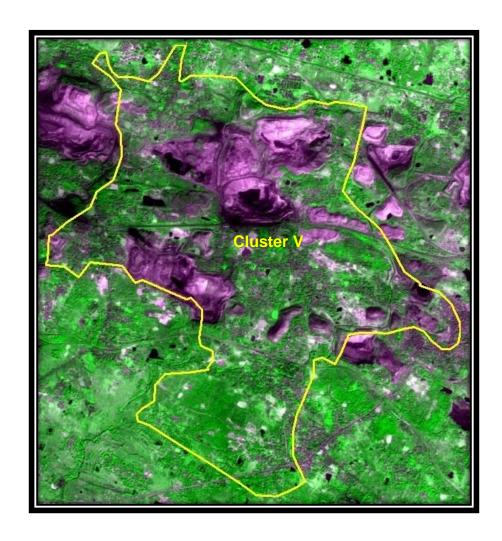
Land Reclamation/ Restoration Monitoring of five Clusters of (Opencast + Underground) Coal Mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited based on Satellite Data of the Year 2020



Submitted to **Bharat Coking Coal Limited**



Land Reclamation/ Restoration Monitoring of five Clusters of (Opencast + Underground) Coal Mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited based on Satellite Data of the Year 2020

March-2021



Remote Sensing Cell Geomatics Division CMPDI, Ranchi

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Executive Summary

1. Project

Land reclamation/ restoration monitoring of five clusters of (Opencast + Underground) coal mines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL), based on satellite data, on every three-year basis.

2. Objective

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

3. Salient Findings

- Out of 5 Clusters of mines viz. III, V, VIII, IX and XVII considered for land reclamation monitoring during the year 2020-21; XVII cluster of mines is added during the year 2020-21. These clusters consist of mainly opencast mines.
- Out of the total mine leasehold area of 7988.22 Ha. of the 05 clusters producing less than 5mcm (Coal+OB) annually considered for monitoring during the year 2020-21; total excavated area is 1300.74 Ha. out of which 27.81 Ha. area (2.14%) has been planted on backfill (Biological Reclamation) and 657.49 Ha. area (50.55%) is under backfilling (Technical Reclamation) and 615.44 Ha. area (47.31%) under active mining. Cluster wise details of land reclamation of the above Clusters is given in Table-1.
- Total area under plantation (green cover) covers an area of 645.75 Ha. which is 8.08% of total leasehold area.
- This report and the findings will be considered as basis for further monitoring and reclamation related activities.

Table 1

Land Reclamation Status in five Clusters (Underground + Opencast Mines) of BCCL based on Satellite Data of the Year 2020

Table - 1 Status of Land Reclamation in 5 clusters of BCCL based on Satellite Data of the Year 2020																				
(Area in Hec														Hectare)						
				Technical		Plantation										Total A	Area			
		nster No. Total Leasehold Area		Reclamation old Area under		Biological Plantation on		Other Plantations								under Plantation				
Sl. No.	Cluster No.							Plantation on		Social Forestry,		Area under Active Mining		Total Excavated Area		(% Green Cover		Total Area under Reclamation		
					Backfilling		Excavated / Backfilled Area		External OB Dumps		Avanue Plantation Etc.						Generated in			
																Leasehold)				
1	2	3		-	4 5			6		7		8		9 (=4+5+8)		10 (=5+6+7)		11(=4+5)		
		2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020		2020	2017			2020	
1	Cluster III	1552.53	1552.53	55.87	60.37		3.89	21.11	21.11	128.07	162.33	101.50			169.05				64.26	
				34.65%	35.71%	2.41%	2.30%					62.94%	61.99%			9.86%	12.07%	37.06%	38.01%	
2	Cluster V	1724.52	1724.52	162.09	187.59		7.19	23.85	23.85	105.29	105.29	112.24	103.52		298.30			169.28	194.78	
				57.58%	62.89%	2.55%	2.41%					39.87%	34.70%			7.91%	7.91%	60.13%	65.30%	
3	Cluster VIII	1331.95	1331.95	161.86	206.91	13.72	9.93	21.97	21.97	24.70	24.70	111.06	124.49	286.64	341.33	60.39	56.60	175.58	216.84	
				56.47%	60.62%	4.79%	2.91%					38.75%	36.47%			4.53%	4.25%	61.25%	63.53%	
4	Cluster IX	1967.22	1967.22	77.53	77.53	6.80	6.80	41.79	41.79	168.58	168.58	181.85	217.24	266.18	301.57	217.17	217.17	84.33	84.33	
				29.13%	25.71%	2.55%	2.25%					68.32%	72.04%			11.04%	11.04%	31.68%	27.96%	
5	Cluster XVII	-	1412.00	-	125.09	-	0.00	-	5.00	-	43.33	-	65.40	-	190.49	-	48.32	-	125.09	
					65.67%		0.00%						34.33%				3.42%		65.67%	
	TOTAL	6576.22	7988.22	457.35	657.49	31.60	27.81	108.72	113.72	426.64	504.23	506.65	615.44	995.60	1300.74	566.96	645.75	488.95	685.30	
				45.94%	50.55%	3.17%	2.14%					50.89%	47.31%			8.62%	8.08%	49.11%	52.69%	
	(% is calculated with respect to Excavated Area as applicable,													licable)						

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

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

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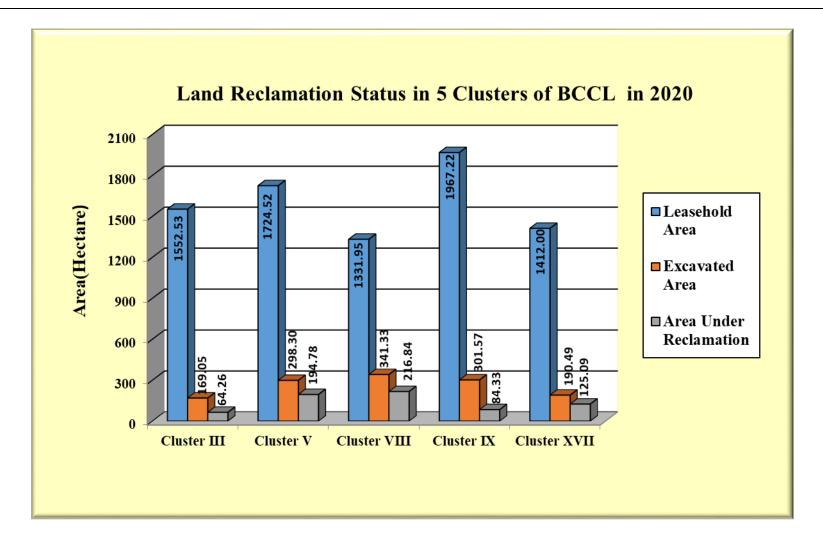


Fig. 1: Cluster wise Land Reclamation Status in five Clusters - 2020 (BCCL)

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1. Background

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

- 1.3 Land reclamation monitoring of all cluster coal mining projects would also comply the statutory requirements of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC). Such monitoring would not only facilitate in taking timely mitigation measures against environmental degradation, but would also enable coal companies to utilize the reclaimed land for larger socio-economic benefits in a planned way.
- 1.4 Present report is embodying the finding of the study based on satellite data of the year 2020 carried out for five clusters of mines comprising both underground and OC projects for Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

2. Objective

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

3. Methodology

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

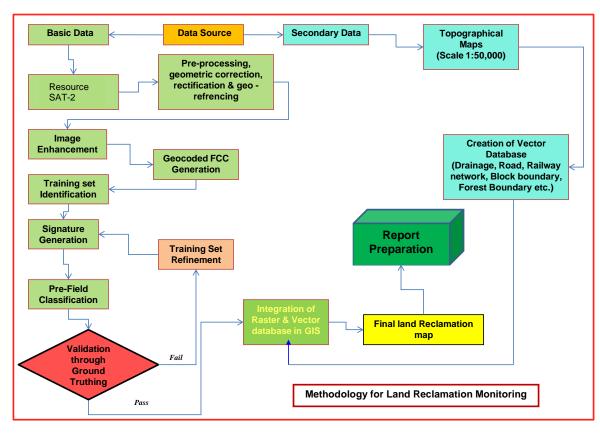


Fig. 2: Methodology of Land Reclamation Monitoring

- 3.1 Data Procurement: After browsing the data quality and date of pass on internet, supply order for data is placed to NRSC. Secondary data like leasehold boundary, toposheet are procured for creation of vector database.
- 3.2 Satellite Data Processing: Satellite data are processed using ERDAS IMAGINE digital image processing s/w. Methodology involves the following major steps:
 - Rectification & Geo-referencing: Inaccuracies in digital imagery may occur due to 'systematic errors' attributed to earth curvature and rotation as well as 'non-systematic errors' attributed to satellite receiving station itself. Raw digital images may contain geometric distortions, which make

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

Image enhancement:

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

Training set selection

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

Classification and Accuracy assessment

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

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

Area calculation

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

Overlay of Vector data base

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

• Pre-field map preparation

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

3.3 Ground Truthing:

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

3.4 Land reclamation database on GIS:

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

4. Land Reclamation Status in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

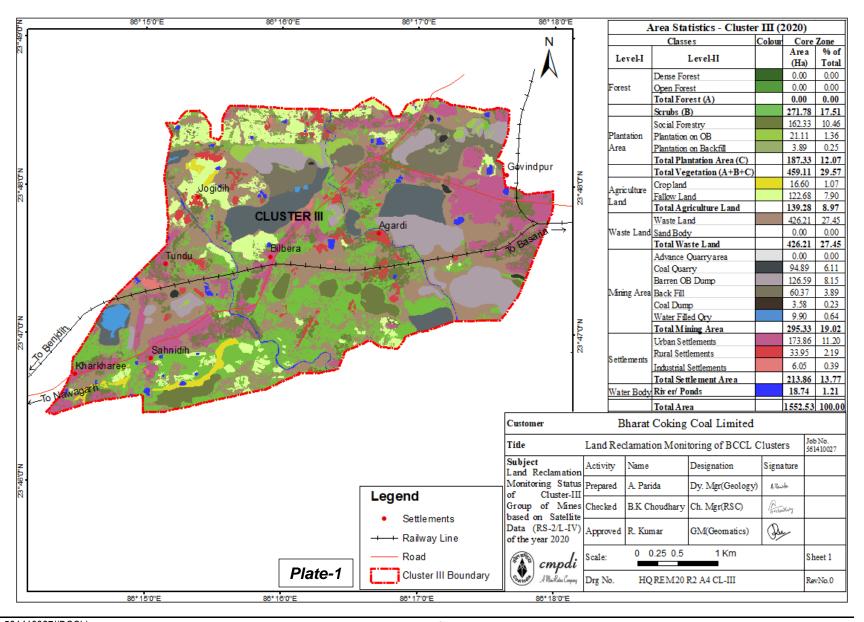
- **4.1** Following 5 clusters of mines comprising both underground and opencast projects of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. have been taken up for land reclamation monitoring during the year 2020-21:
 - Cluster III
 - Cluster V
 - Cluster VIII
 - Cluster IX
 - Cluster XVII
 - 4.2 Cluster wise Land Reclamation status of above mentioned clusters in BCCL is given in Table 1 and also shown graphically in Fig 1. Area statistics of different land use classes present in the mine leasehold of the above projects for the year 2020 are shown in Table 2. Land use maps derived from the satellite data are shown in Plate 1 5. Different land use classes based on satellite data are depicted in bar charts in Fig. 3 7.
 - 4.3 Study reveals that out of total mine leasehold area of 7988.22 ha. of the 5 clusters of mines (Underground + Opencast) of BCCL mentioned above taken for this study in 2020-21, total excavated area is 1300.74 ha. out of which 27.81 ha. (2.14%) has been planted (*Biologically Reclaimed*), 657.49 ha. (50.55%) is under backfilling (*Technically Reclaimed*) and balance 615.44 ha. (47.31%) is under active mining.
 - 4.4 Land reclamation monitoring for cluster XVII of BCCL is taken up for the first time in the year 2020-21. Hence comparison of this cluster in year 2020 has not been made with respect to year 2017. The data thus generated in the year 2020 will be considered as base data for comparison of land reclamation of this cluster of mines at the interval of every three year.

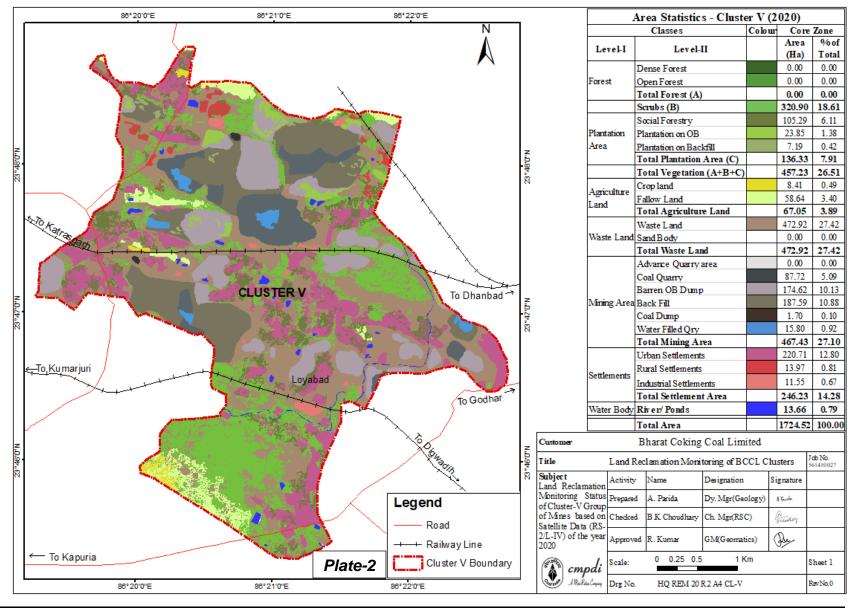
- 4.5 Study reveals that out of five clusters of mines of BCCL considered for reclamation monitoring in 2020, the area under total plantation (Green Cover) is maximum in Cluster IX i.e 217.17 ha., followed by Cluster III with 187.33 ha., Cluster V with 136.33 ha., Cluster VIII with 56.60 ha. and Cluster XVII with 48.32 ha.
- 4.6 Out of the 5 Clusters in BCCL considered for satellite data based land reclamation monitoring in 2020, Cluster XVII tops with 65.67% reclamation followed by Cluster V with 65.30%, Cluster VIII with 63.53%, Cluster III with 38.01% and Cluster IX with 27.96%.
- 4.7 In Cluster VIII, it is revealed that area under plantation on backfill (Biological Reclamation) has decreased from 13.72 ha. in the year 2017 to 9.93 ha. in the year 2020. This decrease of 3.79 ha. area in Biological reclamation is due to rehandling of backfill. Hence total area under plantation on backfill has decreased from 31.60 ha. (Yr 2017) to 27.81 ha. (Yr 2020).
- 4.8 On comparing the status of land reclamation for the year 2020 with respect to the year 2017 it is evident from the analysis that area under land reclamation has increased from 488.95 ha. (Yr 2017) to 685.30 ha. (Yr 2020). This increase of 196.35 ha. area under land reclamation is due to increase in reclamation activities in Cluster III, V & VIII as well as addition of Cluster XVII.
- **4.9** This study will again be carried out after an interval of three years to assess the progress and changes in land reclamation in the above clusters.

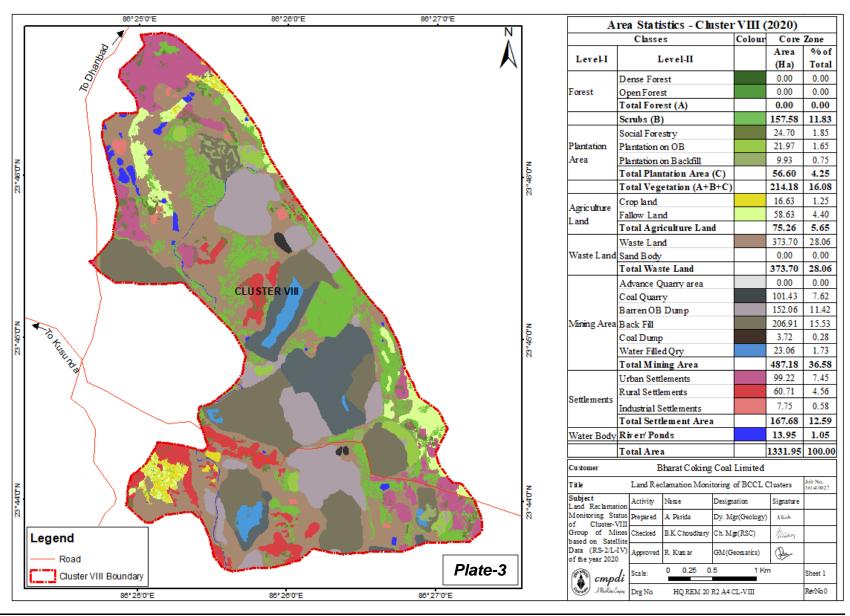
Table 2

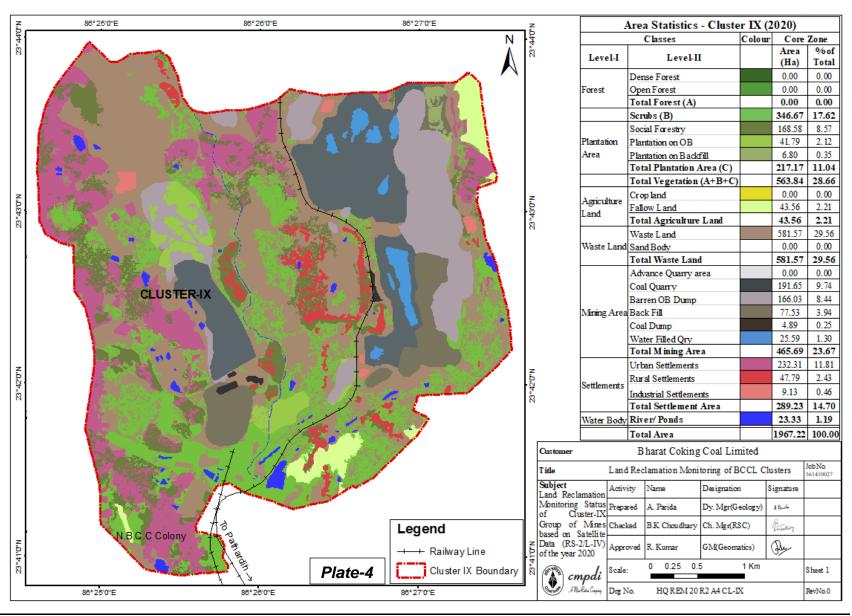
Cluster wise Area Statistics of Land Use/ Cover classes in five Clusters of (OC+UG) mines of BCCL based on Satellite Data of the year 2020

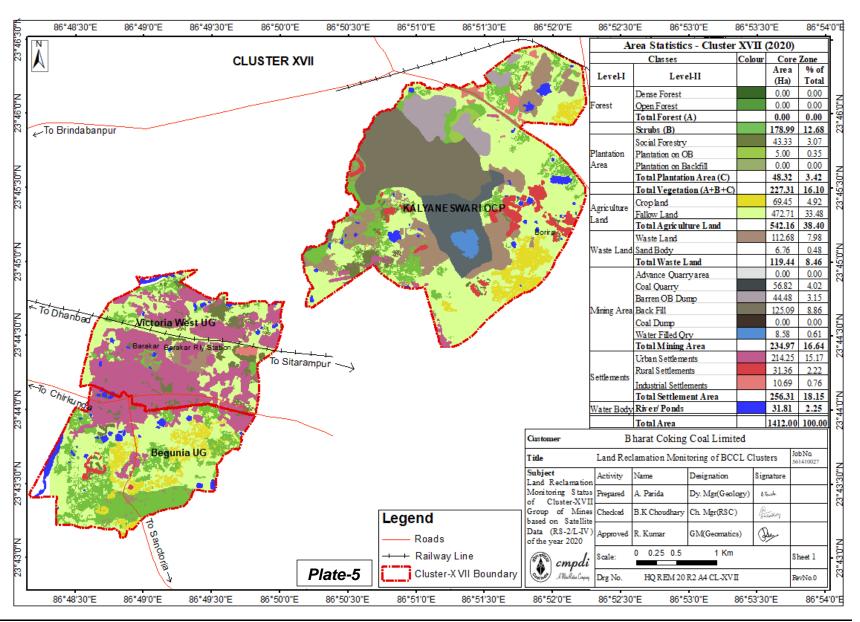
	Status of Land Reclamation in 5 Clusters	of (UG+	OC) mi	nes of B	harat (Coking (Coal Ltd	l. based	on Sate	llite data	a of the	Year 202	0
		OT TIGH		CLUSTER V CLU					OF FIGURES IN		OF HOMES WITH		a in Hectare)
		CLUST				CLUSTER VIII		CLUSTER IX		CLUSTER XVII		TOTAL	
	Dense Forest	Area 0.00	0.00	Area 0.00	0.00	Area 0.00	0.00	Area 0.00	0.00	Area 0.00	0.00	Area 0.00	0.00
FOR ESTS	Open Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Forest (A)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CRUBS	Scrubs (B)	271.78	17.51	320.90	18.61	157.58	11.83	346.67	17.62	178.99	12.68	1275.92	15.97
Š	Social Forestry/Avenue Plantation	162.33	10.46	105.29	6.11	24.70	1.85	168.58	8.57	43.33	3.07	504.23	6.31
NOIL	Plantation on OB Dump	21.11	1.36	23.85	1.38	21.97	1.65	41.79	2.12	5.00	0.35	113.72	1.42
PLANTA	Plantation on Backfill (Biological Reclamation)	3.89	0.25	7.19	0.42	9.93	0.75	6.80	0.35	0.00	0.00	27.81	0.35
	Total Plantation (C)	187.33	12.07	136.33	7.91	56.60	4.25	217.17	11.04	48.32	3.42	645.75	8.08
	Total Vegetation (A+B+C)	459.11	29.57	457.23	26.51	214.18	16.08	563.84	28.66	227.31	16.10	1921.67	24.06
	Coal Dump	3.58	0.23	1.70	0.10	3.72	0.28	4.89	0.25	0.00	0.00	13.89	0.17
SNII	Coal Quarry	94.89	6.11	87.72	5.09	101.43	7.62	191.65	9.74	56.82	4.02	532.51	6.67
ACTIVE MIN	Advance Quarry Site	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AC	Quarry Filled With Water	9.90	0.64	15.80	0.92	23.06	1.73	25.59	1.30	8.58	0.61	82.93	1.04
	Total Area under Active Mining	104.79	6.75	103.52	6.00	124.49	9.35	217.24	11.04	65.40	4.63	615.44	7.70
	Barren OB Dump	126.59	8.15	174.62	10.13	152.06	11.42	166.03	8.44	44.48	3.15	663.78	8.31
LAIMED	Area Under Backfilling (Technical Reclamation)	60.37	3.89	187.59	10.88	206.91	15.53	77.53	3.94	125.09	8.86	657.49	8.23
REC	Total Area under Mine Operation	295.33	19.02	467.43	27.10	487.18	36.58	465.69	23.67	234.97	16.64	1950.60	24.42
AND	Waste Lands	426.21	27.45	472.92	27.42	373.70	28.06	581.57	29.56	112.68	7.98	1967.08	24.62
WASTEL	Fly Ash Pond / Sand Body	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.76	0.48	6.76	0.08
s	Total Wasteland	426.21	27.45	472.92	27.42	373.70	28.06	581.57	29.56	119.44	8.46	1973.84	24.71
ERBODIE	Reservoir, Nallah, Ponds	18.74	1.21	13.66	0.79	13.95	1.05	23.33	1.19	31.81	2.25	101.49	1.27
WAT	Total Waterbodies	18.74	1.21	13.66	0.79	13.95	1.05	23.33	1.19	31.81	2.25	101.49	1.27
RE	Crop Lands	16.60	1.07	8.41	0.49	16.63	1.25	0.00	0.00	69.45	4.92	111.09	1.39
GRICULTUR	Fallow Lands	122.68	7.90	58.64	3.40	58.63	4.40	43.56	2.21	472.71	33.48	756.22	9.47
AGI	Total Agriculture	139.28	8.97	67.05	3.89	75.26	5.65	43.56	2.21	542.16	38.40	867.31	10.86
	Urban Settlement	173.86	11.20	220.71	12.80	99.22	7.45	232.31	11.81	214.25	15.17	940.35	11.77
MENTS	Rural Settlement	33.95	2.19	13.97	0.81	60.71	4.56	47.79	2.43	31.36	2.22	187.78	2.35
SETTLEMENTS	Industrial Settlement	6.05	0.39	11.55	0.67	7.75	0.58	9.13	0.46	10.69	0.76	45.17	0.57
	Total Settlements	213.86	13.77	246.23	14.28	167.68	12.59	289.23	14.70	256.31	18.15	1173.31	14.69
	Grand Total	1552.53	100.00	1724.52	100.00	1331.95	100.00	1967.22	100.00	1412.00	100.00	7988.22	100.00











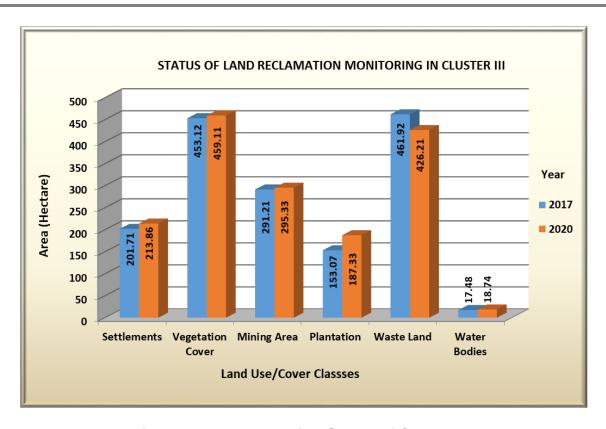


Fig. 3: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster III

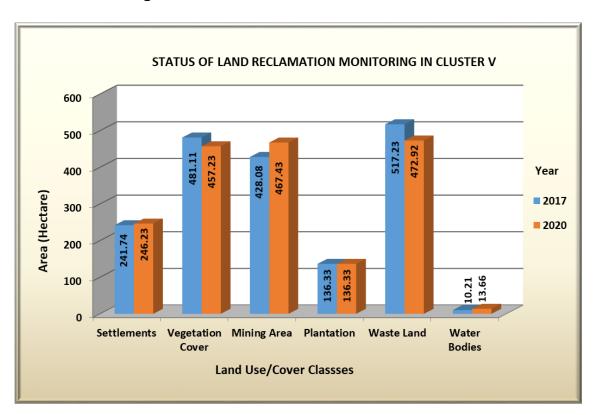


Fig. 4: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster V

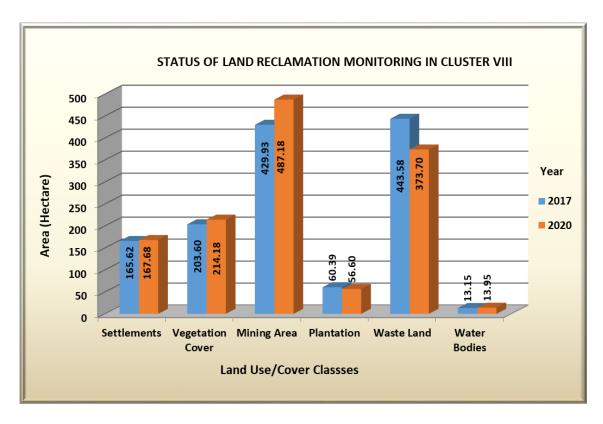


Fig. 5: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster VIII

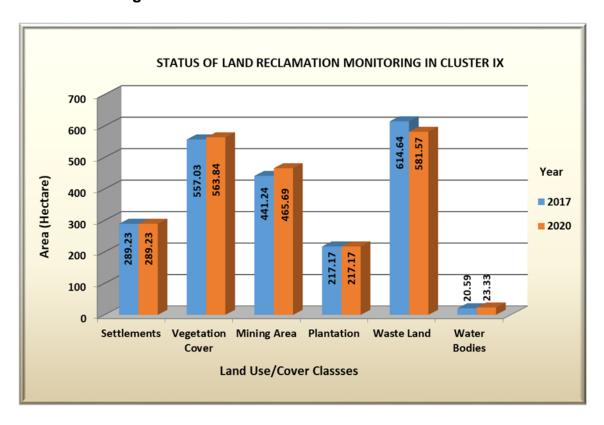


Fig. 6: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster IX

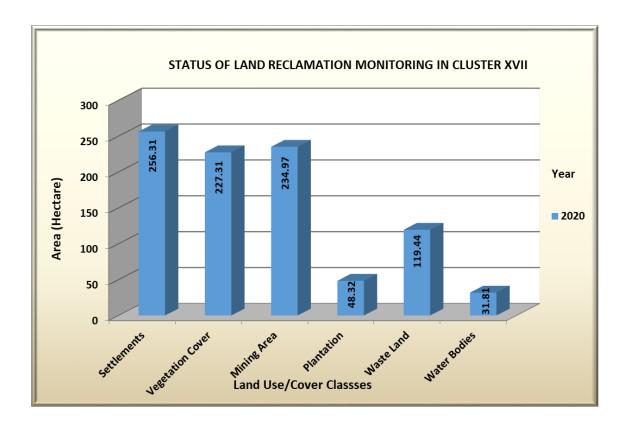


Fig. 7: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster XVII



Photo 1: Plantation on OB dump, Cluster III



Photo 2: Eco Restoration Site, Cluster V



Photo 3: Plantation on OB Dump, Cluster V



Photo 4: Plantation on OB Dump, Cluster VIII



Photo 5: Gokul Eco Cultural Park, Cluster IX



Photo 6: Plantation in Cluster XVII



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.

(A Subsidiary of Coal India Ltd.)

Gondwana Place, Kanke Road, Ranchi 834031, Jharkhand Phone: (+91) 651 2230001, 2230002, 2230483, FAX (+91) 651 2231447, 2231851 Wesite: www.cmpdi.co.in, Email: cmpdihq@cmpdi.co.in