

No. J-11015/234/2011-IA.II(M)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests

Paryavaran Bhawan,
CGO Complex,
New Delhi-110510.

To

Dated: 30th November 2011

Shri Romit Mutsuddi,
Managing Director,
M/s West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corp. Ltd.,
13, Nellie Sengupta Sarani (Lindsay St.),
2nd Floor, P.B. 9026,
KOLKATTA – 700 087.

Sub: (1) Kulti Underground Coalmine Project (1 MTPA in an ML area of 776 ha) of M/s West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corp. Ltd., Tehsil Asansol., dist. Bardhman, W.B.

(2) Sitarampur Underground Coalmine Project (1 MTPA in an ML area of 859 ha) of M/s West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corp. Ltd., Tehsil Asansol., dist. Bardhman, W.B. - Terms of Reference (TOR) – reg.
Sir,

This is with reference to letter no. MDTC/PM-5/92 (E)/1093 dated 21.09.2011 regarding the aforesaid proposal which was considered in the meeting of the Expert Appraisal Committee (Thermal & Coal Mining Projects) held on **17th -18th October 2011**. In the presentation made to the EAC, the proponent informed that the proposal is for opening a new underground coalmine project of 1 MTPA capacity in an ML area of 776 ha. Of the total ML area of 776 ha, 733 ha is private land and 43 ha is Govt. Land. There are 2 Protected forest and one RF within the 10 km buffer zone. An area of 34.85 ha is proposed for surface rights for establishing common facilities for Kulti and Sitaramapur UG projects in Kulti Coal Block. Of the 34.85 ha under surface rights, 31.82 ha is agriculture land, 0.23ha is barren land and 2.80 ha is others. A total 741.15 ha area is under mining rights. The production capacity may be enhanced to 2 MTPA due to use of Longwall of higher capacity. Ultimate depth of mining is 350-1350m. No subsidence anticipated as the mine is very deep. The total estimated water requirement for both Kulti and Sitarampur is 1331 m³/day of which 1059 m³/day for industrial purposes, 272 m³/day is for domestic use. The combined manpower requirement for Kulti-Sitarampur is 800. Combined capital cost of the Kulti-Sitarampur projects is Rs 1440 crores. Coal would be transported from pit head to railway siding by pipe conveyor (about 3 km). Life of the project is 60 years.

The Committee recommended TOR given below:

An integrated EIA-EMP of both Sitarampur and Kulti blocks should be prepared. The measures outlined in Raniganj Action Plan should be integrated in the Mining Plan and in the EIA-EMP Report. The integrated EIA-EMP Report should be prepared Kulti Block for a peak capacity of **1 MTPA in an ML area of 776 ha and 1 MTPA in an ML area of 859 ha** over an area of addressing the impacts of the underground coalmine project including the aspects of mineral transportation and issues of impacts on hydrogeology, plan for conservation of flora/fauna and afforestation/plantation programme based on the generic structure specified in Appendix III of the EIA Notification 2006. Baseline data collection can be for any season except monsoon.

The EIA-EMP report should also cover the impacts and management plan for the project specific

activities on the environment of the region, and the environmental quality – air, water, land, biotic community, etc. through collection of baseline data and information, generation of baseline data on impacts for MTPA of coal production based on approval of project/Mining Plan.

The Committee desired that the proponent examine continuation of the practice of agriculture in all the 3 projects even when mining is on.

A Study area map of the core zone and 10km area of the buffer zone (15 km of the buffer zone in case of ecologically sensitive areas) delineating the major topographical features such as the land use, drainage, locations of habitats, major construction including railways, roads, pipelines, major industries/mines and other polluting sources, which shall also indicate the migratory corridors of fauna, if any and the areas where endangered fauna and plants of medicinal and economic importance are found in the area.

Map showing the core zone along with 3-5 km of the buffer zone) delineating the agricultural land (irrigated and unirrigated, uncultivable land (as defined in the revenue records), forest areas (as per records) and grazing land and wasteland and water bodies.

Contour map at 3m interval along with Site plan of the mine (lease/project area with about 3-5 km of the buffer zone) showing the various surface structures such as buildings, infrastructure, CHP, ETP, Stockyard, township/colony (within/adjacent to the ML), green belt and undisturbed area and if any existing roads, drains/natural water bodies are to be left undisturbed along with details of natural drainage adjoining the lease/project and modification of thereof in terms of construction of embankments/bunds, proposed diversion/rechannelling of the water courses, etc., highways, passing through the lease/project area.

Original land use (agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/wasteland/water bodies) of the area. Impacts of project, if any on the landuse, in particular, agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/water bodies falling within the lease/project and acquired for mining operations. Extent of area under surface rights and under mining rights.

Study on the existing flora and fauna in the study area carried out by an institution of relevant discipline and the list of flora and fauna duly authenticated separately for the core and buffer zone and a statement clearly specifying whether the study area forms a part of the migratory corridor of any endangered fauna. The flora and fauna details should be furnished separately for the core zone and buffer zone. The report and the list should be authenticated by the concerned institution carrying out the study and the names of the species (scientific and common names) along with the classification under the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 should be furnished.

Details of mineral reserves, geological status of the study area and the seams to be worked, ultimate working depth and progressive stage-wise working plan/scheme until end of mine life should be reflected on the basis of the approved rated capacity and calendar plans of production from the approved Mining Plan. Geological maps should also be included.

Impact of mining on hydrology, modification of natural drainage, diversion and channelling of the existing rivers/water courses flowing through the ML and adjoining the lease/project and the impact on the existing users and impacts of mining operations thereon.

Collection of one-season (non-monsoon) primary baseline data on environmental quality – air (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO_x, NO_x and heavy metals such as Hg, Pb, Cr, AS, etc), noise, water (surface and groundwater), soil along with one-season met data. The Committee also desired that monitoring CH₄ and CO should be included.

Map of the study area (core and buffer zone) clearly delineating the location of various monitoring stations (air/water/soil and noise – each shown separately) superimposed with location of habitats, wind roses, other industries/mines, polluting sources. The number and location of the stations should be selected on the basis of the proposed impacts in the downwind/downstream/groundwater regime. One station should be in the upwind/upstream/non-impact non-polluting area as a control station. Wind roses to determine air pollutant dispersion and impacts thereof shall be determined. Monitoring should be as per CPCB guidelines and standards for air, water, noise notified under Environment Protection Rules. Parameters for water testing

for both ground and surface water should be as per ISI standards and CPCB classification of surface water wherever applicable.

The Committee also desired that the impact of deep mining on the hydrogeology be studied. Impact of mining and water abstraction and mine water discharge in mine on the hydrogeology and groundwater regime within the core zone and 10km buffer zone including long-term modelling studies on the impact of mining on the groundwater regime. Details of rainwater harvesting and measures for recharge of groundwater should be reflected wherever the areas are declared dark/grey from groundwater development.

Study on subsidence, measures for mitigation/prevention of subsidence, modelling subsidence prediction and its use during mine operation, safety issues.

Detailed water balance should be provided. The break up of water requirement as per different activities in the mining operations, including use of water for sand stowing should be given separately. Source of water for use in mine, sanction of the competent authority in the State Govt. and impacts vis-à-vis the competing users should be provided.

Impact of choice of mining method, technology, selected use of machinery - and impact on air quality, mineral transportation, coal handling & storage/stockyard, etc, Impact of blasting, noise and vibrations.

The Committee noted that high heat and humidity being a special case in Indian conditions, care needs to be taken while planning ventilation for providing suitable working conditions and safety to the personnel and appliances.

The Committee desired that the entire coal transportation should be by rail mode only. Impacts of mineral transportation – within and outside the lease/project. The entire sequence of mineral production, transportation, handling, transfer and storage of mineral and waste, and their impacts on air quality should be shown in a flow chart with the specific points where fugitive emissions can arise and the specific pollution control/mitigative measures proposed to be put in place. Examine the adequacy of roads existing in the area and if new roads are proposed, the impact of their construction and use particularly if forestland is used.

Details of various facilities to be provided in terms of parking, rest areas, canteen, and effluents/pollution load from these activities. Examine whether existing roads are adequate to take care of the additional load of mineral and their impacts.

Examine the number and efficiency of mobile/static water sprinkling system along the main mineral transportation road within the mine, approach roads to the mine/stockyard/siding, and also the frequency of their use in impacting air quality.

Impacts of CHP, if any on air and water quality. A flow chart of water use and whether the unit can be made a zero-discharge unit.

Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan along with the fund requirement for the detailed activities proposed there under. Impacts of change in land use for mining operations and whether the land can be restored for agricultural use post mining.

Occupational health issues. Baseline data on the health of the population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety of the personnel and manpower for the mine should be furnished.

Details of cost of EMP (capital and recurring) in the project cost and for final mine closure plan. The specific costs (capital and recurring) of each pollution control/mitigative measures proposed in the project until end of mine life and a statement that this is included in the project cost.

Integrating in the Env. Management Plan with measures for minimising use of natural resources – water, land, energy, raw materials/mineral, etc. The proponent may also explore and examine the feasibility of using methane for energy generation.

R&R: Detailed project specific R&R Plan with data on the existing socio-economic status (including tribals, SC/ST) of the population in the study area and broad plan for resettlement of the displaced population, site for the resettlement colony, alternate livelihood concerns/employment for the displaced people, civic and housing amenities being offered, etc and costs along with the schedule of the implementation

of the R&R Plan.

The Committee sought a detailed CSR Plan for Kulti-Sitarampur and Ichhapur. CSR Plan along with details of villages and specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project.

-) Public Hearing should cover the details as specified in the EIA Notification 2006, and include notices issued in the newspaper, proceedings/minutes of public hearing, the points raised by the general public and commitments by the proponent made should be presented in a tabular form. If the Public Hearing is in the regional language, an authenticated English Translation of the same should be provided.

Status of any litigations/ court cases filed/pending on the project.

-) Submission of sample test analysis of:

(xxvii) Characteristics of coal - this includes grade of coal and other characteristics – ash, S and heavy metals including levels of Hg, As, Pb, Cr etc.

(xxviii) Copy of clearances/approvals – such as Forestry clearances, Mining Plan Approval, NOC from Flood and Irrigation Dept. (if req.), etc.

The following general points should be noted:

- (i) All documents should be properly indexed, page numbered.
- (ii) Period/date of data collection should be clearly indicated.
- (iii) Authenticated English translation of all material provided in Regional languages.
- (iv) After the preparation of the draft EIA-EMP Report as per the aforesaid TOR, the proponent shall get the Public Hearing conducted as prescribed in the EIA Notification 2006 and take necessary action for obtaining environmental clearance under the provisions of the EIA Notification 2006.

The letter/application for EC should quote the MOEF file No. and also attach a copy of the letter prescribing the TOR.

The copy of the letter received from the Ministry on the TOR prescribed for the project should be attached as an annexure to the final EIA-EMP Report.

(vii) The final EIA-EMP report submitted to the Ministry must incorporate the issues in TOR and that raised in Public Hearing. The index of the final EIA-EMP report, must indicate the specific chapter and page no. of the EIA-EMP Report where the specific TOR prescribed by Ministry and the issue raised in the P.H. have been incorporated. Mining Questionnaire (posted on MOEF website) with all sections duly filled in shall also be submitted at the time of applying for EC.

(viii) The aforesaid TOR has a validity of two years only.

Following additional points are also to be noted:

- (i) Grant of TOR does not necessarily mean grant of EC.
- (ii) Grant of TOR/EC to the present project does not necessarily mean grant of TOR/EC to the captive/linked project.
- (iii) Grant of TOR/EC to the present project does not necessarily mean grant of approvals in other regulations such as the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 or the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

No

Grant of EC is also subject to Circulars issued under the EIA Notification 2006, which are available on the MOEF website: www.envfor.nic.in

Yours faithfully,

(Dr.T.Chandini)

Director

Copy to: Member-Secretary, West Bengal State Pollution Control Board, Paribesh Bhawan, 10A- Block LA, Sector –III, Salt Lake City, KOLKATTA – 700 098.