



State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Jharkhand.

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Letter No.-EC/ SEIAA 2014-15 / 460/ 2014/ 86

Ranchi, Date: 14.02.19

**To: Sri Soumitra Singh,
DGM/HOD (ENV. & Forest)
Central Coal Fields Ltd.,
Darbhanga House, Ranchi-834001..**

Sub.: Environmental Clearance for the "Rajhara Open Cast Project of M/s CCL at Vill. Rajhara & Pandwa, Palamu (149.38 Ha)."

Ref: Your application no-116, dated-05.05.2016.

Sir,

It is in reference to the "Rajhara Open Cast Project of M/s CCL at Vill. Rajhara & Pandwa, Palamu (149.38 Ha)." submitted by you for seeking prior Environmental Clearances (EC).

The proposal was appraised by State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) and recommended for grant of Environmental Clearance in its meeting held on 29th, 30th & 31st January, 2019.

The Project Proponent (PP) – M/s CCL has presented the background of the project, which is as under :

Rajhara OCP is an existing old coal mining project of Central Coal Fields Ltd. The mine was started in pre independence era and was nationalised in 1973.

The mining area is located in Palamu district of Jharkhand and forms the north western part of Daltonganj coal fields. The latitude and longitude of the project site is 24° 09' 3" N & 24° 10' 11" N and 84°02'27" E & 84° 03' 8" E respectively. The drainage of mine is controlled by North Koelriver flowing in the south of project. The project area is dissected by Sadabahr river a tributary of North Koel. The other near-by tributary of North Koel along the project is Labji. There is no forest patches in Core Zone. However, buffer zone of mining area has several patches of protected Forest like Aparar Khas, Murma, Kokansa, etc.

The nearest railway station is Rajhara station at a distance of 3 km on Gomoh-Dehri on Sone line. Daltonganj town is situated at a distance of 16 km from project site. The project has an adjacent railway siding for coal transport.

The normative capacity of project is 0.3 MTPA & peak capacity is 0.5 MTPA over a project area of 149.38 Ha. Coal production is proposed from two quarries on either side of Sadabahr river. Embankments have been constructed to protect the quarries from inundation and will be further strengthened / constructed particularly on eastern flank of Sadabah, as claimed by the PP.

The balance geological reserve is 4.925 MT of G 9 grade and proposed mine life is 18 years. Mining will be undertaken by opencast method using shovel dumper combination.

The project involves R&R of two villages – Rajhara (part) & Pandwa (part). The R&R policy of CIL will be used for compensation, employment and resettlement of PAPs. The project cost is Rs 11.88 Crores.

Form –I & Pre-Feasibility Report of Rajhara OCP were submitted to SEIAA in September 2014 for EC and the ToR was prescribed on 01.05.2015. The Public Hearing was held on 23.01.2016 and the final EIA & EMP was uploaded online on 05.04.2016. SEAC meeting was held on 06.12.2016 and SEAC sought requisite information / documents. The details of the same were submitted by Project Proponent to SEAC on 31.03.2017. The certificates of DFO and CO were not proper. Accordingly, SEAC was repeatedly requested the PP to submit proper requisite certificates from CO & DFO.

The PP submitted on 27.03.18 the certificates of C.O., Pandwa (letter no. 665 dated 16.12.17) & C.O. Nawa bazar (letter no. 22 dated 09.01.18), whereby certifying that in Pandwa 67.55 acres is free from “Jangle Jhari” & in Nawa bazar 43.95 acres is not “Jangle Jhari” as per “Khatiyani”. The SEAC sought vide its letter no. 63 dated 13.04.18 the nature of entire plots of Rajhara OCP from C.O concerned.

SEAC discussed the said project in its 55th meeting (dated 23-25.04.18) and forwarded to SEIAA for needful with the said factual details regarding lack of requisite CO certificates for whole of the project site.

SEIAA vide its decision taken in its 56th meeting (dated 31.05.18) remanded the said issue to SEAC for seeking legal status of site’s land from DC, Palamau.

SEAC sought the requisite certificates from CO (as well as DFO) vide its letter no. 108 dated 04.07.18.

The PP submitted on 19.11.18, DC, Palamau letter no. 1461 dated 03.11.18 regarding nature of land, whereby Addl. Collector certifies that out of 368.97 acres, 152.80 acres is free from “Jangle Jhari” and for rest of plots khatiyani is either not available or mutilated.

The SEAC again reminded the PP vide its letter no. 180 dated 10.12.18; letter no. 182 dated 11.12.18 and letter no. 183 dated 11.12.18 to submit DC & PP’s “Undertaking” regarding nature of land & compliance of provisions of F(C) Act, 1980 (if found Jangle Jhari), as per the Revenue Deptt., Jharkhand letter no. 4792 dated 04.12.18.

The PP submitted on 31.12.18 his requisite “undertaking” and DFO certificates. SEAC again reminded vide letter no. 01 date 01.01.19 & letter no. 09 dated 10.01.19 for submitting the requisite “undertaking” as per Revenue Deptt, Jharkhand.

The PP submitted the DC, Palamau letter no. 128 dated 29.01.19 regarding nature of land. In the said letter dated 29.01.19 the Addl. Collector, Palamau on the basis of CO, Pandwa & Nawabazar letter no. 101 dated 29.01.19 and letter no. 39 dated 29.01.19 certifies that only 50.74 acre is not recorded as Jangle Jhari. For rest of the plots, the Addl. Collector mentioned that the *khatiyans* are not available.

The General Manager, Rajhara Area, Chandwa, Latehar submitted an "Undertaking" that in the event of the proposed area of 149.38 Ha of Rajhara OCP, if any Jangal – Jhari is identified in future, CCL will follow the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in letter & spirit.

DFO, Medininagar vide letter no. 2125, dated 04.05.18 certified that the distance of reserve forest boundary is 700 m from the project boundary.

The Dy. Director, Palamau Tiger Project, Medininagar vide letter no. 127, dated 30.01.18 certifies that the distance of the project Rajhara OCP from the Tiger project boundary is 25.5 KM as air distance and this project is not within Eco Sensitive Zone.

Based on the presentation made and information provided, the Committee opines that the proposal for **Rajhara Open Cast Project of M/s CCL at Vill. Rajhara & Pandwa, Palamu (149.38 Ha)** be recommended for consideration of SEIAA for grant of **conditional** (for compliance of F (C) Act, if applicable) EC.

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Jharkhand in its meeting held on 08.02.2019 discussed the project proposal along with recommendations made by SEAC and decided to grant EC to the project.

Following the decision of SEIAA, as mentioned above, Environmental Clearance is hereby issued to the **the "Rajhara Open Cast Project of M/s CCL at Vill. Rajhara & Pandwa, Palamu (149.38 Ha)." along with the following conditions-**

A. Specific Conditions.

1. This Environmental Clearance is valid subject to the following condition below –
That this project has-
 - a. Obtained all legal rights to operate at concerned place.
 - b. Complied with all existing concerned laws of the land and
 - c. Complied with the decisions of SEIAA on the issue of Environmental Clearance till date.
2. This Environmental Clearance shall be issued with clear conditions that EC will automatically come to an end the moments it comes to light that the said land belongs to "Deemed Forest" i.e. "Jungal-Jhari" and in this case project proponent (CCL) will have to abide by the provisions of the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 and will have to seek permission from the Govt. of India in this regard.

Standard EC condition

I. Statutory compliance

- i. The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- ii. The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- iii. The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation

report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report. (in case of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area)

- iv. The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish / Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State pollution Control Board/Committee.
- v. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority.
- vi. Solid waste/hazardous waste generated in the mines needs to be addressed in accordance to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 / Hazardous & Other Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time.

II. Air quality monitoring and preservation

- i. Continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations as prescribed in the statute be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring of pollutants, namely PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx. Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Online ambient air quality monitoring stations may also be installed in addition to the regular monitoring stations as per the requirement and/or in consultation with the SPCB. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, etc to be carried out at least once in six months.
- ii. The Ambient Air Quality monitoring in the core zone shall be carried out to ensure the Coal Industry Standards notified vide GSR 742 (E) dated 25.9.2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board. Data on ambient air quality and heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr and other monitoring data shall be regularly reported to the Ministry/Regional Office and to the CPCB/SPCB.
- iii. Transportation of coal, to the extent permitted by road, shall be carried out by covered trucks/conveyors. Effective control measures such as regular water / mist sprinkling / rain gun etc shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution (with higher values of PM10/PM2.5) such as haul road, loading/ unloading and transfer points. Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be controlled regularly. It shall be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central/State Pollution Control Board.
- iv. The transportation of coal shall be carried out as per the provisions and route envisaged in the approved Mining Plan or environment monitoring plan. Transportation of the coal through the existing road passing through any village shall be avoided. In case, it is proposed to construct a 'bypass' road, it should be so constructed so that the impact of sound, dust and accidents could be appropriately mitigated.
- v. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. All the vehicles engaged in mining and allied activities shall operate only after obtaining 'PUC' certificate from the authorized pollution testing centres.

- vi. Coal stock pile/crusher/feeder and breaker material transfer points shall invariably be provided with dust suppression system. Belt-conveyors shall be fully covered to avoid air borne dust. Side cladding all along the conveyor gantry should be made to avoid air borne dust. Drills shall be wet operated or fitted with dust extractors.
- vii. Coal handling plant shall be operated with effective control measures w.r.t. various environmental parameters. Environmental friendly sustainable technology should be implemented for mitigating such parameters.

III. Water quality monitoring and preservation

- i. The effluent discharge (mine waste water, workshop effluent) shall be monitored in terms of the parameters notified under the Water Act, 1974 Coal Industry Standards vide GSR 742 (E) dated 25.9.2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- ii. The monitoring data shall be uploaded on the company's website and displayed at the project site at a suitable location. The circular No. J-20012/1/2006-1A.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall also be referred in this regard for its compliance.
- iii. Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease area by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operations. The monitoring of ground water levels shall be carried out four times a year i.e. pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter. The ground water quality shall be monitored once a year, and the data thus collected shall be sent regularly to MOEFCC/RO.
- iv. Monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out once in six months and record of monitoring data shall be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / Regional Office.
- v. Ground water, excluding mine water, shall not be used for mining operations. Rainwater harvesting shall be implemented for conservation and augmentation of ground water resources.
- vi. Catch and or garland drains and siltation ponds in adequate numbers and appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, coal heaps & OB dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the river and water bodies. Further, dump material shall be properly consolidated/ compacted and accumulation of water over dumps shall be avoided by providing adequate channels for flow of silt into the drains. The drains/ ponds so constructed shall be regularly de-silted particularly before onset of monsoon and maintained properly. Sump capacity should provide adequate retention period to allow proper settling of silt material. The water so collected in the sump shall be utilised for dust suppression and green belt development and other industrial use. Dimension of the retaining wall constructed, if any, at the toe of the OB dumps within the mine to check run-off and siltation should be based on the rainfall data. The plantation of native species to be made between toe of the dump and adjacent field/habitation/water bodies.

- vii. Adequate groundwater recharge measures shall be taken up for augmentation of ground water. The project authorities shall meet water requirement of nearby village(s) after due treatment conforming to the specific requirement (standards).
- viii. Industrial waste water generated from CHP, workshop and other waste water, shall be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under the standards prescribed under Water Act 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules made there under, and as amended from time to time. Adequate ETP / STP needs to be provided.
- ix. The water pumped out from the mine, after siltation, shall be utilized for industrial purpose viz. watering the mine area, roads, green belt development etc. The drains shall be regularly desilted particularly after monsoon and maintained properly.
- x. The surface drainage plan including surface water conservation plan for the area of influence affected by the said mining operations, considering the presence of river/rivulet/pond/lake etc, shall be prepared and implemented by the project proponent. The surface drainage plan and/or any diversion of natural water courses shall be as per the approved Mining Plan/ EIA/EMP report and with due approval of the concerned State/GoI Authority. The construction of embankment to prevent any danger against inrush of surface water into the mine should be as per the approved Mining Plan and as per the permission of DGMS or any other authority as prescribed by the law.
- xi. The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures to ensure reverian/ riparian ecosystem in and around the coal mine upto a distance of 5 km. A reverian /riparian ecosystem conservation and management plan should be prepared and implemented in consultation with the irrigation / water resource department in the state government.

IV. Noise and Vibration monitoring and prevention

- i. Adequate measures shall be taken for control of noise levels as per Noise Pollution Rules, 2016 in the work environment. Workers engaged in blasting and drilling operations, operation of HEMM, etc shall be provided with personal protective equipments (PPE) like ear plugs / muffs in conformity with the prescribed norms and guidelines in this regard. Adequate awareness programme for users to be conducted. Progress in usage of such accessories to be monitored.
- ii. Controlled blasting techniques shall be practiced in order to mitigate ground vibrations, fly rocks, noise and air blast etc., as per the guidelines prescribed by the DGMS.
- iii. The noise level survey shall be carried out as per the prescribed guidelines to assess noise exposure of the workmen at vulnerable points in the mine premises, and report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry/RO on six-monthly basis.

V. Mining Plan

- i. Mining shall be carried out under strict adherence to provisions of the Mines Act 1952 and subordinate legislations made there-under as applicable.
- ii. Mining shall be carried out as per the approved mining plan(including Mine Closure Plan) abiding by mining laws related to coal mining and the relevant circulars issued by Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS).

- iii. No mining shall be carried out in forest land without obtaining Forestry Clearance as per Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- iv. Efforts should be made to reduce energy and fuel consumption by conservation, efficiency improvements and use of renewable energy.

VI. Land reclamation

- i. Digital Survey of entire lease hold area/core zone using Satellite Remote Sensing survey shall be carried out at least once in three years for monitoring land use pattern and report in 1:50,000 scale or as notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF&CC) from time to time shall be submitted to MOEFCC/Regional Office (RO).
- ii. The final mine void depth should preferably be as per the approved Mine Closure Plan, and in case it exceeds 40 m, adequate engineering interventions shall be provided for sustenance of aquatic life therein. The remaining area shall be backfilled and covered with thick and alive top soil. Post-mining land be rendered usable for agricultural /forestry purposes and shall be diverted. Further action will be treated as specified in the guidelines for Preparation of Mine Closure Plan issued by the Ministry of Coal dated 27th August, 2009 and subsequent amendments.
- iii. The entire excavated area, backfilling, external OB dumping (including top soil) and afforestation plan shall be in conformity with the "during mining" / "post mining" land-use pattern, which is an integral part of the approved Mining Plan and the EIA/EMP submitted to this Ministry. Progressive compliance status vis-a-vis the post mining land use pattern shall be submitted to the MOEFCC/RO.
- iv. Fly ash shall be used for external dump of overburden, backfilling or stowing of mine as per provisions contained in clause (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (8) of fly ash notification issued vide SO 2804 (E) dated 3rd November, 2009 as amended from time to time. Efforts shall be made to utilize gypsum generated from Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD), if any, along with fly ash for external dump of overburden, backfilling of mines. Compliance report shall be submitted to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, CPCB and SPCB.
- v. Further, it may be ensured that as per the time schedule specified in mine closure plan it should remain live till the point of utilization. The topsoil shall temporarily be stored at earmarked site(s) only and shall not be kept unutilized. The top soil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation purposes. Active OB dumps shall be stabilised with native grass species to prevent erosion and surface run off. The other overburden dumps shall be vegetated with native flora species. The excavated area shall be backfilled and afforested in line with the approved Mine Closure Plan. Monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas shall continue until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. Compliance status shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/ Regional Office.
- vi. The project proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements, if grazing land is involved in core zone, in consultation with the State government to provide alternate areas for livestock grazing, if any. In this context, the project proponent shall implement the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquiring grazing land.

VII. Green Belt

- i. The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered/endemic flora/fauna, if any.

- spotted/reported in the study area. The Action plan in this regard, if any, shall be prepared and implemented in consultation with the State Forest and Wildlife Department.
- ii. Greenbelt consisting of 3-tier plantation of width not less than 7.5 m shall be developed all along the mine lease area as soon as possible. The green belt comprising a mix of native species (endemic species should be given priority) shall be developed all along the major approach! coal transportation roads.

VIII. Public hearing and Human health issues

- i. Adequate illumination shall be ensured in all mine locations (as per DGMS standards) and monitored weekly. The report on the same shall be submitted to this ministry & it's RO on six- monthly basis.
- ii. The project proponent shall undertake occupational health survey for initial and periodical medical examination of the personnel engaged in the project and maintain records accordingly as per the provisions of the Mines Rules, 1955 and DGMS circulars. Besides regular periodic health check-up, 20% of the personnel identified from workforce engaged in active mining operations shall be subjected to health check-up for occupational diseases and hearing impairment, if any, as amended time to time.
- iii. Personnel (including outsourced employees) working in core zone shall wear protective respiratory devices and shall also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.
- iv. Implementation of the action plan on the issues raised during the public hearing shall be ensured. The project proponent shall undertake all the tasks/measures as per the action plan submitted with budgetary provisions during the public hearing. Land oustees shall be compensated as per the norms laid down in the R&R policy of the company/State Government/Central Government, as applicable.
- v. The project proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in this Ministry's OM No.Z-11013/5712014-IA.II (M) dated 29th October, 2014, titled 'Impact of mining activities on habitations-issues related to the mining projects wherein habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area'.

IX. Corporate Environment Responsibility

- i. The project proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility.
- ii. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approve by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions and/or shareholders/stake holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC as a part of six-monthly report.

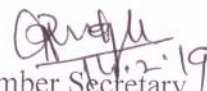
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- iii. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly to the head of the organization.
- iv. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
- v. Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.

X. Miscellaneous

- i. The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website permanently.
- ii. The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
- iii. The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
- iv. The project proponent shall monitor the criteria pollutants level namely; PM_{10} , SO_2 , NO_x (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the projects and display the same at a convenient location for disclosure to the public and put on the website of the company.
- v. The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
- vi. The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form- V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
- vii. The project authorities shall inform to the Regional Office of the MOEFCC regarding commencement of mining operations.
- viii. The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.

- ix. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIAIEMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- x. No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
- xi. Concealing factual data or submission of false / fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- xii. The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- xiii. The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- xiv. The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
- xv. The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
- xvi. The Environmental Clearance accorded will be valid for the period of lease of the mine, till the PP does not increase production rate and alter lease area during the validity of Environmental Clearance.
- xvii. Any appeal against this EC shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010


14.2.19
Member Secretary
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, Jharkhand.
 