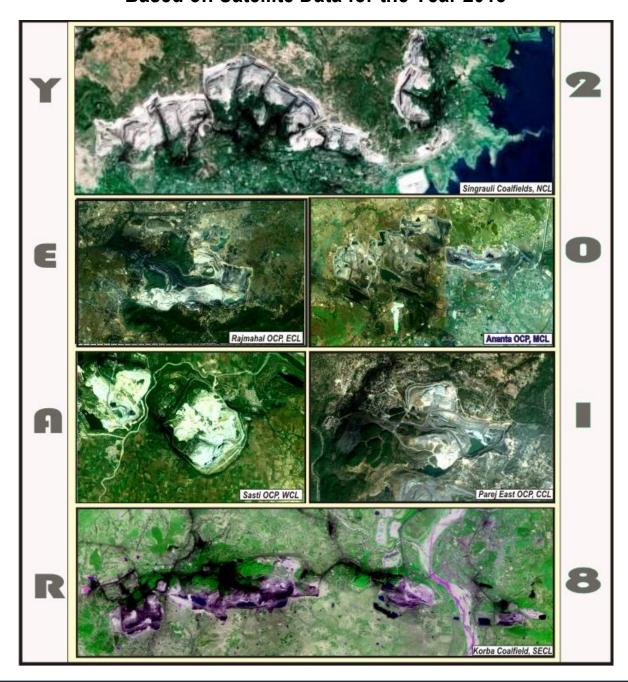
Land Restoration / Reclamation Monitoring of 52 Opencast Coal Mines Projects of CIL producing more than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) Based on Satellite Data for the Year 2018





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March- 2019



Remote Sensing Cell Geomatics Division CMPDI, Ranchi

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Executive Summary

1.0 Project

Land restoration / reclamation monitoring of 52 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 projects. 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 671.44 Km² of the 52 OC projects considered for monitoring during 2018-19; total excavated area is 255.43 Km²; out of which 60.80 Km² area (23.80%) has been planted (Biologically Reclaimed), 99.99 Km² area (39.15%) is under backfilling (Technical Reclamation) and 94.64 Km² area (37.05%) is under active mining. It is evident from the analysis that 160.79 Km² (62.95%) area out of the total excavated area of the 52 OC projects is already under reclamation and balance 94.64 Km² (37.05%) 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 2018-19 with respect to years 2017-18 in the 52 Opencast projects of different CIL subsidiaries, it is evident from the analysis of the satellite data that area under land reclamation has increased from 152.63 Km² (Yr. 2017-18) to 160.79 Km² (Yr. 2018-19) which includes both plantation (Biological Reclamation) and areas under backfilling (Technical Reclamation). This increase of 8.16 Km² area of land reclamation in last one year is the result of the efforts made by CIL's subsidiary companies towards land reclamation. Year wise comparison in land reclamation in different subsidiaries is given in Fig.2.

- It has been observed that in WCL, SECL, NCL, CCL, BCCL & ECL area under biological reclamation has increased in comparison to previous year whereas in MCL area under biological reclamation has reduced marginally in the leasehold areas of the opencast projects selected for this study. It is important to note here that in case of MCL, leasehold areas of Projects like Ananta, Bharatpur, Jagganath, Hingula, Lakhanpur & Siarmal have been modified which has resulted in loss of planted areas.
- It has been observed that in all the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) except for WCL, technical reclamation has shown an increasing trend. As compared to the analysis done in the year 2017, it has been found that there has been an overall increase 6.68 Km² area under technical reclamation commutatively in the year 2018 as compared to the year 2017. In case of WCL, the reduction in technical reclamation is resulting due to exclusion of two projects namely Ghughus and Pimpalgaon in this year monitoring schedule on request from WCL, as these two mines are in the process of final closure and now fall in less than 5 mcm (Caol+OB) category.
- In has been also observed that in subsidiaries like SECL, MCL, BCCL & ECL, total area under plantation (Green Cover) which includes plantation over backfill, plantation over overburden dumps and plantation done under social forestry etc. has increased as compared to previous year. It has been also observed that in subsidiaries viz WCL, NCL and CCL there has been decrease in area under green cover due to various reasons like modification of leasehold boundaries, mine advance, OB dumping on vegetated backfilled / OB Dump area due to constrain of dumping space etc. Overall 23.13% of the total leasehold area of all the subsidiaries of CIL commutatively is under Green Cover as per the satellite data of the year 2018.

Table-1

Company wise Land Reclamation Status in OC projects of CIL based on Satellite Data of year 2018

(Projects producing more than 5 mcm of Coal+OB annually)

(Area in Sq. Kms.)

								Plantat	ion							T-4-1 A-	ea under																
Sl.	Project	Total Le	asehold	Technical	Reclamation	Biological F	Reclamation		Other Pl	lantations		Area	under	Total Excavated						Total Area under Reclamation 11(=4+5) 2017 2018 11.10 9.47 36.72% 33.47% 48.34 51.25 72.26% 72.42% 38.73 42.02 55.77% 58.62% 27.48 29.46 63.39% 64.37% 13.24 14.21 77.29% 78.29% 4.28 4.48 82.95% 79.29% 9.46 9.90 66.95% 65.48%	Total Area m												
No.	(Nos.)	Area																Area unde	r Backfilling	Plantation or Backfill	n Excavated / led Area		on External len Dumps	Social Fore Plantat	• /	Active	Active Mining		rea	(% Green Cover Generated in Leasehold)			
1	2	3		2 3		3 4		5		6		7		8		9 (=4+5+8)		10 (=5+6+7)		11(=	4+5)												
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018														
1	WCL (10)	94.38	101.59	7.92	6.24	3.18	3.23	15.34	12.55	9.82	8.54	19.13	18.82	30.23	28.29	28.34	24.32	11.10	9.47														
				26.20%	22.06%	10.52%	11.42%					63.28%	66.53%			30.03%	23.94%	36.72%	33.47%														
2	SECL (10)	157.20	157.20	23.38	25.63	24.96	25.62	10.89	10.46	8.47	8.53	18.56	19.52	66.90	70.77	44.32	44.61	48.34	51.25														
				34.95%	36.22%	37.31%	36.20%					27.74%	27.58%			28.19%	28.38%	72.26%	72.42%														
3	NCL (10)	174.28	174.28	23.92	26.65	14.81	15.37	11.07	11.41	27.81	26.19	30.71	29.66	69.44	71.68	53.69	52.97	38.73	42.02														
				34.45%	37.18%	21.33%	21.44%					44.23%	41.38%			30.81%	30.39%	55.77%	58.62%														
4	MCL (13)	111.44	130.01	19.26	21.29	8.22	8.17	3.06	3.20	3.25	3.24	15.87	16.31	43.35	45.77	14.53	14.61	27.48	29.46														
				44.43%	46.52%	18.96%	17.85%					36.61%	35.63%			13.04%	11.24%	63.39%	64.37%														
5	CCL (05)	48.47	51.35	7.86	8.70	5.38	5.51	4.01	3.70	3.73	3.71	3.89	3.94	17.13	18.15	13.12	12.92	13.24	14.21														
				45.88%	47.93%	31.41%	30.36%					22.71%	21.71%			27.07%	25.16%	77.29%	78.29%														
6	BCCL (02)	16.32	16.32	3.71	3.80	0.57	0.68	0.31	0.37	0.88	0.88	0.88	1.17	5.16	5.65	1.76	1.93	4.28	4.48														
				71.90%	67.26%	11.05%	12.04%					17.05%	20.71%			10.78%	11.83%	82.95%	79.29%														
7	ECL (02)	39.44	40.69	7.26	7.68	2.20	2.22	0.13	0.48	1.25	1.27	4.67	5.22	14.13	15.12	3.58	3.97	9.46	9.90														
				51.38%	50.79%	15.57%	14.68%					33.05%	34.52%			9.08%	9.76%	66.95%	65.48%														
	TOTAL (52)	641.53	671.44	93.31	99.99	59.32	60.80	44.81	42.17	55.21	52.36	93.71	94.64	246.34	255.43	159.34	155.33	152.63	160.79														
				37.88%	39.15%	24.08%	23.80%					38.04%	37.05%			24.84%	23.13%	61.96%	62.95%														

5

(% is calculated with respected to Excavated Area as applicable)

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

- 1. Area under Biological Reclamation includes areas under plantation done on backfilled area only.
- 2. Area under Technical Reclamation includes area under barren backfilled only
- 3. Area under Active mining includes coal guarry site, guarry filled with water etc.
- 4. Social Forestry and Plantation on external OB dump are not included in Biological Reclamation and are put under separate categories as shown in the table.
- 5. (%) calculated in the above table is in respect of total excavated area except for "Total area under plantation" where % is in terms of leasehold area.

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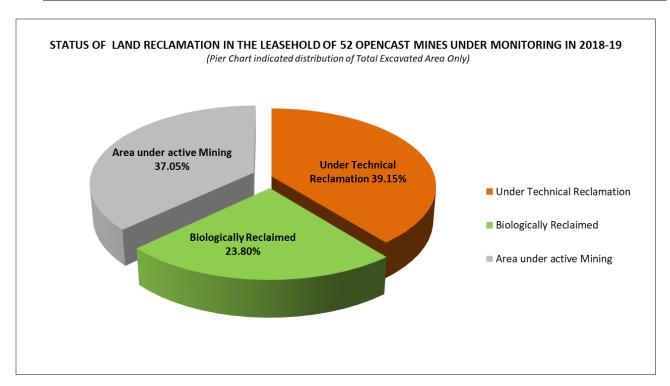


Fig.1: Pie Chart showing Status of Land Reclamation in CIL Subsidiaries

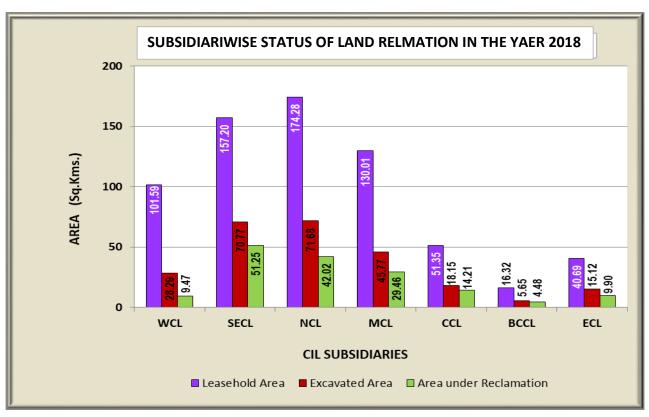


Fig. 2: Company wise Land Reclamation Status in the Year 2018

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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.

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, 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 which was subsequently followed by another work order vide letter no. CIL/WBP/Env/2017/DP/8477 dated 21.09.2017 from Coal India Limited for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 for land reclamation monitoring of opencast projects and vegetation cover monitoring of 19 major coalfields. 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 years. 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.

- 1.2 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.
- 1.3 CMPDI undertook the above study and the present report is embodying the findings in nutshell carrying out for the 52 opencast projects of different subsidiaries producing 5 million cubic m. coal +OB or more in the year 2018-19. 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:

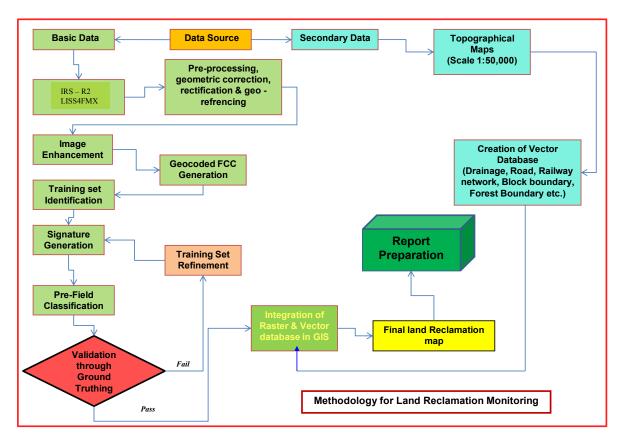


Fig.3: Methodology for Land Reclamation Monitoring

- **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
 contain geometric distortions, which make them unusable as maps. Therefore, geo-

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referencing 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:

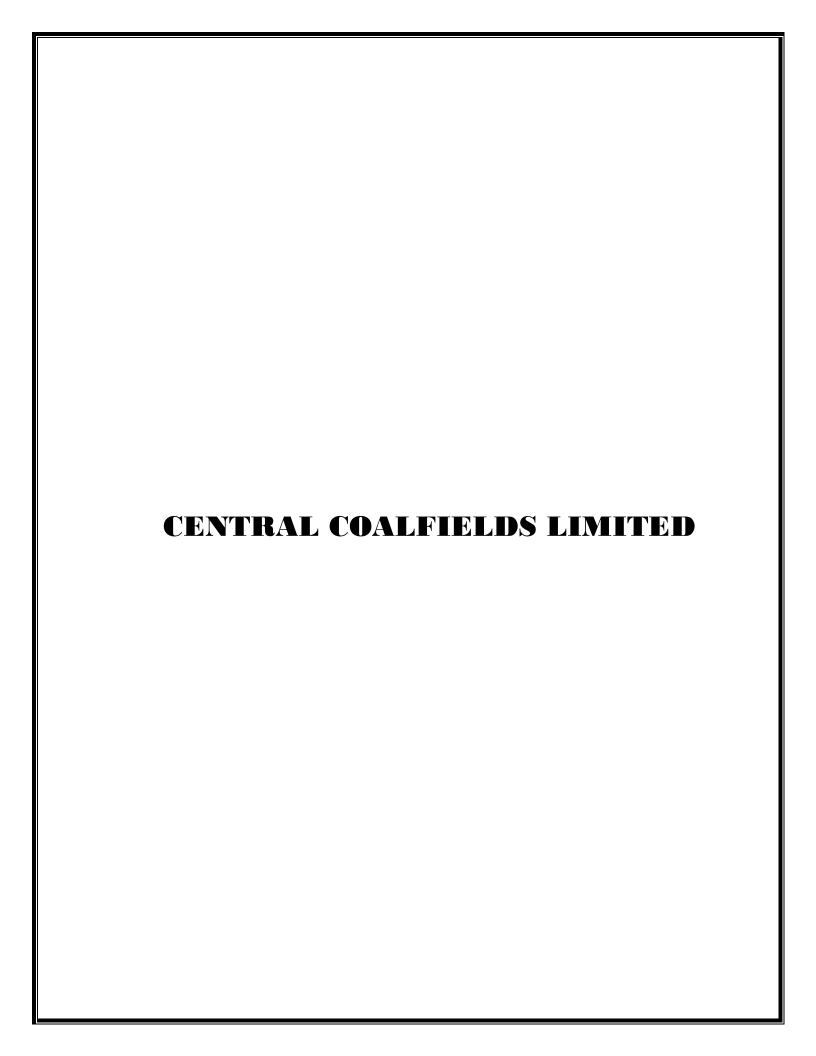
Land reclamation database is created on GIS platform to identify the temporal changes identified from satellite data of different cut-off dates.

4.0 Work Plan

- 4.1 Total 52 opencast projects producing 5 million cubic m. and more (Coal + OB together) during the year 2018-19 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 19 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 52 opencast projects taken up for Land Reclamation Monitoring based on satellite data of year 2018 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, Makardhokra - III & Penganga
SECL (10)	Dipka, Gevra, Kusmunda, Manikpur, Dugga, Bishrampur, Chirimiri, Rajnagar, Dhanpuri & Jamuna
NCL (10)	Amlohri, Nigahi, Jayant, Dudhichua, Khadia, Krishnashila, Bina, Kakri, Jhingurdah, Block-B
MCL (13)	Ananta, Balram, Lingraj, Bharatpur, Bhubaneswari, Jagannath, Hingula, Belpahar, Lakhanpur, Samleswari, Lajkura, Siarmal & Basundhara West Extension
CCL (05)	Ashoka, Piparwar, K.D. Hesalong, Rajrappa & Parej East
BCCL (02)	Block-II, Muraidih
ECL (02)	Sonpur-Bazari, Rajmahal
TOTAL (52)	

4.4 Subsidiary wise land reclamation status of the above mentioned 52 OC projects derived from satellite data for the year 2018 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) annually of Central Coalfields Ltd. have been taken up during the year 2018-19 for land reclamation monitoring based on satellite data of the year 2018:
 - Ashok
 - Piparwar
 - KD Hesalong
 - Rajrappa
 - Parej East
- 9.2 Project wise Land Reclamation status in CCL in the year 2018 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 2018 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** Total leasehold area has been modified from 48.47 Km² to **51.35** km² in **2018**, (Ashok from 6.75 Km² to **7.93** Km² & KDH from 4.50 Km² to **6.20** Km²) as per EC.
- 9.4 Study reveals that 14.21 Km² (78.29%) of excavated area has already come under reclamation in the above 5 OC projects of CCL, out of which 5.51 Km² (30.36%) area has been re-vegetated (Biological Reclamation) and 8.70 Km² (47.93%) area is under backfilling (Technical Reclamation).

- 9.5 Analysis of satellite data indicates that area of plantation (Biological Reclamation) has increased from 5.38 Km² (Yr. 2017) to 5.51 Km² (Yr. 2018). This increase in Biological Reclamation reflects constant effort on part of CCL for environment protection.
- 9.6 Study also reveal that area under barren backfilling (Technical Reclamation) has increased from 7.86 km² in 2017 to 8.70 km² in 2018. All the 5 projects of CCL selected for monitoring for the year 2018-19 are showing an increasing or static trend in technical reclamation.
- 9.7 After analyzing the satellite data of year 2018, it is seen that total area under plantation (Green Cover) which includes plantation carried out on backfilled area, OB dumps as well as Plantation under social forestry in all the 5 mines of CCL has decreased by 0.20 km² in the year 2018 as compared to the year 2017. This decrease in Green Cover is mainly attributed to decrease in Plantation on OB Dumps in Piparwar OC project as well reduction in social forestry in both Ashoka and Piparwar OCPs due to mine advancement..
- 9.8 It may be seen from the Table.9.1 that area of total reclamation has reached 78.29% of the total excavated area till the year 2018 as compared to 77.29% in 2017.
- 9.9 Out of 5 projects of CCL, Parej East OC ranks on top for land reclamation (88.00%) followed by Ashok OC (83.33%), KDH (80.00%), Rajrappa OC (78.70%) and Piparwar OC (70.41%).

TABLE – 9.1
Project wise Land Reclamation Status in OC projects of CCL based on Satellite Data of the Year 2018

(Projects producing more than 5 mcm of Coal+OB annually)

(Area in Sq. Kms.)

				Tech	mical		P	lantatio	n								ntation Total Area under																				
Sl.		To	tal	Recla	mation	Biological I	Reclamation	C	ther Pl	antation	IS	Area	under	To		ea under																					
No.	Project	Leasehold Area		Area under Backfilling		Plantation on Excavated / Backfilled Area		Plantation on External Over Burden Dumps		Social Forestry, Avanue Plantation Etc.						(% Green Cover		Reclamation																			
1	2	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		4		5		6		7		8		9 (=4+5+8)		10 (=5+6+7)		11(=4+5)	
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018																		
1	Ashok	6.75	7.93	1.78	2.14	0.88	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.27	0.93	0.61	3.59	3.66	1.22	1.18	2.66	3.05																		
				49.58%	58.47%	24.51%	24.86%					25.91%	16.67%			18.07%	14.88%	74.09%	83.33%																		
2	Piparwar	11.20	11.20	2.02	2.30	1.35	1.34	0.62	0.52	1.30	1.18	1.46	1.53	4.83	5.17	3.27	3.04	3.37	3.64																		
				41.82%	44.49%	27.95%	25.92%					30.23%	29.59%			29.20%	27.14%	69.77%	70.41%																		
3	KDH	4.50	6.20	1.52	1.52	1.26	1.28	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.20	0.38	0.70	3.16	3.50	1.41	1.51	2.78	2.80																		
				48.10%	43.43%	39.87%	36.57%					12.03%	20.00%			31.33%	24.35%	87.97%	80.00%																		
4	Parej East	6.20	6.20	0.52	0.64	0.64	0.68	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.27	0.18	1.43	1.50	0.78	0.82	1.16	1.32																		
				36.36%	42.67%	44.76%	45.33%					18.88%	12.00%			12.58%	13.23%	81.12%	88.00%																		
5	Rajrappa	19.82	19.82	2.02	2.10	1.25	1.30	3.31	3.10	1.88	1.97	0.85	0.92	4.12	4.32	6.44	6.37	3.27	3.40																		
				49.03%	48.61%	30.34%	30.09%				20.63% 21		21.30%			32.49%	32.14%	79.37%	78.70%																		
	TOTAL	48.47	51.35	7.86	8.70	5.38	5.51	4.01	3.70	3.73	3.71	3.89	3.94	17.13	18.15	13.12	12.92	13.24	14.21																		
				45.88%	47.93%	31.41%	30.36%					22.71%	21.71%			27.07%	25.16%	77.29%	78.29%																		

(% is calculated with respected to Excavated Area as applicable)

Note: In reference to 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 Area under Barren Backfilling only.
- 3. Area under Active Mining includes Coal Quarry, Advance Quarry Site, Quarry Filled with Water, if any. Area of Coal Dump has been excluded from Area under Active Mining in this table.
- 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 Table above.
- 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".
- 6. Leasehold area of Ashoka and KDH OCPs modified as per the EC Boundary

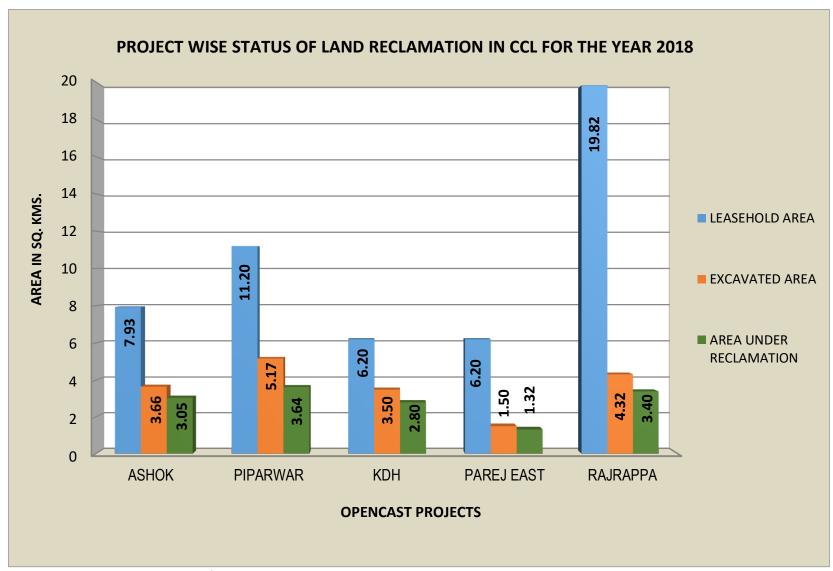


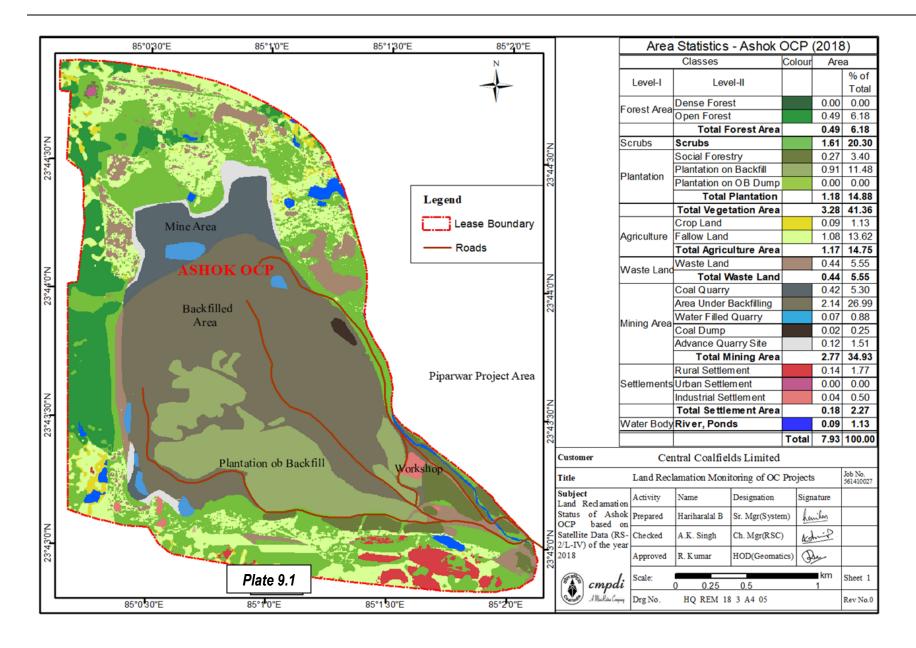
Fig. 9.1: Project wise Land Reclamation Status in Year 2018

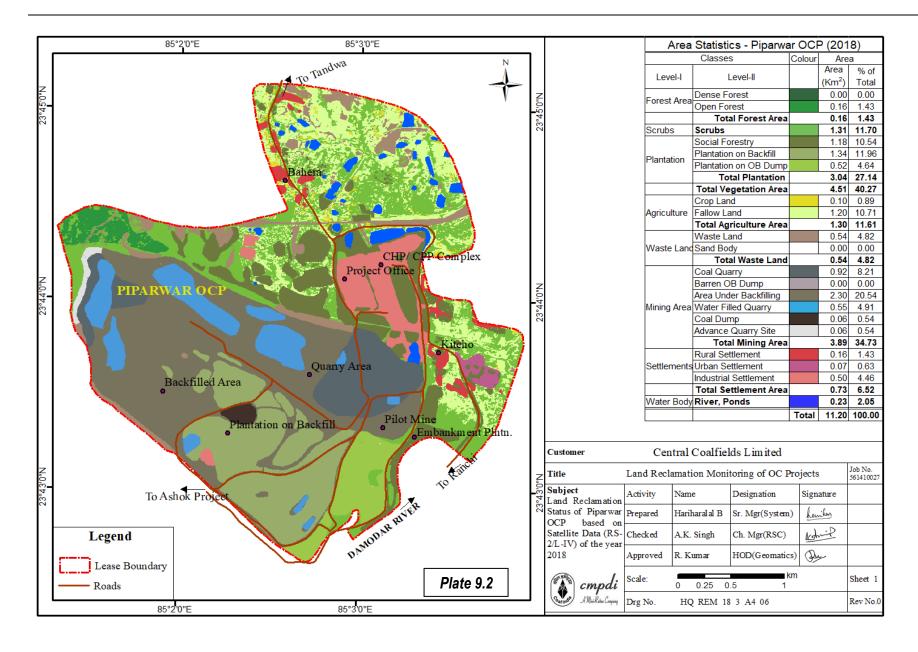
Table 9.2

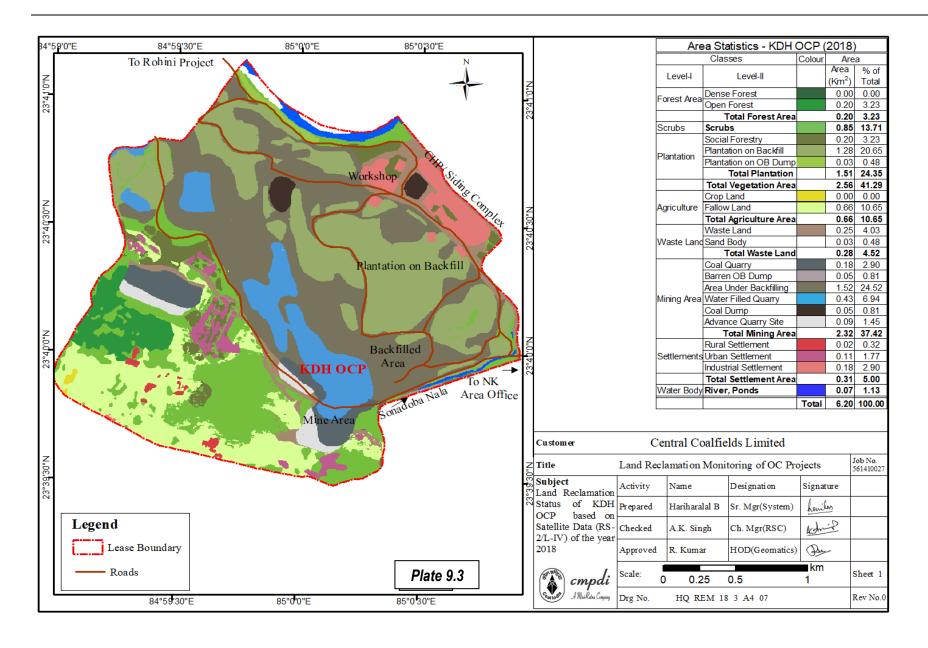
Project wise Area Statistics of Land Use / Cover in OC Mines (> 5 mcu.m.) of CCL based on Satellite data of the Year 2018

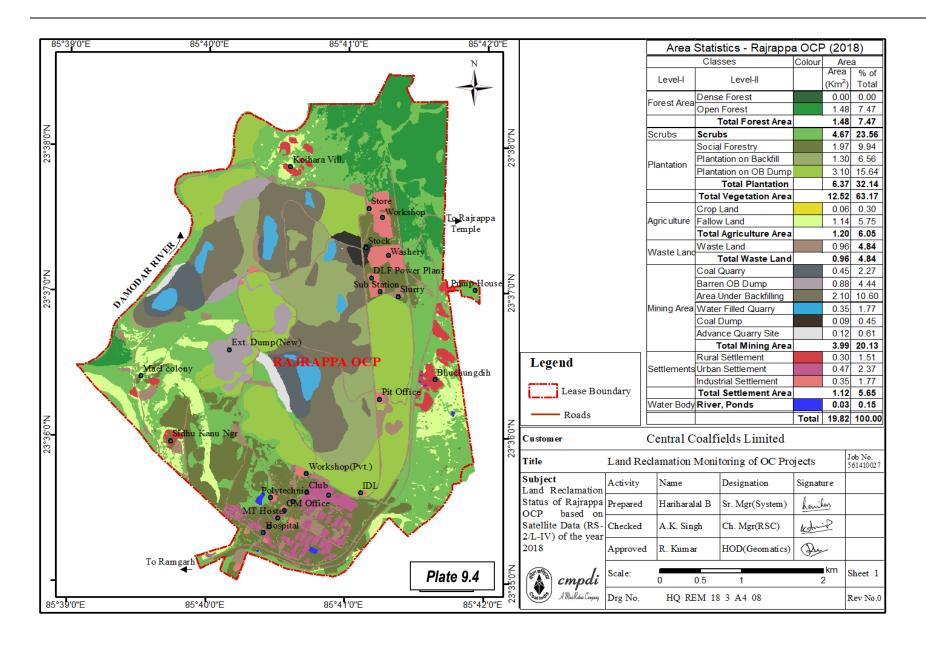
(Area in Km²)

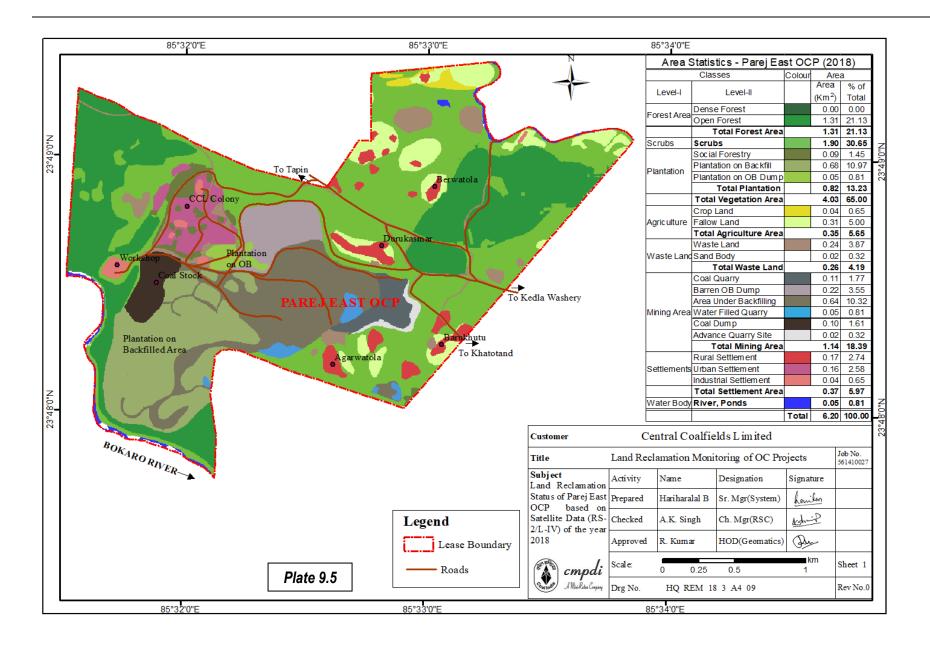
_													
L		ASH			RWAR		DH	RAJR		PAREJ		TO	
		Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
FORESTS	Dense Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FOR	Open Forest	0.49	6.18	0.16	1.43	0.20	3.23	1.48	7.47	1.31	21.13	3.64	7.09
	Total Forest	0.49	6.18	0.16	1.43	0.20	3.23	1.48	7.47	1.31	21.13	3.64	7.09
	Scrubs	1.61	20.30	1.31	11.70	0.85	13.71	4.67	23.56	1.90	30.65	10.34	20.14
7	Social Forestry	0.27	3.40	1.18	10.54	0.20	3.23	1.97	9.94	0.09	1.45	3.71	7.22
ATIO	Plantation on OB Dump	0.00	0.00	0.52	4.64	0.03	0.48	3.10	15.64	0.05	0.81	3.70	7.21
PLANTATION	Plantation on Backfill (Biological Reclamation)	0.91	11.48	1.34	11.96	1.28	20.65	1.30	6.56	0.68	10.97	5.51	10.73
Ь	Total Plantation	1.18	14.88	3.04	27.14	1.51	24.35	6.37	32.14	0.82	13.23	12.92	25.16
7 h	Total Vegetation	3.28	41.36	4.51	40.27	2.56	41.29	12.52	63.17	4.03	65.00	26.90	52.39
ACTIVE MINING	Coal Quarry	0.42	5.30	0.92	8.21	0.18	2.90	0.45	2.27	0.11	1.77	2.08	4.05
E MI	Advance Quarry Site	0.12	1.51	0.06	0.54	0.09	1.45	0.12	0.61	0.02	0.32	0.41	0.80
TIV	Quarry Filled With Water	0.07	0.88	0.55	4.91	0.43	6.94	0.35	1.77	0.05	0.81	1.45	2.82
¥ζ	Total Area under Active Mining	0.61	7.69	1.53	13.66	0.70	11.29	0.92	4.65	0.18	2.90	3.94	7.67
	Coal Dump	0.02	0.25	0.06	0.54	0.05	0.81	0.09	0.45	0.10	1.61	0.32	0.62
	Barren OB Dump	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.81	0.88	4.44	0.22	3.55	1.15	2.24
	Area Under Backfilling (Technical Reclamation)	2.14	26.99	2.30	20.54	1.52	24.52	2.10	10.60	0.64	10.32	8.70	16.94
۵	Total Area under Mine Operation	2.77	34.93	3.89	34.73	2.32	37.42	3.99	20.13	1.14	18.39	14.11	27.48
WASTELAND	Waste Lands	0.44	5.55	0.54	4.82	0.25	4.03	0.96	4.84	0.24	3.87	2.43	4.73
WAST	Fly Ash Pond / Sand Body	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.32	0.05	0.10
	Total Wasteland	0.44	5.55	0.54	4.82	0.28	4.52	0.96	4.84	0.26	4.19	2.48	4.83
WATERBODY	Reservoir, Nallah, Ponds	0.09	1.13	0.23	2.05	0.07	1.13	0.03	0.15	0.05	0.81	0.47	0.92
	Total Waterbodies	0.09	1.13	0.23	2.05	0.07	1.13	0.03	0.15	0.05	0.81	0.47	0.92
AGRICULTURE	Crop Lands	0.09	1.13	0.10	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.30	0.04	0.65	0.29	0.56
RICU	Fallow Lands	1.08	13.62	1.20	10.71	0.66	10.65	1.14	5.75	0.31	5.00	4.39	8.55
AG	Total Agriculture	1.17	14.75	1.30	11.61	0.66	10.65	1.20	6.05	0.35	5.65	4.68	9.11
SLN	Urban Settlement	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.63	0.11	1.77	0.47	2.37	0.16	2.58	0.81	1.58
EME	Rural Settlement	0.14	1.77	0.16	1.43	0.02	0.32	0.30	1.51	0.17	2.74	0.79	1.54
SETTLEMENTS	Industrial Settlement	0.04	0.50	0.50	4.46	0.18	2.90	0.35	1.77	0.04	0.65	1.11	2.16
S	Total Settlement	0.18	2.27	0.73	6.52	0.31	5.00	1.12	5.65	0.37	5.97	2.71	5.28
	Grand Total	7.93	100.00	11.20	100.00	6.20	100.00	19.82	100.00	6.20	100.00	51.35	100.00











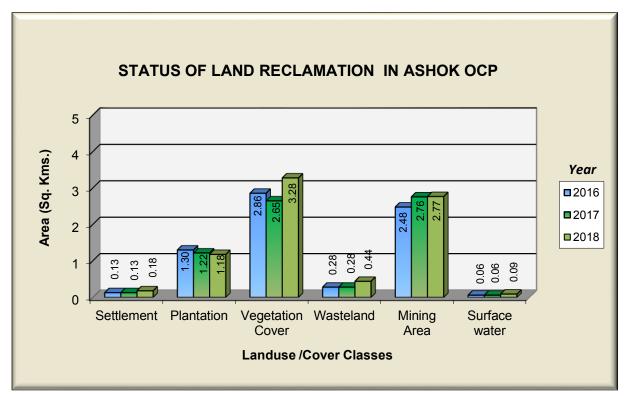


Figure 9.2

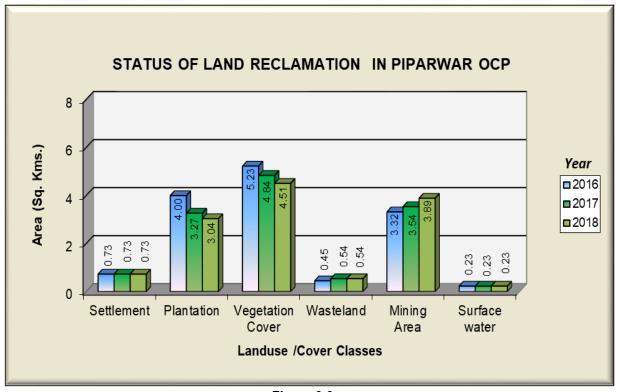


Figure 9.3

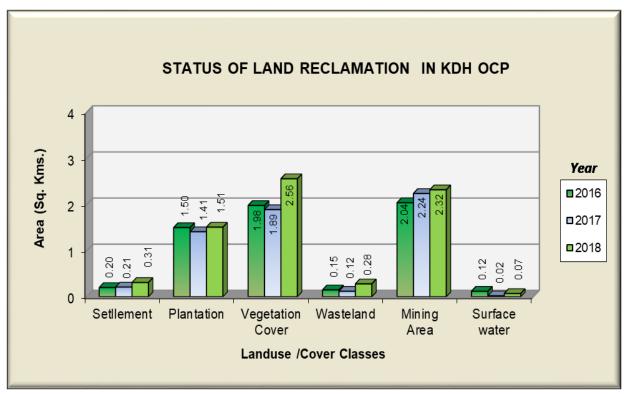


Figure 9.4

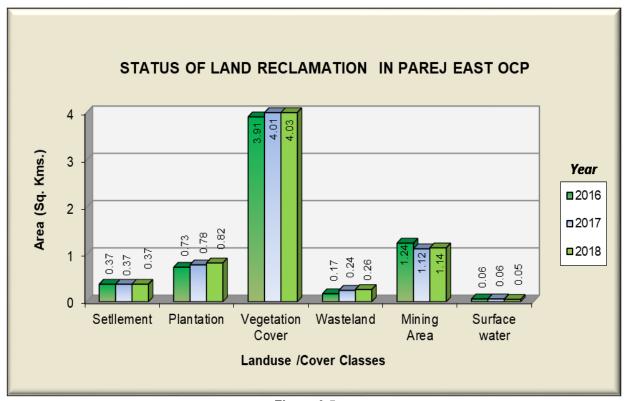


Figure 9.5

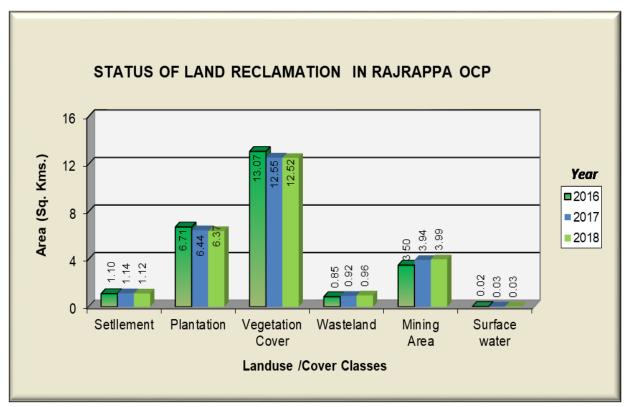


Figure 9.6



Photograph 9.1: Plantation on Backfilled Area in Ashok OCP



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



Photograph 9.3: Plantation on Reclaimed Area in Piparwar OCP



Photograph 9.4: Plantation on Backfilled Area in KDH OCP



Photograph 9.5: Plantation on Backfilled Area- Parej East OCP



Photograph 9.6: Plantation on OB- Rajrappa OCP



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