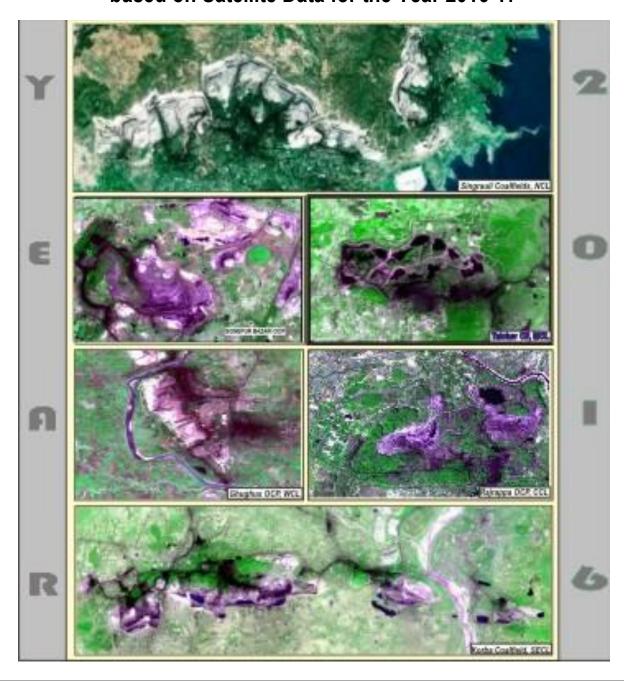
Land Restoration / Reclamation Monitoring of 50 Opencast Coal Mines Projects of CIL producing more than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) based on Satellite Data for the Year 2016-17





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March- 2017



Remote Sensing Cell Geomatics Division CMPDI, Ranchi

CONTENTS

	Executive Summary	3
1.0	Background	6
2.0	Objective	7
3.0	Methodology	7
4.0	Work plan	11
5.0	Land Reclamation in WCL	13
6.0	Land Reclamation in SECL	39
7.0	Land Reclamation in NCL	65
8.0	Land Reclamation in MCL	89
9.0	Land Reclamation in CCL	117
10.0	Land Reclamation in BCCL	133
11.0	Land Reclamation in ECL	141

Executive Summary

1.0 Project

Land restoration / reclamation monitoring of 50 opencast coal mines in different subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) producing 5 million cu.m. and more (Coal+OB) per year based on satellite data on annual basis.

2.0 Objective

Objective of the land restoration / reclamation monitoring is to assess the area under backfilling, plantation, social forestry, active mining area, water bodies, 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 617.08 Km² of the 50 OC projects considered for monitoring during 2016-17; total excavated area is 379.18 Km²; out of which 161.56 Km² area (42.61%) has been planted (Biologically Reclaimed), 132.63 Km² area (34.98%) is under backfilling (Technical Reclamation) and 84.99 Km² area (22.41%) is under active mining. It is evident from the analysis that 294.19 Km² (77.59%) area out of the total excavated area of the 50 OC projects is already under reclamation and balance 84.99 Km² (22.41%) area is under active mining. Company wise details are given in Table 1 & Fig-1.
- On comparing the status of land reclamation carried out in year 2016-17 with respect to years 2015-16 in the 50 Opencast projects of different coal companies, it is evident from the analysis that area under land reclamation has increased from 289.38 Km² (Yr. 2015-16) to 294.19 Km² (Yr. 2016-17) which includes both plantation (Biological Reclamation) and areas under backfilling (Technical Reclamation). This increase of 4.81 Km² area of land reclamation in last one year is the result of the efforts made by CIL's subsidiary companies towards reclamation. Year wise comparison in land reclamation in different subsidiaries is given in Fig.2.

 It has been observed that in NCL, WCL & CCL area of biological reclamation has reduced in the leasehold areas of the opencast projects selected for this study primarily because of OB dumping on vegetated OB Dump/ Backfilled /Other areas due to constrain of dumping space.

Table-1

Company wise Land Reclamation Status in OC projects
(5 million cu.m. and more Coal + OB) based on Satellite Data of year 2016-17

				Area in Sq. Kms. (% calculated in respect of total excavated area)												
SI.	SI. Coal Company No. (No. of OC Projects)		Leasehold /	Biological R	Reclamation	Technical R	Reclamation	Area under Active Mining		Total Excavated Area		Total Area under Reclamation				
			All Right	Area under	Plantation	Area under Ba	ackfilling / OB									
			Boundary	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016			
			(i)		(ii) (iii)			(iv)	(ii+iii+iv)		(ii+iii)					
1	WCL	(10)	95.01	28.48	27.92	26.28	27.82	10.90	11.50	65.66	67.24	54.76	55.74			
'	WOL	(10)	35.01	43.37	41.52	40.02	41.37	16.60	17.10			83.40	82.90			
2	SECL	(10)	157.20	43.02	44.49	29.08	29.12	19.06	17.83	91.16	91.44	72.10	73.61			
_	SECL	(10)	137.20	47.19	48.65	31.90	31.85	20.91	19.50			79.09	80.50			
3	NCL	(40)	(10)	(40)	(40)	174.28	57.52	54.96	31.03	32.61	26.50	29.40	115.05	116.97	88.55	87.57
٦	NOL	(10)	174.20	50.00	46.99	26.97	27.88	23.03	25.13			76.97	74.87			
4	MCL	(11)	86.36	14.59	14.61	18.12	19.24	16.07	16.53	48.77	50.38	32.70	33.85			
4	WICL	(11)	(11)	(11)	00.30	29.91	29.00	37.15	38.19	32.95	32.81			67.05	67.19	
5	CCL	(05)	48.47	15.07	14.24	7.00	8.10	4.76	4.48	26.83	26.82	22.07	22.34			
3	CCL	(03)	40.47	56.17	53.09	26.09	30.20	17.74	16.70			82.26	83.30			
6	BCCL	(02)	16.32	1.55	1.60	5.53	5.73	1.12	0.99	8.20	8.32	7.08	7.33			
0	BCCL	(02)	10.32	18.90	19.23	67.44	68.87	13.66	11.90			86.34	88.10			
7	ECI	ECL (02)	(02)	20.44	3.70	3.74	8.42	10.01	3.26	4.26	15.38	18.01	12.12	13.75		
'	ECL			39.44	24.06	20.77	54.75	55.58	21.20	23.65			78.80	76.35		
ТО	TAL CIL	(50)	617.08	163.93	161.56	125.46	132.63	81.67	84.99	371.05	379.18	289.38	294.19			
(Mo	re than 5 I	исм)		44.18	42.61	33.81	34.98	22.01	22.41			77.99	77.59			

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

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

^{2.} Area under **Technical Reclamation** includes Area under Backfilling & OB Dumps.

^{3.} Area under **Active Mining** Includes Coal Quarry, Advance Quarry Site, Quarry filled with water, if any.

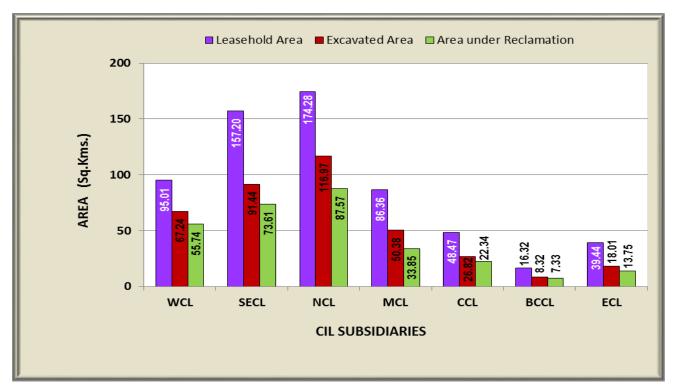


Fig. 1: Company wise Land Reclamation Status in the Year 2016

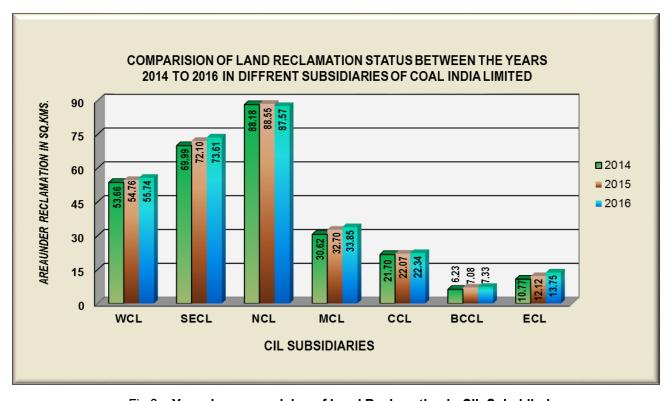


Fig.2: Yearwise comparision of Land Reclamation in CIL Subsidiaries

5

Job No 561410027

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. Another work order vide letter no. CIL/WBP/ENV./2011dated23/08/11was 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. Further, a revised work order was issued vide letter no. CIL/WBP/Env/2011/4706 dated 12.10.2012 from Coal India Limited for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. According to this work order, all mines in CIL with output capacity of 5 million cu. m (coal +OB) shall be monitored every year and all mines below this capacity shall be monitored at an interval of 3 yrs. All coalfields in CIL shall also be monitored at an interval of 3 years as per a defined plan. The result of land reclamation status of all such mines to be put on the website of CIL, (www.coalindia.in), CMPDI (www.cmpdi.co.in) and 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 CMPDI undertook the above study and the present report is embodying the findings in nutshell carrying out for the 50 opencast projects of different subsidiaries producing 5 million cubic m. coal +OB or more in the year 2016-17. This study is being carried out in since year 2008 on annual basis and progressive changes in the status of land reclamation have been assessed.

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 3. Following steps are involved in land reclamation /restoration monitoring:

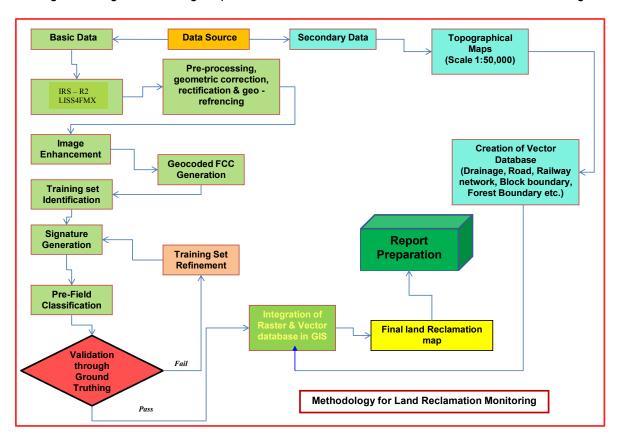


Fig.3: Methodology for Land Reclamation Monitoring

- **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 Professional v2014 s/w / PCI Geomatica 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 'nonsystematic errors' attributed to satellite receiving station itself. Raw digital images

Job No 561410027

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 topo-sheet.

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 Professional v2014 s/w / PCI Geomatica digital image processing s/w and enhance the image quality for proper 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 Professional v2014/ PCI Geomatica digital image processing s/w.

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 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:

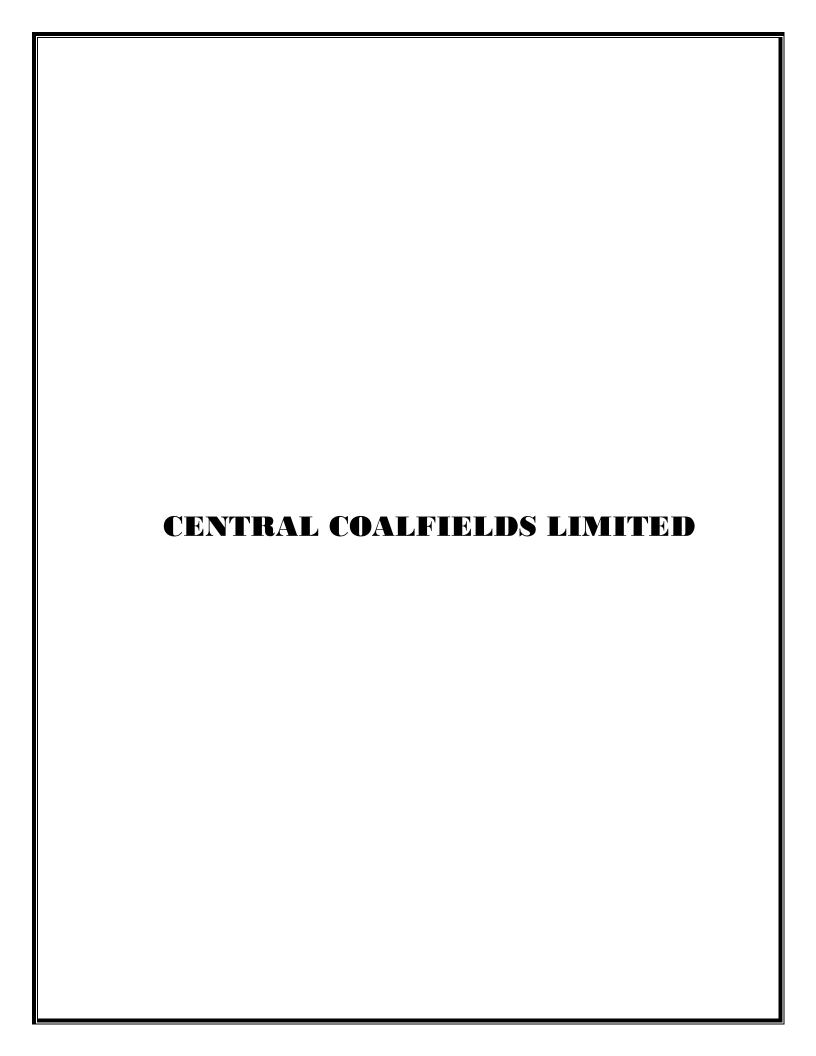
Land reclamation database is created on GIS platform to identify the temporal changes identified from satellite data of different cut-off dates.

4.0 Work Plan

- 4.1 Total 50 opencast projects producing 5 million cubic m. and more (Coal + OB together) during the year 2016-17 were taken up for the study. Based on the RESOURCESAT-2 satellite data, land reclamation / mine closure monitoring was carried out using ERDAS IMAGINE digital image processing s/w and Arc-Info GIS. Baseline data on reclamation of these OC projects of CIL's subsidiaries have been generated and the same has been annually updated since year 2008.
- 4.2 Besides project wise land reclamation monitoring, coalfield wise vegetation cover monitoring on regional scale has also been planned for the major 28 coalfields of India at regular interval of three years using remote sensing satellite data to assess the regional impact of coal mining and associated industrialization on the land use and vegetation cover in the coalfield. Geo-environmental baseline data for Raniganj, Jharia, East Bokaro, West Bokaro, Karanpura, Singrauli (Moher Sub-basin), Korba, Bisrampur, Shoagpur, Mand-Raigarh, Talcher, Ib Valley, Wardha Valley, Bander, Kamptee, Umrer, Pench Kanhan and Makum coalfields based on the satellite data have been generated and will be monitored regularly at three years interval.
- **4.3** The list of subsidiary wise 50 opencast projects taken up for Land Reclamation Monitoring based on satellite data of year 2016-17 is given in table below:

Subsidiary	Opencast Projects									
(No. of Projects)	(5 million Cu.m. Coal +OB or more per annum)									
WCL (10)	Sasti, Padmapur, Durgapur, Mugoli, Umrer, Ukni, Niljai, New									
	Majri, Pimpalgaon & Ghugus									
SECL (10)	Dipka, Gevra, Kusmunda, Manikpur, Bishrampur, Dugga, Jamuna,									
	Rajnagar, Dhanpuri & Chirimiri									
NCL (10)	Amlohri, Nigahi, Jayant, Dudhichua, Khadia, Krishnashila, Bina,									
	Kakri, Jhingurdah, Block-B									
MCL (11)	Ananta, Balram, Lingraj, Bharatpur, Bhubaneswari, Jagannath,									
	Hingula, Belpahar, Lakhanpur, Samleswari, & Lajkura									
CCL (05)	Ashoka, Piparwar, K.D. Hesalong, Parej & Rajrappa									
BCCL (02)	Block-II, Muraidih									
ECL (02)	Sonpur-Bazari, Rajmahal									
TOTAL (50)										

4.4 Subsidiary wise land reclamation status of the above mentioned 50 OC projects derived from satellite data for the year 2016 are given in the following pages:



9.0 Land Reclamation Status in Central Coalfields Ltd.

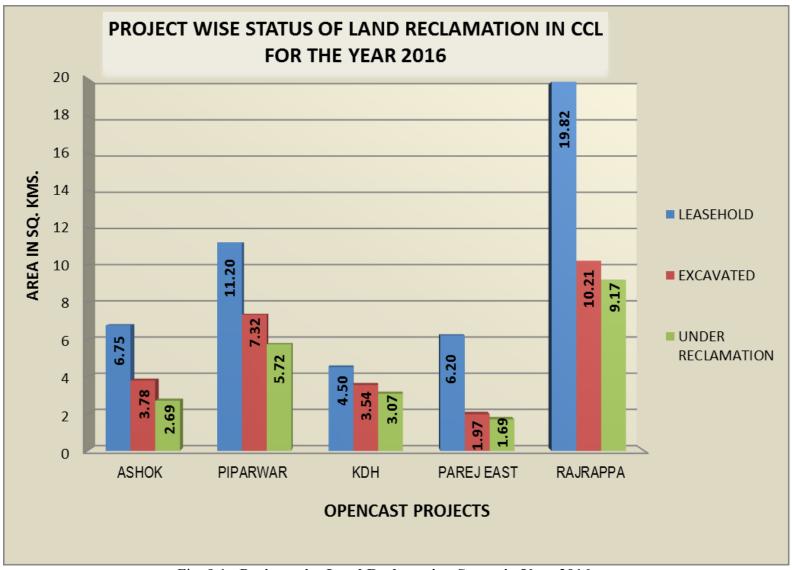
- **9.1** Following 5 OC projects producing more than 5 million m³. (Coal + OB together) of Central Coalfields Ltd. have been taken up during the year 2016-17 for land reclamation monitoring:
 - Ashok
 - Piparwar
 - KD Hesalong
 - Parej East
 - Rajrappa
- 9.2 Projectwise Land Reclamation status in CCL in the year 2016 is given in Table 9.1 and also shown graphically in Fig 9.1. Area statistics of different land use classes present in OC projects in the year 2016 is given in Table 9.2. Land use maps derived from the satellite data is given in Plate no. 9.1 to 9.5. Changes in land use status are shown in Fig. 9.2 9.6 and field photographs showing plantation and backfilled area in mining projects in photo 9.1-9.5.
- 9.3 Study reveals that 83.30% of excavated mining area has already been reclaimed by CCL in the above 5 OC projects, out of which 53.09% area has been re-vegetated and 30.20 % area is under backfilling.
- 9.4 After analyzing the satellite data of year 2016, it is seen that the plantation carried out on backfilled area, OB dumps as well as under social forestry in all the 5 mines of CCL has reached 14.24 Km² till the year 2016.
- 9.5 It may be seen from the Table.9.1 that area of total reclamation has reached 83.30% of the total excavated area till the year 2016-17.

TABLE – 9.1

Project wise Land Reclamation Status in OC projects of Central Coalfields Ltd

Based on Satellite data of the Year 2016

% Calculated in terms of Total Excavated Area (Area in Km²)													
SI.	Pro	ject		Biological Reclamation (Plantation)		Reclai	nical mation ackfilling)	Area Under Active Mining		Total Excavated Area		Total Area under Reclamation	
No.	Name	Leasehold		ii		iii		iv		ii+iii+iv		ii+iii	
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
1	ASHOK	6.75	6.75	1.30 <i>36.21</i>	1.30 <i>34.39</i>	1.23 <i>34.26</i>	1.39 <i>36.77</i>	1.06 29.53	1.09 28.84	3.59	3.78	2.53 70.47	2.69 71.16
2	PIPARWAR	11.20	11.20	4.71 <i>61.2</i> 5	4.00 <i>54.64</i>	1.22 15.86	1.72 23.50	1.76 22.89	1.60 21.86	7.69	7.32	5.93 77.11	5.72 78.14
3	KDH	4.50	4.50	1.47 42.36	1.50 <i>42.37</i>	1.49 42.94	1.57 <i>44.35</i>	0.51 14.70	0.47 13.28	3.47	3.54	2.96 85.30	3.07 86.72
4	PAREJ EAST	6.20	6.20	0.70 36.46	0.73 <i>37.06</i>	0.89 46.35	0.96 48.73	0.33 17.19	0.28 14.21	1.92	1.97	1.59 82.81	1.69 85.79
5	RAJRAPPA	19.82	19.82	6.89 67.81	6.71 65.72	2.17 21.36	2.46 24.09	1.10 10.83	1.04 10.19	10.16	10.21	9.06 89.17	9.17 89.81
	TOTAL (CCL)	48.47	48.47	15.07	14.24	7.00	8.10	4.76	4.48	26.83	26.82	22.07	22.34
				56.17	53.09	26.09	30.20	17.74	16.70	55.35	<i>55.33</i>	82.26	83.30

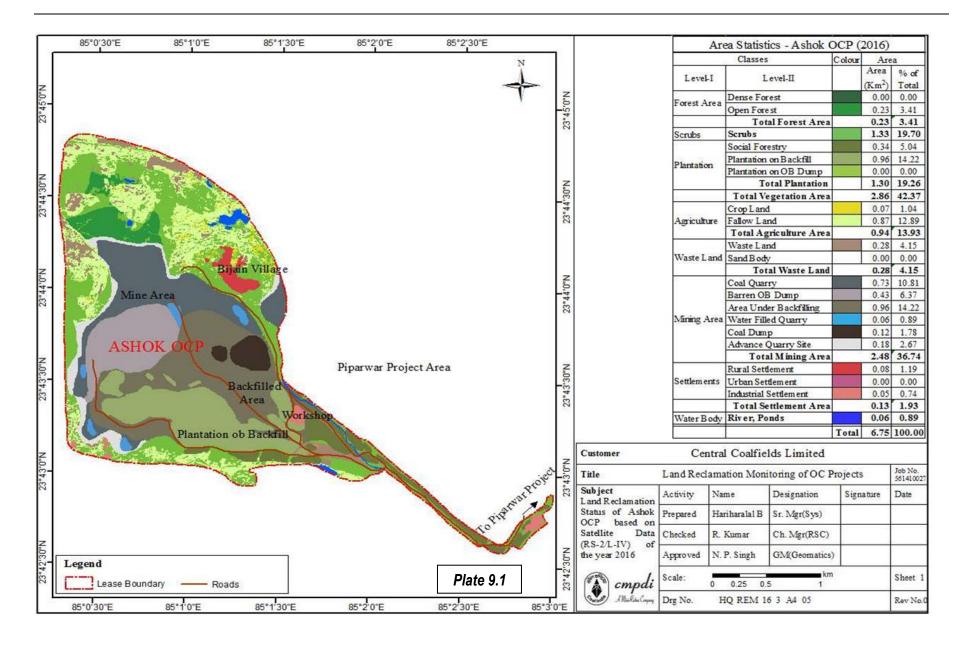


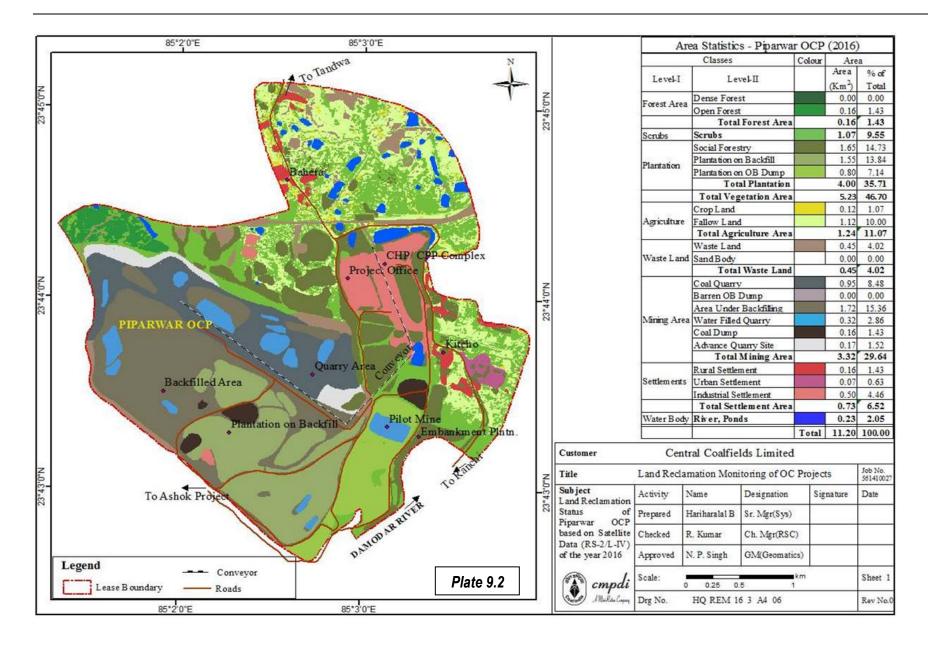
 $Fig.\ 9.1: \textbf{Project wise Land Reclamation Status in Year 2016}$

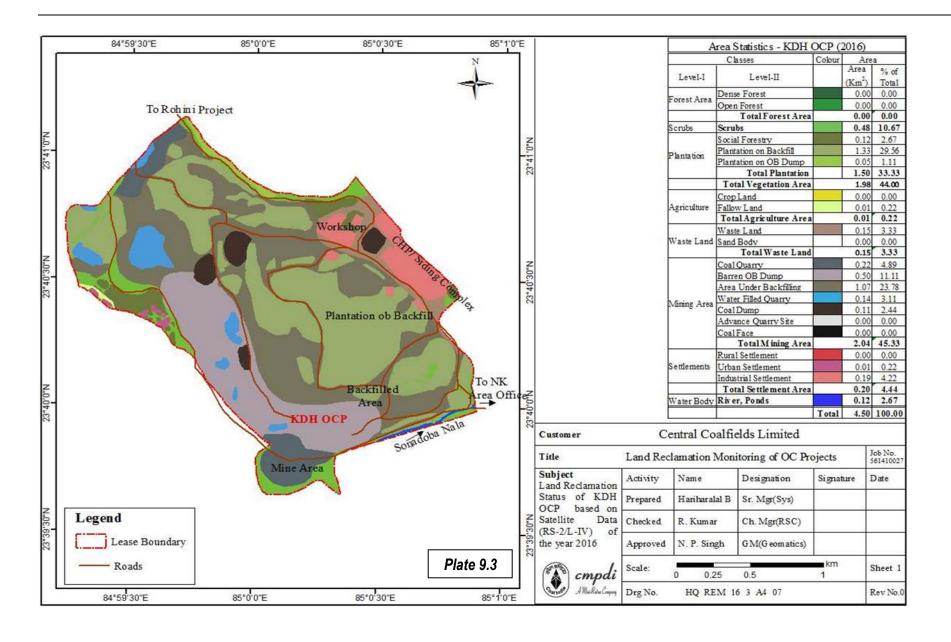
Table 9.2: STATUS OF LAND RECLAMTION IN CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

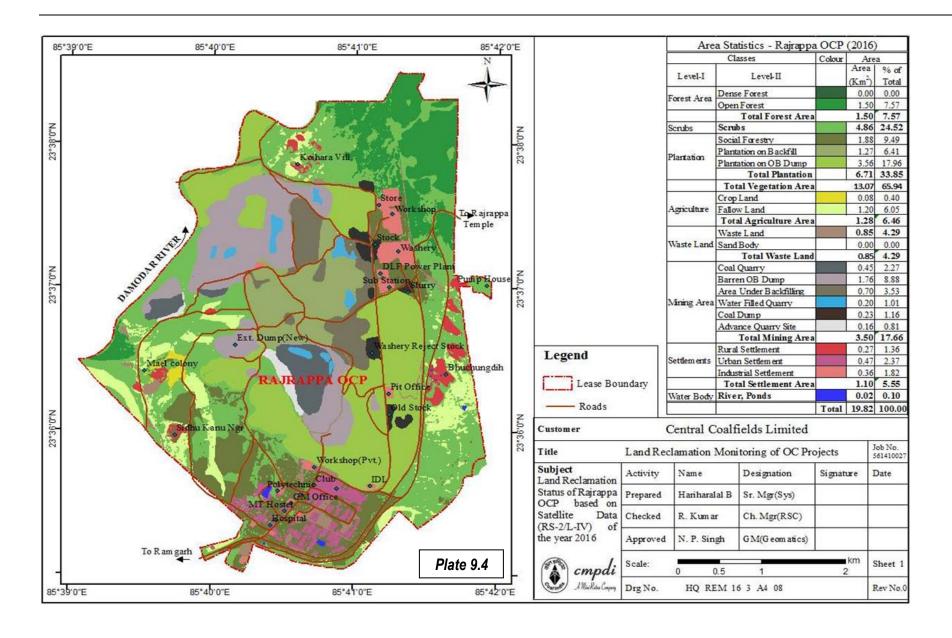
BASED ON THE SATELLITE DATA OF THE YEAR 2016-17

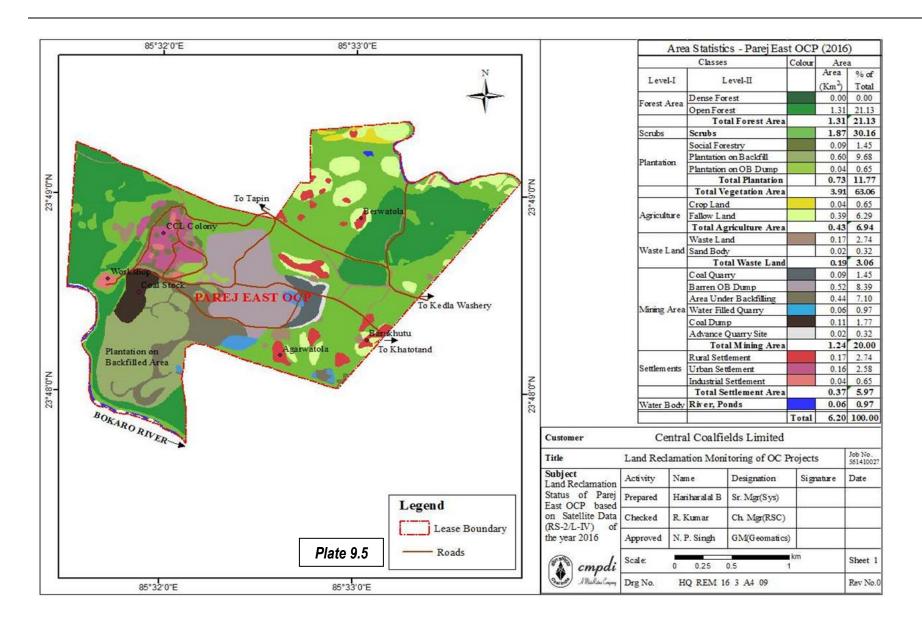
												(Area	in Sq. Km)
		ASH			RWAR	KDH		RAJRAPPA		PAREJ EAST		TOTAL	
so.		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FORESTS	Dense Forest												
FOR	Open Forest	0.23	3.41	0.16	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.50	7.57	1.31	21.13	3.20	6.60
100	Total Forest	0.23	3.41	0.16	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.50	7.57	1.31	21.13	3.20	6.60
SCRUBS	Scrubs	1.33	19.70	1.07	9.55	0.48	10.67	4.86	24.52	1.87	30.16	9.61	19.83
	Social Forestry	0.34	5.04	1.65	14.73	0.12	2.67	1.88	9.49	0.09	1.45	4.08	8.42
LION	Plantation on OB Dump	0.00	0.00	0.80	7.14	0.05	1.11	3.56	17.96	0.04	0.65	4.45	9.18
PLANTATION	Plantation on Backfill	0.96	14.22	1.55	13.84	1.33	29.56	1.27	6.41	0.60	9.68	5.71	11.78
PLA	Total Plantation (Biological Reclamation)	1.30	19.26	4.00	35.71	1.50	33.33	6.71	33.85	0.73	11.77	14.24	29.38
	Total Vegetation	2.86	42.37	5.23	46.70	1.98	44.00	13.07	65.94	3.91	63.06	27.05	55.81
		0.73	10.81	0.95	8.48	0.22	4.89	0.45	2.27	0.09	1.45	2.44	5.03
NING	Coal Quarry Coal Dump	0.73	1.78	0.95	1.43	0.22	2.44	0.43	1.16	0.09	1.43	0.73	1.51
MIL	Advance Quarry Site	0.12	2.67	0.17	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.81	0.02	0.32	0.73	1.09
ACTIVE MINING	Quarry Filled With Water	0.16	0.89	0.32	2.86	0.14	3.11	0.20	1.01	0.02	0.97	0.78	1.61
V	Total Area under Active Mining	1.09	16.15	1.60	14.29	0.47	10.44	1.04	5.25	0.28	4.51	4.48	9.24
ED	Barren OB Dump	0.43	6.37	0.00	0.00	0.50	11.11	1.76	8.88	0.52	8.39	3.21	6.62
RECLAIMED	Area Under Backfilling	0.96	14.22	1.72	15.36	1.07	23.78	0.70	3.53	0.44	7.10	4.89	10.09
RECI	Total Area under Technical Reclamation	1.39	20.59	1.72	15.36	1.57	34.89	2,46	12.41	0.96	15.49	8.10	16.71
	Total Area under Mine Operation	2.48	36.74	3.32	29.65	2.04	45.33	3.50	17.66	1.24	20.00	12.58	25.95
IND	·												
TEL	Waste Lands	0.28	4.15	0.45	4.02	0.15	3.33	0.85	4.29	0.17	2.74	1.90	3.92
WATERBODY WASTELAND	Fly Ash Pond / Sand Body	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.32	0.02	0.04
BODY	Total Wasteland	0.28	4.15	0.45	4.02	0.15	3.33	0.85	4.29	0.19	3.06	1.92	3.96
TERE	Reservoir, Nallah, Ponds	0.06	0.89	0.23	2.05	0.12	2.67	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.97	0.49	1.01
	Total Waterbodies	0.06	0.89	0.23	2.05	0.12	2.67	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.97	0.49	1.01
TURI	Crop Lands	0.07	1.04	0.12	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.40	0.04	0.65	0.31	0.64
AGRICULTURE	Fallow Lands	0.87	12.88	1.12	9.99	0.01	0.23	1.20	6.06	0.39	6.29	3.59	7.41
AG	Total Agriculture	0.94	13.92	1.24	11.06	0.01	0.23	1.28	6.46	0.43	6.94	3.90	8.05
LS	Urban Settlement	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.63	0.01	0.22	0.47	2.37	0.16	2.58	0.71	1.46
MEN	Rural Settlement	0.08	1.19	0.16	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.27	1.36	0.17	2.74	0.68	1.40
SETTLEMENTS	Industrial Settlement	0.05	0.74	0.50	4.46	0.19	4.22	0.36	1.82	0.04	0.65	1.14	2.35
SE		0.12	1.93	0.53	(52	0.20	4.44	1.10	5.55	0.37	5.05	2.52	5.22
	Total Settlement	0.13	1.93	0.73	6.52	0.20	4.44	1.10	5.55	0.57	5.97	2.53	3.44











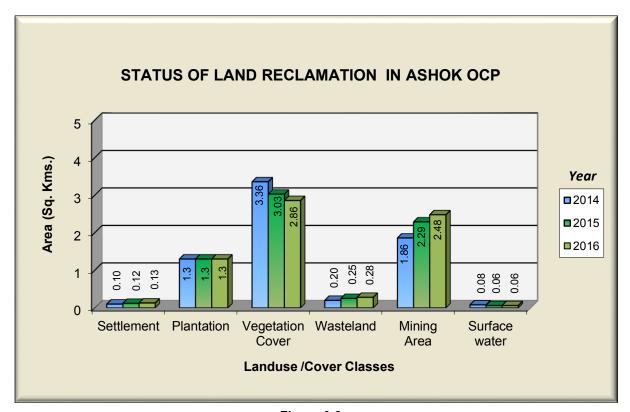


Figure 9.2

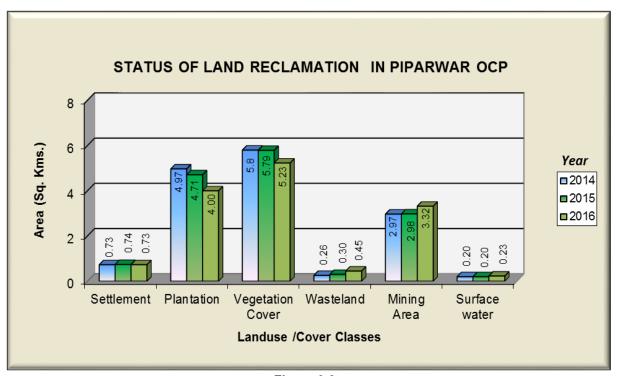


Figure 9.3

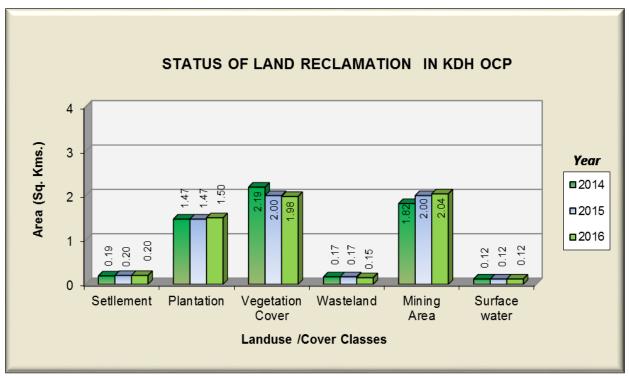


Figure 9.4

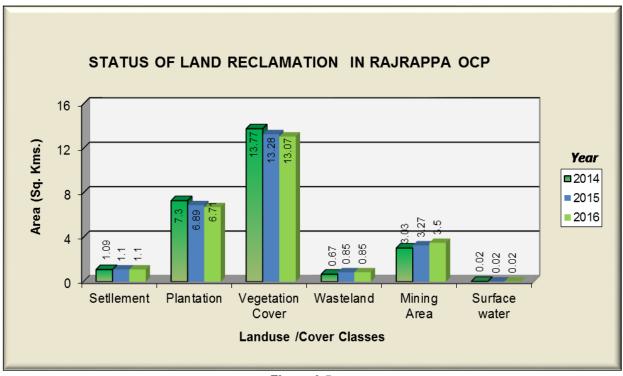


Figure 9.5

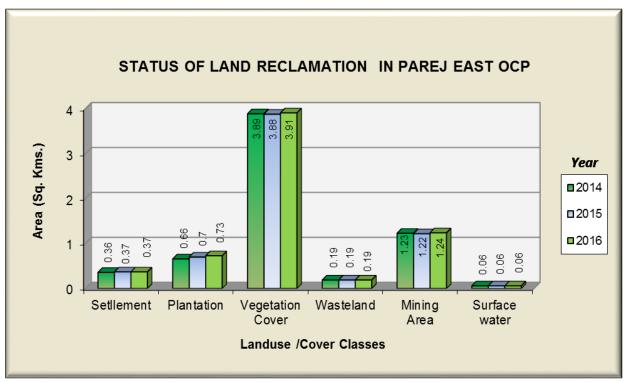


Figure 9.6



Photograph 9.1: Plantation on Backfilled Area - Ashok OCP



Photograph 9.2: Eco Park developed on Reclaimed Area - Piparwar OCP



Photograph 9.3: Plantation- KDH OCP



Photograph 9.4 : Plantation in Parej East OCP



Photograph 9.5 : **Plantation on OB- Rajrappa OCP**