic
B-21A	Dugdha	0.55	2.10	10.35	220	Metamorphics	Govt	Domestic
B-23	Lohapati	0.26	3.60	10.85	204	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
B-24	Telmuchu	0.67	4.35	10.83	207	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
B-25	Mahuda More	0.10	2.45	8.45	205	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
B-32A	Madhuband	0.80	4.30	8.60	205	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
B-48	Mahuda	0.65	2.10	11.50	181	Raniganj	Mosque	Domestic
B-51	Taranga	0.00	2.50	5.75	215	Metamorphics	Bisun	Irrigation
B-53	Karmatanr	0.58	2.70	13.25	195	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
B-53A	Karmatanr-Damoda OCP							
B-59	Khodovaly	0.60	2.40	9.30	202	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
B-60	Bahiyardih	0.77	3.00	15.60	196	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
B-61A	Kesargora	0.48	2.00	11.20	201	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
B-62A	Sadariyadih	0.15	3.10	9.50	188	Barakar	Govt	Domestic

Annexure – IIA

Details of Hydrograph Stations (Dug Wells)

Well No	Location	M.P. (agl) in m	Well Dia in m	Well Depth (m bmp)	R.L. (G.L) (m)	Formation	Owner	Utility
B-63	West Mudidih	0.60	1.70	3.35	196	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
B-64	Keshalpur	0.65	1.10	3.40	195	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
B-65A	Jhinjipahari	0.95	2.20	12.40	196	Barakar	Shiv Temple	Domestic
B-67	Simatanr	0.55	2.20	11.80	198	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
D-3	Dhansar	0.60	1.70	8.70	217	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-4	Jharia	0.59	1.90	5.73	218	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-5	Jiyalgora	0.70	2.80	10.55	183	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-7	Golden Pahari	0.67	2.85	10.05	201	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-8	Alokdiha	0.35	1.75	7.57	201	Metamorphics	BCCL	Domestic
D-23	Jogta (Sindra)	0.40	3.10	7.25	205	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-25	Godhar More	0.60	2.75	5.60	219	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-30	Borkiboa	0.70	2.00	5.60	221	Talchir	H.Kumbhakar	Domestic
D-33	Kustore-4	0.55	1.85	3.45	196	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-34	Kusunda-7	0.60	1.50	3.45	201	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-35	Patherdih	0.40	2.00	11.20	160	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-36	Sudamdih	0.90	2.00	6.20	141	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-39	Tilabani	0.85	2.00	5.90	178	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-40A	Khapra Dhaora	0.55	1.95	3.70	180	Barakar	Panchayat	Domestic
D-41	Joyrampur	0.50	1.80	4.00	180	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-43	Alagdih	0.45	2.20	8.90	200	Metamorphics	Govt	Domestic
D-47	Parastanr	0.45	3.20	23.80	206	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-49	Goluckdih	0.55	1.80	6.15	192	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-51	Chankuiya	0.55	3.70	11.90	197	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-55	Hariladih	0.48	2.80	11.80	184	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-74	Bhulan Barari	0.10	1.60	12.80	173	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-77	Rohoniatanr	0.40	3.15	6.70	156	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-80	Bastacolla	0.70	2.50	24.95	219	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
DB-22	Nichebasti	0.67	2.40	10.65	121	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
DB-23	Dahibari OC	0.70	2.30	8.00	-	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
DB-24	Dahibari	0.60	3.60	13.70	125	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
DB-25	Palasya	0.37	1.55	5.25	127	Barakar	Govt	Domestic

MP: Measuring Point **R.L.: Reduced Level** **W.L.: Water Level m: Meter**

Abn.: Abandoned **b.g.l.: Below Ground Level** **a.g.l.: Above Ground Level**

G.L.: Ground Level **bmp: Below Measuring Point** **BM: Barren Measure**

Annexure – IIB

Historical Water Level data of Hydrograph Stations

Well No	Water level below ground level (bgl) in meters																
	May, 11	May, 12	Nov 12	May, 13	Nov 13	May, 14	Nov, 14	May 15	Nov 15	May, 16	Nov, 16	May, 17	Nov 17	May, 18	Nov 18	May 19	Nov 19
A-3	4.77	4.25	1.87	4.47	4.45	4.67	2.37	3.70	3.42	4.87	0.47	0.67	0.77	1.27	0.47	3.47	0.47
A-12	2.80	2.80	1.30	3.00	1.17	2.45	1.4	3.00	2.68	2.50	0.70	2.55	0.85	2.80	1.0	2.10	0.45
A-16	5.80	3.53	1.60	3.80	3.35	5.5	2.9	5.55	4.17	5.85	3.15	3.65	2.20	4.30	3.65	5.45	1.95
A-17	2.24	2.52	2.34	2.32	1.54	2.19	1.91	3.79	2.64	2.44	2.69	2.44	2.24	3.34	2.84	2.94	2.24
A-18	2.49	2.59	0.90	2.87	0.91	1.76	1.19	2.84	1.29	1.14	0.89	1.29	0.99	1.24	0.99	2.29	0.69
A-19		9.61	2.46	7.46	4.46	3.00	2.75	3.05	2.75	7.81	4.11	6.37	2.45	5.55	2.45	4.85	3.43
A-20	7.87	7.17	1.57	6.47	0.67	3.97	2.55	4.59	2.93	7.49	3.50	4.27	1.77	4.57	2.57	4.57	1.82
A22A		1.90	1.05	1.79	1.00	1.50	2.0	3.20	1.96	3.25	1.75	4.27	1.77	3.35	1.30	2.60	2.00
A-23	11.92	9.87	4.75	10.57	5.82	8.76	6.82	11.3	9.37	11.87	8.13	6.40	1.50	11.15	7.17	11.97	3.77
A-24	18.28	18.68	5.23	16.01	3.25	16.28	14.98	17.2	14.5	16.62	12.43	11.87	6.97	14.58	6.88	15.88	2.48
A-25	6.83	10.23	4.43	10.23	2.98	7.03	5.28	7.78	5.85	7.43	4.58	6.38	2.88	6.63	3.13	6.08	1.93
A-26	9.18	8.76	4.28	7.56	4.28	7.71	4.58	7.73	3.18	8.93	4.48	5.28	2.53	6.23	3.88	6.58	3.33
A-27	3.00	2.13	1.10	1.62	1.25	1.63	1.55	4.40	3.95	4.85	1.80	2.90	1.25	2.90	1.0	2.40	0.92
A28A	3.90	2.90	2.45	3.35	2.45	3.29	1.91	4.35	3.60	3.35	1.47	4.30	1.55	4.15	2.51	2.45	3.15
A-29	5.50	9.30	1.42	6.95	1.67	3.3	2.35	4.55	4.60	5.92	6.96	4.40	1.30	6.45	2.10	4.85	3.40
A-32	2.30	2.19	1.10	2.45	1.95	3.15	2.45	4.41	2.13	4.75	2.10	3.15	1.55	2.80	0.70	2.75	0.95
A-33	3.07	5.25	1.25	4.13	1.80	4.08	1.57	4.91	1.97	5.75	2.60	6.45	1.55	4.07	2.35	3.65	1.25
A-34	2.90	6.95	2.90	6.21	2.50	4.45	4.45	8.40	4.81	4.75	4.45	12.45	4.45	5.90	3.70	6.35	3.95
B-1	1.78	2.08	1.73	1.53	1.83	2.43	1.81	3.28	2.75	3.58	1.93	2.33	0.85	2.88	2.08	3.18	1.73
B-14	2.49	1.34	1.42	1.74	1.45	3.24	4.44	2.94	2.29	2.44	0.47	2.94	1.84	3.64	2.84	2.24	0.94
B-15	1.37	1.27	0.45	1.20	0.55	0.95	1.45	1.50	0.45	1.85	0.55	4.85	0.15	1.85	0.85	1.90	1.65
B21A	7.60	9.00	5.05	8.01	4.95	9.54	3.7	7.37	4.65	5.55	4.50	8.85	5.65	9.65	2.65	9.45	-
B-23	9.14	3.71	1.74	5.27	1.39	6.57	2.74	7.86	4.29	6.81	2.41	7.74	2.14	6.64	2.14	2.84	1.34
B-24	10.33	-	3.09	8.88	2.83	9.40	2.21	10.0	5.78	10.63	4.28	10.03	4.03	9.28	4.33	4.58	2.33
B-25	8.35	8.35	2.60	7.08	2.15	5.82	5.15	6.88	-	7.05	1.70	6.70	1.40	5.90	3.70	4.80	1.40
B32A	7.80	7.75	3.22	6.25	2.68	8.33	2.05	7.55	3.32	6.95	3.07	6.95	2.80	6.75	3.90	5.55	1.70
B-48	5.75	5.43	3.85	4.69	3.20	6.38	4.35	7.90	5.42	9.35	4.60	7.70	4.15	7.33	3.97	7.05	4.35
B-51	3.95	3.60	2.05	3.35	2.49	2.09	1.98	4.65	3.40	4.90	3.18	4.98	2.55	5.02	2.42	5.10	2.70
B-53	1.67	6.97	1.42	4.15	1.12	3.39	-	5.58	2.82	4.70	1.45	4.02	1.92	3.92	1.42	3.22	1.42
B-59	8.25	6.90	0.60	7.56	0.30	2.65	1.0	4.12	1.60	4.40	0.50	5.40	0.60	5.47	1.10	6.20	0.90
B-60	11.44	10.18	5.13	11.29	5.23	9.82	4.59	9.21	5.28	10.33	5.03	13.23	3.18	13.68	4.23	8.13	3.23
B61A	10.72	5.42	2.40	8.17	2.02	6.93	3.57	6.15	4.52	6.58	3.87	2.57	0.82	2.57	2.02	3.32	0.52
B62A	8.85	7.85	4.90	7.73	4.63	8.83	5.85	9.10	5.21	9.30	4.95	8.15	4.35	8.27	4.78	7.55	3.25

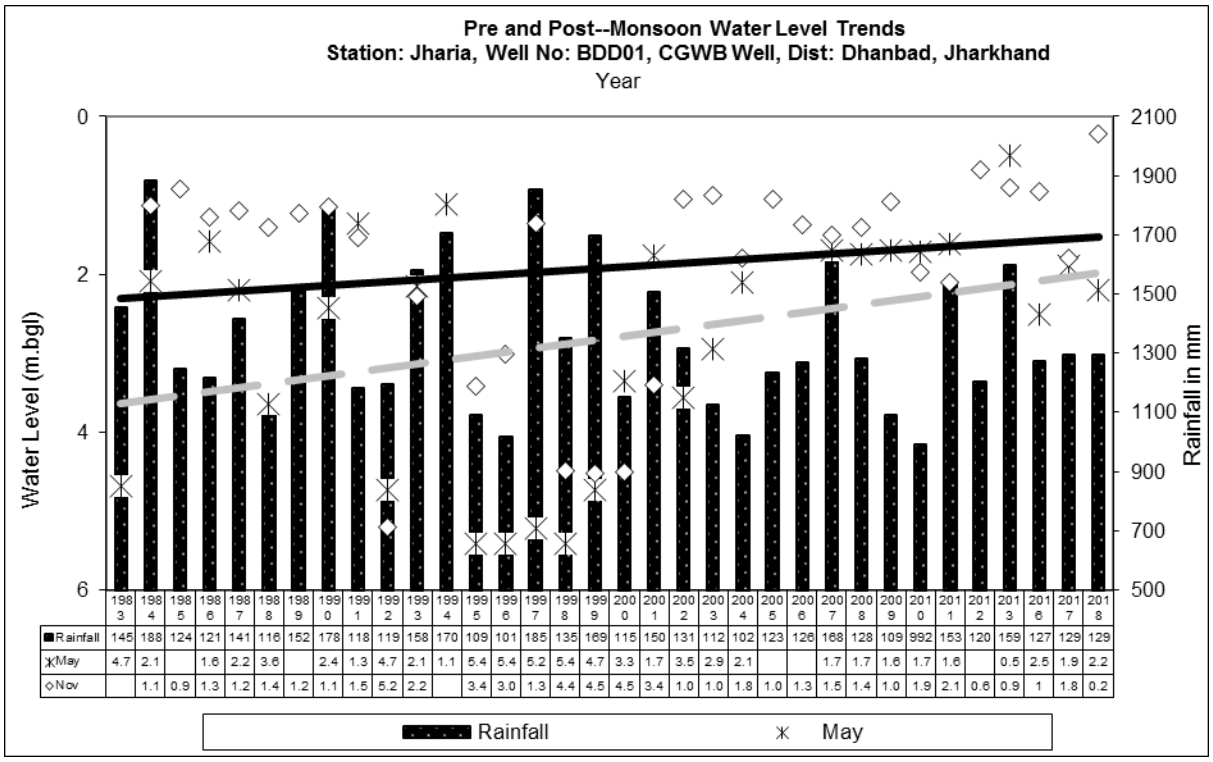
Annexure – IIB

Historical Water Level data of Hydrograph Stations

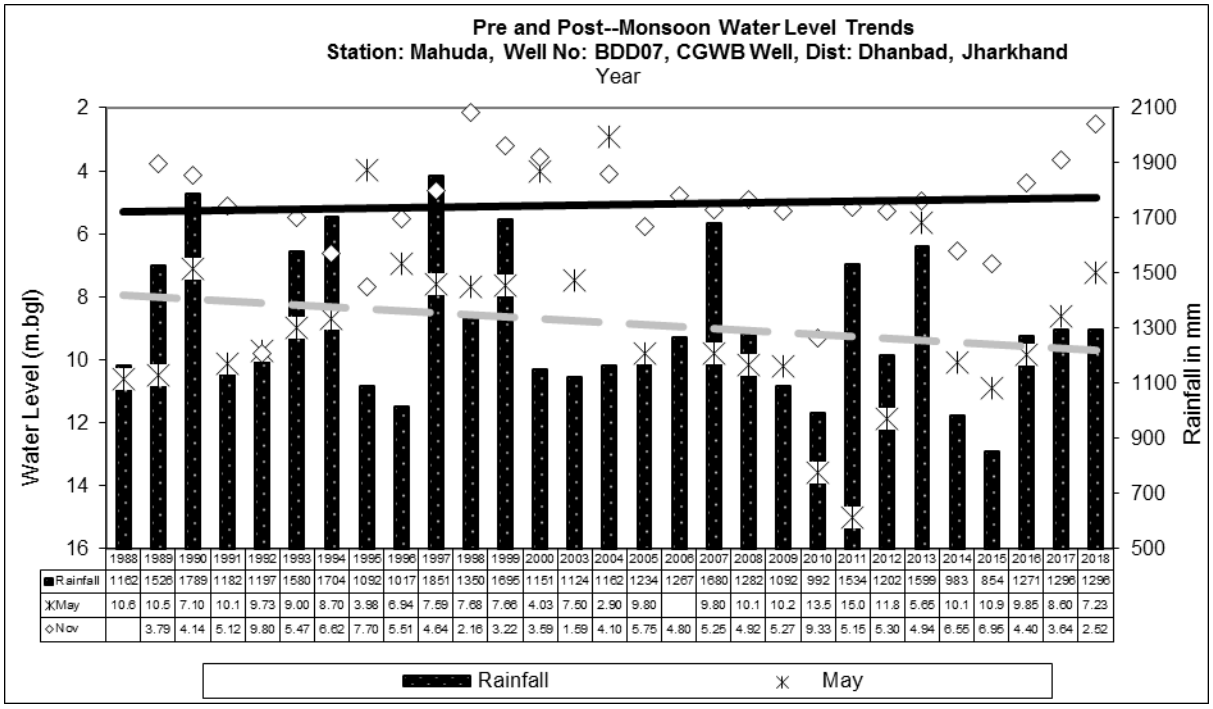
Well No	Water level below ground level (bgl) in meters																
	May, 11	May, 12	Nov, 12	May, 13	Nov, 13	May, 14	Nov, 14	May, 15	Nov, 15	May, 16	Nov, 16	May, 17	Nov, 17	May, 18	Nov, 18	May 19	Nov 19
B-64	0.85	1.05	1.00	1.35	0.85	0.7	1.15	1.38	0.95	2.35	0.55	1.25	0.85	2.15	1.85	0.95	0.45
B65A	9.65	11.45	1.73	10.11	1.82	10.45	2.4	7.82	5.87	7.15	2.68	9.05	1.25	10.03	2.40	11.05	0.95
B-67	11.25	8.55	6.50	9.73	5.31	9.80	3.72	9.23	5.53	9.53	4.30	10.00	2.15	9.55	4.0	8.57	4.35
D-3	2.55	2.93	1.80	3.45	1.68	2.54	2.11	4.25	2.25	2.35	1.90	2.15	2.30	3.43	2.45	1.75	1.30
D-4	1.51	1.94	0.91	2.41	0.98	1.23	0.91	2.41	1.27	1.21	1.36	1.21	1.46	1.91	1.56	2.81	1.71
D-5	9.05	9.50	6.45	9.32	4.59	9.0	7.8	9.37	8.33	9.40	6.40	7.90	5.20	7.80	5.30	8.25	4.85
D-7	9.33	6.08	5.83	7.19	4.63	5.28	5.53	8.25	5.61	7.53	4.03	7.33	2.88	7.53	2.83	8.23	3.28
D-8	7.75	6.15	3.75	6.65	2.85	7.73	-	6.24	4.38	8.00	3.43	5.15	1.85	5.65	1.85	4.80	2.85
D-23	6.80	6.00	3.30	6.60	1.20	6.38	2.4	6.55	3.48	5.70	1.63	2.80	2.98	4.40	3.40	4.70	1.40
D-25	4.70	5.20	3.65	4.26	3.45	4.42	2.9	4.48	2.45	2.40	1.90	2.40	1.20	2.60	2.40	*9.90	*5.38
D-30	5.10	3.88	1.80	4.38	3.08	4.17	3.3	4.55	3.15	4.45	3.20	4.40	1.25	4.58	1.10	4.60	0.75
D-33	0.95	2.85	0.35	1.80	0.45	1.72	0.35	2.25	1.10	2.50	1.95	0.75	0.75	2.85	0.95	2.35	1.65
D-34	2.85	2.35	2.50	2.50	2.13	2.80	0.30	2.55	1.45	2.30	0.30	0.80	0.55	2.80	0.45	4.75	2.40
D-35	8.20	8.05	5.55	7.70	4.10	6.94	6.15	9.80	7.90	9.52	6.45	8.80	3.60	8.40	4.45	8.00	3.80
D-36	1.95	1.55	0.15	1.28	0.80	1.82	0.75	1.66	1.13	0.78	0.95	1.30	0.70	1.20	0.60	1.20	0.55
D-39	5.05	5.05	3.65	3.98	2.50	5.03	2.25	5.00	2.61	2.18	2.65	6.17	4.75	4.95	4.35	*12.60	*5.95
D40A	1.95	2.45	1.70		2.25	2.35	2.45	3.07	2.45	1.40	0.85	1.45	1.35	2.10	1.40	1.85	1.45
D-41	1.55	1.50	1.50	1.72	1.35	3.20	1.35	2.65	2.32	1.30	1.52	1.40	1.20	1.59	1.32	2.30	1.25
D-43	7.65	7.05	4.00	6.23	4.05	6.0	4.75	6.61	5.05	8.20	3.35	7.50	3.60	7.15	3.45	7.35	2.70
D-47	4.35	1.95	2.12	2.60	2.97	8.0	2.37	9.60	3.60	3.18	2.95	3.15	2.85	5.33	2.55	4.55	4.35
D-49	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.30	1.45	2.51	1.65	3.55	2.35	2.45	1.72	2.70	2.05	3.45	2.45	1.75	1.50
D-51	10.85	10.00	7.85	8.94	8.35	9.60	9.05	10.48	9.15	11.15	6.45	10.45	5.43	10.93	7.10	9.95	5.75
D-55	5.97	1.93	1.82	3.90	1.45	1.95	2.07	6.15	1.57	2.52	3.62	6.42	2.37	8.42	1.57	8.42	5.47
D-74	4.05	4.95	3.60	4.55	3.41	5.0	4.0	10.05	7.20	7.73	5.00	9.25	3.85	8.60	4.80	5.80	3.57
D-77	6.30	6.50	4.75	4.79	5.10	6.23	6.0	6.44	5.60	4.60	2.90	6.50	4.90	6.30	5.20	6.40	3.20
D-80	17.45	14.20	3.35	15.25	3.32	13.3	3.15	10.97	3.35	6.55	4.15	8.65	3.70	9.35	4.20	5.00	3.05
RCF (part)		May, 12	Nov, 12	May, 13	Nov, 13	May, 14	Nov, 14	May, 15	Nov, 15	May, 16	Nov, 16	May, 17	Nov, 17	May, 18	Nov, 18	May 19	Nov 19
DB22		2.43	2.38	8.18	2.64	6.48	3.03	4.59	3.53	5.38	3.33	1.93	1.63	2.34	1.93	4.93	1.63
DB23		2.90	2.33	5.05	3.10	3.95	2.13	3.38	6.04	5.30	0.90	2.05	1.90	2.85	1.75	1.60	0.80
DB24		-	-	-	8.25	-	8.45	9.52	8.20	10.65	6.50	5.80	3.78	8.25	5.70	9.35	3.88
DB25		3.96	1.18	1.33	2.53	3.27	2.73	3.83	2.68	3.61	1.98	3.23	2.58	3.93	1.63	-	-

Annexure – III

HYDROGRAPHS OF CGWB PERMANENT OBSERVATION STATIONS



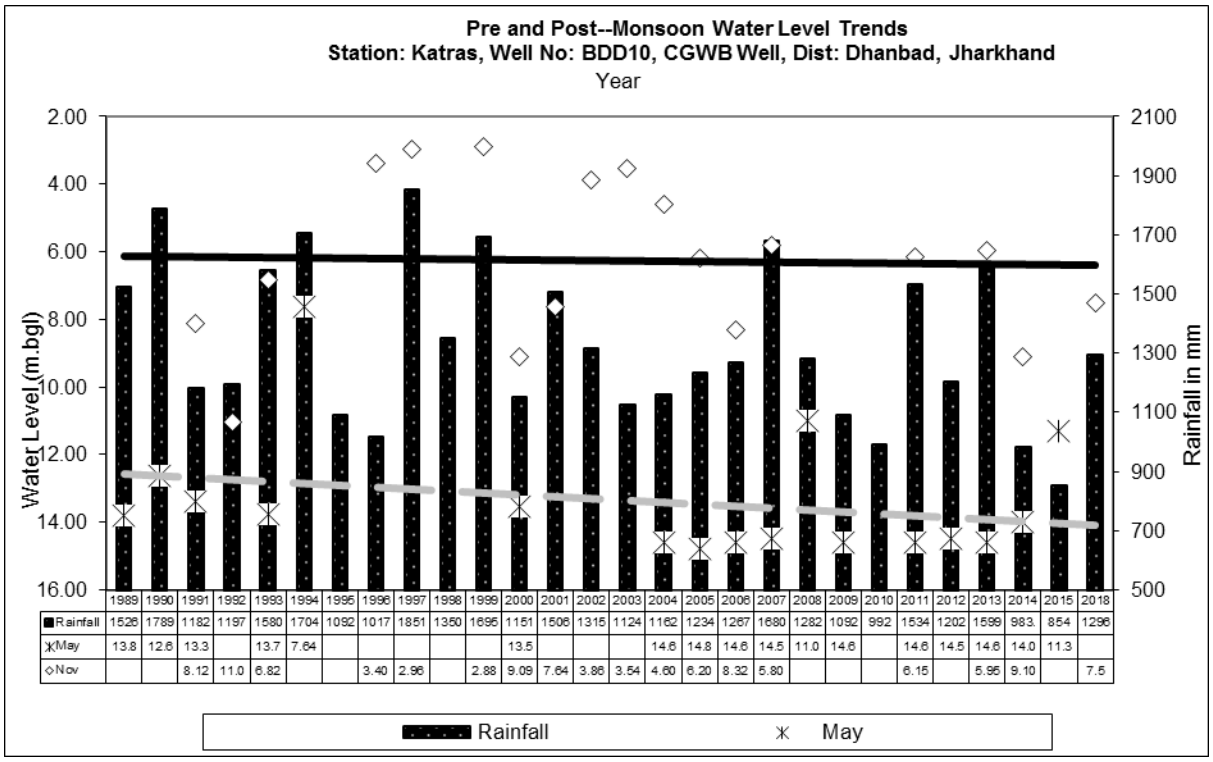
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016	2017	2018
Rainfall	145	188	124	121	141	116	152	178	118	119	158	170	109	101	185	135	169	115	150	131	112	102	123	126	168	128	109	992	153	120	159	127	129	129
May	4.7	2.1		1.6	2.2	3.6		2.4	1.3	4.7	2.1	1.1	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	4.7	3.3	1.7	3.5	2.9	2.1			1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6		0.5	2.5	1.9	2.2
Nov		1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	5.2	2.2		3.4	3.0	1.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.9	1	1.8	0.2



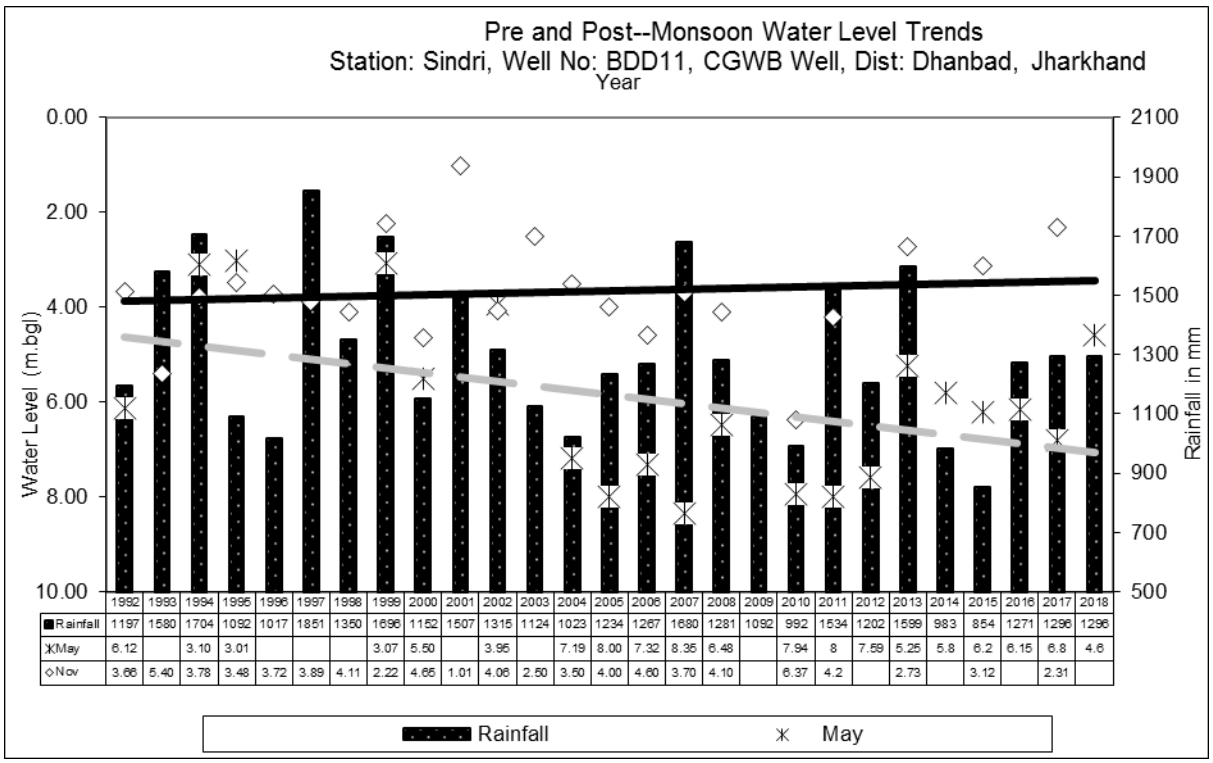
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rainfall	1162	1526	1789	1182	1197	1580	1704	1092	1017	1851	1350	1695	1151	1124	1162	1234	1267	1680	1282	1092	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1296
May	10.6	10.5	7.10	10.1	9.73	9.00	8.70	3.98	6.94	7.59	7.68	7.66	4.03	7.50	2.90	9.80		9.80	10.1	10.2	13.5	15.0	11.8	5.65	10.1	10.9	9.85	8.60	7.23
Nov		3.79	4.14	5.12	9.80	5.47	6.62	7.70	5.51	4.64	2.16	3.22	3.59	1.59	4.10	5.75	4.80	5.25	4.92	5.27	9.33	5.15	5.30	4.94	6.55	6.95	4.40	3.64	2.52

Annexure – III

HYDROGRAPHS OF CGWB PERMANENT OBSERVATION STATIONS



	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2018
Rainfall	1526	1789	1182	1197	1580	1704	1092	1017	1851	1350	1695	1151	1506	1315	1124	1162	1234	1267	1680	1282	1092	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1296
May	13.8	12.6	13.3		13.7	7.64						13.5				14.6	14.8	14.6	14.5	11.0	14.6		14.6	14.5	14.6	14.0	11.3	
Nov			8.12	11.0	6.82			3.40	2.96		2.88	9.09	7.64	3.86	3.54	4.60	6.20	8.32	5.80				6.15		5.95	9.10		7.5



	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rainfall	1197	1580	1704	1092	1017	1851	1350	1696	1152	1507	1315	1124	1023	1234	1267	1680	1281	1092	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1296
May	6.12		3.10	3.01				3.07	5.50		3.95		7.19	8.00	7.32	8.35	6.48		7.94	8	7.59	5.25	5.8	6.2	6.15	6.8	4.6
Nov	3.66	5.40	3.78	3.48	3.72	3.89	4.11	2.22	4.65	1.01	4.06	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.60	3.70	4.10		6.37	4.2		2.73		3.12		2.31	

Annexure – IV

GROUNDWATER SAMPLE LOCATION DETAILS

Sampling month: May month of the assessment year of 2019

Sl No	Name of Cluster	Ground Water Sample	Dug well (CMPDI)	Location	Sampling Date
					May'2019
1	CLUSTER-I	GW-1	B-15	BERA VILLAGE	28.05.2019
2	CLUSTER-II	GW-2	B-59	KHODOVALY VILLAGE	28.05.2019
3	CLUSTER-III	GW-3	A-29	GOVINDPUR,AMBAGAN VILLAGE	28.05.2019
4	CLUSTER-IV	GW-4	B-63	KESHALPUR, BATIGHAR	28.05.2019
5	CLUSTER-V	GW-5	D-30	BORKIBOA VILLAGE	28.05.2019
6	CLUSTER-VI	GW-6	D-25	GODHUR MORE	28.05.2019
7	CLUSTER-VII	GW-7	D-80	DHANSAR MINE RESCUE STN.	29.05.2019
8	CLUSTER-VIII	GW-8	D-49	NEAR GHANOODIH OC	29.05.2019
9	CLUSTER-IX	GW-9	D-5	JEALGORA, NEAR P.O.	29.05.2019
10	CLUSTER-X	GW-10	D-35	PATHERDIH RLY. COLONY	29.05.2019
11	CLUSTER-XI	GW-11	A-32	MONNIDIH BAZAR	29.05.2019
12	CLUSTER-XIII	GW-13	A-23	MACHHAYARA	28.05.2019
13	CLUSTER-XIV	GW-14	B-23	LOHAPATTI VILLAGE	28.05.2019
14	CLUSTER-XV	GW-15	B-32A	MADHUBAND VILLAGE	28.05.2019
15	CLUSTER-XVI	GW-16	DB-22	DAHIBARI,NICHE BASTI	28.05.2019

Annexure – V

GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA (DUG WELLS)
Month: May 2019

Sampling details is given in Annexure-IV.

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW 1 28.05.19	GW-2 28.05.19	GW-3 28.05.19			
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
2	Colour,in Hazen Units	3	2	4	1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Pt.-Co. Method
3	Calcium (as Ca), mg/l, Max	40	64	76	1.6	75	IS-3025/40:1991, EDTA
4	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, Max	24	28	18	2	250	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2007, Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	0.03	<0.03	0.03	0.05	IS 3025/42 : 1992 R : 2009, AAS-Flame
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.64	0.49	0.52	0.02	1.0	APHA, 23rd Edition , SPADNS
7	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition , DPD
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.06	1.0	IS 3025 /53 : 2003, R : 2009 , AAS-Flame
9	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.01	APHA, 23rd Edition ,AAS-GTA
10	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS-3025/59:2006, AAS-Flame
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	9.62	15.33	12.82	0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition., UV-Spectrphotometric
12	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	IS 3025 /05:1983, R-2012, Qualitative
13	pH value	7.83	8.03	7.98	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	0.001	0.001	APHA, 23rd Edition.,4-Amino Autipyrine
15	Selenium (as Se), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	0.002	0.01	IS 3025/ 56:2003, AAS-VGA
16	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	98	112	136	2.00	200	APHA, 23rd Edition.
17	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA, 23rd Edition. Taste
18	Total Alkalinity ($c_ac_{O_3}$),, mg/l, Max	102	94	116	4.00	200	IS-3025/23:1986, Titration
19	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002	<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	<0.04	0.04	0.05	IS-3025/52:2003, AAS-Flame
21	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	462	536	642	25.00	500	IS 3025 /16:1984 R : 2006, Gravimetric
22	Total Hardness ($c_ac_{O_3}$), mg/l, Max	210	360	420	4.00	200	IS-3025/21:1983, R-2002, EDTA
23	Turbidity, NTU, Max	2	1	2	1.0	5.0	IS-3025/10:1984 R-1996, Nephelometric
24	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	0.06	0.14	0.03	0.01	5.0	IS 3025/ 49 : 1994, R : 2009, AAS-Flame
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.02	IS 3025/ 54 : 2003, AAS-Flame

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW 4 28.05.19	GW-5 28.05.19	GW-6 28.05.19			
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
2	Colour,in Hazen Units	2	2	1	1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Pt.-Co. Method
3	Calcium (as Ca), mg/l, Max	72	56	84	1.6	75	IS-3025/40:1991, EDTA
4	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, Max	32	22	28	2	250	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2007, Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.03	0.05	IS 3025/42 : 1992 R : 2009, AAS-Flame
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.44	0.48	0.69	0.02	1.0	APHA, 23rd Edition , SPADNS
7	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition , DPD
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.06	1.0	IS 3025 /53 : 2003, R : 2009 , AAS-Flame
9	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.01	APHA, 23rd Edition ,AAS-GTA
10	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS-3025/59:2006, AAS-Flame
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	11.27	15.18	13.03	0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition., UV-Spectrphotometric
12	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	IS 3025 /05:1983, R-2012, Qualitative
13	pH value	8.07	7.99	7.64	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	0.001	0.001	APHA, 23rd Edition.,4-Amino Autipyrine
15	Selenium (as Se), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	0.002	0.01	IS 3025/ 56:2003, AAS-VGA
16	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	108	82	90	2.00	200	APHA, 23rd Edition.
17	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA, 23rd Edition. Taste
18	Total Alkalinity (c_aco_3),, mg/l, Max	104	96	72	4.00	200	IS-3025/23:1986, Titration
19	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002	<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	<0.04	0.04	0.05	IS-3025/52:2003, AAS-Flame
21	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	428	366	796	25.00	500	IS 3025 /16:1984 R : 2006, Gravimetric
22	Total Hardness (c_aco_3), mg/l, Max	330	290	400	4.00	200	IS-3025/21:1983, R-2002, EDTA
23	Turbidity, NTU, Max	4	3	1	1.0	5.0	IS-3025/10:1984 R-1996, Nephelometric
24	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	0.06	0.27	0.05	0.01	5.0	IS 3025/ 49 : 1994, R : 2009, AAS-Flame
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.02	IS 3025/ 54 : 2003, AAS-Flame

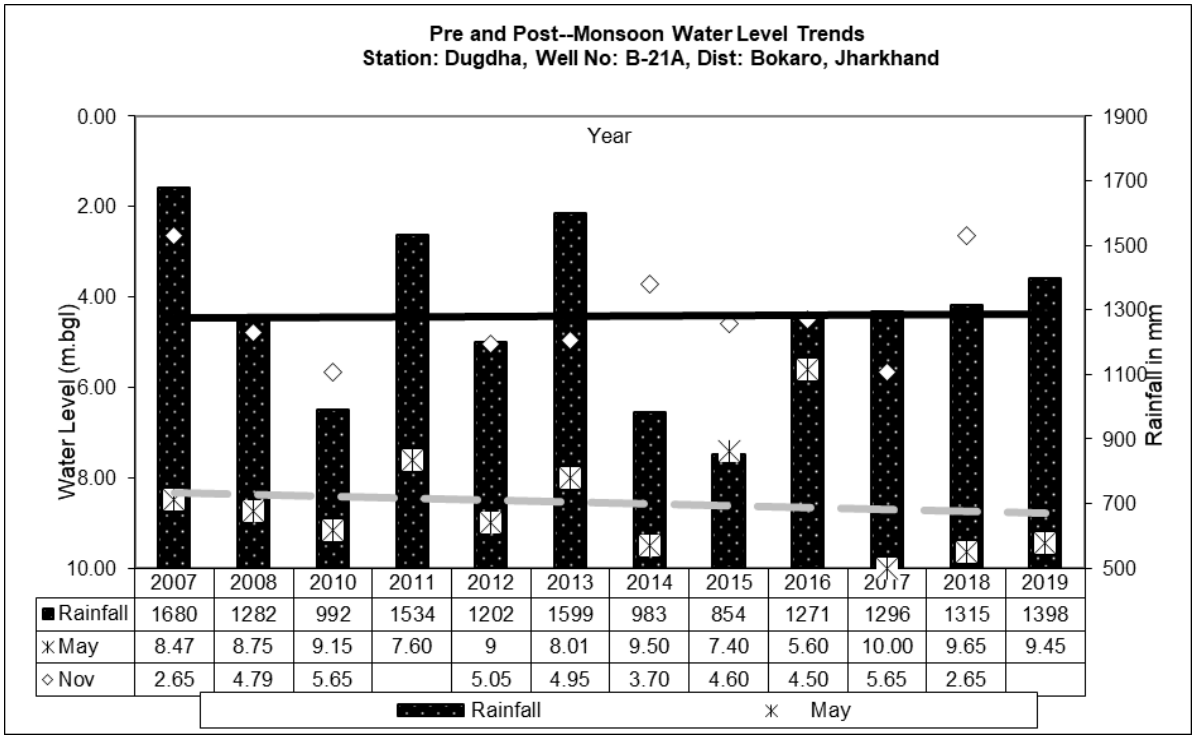
Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW 7 29.05.19	GW-8 29.05.19	GW-9 29.05.19			
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
2	Colour,in Hazen Units	3	2	2	1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Pt.-Co. Method
3	Calcium (as Ca), mg/l, Max	32	68	80	1.6	75	IS-3025/40:1991, EDTA
4	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, Max	34	36	24	2	250	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2007, Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.03	0.05	IS 3025/42 : 1992, R : 2009, AAS-Flame
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.70	0.62	0.67	0.02	1.0	APHA, 23rd Edition , SPADNS
7	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition ,DPD
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	0.24	0.08	0.06	0.06	1.0	IS 3025 /53 : 2003,R : 2009 , AAS-Flame
9	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.01	APHA, 23rd Edition ,AAS-GTA
10	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS-3025/59:2006,AAS-Flame
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	16.22	15.64	11.20	0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition.,UV-Spectrphotometric
12	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	IS 3025 /05:1983, R-2012, Qualitative
13	pH value	8.14	7.81	8.01	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	0.001	0.001	APHA, 23rd Edition.,4-Amino Autipyrine
15	Selenium (as Se), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	0.002	0.01	IS 3025/ 56:2003, AAS-VGA
16	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	126	106	114	2.00	200	APHA, 23rd Edition.
17	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA, 23rd Edition. Taste
18	Total Alkalinity (c_aco_3),, mg/l, Max	124	86	112	4.00	200	IS-3025/23:1986,Titration
19	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	0.002	0.01	IS 3025/ 37:1988R : 2003, AAS-VGA
20	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.04	0.05	IS-3025/52:2003, AAS-Flame
21	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	388	544	612	25.00	500	IS 3025 /16:1984, R : 2006, Gravimetric
22	Total Hardness (c_aco_3), mg/l, Max	190	320	410	4.00	200	IS-3025/21:1983,R-2002, EDTA
23	Turbidity, NTU, Max	4	2	3	1.0	5.0	IS-3025/10:1984 R-1996,Nephelometric
24	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.01	5.0	IS 3025/ 49 : 1994, R : 2009, AAS-Flame
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.02	IS 3025/ 54 : 2003, AAS-Flame

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW 10 29.05.19	GW-11 29.05.19	GW-13 28.05.19			
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
2	Colour,in Hazen Units	3	2	2	1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Pt.-Co. Method
3	Calcium (as Ca), mg/l, Max	76	48	52	1.6	75	IS-3025/40:1991, EDTA
4	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, Max	26	20	16	2	250	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2007, Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.03	0.05	IS 3025/42 : 1992 R : 2009, AAS-Flame
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.55	0.68	0.78	0.02	1.0	APHA, 23rd Edition , SPADNS
7	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition , DPD
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	0.18	0.06	0.09	0.06	1.0	IS 3025 /53 : 2003, R : 2009 , AAS-Flame
9	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.01	APHA, 23rd Edition ,AAS-GTA
10	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS-3025/59:2006, AAS-Flame
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	14.62	13.11	10.37	0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition., UV-Spectrphotometric
12	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	IS 3025 /05:1983, R-2012, Qualitative
13	pH value	8.10	7.85	7.77	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	0.001	0.001	APHA, 23rd Edition.,4-Amino Autipyrine
15	Selenium (as Se), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	0.002	0.01	IS 3025/ 56:2003, AAS-VGA
16	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	82	104	132	2.00	200	APHA, 23rd Edition.
17	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA, 23rd Edition. Taste
18	Total Alkalinity (c_aco_3),, mg/l, Max	106	66	94	4.00	200	IS-3025/23:1986, Titration
19	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002	<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	<0.04	0.04	0.05	IS-3025/52:2003, AAS-Flame
21	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	604	484	462	25.00	500	IS 3025 /16:1984 R : 2006, Gravimetric
22	Total Hardness (c_aco_3), mg/l, Max	370	230	270	4.00	200	IS-3025/21:1983, R-2002, EDTA
23	Turbidity, NTU, Max	1	1	1	1.0	5.0	IS-3025/10:1984 R-1996, Nephelometric
24	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	0.14	0.02	0.08	0.01	5.0	IS 3025/ 49 : 1994, R : 2009, AAS-Flame
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.02	IS 3025/ 54 : 2003, AAS-Flame

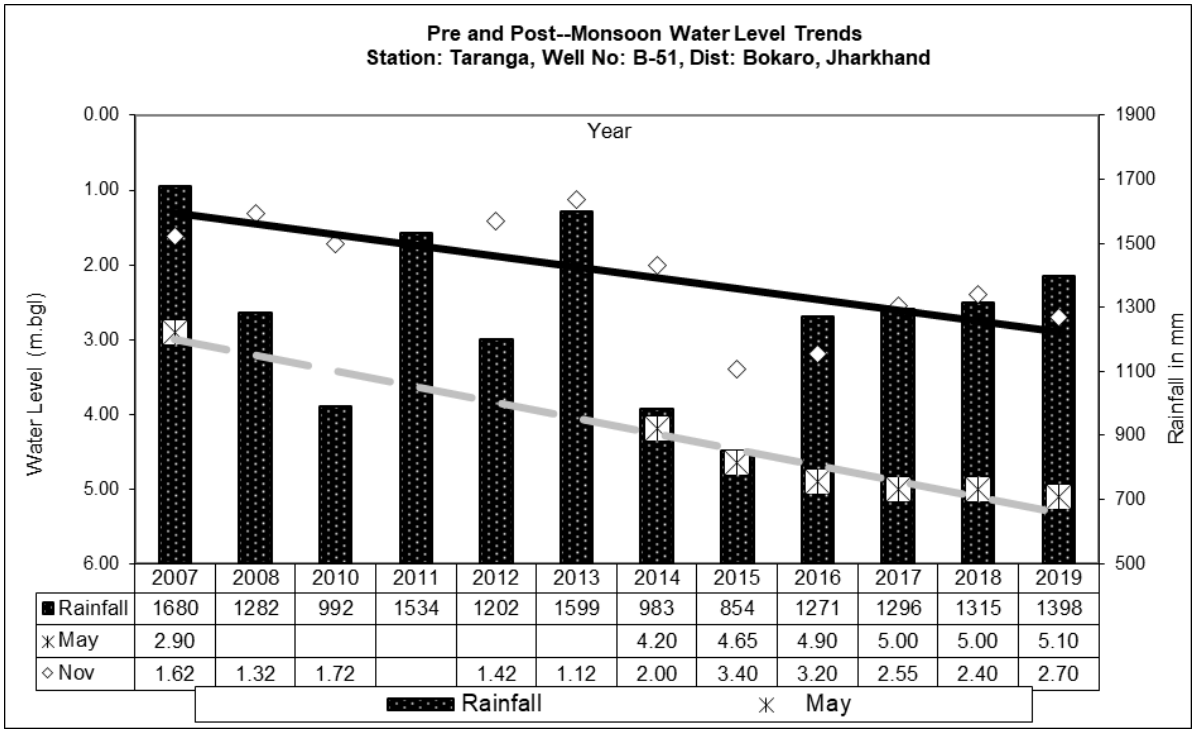
Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW 14 28.05.19	GW-15 28.05.19	GW-16 28.05.19			
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.20	<0.20	<0.2	0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
2	Colour,in Hazen Units	1	2	1	1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Pt.-Co. Method
3	Calcium (as Ca), mg/l, Max	60	44	28	1.6	75	IS-3025/40:1991, EDTA
4	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, Max	42	30	18	2	250	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2007, Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.03	0.05	IS 3025/42 : 1992 R : 2009, AAS-Flame
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.53	0.46	0.51	0.02	1.0	APHA, 23rd Edition , SPADNS
7	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition , DPD
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	0.12	0.06	0.15	0.06	1.0	IS 3025 /53 : 2003, R : 2009 , AAS-Flame
9	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.01	APHA, 23rd Edition ,AAS-GTA
10	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS-3025/59:2006, AAS-Flame
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	12.32	14.10	10.97	0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition., UV-Spectrphotometric
12	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	IS 3025 /05:1983, R-2012, Qualitative
13	pH value	8.07	7.82	8.04	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	0.001	0.001	APHA, 23rd Edition.,4-Amino Autipyrine
15	Selenium (as Se), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	0.002	0.01	IS 3025/ 56:2003, AAS-VGA
16	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	68	118	122	2.00	200	APHA, 23rd Edition.
17	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA, 23rd Edition. Taste
18	Total Alkalinity (c_aco_3),, mg/l, Max	100	92	76	4.00	200	IS-3025/23:1986, Titration
19	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002	<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	<0.04	0.04	0.05	IS-3025/52:2003, AAS-Flame
21	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	538	468	398	25.00	500	IS 3025 /16:1984 R : 2006, Gravimetric
22	Total Hardness (c_aco_3), mg/l, Max	340	280	170	4.00	200	IS-3025/21:1983, R-2002, EDTA
23	Turbidity, NTU, Max	2	2	1	1.0	5.0	IS-3025/10:1984 R-1996, Nephelometric
24	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	0.06	0.18	0.03	0.01	5.0	IS 3025/ 49 : 1994, R : 2009, AAS-Flame
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.02	IS 3025/ 54 : 2003, AAS-Flame - Flame

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-I



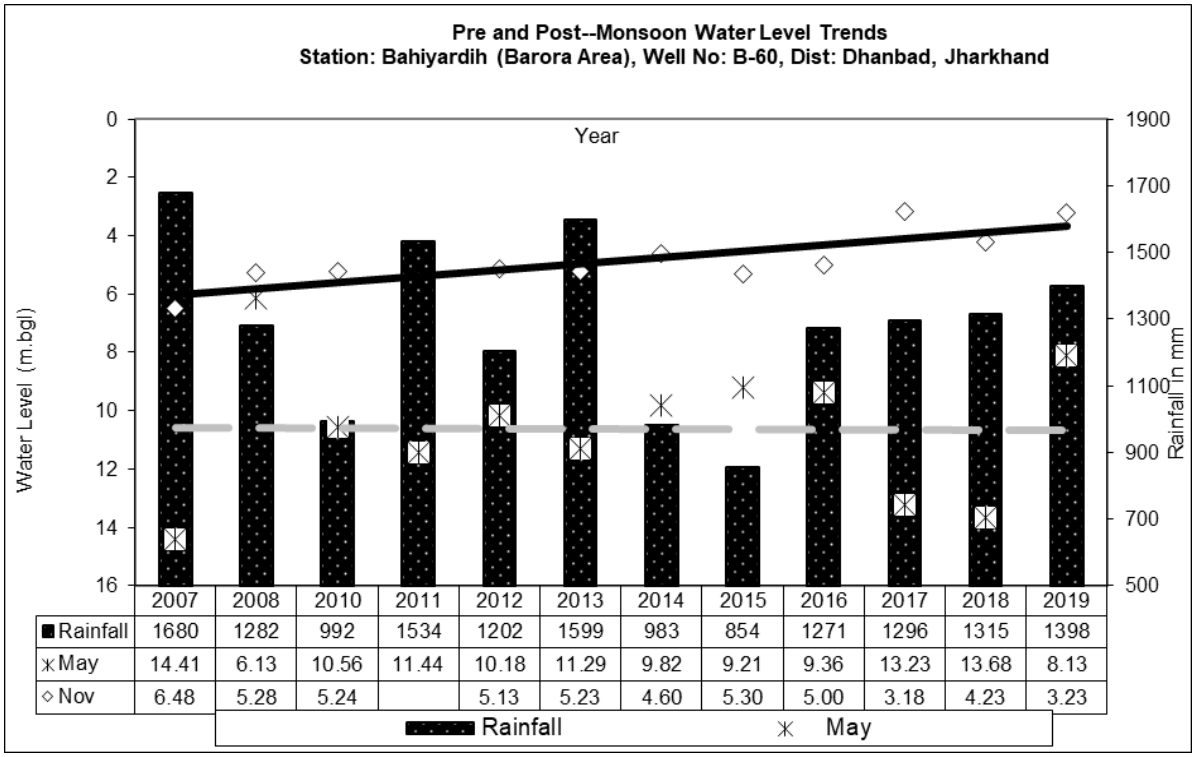
	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	8.47	8.75	9.15	7.60	9	8.01	9.50	7.40	5.60	10.00	9.65	9.45
Nov	2.65	4.79	5.65		5.05	4.95	3.70	4.60	4.50	5.65	2.65	



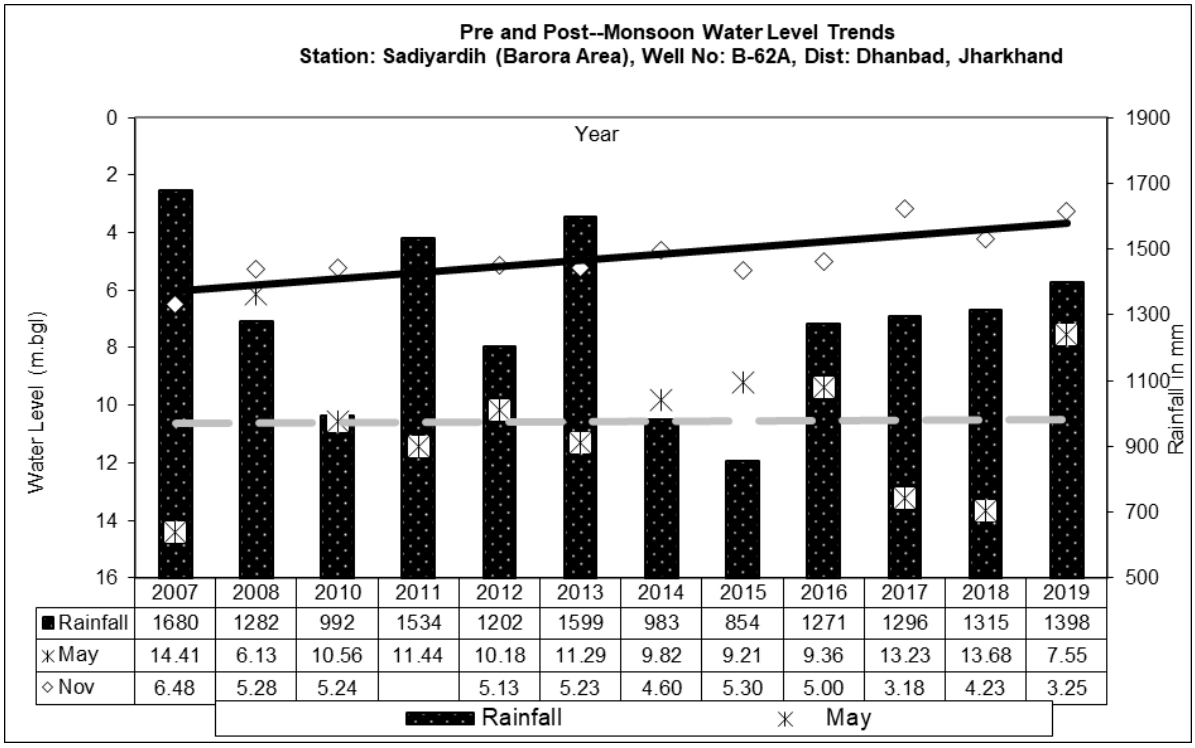
	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	2.90						4.20	4.65	4.90	5.00	5.00	5.10
Nov	1.62	1.32	1.72		1.42	1.12	2.00	3.40	3.20	2.55	2.40	2.70

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-II



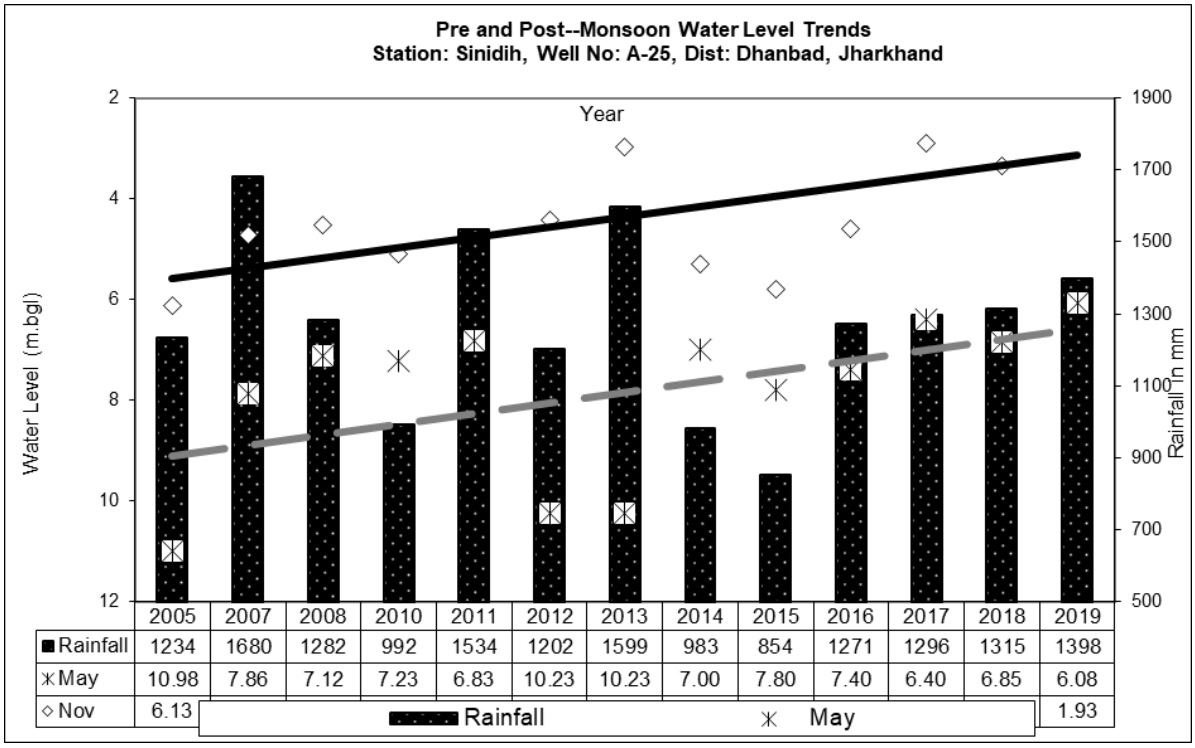
	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	14.41	6.13	10.56	11.44	10.18	11.29	9.82	9.21	9.36	13.23	13.68	8.13
Nov	6.48	5.28	5.24		5.13	5.23	4.60	5.30	5.00	3.18	4.23	3.23



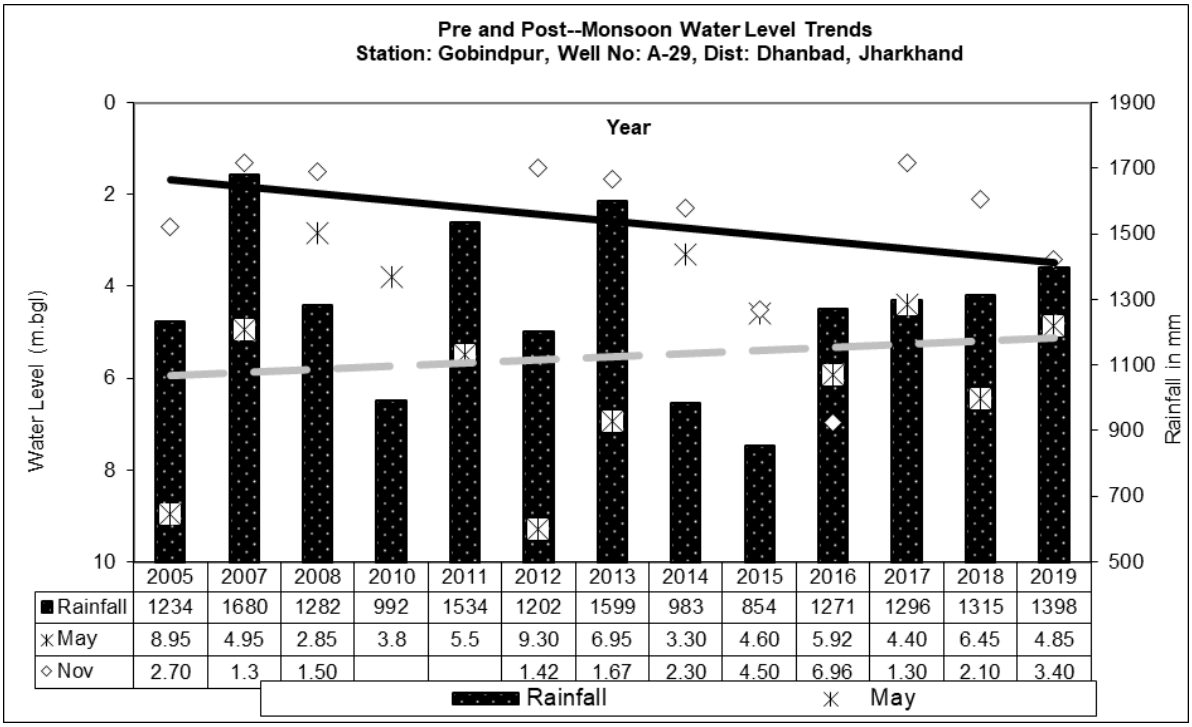
	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	14.41	6.13	10.56	11.44	10.18	11.29	9.82	9.21	9.36	13.23	13.68	7.55
Nov	6.48	5.28	5.24		5.13	5.23	4.60	5.30	5.00	3.18	4.23	3.25

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-III



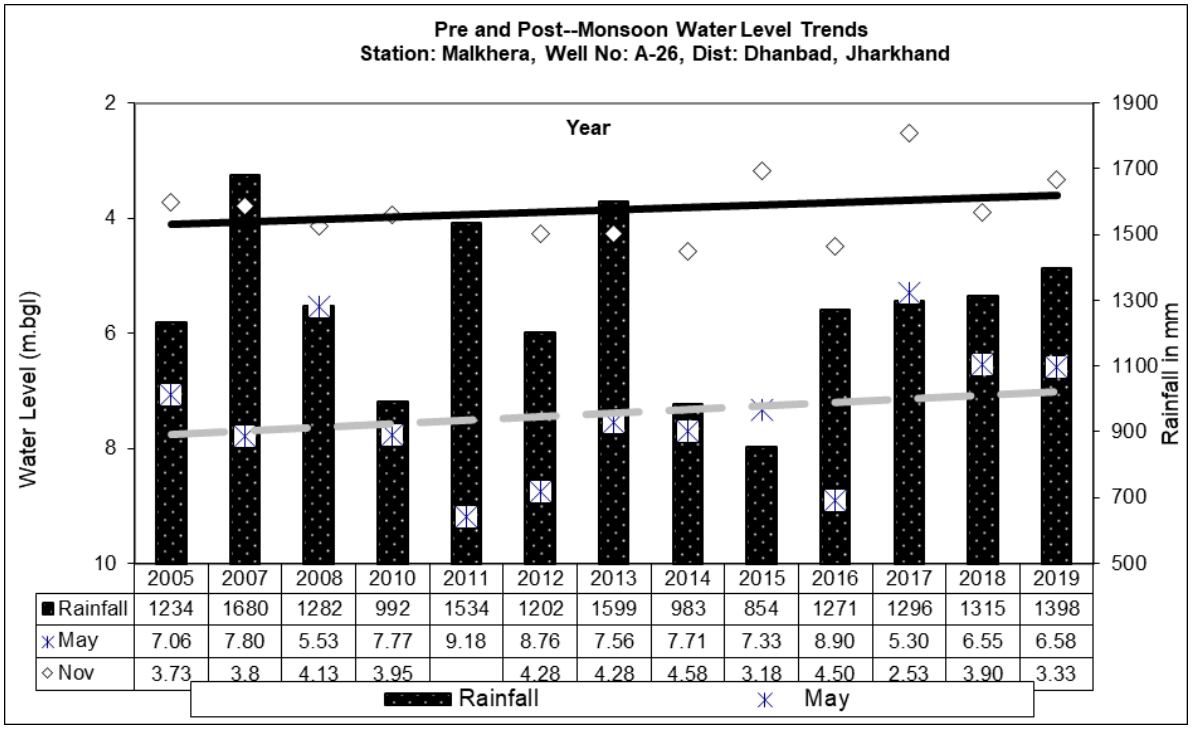
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	10.98	7.86	7.12	7.23	6.83	10.23	10.23	7.00	7.80	7.40	6.40	6.85	6.08
Nov	6.13												1.93



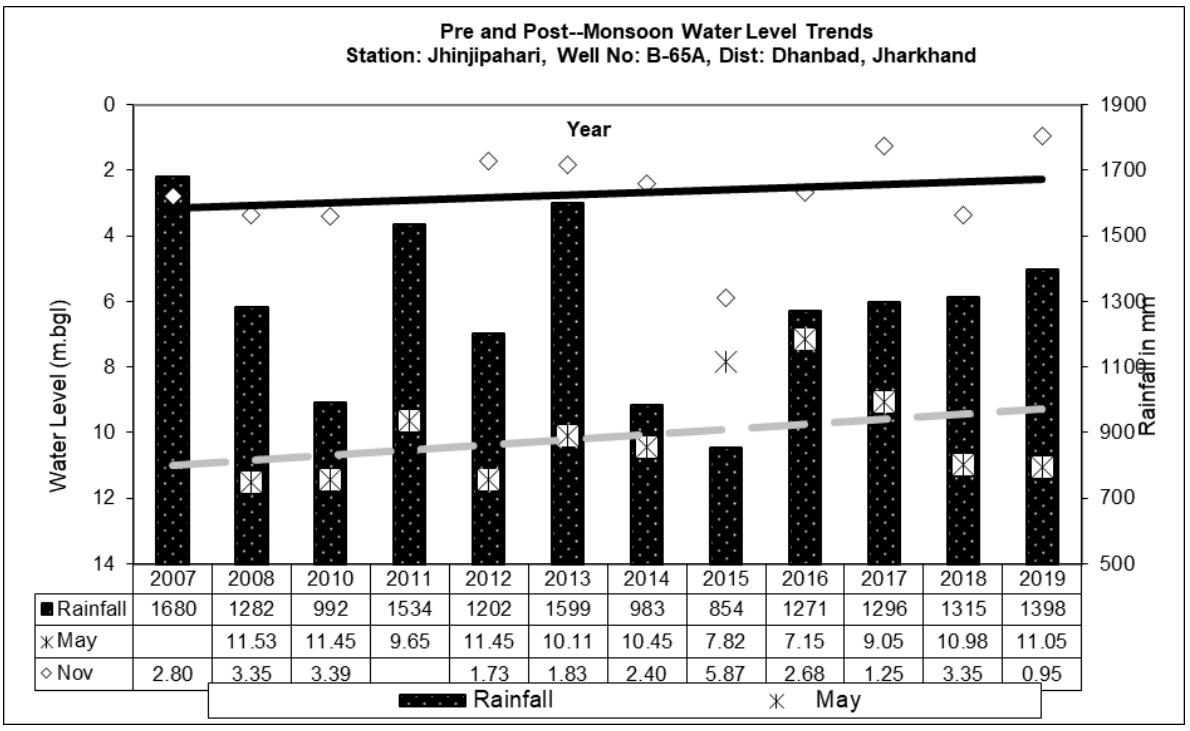
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	8.95	4.95	2.85	3.8	5.5	9.30	6.95	3.30	4.60	5.92	4.40	6.45	4.85
Nov	2.70	1.3	1.50			1.42	1.67	2.30	4.50	6.96	1.30	2.10	3.40

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-IV



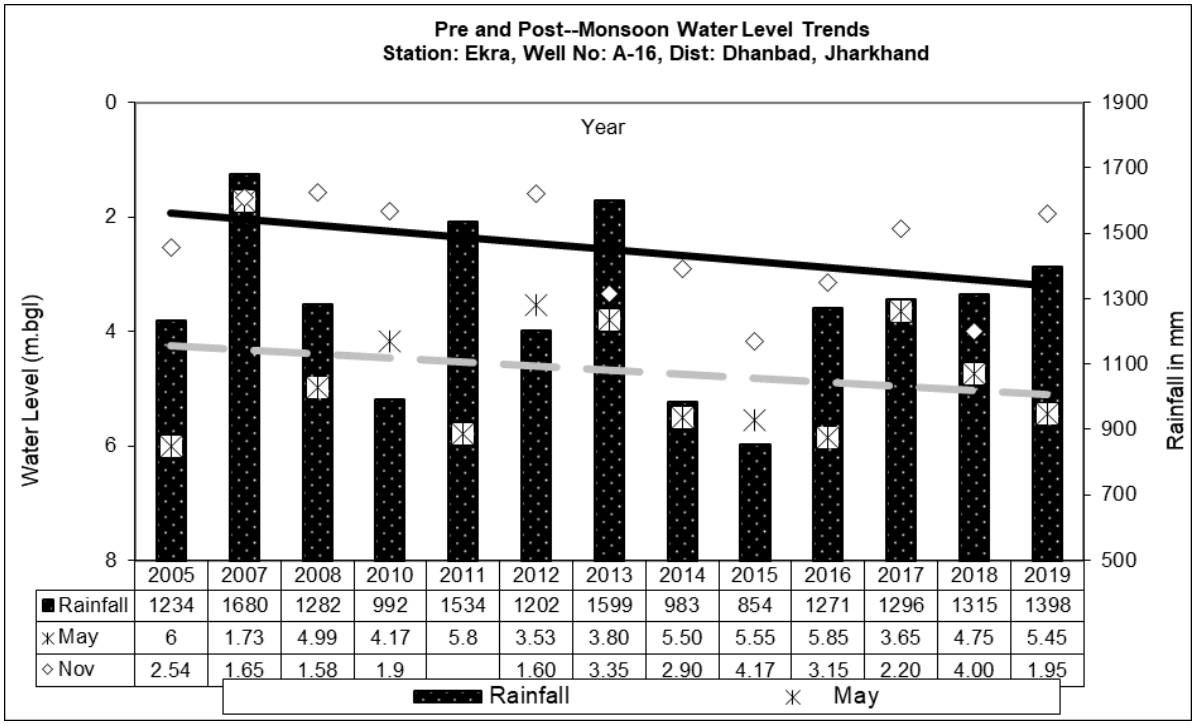
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	7.06	7.80	5.53	7.77	9.18	8.76	7.56	7.71	7.33	8.90	5.30	6.55	6.58
Nov	3.73	3.8	4.13	3.95		4.28	4.28	4.58	3.18	4.50	2.53	3.90	3.33



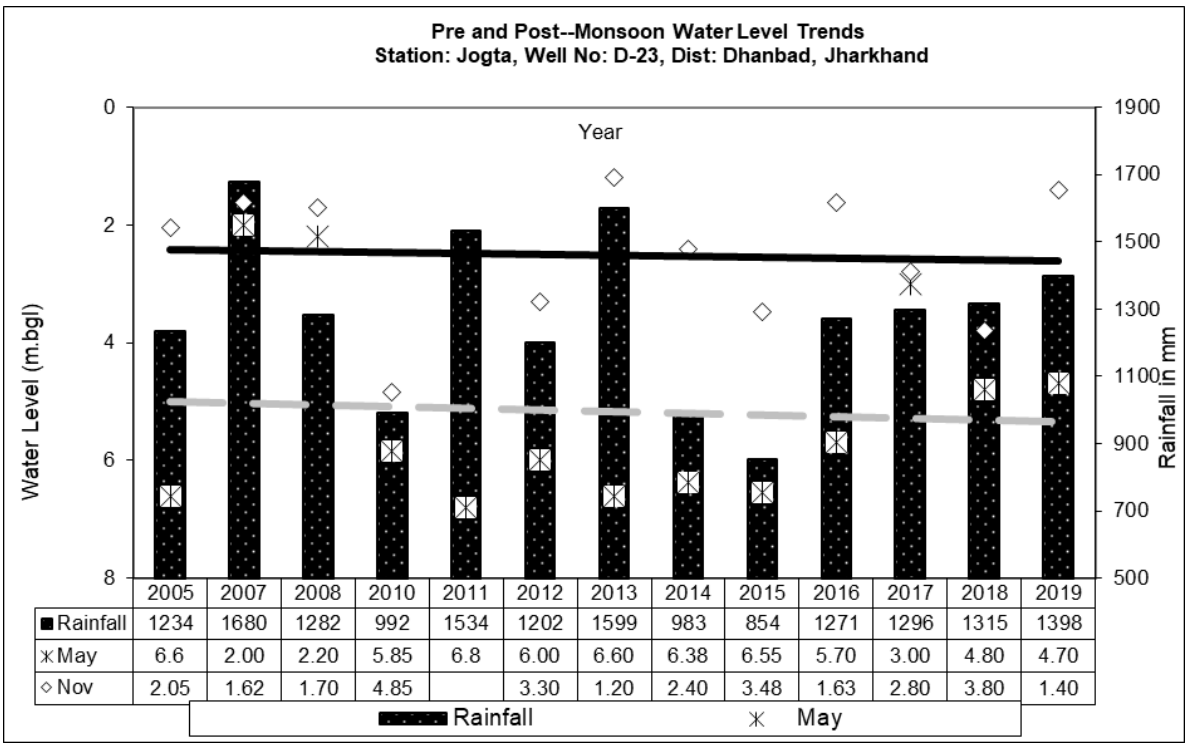
	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May		11.53	11.45	9.65	11.45	10.11	10.45	7.82	7.15	9.05	10.98	11.05
Nov	2.80	3.35	3.39		1.73	1.83	2.40	5.87	2.68	1.25	3.35	0.95

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-V



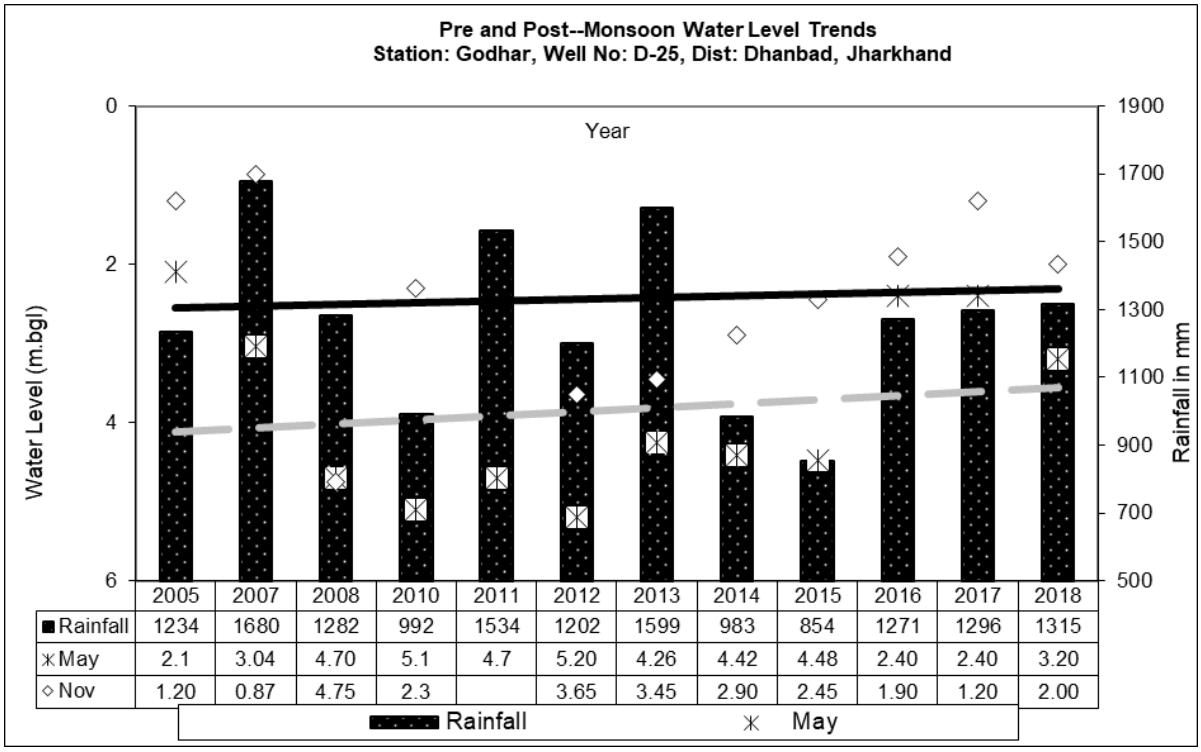
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	6	1.73	4.99	4.17	5.8	3.53	3.80	5.50	5.55	5.85	3.65	4.75	5.45
Nov	2.54	1.65	1.58	1.9		1.60	3.35	2.90	4.17	3.15	2.20	4.00	1.95



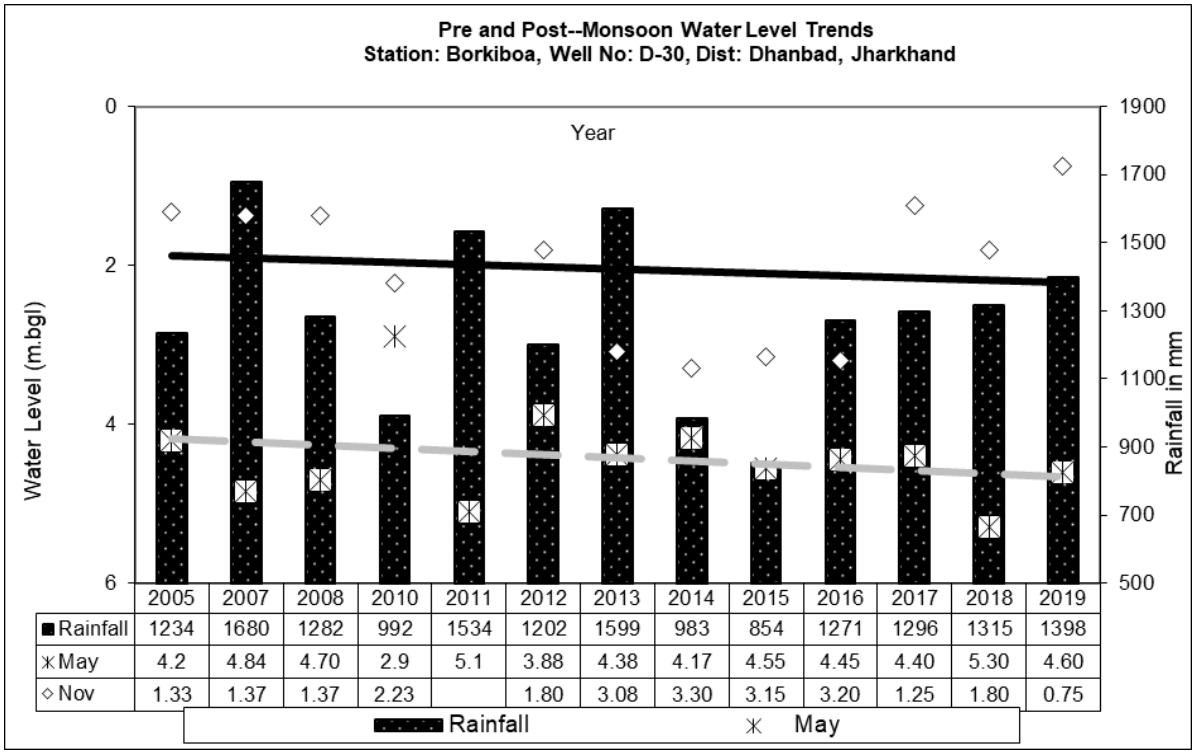
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	6.6	2.00	2.20	5.85	6.8	6.00	6.60	6.38	6.55	5.70	3.00	4.80	4.70
Nov	2.05	1.62	1.70	4.85		3.30	1.20	2.40	3.48	1.63	2.80	3.80	1.40

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-VI



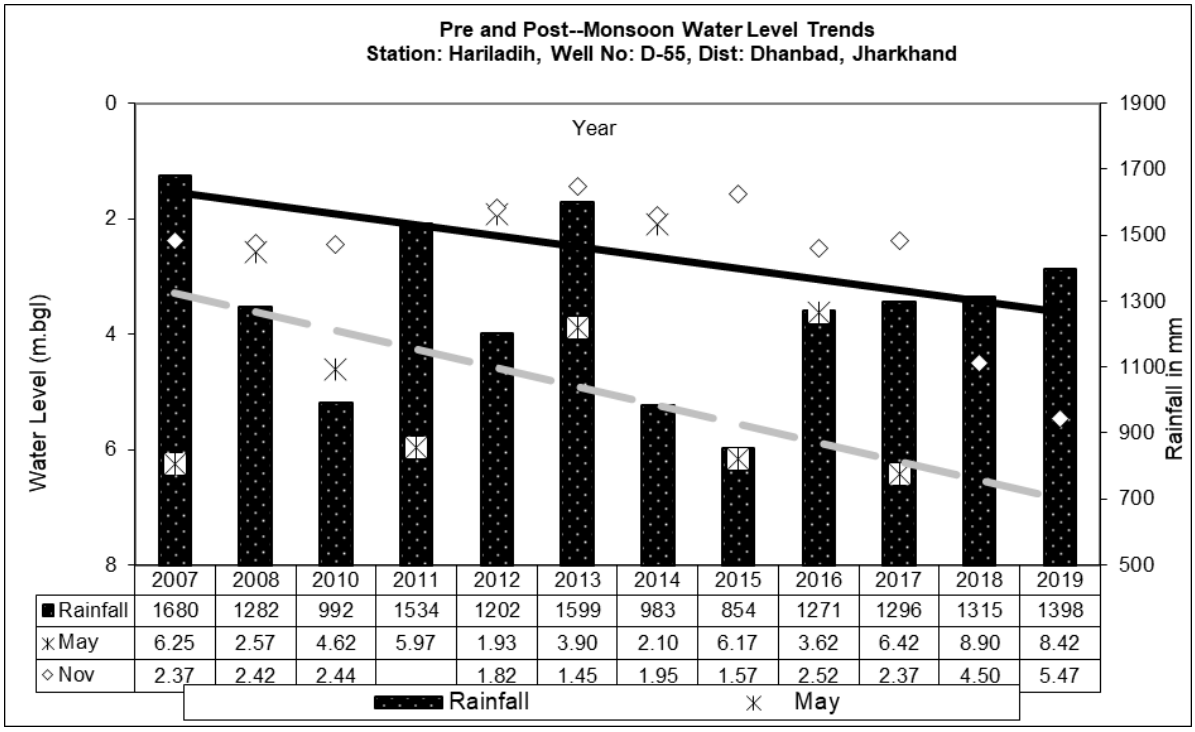
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315
May	2.1	3.04	4.70	5.1	4.7	5.20	4.26	4.42	4.48	2.40	2.40	3.20
Nov	1.20	0.87	4.75	2.3		3.65	3.45	2.90	2.45	1.90	1.20	2.00



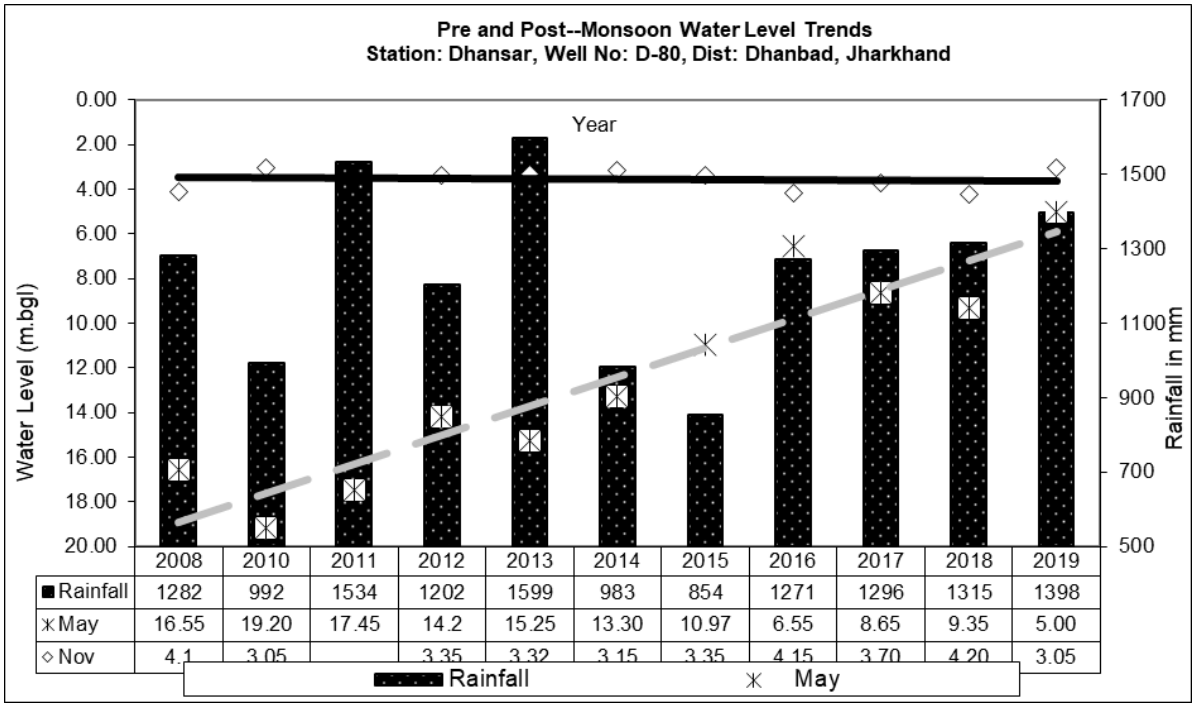
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	4.2	4.84	4.70	2.9	5.1	3.88	4.38	4.17	4.55	4.45	4.40	5.30	4.60
Nov	1.33	1.37	1.37	2.23		1.80	3.08	3.30	3.15	3.20	1.25	1.80	0.75

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-VII



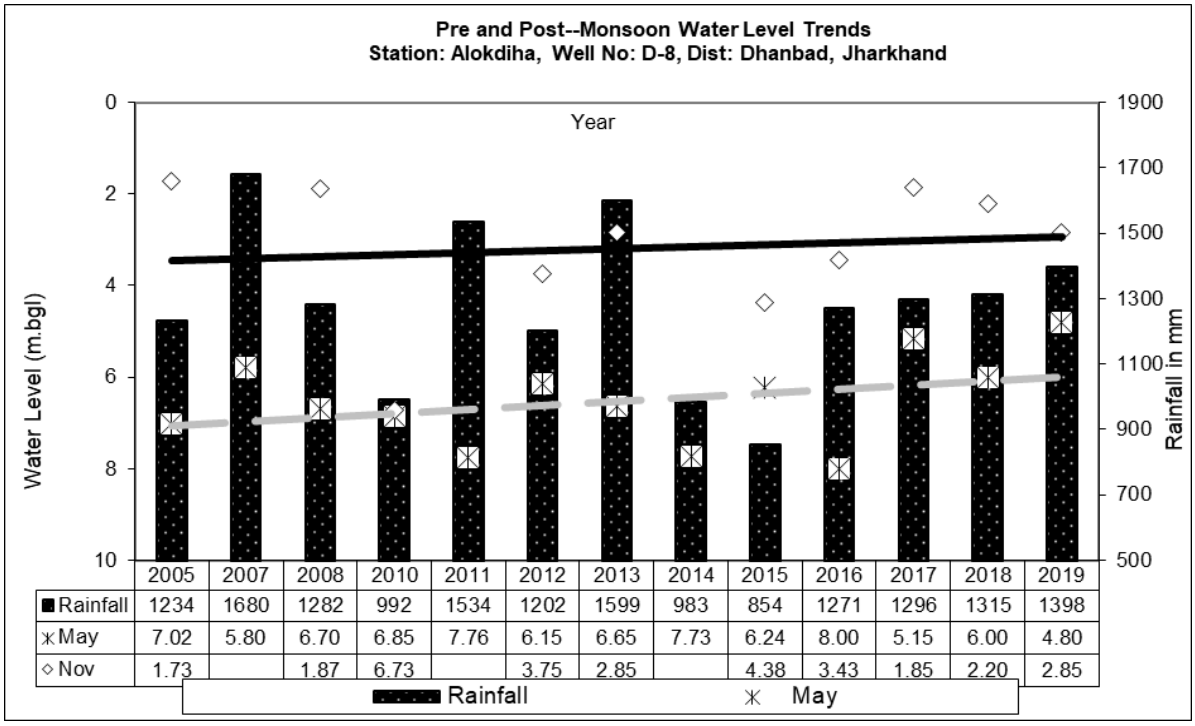
	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	6.25	2.57	4.62	5.97	1.93	3.90	2.10	6.17	3.62	6.42	8.90	8.42
Nov	2.37	2.42	2.44		1.82	1.45	1.95	1.57	2.52	2.37	4.50	5.47



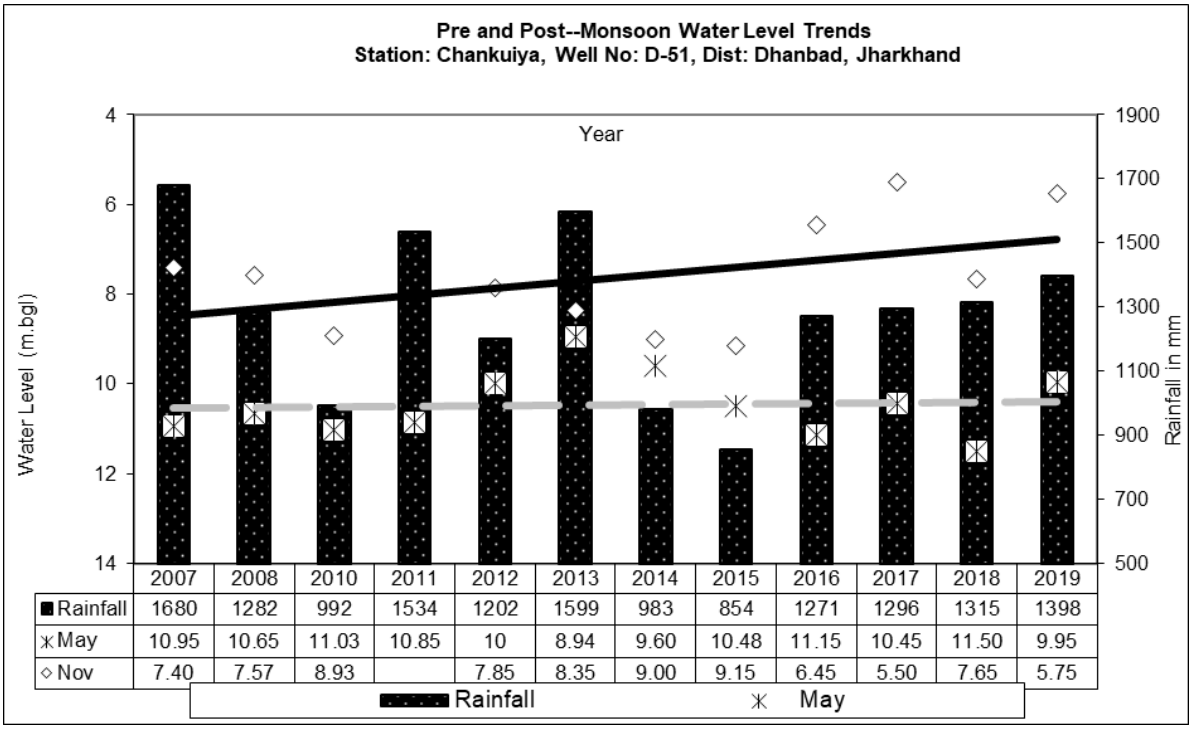
	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	16.55	19.20	17.45	14.2	15.25	13.30	10.97	6.55	8.65	9.35	5.00
Nov	4.1	3.05		3.35	3.32	3.15	3.35	4.15	3.70	4.20	3.05

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-VIII



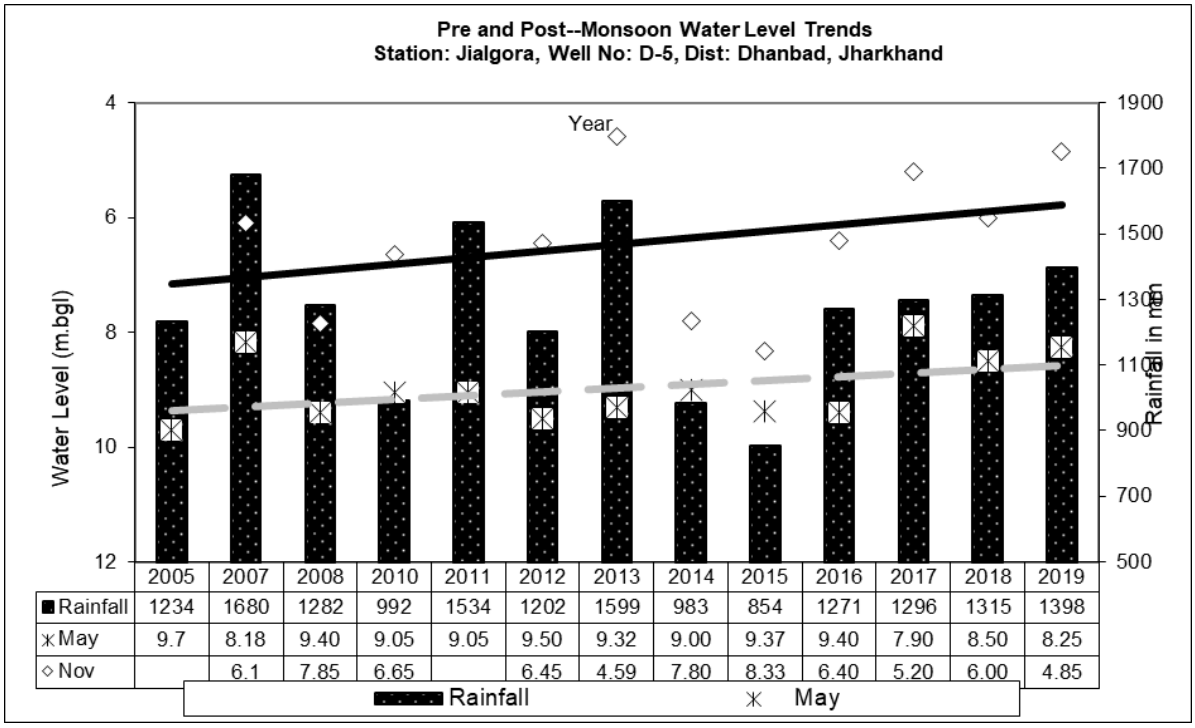
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	7.02	5.80	6.70	6.85	7.76	6.15	6.65	7.73	6.24	8.00	5.15	6.00	4.80
Nov	1.73		1.87	6.73		3.75	2.85		4.38	3.43	1.85	2.20	2.85



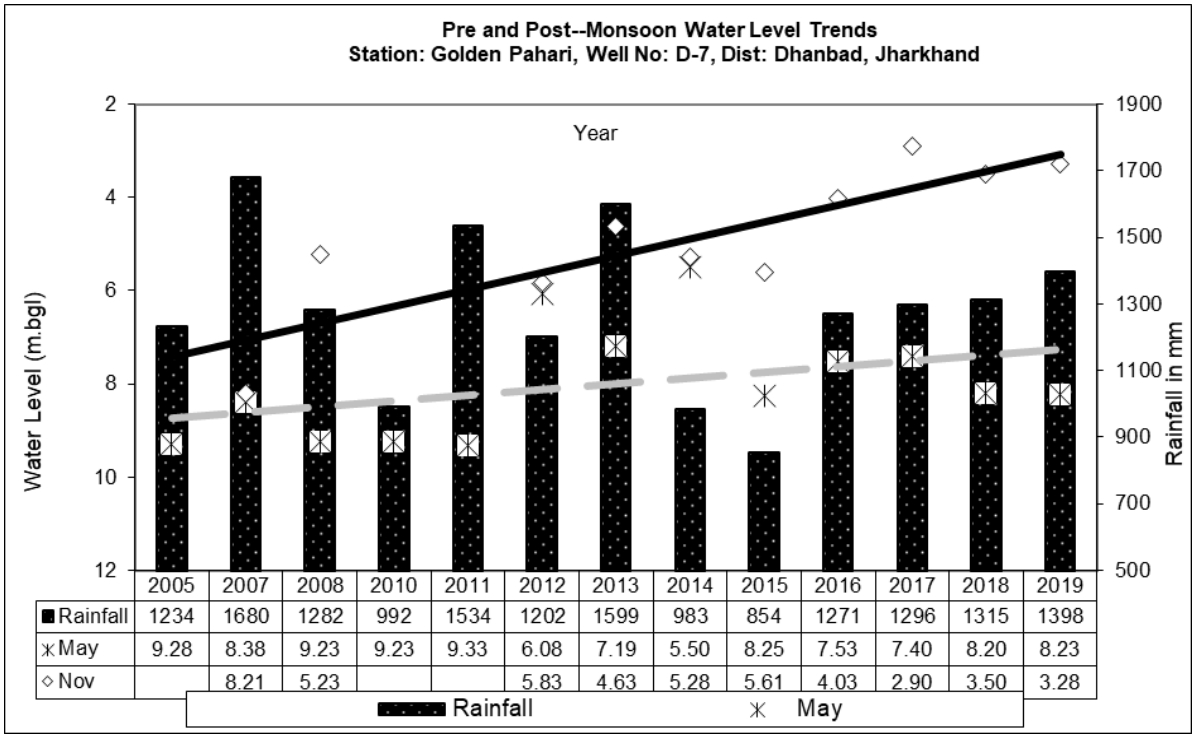
	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	10.95	10.65	11.03	10.85	10	8.94	9.60	10.48	11.15	10.45	11.50	9.95
Nov	7.40	7.57	8.93		7.85	8.35	9.00	9.15	6.45	5.50	7.65	5.75

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-IX



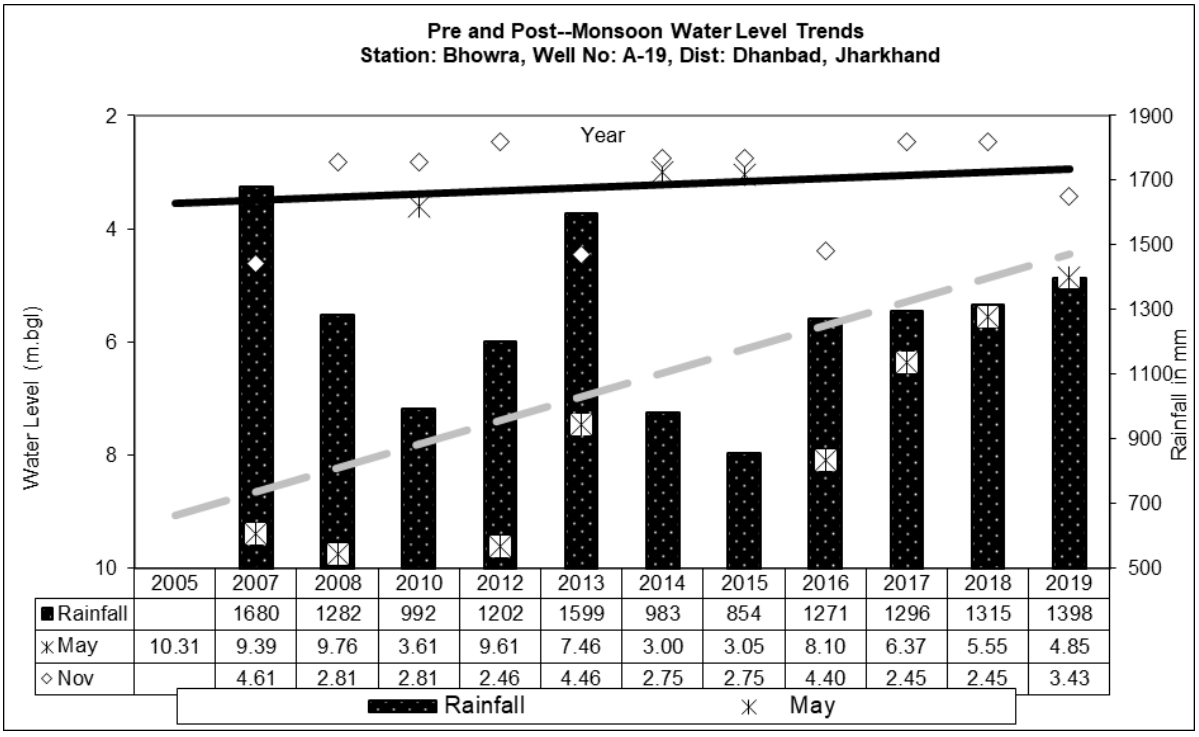
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	9.7	8.18	9.40	9.05	9.05	9.50	9.32	9.00	9.37	9.40	7.90	8.50	8.25
Nov		6.1	7.85	6.65		6.45	4.59	7.80	8.33	6.40	5.20	6.00	4.85



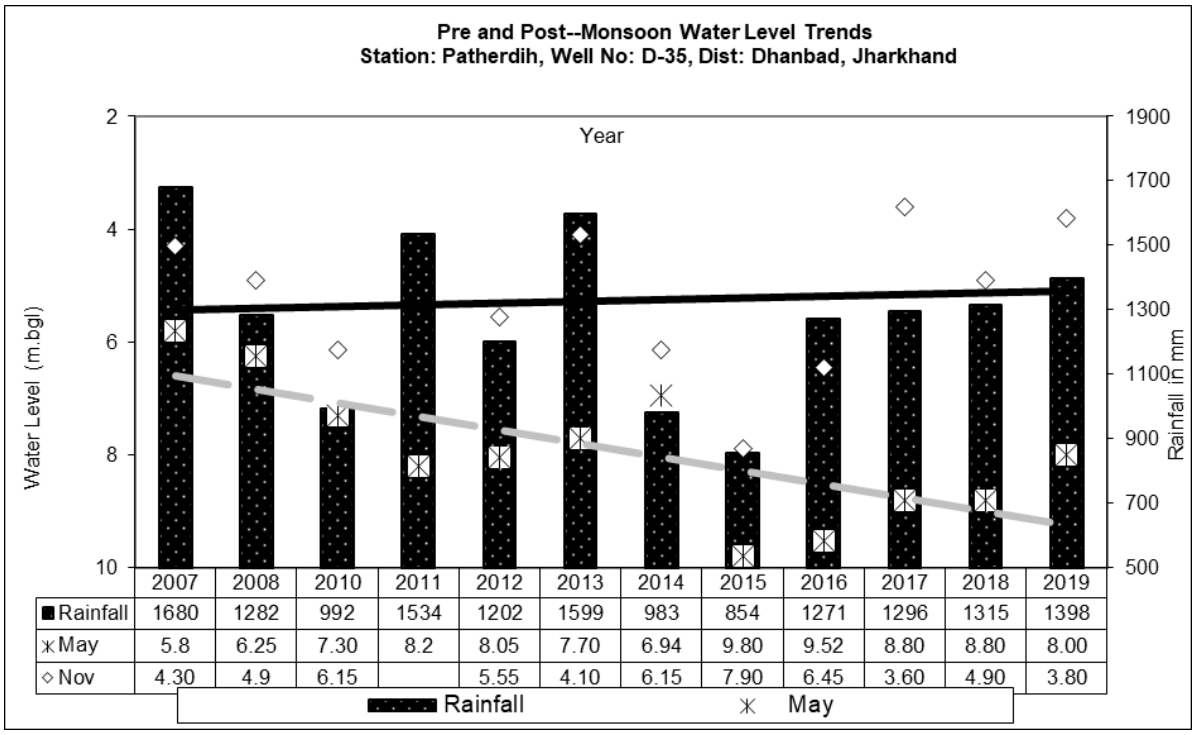
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	9.28	8.38	9.23	9.23	9.33	6.08	7.19	5.50	8.25	7.53	7.40	8.20	8.23
Nov		8.21	5.23			5.83	4.63	5.28	5.61	4.03	2.90	3.50	3.28

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-X



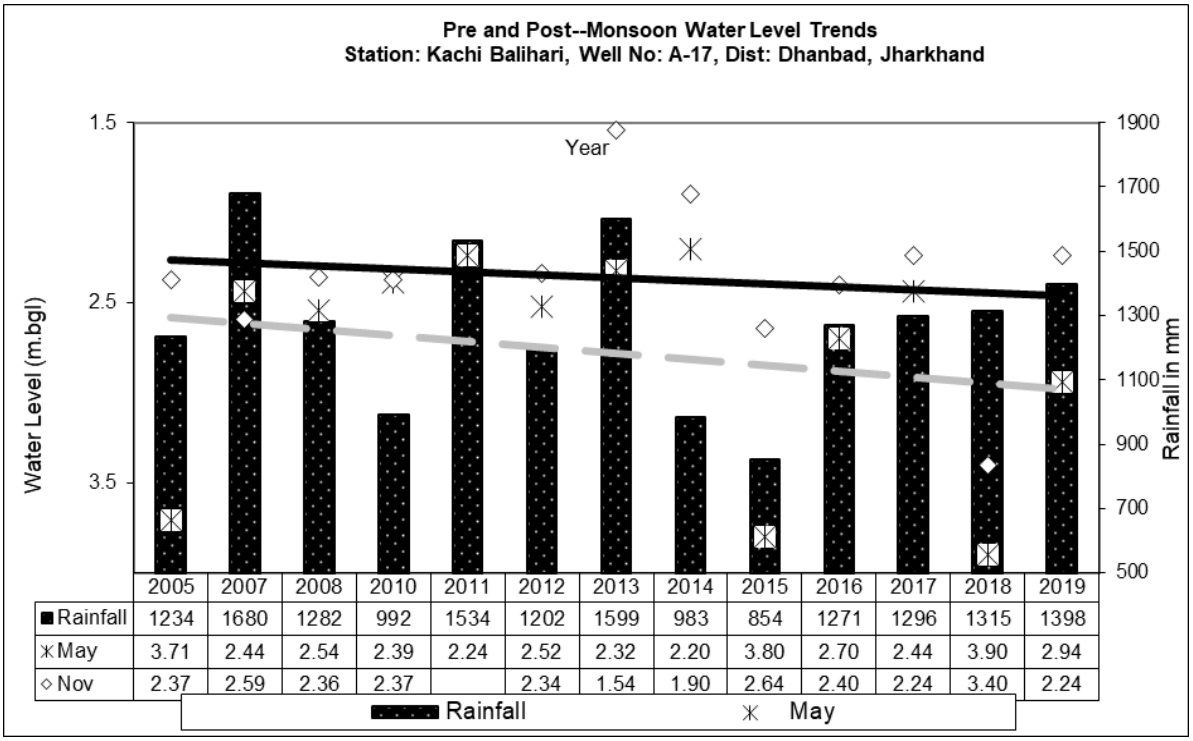
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall		1680	1282	992	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	10.31	9.39	9.76	3.61	9.61	7.46	3.00	3.05	8.10	6.37	5.55	4.85
Nov		4.61	2.81	2.81	2.46	4.46	2.75	2.75	4.40	2.45	2.45	3.43



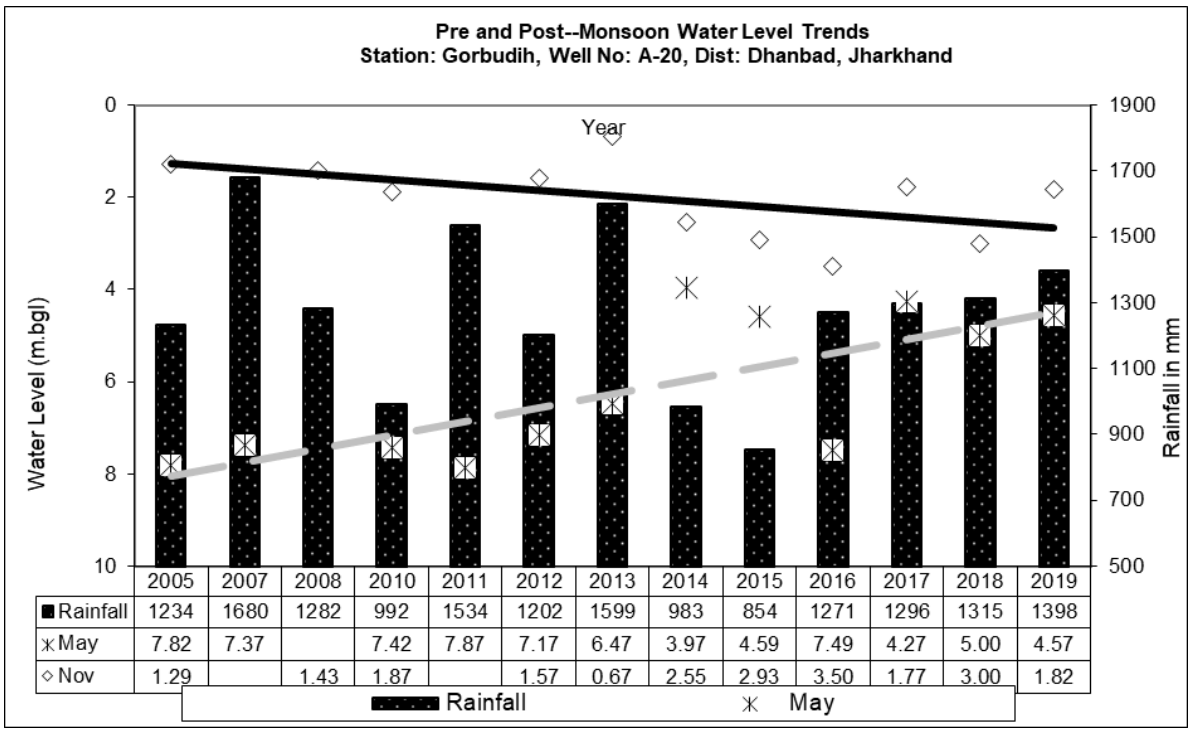
	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	5.8	6.25	7.30	8.2	8.05	7.70	6.94	9.80	9.52	8.80	8.80	8.00
Nov	4.30	4.9	6.15		5.55	4.10	6.15	7.90	6.45	3.60	4.90	3.80

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XI



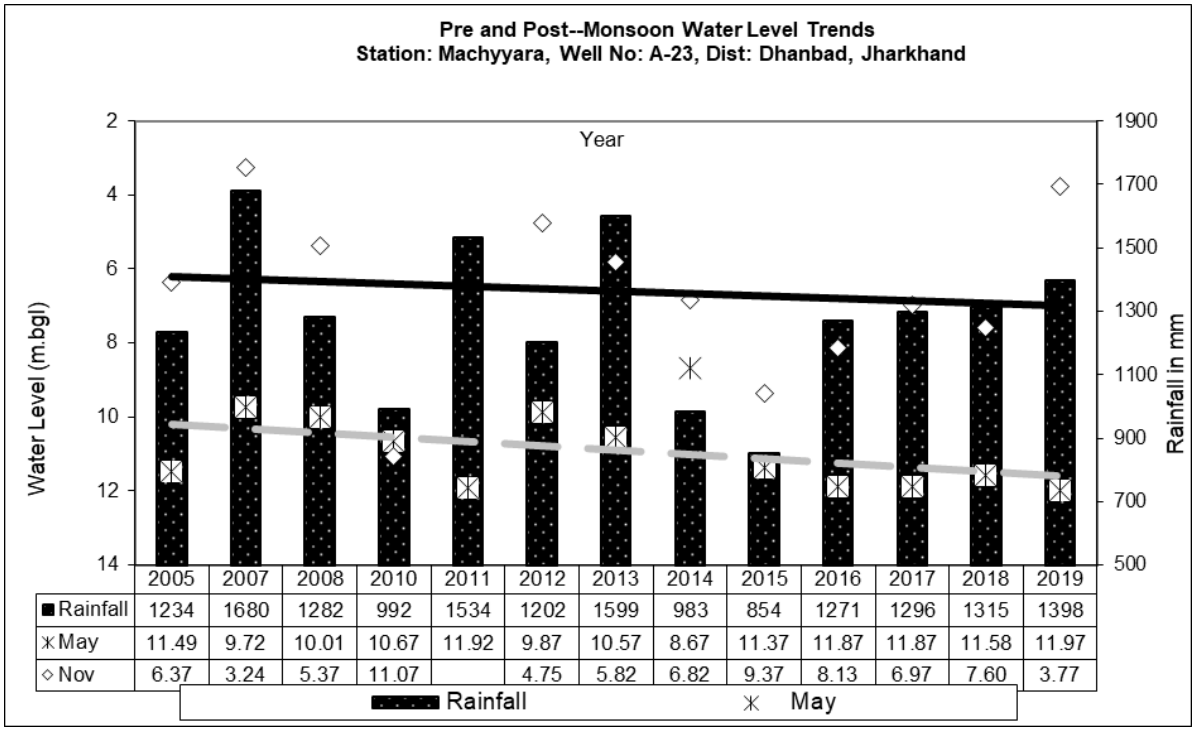
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	3.71	2.44	2.54	2.39	2.24	2.52	2.32	2.20	3.80	2.70	2.44	3.90	2.94
Nov	2.37	2.59	2.36	2.37		2.34	1.54	1.90	2.64	2.40	2.24	3.40	2.24



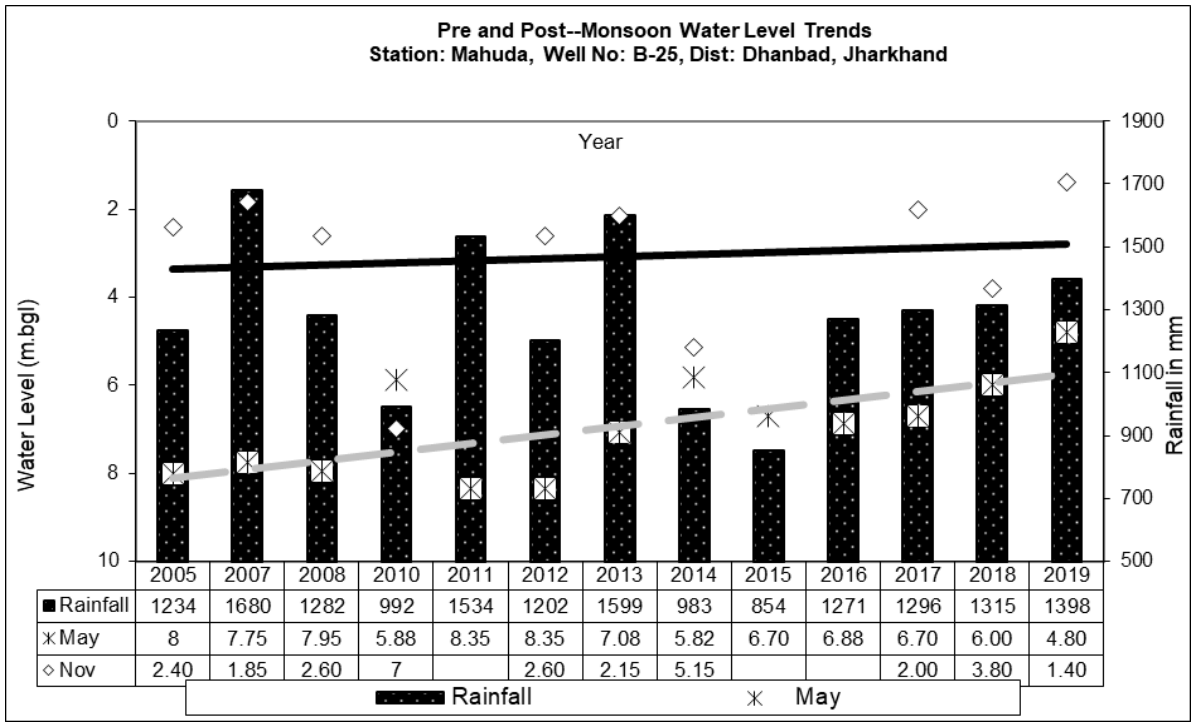
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	7.82	7.37		7.42	7.87	7.17	6.47	3.97	4.59	7.49	4.27	5.00	4.57
Nov	1.29		1.43	1.87		1.57	0.67	2.55	2.93	3.50	1.77	3.00	1.82

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XIII



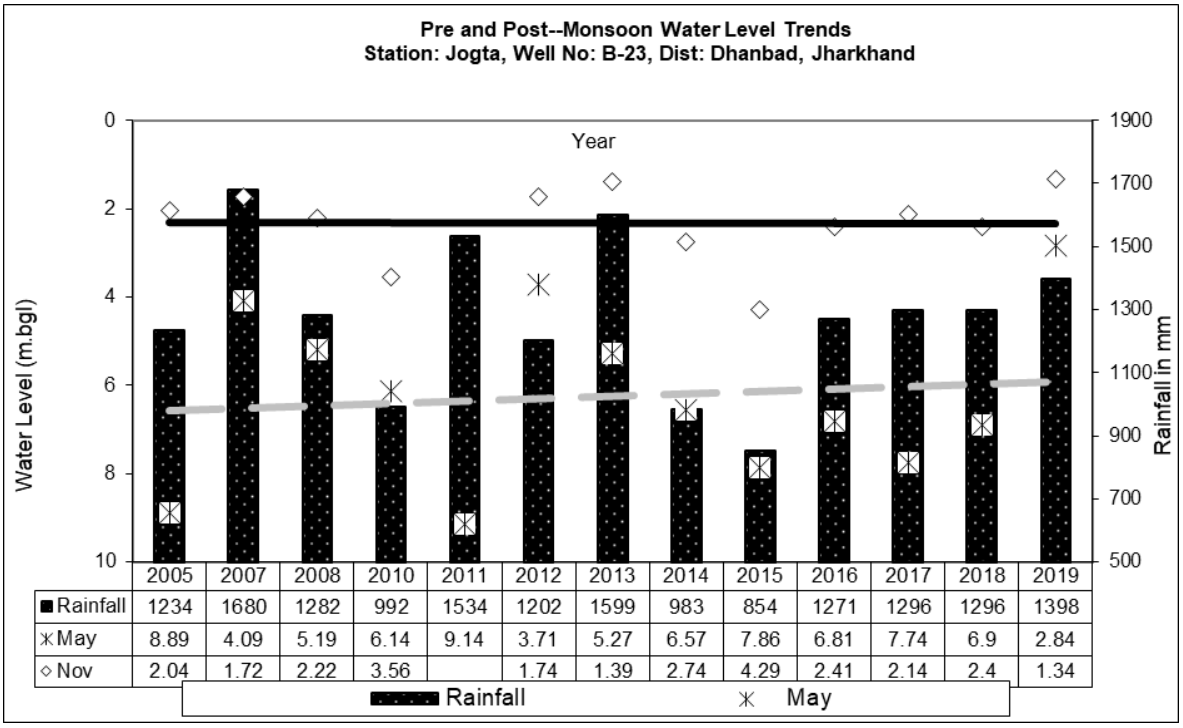
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	11.49	9.72	10.01	10.67	11.92	9.87	10.57	8.67	11.37	11.87	11.87	11.58	11.97
Nov	6.37	3.24	5.37	11.07		4.75	5.82	6.82	9.37	8.13	6.97	7.60	3.77



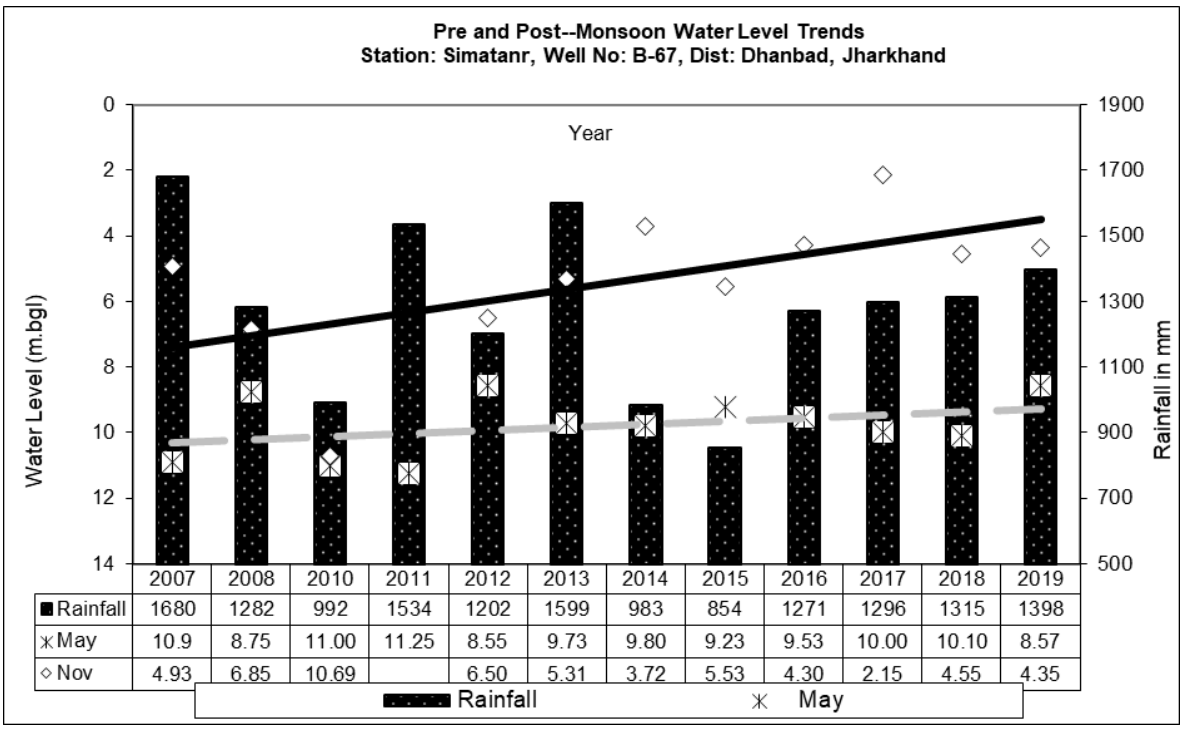
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	8	7.75	7.95	5.88	8.35	8.35	7.08	5.82	6.70	6.88	6.70	6.00	4.80
Nov	2.40	1.85	2.60	7		2.60	2.15	5.15			2.00	3.80	1.40

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XIV



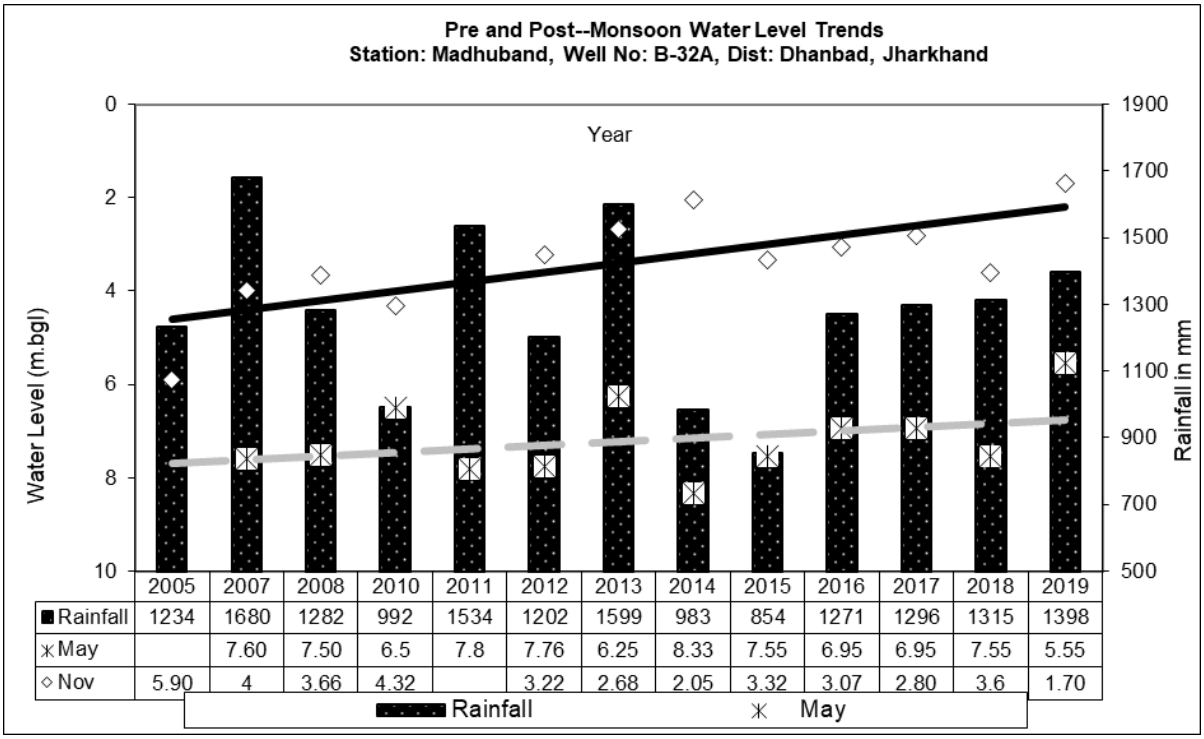
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1296	1398
May	8.89	4.09	5.19	6.14	9.14	3.71	5.27	6.57	7.86	6.81	7.74	6.9	2.84
Nov	2.04	1.72	2.22	3.56		1.74	1.39	2.74	4.29	2.41	2.14	2.4	1.34



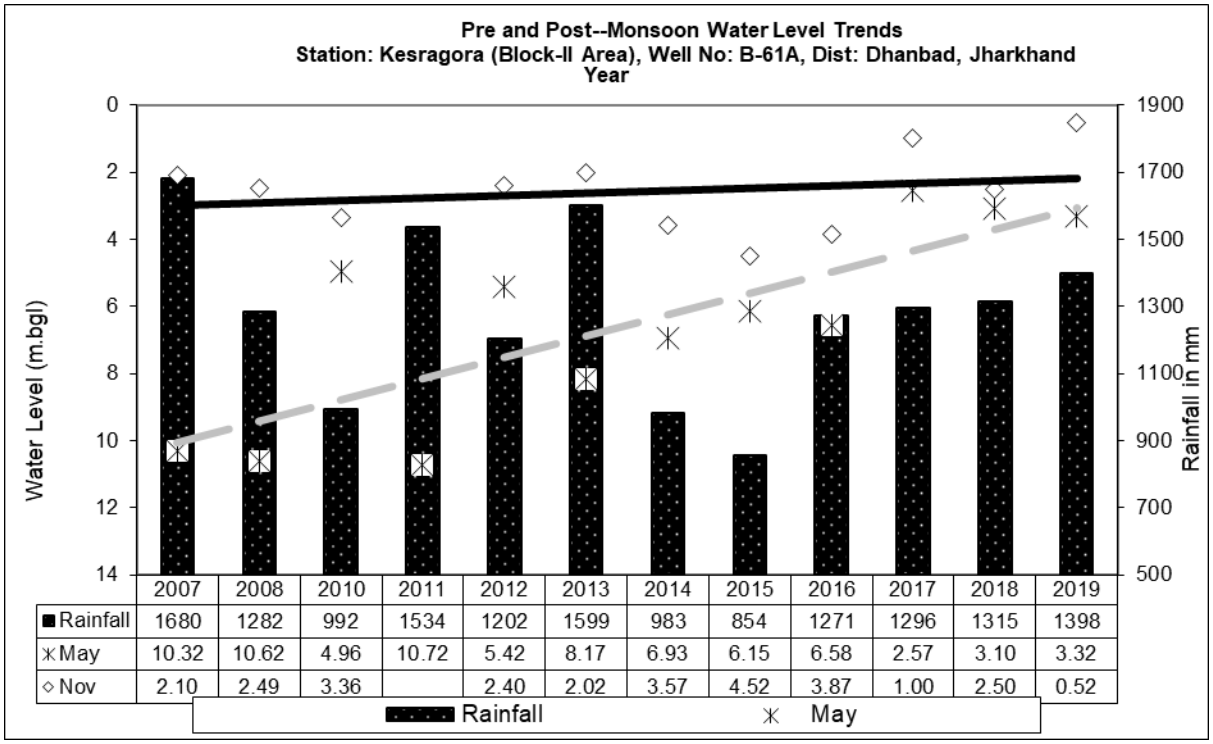
	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	10.9	8.75	11.00	11.25	8.55	9.73	9.80	9.23	9.53	10.00	10.10	8.57
Nov	4.93	6.85	10.69		6.50	5.31	3.72	5.53	4.30	2.15	4.55	4.35

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XV



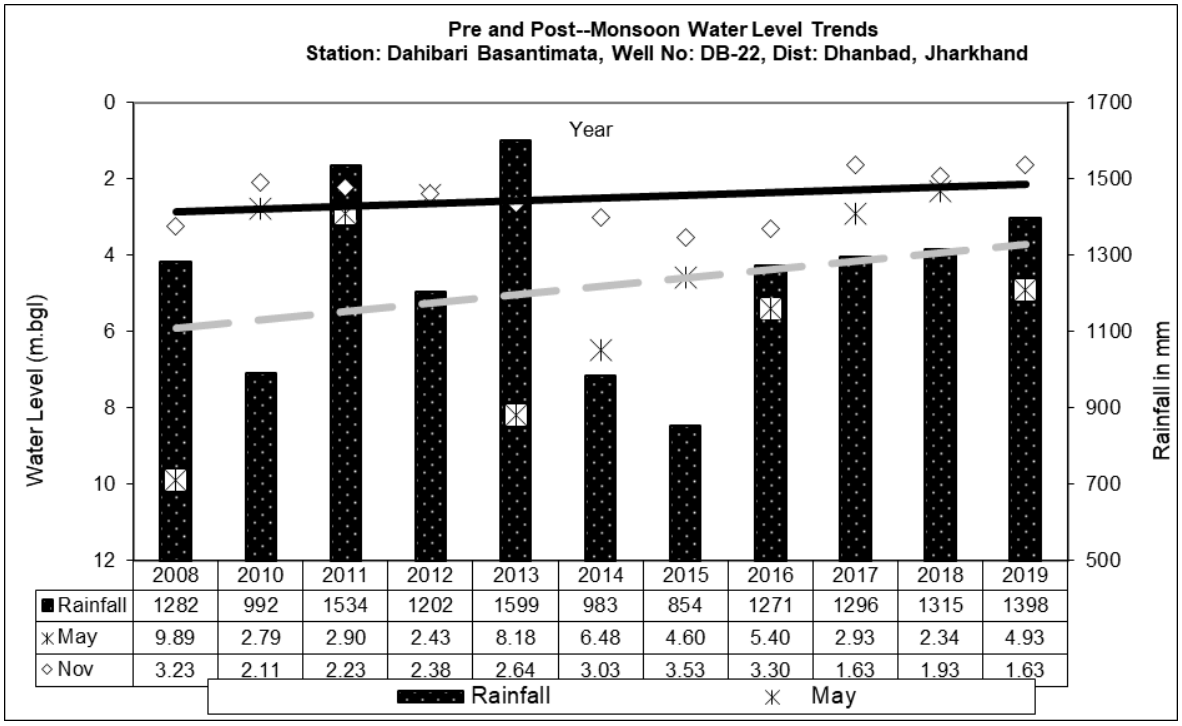
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1234	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May		7.60	7.50	6.5	7.8	7.76	6.25	8.33	7.55	6.95	6.95	7.55	5.55
Nov	5.90	4	3.66	4.32		3.22	2.68	2.05	3.32	3.07	2.80	3.6	1.70



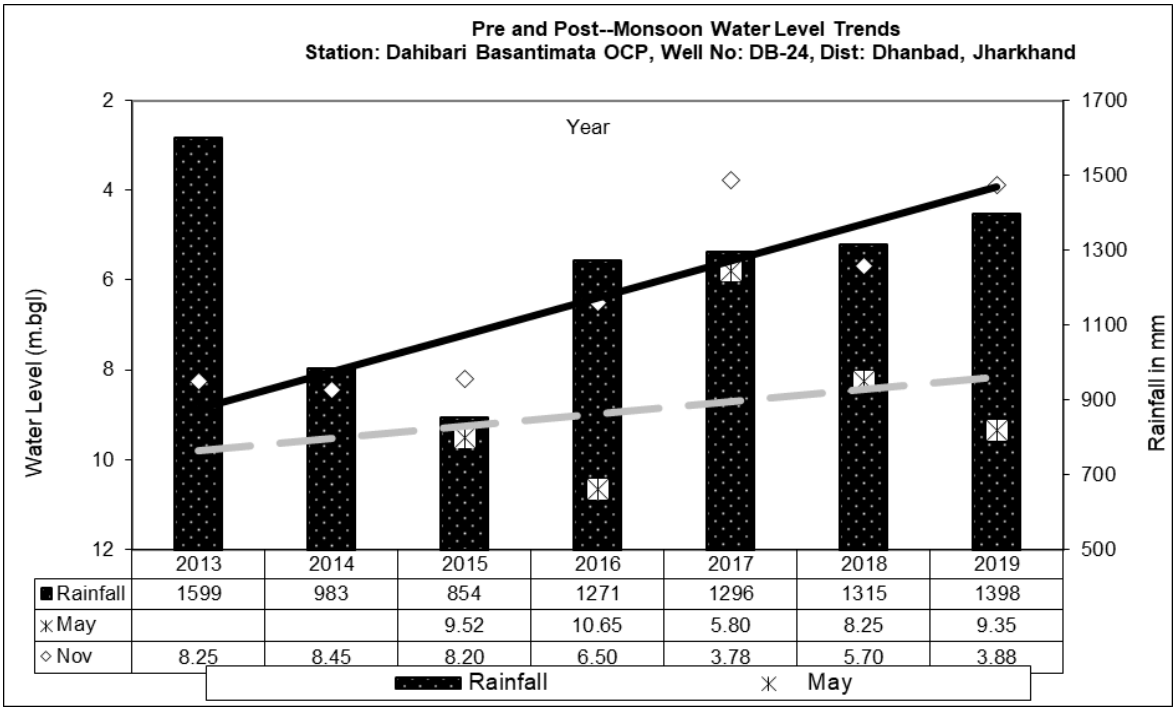
	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1680	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	10.32	10.62	4.96	10.72	5.42	8.17	6.93	6.15	6.58	2.57	3.10	3.32
Nov	2.10	2.49	3.36		2.40	2.02	3.57	4.52	3.87	1.00	2.50	0.52

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XVI



	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1282	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May	9.89	2.79	2.90	2.43	8.18	6.48	4.60	5.40	2.93	2.34	4.93
Nov	3.23	2.11	2.23	2.38	2.64	3.03	3.53	3.30	1.63	1.93	1.63



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rainfall	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1315	1398
May			9.52	10.65	5.80	8.25	9.35
Nov	8.25	8.45	8.20	6.50	3.78	5.70	3.88

Abbreviations

AMSL: Above mean sea level

Avg.: Average

APT: Aquifer Pumping Test

BCCL: Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

bgl: Below Ground Level

Buffer zone: periphery of the 10 km radius from the project boundary

Core zone: Project / mine / colliery boundary (leasehold area)

CMPDI: Central Mine Plan & Design Institute

DVC: Damodar Valley Corporation

DTW: Depth to water level

GW: Groundwater

IMD: Indian Meteorological Division

JCF: Jharia Coalfield

RCF: Raniganj Coalfield

MADA: Mineral Area Development Authority

MCM: Million Cubic Meter

MGD: Million Gallon per day

NTU: Nephlometric Turbidity unit

OC / UG: Opencast / Underground

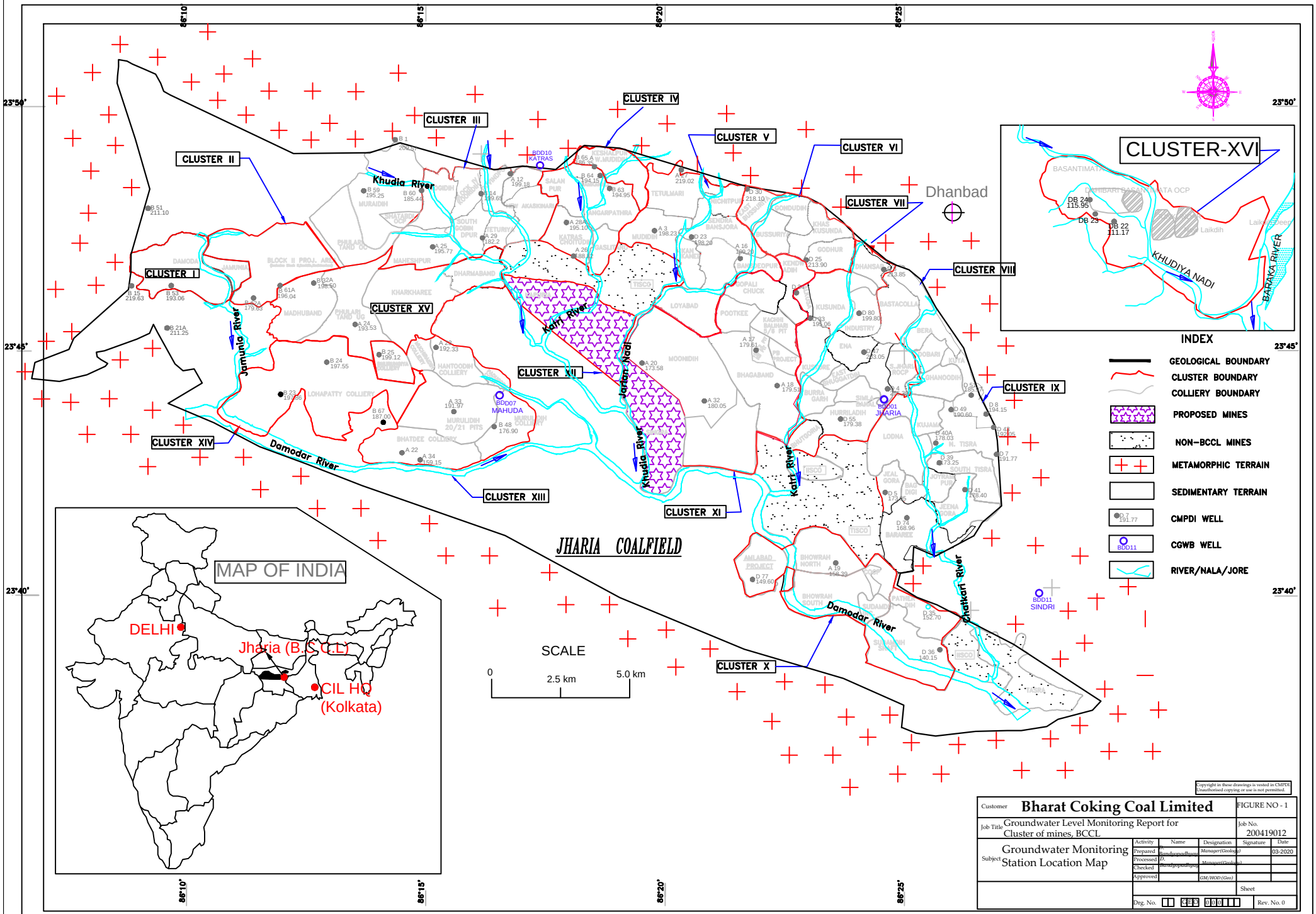
OCP / UGP: Opencast Project / Underground Project

RL: Reduced Level

RWH: Rainwater Harvesting

FF: Fire Fighting

GROUNDWATER MONITORING STATION LOCATION MAP



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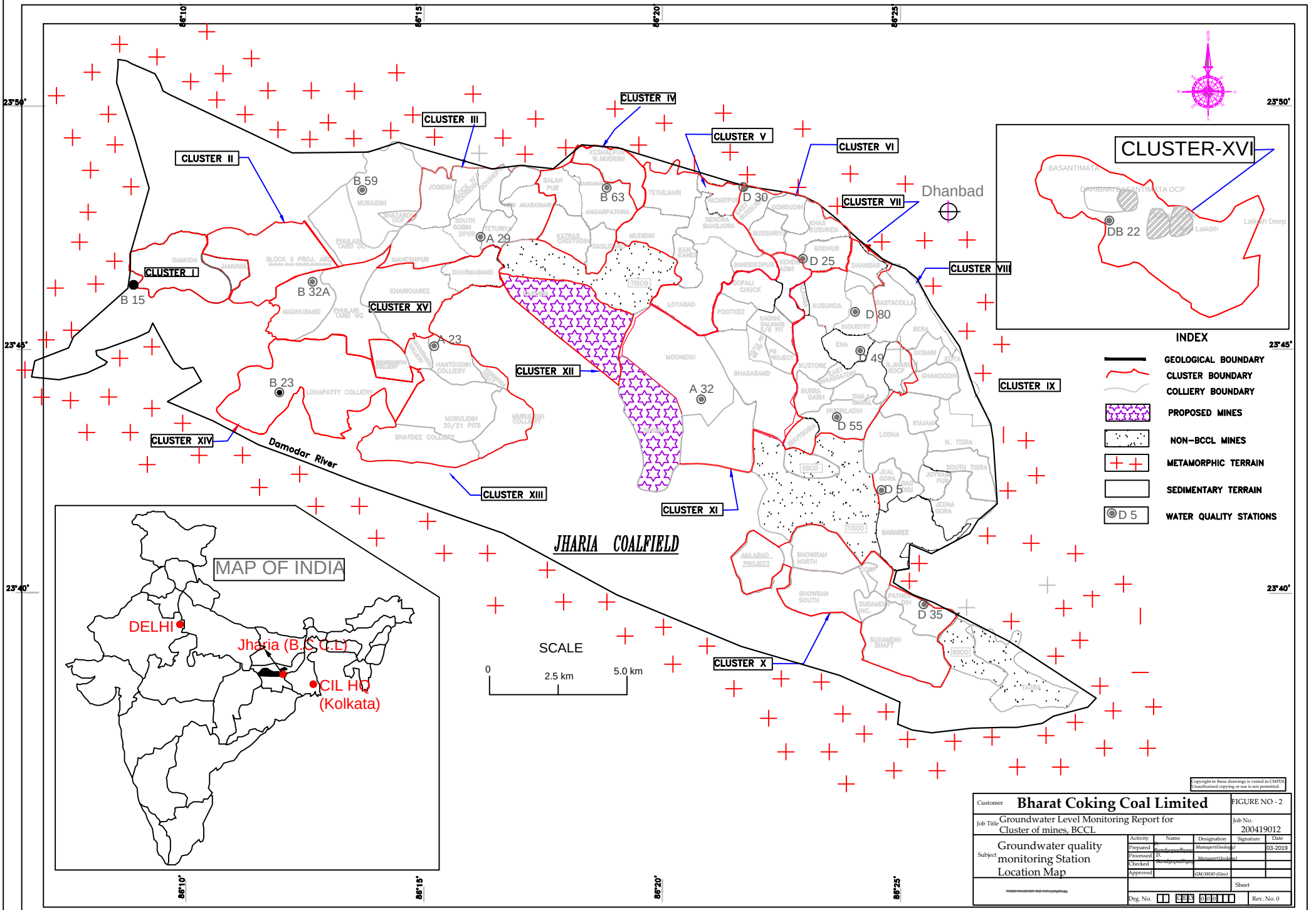
Customer	**Bharat Coking Coal Limited**	FIGURE NO - 1
Job Title	Groundwater Level Monitoring Report for Cluster of mines, BCCL	Job No. 200419012
Subject	Groundwater Monitoring Station Location Map	Drg. No. [ ] CBS 000 [ ] Rev. No. 0

Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Prepared	S. Ranchanadhwani	Manager(Geology)		03-2020
Processed	D. Bandyopadhyay	Manager(Geology)		
Checked				
Approved		GM/HOD (Geo)		

Sheet

GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING STATION LOCATION MAP



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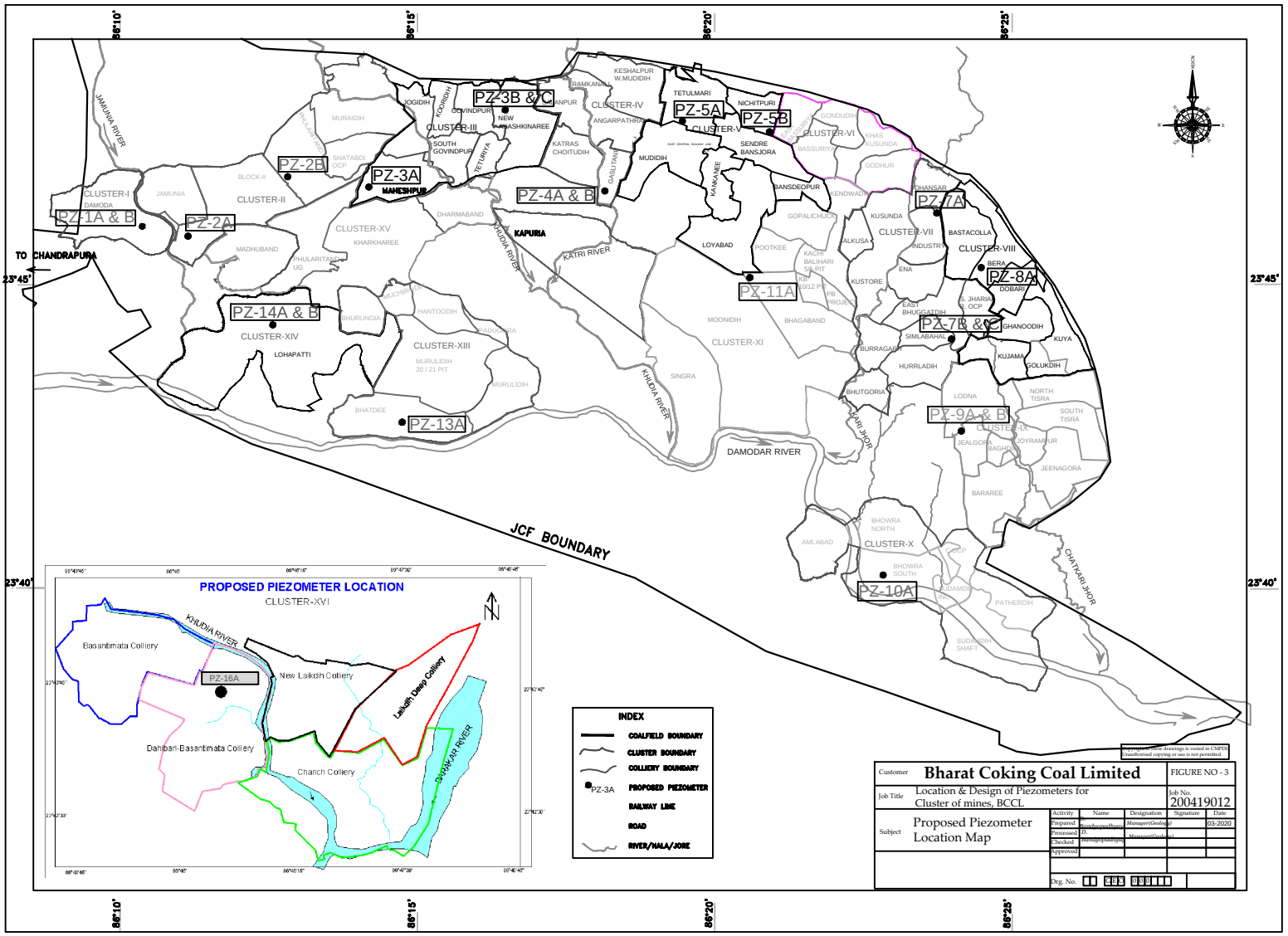
Customer	**Bharat Coking Coal Limited**		FIGURE NO - 2
Job Title	Groundwater Level Monitoring Report for Cluster of mines, BCCL		Job No. 200419012
Subject	Groundwater quality monitoring Station Location Map	Prepared: S. Bandyopadhyay, Manager(Geology), 03-2019	
		Processed: D. Bandyopadhyay, Manager(Geology)	
		Checked	
		Approved: GM/HOD (Geo)	
		Sheet	
		Drg. No. CES 000	Rev. No. 0

PROPOSED PIEZOMETER LOCATION MAP, JCF & RCF (part)



Customer: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** — FIGURE NO - 3

Job Title: Location & Design of Piezometers for Cluster of mines, BCCL — Job No. 200419012

Subject: Proposed Piezometer Location Map

Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Prepared		Manager(Geology)		03-2020
Processed	D. Bandyopadhyay	Manager(Geology)		
Checked	D. Bhuniya	Manager(Geology)		
Approved				

Org. No. 11 483 00811

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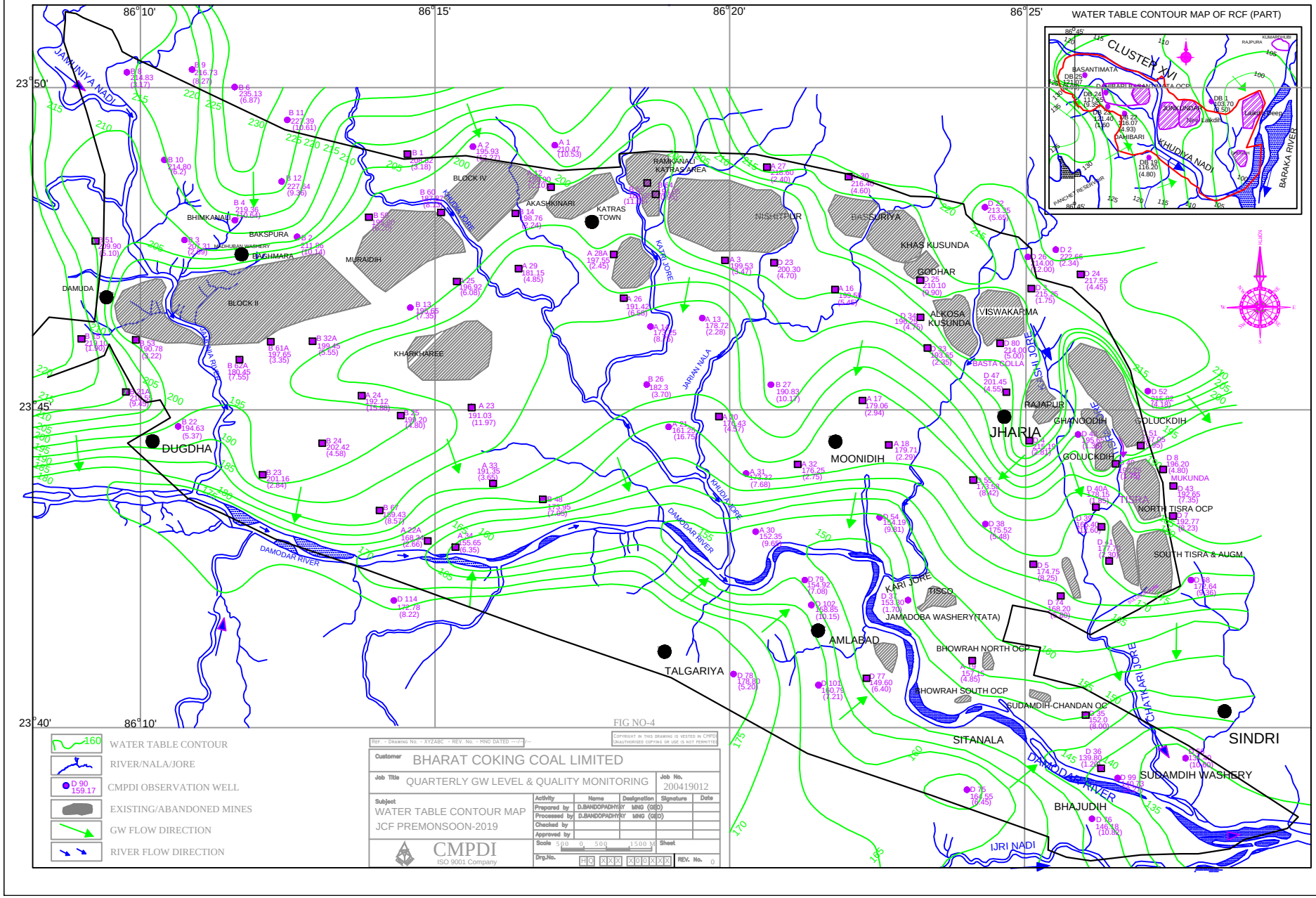
WATER TABLE CONTOUR MAP OF PRE-MONSOON 2019



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

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

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.

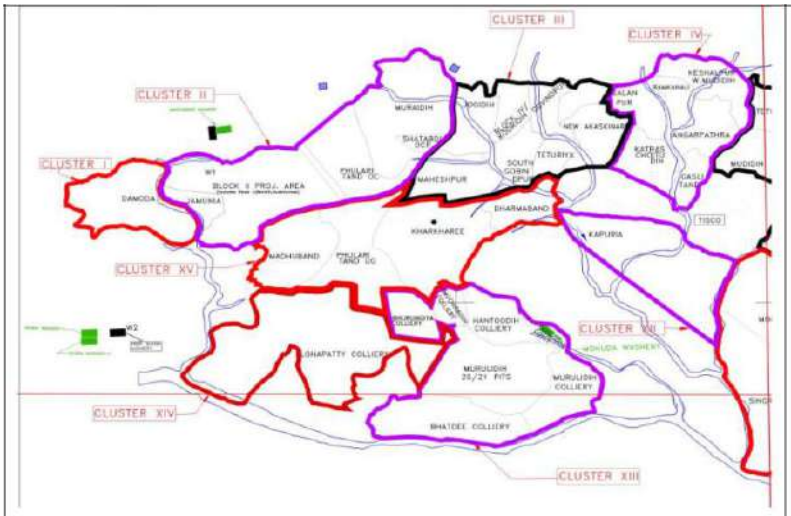
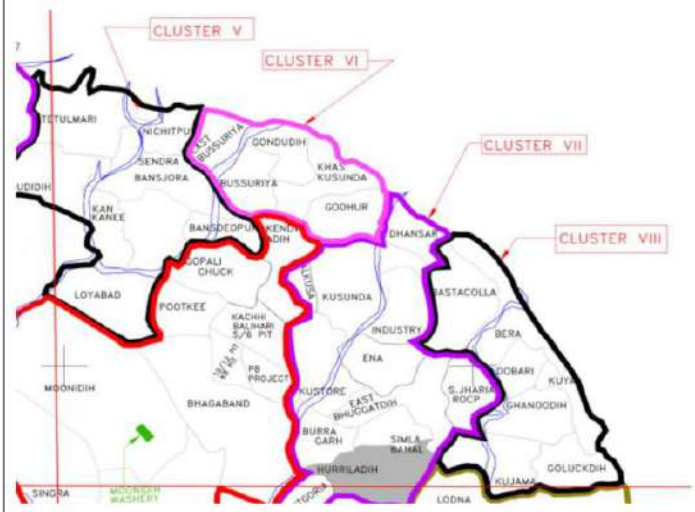
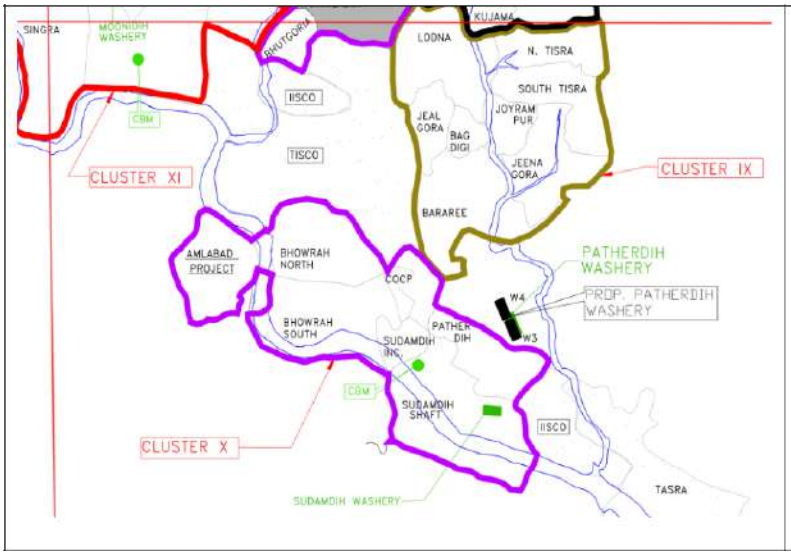
 	**Part 1:** Cluster VI, VII, VIII, and X **Part 2:** I, II,III, IV, V, XI, XII, XIII, and XV
	**Part 3:** Cluster IX

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.

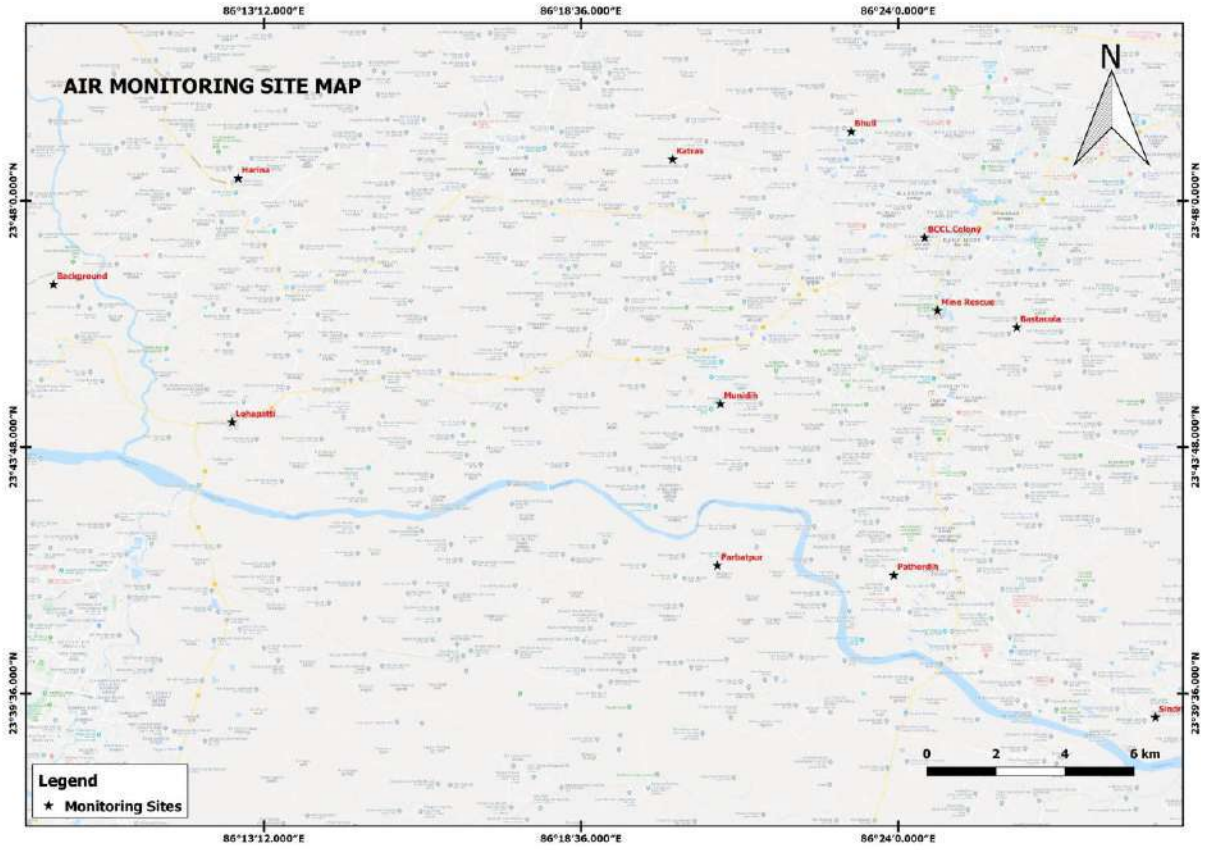


Figure2.1 Identified air monitoring station in Jharia Coalfield

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

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

By

National CSR Hub

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1- INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

1.1. About Bharat Coking Coal Limited

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

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

1.2. About National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub, TISS

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

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

1.3. Project Background

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

1.4. Objectives of the project

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 2– RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

2.1 Objective of Study

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

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

2.2 Key issues addressed

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

2.3 Research Design

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

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

2.4 Research Methods

Tools for Data Collection

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

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

2.5 Data collection methods

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

a. Survey of beneficiaries through questionnaire

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

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

2.6 Participants of Data Collection

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

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

2.7 Data Analysis

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

2.8 Challenges of the study

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

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

CHAPTER 3–FINDINGS FROM THE FIELD

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 Background

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

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

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

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

3.3 Objectives of the reeling and spinning training project

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

3.4 Implementation of the Project

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

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

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

Table No. 1 – Proposed Location of implementation

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

3.5 Observations of the Mid Term Evaluation

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

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

3.6 Mukunda Training Centre

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

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

Beneficiaries with a finished handloom product and reeling *charkha*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.7 Alakdiha Training Centre

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

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

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

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

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

Table no. 2 – Summary of concerns in Alakdiha Centre

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

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

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

3.8 Concerns regarding the project

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4 - RECOMMENDATIONS

Table no. 3 – Summary of recommendations

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

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

ANNEXURE

.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BENEFICIARIES

SKILL DEVELOPMENT ON REELING AND SPINNING TRAINING UNDER CSR OF BCCL

Date:

Time:

Village:

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

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

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

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

DATE:

TIME:

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

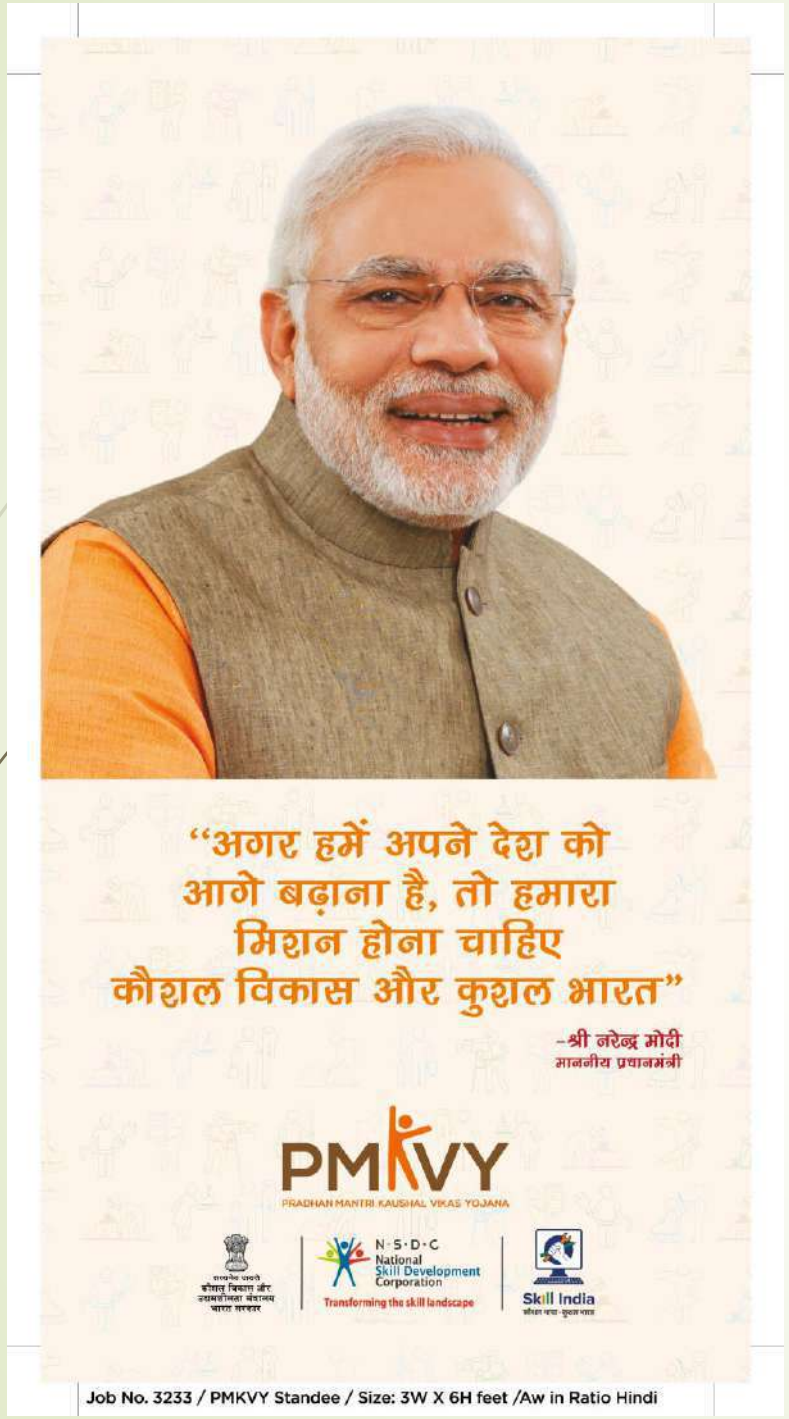
55.	Is there a deviance from the numbers decided upon initially? If yes, why?
56.	How did you decide upon the beneficiaries?
57.	Since when has BCCL been funding this project?
58.	What resources did BCCL contribute? E.g.: Infrastructure, monetary contribution, etc.
59.	Was the community involved? If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

An Overview on Skill Development centre setup & operation. & Initiatives In BCCL Kusunda Area.

Presented By

Sunil Nigam

GM, Kusunda Area



"Let's make India the Skill Capital of the World"

Shri Narendra Modi

Honorable Prime Minister

Introduction

- Skill India is an initiative of the Government of India which has been launched to empower the youth of the country with skill sets which make them more employable and more productive in their work environment. Our National Skill Mission is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi himself.
- India is a country today with 65% of its youth in the working age group with 25 % below 25 year age group. If ever there is a way to reap this demographic advantage, it has to be through skill development of the youth so that they add not only to their personal growth, but to the country's economic growth as well. This demographic advantage is predicted to last only until 2040. India therefore has a very narrow time frame to harness its demographic dividend and to overcome its skill shortages.
- The demand for skilled labour is estimated to be over 128 million between 2017 and 2022 in 34 sectors across industries, according to the skill development and entrepreneurship ministry's annual report for 2017-18. But less than 5% of India's workforce is formally skilled, much less than that in South Korea (96%), Japan (80%), Germany (75%), United Kingdom (68%) and the United States (52%), according to the ministry's report for 2015-16. India thus currently faces a severe shortage of well-trained, skilled workers.
- Skill India campaign was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 15 July 2015 to train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by 2022.

Various initiatives under skill India campaign are

- National Skill Development Mission (NSDM)
- National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 (MSDE)
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY)
- Skill Loan scheme

Ministry For Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE)

- MSDE has been formed to focus on enhancing employability of the youth through skill development. The ministry is responsible for Co-ordination of a skill development efforts across the country , removal of disconnect between demand and supply of skilled manpower, building the vocational and technical training framework, skill upgradation, building of new skills and innovative thinking not only for existing jobs but jobs that are to be created. The ministry aims on a large scale with speed and high standards in order to achieve it's vision of Skill India.

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)

- NSDC is a one of it's kind, Public Private Partnership in India, under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). It aims to promote skill development by catalysing and creating large, quality, for-profit vocational institutions. NSDC was set up as part of National Skill Development mission to fulfil the growing need in India for skilled manpower across sectors and narrow the existing gap between demand and supply of skills.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY)

- The Union Cabinet had approved India's largest Skill Certification Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY), on 20 March, 2015. The Scheme was subsequently launched on 15 July, 2015, on the occasion of World Youth Skills Day by Honorable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. PMKVY is implemented by National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC) under the guidance of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). With a vision of a "Skilled India", MSDE aims to Skill India on a large scale with speed and high standards.
- PMKVY is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE).The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). Under this Scheme, Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government

Skill development program carried by Jharkhand Skill Development Mission (JSDM)- Apart of National Skill Development Council (NSDC) in Lahberra Training Centre of Kusunda Area.

Steps to start a skill centre.

To starting a Training centre(TC),

1. At 1st we have to search a building for TC which should must qualify NSQF(National skill qualification framework) standards.
2. we have to set all equipment and infrastructure as per given NSQF guideline.
3. We have to hire trainer as per job role trainer qualification with TOT(training of trainer) certification, & staffs also.
4. Then we have to choose a training partner company who have already taken this project from govt.
5. Or we can take any skill project directly by taking tender of that.
6. Then we have to submit our centre accreditation form online on given portal, by giving all the information and parameters of training centre.
7. Then concerned department(NSDC) will check our information of TC, and if TC need any correction or addition they will guide us, and we have to complete our setup as per his guideline.
8. Then NSDC will give us LOR(letter of readiness).

9. And after that they will send QCI(quality check inspector) to inspect our TC.
10. Then we have to keep ready all equipment and infra as per guideline. And inspector will inspect each and every thing, and send the report to NSDC.
11. Then if the centre meets the criteria of NSQF, then they will allow to start that TC. And also gives the points as per inspection.
12. After certification we have to mobilise candidates as per job role qualification of age between 18-32.
13. After that we can start giving training as per syllabus and qualification pack in cctv surveillance and with biometric attendance.
14. After training completion a assessor will come to take exam of all candidates, candidate should must pass the exam to be certified.
15. After all we have to place all the candidates in relevant organisations.

Initiative in BCCL Kusunda Area.
TC at- Lahbera, bastacola, dhanbad

Background information

- BCCL acquired the land of Lahberra village for its departmental Project VOCP in the year 2010.
- Apart from giving all benefits to Land losers under CSR the village was adopted by BCCL to work along with village community at the grass root level with special focus on unprivileged groups by sustainable and inclusive growth with adequate opportunity for every person to lead a useful and productive life to his or her full potential by acquiring suitable skill.
- With above in view a training center was opened in the Lahberra village under community development program of BCCL in 2010 to impart training in
  - Sewing
  - Basic Computer Knowledge
  - Adult Education

  The center was managed by Nari Sakti Samity of Kusunda Area. But the training was not industry relevant because of skill certification problem.

PMKVY Training Centre,Lahbera Kusunda Area

- JSDM- a part of NSDC had given it's accreditation to Lahbera Training Centre, **Kusunda Area** on SMART Portal (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centers) -**First skill centre in Coal India**
- The Lahbera Training center was given 5 star rating against 5 and scored 46 marks out of 50 during inspection for meeting Accreditation standards of Training center.
- The center was started on 01/12/2019 under PMKVY to impart training on following skills
  - Field Technician & Computer Peripherals
  - Self Employed Tailor
  - Make up Artist

Course Details

Sl No	District	Training Sectors	Qualification Pack	Training Hours	No of Trainee to be assessed and Certified	Estimated Training Fee in (Rs Lakh)	Presently Enrolled
1	Dhn	Electronic and Hardware	Field Technician & Computer Peripherals	440	240	49.32	60
2	Dhn	Apparels	Self Employed Tailor	380	240	42.59	120
3	Dhn	Media	Make up Artist	280	240	31.38	120
Total				1100	720	123.29	300

Infrastructure Available at the center

- Class Room -3 (440 sqft carpet area)
- Lab Room – 3 (440 sqft carpet area)
- Library – 1 (200 sqft carpet area)
- Female Toilet – 1 (200 sqft carpet area)
- Male toilet – 1 (200 sqft carpet area)
- Physically handicapped- 1 (50sqft carpet area)
- Office Space – 2 (200 sqft carpet area)
- Staff room – 1 (440 sqft carpet area)
- Store – (440 sqft carpet area)
- Play ground – 1 (2000 sqft field area)
- Class room/office furniture (60 pair of bentch, 5 tables, 20 chairs, etc.)
- No of TOT certified trainers: 6 (2 for each course)
- Data Entry Operators: 2
- office staff – 1 center manager,1 receptionist, 1 councelor, 1 placement co-Ordinator, 4 guards
- Every area is in cctv surveillance.
- Biometric for attendance of students and trainers.

Equipment Field technician computing peripherals.

Computer- 6
Laptop- 5
Printers- 4
And many more tools.

Equipment- Self employed tailor

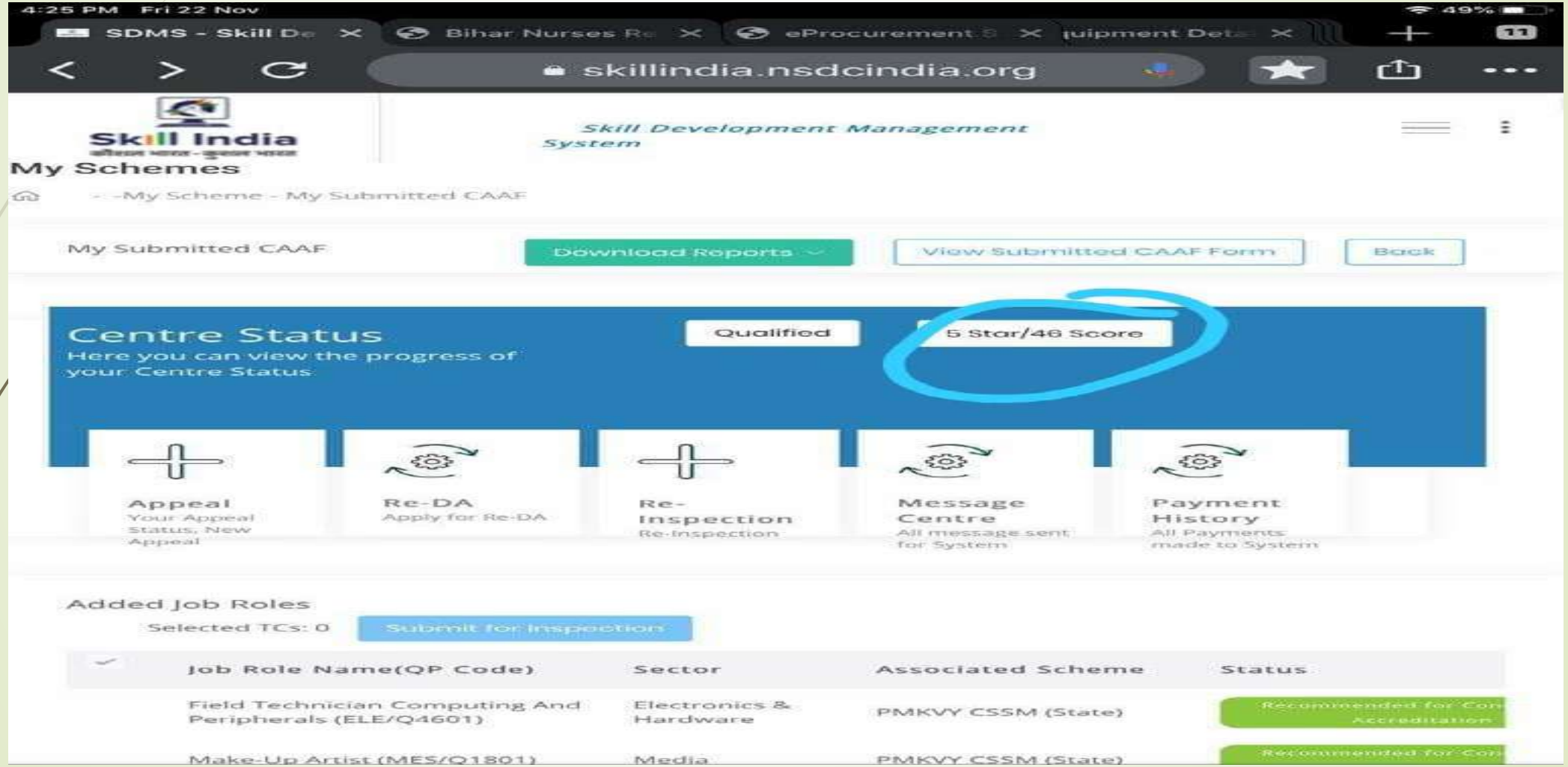
Sewing machine – 15.
and many more relevant
that.

Equipment- Make-up Artist

- 80 % of the students enrolled in the training center ore Project Affected People (PAP)of Viswakarma Project.
- Out of 300 students enrolled in the training center, 100 are coming from SC category,80 from ST category, 70 from OBC category and rest are from General Category.
- In addition of imparting training in respective trades the center is also imparting training in acquiring soft skills, personality development & digital literacy to all students and make them more Industry relevant.
- The students after successful completion of their training awarded certificates and enrolled on the portal with their acquired skill profile
- JSDM has assured 70% of the total students passed after the successful completion of their training will get job opportunity either in private sector or become self employed. They can also get job opportunity in Jharkhand Rojgar Mela.
- Jharkhand Rojgar Mela is a plan of Govt of Jharkhand in which they will give Job opportunity to the Jharkhand Job Seeker in private sector through Jharkhand Rojgar Mela.

Glimpses of Laberra Training Center

Qualification report and rating.




मसाला चक्की केन्द्र
का उद्घाटन
श्री मती सुमनालाहिड़ी प्रथम महिला बी.सी.सी.एल
एवं अध्यक्षा बी.सी.सी.एल. नारी शक्ति समिति के
कर कमलों द्वारा
दिनांक 08/07/2010 को संपन्न हुआ।


भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड
के तत्वावधान में
सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
सामुदायिक भवन
स्वास्थ्य उप केन्द्र
प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र
स्थान - लाहबेड़ा (धनबाद)


GIRL


बी.सी.सी.एल. महिला मण्डल
की अध्यक्षा
श्रीमति इन्दू सिंह
द्वारा
प्रोढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र का पुनः उदघाटन
दिनाक : 18 जून 2018


सामुदायिक भवन
का उद्घाटन
श्रीमती इन्द्राणी भट्टाचार्य प्रथम महिला, कोल इण्डिया
के कर-कमलों द्वारा
तथा
श्रीमती सुमना लाहिड़ी प्रथम महिला, बी.सी.सी.एल.
के गरिमामयी उपस्थिति में
दिनांक - 28.03.2010 को सम्पन्न हुआ।


PM VY


प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना केंद्र
Skill India
कौशल भारत - कुशल भारत
PMKVY
PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA
N·S·D·C
National
Skill Development
Corporation
Transforming the skill landscape
महिला

Thank You

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

(FOR THE MONTH OCTOBER, 2019)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

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&CCGazette 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-VI is situated in the Northern part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes a group of 4 Mines (viz. East Basseriya Colliery , Gondudih Khas Kusunda colliery and Godhur Colliery. The Cluster – VI is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster–VI are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Sendra and Ekra nalas.

1.2 The Cluster-VI is designed to produce 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA(peak) capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W – III & W- IV.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26thAugust, 2013.

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

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

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

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

2.1.1 Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. CORE ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Basseriya Managers Office (A9): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'11.53" N & 86^0 22'17.50" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Nichitpur (A8) : Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'18.59" N $86^0$21'30.93" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level at Safety office of Nichitpur colliery.

ii) 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.

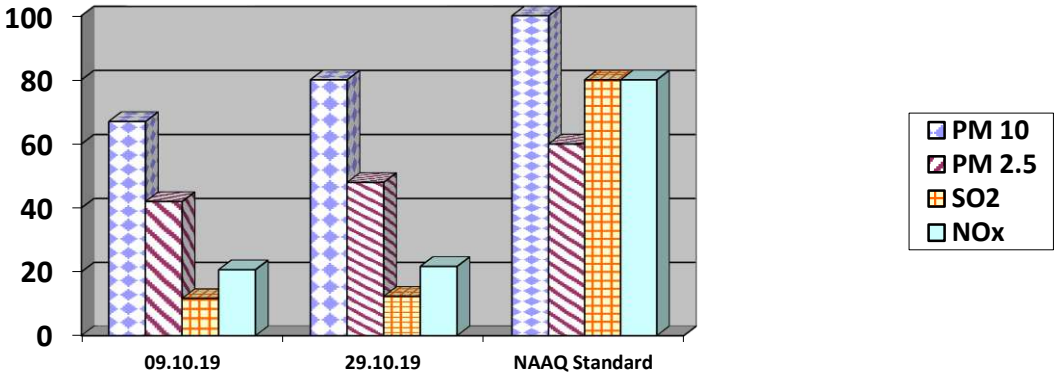
Iii) Pootki Balihari Office (A16): **Industrial Area**

The location of the sampling station is 23º45.17.23' N 86º21.46.27'E, The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Colliery Office.

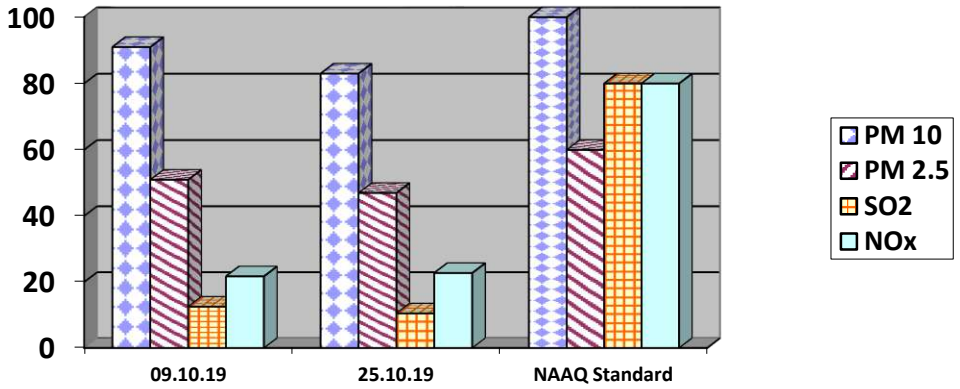
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Cluster – VI, Bharat Coking Coal limited Month: **OCT.2019** Year: **2019-20.**

Station Name: A9 – Basseriya Managers Office		Zone: Core		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	09.10.19	67	42	11.65	20.65
2	29.10.19	80	48	12.32	21.68
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A8 – Nichitpur		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	09.10.19	91	51	12.52	21.71
2	25.10.19	83	47	10.48	22.72
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80

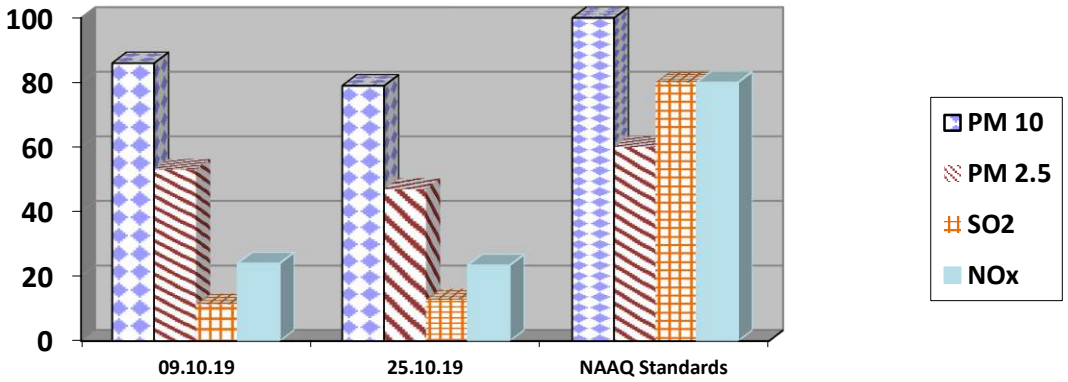


Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

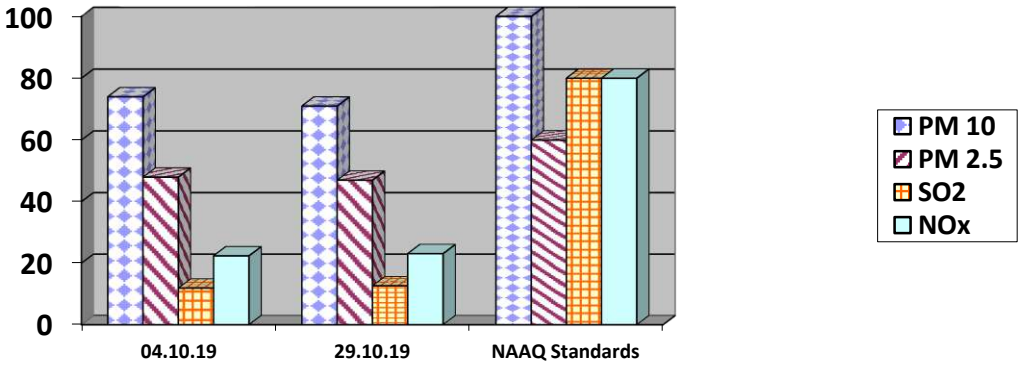
Checked By
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

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

Station Name: A10 – Kusunda OCP		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	09.10.19	86	53	11.34	24.02
2	25.10.19	79	47	12.80	23.40
	NAAQ Standards	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A16 Pootki Balihari Office		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	04.10.19	74	48	11.89	22.39
2	29.10.19	71	47	12.63	23.11
	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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

Mine Discharge of East Basseriya (MW6)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -VI**		Month: **OCT.2019**	Name of the Station: **Mine Discharge of East Basseriya**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**MW6** First Fortnight	**MW6** Second Fortnight	**As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI**
		11.10.2019	29.10.2019	
1	Total Suspended Solids	57	38	*100 (Max)*
2	pH	7.99	7.86	*5.5 - 9.0*
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*
4	COD	44	48	*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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1Location of sampling sites

i) **Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**
ii) **Nichitpur (N8)**
iii) **Kusunda OCP (N10)**
iv) **Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**

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 -VI**			Month: **OCT.2019**		
Sl. No.	**Station Name/Code**	**Category of area**	**Date**	**Noise level dB(A)LEQ**	***Permissible Limit of Noise level in dB(A)***
1	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	09.10.19	62.1	*75*
2	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	25.10.19	65.1	*75*
3	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	09.10.19	63.7	*75*
4	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	29.10.19	60.9	*75*
5	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	09.10.19	60.1	*75*
6	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	25.10.19	65.6	*75*
7	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	04.10.19	65.1	*75*
8	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	29.10.19	65.5	*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(In-charge) 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.

** 24hourly/8hourlyvaluesshallbemet92%ofthetimeinayear.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.

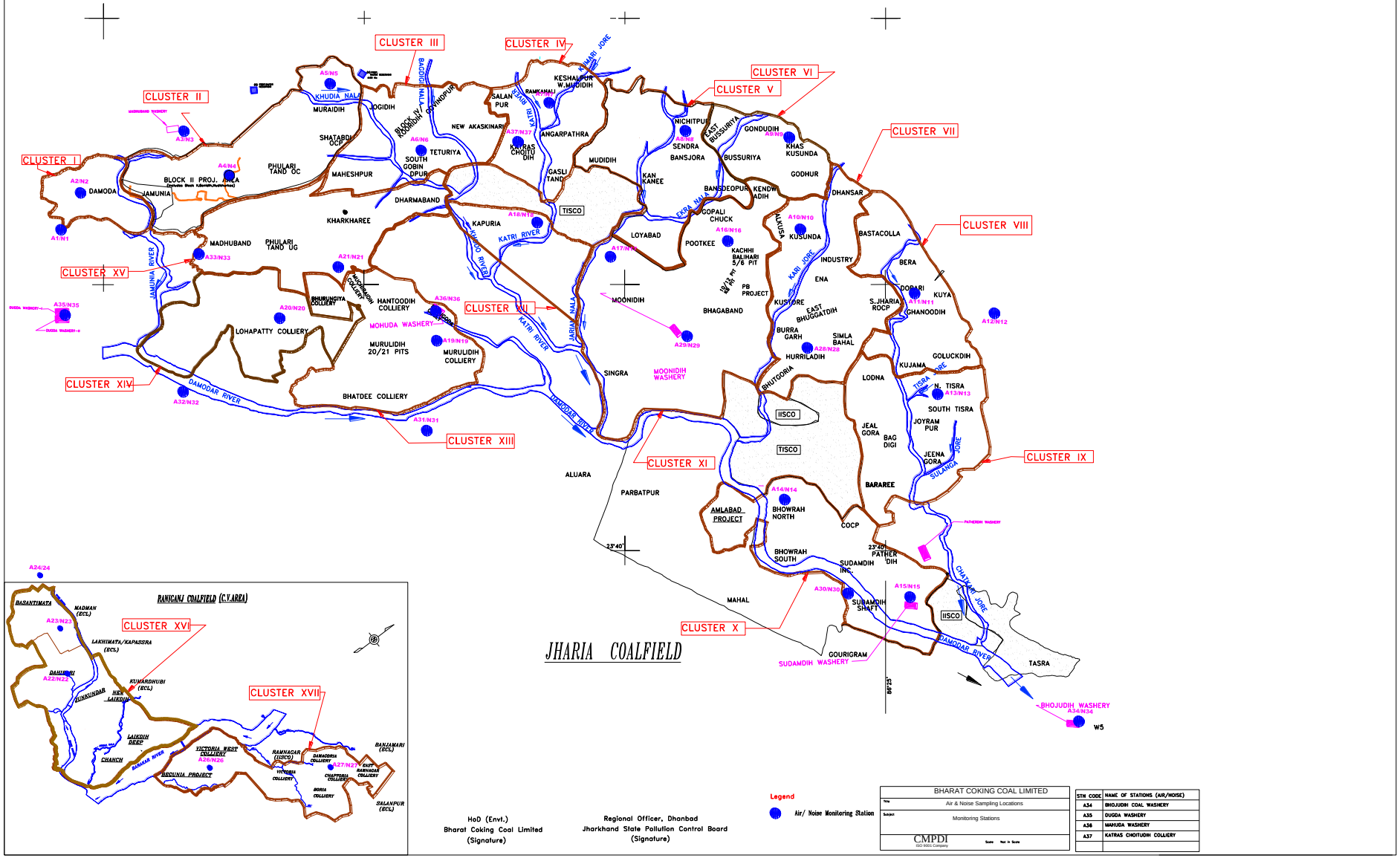
Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet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

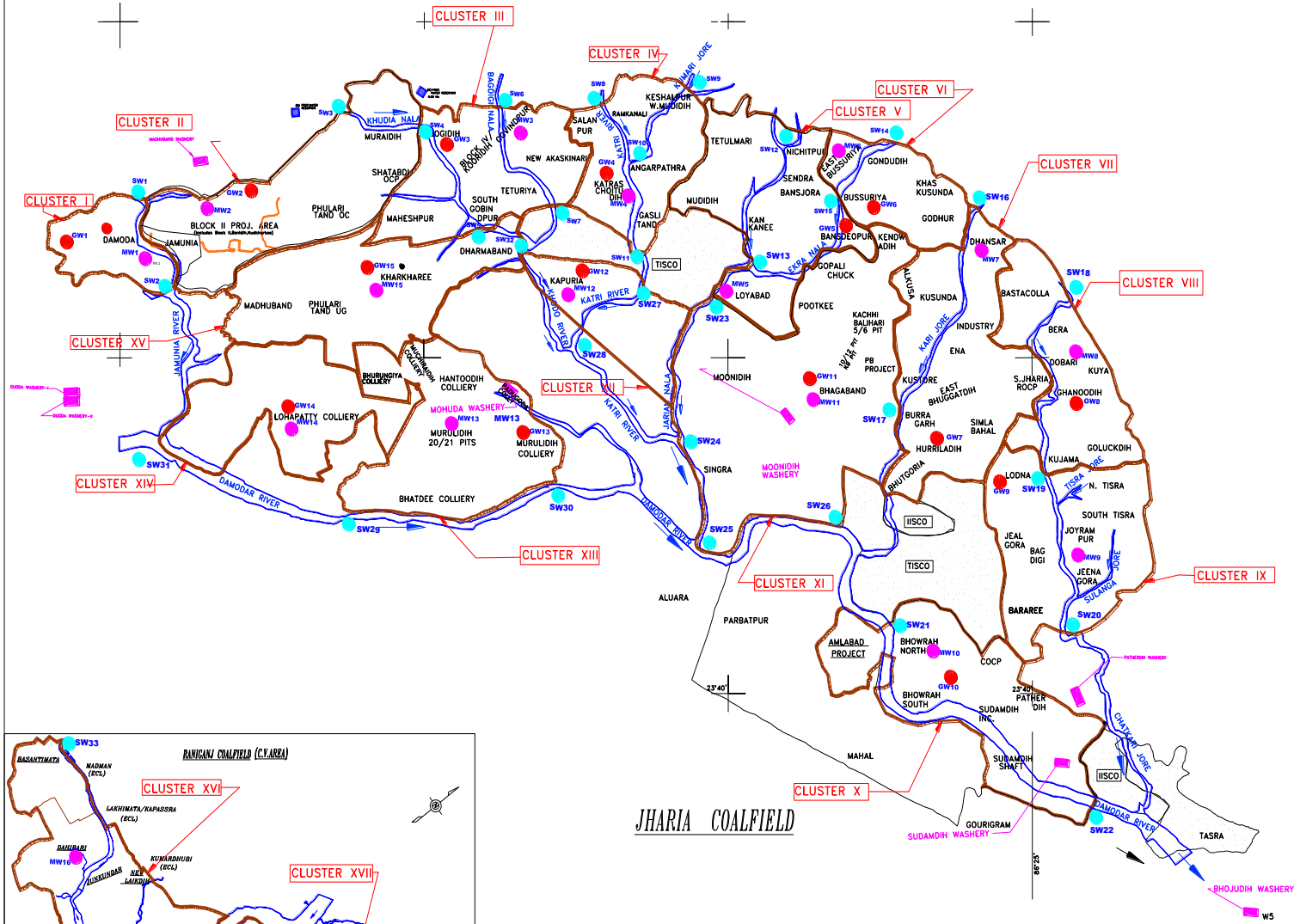
** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

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



Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

(FOR THE MONTH NOVEMBER, 2019)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

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&CCGazette 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-VI is situated in the Northern part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes a group of 4 Mines (viz. East Basseriya Colliery , Gondudih Khas Kusunda colliery and Godhur Colliery. The Cluster – VI is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster–VI are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Sendra and Ekra nalas.

1.2 The Cluster-VI is designed to produce 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA(peak) capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W – III & W- IV.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26thAugust, 2013.

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

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

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

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

2.1.1 Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. CORE ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Basseriya Managers Office (A9): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'11.53" N & 86^0 22'17.50" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Nichitpur (A8) : Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'18.59" N $86^0$21'30.93" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level at Safety office of Nichitpur colliery.

ii) 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.

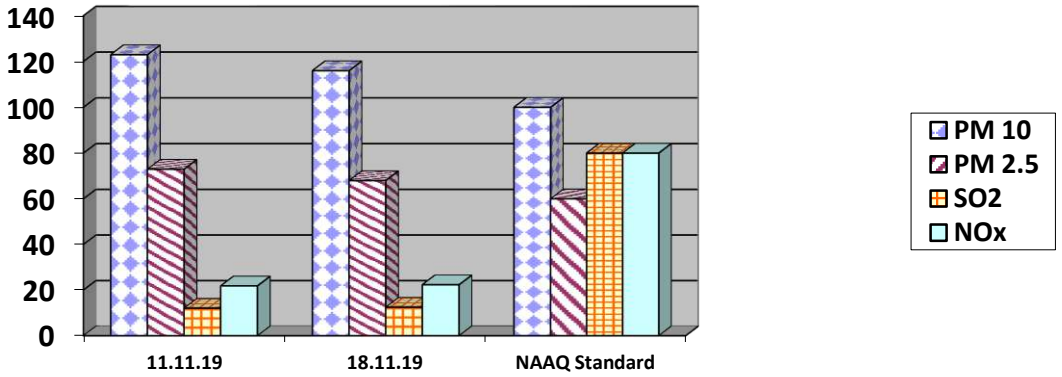
Iii) Pootki Balihari Office (A16): **Industrial Area**

The location of the sampling station is 23º45.17.23' N 86º21.46.27'E, The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Colliery Office.

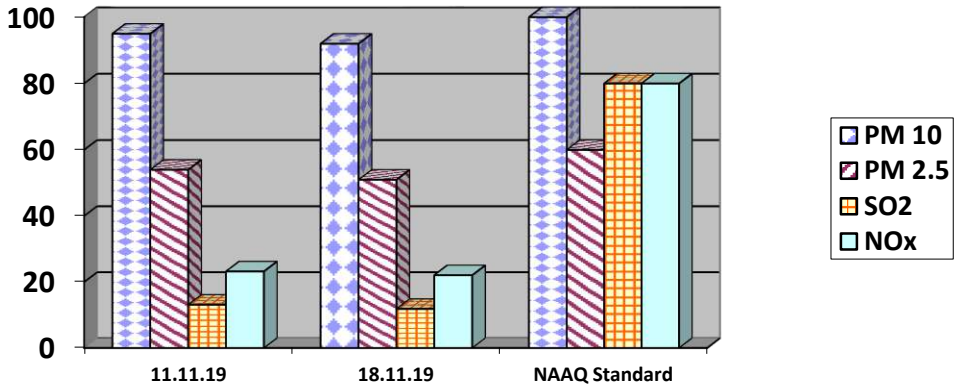
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Cluster – VI, Bharat Coking Coal limited Month: **NOV.2019** Year: **2019-20.**

Station Name: A9 – Basseriya Managers Office		Zone: Core		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	11.11.19	123	73	12.06	21.83
2	18.11.19	116	68	12.48	22.33
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A8 – Nichitpur		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	11.11.19	95	54	13.10	23.20
2	18.11.19	92	51	11.83	22.05
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80

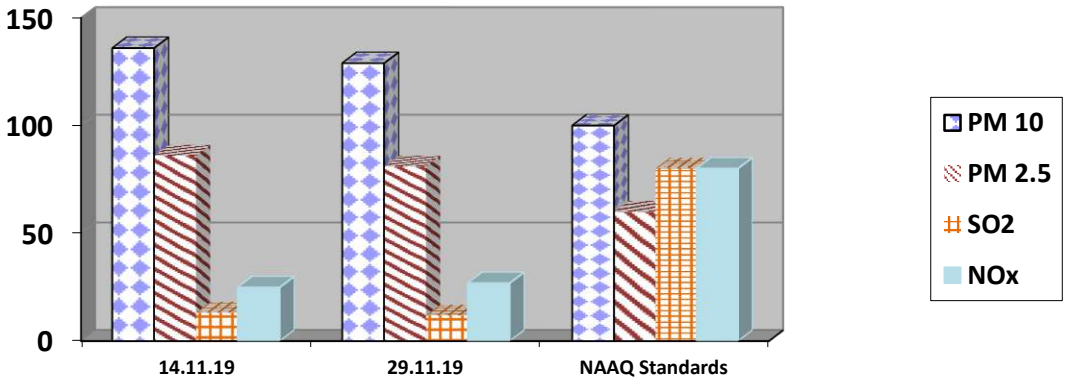


Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

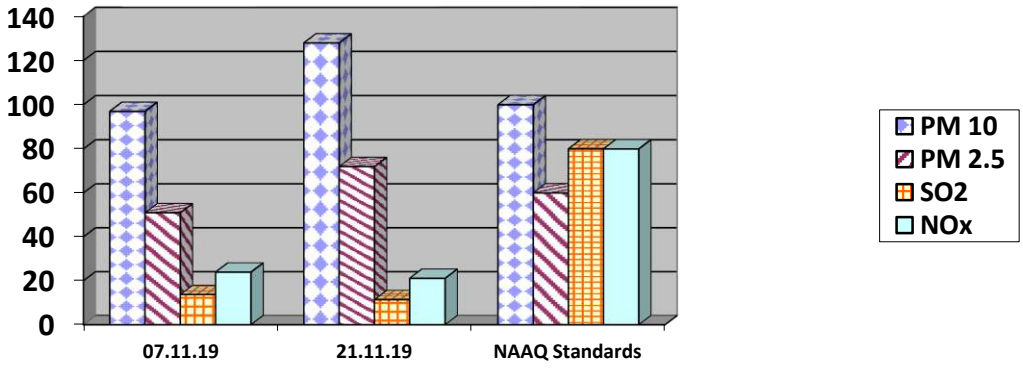
Checked By
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

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

Station Name: A10 – Kusunda OCP		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	14.11.19	136	86	13.17	24.86
2	29.11.19	129	81	11.89	26.85
	NAAQ Standards	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A16 Pootki Balihari Office		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	07.11.19	97	51	13.74	23.94
2	21.11.19	128	72	11.39	21.11
	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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

Mine Discharge of East Basseriya (MW6)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -VI**		Month: **NOV.2019**	Name of the Station: **Mine Discharge of East Basseriya**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**MW6** First Fortnight	**MW6** Second Fortnight	**As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI**
		11.11.2019	19.11.2019	
1	Total Suspended Solids	31	26	*100 (Max)*
2	pH	8.14	8.05	*5.5 - 9.0*
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*
4	COD	44	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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1Location of sampling sites

i) **Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**
ii) **Nichitpur (N8)**
iii) **Kusunda OCP (N10)**
iv) **Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**

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 -VI**			Month: **NOV.2019**		
Sl. No.	**Station Name/Code**	**Category of area**	**Date**	**Noise level dB(A)LEQ**	***Permissible Limit of Noise level in dB(A)***
1	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	11.11.19	64.3	*75*
2	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	18.11.19	65.1	*75*
3	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	11.11.19	61.2	*75*
4	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	18.11.19	67.2	*75*
5	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	14.11.19	58.6	*75*
6	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	29.11.19	59.2	*75*
7	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	07.11.19	62.1	*75*
8	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	21.11.19	66.8	*75*

Permissible limits of Noise Level as per MOEF Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt. 25.09.2000 Standards for Coal Mines and Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
*** Day Time: 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM,**

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

Approved By
HOD(In-charge) 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.

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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 NOVober 1998, the Central Pollution Control Board hereby notify the National Ambient Air Quality Standards with immediate effect.

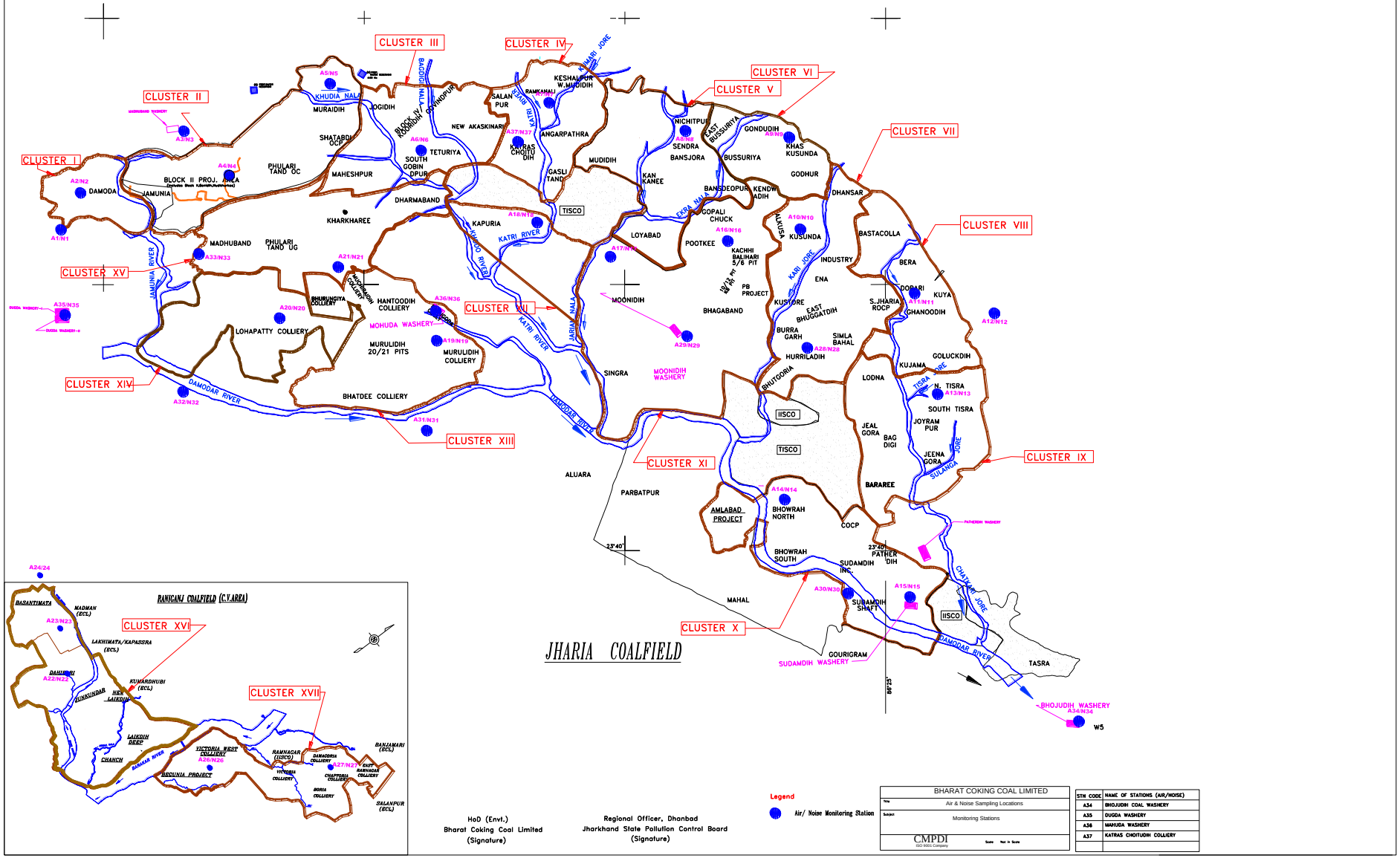
Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet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

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

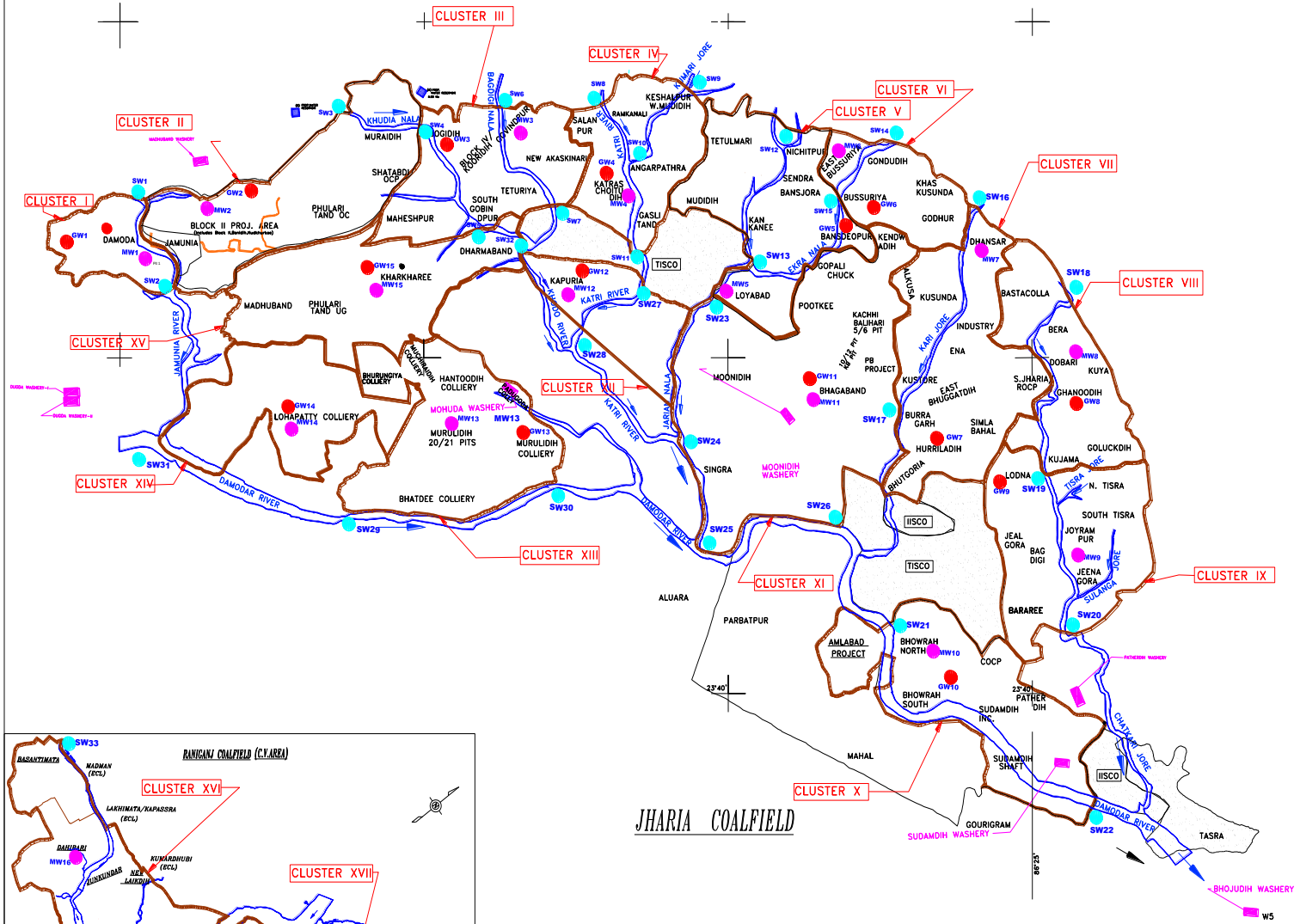
** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

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

Location of Air & Noise Monitoring Stations in BCCL



Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

(FOR THE MONTH DECEMBER, 2019)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

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&CCGazette 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-VI is situated in the Northern part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes a group of 4 Mines (viz. East Basseriya Colliery , Gondudih Khas Kusunda colliery and Godhur Colliery. The Cluster – VI is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster–VI are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Sendra and Ekra nalas.

1.2 The Cluster-VI is designed to produce 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA(peak) capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W – III & W- IV.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26thAugust, 2013.

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

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

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

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

2.1.1 Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. CORE ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Basseriya Managers Office (A9): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'11.53" N & 86^0 22'17.50" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Nichitpur (A8) : Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'18.59" N $86^0$21'30.93" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level at Safety office of Nichitpur colliery.

ii) 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.

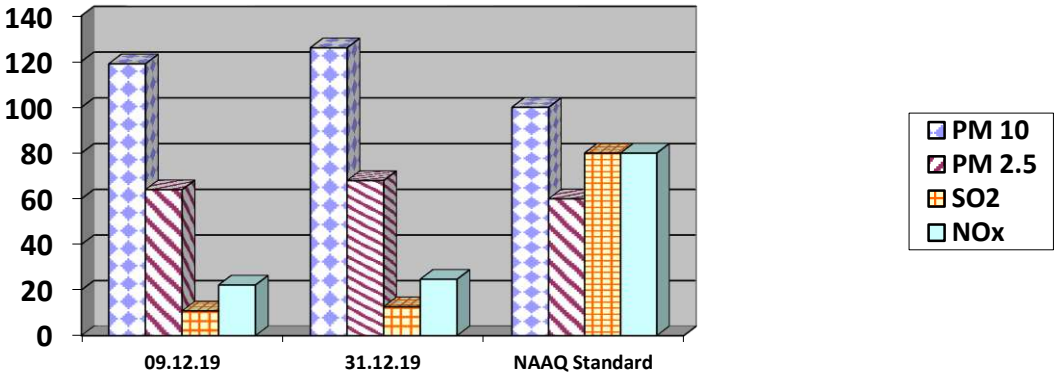
Iii) Pootki Balihari Office (A16): **Industrial Area**

The location of the sampling station is 23º45.17.23' N 86º21.46.27'E, The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Colliery Office.

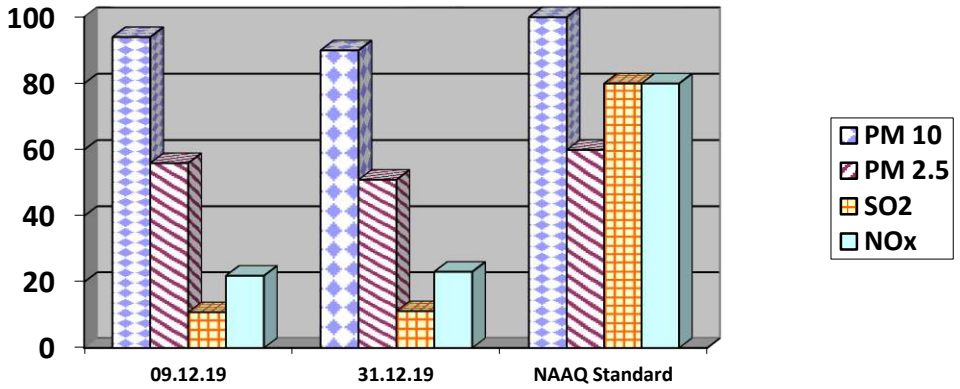
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Cluster – VI, Bharat Coking Coal limited Month: **DEC.2019** Year: **2019-20.**

Station Name: A9 – Basseriya Managers Office		Zone: Core		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	09.12.19	119	64	10.86	22.21
2	31.12.19	126	68	12.69	24.73
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A8 – Nichitpur		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	09.12.19	94	56	10.83	21.90
2	31.12.19	90	51	11.16	23.09
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80

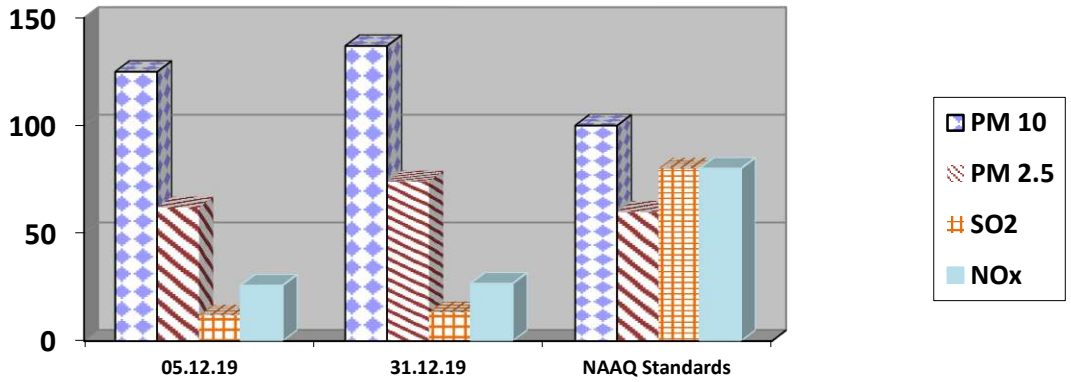


Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

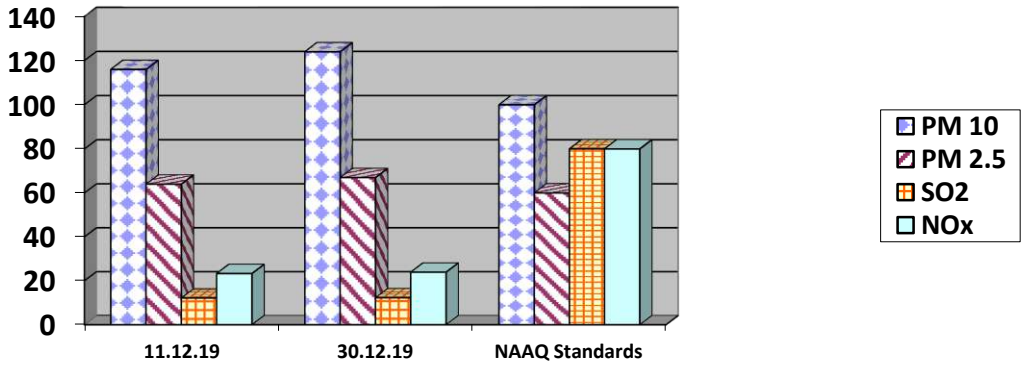
Checked By
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

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

Station Name: A10 – Kusunda OCP		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	05.12.19	125	62	11.88	25.77
2	31.12.19	137	74	13.35	26.67
	NAAQ Standards	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A16 Pootki Balihari Office		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	11.12.19	116	64	12.14	23.29
2	30.12.19	124	67	12.26	23.91
	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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

Mine Discharge of East Basseriya (MW6)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -VI**		Month: **DEC.2019**	Name of the Station: **Mine Discharge of East Basseriya**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**MW6** First Fortnight	**MW6** Second Fortnight	**As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI**
		09.12.19	31.12.19	
1	Total Suspended Solids	24	19	*100 (Max)*
2	pH	7.89	8.02	*5.5 - 9.0*
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*
4	COD	36	48	*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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1Location of sampling sites

i) **Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**
ii) **Nichitpur (N8)**
iii) **Kusunda OCP (N10)**
iv) **Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**

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 -VI**			Month: **DEC.2019**		
Sl. No.	**Station Name/Code**	**Category of area**	**Date**	**Noise level dB(A)LEQ**	***Permissible Limit of Noise level in dB(A)***
1	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	09.12.19	60.9	*75*
2	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	31.12.19	62.8	*75*
3	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	09.12.19	64.2	*75*
4	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	31.12.19	66.3	*75*
5	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	05.12.19	57.1	*75*
6	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	31.12.19	67.2	*75*
7	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	11.12.19	63.2	*75*
8	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	30.12.19	67.1	*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(In-charge) 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.

** 24hourly/8hourlyvaluesshallbemet92%ofthetimeinayear.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 NOVober 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.

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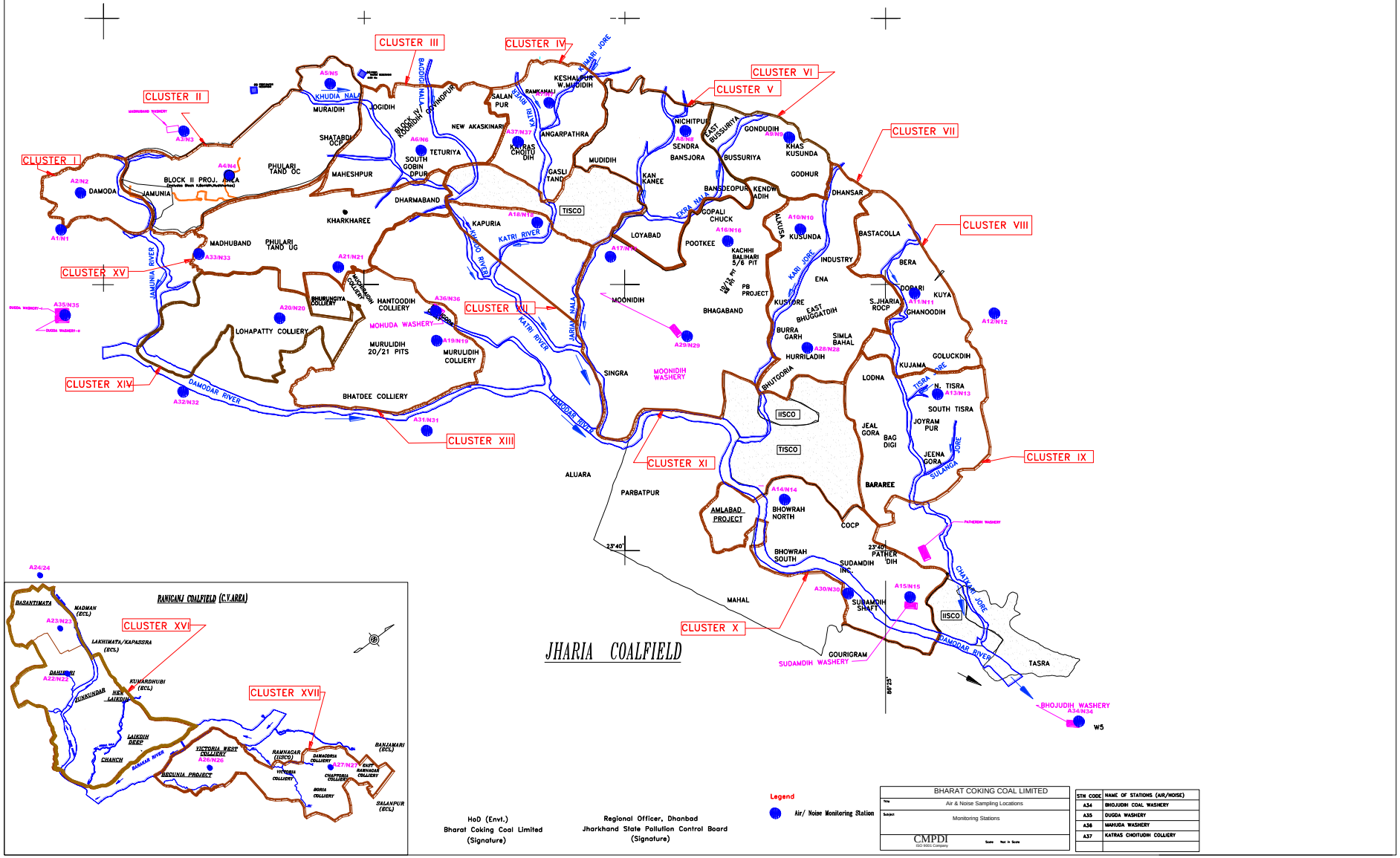
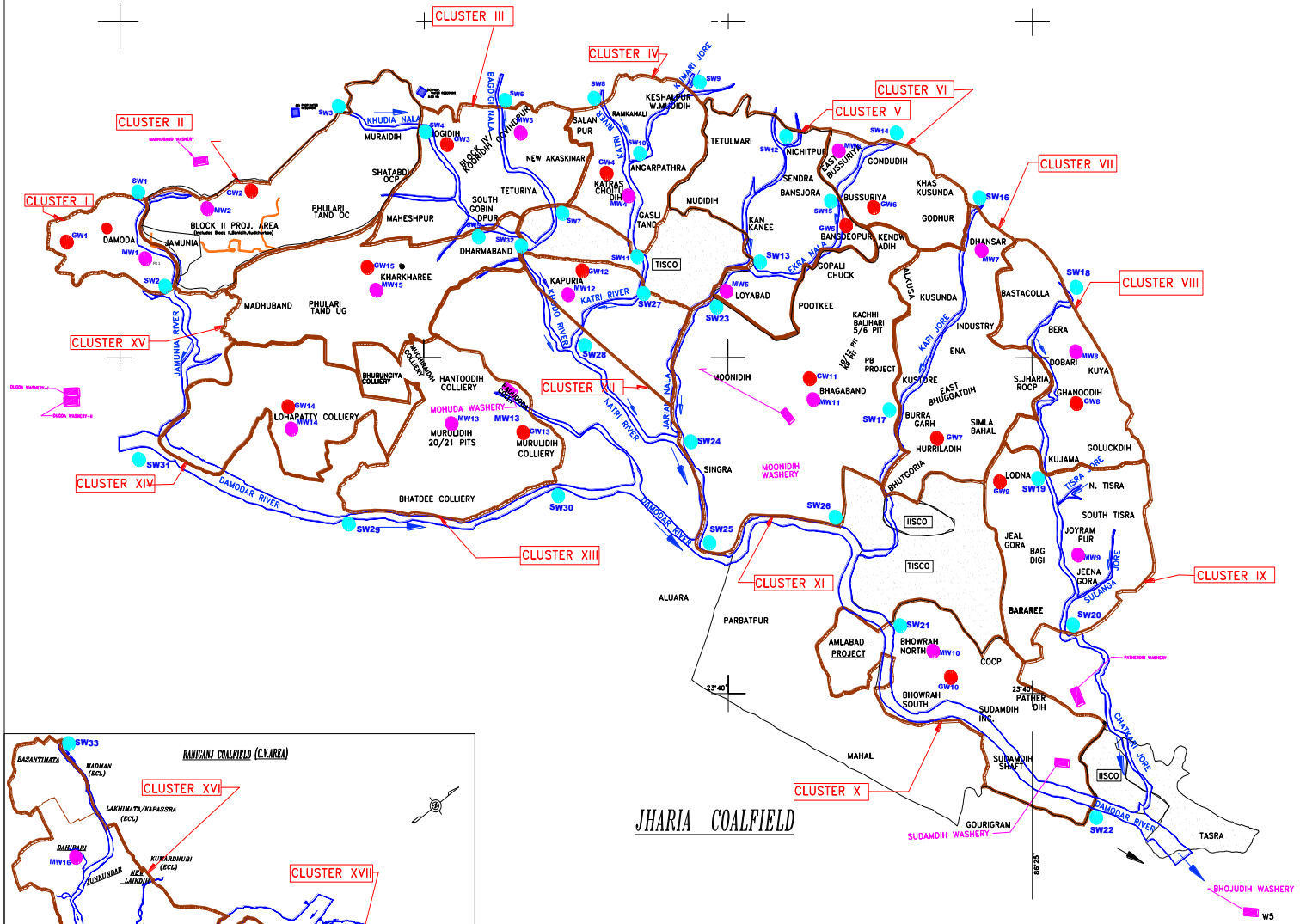


Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

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

Regional Officer, Dhanbad
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
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Legend
- Sampling Locations of Surface Water (Upstream/ Downstream)
- Sampling Locations of Mine Water
- Sampling Locations of Ground/ Drinking Water

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

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

(FOR THE MONTH JANUARY, 2020)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

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&CCGazette 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-VI is situated in the Northern part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes a group of 4 Mines (viz. East Basseriya Colliery , Gondudih Khas Kusunda colliery and Godhur Colliery. The Cluster – VI is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster–VI are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Sendra and Ekra nalas.

1.2 The Cluster-VI is designed to produce 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA(peak) capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W – III & W- IV.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26thAugust, 2013.

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

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

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

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

2.1.1 Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. CORE ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Basseriya Managers Office (A9): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'11.53" N & 86^0 22'17.50" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Nichitpur (A8) : Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'18.59" N $86^0$21'30.93" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level at Safety office of Nichitpur colliery.

ii) 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.

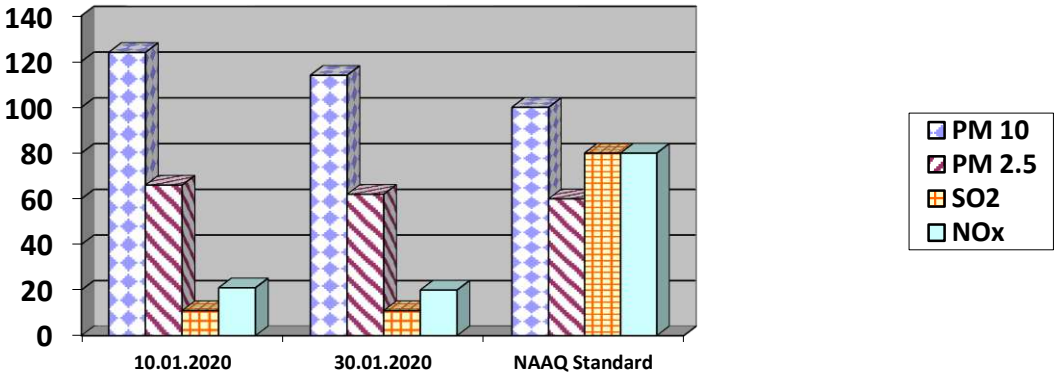
Iii) Pootki Balihari Office (A16): **Industrial Area**

The location of the sampling station is 23º45.17.23' N 86º21.46.27'E, The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Colliery Office.

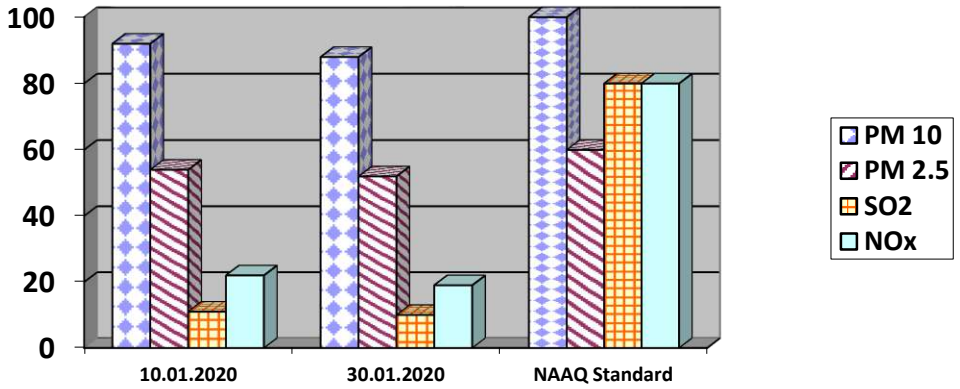
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Cluster – VI, Bharat Coking Coal limited Month: **JAN.2020** Year: **2019-20.**

Station Name: A9 – Basseriya Managers Office		Zone: Core		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	10.01.2020	124	66	11	21
2	30.01.2020	114	62	11	20
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A8 – Nichitpur		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	10.01.2020	92	54	11	22
2	30.01.2020	88	52	10	19
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80

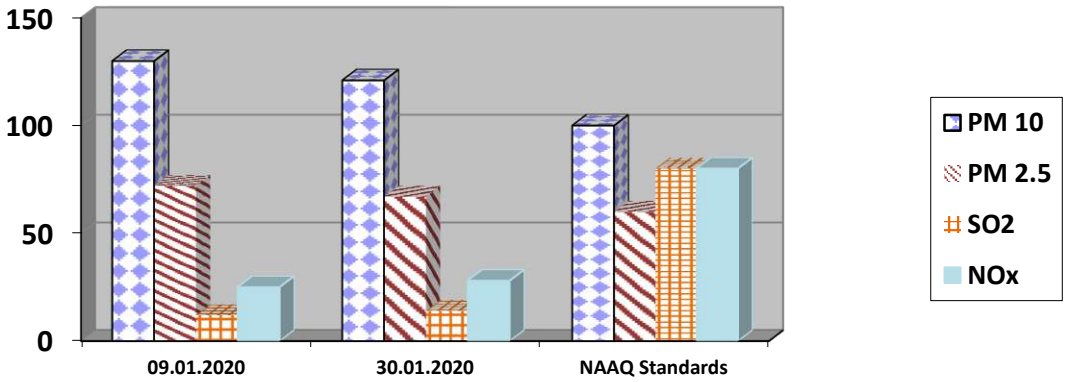


Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

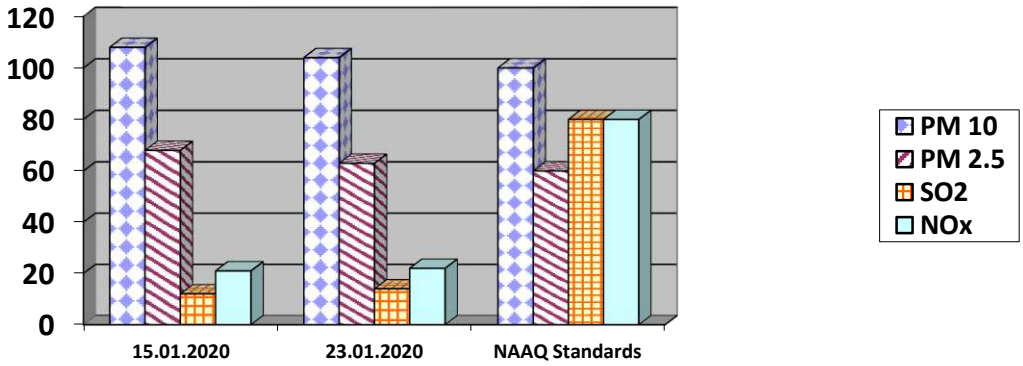
Checked By
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

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

Station Name: A10 – Kusunda OCP		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	09.01.2020	130	72	12	25
2	30.01.2020	121	67	14	28
	NAAQ Standards	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A16 Pootki Balihari Office		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	15.01.2020	108	68	12	21
2	23.01.2020	104	63	14	22
	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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

Mine Discharge of East Basseriya (MW6)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -VI**		Month: **JAN.2020**	Name of the Station: **Mine Discharge of East Basseriya**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**MW6** First Fortnight	**MW6** Second Fortnight	**As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI**
		11.01.2020	31.01.2020	
1	Total Suspended Solids	32	37	*100 (Max)*
2	pH	8.15	8.16	*5.5 - 9.0*
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*
4	COD	40	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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1Location of sampling sites

i) **Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**
ii) **Nichitpur (N8)**
iii) **Kusunda OCP (N10)**
iv) **Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**

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 -VI**			Month: **JAN.2020**		
Sl. No.	**Station Name/Code**	**Category of area**	**Date**	**Noise level dB(A)LEQ**	***Permissible Limit of Noise level in dB(A)***
1	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	10.01.2020	54.4	*75*
2	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	30.01.2020	62.6	*75*
3	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	10.01.2020	56.2	*75*
4	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	30.01.2020	64.4	*75*
5	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	09.01.2020	56.4	*75*
6	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	30.01.2020	56.2	*75*
7	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	15.01.2020	62.5	*75*
8	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	23.01.2020	62.3	*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(In-charge) 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.

** 24hourly/8hourlyvaluesshallbemet92%ofthetimeinayear.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 NOVober 1998, the Central Pollution Control Board hereby notify the National Ambient Air Quality Standards with immediate effect.

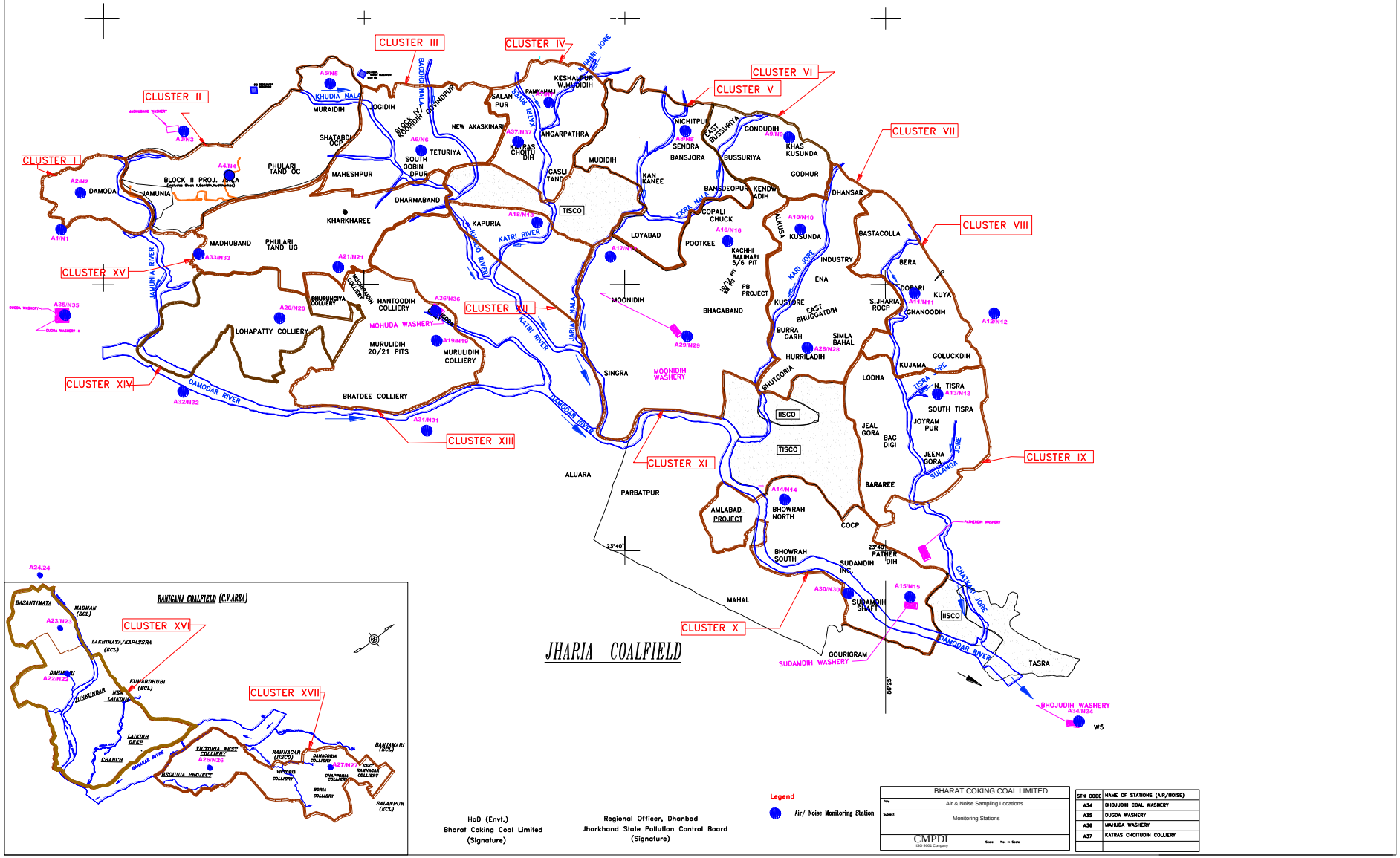
Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet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



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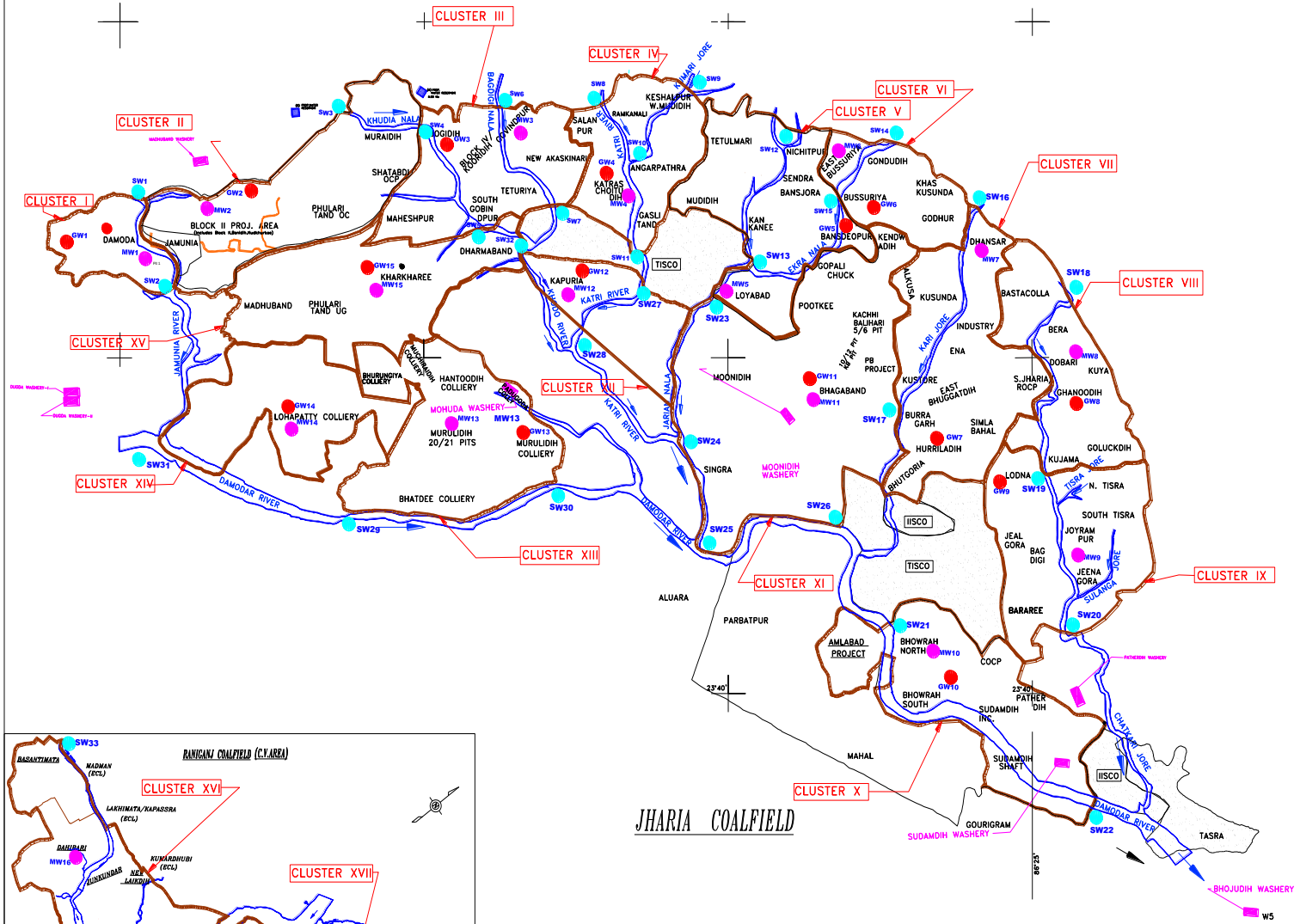

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IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Katri River, Kumari Jore	MW4	Chotudih	GW4	Kankanee Village
V	SW12, SW13, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ekra Nala	MW5	Mudidih	GW5	Nichitpur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bassuria UGP	GW6	Bansjora Borewell
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HoD (Envt.)
Bharat Coking Coal Limited
(Signature)

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

(FOR THE MONTH FEBRUARY, 2020)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

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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&CCGazette 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-VI is situated in the Northern part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes a group of 4 Mines (viz. East Basseriya Colliery , Gondudih Khas Kusunda colliery and Godhur Colliery. The Cluster – VI is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster–VI are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Sendra and Ekra nalas.

1.2 The Cluster-VI is designed to produce 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA(peak) capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W – III & W- IV.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26thAugust, 2013.

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

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

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

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

2.1.1 Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. CORE ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Basseriya Managers Office (A9): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'11.53" N & 86^0 22'17.50" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Nichitpur (A8) : Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'18.59" N $86^0$21'30.93" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level at Safety office of Nichitpur colliery.

ii) 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.

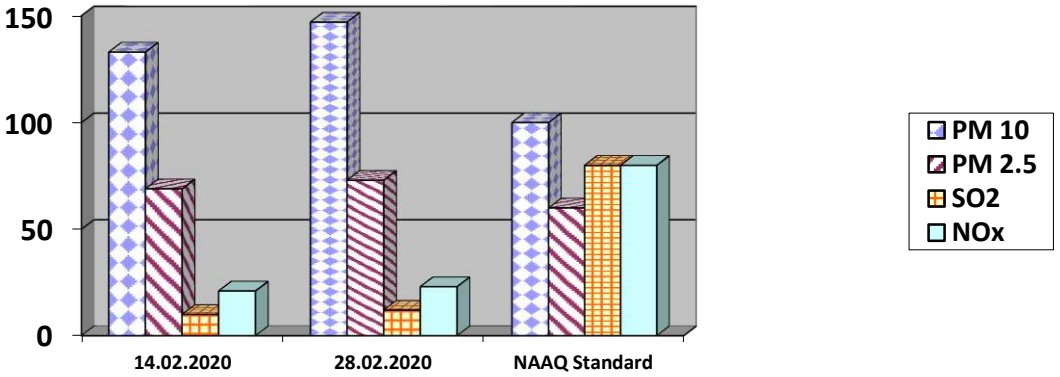
Iii) Pootki Balihari Office (A16): **Industrial Area**

The location of the sampling station is 23º45.17.23' N 86º21.46.27'E, The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Colliery Office.

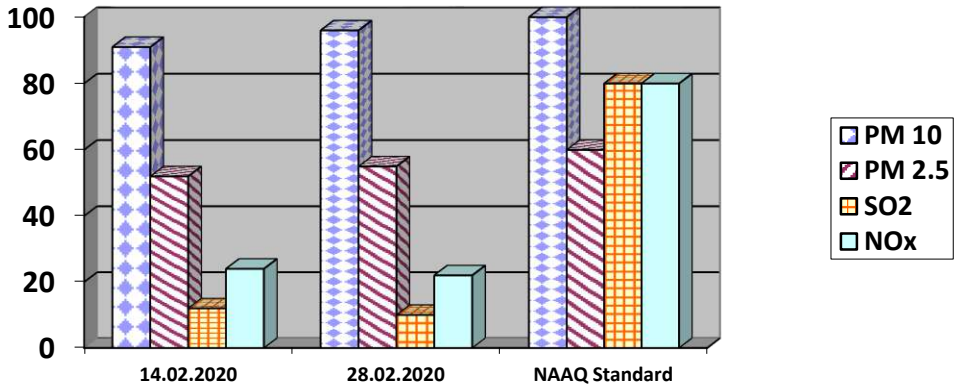
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Cluster – VI, Bharat Coking Coal limited Month: **FEB. 2020** Year: **2019-20.**

Station Name: A9 – Basseriya Managers Office		Zone: Core		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	14.02.2020	133	69	10	21
2	28.02.2020	147	73	12	23
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A8 – Nichitpur		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	14.02.2020	91	52	12	24
2	28.02.2020	96	55	10	22
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80

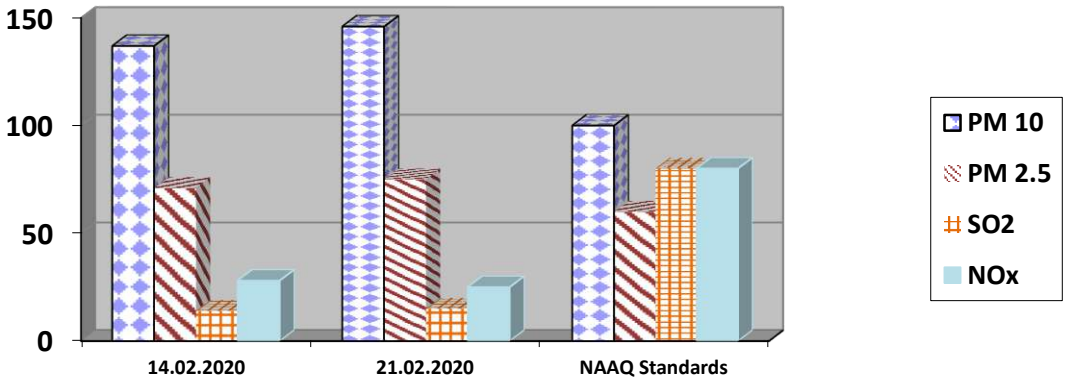


Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

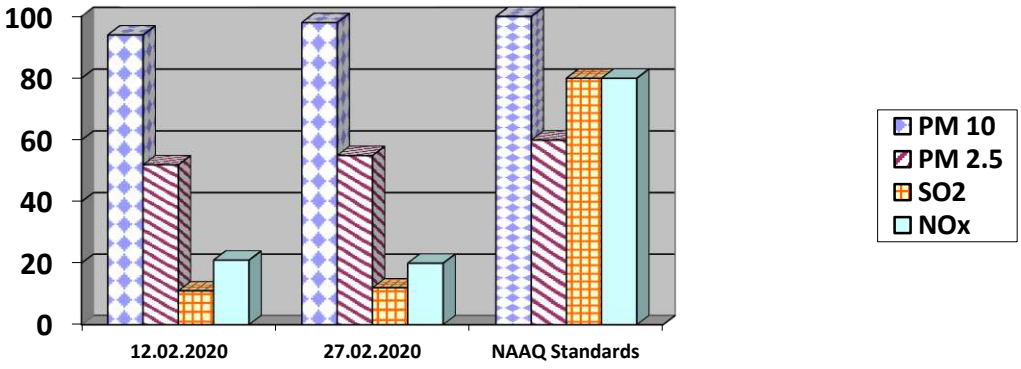
Checked By
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

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

Station Name: A10 – Kusunda OCP		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	14.02.2020	137	71	14	28
2	21.02.2020	146	75	15	25
	NAAQ Standards	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A16 Pootki Balihari Office		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	12.02.2020	94	52	11	21
2	27.02.2020	98	55	12	20
	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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

Mine Discharge of East Basseriya (MW6)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -VI**		Month: **FEB.2020**	Name of the Station: **Mine Discharge of East Basseriya**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**MW6** First Fortnight	**MW6** Second Fortnight	**As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI**
		15.02.2020	29.02.2020	
1	Total Suspended Solids	44	42	*100 (Max)*
2	pH	8.09	8.12	*5.5 - 9.0*
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*
4	COD	32	28	*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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1Location of sampling sites

i) **Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**
ii) **Nichitpur (N8)**
iii) **Kusunda OCP (N10)**
iv) **Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**

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 -VI**			Month: **FEB.2020**		
Sl. No.	**Station Name/Code**	**Category of area**	**Date**	**Noise level dB(A)LEQ**	***Permissible Limit of Noise level in dB(A)***
1	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	14.02.2020	50.6	*75*
2	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	28.02.2020	61.7	*75*
3	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	14.02.2020	56.2	*75*
4	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	28.02.2020	67.6	*75*
5	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	14.02.2020	61.1	*75*
6	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	21.02.2020	60.5	*75*
7	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	12.02.2020	69.4	*75*
8	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	27.02.2020	67.8	*75*

Permissible limits of Noise Level as per MOEF Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt. 25.09.2000 Standards for Coal Mines and Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
*** Day Time: 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM,**

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

Approved By
HOD(In-charge) 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.

** 24hourly/8hourlyvaluesshallbemet92%ofthetimeinayear.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 NOVober 1998, the Central Pollution Control Board hereby notify the National Ambient Air Quality Standards with immediate effect.

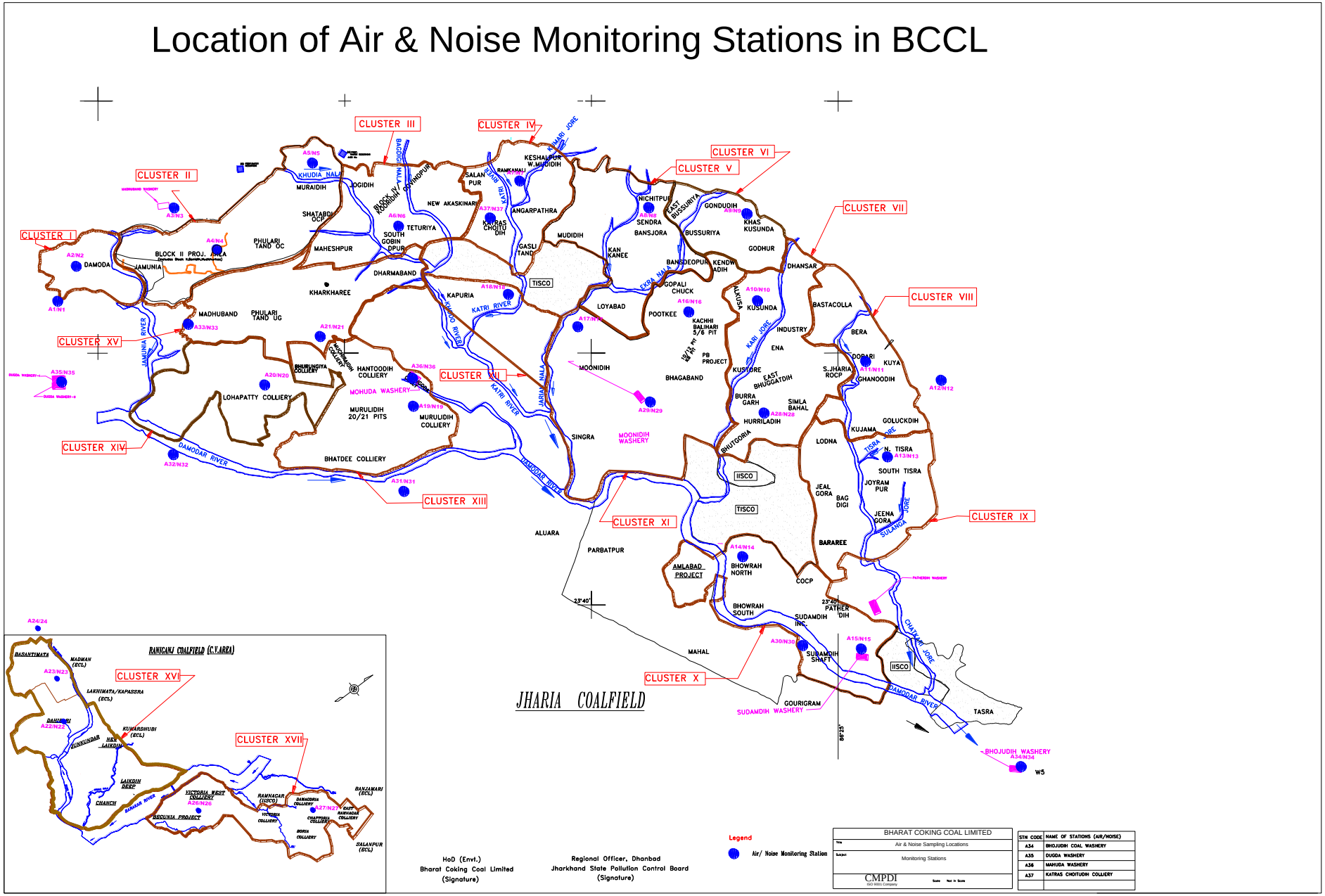
Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet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

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

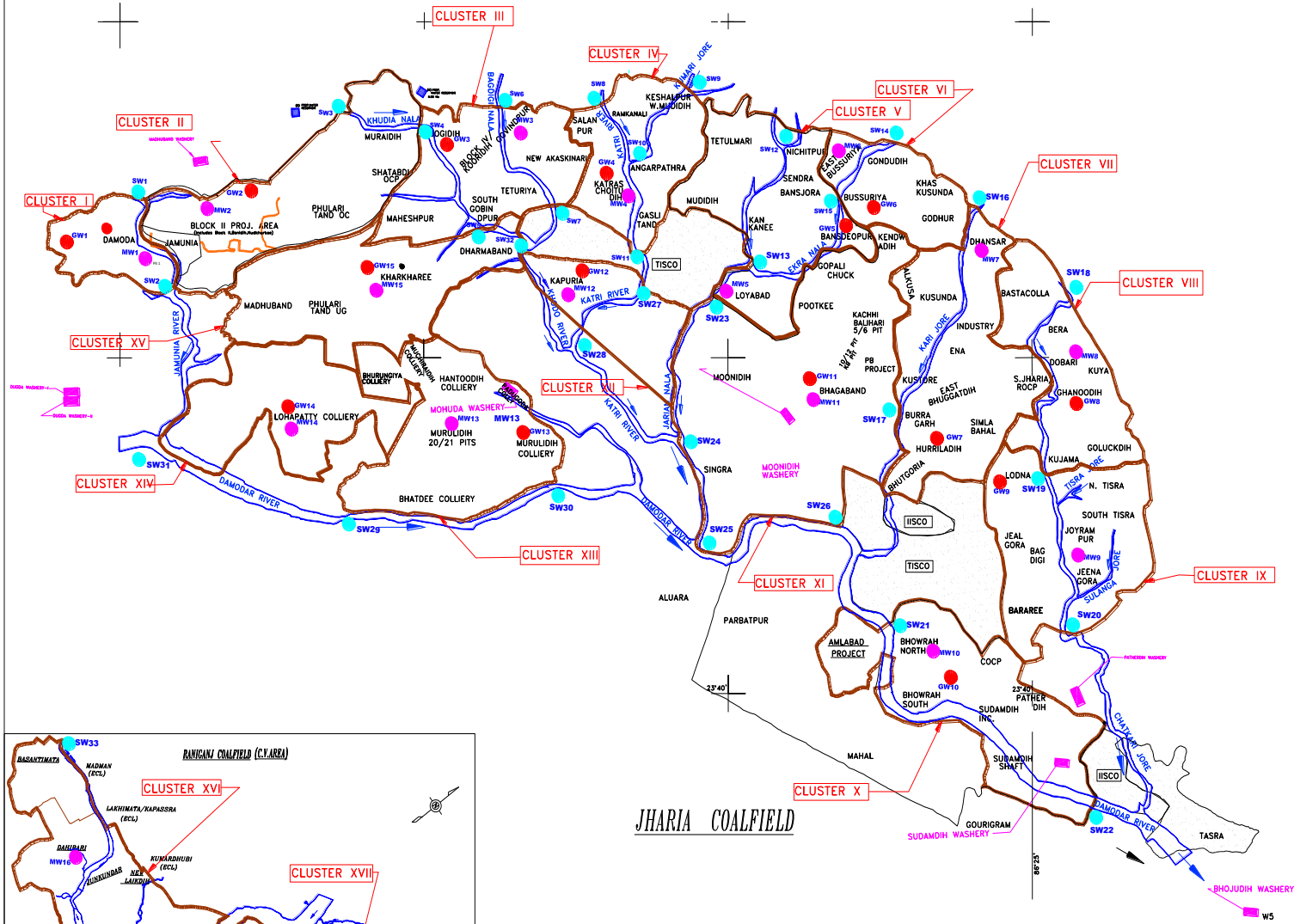
** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

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

Location of Air & Noise Monitoring Stations in BCCL



Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

STRICTLY RESTRICTED
FOR COMPANY USE ONLY RESTRICTED
The information given in this report is not to be communicated either directly or indirectly to the press or to any person not holding an official position in the CIL /GOVERNMENT.

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

(FOR THE MONTH MARCH, 2020)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

CMPDI
ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

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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.

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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.

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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-VI is situated in the Northern part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes a group of 4 Mines (viz. East Basseriya Colliery , Gondudih Khas Kusunda colliery and Godhur Colliery. The Cluster – VI is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster–VI are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Sendra and Ekra nalas.

1.2 The Cluster-VI is designed to produce 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA(peak) capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W – III & W- IV.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26thAugust, 2013.

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

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

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

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

2.1.1 Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. CORE ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Basseriya Managers Office (A9): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'11.53" N & 86^0 22'17.50" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Nichitpur (A8) : Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'18.59" N $86^0$21'30.93" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level at Safety office of Nichitpur colliery.

ii) 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.

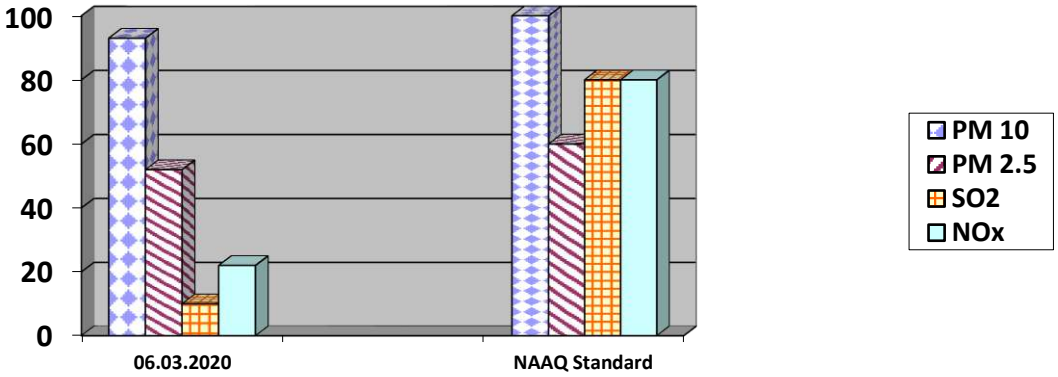
Iii) Pootki Balihari Office (A16): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23º45.17.23' N 86º21.46.27'E, The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Colliery Office.

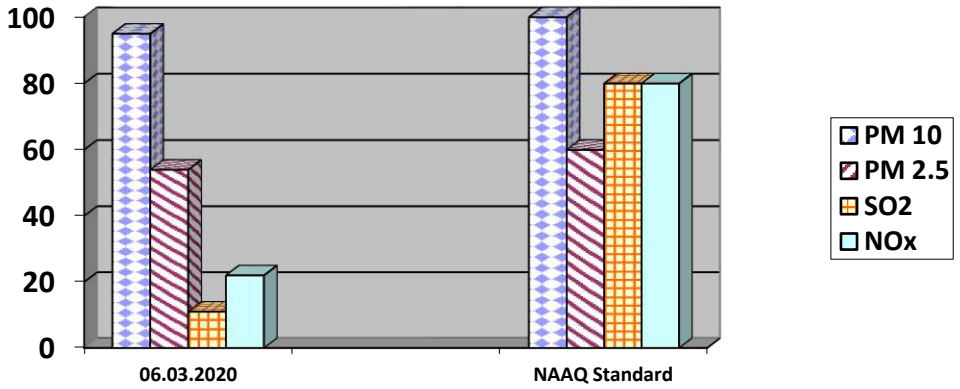
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Cluster – VI, Bharat Coking Coal limited Month: **MAR. 2020** Year: **2019-20.**

Station Name: A9 – Basseriya Managers Office		Zone: Core		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	06.03.2020	93	52	10	22
2	N/A –Due to Nationwide Lockdown				
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A8 – Nichitpur		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	**Dates of sampling**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**SO_2**	**NO_X**
1	06.03.2020	95	54	11	22
2	N/A –Due to Nationwide Lockdown				
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80

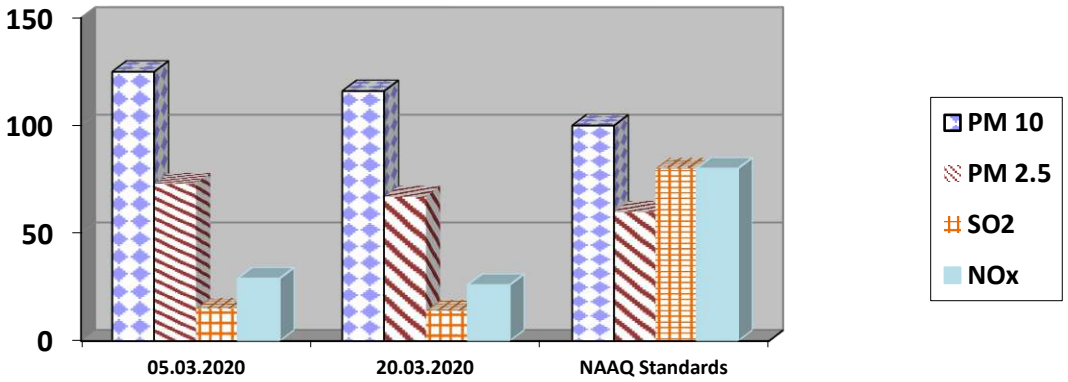


Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

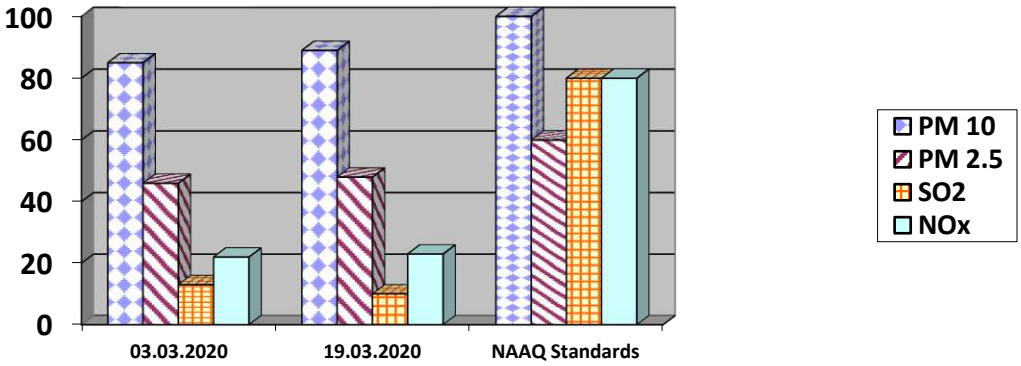
Checked By
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

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

Station Name: A10 – Kusunda OCP		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	05.03.2020	125	73	15	29
2	20.03.2020	116	67	14	26
	NAAQ Standards	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A16 Pootki Balihari Office		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	03.03.2020	85	46	13	22
2	19.03.2020	89	48	10	23
	NAAQ Standards	100	60	80	80



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

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JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

Mine Discharge of East Basseriya (MW6)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -VI**		Month: **MAR.2020**	Name of the Station: **Mine Discharge of East Basseriya**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**MW6** First Fortnight	**MW6** Second Fortnight	**As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI**
		07.03.2020	17.03.2020	
1	Total Suspended Solids	39	45	*100 (Max)*
2	pH	8.01	8.15	*5.5 - 9.0*
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*
4	COD	44	40	*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(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1Location of sampling sites

i) **Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**
ii) **Nichitpur (N8)**
iii) **Kusunda OCP (N10)**
iv) **Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**

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 -VI**			Month: **MARCH.2020**		
Sl. No.	**Station Name/Code**	**Category of area**	**Date**	**Noise level dB(A)LEQ**	***Permissible Limit of Noise level in dB(A)***
1	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	06.03.2020	52.4	*75*
2	**Nichitpur (N8)**	**Industrial area**	N/A –Due to Nationwide Lockdown		
3	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	06.03.2020	58.7	*75*
4	**Basseriya Managers Office (N9)**	**Industrial area**	N/A –Due to Nationwide Lockdown		
5	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	05.03.2020	61.4	*75*
6	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	20.03.2020	58.2	*75*
7	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	03.03.2020	69.1	*75*
8	**Pootki Balihari Office (N16)**	**Industrial area**	19.03.2020	53.5	*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,**

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JSA/SA/SSA

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

Approved By
HOD(In-charge) 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.

** 24hourly/8hourlyvaluesshallbemet92%ofthetimeinayear.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 NOVober 1998, the Central Pollution Control Board hereby notify the National Ambient Air Quality Standards with immediate effect.

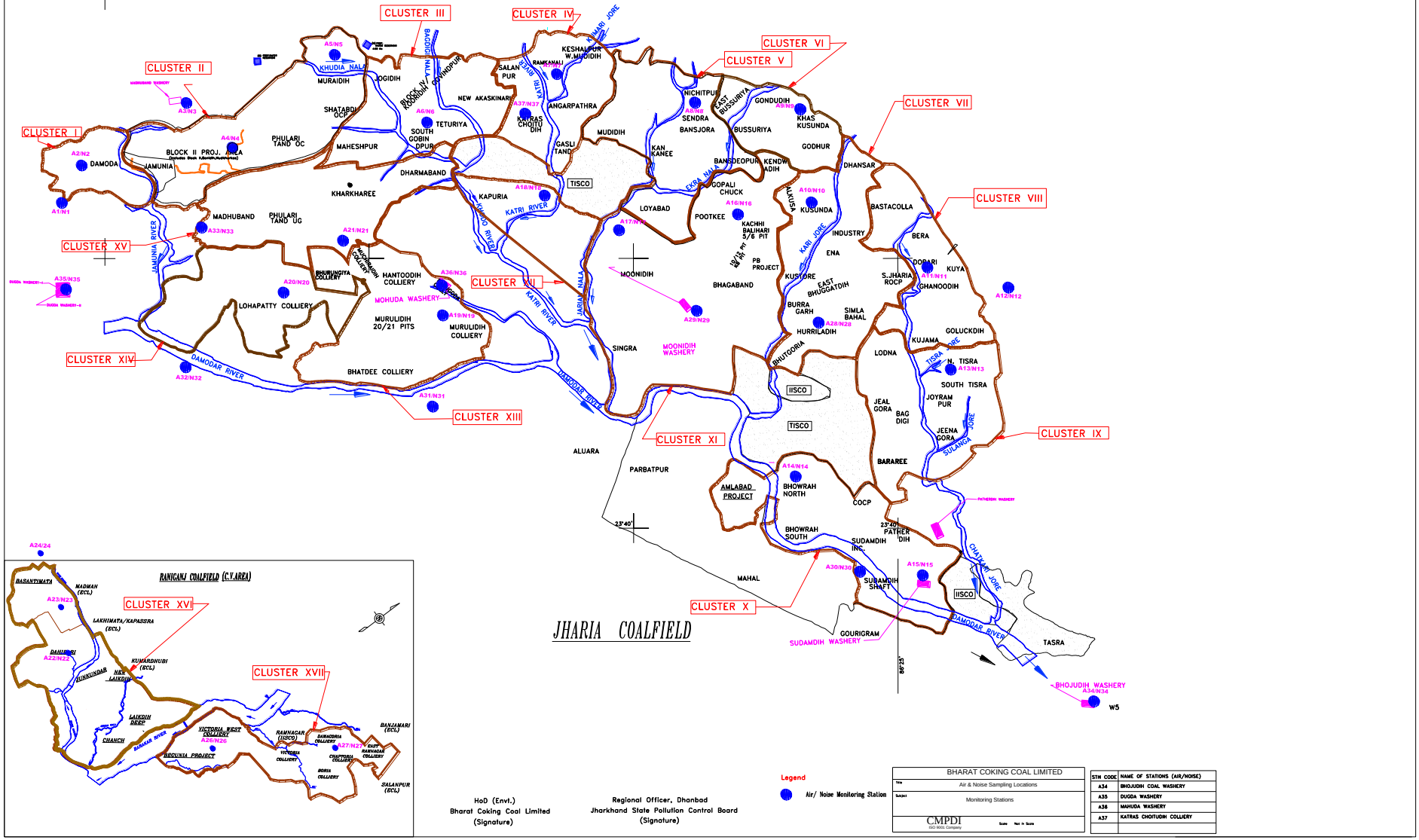
Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet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

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

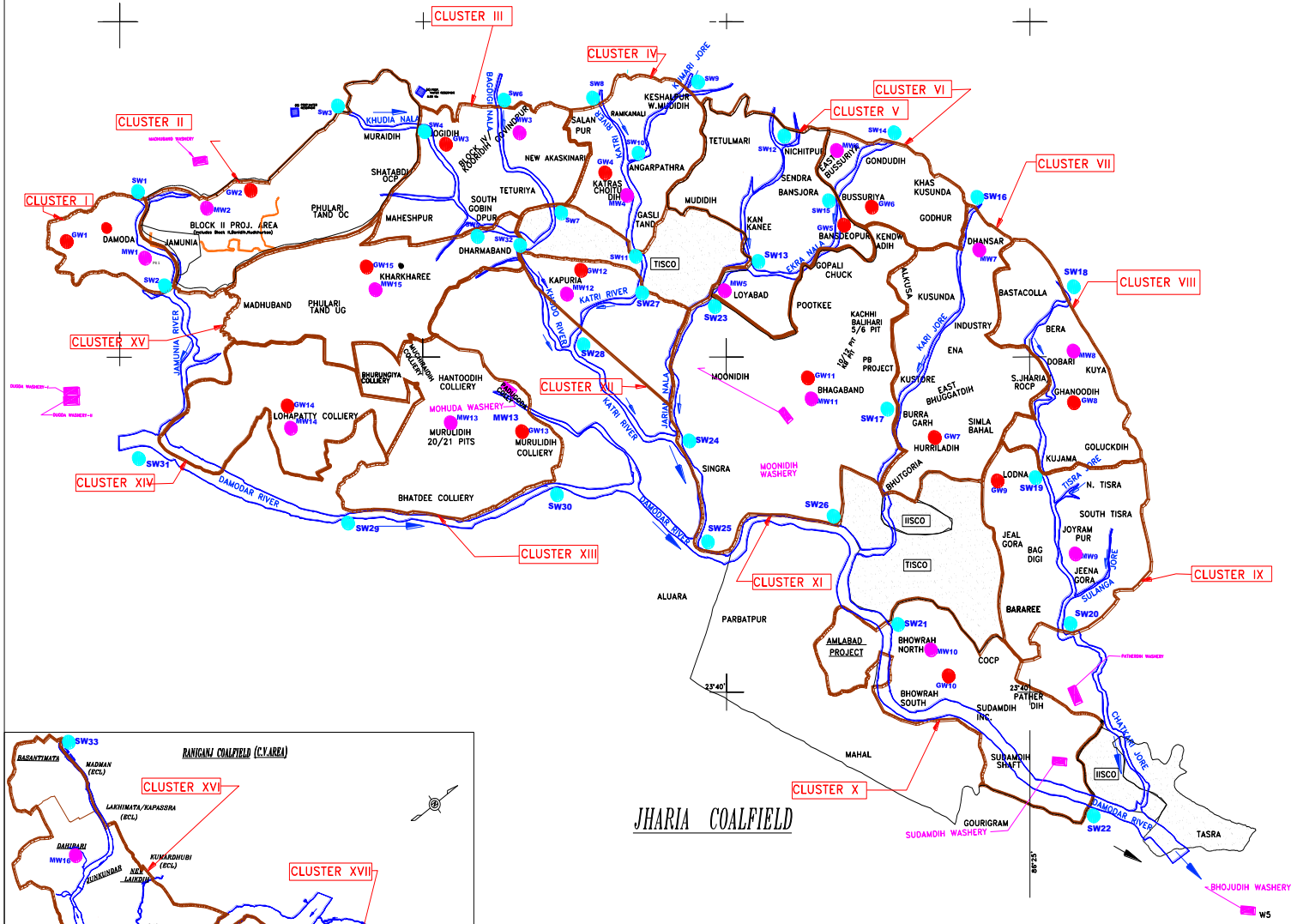
** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

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

Location of Air & Noise Monitoring Stations in BCCL



Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

(FOR THE Q.E. DECEMBER, 2019)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

CMPDI
ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

CLUSTER - VI

(FOR THE Q.E. December, 2019)

CONTENTS

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WATER QUALITY REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
CLUSTER – VI

(FOR THE Q.E. DECEMBER, 2019)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company

Regional Institute-II

Dhanbad, Jharkhand

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

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

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

2.0 Sampling location and rationale

2.1 Water sampling stations

The Water sampling stations were selected for mine 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), were 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-VI is situated in the Northern part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes a group of 4 Mines (viz. East Basseriya Colliery (OC), Basseriya colliery (UG), Gondudih Khas Kusunda colliery (OC) and Godhur Colliery (Mixed). The Cluster – VI is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – VI are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Sendra and Ekra nalas.

1.2 The Cluster-VI is designed to produce 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W – III & W- IV.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26th August, 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) Basseriya Managers Office (A9): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'11.53" N & 86^0 22'17.50" E.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Nichitpur (A8) : Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 48'18.59" N $86^0$21'30.93" E.

ii) Kusunda OCP (A10) : Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23^0 46' 49.07'' N & 86^0 24' 15.71'' E.

Iii) Pootki Balihari Office (A16): **Industrial Area**

The location of the sampling station is 23^o45.17.23' N 86^o21.46.27'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 : **2019-20**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster -VI** PERIOD: **Q. E. DEC- 2019.**

Month: DEC 2019

Heavy Metal Analysis report of Ambient Air Quality

SAMPLE	Cadmium(Cd) (µg/m3)	Mercury(Hg) (µg/m3)	Iron(Fe) (µg/m3)	Chromium(Cr) (µg/m3)	Nickel (Ni) (ng/m3)	Lead (Pb) (µg/m3)
Nichitpur (A8)	<0.001	<0.001	4.07	<0.01	<0.1	0.006
Basseriya Managers Office (A9)	<0.001	0.005	5.12	0.01	<0.1	0.005
Kusunda OCP (A10)	<0.001	<0.001	4.02	<0.01	<0.1	0.007
Pootki Balihari Office (A16)	<0.001	<0.001	2.61	<0.01	<0.1	0.006

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

CHAPTER – III

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

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

i) Drinking Water Quality at **Bansjora Borewell (DW6)**

ii) Surface Water Quality at **U/S of Ekra Nala (SW14)**

iii) Surface Water Quality at **D/S of Ekra Nala (SW15)**

iv) **Mine Effluent Quality at East Bassuria UGP(MW6)**

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 and 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 parmeters are within the permissible limits.

WATER QUALITY

(SURFACE WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2019-20**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster - VI** Month: **Q. E. December, 2019**

Stations: **Date of Sampling:**

1. Upstream in Ekra Nala SW-14 31/12/2019
2. Down stream in Ekra Nala SW-15 31/12/2019

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations				IS: 2296	Detection Limit	BIS Standard & Method
		SW14 **31.12.19**	SW15 31.12.19					
1	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2			0.5	0.2	APHA,23rd Edition, AAS-Flame
2	BOD (3 days 27ºC), mg/l, Max	2.3	2.3			3.00	2.00	**IS 3025 (Part 44) : 1993 Reaffirmed 2019 , 3 day incubation at 27°C**
3	Colour	Colourless	Colourless			300	Qualitative	Physical/Qualitative
4	Chlorides (as Cl), mg/l, Max	48	48			600	2.00	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2019 Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2			1.5	0.2	IS 3025/42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame
6	Dissolved Oxygen, min.	6.4	6.3			4	0.10	**IS 3025 (Part 38) : 1989, Reaffirmed 2019 Modified Winkler Azide Method**
7	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.70	0.84			1.5	0.02	APHA, 23RD Edition, Page 4-90 to , 4500 –F- D (SPADNS Method)
8	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l, Max	<0.01	<0.01			0.05	0.01	IS 3025 (Part 52) : 2003,Reaffirmed 2019
9	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	<0.2	0.2			50	0.2	IS 3025 /53 : 2003,R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
10	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	0.005			0.1	0.005	APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	17.19	17.53			50	0.50	APHA, 23rd Edition, P-4-127, 4500 - NO_3^- B , UV-Spectrophotometric Screening Method
12	pH value	7.97	7.85			6.5-8.5	2.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric method
13	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002			0.005	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition 4-Amino Antipyrine
14	Total Chromium(as Cr) mg/l, Max	<0.1	<0.1			2.00	0.1	IS 3025/ 56:2003, R:2019 AAS-Flame
15	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	227	213			400	2.00	APHA –23rd Edition. P-4-199, 4500 SO_4^{2-} E
16	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	620	604			1500	25.00	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
17	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	<0.1	<0.1			15	0.1	IS 3025/ 49 : 1994, R : 2019, AAS-Flame

All values are expressed in mg/lit unless specified.

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

WATER QUALITY

(DRINKING WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2019-20**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster - VI** Month: **Q. E. December, 2019**

Stations: Bansjora Borewell DW-6 **Date of sampling: 31-12-2019**

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		DW06 31.12.19					
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2			0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
2	Colour,in Hazen Units	3			1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Pt.-Co. Method
3	Calcium (as Ca), mg/l, Max	43			1.6	75	IS 3025, Part 40: 1991 R 2019 EDTA Method
4	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, Max	78			2	250	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2019 Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03			0.03	0.05	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.22			0.2	1.0	APHA, 23RD Edition, Page 4-90 to , 4500 –F- D (SPADNS Method)
7	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04			0.04	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl^- B. (Iodometric Method-I)
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	0.14			0.06	1.0	IS 3025 Part 53 : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
9	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005			0.005	0.01	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
10	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	1.19			0.02	0.1	IS-3025(Part 59):2006, R 2017 AAS-Flame /APHA, 23rd Edition, 3111B, Direct Air Acetylene Flame AAS-Flame/
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	41.87			0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition, P-4-127, 4500 - NO_3^- B , UV-Spectrophotometric Screening Method
12	Odour	Agreeable			Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C
13	pH value	8.34			0.2	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric method
14	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001			0.001	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
15	Mercury (as Hg), mg/l, Max	<0.0005			0.0005	0.001	APHA,23rd Edition, AAS-VGA
16	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	201			2	200	APHA –23rd Edition. P-4-199, 4500 SO_4^{2-} E
17	Taste	Acceptable			Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA,23rd Edition, 2160-C Flavour Rating Assesment
18	Total Alkalinity (c_aco_3),, mg/l, Max	134			4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
19	Cadmium (as Cd), mg/l, Max	<0.0005			0.0005	0.003	APHA,23rd Edition, AAS-GTA Method
20	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	<0.04			0.04	0.05	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame
21	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	558			25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
22	Total Hardness (c_aco_3), mg/l, Max	468			4	200	IS 3025, Part 21, 2009 R 2019 EDTA Method
23	Turbidity, NTU, Max	2			1	5	IS 3025, Part 10 : 1984 R 2017 Nephelometric Method
24	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	0.28			0.01	5	IS 3025 Part 49 : 1994,R : 2019, AAS-Flame
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	0.05			0.01	5	IS 3025 Pat 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame

All values are expressed in mg/lit unless specified.

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

WATER QUALITY

(MINE EFFLUENT-27 PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2019-20.**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster - VI** Month: **Q. E. December, 2019**

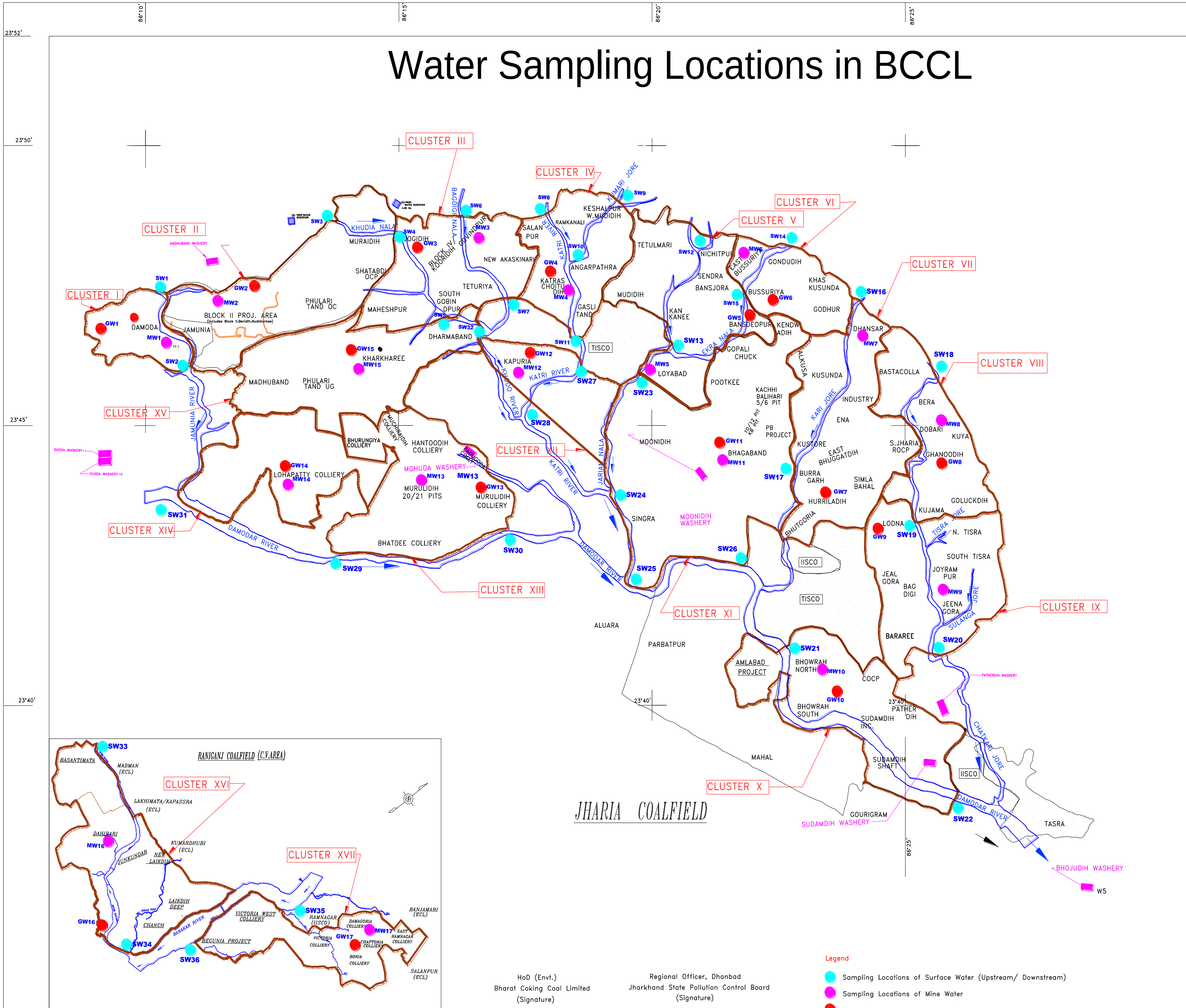
Effluent water of BCCL Mines					**Date of Sampling:**
Sample Code :MW 06					31.12.2019
Sl.No.	**Parameter**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**	**MOEF -SCH-VI STANDARDS Class 'A'**	**BIS Standard & Method**
1	Ammonical Nitrogen, mg/l, Max	0.06	0.02	50.0	IS 3025/34:1988, R : 2009, Nessler's
2	Mercury (as Hg), mg/l, *Max*	<0.0005	0.0005	0.01	APHA 23rd Edition, AAS-VGA
3	B.O.D (3 days 27ºC), 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	48	4.00	250.0	APHA 23rd Edition 5220 C Titrimetric Method
6	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, *Max*	<0.2	0.2	3.0	IS 3025(Part42): 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame
7	Dissolved Phosphate (as P), mg/l, Max	<0.3	0.30	5.0	IS 3025/ 31, 1988 R 2019
8	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, *Max*	0.31	0.02	2.0	APHA, 23RD Edition, Page 4-90 to , 4500 –F- D (SPADNS Method)
9	Free Ammonia, mg/l, Max	<0.01	0.01	5.0	IS:3025/34:1988, Nesseler's
10	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l, Max	0.016	0.01	0.1	IS 3025 (Part 52) : 2003,Reaffirmed 2019
11	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, *Max*	<0.2	0.2	3.0	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame
12	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, *Max*	<0.005	0.005	0.1	APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
13	Manganese(as Mn), mg/l, Max	0.2	0.2	2.0	IS-3025(Part 59):2006, R 2017 AAS-Flame /APHA, 23rd Edition, 3111B, AAS-Flame
14	Nickel (as Ni), mg/l, *Max*	<0.1	0.1	3.0	IS-3025(Part 54):2003, R:2019 AAS-Flame
15	Nitrate Nitrogen, mg/l, *Max*	2.43	0.50	10.0	APHA, 23 rd Edition,UV-Spectrphotometric
16	Oil & Grease, mg/l, Max	<2.0	2.00	10.0	IS 3025/39:1991, R : 2019, Partition Gravimetric
17	pH value	8.02	2.5	5.5 to 9.0	IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric
18	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH),mg/l, *Max*	<0.002	0.002	1.0	APHA, 23rd Edition 4-Amino Antipyrine
19	Sodium (as Na), mg/l, Max	<0.005	0.005	-	IS-3025 (Part 45):1993, R:2019 AAS-Flame
20	Sulphide (as S^{2-}) mg/l Max.	<0.005	0.005	2.0	APHA 23rd Edition Methylene Blue Method
21	Temperature (°C)	18.2	Shall not exceed 5^0 C above the receiving temp.		IS-3025/09:1984, Thermometeric
22	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, *Max*	<0.1	0.1	2.0	IS-3025(Part 52):2003, R:2019 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	<0.04	0.04	1.0	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl B. (Iodometric Method-I)
25	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l, Max	19	10.00	100.0	IS 3025/17:1984, R :2017, Gravimetric
26	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, *Max*	<0.1	0.1	5.0	IS 3025 /49 : 1994, R : 2019, AAS-Flame
27	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

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	Bhagabandh 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

Legend

Sampling Locations of Surface Water (Upstream/ Downstream)

Sampling Locations of Mine Water

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

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

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

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

(FOR THE Q.E. MARCH, 2020)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

CMPDI
ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

CLUSTER - VI

(FOR THE Q.E. MARCH, 2020)

CONTENTS

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WATER QUALITY REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
CLUSTER – VI

(FOR THE Q.E. MARCH, 2020)

E. C. no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26.08.2013.

CMPDI
ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

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

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

2.0 Sampling location and rationale

2.1 Water sampling stations

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

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Water quality

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

4.0 Results and interpretations

4.1 Water quality

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

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

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

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-VI is situated in the Northern part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes a group of 4 Mines (viz. East Basseriya Colliery (OC), Basseriya colliery (UG), Gondudih Khas Kusunda colliery (OC) and Godhur Colliery (Mixed). The Cluster – VI is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – VI are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Sendra and Ekra nalas.

1.2 The Cluster-VI is designed to produce 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W – III & W- IV.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 5.87 MTPA (normative) and 7.631 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/183/2011-IA.II (M) dated 26th August, 2013.

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

CHAPTER – II

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling sites

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

i) Drinking Water Quality at **Bansjora Borewell (DW6)**

ii) Surface Water Quality at **U/S of Ekra Nala (SW14)**

iii) Surface Water Quality at **D/S of Ekra Nala (SW15)**

2.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

2.3 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 parmeters are within the permissible limits.

WATER QUALITY

(SURFACE WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2019-20**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster - VI** Month: **Q. E. March, 2020**

Stations: **Date of Sampling:**

1. Upstream in Ekra Nala SW-14 21/03/2020
2. Down stream in Ekra Nala SW-15 21/03/2020

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations				IS: 2296	Detection Limit	BIS Standard & Method
		SW14 21.03.20	SW15 21.03.20					
1	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2			0.5	0.2	APHA,23rd Edition, AAS-Flame
2	BOD (3 days 27ºC), mg/l, Max	2.0	2.0			3.00	2.00	**IS 3025 (Part 44) : 1993 Reaffirmed 2019 , 3 day incubation at 27°C**
3	Colour	Colourless	Colourless			300	Qualitative	Physical/Qualitative
4	Chlorides (as Cl), mg/l, Max	41	47			600	2.00	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2019 Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2			1.5	0.2	IS 3025/42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame
6	Dissolved Oxygen, min.	6.7	7.2			4	0.10	**IS 3025 (Part 38) : 1989, Reaffirmed 2019 Modified Winkler Azide Method**
7	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.64	0.77			1.5	0.02	APHA, 23RD Edition, Page 4-90 to , 4500 –F- D (SPADNS Method)
8	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l, Max	<0.01	<0.01			0.05	0.01	IS 3025 (Part 52) : 2003,Reaffirmed 2019
9	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2			50	0.2	IS 3025 /53 : 2003,R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
10	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	0.04	0.03			0.1	0.005	APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	12.34	3.26			50	0.50	APHA, 23rd Edition, P-4-127, 4500 - NO_3^- B , UV-Spectrophotometric Screening Method
12	pH value	7.54	7.62			6.5-8.5	2.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric method
13	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002			0.005	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition 4-Amino Antipyrine
14	Total Chromium(as Cr) mg/l, Max	<0.1	<0.1			2.00	0.1	IS 3025/ 56:2003, R:2019 AAS-Flame
15	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	209	144			400	2.00	APHA –23rd Edition. P-4-199, 4500 SO_4^{2-} E
16	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	594	264			1500	25.00	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
17	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	<0.1	<0.1			15	0.1	IS 3025/ 49 : 1994, R : 2019, AAS-Flame

All values are expressed in mg/lit unless specified.

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RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

WATER QUALITY

(DRINKING WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2019-20**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster - VI** Month: **Q. E. March, 2020**

Stations: Bansjora Borewell DW-6 **Date of sampling: 24-02-2020**

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		DW06 24.02.20					
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2			0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
2	Colour,in Hazen Units	3			1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Pt.-Co. Method
3	Calcium (as Ca), mg/l, Max	44			1.6	75	IS 3025, Part 40: 1991 R 2019 EDTA Method
4	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, Max	227			2	250	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2019 Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03			0.03	0.05	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.75			0.2	1.0	APHA, 23RD Edition, Page 4-90 to , 4500 –F- D (SPADNS Method)
7	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04			0.04	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl^- B. (Iodometric Method-I)
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	<0.2			0.2	1.0	IS 3025 Part 53 : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
9	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005			0.005	0.01	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
10	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	0.58			0.02	0.1	IS-3025(Part 59):2006, R 2017 AAS-Flame /APHA, 23rd Edition, 3111B, Direct Air Acetylene Flame AAS-Flame/
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	29.89			0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition, P-4-127, 4500 - NO_3^- B , UV-Spectrophotometric Screening Method
12	Odour	Agreeable			Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C
13	pH value	7.65			0.2	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric method
14	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001			0.001	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
15	Mercury (as Hg), mg/l, Max	0.0007			0.0005	0.001	APHA,23rd Edition, AAS-VGA
16	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	176			2	200	APHA –23rd Edition. P-4-199, 4500 SO_4^{2-} E
17	Taste	Acceptable			Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA,23rd Edition, 2160-C Flavour Rating Assesment
18	Total Alkalinity (c_ac_{03}),, mg/l, Max	129			4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
19	Cadmium (as Cd), mg/l, Max	<0.0005			0.0005	0.003	APHA,23rd Edition, AAS-GTA Method
20	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	<0.04			0.04	0.05	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame
21	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	1125			25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
22	Total Hardness (c_ac_{03}), mg/l, Max	451			4	200	IS 3025, Part 21, 2009 R 2019 EDTA Method
23	Turbidity, NTU, Max	1			1	5	IS 3025, Part 10 : 1984 R 2017 Nephelometric Method
24	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	<0.1			0.01	5	IS 3025 Part 49 : 1994,R : 2019, AAS-Flame
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	0.01			0.01	5	IS 3025 Pat 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame

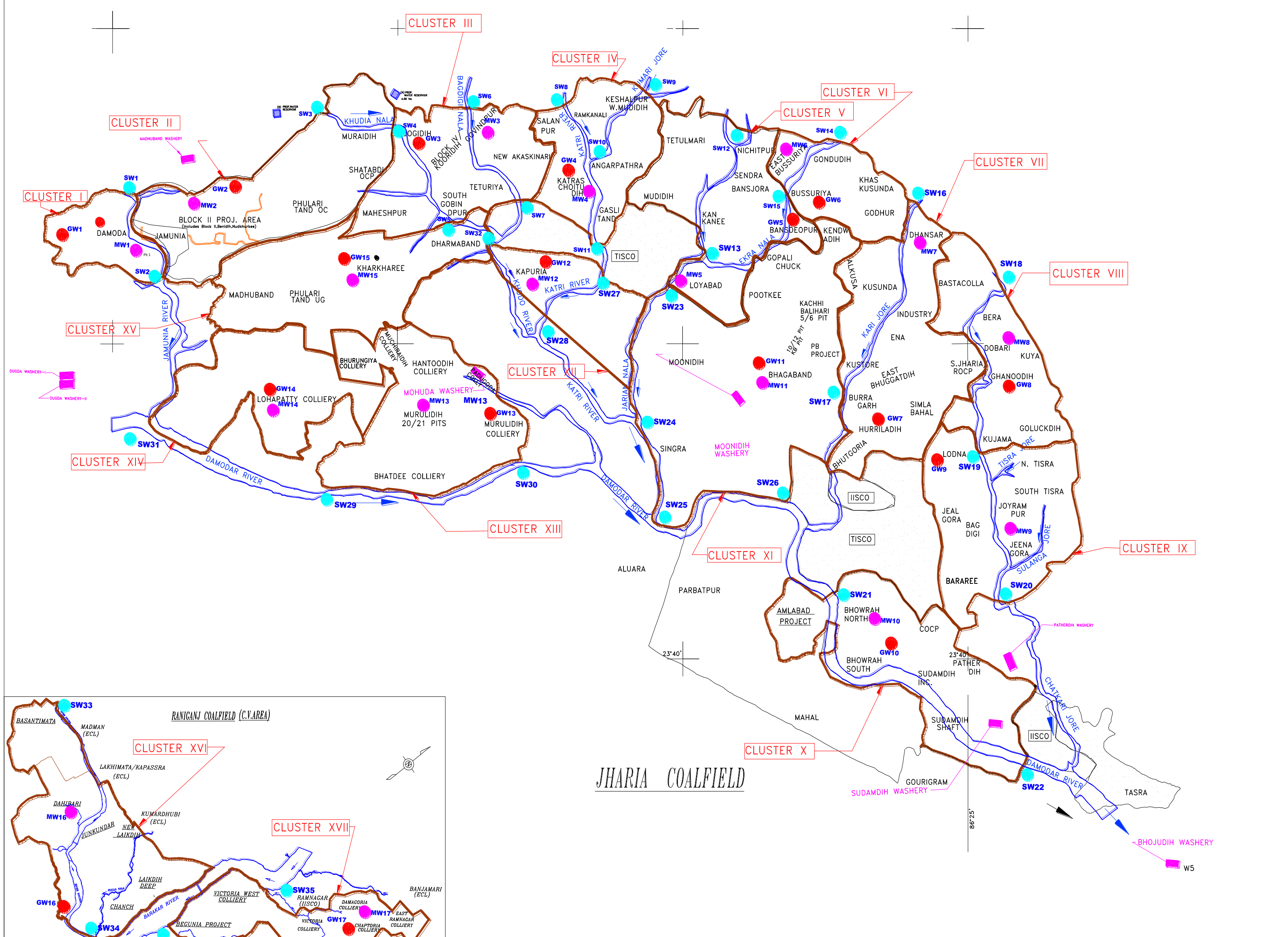
All values are expressed in mg/lit unless specified.

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

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

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