Land Restoration/Reclamation Monitoring of more than 5 million cu.m (Coal+OB) Capacity Opencast Coal Mines of Western Coalfields Limited based on Satellite Data of the Year 2016



Submitted to
Western Coalfields Limited



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Remote Sensing Cell Geomatics Division CMPDI, Ranchi

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Executive Summary

- **1.0 Project** Land restoration / reclamation monitoring of 10 opencast coal mines of Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) producing 5 million cu.m. and more (Coal+OB) per year based on satellite data, regularly on annual basis.
- 2.0 Objective Objective Objective of the land restoration / reclamation 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.

3.0 Salient Findings

- Out of the total mine leasehold area of 95.01 Km² of the 10 opencast projects of WCL viz. Sasti, Padmapur, Durgapur, Mugoli, Umrer, Ukni, Niljai, New Majri, Pimpalgaon and Ghugus considered for monitoring during 2016-17; total excavated area is 67.24 Km² (70.77%), out of which 27.92 Km² area (41.52%) has been planted, 27.82 Km² area (41.37%) is under backfilling and 11.50 Km² area (17.10%) is under active mining. It is evident from the analysis that 82.90% areas of the OC projects is under reclamation (biological and technical) and balance 17.10% area is under active mining. Project wise details are given in Table-1 & Fig-1.
- On comparing the status of land reclamation for the year 2016 with respect to the year 2015 in different projects, it is evident from the analysis that area under land reclamation has increased from 54.76 Km² (Yr. 2015) to 55.74 Km² (Yr.2016). Out of 10 projects of WCL, Ghigus OC ranks on top for land reclamation (91.40%) followed by Umrer OC (89.49%) and New Majri OC (88.03%).
- Area of biological reclamation (plantation) has decreased marginally from 28.48 Km² (Yr.2015) to 27.92 Km² (Yr.2016) whereas area of technical reclamation (area under backfilling) has increased from 26.28 Km² (Yr. 2015) to 27.82 Km² (Yr.2016) in WCL. The total increase of 0.98 Km² under reclamation is the result of the efforts of the Western Coalfields Ltd. taken up towards environmental protection.

Table - 1

(Area in Sq Km)

Projectwise Land Reclamation Status in Opencast Projects of WCL

based on Satellite Data of the year 2016

% Calculated in terms of Total Excaveted Area

	Pr	oject		Biological Re	clamation	Technical	Reclamation	Active	Mining	Total Excav	veted Area	Total Area Under Reclamation ii+iii		
SI. No.				Plantation/	/egetation	Under	Backfilling							
51. NO.	Name	Lease	hold (i)	ii			iii	i	v	ii+ii	i+iv			
		2015 2016		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	
1	SASTI	12.69	12.69	3.38	3.47	2.60	2.65	0.74	0.85	6.45	6.97	5.98	6.12	
				52.40	49.78	40.31	38.02	11.47	12.20			92.71	87.80	
2	PADMAPUR	7.34	7.34	2.17	2.14	3.03	3.24	0.93	1.11	6.13	6.49	5.20	5.38	
				35.40	32.97	49.43	49.92	15.17	17.10			84.83	82.90	
3	DURGAPUR	8.88	8.88	3.49	3.49	3.25	3.32	0.86	0.95	7.60	7.76	6.74	6.81	
				45.92	44.97	42.76	42.78	11.32	12.24			88.68	87.76	
4	MUGOLI	7.88	7.88	1.60	1.64	2.27	2.29	1.55	1.62	5.42	5.55	3.87	3.93	
				29.52	29.55	41.88	41.26	28.60	29.19			71.40	70.81	
5	UMRER	9.45	9.45	5.63	5.31	2.12	2.44	0.91	0.91	8.66	8.66	7.75	7.75	
				65.01	61.32	24.48	28.18	10.51	10.51			89.49	89.49	
6	UKNI	9.30	9.30	2.27	2.24	2.75	2.90	1.37	1.43	6.39	6.57	5.02	5.14	
				35.52	34.09	43.04	44.14	21.44	21.77			78.56	78.23	
7	NEELIAI	15.30	15.30	2.35	1.98	2.69	3.21	2.36	2.61	7.40	7.80	5.04	5.19	
				31.76	25.38	36.35	41.15	31.89	33.46			68.11	66.54	
8	NEW MAJRI	9.05	9.05	3.70	3.67	3.19	3.24	0.94	0.94	7.83	7.85	6.89	6.91	
				47.25	46.75	40.74	41.27	12.01	11.97			87.99	88.03	
9	PIMPALGAON	4.92	4.92	1.72	1.81	1.56	1.49	0.53	0.59	3.81	3.89	3.28	3.30	
				45.14	46.53	40.94	38.30	13.91	15.17			86.09	84.83	
10	GHUGUS	10.20	10.20	2.17	2.17	2.82	3.04	0.71	0.49	5.70	5.70	4.99	5.21	
				38.07	38.07	49.47	53.33	12.46	8.60			87.54	<i>91.40</i>	
	TOTAL (WCL)	95.01	95.01	28.48	27.92	26.28	27.82	10.90	11.50	65.66	67.24	54.76	55.74	
				43.37	41.52	40.02	41.37	16.60	17.10	69.11	70.77	83.40	<i>82.90</i>	

Note: In reference of the above Table- 1, different parameters are classified as follows

1 Area under **Biological Reclamation** includes Areas under Plantation done on Backfill & External OB Dumps.

2 Area under Technical Reclamation includes Areas under Plantation done on Backfilling & OB Dumps.

3 Area under Active Mining includes Coal Quarry, Advance Quarry Site & Quarry filled with water if any.

CMPDI

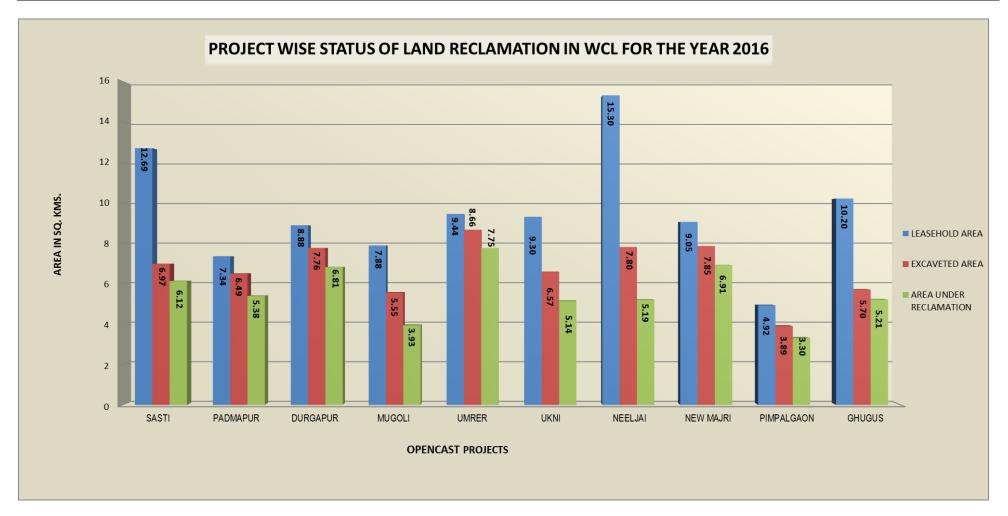


Fig.1: Land reclamation status in OC projects of WCL for the year 2016

1.0 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 most scarce 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 effect 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/2009/2428 dated 29.12.2009 to Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI), Ranchi, for monitoring land reclamation. status of all the opencast coal mines having production of more than 5 million m³ per annum (coal + OB taken together per annum) based on remote sensing satellite data, regularly on annual basis for sustainable development of mining. Further, another work order vide letter no. CIL/WBP/ENV./2011 dated23/08/11 was issued by CIL for monitoring of less than 5 million m³ per annum capacity (Coal +OB) projects from the year 2011 at interval of three years. This order has been renewed in CIL letter no. CIL/WBP/Env/2011/4706 dated 12.10.2012 for the next five years. The result of land reclamation status of all such mines will be uploaded on the website of the concerned coal companies in public domain. Detail report to be submitted to Coal India and respective subsidiaries.
- **1.3** Land reclamation monitoring of all opencast coal mining projects would also comply the statutory requirements of Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF).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 2016 carried out for all the OC projects producing more than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) for Western Coalfields Ltd.

2.0 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.

3.0 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 given in Fig 1. Following steps are involved in land reclamation /restoration monitoring:

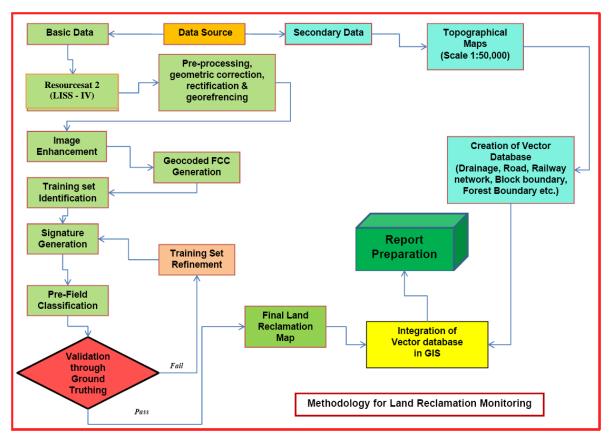


Figure: 2 - Methodology for Land Reclamation Monitoring

- **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, topo sheets are procured for creation of vector database.
- **3.2 Satellite Data Processing:** Satellite data are processed using ERDAS IMAGINE 2014 digital image processing s/w. Methodology involves the following major steps:
 - Rectification & Georeferencing: 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 contain geometric distortions, which make them unusable as maps. Therefore, georeferencing is required for correction of image data using ground control points (GCP) to make it compatible to 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 2014 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.2014 software.

• Overlay of Vector data base

Vector data base 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 10.2 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.

4.0 Land Reclamation Status in Western Coalfields Limited

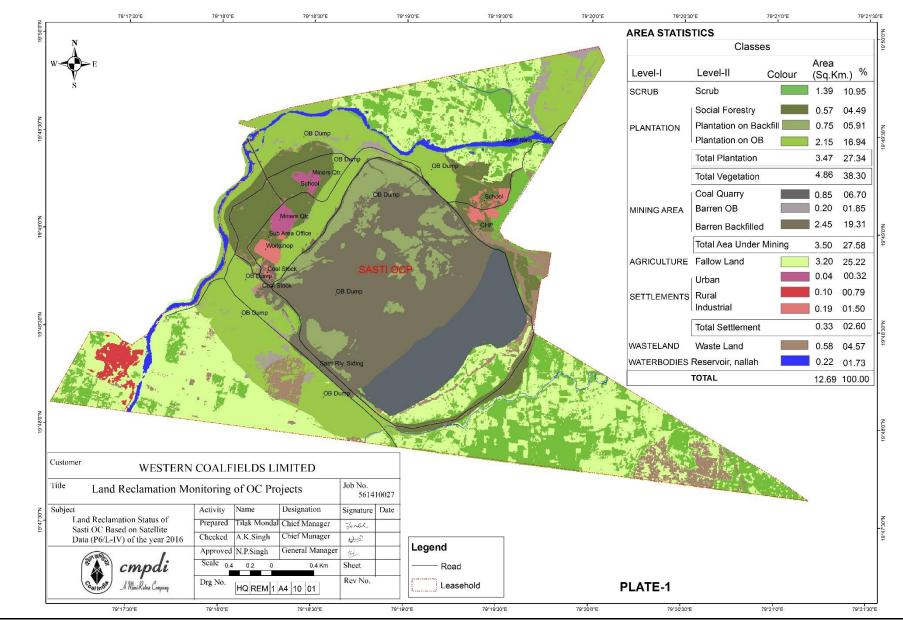
- **4.1** Following ten opencast projects of WCL producing more than 5 million cubic meter and more (Coal + OB) were taken up for land reclamation monitoring during year 2015-16 based on satellite data of the year 2016.
 - Sasti
 - Padmapur
 - Durgapur
 - Mugoli
 - Umrer
 - Ukni
 - Niljai
 - New Majri
 - Pimpalgaon
 - Ghugus
- 4.2 Area statistics of different land use class present in the mine leasehold of the above projects for the year 2016 are shown in the Table 2. Land use maps derived from satellite data are shown in Plate 1 10. Land reclamation status of the above mentioned 10 projects, were also prepared for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016. Year wise changes in the different land use classes based on satellite data are depicted in Bar Charts in Fig. 3 12
- 4.3 Study reveals that 82.90% of mining area has already been under reclamation by WCL out of which 41.52% area has been revegitated and 41.37% area is under backfilling. There is an increase of 0.98 Km² area under reclamation in WCL with respect to the year 2015, out of which 0.56 Km² decrease in biological reclamation (plantation) and 1.54 Km² increase in the technical reclamation (backfilling).

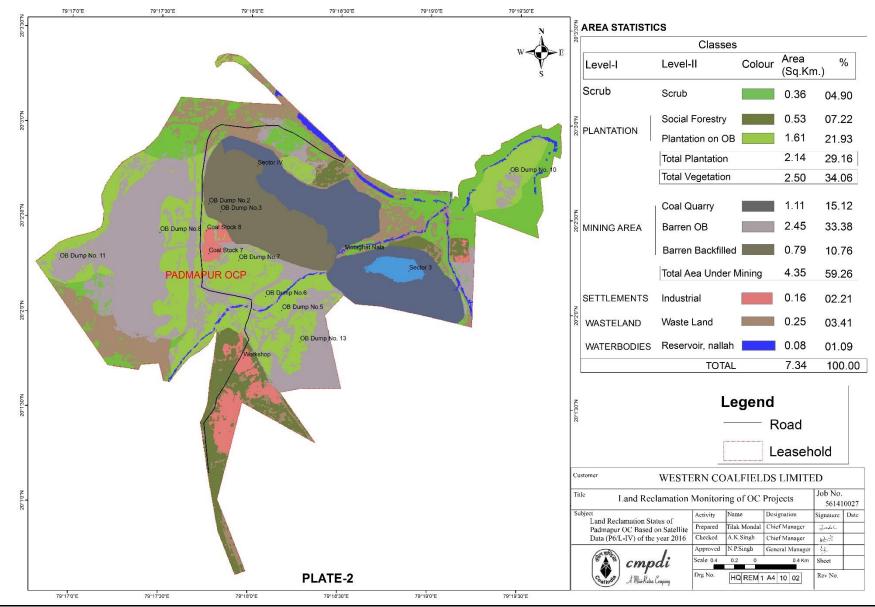
- 4.4 Analysis of satellite data indicates that area of plantation has decreased from 28.48 Km² (2015) to 27.92 Km² (2016). The decrease of 0.56 Km² plantation areas in one year attributed to constraints to available land for dumping of over burden. It has been observed in some of the projects natural vegetation has also started growing on stabilized old backfilled areas and OB dumps due to increase in soil fertility.
- **4.5** On comparing the status of land reclamation for the year 2016 with respect to the year 2015 in different projects, it is evident that area of land reclamation has increased from 54.76 Km² (Yr. 2015) to 55.74 Km² (Yr.2016).
- **4.6** Out of 10 projects of WCL, Ghugus OC ranks on top for land reclamation (91.40%) followed by Umrer OC (89.49%) and New Majri OC (88.03%).

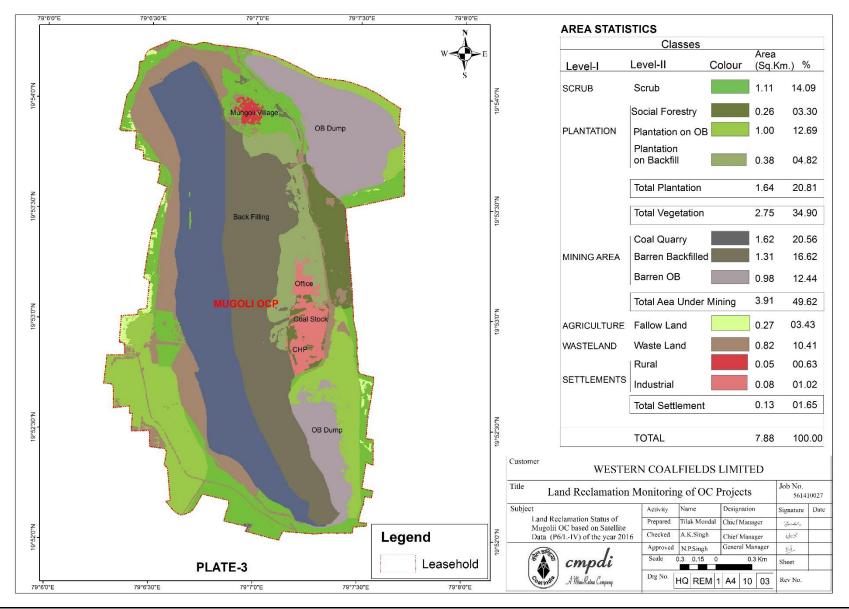
Table-2

STATUS OF LAND USE/ RECLAMATION IN OC MINES (>5mcu.m) OF WESTERN COALFIELDS LTD BASED ON SATELLITE DATA OF THE YEAR 2016

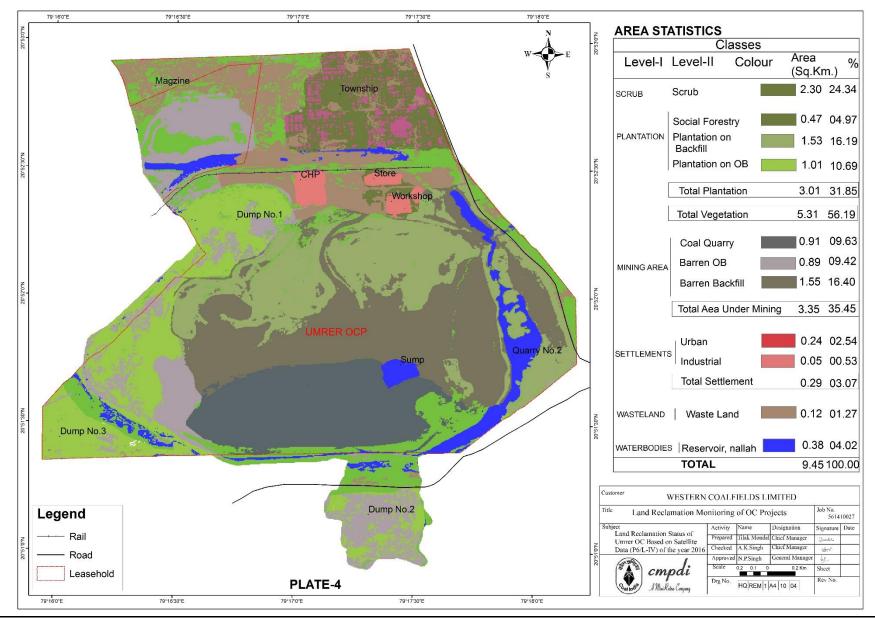
															(Area in Sq Km)							
		SASTI	STI PADMAPUR DU				MU		.I UMRER		UKNI		NILJAI		NEW MAJRI		PIMPALGAO		AON GHUGUS		T	OTAL
	Are		Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
Dense Forest	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Open Forest	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SB																						
Scrubs	1.3	9 10.95	0.36	4.90	0.40	4.50	1.11	14.09	2.30	24.34	0.91	9.78	1.56	10.20	0.24	2.65	0.25	5.08	0.75	7.35	9.27	9.76
Social Forestry	0.5	7 4.49	0.53	7.22	0.95	10.70	0.26	3.30	0.47	4.97	0.18	1.94	0.57	3.73	0.00	0.00	0.84	17.07	1.06	10.39	5.43	5.72
			0.00		0.00	10.10	0.20	0.00	0.41	4.51	0.10	1.04	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.04		1.00	10.00	0.40	0.72
Plantation on OB Dump	2.1	5 16.94	1.61	21.93	2.54	28.60	1.00	12.69	1.01	10.69	0.97	10.43	1.05	6.86	2.39	26.41	0.97	19.72	0.81	7.94	14.50	15.26
																						=
Plantation on Backfill	0.7	5 5.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	4.82	1.53	16.19	1.09	11.72	0.36	2.35	1.28	14.14	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.94	5.69	5.99
Total Plantation (Biological Reclamation) 3.4	7 27.34	2.14	29.16	3.49	39.30	1.64	20.81	3.01	31.85	2.24	24.09	1.98	12.94	3.67	40.55	1.81	36.79	2.17	21.27	25.62	26.97
Total Vegetation	4.8			34.06	3.89	43.81	2.75	34.90	5.31	56.19	3.15	33.87	3.54	23.14	3.91	43.20	2.06	41.87	2.92	28.63	34.89	36.72
Coal Quarry	0.8	5 6.70	1.11	15.12	0.78	8.78	1.62	20.56	0.91	9.63	1.43	15.38	2.61	17.06	0.94	10.39	0.52	10.57	0.49	4.80	11.26	11.85
Advance Quarry Site	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Advance Quarry Sile	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quarry Filled With Water	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.25
Coal Dump	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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 Area Under Active Mining		5 6.70	1.11	15.12	0.95	10.70	1.62	20.56	0.91	9.63	1.43	15.38	2.61	17.06	0.94	10.39	0.59	11.99	0.49	4.80	11.50	12.10
Area under Backfilling	0.8		0.79	10.76	1.57	17.68	1.31	16.62	1.55	16.40	1.43	15.16	1.78	11.63	0.94	8.95	0.59	11.33	1.55	15.20	13.80	14.52
						11.00										0.00	0.00		2.00			1.102
Barren OB Dump	0.2		2.45	33.38	1.75	19.71	0.98	12.44	0.89	9.42	1.49	16.02	1.43	9.35	2.43	26.85	0.91	18.50	1.49	14.61	14.02	14.76
Total Area Under Technical Reclamation			3.24	44.14	3.32	37.39	2.29	29.06	2.44	25.82	2.90	31.18	3.21	20.98	3.24	35.80	1.49	30.28	3.04	29.80	27.82	29.28
Total Area Under Mine Operation	3.5	27.58	4.35	59.26	4.27	48.09	3.91	49.62	3.35	35.45	4.33	46.56	5.82	38.04	4.18	46.19	2.08	42.28	3.53	34.61	39.32	41.39
Waste Lands	0.5	3 4.57	0.25	3.41	0.29	3.27	0.82	10.41	0.12	1.27	0.57	6.13	1.76	11.50	0.52	5.75	0.36	7.32	2.83	27.75	8.10	8.53
Sand Body	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7 Total Wasteland	0.51	. 457	0.25	3.41	0.29	3.27	0.82	10.44	0.12	1.27	0.57	6.13	1.76	11.50	0.52	5.75	0.00	7.32	2.83	27.75	8.10	8.53
	0.5	3 4.57	0.25	3.41	0.29	3.27	0.82	10.41	0.12	1.27	0.57	6.13	1.76	11.50	0.52	5.75	0.36	1.32	2.83	21.15	8.10	8.53
Reservoir, nallah, ponds	0.2	2 1.73	0.08	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	4.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.29	0.81	0.85
Total Waterbodies	0.2	2 1.73	0.08	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	4.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.29	0.81	0.85
Crop Lands		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crop Lands	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fallow Lands	3.2	25.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	3.43	0.00	0.00	0.90	9.68	3.62	23.66	0.00	0.00	0.23	4.67	0.00	0.00	8.22	8.65
Total Agriculture	3.2) 25.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	3.43	0.00	0.00	0.90	9.68	3.62	23.66	0.00	0.00	0.23	4.67	0.00	0.00	8.22	8.65
Urban Settlement	0.04	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.42	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.24	254	0.00	0.00	0.17	1 1 1	0.24	2.76	0.00	1.02	0.32	214	1.62	1.72
	0.04	1 0.32	0.00	0.00	0.43	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.24	2.54	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.11	0.34	3.76	0.09	1.83	0.32	3.14	1.63	1.72
Rural Settlement	0.1	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.11	1.18	0.13	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.41	0.34	3.33	0.75	0.79
Industrial Settlement	0.1	9 1.50	0.16	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.08	1.02	0.05	0.53	0.24	2.58	0.26	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.08	1.63	0.23	2.25	1.29	1.36
Total Settlement	0.0	0.000	0.10	0.10	0.42	4.04	0.12	1.05	0.29	2.07	0.25	2.70	0.50	2.00	0.24	2.70	0.10	2.00	0.00	0.70	2.07	2.00
Grand Total	0.3		0.16	2.18	0.43 8.88	4.84 100.0	0.13	1.65 100.0	0.29 9.45	3.07 100.0	0.35 9.30	3.76 100.0	0.56	3.66 100.0	0.34 9.05	3.76 100.0	0.19 4.92	3.86 100.0	0.89	8.73 100.0	3.67 95.01	3.86 100.00
or and Total	12.0	- TOO'O	1.34	100.0	0.00	100.0	1.00	100.0	0.40	100.0	9.30	100.0	10.00	100.0	0.00	100.0	7.32	100.0	10.20	100.0	30.01	100.00

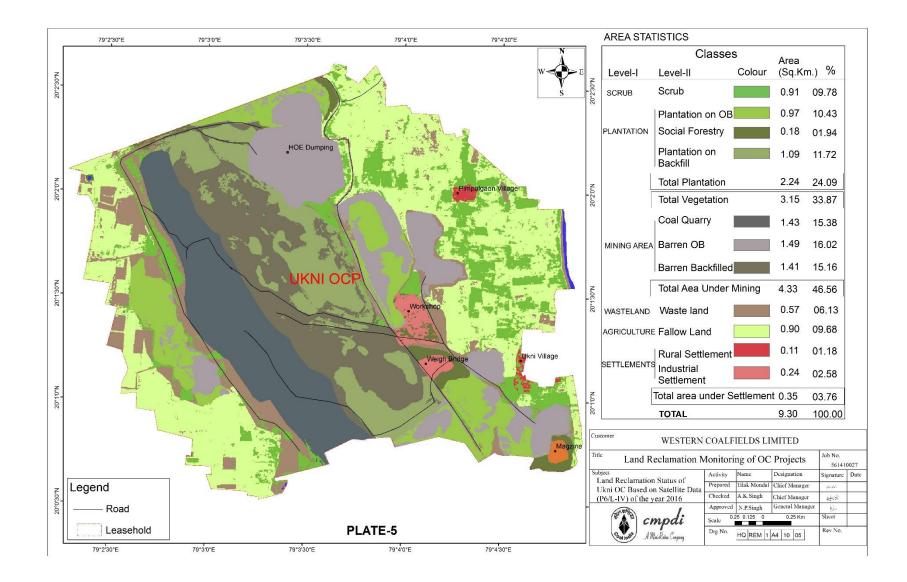


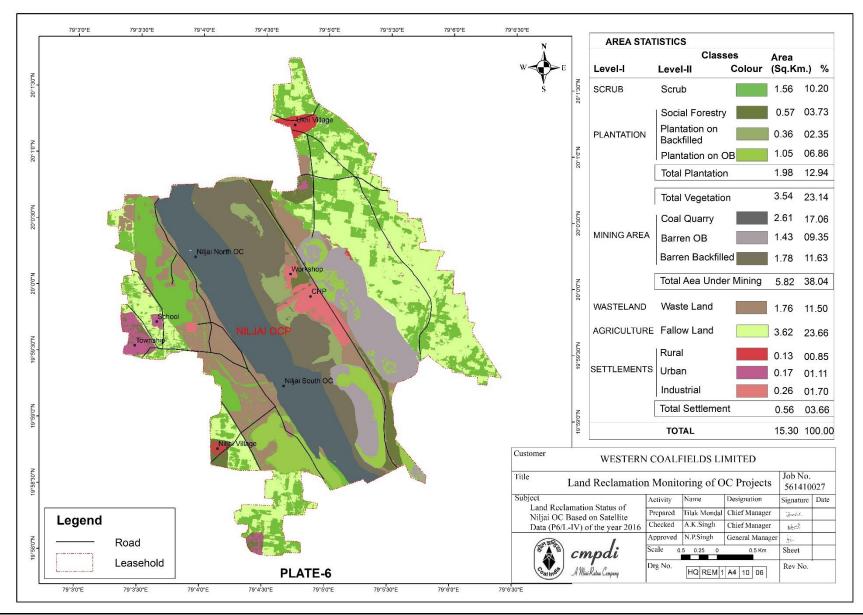


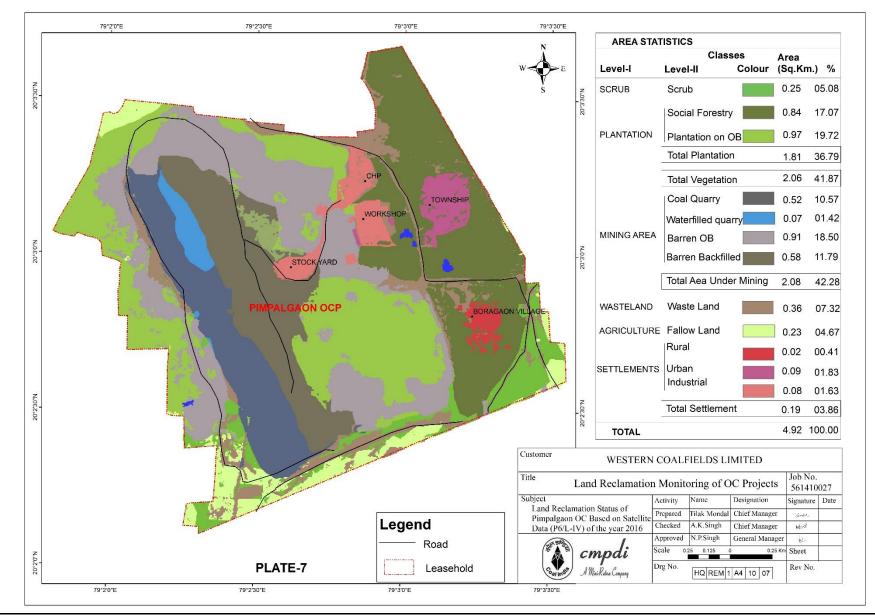


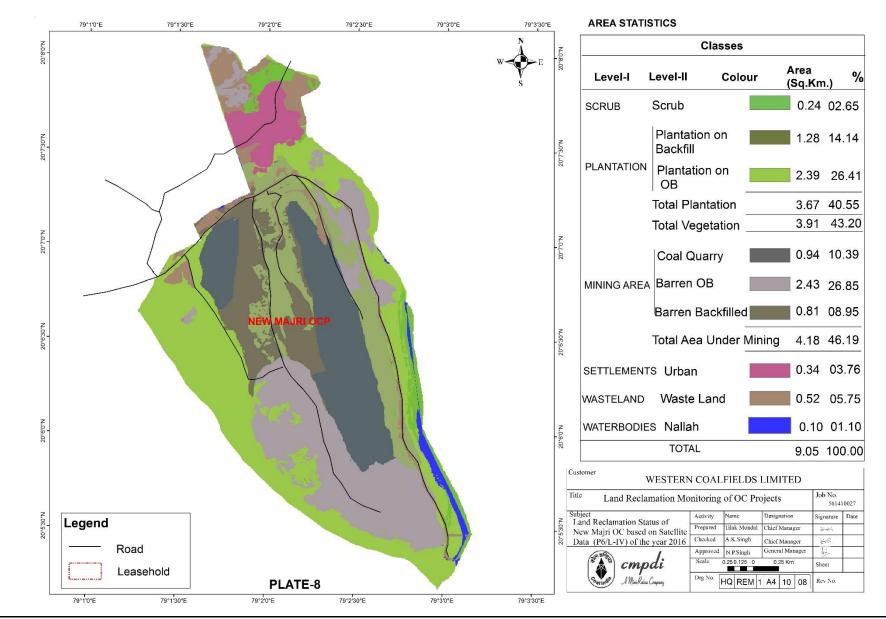
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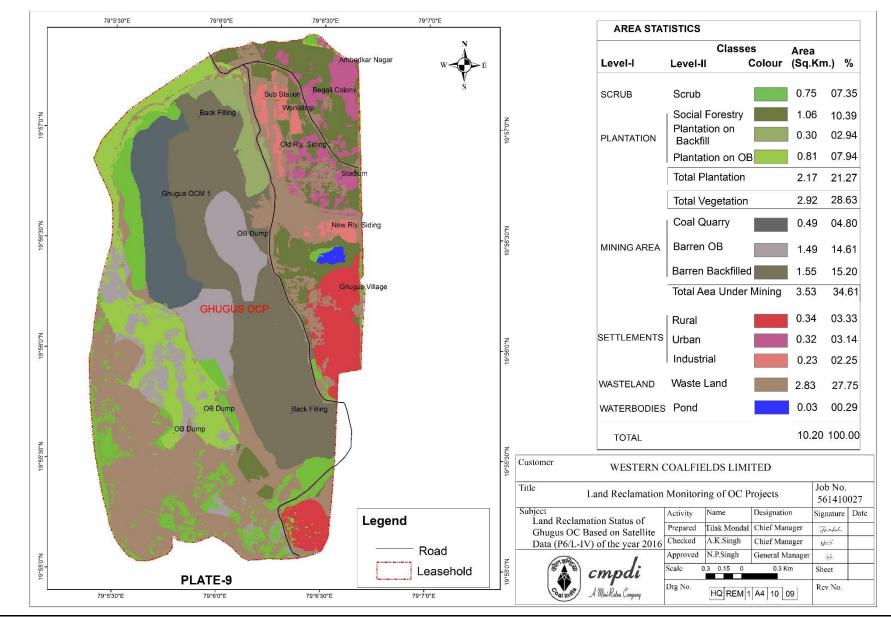


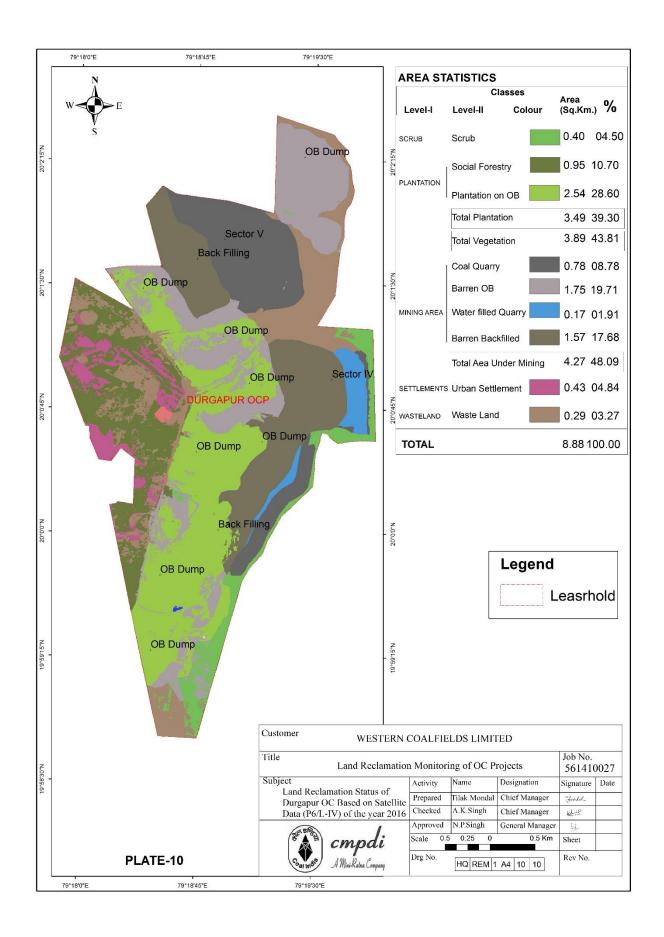












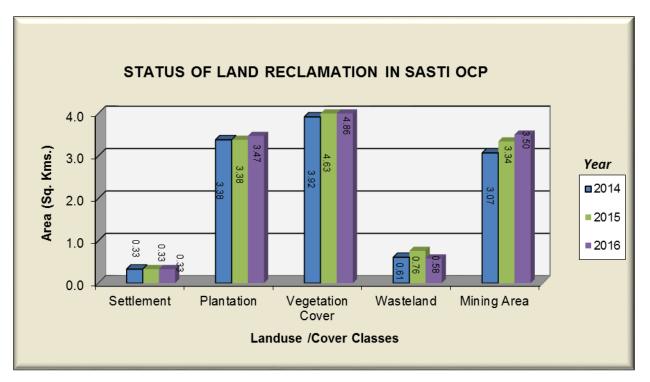


Figure 3

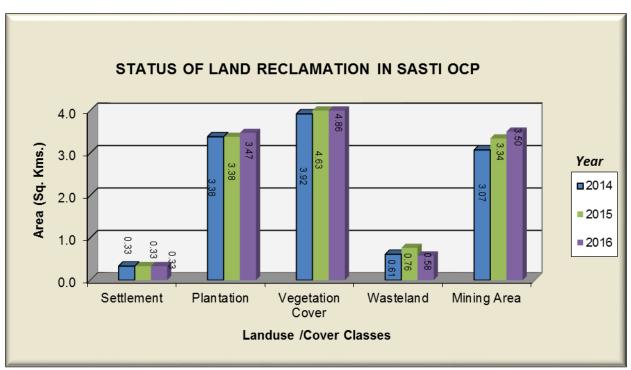


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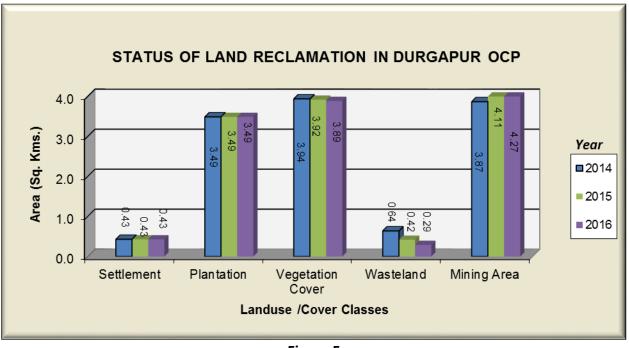


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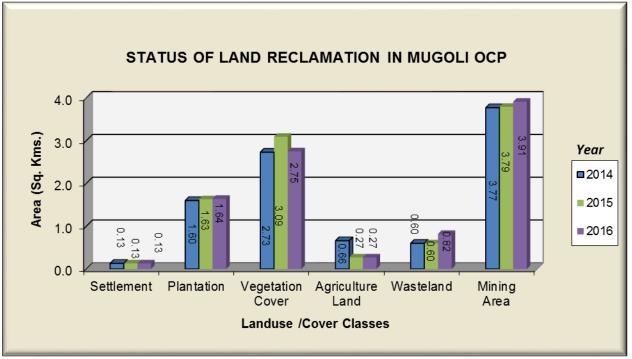


Figure 6

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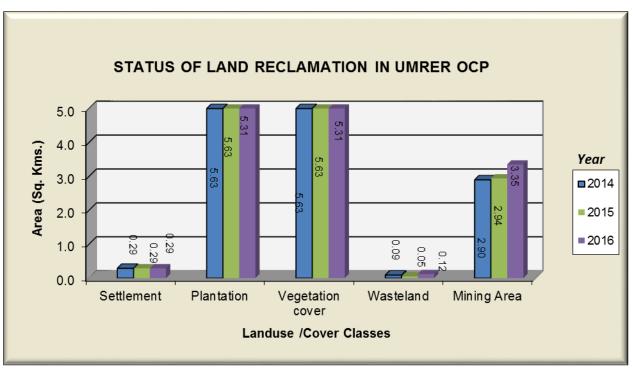


Figure 7

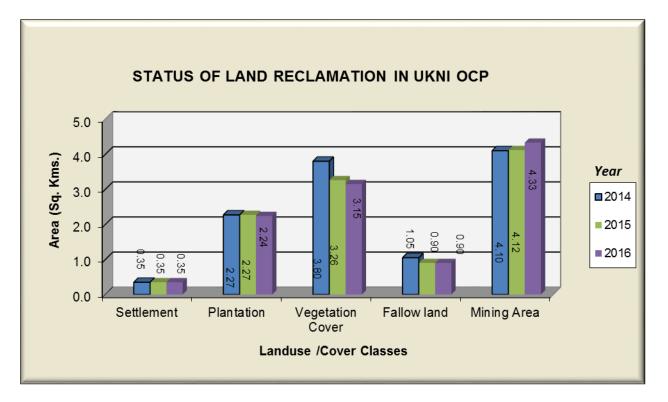


Figure 8

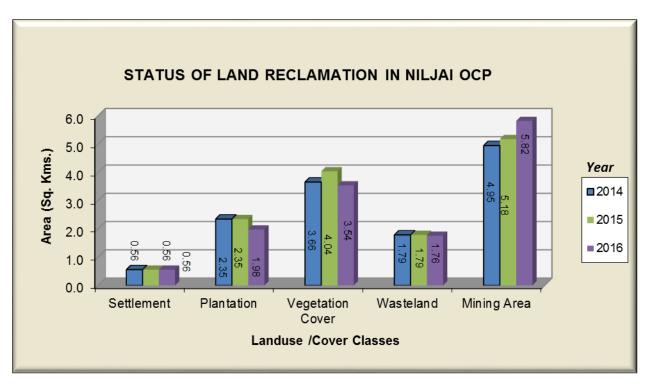


Figure 9

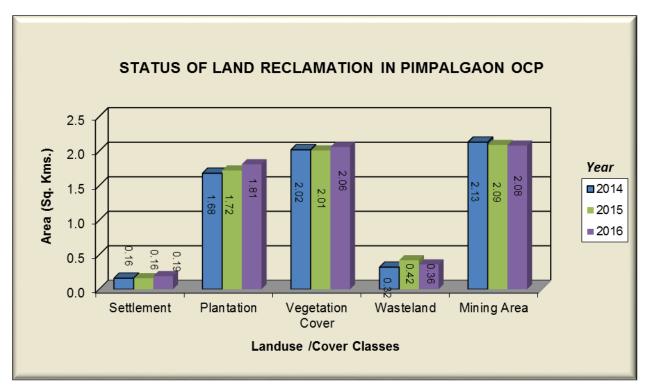


Figure 10

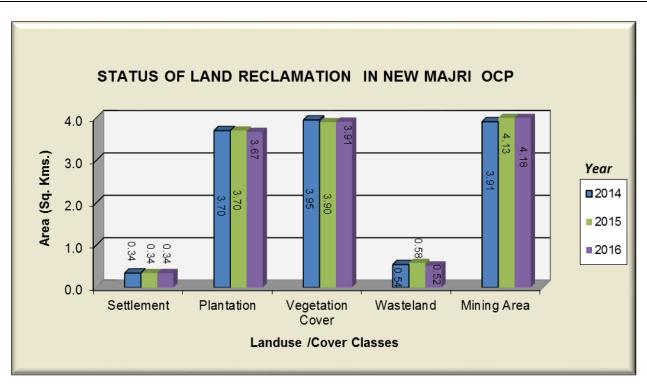


Figure 11

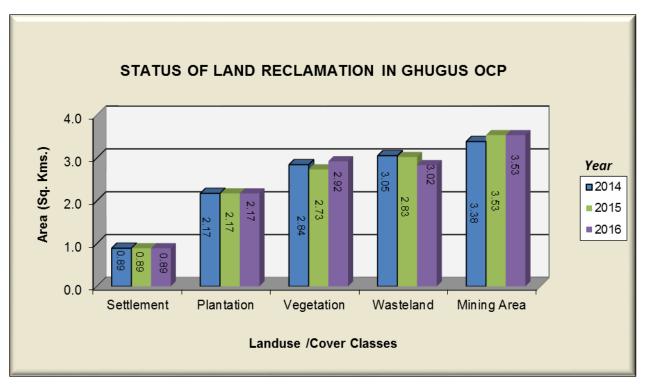


Figure 12



Photograph-1: Plantation on Internal OB/Backfill (Sasti OC mine)2016



Photograph-2: Plantation on External OB/Backfill (Ghugus OC Mine)2016



Photograph-3: Plantation along road (Mugoli OC Mine) 2016



Photograph-4: Plantation on External OB (New Majri OC Mine) 2016



Photograph-5: Social forestry (Niljai OC Mine) 2016



Photograph-6: Plantation on Internal OB/Backfill (Pimpalgaon OC Mine)2016



Photograph-7: Plantation on Internal OB/Backfill (Ukni OC Mine) 2016



Photograph-8: Plantation along road (Umrer OC Mine) 2016



Photograph-9: Social forestry (Durgapur OC Mine) 2016



Photograph-10: Plantation on OB dump (Padmapur OC Mine) 2016



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