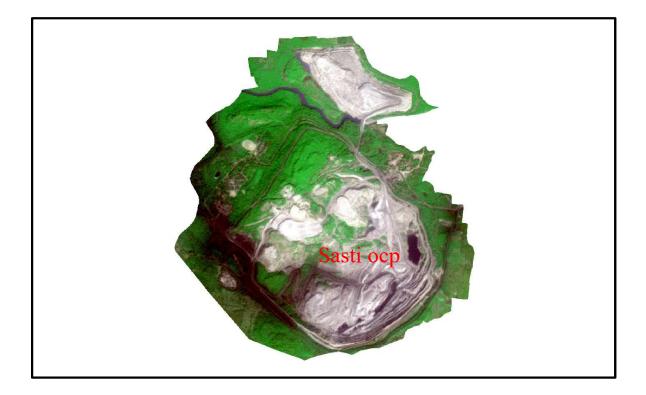
Land Restoration/Reclamation Monitoring of more than 5 million cu.m. (Coal+OB) Capacity Opencast Coal Mines of Western Coalfields Limited based on Satellite Data of the Year 2022



Submitted to
Western Coalfields Limited



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March 2023



Remote Sensing Cell Geomatics Division CMPDI, Ranchi

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Executive Summary

- 1.0 Project Land restoration / reclamation monitoring of 14 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. Among 14 opencast coal mines projects, 4 projects namely Yekona-I & II (Amal), New Majri UG to OC, Pauni-II (Expn) and MKD-I (Expn) have been included in 2021 for the first time as their capacity (Coal+OB) have been increased to category of more than 5 million cubic meter from category of less than 5 million cu.m. per year.
- **2.0 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 total leasehold area of 150.99 Km2 of 14 projects of WCL viz. Sasti, Padmapur, Durgapur, Mugoli, Umrer, Ukni, Niljai, New Majri. Makardhokra-III, Penganga, Yekona-I & II (Amal), New Majri UG to OC, Pauni-II (Expn.) and MKD-I (Expn.) considered for monitoring during 2022-23; the total excavated area is 37.17 Km² out of which 11.87 Km² area (31.93%) is backfilled, 4.23 Km² area (11.38%) has been planted and 21.07 Km² area (56.69%) is under active mining. It is evident from the analysis that 43.31% area of the OC projects has been reclaimed (biological and technical) and balance 56.69% area is under active mining. Project wise details are given in Table-1 & Fig-1. (For comparison purpose, refer Table-1).
- On comparing the status of land reclamation for the year 2021 with respect to the year 2020 in different projects, it is evident from the analysis that total area under land reclamation has increased from 14.37 Km² (Yr. 2021) to 16.10 Km² (Yr.2022). Out of 14 projects of WCL, Sasti OC ranks on top for land reclamation (90.79%) followed by Umrer OC (64.17%) and New Majri OC (47.24%).
- Area under biological reclamation (plantation) has increased from 3.84 Km² (Yr. 2021) to 4.23 Km² (Yr. 2022) whereas area of technical reclamation (area under backfilling) has increased from 10.53 Km² (Yr. 2021) to 11.87 Km² (Yr. 2022) in WCL. The total increase of 1.73 Km² under reclamation is the result of the efforts of the Western Coalfields Ltd. taken up towards environmental protection.

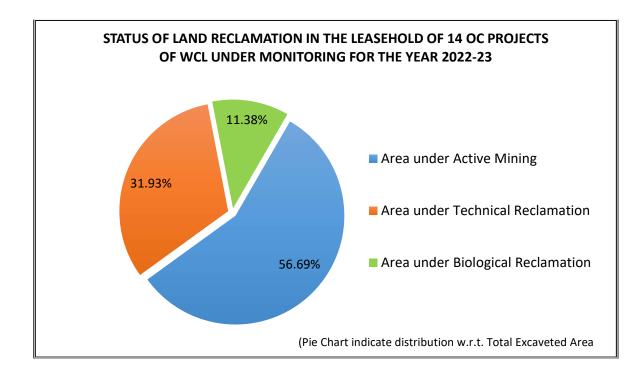


Fig.1: Pie Chart indicating distribution (%) of reclamation activities in 14 OC Mines of WCL

Table-1 Projectwise Land Reclamation Status in Opencast Projects of WCL

(>5 Million Cubic Metre Coal+OB) based on Satellite Data of the year 2022

																		(Area in	Sq. Kms.)		
		Technical Reclamation Biological Reclamation Other Plantations													Total Ar	ea under					
SI.	Ducie at	Total Loop	hald Anon	Technical	Reclamation	Biological I	Reclamation		Other P	lantations		Area	under	Total Ex	cavated		ation	Total Ar	ea under		
No.	Project	Total Leas	enoid Area	Area unde	r Backfilling	Plantation o Backfil	n Excavated / led Area		on External len Dumps		stry, Avanue ion Etc.	Active	Mining	An	ea	(% Gree	en Cover n Leasehold)	Recla	3.25 3.45 .53% 90.79% .63 90.79% .90% 42.44% 1.69 2.10 .55% 45.36% 1.48 1.60 .05% 46.38% .30% 64.17% .48 0.52 .59% 21.14% 1.45 1.55 .03% 35.31% .49 1.88 .52% 47.24% .31 0.37 .31% 26.81% .000 0.01 .00% 0.89% .000 0.00 .000% 0.00% .000% 0.00% .000% 0.00% .000% 0.00% .000% 0.00% .000% 0.00% .000% 0.00%		
1	2	3			4	5		6		7		δ	}	9 (=4+	-5+8)	10 (=5	+6+7)	11(=4+5)			
		2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022		
1	Sasti	9.20	9.20	2.46	2.62	0.79	0.83	1.70	1.70	0.65	0.67	0.55	0.35	3.80	3.80	3.14	3.20	3.25	3.45		
				64.74%	68.95%	20.79%	21.84%					14.47%	9.21%			34.13%	34.78%	85.53%	90.79%		
2	Padmapur	8.29	8.29	0.61	0.59	0.20	0.28	1.95	2.14	0.81	0.83	1.22	1.18	2.03	2.05	2.96	3.25	0.81	0.87		
				30.05%	28.78%	9.85%	13.66%					60.10%	57.56%			35.71%	39.20%	39.90%	42.44%		
3	Durgapur	15.50	15.50	0.85	1.17	0.84	0.93	2.59	2.72	1.19	1.19	2.93	2.53	4.62	4.63	4.62	4.84	1.69	2.10		
				18.40%	25.27%	18.18%	20.09%					63.42%	54.64%			29.81%	31.23%	36.58%	45.36%		
4	Mugoli	12.55	12.55	1.34	1.46	0.14	0.14	1.71	1.81	0.47	0.56	1.88	1.85	3.36	3.45	2.32	2.51	1.48	1.60		
				39.88%	42.32%	4.17%	4.06%					55.95%	53.62%			18.49%	20.00%	44.05%	46.38%		
5	Umrer	9.45	9.45	1.68	1.50	1.40	1.58	1.58	1.45	2.31	2.31	1.71	1.72	4.79	4.80	5.29	5.34	3.08	3.08		
				35.07%	31.25%	29.23%	32.92%					35.70%	35.83%			55.98%	56.51%	64.30%	64.17%		
6	Ukni	12.85	12.85	0.48	0.52	0.00	0.00	1.64	1.66	0.72	0.86	1.97	1.94	2.45	2.46	2.36	2.52	0.48	0.52		
				19.59%	21.14%	0.00%	0.00%					80.41%	78.86%			18.37%	19.61%	19.59%	21.14%		
7	Niljai	17.61	17.61	1.34	1.44	0.11	0.11	1.65	2.04	1.23	1.23	2.94	2.84	4.39	4.39	2.99	3.38	1.45	1.55		
				30.52%	32.80%	2.51%	2.51%					66.97%	64.69%			16.98%	19.19%	33.03%	35.31%		
8	New Majri	7.74	7.74	1.13	1.52	0.36	0.36	1.32	1.24	1.47	1.47	2.28	2.10	3.77	3.98	3.15	3.07	1.49	1.88		
				29.97%	38.19%	9.55%	9.05%					60.48%	52.76%			40.70%	39.66%	39.52%	47.24%		
9	MKD-III	9.23	9.23	0.31	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	1.02	1.01	1.33	1.38	0.07	0.07	0.31	0.37		
				23.31%	26.81%	0.00%	0.00%					76.69%	73.19%			0.76%	0.76%	23.31%	26.81%		
10	Penganga	7.63	7.63	0.33	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.49	1.00	0.90	1.33	1.57	0.39	0.49	0.33	0.67		
				24.81%	42.68%	0.00%	0.00%					75.19%	57.32%			5.11%	6.42%	24.81%	42.68%		
11	Yekona-I&II(Amal)	16.79	16.79	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.54	1.11	0.54	1.12	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01		
				-	0.89%	-	0.00%					-	99.11%			0.18%	0.18%	0.00%	0.89%		
12	New Majri UG to OC	7.06	7.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.37	0.75	1.03	0.75	1.03	0.33	0.37	0.00	0.00		
				-	0.00%	-	0.00%					-	100.00%			4.67%	5.24%	0.00%	0.00%		
13	Pauni -II (Expn)	10.95	10.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.13	0.08	0.18	0.87	1.17	0.87	1.17	0.27	0.31	0.00	0.00		
				-	0.00%	-	0.00%					-	100.00%			2.47%	2.83%	0.00%	0.00%		
14	MKD -1 (Expn) OC	6.14	6.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.97	1.34	0.97	1.34	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.00		
				-	0.00%	-	0.00%					-	100.00%			0.65%	1.63%	0.00%	0.00%		
	Total	150.99	150.99	10.53	11.87	3.84	4.23	14.37	14.99	9.75	10.26	20.63	21.07	35.00	37.17	27.96	29.48	14.37	16.10		
				30.09%	31.93%	10.97%	11.38%					58.94%	56.69%			18.52%	19.52%	41.06%	43.31%		

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

1 Area under Biological Reclamation includes area under plantation done on backfilled area only.

2 Area under Technical Reclamation includes areas under barren backfill only.

3 Area under Active Mining includes coal quarry, advance quarry & quarry filled with water etc.

4 Social forestry and plantation on external OB dump are not included in biological reclamation and are put under other plantation.

5 % claculated in respect to total excaveted area except for "Total area under plantation" where % is in terms of leasehold area.

CMPDI

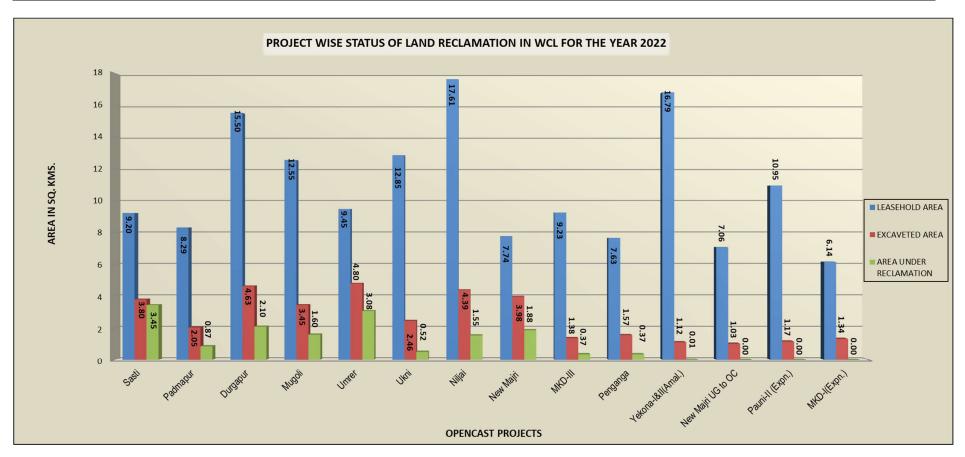


Fig.2: Land reclamation status in 14 OC projects of WCL for the year 2022

Job No 564922120/(WCL)

viii

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 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 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. Again this work order has been renewed vide letter no. CIL/WBP/Env/2017/DP/8391 dated 22.06.2017 for a period next five years starting from 2017-18 to 2021-22. The work order was renewed vide letter no. CIL/ ENVT/2022-23/W.O/10899 dated 06.07.2022 for a period of 2 more years from 2022-23 to 2023-24. The result of land reclamation status of all such mines is put on the websites 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 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 2022 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 Fig 2. Following steps are involved in land reclamation /restoration monitoring:

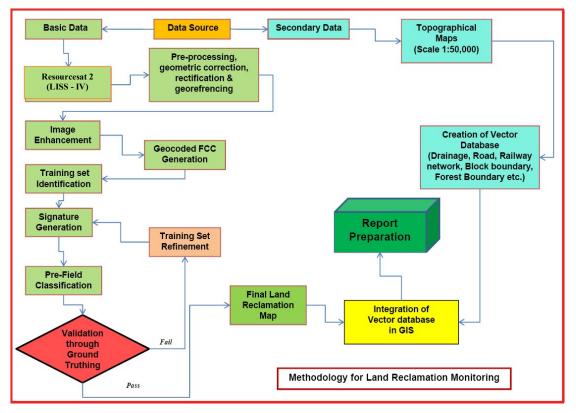


Figure: 3 - Methodology for Land Reclamation Monitoring

- **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 'nonsystematic 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 is 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 Work Plan

Fourteen opencast projects of WCL producing more than 5 million cubic m. (Coal + OB together) have been taken up for land reclamation/ restoration monitoring in 2022-23, based on the Resoursesat-2/2A(L-IV) Satellite data, using ERDAS Imaging digital image processing s/w and ArcGIS 10.2 platform. Land reclamation monitoring will be carried out regularly on annual basis to assess the progressive status of land reclamation/ restoration in the above OC mines. The report of this study has been uploaded on the websites of CMPDI, CIL & WCL in public domain.

5.0 Land Reclamation Status in Western Coalfields Limited

- 5.1 Following 14 OC projects producing more than 5 million cubic m. (Coal + OB together) of Western Coalfields Ltd. have been taken up for land reclamation monitoring based on Satellite Data of the year 2022:
 - Sasti
 - Padmapur
 - Durgapur
 - Mugoli
 - Umrer
 - Ukni
 - Niljai
 - New Majri
 - MKD-III
 - Penganga
 - Yekona-I & II (Amal.)
 - New Majri UG to OC
 - Pauni-II (Expn.)
 - MKD-I(Expn.)
- 5.2 Project wise Land Reclamation status in WCL for the year 2022 is given in Table 1 and also shown graphically in Fig 1. Area statistics of different land use class present in the mine leasehold of the above projects for the year 2022 are shown in the Table 2. It is important to mention here that leasehold boundaries of Yekona-I & II (Amal), New Majri UG to OC and MKD-I (Expn.) projects have been modified as per latest EC. Land use maps derived from satellite data are shown in Plate 1-14. Year wise changes in the different land use classes based on satellite data are depicted in Bar Charts in Fig. 4–17 for the last three years only.

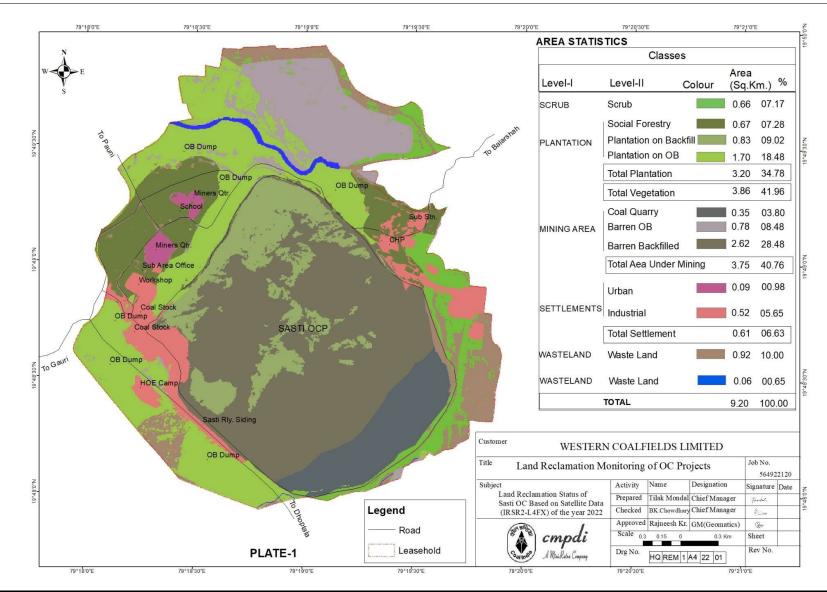
- 5.3 Study reveals that 16.10 Km² (43.31%) of excavated area has been under reclamation in the above mentioned mines of WCL out of which 4.23 Km² (11.38%) area has been revegetated and 11.87 Km² (31.93%) area is under backfilling. There is an overall increase of 1.73 Km² in area under reclamation in WCL in the year 2022 with respect to the year 2021, out of which there is an increase of 1.34 Km² in area under technical reclamation (Barren Backfilling) and an increase of 0.39 Km² in area under biological reclamation (Plantation on Backfilled Areas) (Refer Table-1). In New Majri OC project plantation on OB has been reduced by 0.08 Km² on account of tree felling for the purpose of coal mining. In Umrer OC plantation on OB dump has been reduced 0.13 Km² on account of OB dumping on vegetated OB dump area due to constraint of dumping space.
- 5.4 Analysis of satellite data also indicates that total area under active mining has increased from 20.63 Km² (Yr.2021) to 21.07 Km² (Yr.2022). In some OC project area under active mining has reduced due to increase in area under backfilling.
- 5.5 After comparing the satellite data of year 2022 vs. 2021, study also reveals that area under backfilling has increased from 10.53 Km² (Yr. 2021) to 11.87 Km² (Yr. 2022).
- 5.6 Total area under biological reclamation has increased from 3.84 Km² (Yr. 2021) to 4.23 Km² (Yr. 2022). There is no biological reclamation in Yekona-I & II (Amal.), New Majri UG to OC, Pauni-II (Expn.), MKD-I and MKD-III OC & Penganga OC.
- 5.7 Analysis of satellite data also indicates that total area under plantation (Green Cover) has increased from 27.96 Km² (Yr. 2021) to 29.48 Km² (Yr. 2022). The increase of 1.52 Km² area under Green Cover areas may be attributed to continuous effort of WCL towards environmental protection.

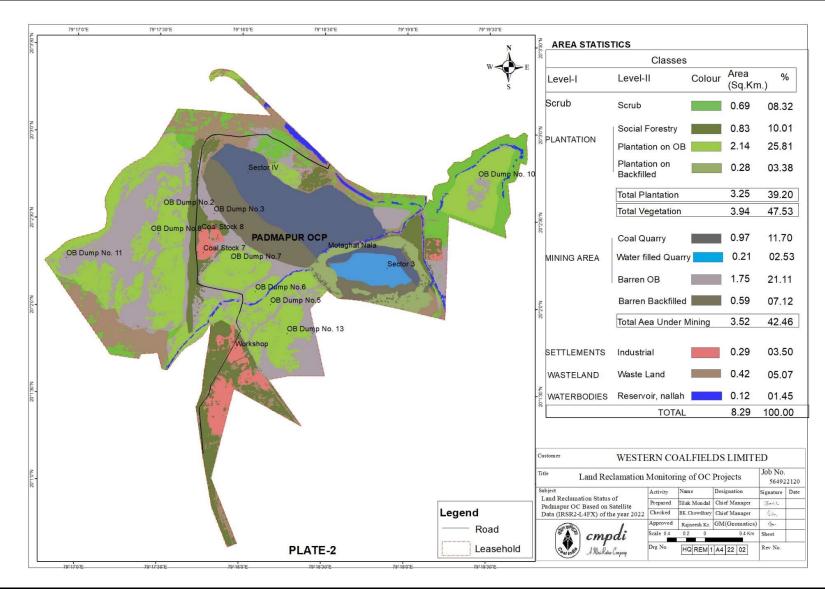
- **5.8** After comparing the satellite data of year 2022 vs. 2021, it is evident that total area under plantation (Green Cover) in Sasti, Padmapur, Durgapur, Mugoli, Niljai, Umrer, Ukni, Niljai, Makardhokra-III and Penganga Opencast Projects has increased. It has been also observed in some of the projects natural vegetation has also started growing on stabilized old backfilled areas and overburden dumps due to high soil fertility.
- 5.9 On comparing the status of land reclamation for the year 2022 with respect to the year 2021 in different projects, it is evident that the total area under reclamation has increased from 14.37 Km² (Yr. 2021) to 16.10 Km² (Yr. 2022).
- **5.10** Out of 14 projects of WCL, maximum area under reclamation is in Sasti Opencast Project (90.79%) followed by Umrer OC (64.17%) and New Majri OC (47.24%).

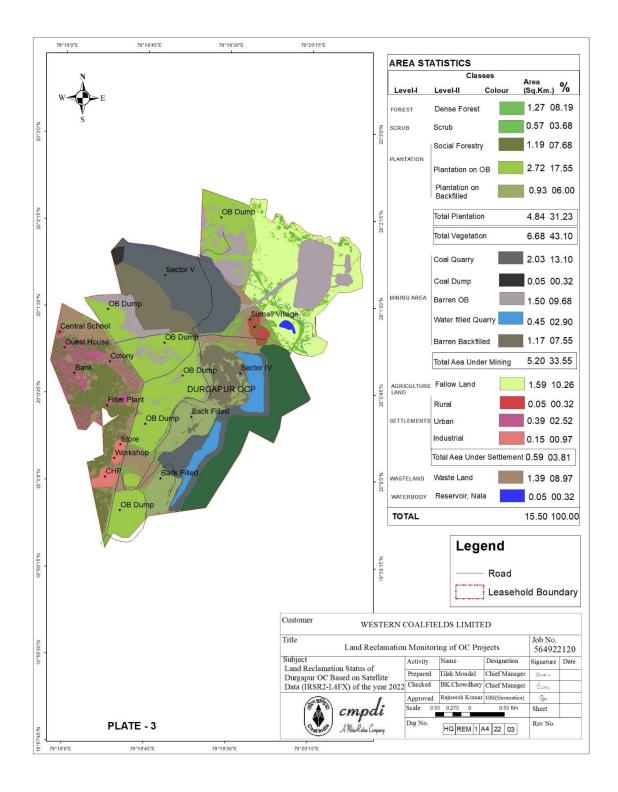
			อเล								•				(Area in Sq.K Vekona-I&II														(Ar	ea in S	iq.Km
		Sasti Padmapu		Padmapur Durgapur		Mugoli		Umrer		Ukni		Niljai		New Majri		MKD-III		Penganga		Yekor (An		MKD-I	(Expn.)	.) New Majri Ug to OC		Pauni -II (Expn)		Total			
		rea	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area		Area	%
Open Forest	C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	8.19	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	0.00	1.27	0.84
Open Forest	C	.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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forest		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	8.19	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	0.00	1.27	0.84
Scrubs	C	.66	7.17	0.69	8.32	0.57	3.68	1.94	15.46	0.00	0.00	1.94	15.10	1.56	8.86	0.05	0.65	0.56	6.07	1.22	15.99	2.58	15.37	0.82	13.36	0.85	12.04	1.07	9.77	14.51	9.6
Social Forestry	C	.67	7.28	0.83	10.01	1.19	7.68	0.56	4.46	2.31	24.44	0.86	6.69	1.23	6.98	1.47	18.99	0.07	0.76	0.49	6.42	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.37	5.24	0.18	1.64	10.26	6.8
Plantation on OB Dump	1	.70	18.48	2.14	25.81	2.72	17.55	1.81	14.42	1.45	15.34	1.66	12.92	2.04	11.58	1.24	16.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.13	1.19	14.99	9.9
Plantation on Backfill	C	.83	9.02	0.28	3.38	0.93	6.00	0.14	1.12	1.58	16.72	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.62	0.36	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.23	2.8
Total Plantation (Biological Reclama	tion) 3	.20	34.78	3.25	39.20	4.84	31.23	2.51	20.00	5.34	56.51	2.52	19.61	3.38	19.19	3.07	39.66	0.07	0.76	0.49	6.42	0.03	0.18	0.10	1.63	0.37	5.24	0.31	2.83	29.48	19.5
Total Vegetation	3	.86	41.96	3.94	47.53	6.68	43.10	4.45	35.46	5.34	56.51	4.46	34.71	4.94	28.05	3.12	40.31	0.63	6.83	1.71	22.41	2.61	15.54	0.92	14.98	1.22	17.28	1.38	12.60	45.26	29.9
Coal Quarry	C	.35	3.80	0.97	11.70	2.03	13.10	1.85	14.74	1.60	16.93	1.73	13.46	2.52	14.31	1.98	25.58	1.01	10.94	0.90	11.80	0.94	5.60	1.30	21.17	1.03	14.59	0.84	7.67	19.05	12.6
Coal Dump	C	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.27	0.10	0.78	0.11	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	3.01	0.17	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.42	0.16	1.46	0.97	0.64
Advance Quarry Site	C	.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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	1.46	0.16	0.1
Quarry Filled With Water	C	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.53	0.45	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.86	0.21	1.19	0.12	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	1.16	0.7
Total Area under Active Mining	0	.35	3.80	1.18	14.23	2.53	16.32	1.85	14.74	1.73	18.31	1.94	15.10	2.84	16.13	2.10	27.13	1.01	10.94	1.13	14.81	1.11	6.61	1.34	21.82	1.06	15.01	1.17	10.68	21.34	14.1
Barren OB Dump	C	.78	8.48	1.75	21.11	1.50	9.68	2.24	17.85	0.15	1.59	3.21	24.98	3.80	21.58	0.47	6.07	2.58	27.95	1.66	21.76	0.84	5.00	0.24	3.91	1.02	14.45	2.64	24.11	22.88	15.1
Barren Backfilled Area	2	.62	28.48	0.59	7.12	1.17	7.55	1.46	11.63	1.50	15.87	0.52	4.05	1.44	8.18	1.52	19.64	0.37	4.01	0.67	8.78	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.87	7.8
(Technical Reclamation)																															
Total Area Total Area Under Mine Operation		.40 .75	36.96 40.76	2.34 3.52	28.23 42.46	2.67 5.20	17.23 33.55	3.70 5.55	29.48 44.22	1.65 3.38	17.46 35.77	3.73 5.67	29.03 44.12	5.24 8.08	29.76 45.88	1.99 4.09	25.71 52.84	2.95 3.96	31.96 42.90	2.33 3.46	30.54 45.35	0.85	5.06 11.67	0.24	3.91 25.73	1.02 2.08	14.45 29.46	2.64 3.81	24.11 34.79	34.75 56.09	23.0 37.1
Waste Lands		.92	10.00	0.42	5.07	1.39	8.97	0.30	2.39	0.27	2.86	1.02	7.94	1.55	8.80	0.14	1.81	0.70	7.58	1.54	20.18	1.21	7.21	0.33	5.37	0.41	5.81	0.46	4.20	10.66	7.0
Fly Ash Pond / Sand Body		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	0.00	0.06	0.98	0.05	0.71	0.40	1.37	0.26	0.1
riy Asii Foiki / Sand Body		.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	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.05	0.71	0.15	1.57	0.20	0.1
Total Wasteland	C	.91	10.00	0.42	5.07	1.39	8.97	0.30	2.39	0.27	2.86	1.02	7.94	1.55	8.80	0.14	1.81	0.70	7.58	1.54	20.18	1.21	7.21	0.39	6.35	0.46	6.52	0.61	5.57	10.91	7.2
Reservoir, nallah, ponds	C	.06	0.65	0.12	1.45	0.05	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.01	0.13	0.03	0.33	0.11	1.44	0.12	0.71	0.04	0.65	0.03	0.42	0.33	3.01	1.13	0.7
Total Waterbodies	C	.06	0.65	0.12	1.45	0.05	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.01	0.13	0.03	0.33	0.11	1.44	0.12	0.71	0.04	0.65	0.03	0.42	0.33	3.01	1.13	0.7
Crop Lands	C	.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	0.85	9.21	0.00	0.00	4.76	28.35	0.68	11.07	0.94	13.31	0.51	4.66	7.74	5.1
Fallow Lands	C	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	10.26	1.92	15.30	0.00	0.00	1.50	11.67	1.98	11.24	0.00	0.00	2.85	30.88	0.66	8.65	6.08	36.21	2.52	41.04	2.25	31.87	4.22	38.54	25.57	16.9
Total Agriculture	C	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	10.26	1.92	15.30	0.00	0.00	1.50	11.67	1.98	11.24	0.00	0.00	3.70	40.09	0.66	8.65	10.84	64.56	3.20	52.12	3.19	45.18	4.73	43.20	33.31	22.0
Urban Settlement	C	.09	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.39	2.52	0.12	0.96	0.15	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.34	1.93	0.34	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.16	0.07	0.99	0.02	0.18	1.54	1.0
Rural Settlement	C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.32	0.03	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.16	0.20	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.39	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.2
Industrial Settlement	C	.52	5.65	0.29	3.50	0.15	0.97	0.18	1.43	0.11	1.16	0.18	1.40	0.49	2.78	0.04	0.52	0.21	2.28	0.12	1.57	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.07	0.64	2.38	1.5
Total Settlement	C	.61	6.63	0.29	3.50	0.59	3.81	0.33	2.63	0.26	2.75	0.20	1.56	1.03	5.85	0.38	4.91	0.21	2.28	0.15	1.97	0.05	0.30	0.01	0.16	0.08	1.13	0.09	0.82	4.28	2.8
Grand Total	g	.20	100.00	8.29	100.00	15.50	100.00	12.55	100.00	9.45	100.00	12.85	100.00	17.61	100.00	7.74	100.00	9.23	100.00	7.63	100.00	16.79	100.00	6.14	100.00	7.06	100.00	10.95	100.00	150.98	100.

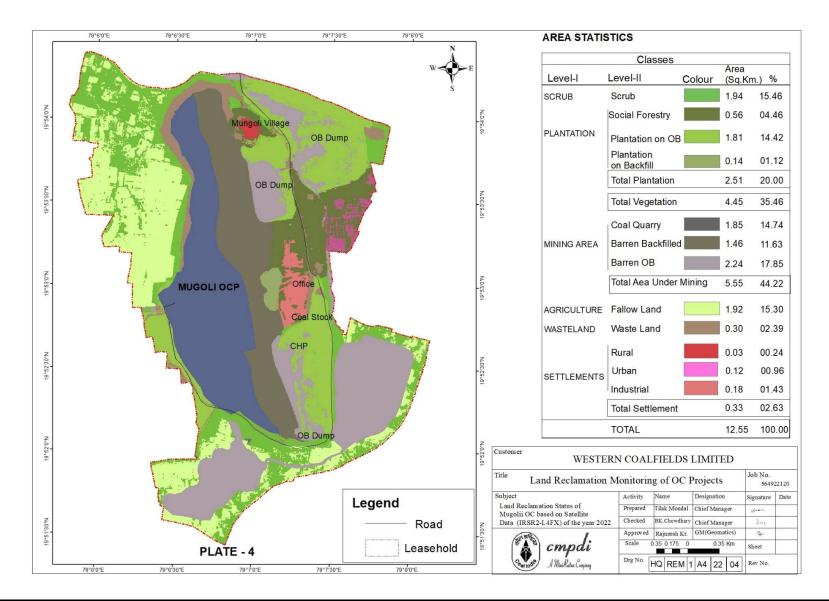
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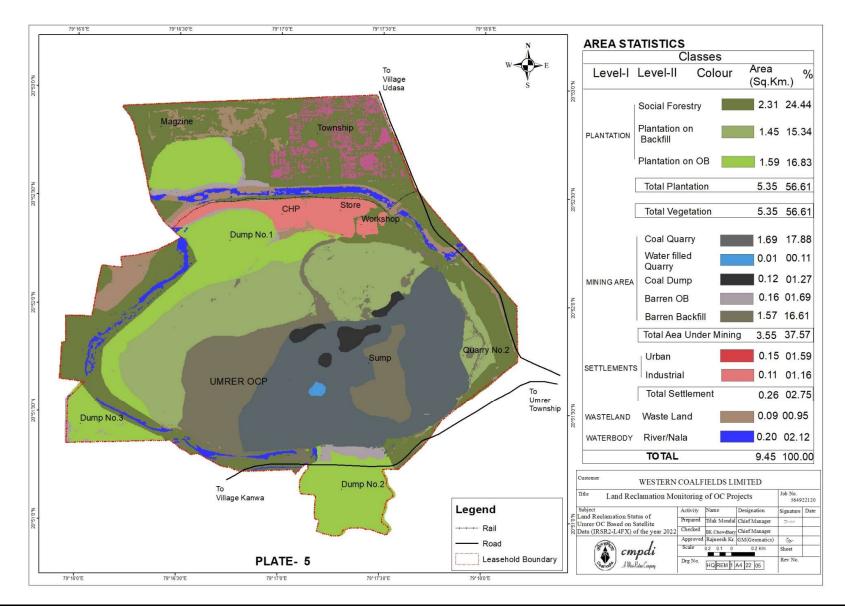
 Status of Land Use / Reclamation in OC Mines(>5mcu.m) of Western Coalfields Ltd based on Satellite data of the Year 2022

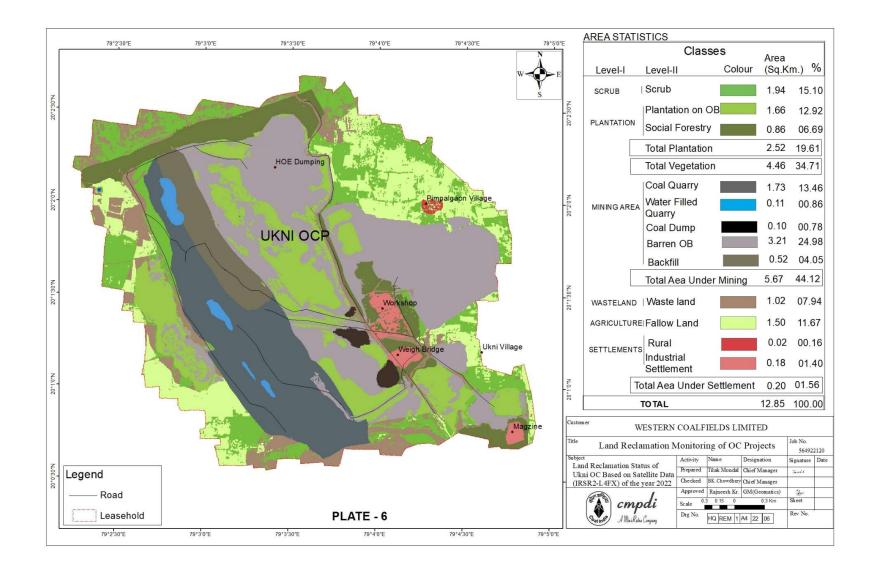


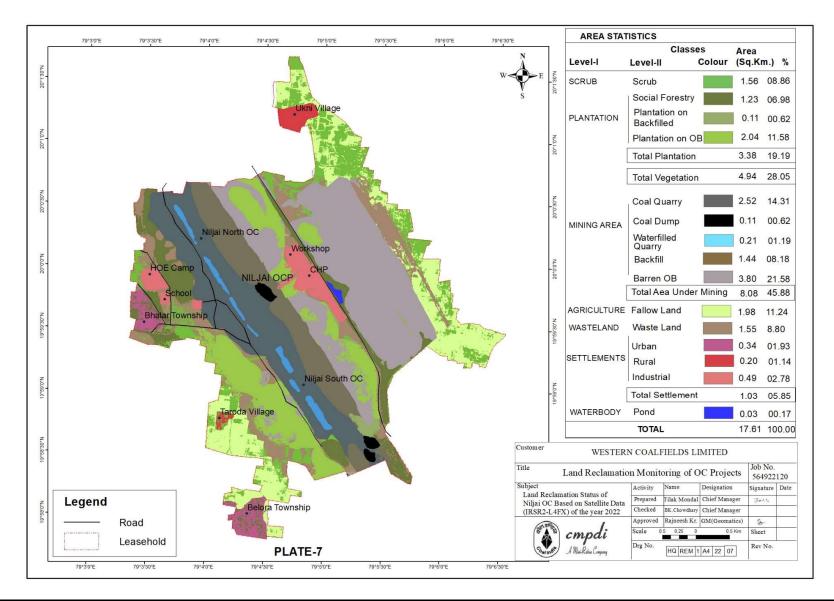


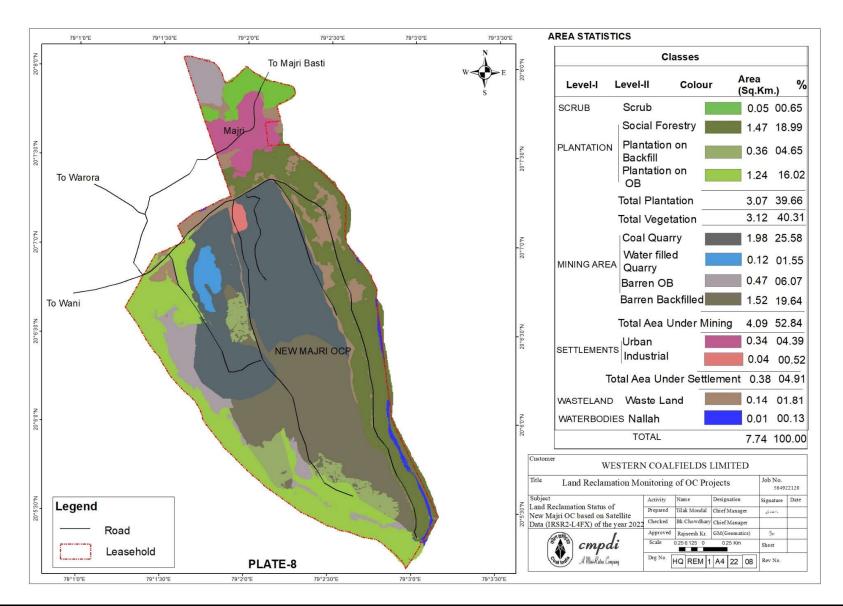


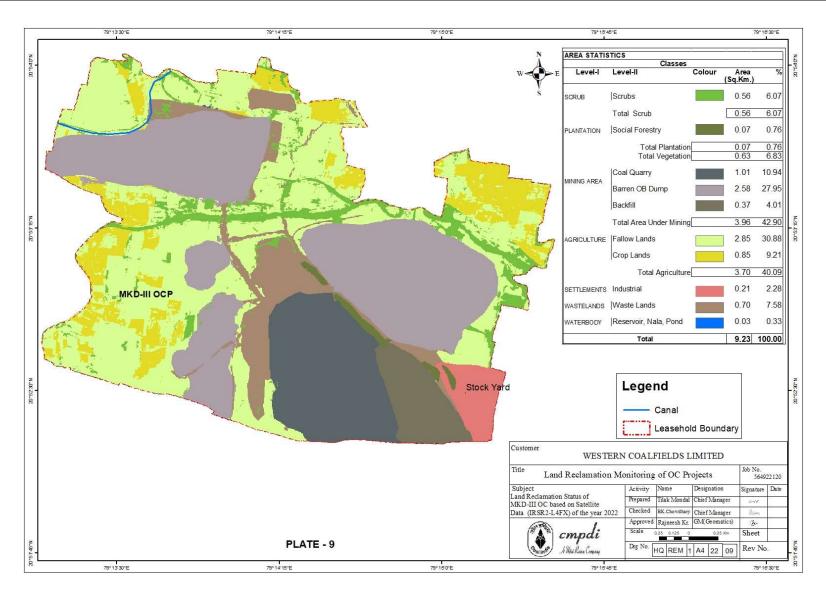


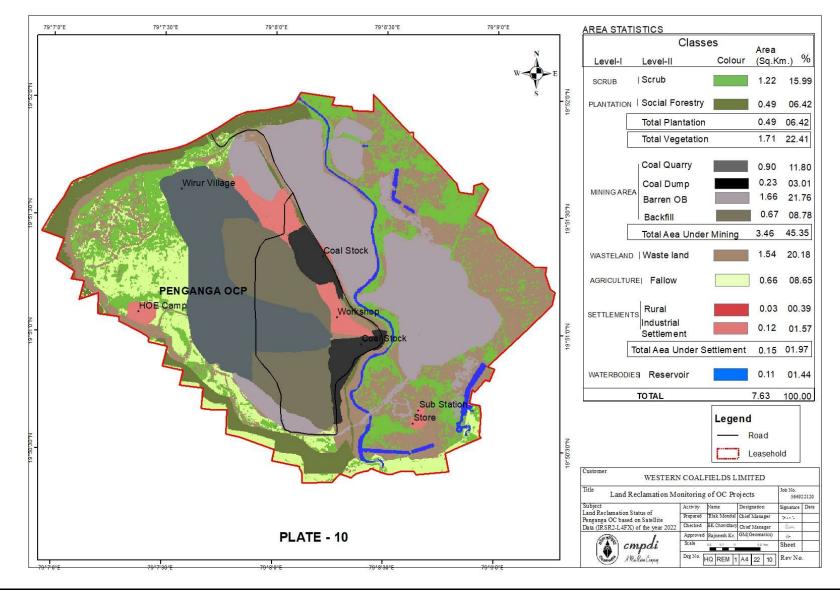




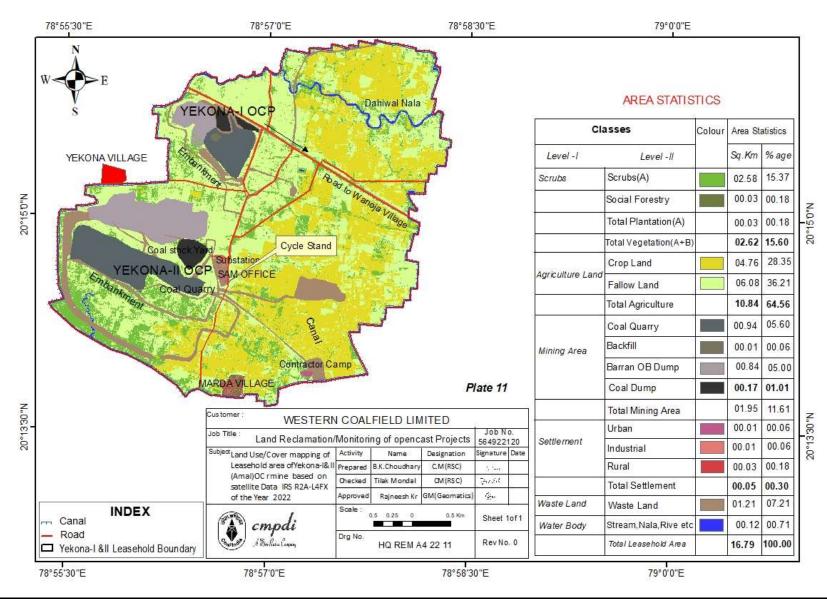




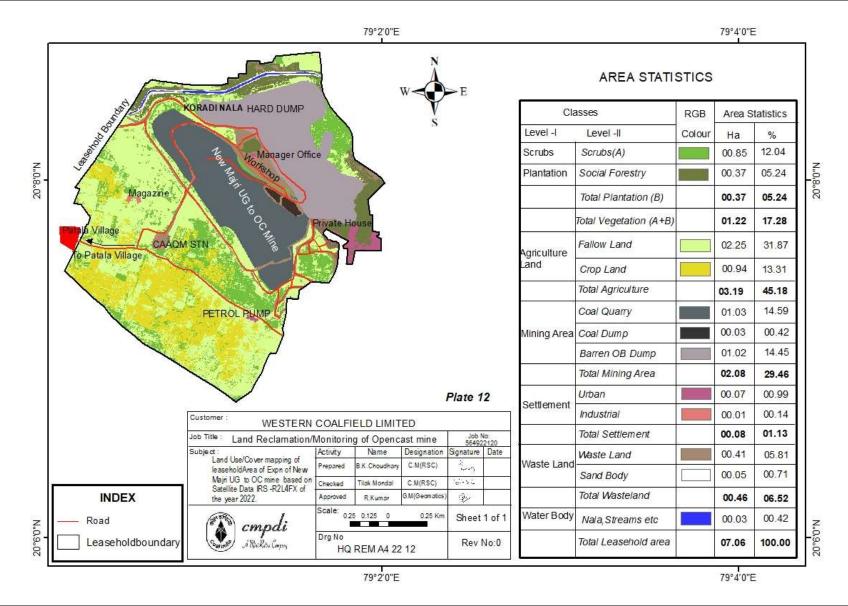


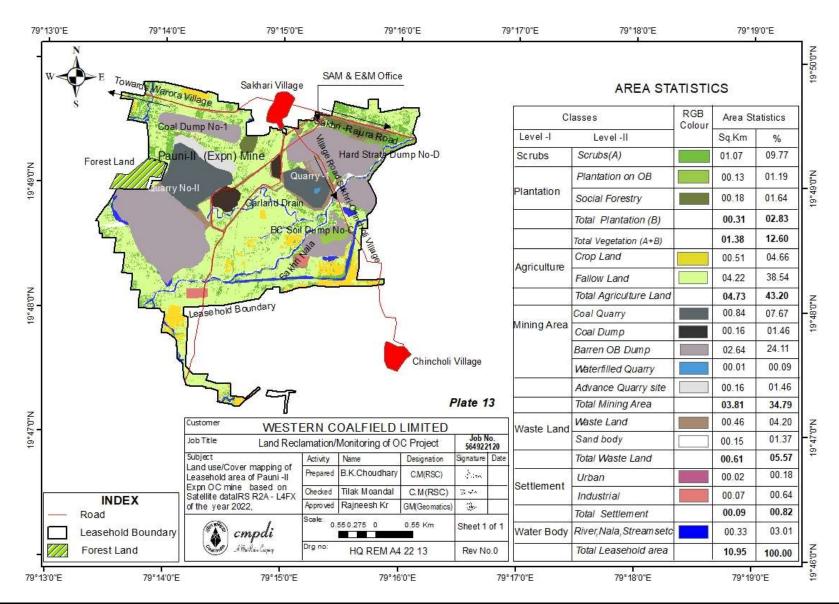


CMPDI

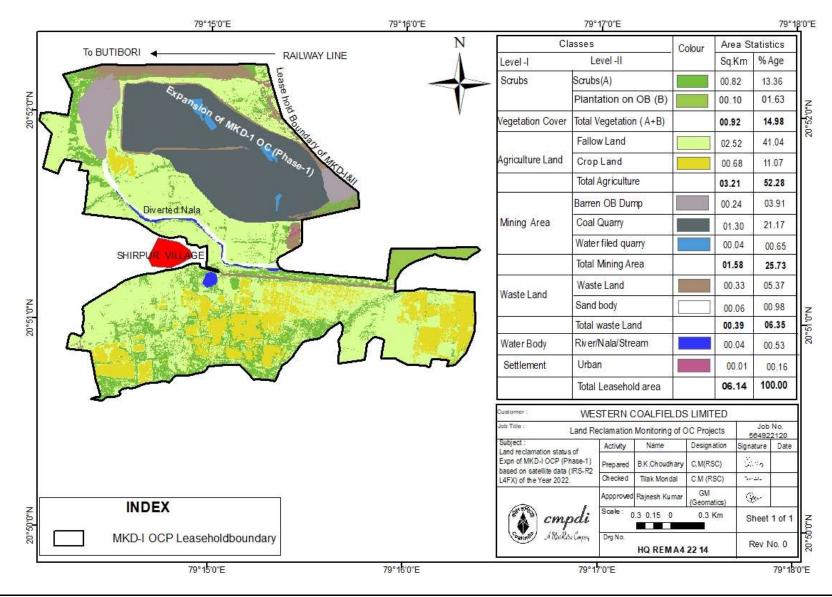


CMPDI





CMPDI



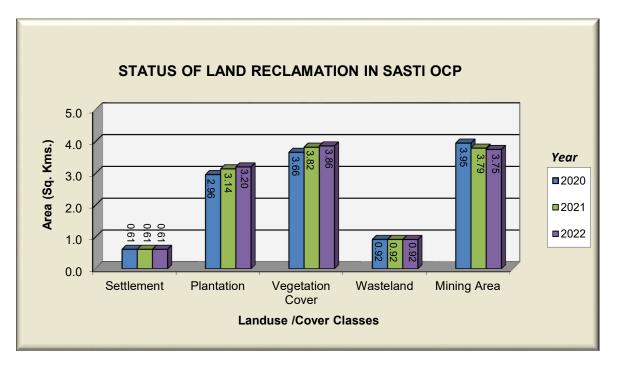


Figure 4

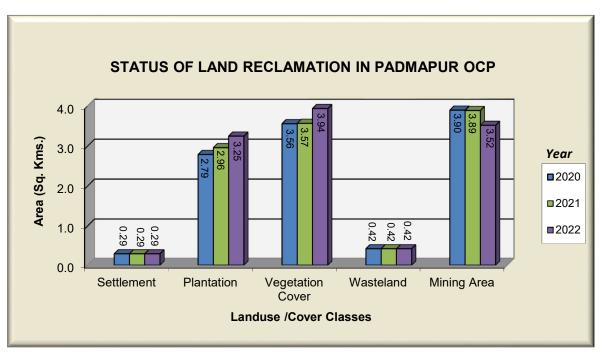


Figure 5

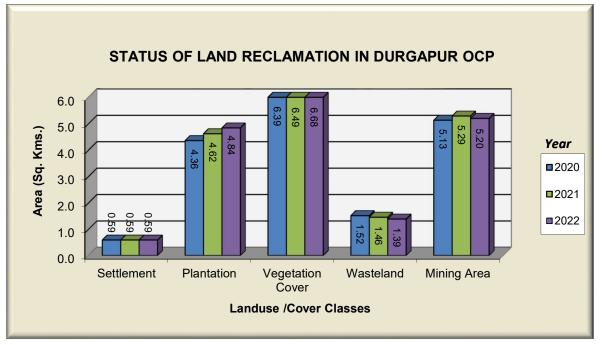


Figure 6

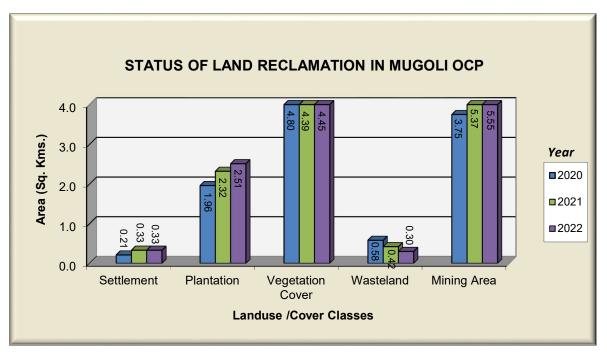


Figure 7

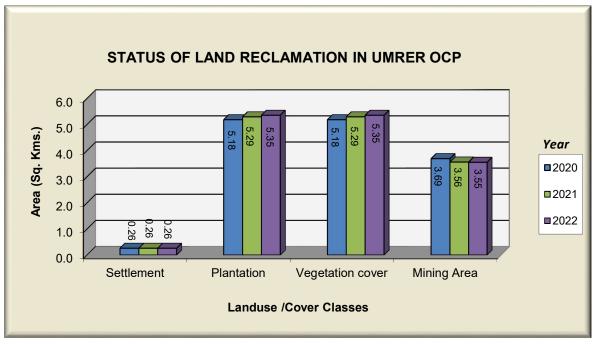


Figure 8

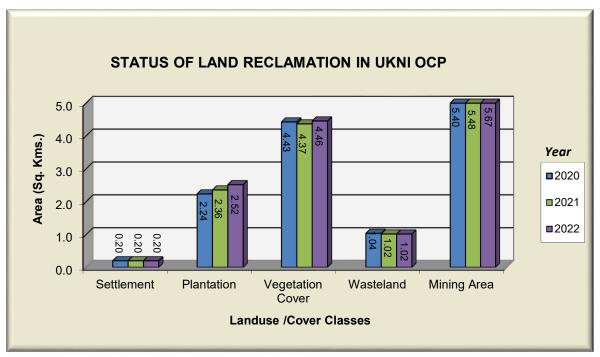


Figure 9

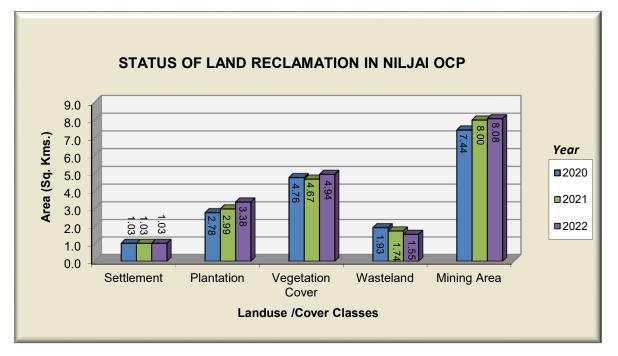


Figure 10

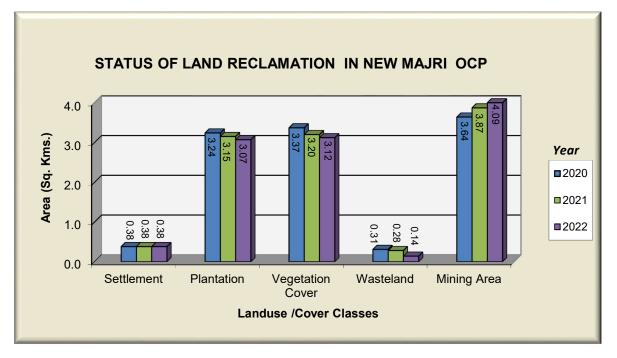


Figure 11

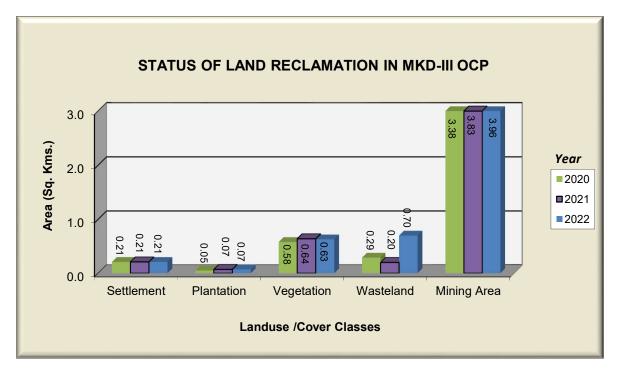


Figure 12

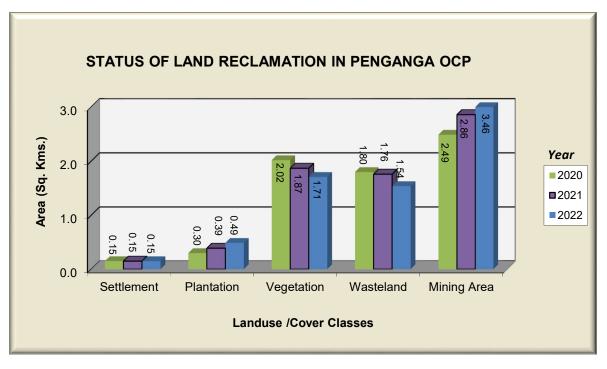


Figure 13

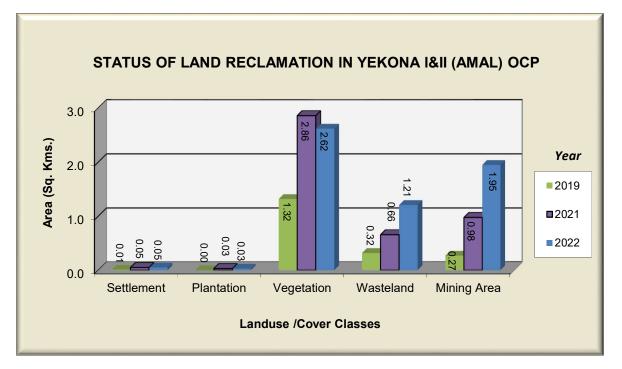


Figure 14

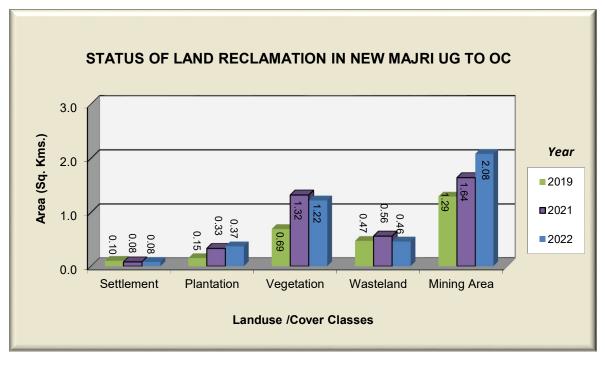


Figure 15

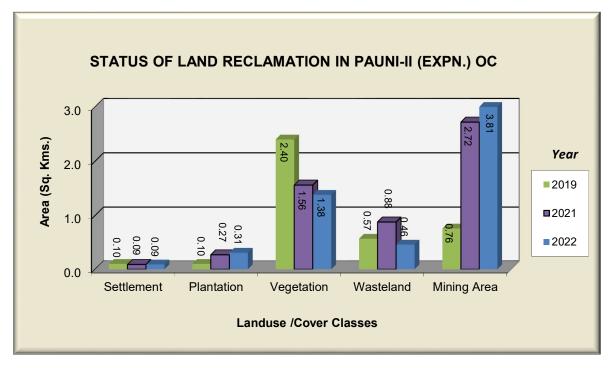


Figure 16

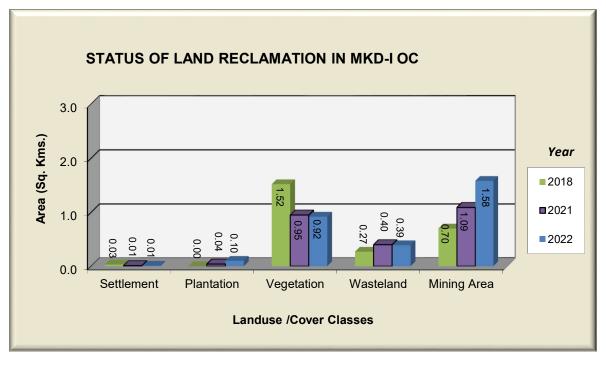


Figure 17



Photograph-1: Plantation on Internal OB/Backfill (Sasti OCP)



Photograph-2: Plantation on External OB dump (Padmapur OCP)



Photograph-3: Plantation on External OB dump of (Durgapur OCP)



Photograph-4: Plantation on Embankment (Mugoli OCP)



Photograph-5: Plantation on Internal OB dump (Umrer OCP)



Photograph-6: Plantation on External OB dump (Ukni OCP)



Photograph-7: Social Forestry (Niljai OCP)



Photograph-8: Plantation on OB Dump (New Majri OCP)



Photograph-9: Social Forestry (Penganga OCP)



Photograph-10: Avenue Plantation (MKD-III OCP)



Photograph-11: Social Forestry (Yekona-I&II (Amal.) OCP)



Photograph-12: Social Forestry (New Majri UG to OC)



Photograph-13: Social Forestry (Pauni-II (Expn.) OCP)



Photograph-14: Social Forestry (MKD-I OCP)

ABBREVIATIONS

Sol	Survey of India		
•••			
MoEF & CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change		
CIL	Coal India Limited		
ECL	Eastern Coalfields Limited		
BCCL	Bharat Coking Coal Limited		
CCL	Central Coalfields Limited		
WCL	Western Coalfields Limited		
SECL	South Eastern Coalfields Limited		
NCL	Northern Coalfields Limited		
MCL	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited		
NEC	North Eastern Coalfields		
CMPDIL	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd		
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre		
R2/ R2A	ResourceSat Satellites		
LISS - 4	Linear Imaging and Self Scanning Sensor		
FCC	False Colour Composite		
OCP	Opencast Project		
UGP	Underground Project		
OB	Over Burden		
GCP	Ground Control points		
GIS	Geographic Information System		
WGS-84	World Geodetic System		
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator		

	GLOSSARY			
SI.	Term	Definition		
1.	Land Reclamation	To manage, reclaim and restore mined out/ degraded land as close as possible to its original stage.		
2.	Over Burden	The material that lies above the coal seam/ deposit		
3.	Monitoring	A process of evaluation to check or keep record for a period of time.		
4.	Opencast Coal Mine	Open-pit mining, also known as opencast mining, is a surface mining technique that extracts minerals from an open pit in the ground.		
5.	Social Forestry	Social forestry is the management and protection of forests and afforestation of barren and deforested lands with the purpose of helping environmental, social and rural development. Plantation (Social/ Avenue or other) carried out outside mining area.		
6.	Biological Reclamation	Plantation on Backfilled areas (Stablised Internal Dumps)		
7.	Technical Reclamation	Area under backfilling (Over burden dumped inside the mine voids) in mining area.		
8.	Green Cover Generated	Total Plantation carried out in the lease area of Project. This includes Plantation on Backfill, Plantation on OB and Social Forestry.		
9.	Leasehold Area	The area, for which lease is granted for the purpose of undertaking mining and allied operations.		
10.	Excavated area	Mined out area which includes active mining, area under backfilling and plantation on backfilled areas		
11.	Active Mining	Mining areas which include Coal Quarry, Advance Quarry, Quarry Filled with Water etc.		
12.	Environmental Protection	It is the practice of protecting the natural environment by individuals, organizations and governments. Its objectives are to conserve natural resources and the existing natural environment and, where possible, to mitigate damage and reverse trends.		
13.	Remedial Measure	Any measure or action required or undertaken to investigate, monitor, clean up, remove, treat, prevent, contain or otherwise remediate the presence or release of any hazardous substance or activity.		
14.	Systematic Error	Every measurement differing from the true measurement in the same direction, and even by the same amount in some cases.		

15. Geometric Distortion It refers to the improper position respect to their true geographic in a properly scaled common im 16. Land Use/ Cover Class Land cover is what covers the suland use describes how the land 17. Accuracy The closeness of agreement to quantity value and a true quantity value and a true quantity value and a true quantity projects like coal mining projects like coal mining projects	position when viewed hage display plane. urface of the earth and d is used. between a measured ty value.
16. Land Use/ Cover Class Land cover is what covers the suland use describes how the land 17. Accuracy The closeness of agreement to quantity value and a true quantity 17. Environmental Clearance (EC) for projects like coal mining projects	age display plane. urface of the earth and d is used. between a measured ty value.
16. Land Use/ Cover Class Land cover is what covers the suland use describes how the land 17. Accuracy The closeness of agreement is quantity value and a true quantity 17. Environmental Clearance (EC) for projects like coal mining projects	urface of the earth and d is used. between a measured ty value.
16. Land Use/ Cover Class land use describes how the land 17. Accuracy The closeness of agreement to quantity value and a true quantity 17. Environmental Clearance (EC) for projects like coal mining projects	d is used. between a measured ty value.
17. Accuracy The closeness of agreement is quantity value and a true quantity value and a true quantity value and a true quantity projects like coal mining projects	between a measured ty value.
17. Accuracy quantity value and a true quantity Environmental Clearance (EC) f projects like coal mining projects	ty value.
quantity value and a true quantity Environmental Clearance (EC) f projects like coal mining projects	-
projects like coal mining project	
mandatory by the Ministry of	s etc. has been made
18. Environmental Clearance	Environment, Forests
and Climate Change (MoEF	& CC) through its
Notification issued on 27.01.199	4 under the provisions
of Environment (Protection) Act,	, 1986.
Geo-referencing is the assignin	g of absolute location
of a data point or data points. G	Geo-rectification refers
19. Rectification and Geo-referencing to the removal of geometric dis	tortions between sets
of data points, most often the	e removal of terrain,
platform, and sensor induced di	istortions from remote
sensing imagery.	
It is the process of modifying dig	•
20. Image Enhancement results are more suitable for	processing or further
image analysis.	
It is a portion of a data set used	
21. Training set selection for prediction or classification of	
in the training set, but unknown	
It refers to the task of extractin	•
22. Image Classification from a multiband raster image	•
from image classification can	be used to create
thematic maps.	
23. Temporal Changes The 'temporal change' means th	e change in any entity
with a period of time.	
Collection of primary/ basic info	•
24. Ground Truthing realities for satellite image interp	pretation and thematic
mapping.	
25. Cluster Group of opencast and/ or	
clubbed together for administrat	
26. Arc GIS GIS GIS Software used for Map prep	paration



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