No. J-11015/176/2014-IA.II (M)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
IA-II (Coal Mining) Division

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110003

Dated: 01 December, 2014

To,

The General Manager (Environment)
M/s South Eastern Coalfields Limited,
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.

Subject: Kusmunda Opencast Expansion Project (Normative 15 MTPA to 50MTPA & Peak 18.75 MTPA to 62.50 MTPA in an ML area 3510.348 Ha); Latitude 22^0 15' 18" to 22^0 21' 30" North and Longitude 82^0 38' 39" to 82^0 42' 08" East of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., located at dist. Korba, Chhattisgarh – TOR reg.

Sir,

This is with reference to letter no 43011/12/2014-CPAM dated 20.06.2014 of Ministry of Coal forwarding along with application seeking for Terms of Reference and subsequent letter no. SECL/BSP/CMD/ENVT/2014/5520 dated 18.07.2014 for the aforesaid project.

2. The proposal was considered by the 19th EAC held during 13th - 14th August, 2014 & 23rd EAC meeting held during 16th -17th October, 2014 and the proponent has informed that:

i. The proponent obtained earlier EC vide letter no. J-11015/374/2013-IA.II (M) on dated 19th February, 2014 for the expansion of Kusmunda OCP (15.0 MTPA Normative & 18.75 MTPA Peak and the total Project area 2301.167 ha (2536.656 ha - 235.489ha of forest land = 2301.167 ha);
ii. The latitude and longitude of the project are 22^0 15' 18" to 22^0 21' 30" North and 82^0 38' 39" to 82^0 42' 08" East respectively.
iii. Joint Venture: There is no Joint Venture.
iv. Coal Linkage: Various thermal power plants including Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board (CSEB).
v. The land usage of the project will be as follows:

Pre-Mining:

S.N	Particulars	Forest Land	Ten. Land	Govt/ Other Land	Total
(a)	PHASE I	205. 96*	1045.597	404.267	1655.825
(b)	PHASE II (Including land given in Phase I)	376.922**	2532.365	601.061	3510.348

Additional Forest Land Clearance is under process. 148.935 ha forest land have been identified between 15MTPA and 50 MTPA boundaries. Application for diversion will be applied after acquisition of land.

Post- Mining:

Sl.No.	Activities	Total Area(Ha)
1	Void/ Water body	355.000
2	Reclaimed internal OB dump	1245.000
3	Safety zone	166.000
4	Rehabilitation	130.000
5	Colony	40.250
6	External dump	325.000
7	Infrastructures	300.000
8	Service road	10.000
9	Others	939.098
	Total	3510.348

Core area:

Phase I :
Land Use during Mining

This land will undergo changes during mining and the land use pattern will be as follows:

Particulars	Area in Ha
Area to be excavated	788.874 Ha
Storage for top soil	03.00 Ha
Over Burden / Dumps	325.00 Ha
Mineral Storage	00.00 Ha
Infrastructure(Workshop, Administrative Buildings)	284.634 Ha
Roads	07.517 Ha
Green Belt	10.00 Ha
Effluent Treatment Plant	01.00 Ha
Rehabilitation site(out side mine)	69.00 Ha
Colony (outside mine)	39.00 Ha
Safety Zone	82.80 Ha
Other Specify for Future mining	45.00 Ha
Total	1655.825Ha

Land Use during Mining for Phase II

Particulars	Area in Ha
Area to be excavated	1600.000
Storage for Top soil	3.000
Overburden/Dumps	325.000
Mineral storage	0.000
Infrastructure (W/Shop, Admin. Building)	300.000
Roads	10.000
Green Belt	10.000

Rehabilitation Site(outside mine)	130.000
Colony(outside mine)	40.250
Safety Zone	153.000
Other specific (future mining)	939.098
TOTAL	3510.348

vi. The total geological reserve is 1105.00 MT. The mineable reserve 956.98 MT (as on 01.04.2014), extractable reserve is 956.98MT (as on 01.04.2014). The per cent of extraction would be 100 %.

vii. The coal grade is F .The stripping ratio is 1.42 cum / Te of coal. The average Gradient is 4-10 Degree. There will be 3 seams with maximum thickness ranging 60.83 m.

viii. The total estimated **water requirement** is 16447m3/day. The level of ground water ranges from 6.00 m to7.85m Pre-monsoon; 3.11m to 4.45m Post-monsoon.

ix. The Method of mining would be by Opencast mining with shovel- dumper & Surface miner.

x. There is 13 external OB dump with Quantity of 80.80 million cum in an area of 325Ha with height of 90 meter above the surface level and 1 internal dump with Quantity of 1321.70 million cum in an area of 1245.00 ha.

xi. The final mine void would be in 355 Ha with depth of 235 m. and the Total quarry area is 1600.00 Ha. Backfilled quarry area of 1245.00 Ha shall be reclaimed with plantation. A void of 355 Ha with depth of 235.00 m which is proposed to be converted into a water body

xii. The **life of mine** is 24 Years (as on 01.04.2010).

xiii. **Transportation**: Coal transportation in pit to chp byinpit conveyrs and despatch to consumers by belt conveyrs &railwith SILO/Railway into wagons.

xiv. There is **R & R** involved. There are 8200 PAFs.

xv. **Cost**: Total capital cost of the project is Rs. 7612.33 Crore (Based on Project Report 03/08/2013). CSR Cost Rs. 187.50 Lakhs/ year for 18.75 MTPA. As per CIL Policy for 50 MTPA. R&R Cost Rs. 508.28 Crores. Environmental Management Cost Rs. 57533.32 Lakhs.

xvi. **Water body:** The Hasdeo River, Ahiran Nadi, Kholar Nullah and many small channels joining Hasdeo river.

xvii. **Approvals**: Ground water clearance obtained on 25.11.2005. Board's approval obtained on 03.08.2013. Mine Closure Plan approval on 03.08.2013.

xviii. **Wildlife issues**: There are no national Parks, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserves found in the 10 km buffer zone.

xix. **Forestry issues**: Total forest area involved 376.922Ha for mining (Phase-I 205.961 Ha ; Phase-II 170.961 Ha). For phase –I application for diversion / regularization has been submitted to MOEF New Delhi.. For phase –II Registration for diversion of 40.544 Ha.forest land has been done on dated 14.11.2010 at C.C.F.L.M. Office Raipur. During inspection of DFO Katghora Out of 40.544 ha only 22.026 Ha land was found as forest land, Remaining 18.518 Ha revenue forest land of Risdi village was notified as grazing land in MISSAL BANDOBAST. Accordingly application for reduction of land to 22.026Ha has been submitted to CCF Bilaspur 148.935 ha forest land have been identified between 15MTPA and 50 MTPA boundaries.

xx. Total **afforestation** plan shall be implemented covering an area of 1570.00 ha at the end of mining. Green Belt over an area of 106.41Ha. Density of tree plantation 2500 trees/ ha of plants.

xxi. There are no court **cases/violation** pending with the project proponent.

3. The Committee sought reply/comments to the issues raised by the NGO and also recommended that a sub-group of the Committee shall make a site visit before further considerations as it involves large area and bigger capacity. The sub-Committee of the EAC visited the site during 9th -10th October, 2014.

4. The proponent submitted to the issues raised by one of the NGOs which are as follows:

i. Kusmunda OC mine is not the polluter of Korba: As per OM no. J-11013/52010-(IA-II(I) dated 15th March 2010 issued by MOEF, moratorium imposed for environmental clearance was demarcated. Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board prepared Korba Action Plan in 2011. All the Action points of Korba Action Plan for Kusmunda OC, have been complied. (Kusmunda opencast mine was not considered as a contributing industry in the air pollution load of critically polluted Korba area. As the apportionment has been made in the Korba action plan report para 3.5, the Kusmunda OC was not enlisted as a contributor)

ii. Existing production of Kusmunda OCP is 18.75 MTPA and to achieve 50 MTPA normative and 62.50 MTPA peak production capacity, several provisions which leads to excellent environmental protection such as use of surface miners, Provision for in pit belt, Modern silos have also been proposed for coal loading to minimize fugitive emission in the process, Coal evacuation will be done mostly through rail and partly through belt conveyor etc..

iii. Proper rehabilitation of villages will ensure environment management in the core and buffer zone area, Schools and hospitals located mostly in the buffer zone area will not be impacted, Among 90 hospitals, 17 are in bed hospitals and remaining are mini PHC hospitals and majority of them situated in buffer zone whereas, only two hospitals are in core zone (i.e.Sonpuri & Gevra) which are to be rehabilitated as per R & R provision.

iv. There would be no impact on remaining 88 hospitals as they are farther to the mine premises. Moreover, the project authority itself having own medical facility for employees of SECL as well as of the public as part of CSR provision.

v. Out of 17 villages, 11 villages are yet to be relocated after expansion of mine, would be properly rehabilitated as per R&R provision and in current instance 6 villages have already been rehabilitated.

vi. The air quality modeling ascribes that, the Korba will not be again critically polluted as because of Kusmunda OC expansion.

vii. A case in the court of Judicial Magistrate, Katghora under the Water Act 1974 and Air Act 1981 regarding exceeding coal production from consented capacity. The case has been filed by regional officer, CECB on 7-5-2012 as credible action initiated due to violation of EC capacity.

5. The Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) has considered the proposal in its 23rd EAC held during 16th -17th October, 2014 and recommended for the TOR with the following specific TOR in addition to generic TORs for opencast coal mine and with general conditions for preparation of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environment Management Plan (EMP) in respect of the **Kusmunda Opencast Expansion Project (Normative 15 MTPA to 50MTPA & Peak 18.75 MTPA to 62.50 MTPA in an ML area 3510.348 Ha); Latitude 22^0 15' 18" to 22^0 21' 30" North and Longitude 82^0 38' 39" to 82^0 42' 08" East of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., located at dist. Korba, Chhattisgarh** above mentioned project.

i. The entire road of 42 KM shall be black topped.
ii. There shall be dedicated environmental laboratory for Kusmunda and Gevra.

iii. There shall be no external OB dumps ate the end of mining.

iv. The planation in the mine area shall be of native species.

v. There shall be systematic restoration of mining by native vegetation.

vi. To explore the possibility to reduce the timeline for completion of Kusumund a conveyer belt.

vii. There should be mechanized evacuation of coal from mine pit to Thermal Power Plant.

viii. All the old external inactive OBDs should be re-vegetated with native species such as sal, mahua, tendu and *Terminalia;* the invasive alien species such as *Prosopisjuli flora* and *Lantana* from these OBDs should be removed after the native vegetation is developed. The barren inactive external OBDs should be re-vegetated immediately with native species.

ix. Many temporary OBDs, which have to be rehandled for backfilling should be grassed to prevent erosion. Garland drain around these dumps should be made and the drainage should be discharged into tailing ponds before discharging into nullahs/rivulets.

x. The mine benches should have gentle slopes and the external OBDs should be located away from the pit limits as per MMDR Act. Any deviation from the rules of MMDR may result in collapse of benches and OBDs during rainy season and slide on to the working coal seam.

xi. The external OBDs should be rehandled in a way that the backfilled void should have the pre-mining contour so that the land can be used for agriculture.

xii. The backfilled areas should be as far as possible, brought to the ground level.

xiii. During expansion of the mine both dip and strike wise for 62.50 MTY, there shall be no external dump and the entire OBD should be backfilled to the ground level as has been agreed by the project proponents. Temporary external dumps, if any should be grassed and have garland drain that can be discharged into natural drainage system only after passing through tailing ponds.

xiv. Any void that will be left out after mining should have depth of 30 to 40 m only so that it becomes biologically productive.

xv. All the three mega mines are currently producing 90 MTY and planned for 150 MTY expansion in coming years. There is no integrated plan for void and OBD management and coal evacuation. An integrated void and OBD management, and evacuation system should be developed in such a way that sequential backfilling of voids and common evacuation system make adverse mining impacts on environment and ecology of the area is minimized. Further, such integrated management of voids, OB and evacuation system may also reduce the costs of coal production and transport.

xvi. The backfilled areas should be put to pre-mining land use so that it provides livelihood to the local communities.

xvii. The huge quantity of mine water from all the three mines should be used to recharge the ground water by creating perennial reservoirs on the nullahs and rivulets by run off the impact of such large scale dewatering on the surrounding ground water availability and subsidence of land affecting the stability of buildings and other infrastructure in the surrounding areas need to be investigated and monitored. The drainage pattern on the backfilled areas should be created in such a way that the nullahs/rivulets from backfilled areas are connected to the tributaries of Hasdeoriver so that the water flow in the river is not affected as the mining area falls under its catchment area. Surface ponds should be created on backfilled to recharge subsoil aquifers so as to enhance green water for vegetation.

xviii. The sloping of mining benches and location of OBDs with respect to mine pit limit should be as per MMDR Act.

xix. The exposure of coal seams for longer period is highly vulnerable to mine fires and to prevent such fires, the coal from seams exposed should be evacuated at faster rate and the extent of working coal seam is also such that the evacuation of coal is completed within reasonable time period.

xx. The drivers of pay loaders and dumpers are not using any safety measures to protect them from inhaling of coal dust. The mechanization of coal production and evacuation also enhances the vulnerability or risk to the workers leading to higher incidence of occupational hazards. The

drivers and other workers involved in coal production and evacuation should be screened regularly every 3 months for respiratory disorders.

xxi. Until the mechanized evacuation system – surface miners, in pit closed belt conveyer and Silo loading and transport by train or belt conveyor is in place, the present level of production should only be allowed for expediting in-pit conveyor system reorienting entry to the siding was suggested for studywhich is now proposed through large vegetated O.B. heap near siding..

xxii. A thick green belt should be developed at coal loading points and railway sidings to trap fugitive coal dust emissions.

xxiii. The SECL should submit revised proposal for 62.50 MTY production in non-forest area (including the forest area in old mining for which EC clearance was applied for regularization).

6. GENERIC TOR FOR AN OPENCAST COALMINE PROJECT

(i) An EIA-EMP Report would be prepared for **??.. MTPA** rated capacity in an ML/project area of ??ha based on the generic structure specified in Appendix III of the EIA Notification 2006.

(ii) An EIA-EMP Report would be prepared for ??. MTPA rated capacity 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 data and information, generation of data on impacts including prediction modelling for **???. MTPA** of coal production based on approval of project/Mining Plan for ???MTPA. Baseline data collection can be for any season except monsoon.

(iii) A map specifying locations of the State, District and Project location.

(iv) A Study area map of the core zone and 10 km area of the buffer zone (1: 50,000 scale) clearly delineating the major topographical features such as the land use, surface drainage of rivers/streams/nalas/canals, locations of human habitations, major constructions including railways, roads, pipelines, major industries/mines and other polluting sources. In case of ecologically sensitive areas such as Biosphere Reserves/National Parks/WL Sanctuaries/ Elephant Reserves, forests (Reserved/Protected), migratory corridors of fauna, and areas where endangered fauna and plants of medicinal and economic importance found in the 15 km area of the buffer zone should be given.

(v) Land use map (1: 50,000 scale) based on a recent satellite imagery of the study area may also be provided with explanatory note of the land use. Satellite imagery per se is not required.

(vi) Map showing the core zone delineating the agricultural land (irrigated and unirrigated, uncultivable land (as defined in the revenue records), forest areas (as per records), along with other physical features such as water bodies, etc should be furnished.

(vii) A contour map showing the area drainage of the core zone and 2-5 km of the buffer zone (where the water courses of the core zone ultimately join the major rivers/streams outside the lease/project area) should also be clearly indicated as a separate map.

(viii) A detailed Site plan of the mine showing the various proposed break-up of the land for mining operations such as the quarry area, OB dumps, green belt, safety zone, buildings, infrastructure, CHP, ETP, Stockyard, township/colony (within and adjacent to the ML), undisturbed area and if any, in topography such as existing roads, drains/natural water bodies are to be left undisturbed along with any natural drainage adjoining the lease /project and modification of thereof in terms of construction of embankments/bunds, proposed diversion/re-channelling of the water courses, etc., approach roads, major haul roads, etc.

(ix) In case of any proposed diversion of nallah/canal/river, the proposed route of diversion/modification of drainage and their realignment, construction of embankment etc. should also be shown on the map.

(x) Similarly if the project involves diversion of any road/railway line passing through the ML/project area, the proposed route of diversion and its realignment should be shown.

(xi) Break up of lease/project area as per different land uses and their stage of acquisition.

LANDUSE DETAILS FOR OPENCAST PROJECT

S.N.	LANDUSE	Within ML Area (ha)	Outside ML Area (ha)	TOTAL
1.	Agricultural land			
2.	Forest land			
3.	Wasteland			
4.	Grazing land			
5.	Surface water bodies			
6.	Settlements			
7.	Others (specify)			
	TOTAL			

(xii) Break-up of lease/project area as per mining operations.

(xiii) Impact of changes in the land use due to the start of the projects if much of the land being acquired is agricultural land/forestland/grazing land.

(xiv) Collection of one-season (non-monsoon) primary baseline data on environmental quality - air (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, 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 coinciding with the same season for AAQ collection period.

(xv) Map of the study area (1: 50, 000 scale) (core and buffer zone clearly delineating the location of various stations superimposed with location of habitats, other industries/mines, polluting sources. The number and location of the stations in both core zone and buffer zone should be selected on the basis of size of lease/project area, the proposed impacts in the downwind (air)/downstream (surface water)/groundwater regime (based on flow). One station should be in the upwind/upstream/non-impact/non-polluting area as a control station. The monitoring should be as per CPCB guidelines and parameters for water testing for both ground water and surface water as per ISI standards and CPCB classification wherever applicable. Values should be provided based on desirable limits.

(xvi) Study on the existing flora and fauna in the study area (10km) 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. If the study area has endangered flora and fauna, or if the area is occasionally visited or used as a habitat by Schedule-I fauna, or if the project falls within 15 km of an ecologically sensitive area, or used as a migratory corridor then a comprehensive Conservation Plan should be prepared and submitted with EIA-EMP Report and comments from the CWLW of the State Govt. also obtained and furnished.

(xvii) Details of mineral reserves, geological status of the study are and the seams to be worked, ultimate working depth and progressive stage-wise working 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 and sections should be included. The progressive mine development and Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan should also be shown in figures.

(xviii) Details of mining methods, technology, equipment to be used, etc., rationale for selection of that technology and equipment proposed to be used vis-à-vis the potential impacts.

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

(xx) Detailed water balance should be provided. The break up of water requirement for the various mine operations should be given separately.

(xxi) Source of water for use in mine, sanction of the competent authority in the State Govt. and impacts vis-à-vis the competing users.

(xxii) Impact of mining and water abstraction use in mine on the hydrogeology and groundwater regime within the core zone and 10 km buffer zone including long?termmodelling studies on. Details of rainwater harvesting and measures for recharge of groundwater should be reflected in case there us a declining trend of groundwater availability and/or if the area falls within dark/grey zone.

(xxiii) Impact of blasting, noise and vibrations.

(xxiv) Impacts of mining on the AAQ, predictive modelling using the ISCST-3 (Revised) or latest model.

(xxv) Impacts of mineral transportation ?within and outside the lease/project along with flow-chart indicating the specific areas generating fugitive emissions. Impacts of transportation, handling, transfer of mineral and waste on air quality, generation of effluents from workshop, management plan for maintenance of HEMM, machinery, equipment. Details of various facilities to be provided in terms of parking, rest areas, canteen, and effluents/pollution load from these activities.

(xxvi)Details of waste generation ?OB, topsoil ? as per the approved calendar programme, and their management shown in figures as well explanatory chapter with tables giving progressive development and mine closure plan, green belt development, backfilling programme and conceptual post mining land use. OBdump heights and terracing should based on slope stability studies with a max of 28° angle as the ultimate slope. Sections of dumps (ultimate) (both longitudinal and cross section) with relation to the adjacent area should be shown.

(xxvii) Progressive Green belt and afforestation plan (both in text, figures as well as in tables prepared by MoEF&CC) and selection of species (local) for the afforestation/plantation programme based on original survey/land use.

Table 1: Stage-wise Land use and Reclamation Area (ha)

S.N.	Land use Category	Present (1st Year)	5th Year	10th Year	20th year	24th Year (end of Mine life)*
1.	Backfilled Area(Reclaimed with plantation)					
2.	Excavated Area (not reclaimed)/void					
3.	External OB dump Reclaimed with plantation)					
4.	Reclaimed Top soil dump					
5.	Green Built Area					
6.	Undisturbed area (brought under plantation)					
7.	Roads (avenue plantation)					
8.	Area around buildings and Infrastructure					
	TOTAL	110*	110*	110*	110*	110*

* As a representative example

Table 2: Stage-wise Cumulative Plantation

S.N.	YEAR*	Green Belt		External Dump		Backfilled Area		Others (Undisturbed Area/etc)		TOTAL	
		Area	No. of	Area	No. of	Area	No. of	Area	No. of	Area	No. of

		(ha)	trees	(ha)	Trees	(ha)	Trees	(ha)	Trees	(ha)	Trees
1.	1st year										
2.	3rd year										
3.	5th year										
4.	10th year										
5.	15th year										
6.	20th year										
7.	25th year										
8.	30th year										
9.	34th year (end of mine life)										
10.	34-37th Year (Post-mining)									85	

* As a representative example

(xxviii) Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan, post mining land use and restoration of land/habitat to pre- mining. A Plan for the ecological restoration of the area post mining and for land use should be prepared with detailed cost provisions. Impact and management of wastes and issues of rehandling (wherever applicable) and backfilling and progressive mine closure and reclamation.

Table 3: Post-Mining Land use Pattern of ML/Project Area (ha)

S.N.	Land use during Mining	Land Use (ha)				
1.	External OB Dump	Plantation	Water Body	Public Use	Undisturbed	TOTAL
2.	Top soil Dump					
3.	Excavation					
4.	Roads					
4.	Built up area					
5.	Green Belt					
6.	Undisturbed Area					
	TOTAL	85				**110**

(xxix) Flow chart of water balance. Treatment of effluents from workshop, township, domestic wastewater, mine water discharge, etc. Details of STP in colony and ETP in mine. Recycling of water to the max. possible extent.

(xxx) 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.

(xxxi) Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and Management Plan.

(xxxii) Integrating in the Env. Management Plan with measures for minimising use of natural resources - water, land, energy, etc.

(xxxiii) Including cost of EMP (capital and recurring) in the project cost and for progressive and final mine closure plan.

(xxxiv) Details of R&R. Detailed project specific R&R Plan with data on the existing socio-economic status of the population (including tribals, SC/ST, BPL families) found 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.

(xxxv) CSR Plan along with details of villages and specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project.

(xxxvi) Public Hearing should cover the details of notices issued in the newspaper, proceedings/minutes of public hearing, the points raised by the general public and commitments made by the proponent 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.

(xxxvii) In built mechanism of self-monitoring of compliance of environmental regulations.

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

(xxxix) Submission of sample test analysis of:
Characteristics of coal - this includes grade of coal and other characteristics ?ash, S and heavy metals including levels of Hg, As, Pb, Cr etc.

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

(A) FORESTRY CLEARANCE

TOTAL ML/PROJECT AREA (ha)	TOTAL FORESTLAND (ha)	Date of FC	Extent of forestland	Balance area for which FC is yet to be obtained	Status of appl. for diversion of forestland
		If more than one, provide details of each FC			

Copies of forestry clearance letters (all, if there are more than one)

(A) MINING PLAN APPROVAL
(B) MINING PLAN/PROJECT APPROVAL
Date of Approval of Mining Plan/Project Approval:
Copy of Letter of Approval of Mining Plan/Project Approval

(xli) Corporate Environment Responsibility:

a) The Company must have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.

b) The Environment Policy must prescribe for standard operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions.

c) The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions must be furnished.

d) To have proper checks and balances, the company should have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large.

7. **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.
v. The letter/application for EC should quote the MoEF&CC file No. and also attach a copy of the letter prescribing the TOR.
vi. 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&CC website) with all sections duly filled in shall also be submitted at the time of applying for EC.
viii. General Instructions for the preparation and presentation before the EAC of TOR/EC projects of Coal Sector should be incorporated/followed.
ix. The aforesaid TOR has a validity of two years only.
x. Grant of TOR does not necessarily mean grant of EC.
xi. Grant of TOR/EC to the present project does not necessarily mean grant of TOR/EC to the captive/linked project.
xii. 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.
xiii. Grant of EC is also subject to Circulars issued under the EIA Notification 2006, which are available on the MoEF&CC website: www.envfor.nic.in

8. You are required to submit the final EIA/EMP prepared as per TORs to the Ministry for considering the proposal for environmental clearance within 2 years as per the MoEF O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA. II (I) dated 22nd March, 2010.

9. The consultants involved in the preparation of EIA/EMP report after accreditation with Quality Council of India / National Accreditation Board of Education and Training (QCI/NABET) would need to include a certificate in this regard in the EIA/EMP reports prepared by them and data provided by other Organization(s)/Laboratories including their status of approvals etc. vide notification of the MoEF dated 19th July, 2013

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. Manoranjan Hota)
Director

Copy to: Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, 1-Tilak Nagar, Shiv Mandir Chowk, Main Road, Avanti Vihar, RAIPUR-Chhattisgarh – 492001