

पत्रांक: AEL/GCM/2025/110

दिनांक: 22/12/2025

सेवा में,

वन प्रमंडल पदाधिकारी,
हजारीबाग पश्चिमी वन प्रमंडल,
वन भवन, हजारीबाग, झारखण्ड - 825301

विषय: गोंदलपुरा कोयला खनन परियोजना हेतु 219.80 हेक्टेक्टर वनभूमि अपयोजन का प्रस्ताव (FP/JH/MIN/13942/2021) के संबंध में।

प्रसंग: 1. आपका पत्रांक 5714, दिनांक: 26/11/2025
2. पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का पत्र दिनांक 10.11.2025

Dear Sir,

With reference to the above subject, we are submitting herewith a points wise reply as follows:

Point 1	<p>As per the Para 7.8 of the Chapter-7 given in the Consolidated Handbook of Guidelines and Clarification issued under the Van (Sanrakshan Evar Samvardhan) Rules-2023, a justification behind opening new mining lease in the region shall be submitted along with a brief profile of the lessee/company, giving details of their existing mining leases in the State with their capacity of production, the present level of average annual production, location of these pits and the status of reclamation of forest land that are exhausted minerals etc. The State Government is requested to submit the justification accordingly.</p>
Reply	<p>The Gondulpura Opencast Coal Mine in North Karanpura coal fields in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand State has been allocated to M/s Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL) vide vesting order no: NA-104/10/2020-NA dated 8th March 2021 by Ministry of Coal, Government of India. As per the approved mining plan, the target production capacity is 4.0 MTPA. A total of 513.18 ha land is involved out of which 219.8 ha is forest land.</p> <p>Details as per Para 7.8 of chapter 7 is attached as Annexure 1.</p>

Point 2	As per the vesting order issued by the Ministry of Coal vide its letter dated 08.03.2021, the Ministry of Coal has allotted 185.94 acres (75.247 ha) of land under CBA whereas the project area reported in the proposal is 513.18 ha (219.8 ha forest + 293.38 ha non-Forest land). This State Govt. shall submit the clarification regarding this variation along with supporting documents.																																	
Reply	<p>The Gondulpara Project is located in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand with a total area of 513.18 ha. The above-mentioned 185.4 acres of land mentioned in Annexure-1 (Part-B) of the vesting order issued by the Ministry of Coal is not a part of the Project area & it is rather located in another district. This 185.4 acres of Non-Forest Land (NFL) is located in villages <i>Suli</i> and <i>Masra</i> in Garhwa district of Jharkhand. This land was purchased by the previous allottee, Tenughat Emta Coal Mines Private Limited (TEMPL), for Compensatory Afforestation (CA) purposes. It was subsequently transferred to AEL along with the vesting order. However, due to delays in completing the registry from TEMPL to AEL due to local issues, these NFL patches were not considered for CA in the current Forest Diversion Proposal of AEL.</p> <p>It is also clarified that the Gondulpara block was allocated to AEL under the CMSP Act through auction and not under the CBA.</p>																																	
Point 3	The State shall ensure that the proposed land use is commensurate with the mining plan. A comparative analysis of the land use as per proposal vis-à-vis the mining plan shall be submitted.																																	
Reply	<p>The land use of project has been updated in-line with the mine plan. A comparative analysis of the land use is given in the table below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land Use</th> <th>As per proposal</th> <th>As per Mining Plan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Excavation Area</td> <td>326.01</td> <td>326.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External Dump</td> <td>129.35</td> <td>129.35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safety Zone</td> <td>6.5</td> <td>6.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>River</td> <td>5.56</td> <td>5.56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Settling Pond</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Road & infra</td> <td>12.8</td> <td>12.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Garland Drain/Nala Diversion</td> <td>1.53</td> <td>1.53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Embankment</td> <td>18.54</td> <td>18.54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green Belt</td> <td>10.69</td> <td>10.69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>513.18 ha</td> <td>513.18 ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Land Use	As per proposal	As per Mining Plan	Excavation Area	326.01	326.01	External Dump	129.35	129.35	Safety Zone	6.5	6.5	River	5.56	5.56	Settling Pond	2.2	2.2	Road & infra	12.8	12.8	Garland Drain/Nala Diversion	1.53	1.53	Embankment	18.54	18.54	Green Belt	10.69	10.69	Total	513.18 ha	513.18 ha
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Point 4	<p>In the land use details at the end of mine life, it has been mentioned that 159.12 ha area will be kept as void. Keeping in view the huge quantity of Over Burden proposed to be generated, the state shall give the justification to not backfill the mined-out area at the end of mine life.</p>
Reply	<p>The Gondulpara Opencast Coal Mine has a planned operational life of 32 years, during which approximately 279.47 million cubic meters (MBCM) of overburden (OB) will be generated. Of this, 229.27 MBCM will be accommodated within the vested block area, while the remaining 50.20 MBCM will be temporarily stored in an external OB dump outside the block.</p> <p>Out of total 279.47 MBCM OB to be handled during the mine life, around 106 MBCM volume will be placed above the Original Ground Level (OGL) out of this around 50.20 MBCM has been placed as external Dump outside of block area. This external dump will be fully rehandled at the end of the mine life and utilized for backfilling the mined-out void to restore the area close to its Original Ground Level (OGL).</p> <p>The remaining OB left above the OGL is approx. 56 MBCM will be part of internal dump. Since the life of Mine is 32 years and plantation in internal dump cannot be done till the dump reaches the final planned elevation, which happens only after the 7th year.</p> <p>After the 7th year, biological reclamation will start and will progressively continue till the end of mine life. By the end of mine life, some of the plantation done on the internal OB dump will be more than 25 years old. If we were supposed to handle this 56 MBCM OB above OGL to fill the void, it would result in complete destruction of mature vegetation which is neither environmentally desirable nor operationally justified. This restricts further filling of void area.</p> <p>The quarry is planned for mining up to maximum depth of 300 meters. Thus, with complete rehandling of OB placed on external OB dump outside the block; and ensuring no destruction of vegetation done on the internal OB dump, a residual void is left out which will be converted into a shallow body (less than 30 meters depth), serving dual objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resource augmentation in a water-scarce region. • Socio-economic benefits through fisheries and related livelihood opportunities.

Point 5	<p>Out of the total 219.8 ha of forest land involved, an area of 65.23 ha has been earmarked for an external overburden (OB) dump located outside the mine block, and 24.59 ha has been earmarked for an OB dump within the mine block. The State Government shall provide detailed justification for the proposed use of forest land for a non-site-specific activity such as the external OB dump. Considering the presence of villages and non-forest land in the vicinity of the mining lease area, the State Government shall also clarify why the OB dumping cannot be carried out on nearby non-forest land, instead of diverting additional forest land for this purpose.</p>
Reply	<p>The requirement for an external OB dump arises due to the large volume of overburden (approximately 279.47 Mm³) generated during mining operations. While 229.27 Mm³ can be accommodated within the mine block, the remaining 50.20 Mm³ cannot be managed internally without sterilizing significant coal reserves and compromising mine safety. IIT Kharagpur's technical study (Attached as Annexure 2) confirms that rehandling within the block would reduce coal recovery from 70.21% to 45.13%, resulting in a loss of about 41 MT of coal and shortening the mine life from 32 years to 20 years which makes the project non-viable.</p> <p>The block and surrounding features are given in the figure below on the next page:</p>



The proposed dump area emerged as only technically feasible option because:

- **Topography and space constraints:** Other directions are hilly or overlap with adjacent coal blocks.
- **Coal-bearing status of nearby villages:** Geological Survey of India borehole data and CMPDI certification confirm that land in the vicinity is coal-bearing making it unsuitable for OB dumping.
- **Safety and regulatory compliance:** Maintaining statutory safety zones and slope stability as per CMR 2017 and DGMS guidelines.

Although the site involves forest land, The IIT Kharagpur study concluded that this is unavoidable given the terrain and land-use pattern. The selected site is included in the approved mining plan and has received **Letter of Intent (LoI)** from the State Government for use as an external OB dump area.

A comprehensive reclamation plan is in place: the external dump will be rehandled at the end of mine life and brought back to original level to backfill the voids, followed by afforestation, ensuring restoration of the diverted forest land.

Point 6	<p>A forest area of 10.12 ha has been proposed to be utilized for the construction of roads and associated infrastructure. The State Government shall provide a detailed breakup of this area, indicating the specific area proposed for roads and the area proposed for various infrastructure components, along with a description of the type and purpose of each infrastructure facility. Further, since these are non-site-specific activities, the State Government shall also clarify why such facilities cannot be located on nearby non-forest land.</p>																																																
Reply	<p>As per the approved mining plan, 12.8 ha (2.49% of the total project area) is earmarked for roads and associated infrastructure, of which 10.12 ha is forest land. The detailed breakup is:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">SI. No.</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Land-Use</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Total Area</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Forest</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Non-Forest</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Coal Transportation Road</td> <td>4.3 ha</td> <td>4.3 ha</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Access Road to Quarry</td> <td>1.5 ha</td> <td>1.5 ha</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Coal Stockpile</td> <td>2 ha</td> <td>2 ha</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Land falling between quarry and road in multiple patches</td> <td>2.32 ha</td> <td>2.32 ha</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>MFA, CHP and Other permanent Infra</td> <td>2.68 ha</td> <td>-</td> <td>2.68 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td><td>12.8 ha</td><td>10.12 ha</td><td>2.68 ha</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Percent of Total Project Area</td><td>2.49%</td><td>1.97%</td><td>0.52%</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Percent of Total Forest area proposed for diversion</td><td>NA</td><td>4.6%</td><td>NA</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This 10.12 Ha. forest land is only about 4.6% of the total forest land proposed for diversion and will be used for these essential components. These facilities are critical for safe and efficient mining operations and are mandated under the approved mining plan and statutory safety norms. Their placement within the lease area is indispensable, as internal connectivity for roads and stockpile is necessary to maintain operational continuity and compliance. Alternative non-forest land was assessed but found unsuitable due to coal-bearing status, topographical limitations, and safety requirements. The layout has been carefully optimized to minimize forest land diversion while meeting technical and regulatory standards</p>				SI. No.	Land-Use	Total Area	Forest	Non-Forest	1.	Coal Transportation Road	4.3 ha	4.3 ha	-	2.	Access Road to Quarry	1.5 ha	1.5 ha	-	3.	Coal Stockpile	2 ha	2 ha	-	4.	Land falling between quarry and road in multiple patches	2.32 ha	2.32 ha	-	5.	MFA, CHP and Other permanent Infra	2.68 ha	-	2.68 ha	Total		12.8 ha	10.12 ha	2.68 ha	Percent of Total Project Area		2.49%	1.97%	0.52%	Percent of Total Forest area proposed for diversion		NA	4.6%	NA
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Point 7	In the Part-II of the application form on the PARIKESH portal, it has been reported that the rare/endangered/unique species of flora and fauna found in the proposed forest land for diversion. The State Govt. shall submit the details in this regard along with effect of mining on these species.
Reply	Details of rare, endangered, or unique species and impact assessment will be provided by the State Forest Department during the clearance process. The user agency will fully cooperate and share any required data or support for this exercise.
Point 8	The state has informed that the proposed area is rich in wildlife and movement of elephants has been observed in the proposed area and its vicinity. Further, it has been mentioned that to mitigate the negative impact of mining on residents and migrating wildlife, it is imperative to develop and effectively implement a Site-specific Wildlife Management Plan. Keeping above in view the comments of the CWLW shall be submitted.
Reply	A comprehensive WMP will be prepared by an accredited expert and submitted for approval. The plan will include measures to mitigate impacts on wildlife, including elephant movement along with the financial provisions, and will be implemented in coordination with the Forest Department. Comments from the Chief Wildlife Warden (CWLW) will be obtained by the State Government as part of the proposal processing and clearance mechanism.
Point 9	The Badmahi river passes through the mining block area. In this regard the comments/ NoC from the Water Resource Department shall be submitted.
Reply	The NOC from the Water Resource Department has been attached as Annexure 3 . However, the current mining plan does not propose diversion of the river. To ensure safe working conditions and prevent flooding, an embankment is planned along the river boundary in compliance with statutory norms.

Point 10	As per Part-II of the application form total 220.255 ha Non-Forest land (NFL) has been proposed for CA whereas the Nodal officer, Govt. of Jharkhand in his covering letter has mentioned that 228.55 ha NFL has been proposed for CA in the instant proposal. This variation needs clarification along with correct details and complete CA scheme, KML files and site suitability certificates for the compensatory afforestation sites.
Reply	For this project, the required amount of NFL for CA purposes is 219.8 ha. The details of CA Land mentioned in the covering letter of Nodal Officer mentions about the total CA Land as 228.55 ha was signed on 02/02/2024. However, an EDS was raised by the State Government (letter no. वन भूमि - 04/2024-1025, dated: 18/03/2024) regarding CA Land in which AEL was required to submit registered agreement from the present owners regarding willingness as per clause 2.2 (xii) of consolidated guidelines. Letter given below on the next page:

ज्ञारखण्ड सरकार
वन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग
पत्र संख्या—वन भूमि—04/2024—1025 व०प०, राँची, दिनांक—18/3/24
प्रेषक,

जलज कुमार,
विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी।
सेवा में,
प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक—सह—कार्यकारी निदेशक,
बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड, ज्ञारखण्ड, राँची।

विषय:— गोन्दलपुरा कोल खनन परियोजना हेतु 219.80 हेक्टर वनभूमि अपयोजन का प्रस्ताव (FP/JH/MIN/139492/2021) के संबंध में।

प्रसंग:— आपके कार्यालय का पत्रांक—105 दिनांक—02.02.2024

महाशय,

निदेशानुसार उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रासंगिक पत्र द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए प्रस्ताव के संबंध में अनुरोध है कि निम्नांकित बिन्दुओं पर प्रतिवेदन विभाग को उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा की जाय :—

- CWLW का मंतव्य।
- प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध चिह्नित CA land के लिए भारत सरकार, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशा—निदेश की कंडिका—2.2(xii) (छायाप्रति संलग्न) के अनुरूप Present owner के willingness संबंधी Registered Agreement की प्रति।

अनु०—यथोक्त।

विश्वासभाजन

18/3/2024
(जलज कुमार)

विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी।

ज्ञापांक—वन भूमि—04/2024—1025 व०प०, राँची, दिनांक—18/3/24

प्रतिलिपि—प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, ज्ञारखण्ड, राँची/Vice President, Gondulpura Coal Project, Adani Enterprises Ltd., Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S.G. Highway, Khodiyar Ahmedabad-382421, Gujarat, India को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कारवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

18/3/2024
विशेष कार्य पदाधिकारी।

To comply with point no. (i) of the letter mentioned above, Agreement was being executed between the present landowners and AEL. However, due to local issues the agreement was not obtained for some CA patches; also due to the same issue, the area for some of the patches was also reduced which was compensated by introduction of new patches in the proposal.

A summary for the same is as below on the next page:

Sl. No.	Village	District	Area (Ha.) in Nodal Officer Letter	Remarks	Current Proposed Area (Ha.)
1	Tamba-I	Khunti	20.19		20.19
2	Sundari	Khunti	10.08		10.08
3	Tamba-II	Khunti	23.44	Area Reduced	18.02
4	Purnanagar	Khunti	18.59	Area Reduced	17.32
5	Bagdiha	East Singhbhum	34.39	Area Reduced	17.04
6	Kharbanda	East Singhbhum	8.05	Area Reduced	3.69
7	Kulwadiya	East Singhbhum	17.01	Area Reduced	2.95
8	Raghunathpur	East Singhbhum	14.39		14.39
9	Rupuskunri	East Singhbhum	0	Added	3.47
10	Rajabasa	East Singhbhum	0	Added	3.08
11	Tetardand (Patch-I)	Lohardaga	18.09	Removed	0
12	Rorad	Lohardaga	10.57	Area Reduced	9.76
13	Hundi	Lohardaga	4.68	Removed	0
14	Tetardand (Patch - II)	Lohardaga	32.86	Removed	0
15	Bardauni Kalan	Latehar	5.61	Area Reduced	4.3
16	Lurgumi Khurd	Latehar	2.44		2.44
17	Medhari	Latehar	2		2
18	Durup	Latehar	3.88		3.88
19	Tangarjhariya	Gumla	2.29		2.29
20	Giri	Palamu	0	Added	23.88
21	Littimara	Simdega	0	Added	20.87
22	Tendrauli	West Singhbhum	0	Added	40.6
Total Area			228.55		220.25

All relevant documents such as KML, proof of ownership, suitability, DGPS maps, CA scheme, and other required documents regarding these patches are already uploaded on the PARIVESH portal.

Point 11	Details of coal evacuation plan and how the requirement of electricity and water will be met needs clarification and the involvement of forest land, if any, shall also be intimated.
Reply	<p>Coal Evacuation Plan: There are two railway sidings near the block named <i>Bes</i> and <i>Charhi</i>. The possibility of accessing them is under progress.</p> <p>Electric substation: It will be supplied through a proposed 33 KV transmission line owned by Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (JBVNL), with a receiving substation proposed on non-forest land.</p> <p>Water requirement to be fulfilled by seepage of water coming in void area of quarry. Drinking water demands shall be met through boreholes. Necessary approvals from CGWA shall be obtained in due course.</p>
Point 12	As per the DSS analysis, the following has been observed;
a.	The user agency has not uploaded the KML file for the forest land for which diversion is sought. The same shall be uploaded.
Reply	The KML file has been uploaded on the PARIVESH portal.
b.	The KML files/ Maps indicating different components of the project, including those proposed to be undertaken on non-forest land shall be submitted/ uploaded.
Reply	Component wise detailed land use map has been uploaded on the PARIVESH portal in the "Additional Information Details" Section of Form A.
c.	The satellite imagery shows the presence of Brick Klins, Agriculture land, Settlements, Roads etc in the instant project boundary. The State Govt. shall give a detailed justification for each of the above-mentioned non-forestry activities within the proposed area.
Reply	The brick kilns, agricultural land, and roads observed in satellite imagery are pre-existing land uses. These activities are outside the control of AEL, and AEL has no role in such activities. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of the settlement in the project area shall be done as per approved R&R plan followed by the LAAR Act, 2013.

d.	<p>Some of the proposed CA patches in villages namely Raghunathpur, Durup, Rajabasa, Medhari, and RORAD are falling within the forest compartment boundary as per the DSS analysis. The state shall ensure to provide non forest land for raising compensatory afforestation.</p>
Reply	<p>As per the DGPS survey duly certified by respective DFOs, CA patches in villages namely Raghunathpur, Durup, Rajabasa, Medhari, and Rorad do not fall within the forest compartment boundary, but they are adjacent to Forest.</p> <p>The supporting DGPS maps superimposed over cadastral maps clearly showing the forest boundary contiguous to the patches, duly signed by respective DFOs is attached as annexure-4.</p>
e.	<p>In the patches proposed for Compensatory Afforestation (CA), located in village Littimara, it has been observed that a transmission line passes through the proposed area. The State Government shall provide a clear justification for selecting this site for CA despite the presence of the transmission line, and clarify whether the entire area is suitable and available for undertaking compensatory afforestation activities.</p>
Reply	<p>The suitability of the Littimara CA patch was assessed and certified by the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Simdega. The Non-Encumbrance Certificate (NEC) along with the suitability is attached as annexure 5.</p> <p>As per the CA Scheme, if required low-height species may be planted to ensure safety and compliance with statutory norms as per the CA Scheme.</p>
f.	<p>Agricultural activities are visible in CA patches in village Sundari, Bagdiha & Tamba-II. Further, Settlements and Agriculture land are there in the CA patches in village Raghunathpur, Rupuskunari and Giri. This needs clarification.</p>
Reply	<p>An undertaking in reference to the same is attached as annexure 6.</p>

g.	<p>Several of the proposed Compensatory Afforestation (CA) patches are less than 5 ha in area and are isolated in nature, which do not conform to the applicable guidelines. The State Government shall therefore identify and propose CA in patches of appropriate size and suitability as per applicable guidelines. The requisite details of the revised CA areas including the Maps, kml files, CA schemes and suitability certificates shall be submitted.</p>
Reply	<p>As per the consolidated guidelines issued under Van Sanrakshan E�am Samvardhan Rules of 2023, clause 2.2 (xi) "<i>land parcels, if contiguous to RF/PF, can be accepted for CA irrespective of their sizes, subject to their suitability</i>".</p> <p>All the proposed CA patches that are less than 5 ha in size are contiguous to Notified Forest Land which has been duly verified by respective DFOs as provided in DGPS maps.</p> <p>The requisite details, including suitability certificates, DGPS maps, KML files, CA schemes etc., have been uploaded onto the PARIVESH portal.</p>

श्रीमान से निवेदन है कि अग्रेतर कारवाई करने की कृपा करें।

सादर धन्यवाद।

भवदीय,


 अधिकृत हस्ताक्षर
PUNDRIK MISHRA
 SITE HEAD
 GONDULPARA COAL MINING PROJECT
 ADANI ENTERPRISES LTD.

Annexure - 1

1. Justification for Opening a New Mining Lease

The Gondulpara Opencast Coal Mine, situated in the North Karanpura coalfields of Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand, has been allocated to M/s Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL) through vesting order No. NA-104/10/2020-NA dated 8th March 2021, issued by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. As per the approved mining plan, the mine is designed to achieve a production capacity of 4.0 million tonnes per annum (MTPA), ensuring a steady supply of coal for critical sectors. The project spans a total area of 513.18 hectares, of which 219.8 hectares comprise of forest land.

India imported ~243 MT coal recently in FY 2024-25 as published on the Ministry of Coal Portal, highlighting the need for domestic production. This project ensures energy security, reduces imports, generates employment, and contributes to state revenue while adhering to environmental norms. Establishing a new mining lease in this region is therefore critical for multiple reasons: it will help ensure uninterrupted energy supply, reduce reliance on imported coal, and stimulate economic development in Jharkhand. Beyond its strategic importance, the project is expected to generate substantial direct and indirect employment opportunities, improve local infrastructure, and contribute significantly to state revenue through royalties and taxes. Additionally, the mining plan has been formulated in strict adherence to statutory norms, with a strong emphasis on minimizing environmental impact and implementing sustainable post-mining land use practices, thereby aligning with national objectives of responsible resource utilization.

2. Brief Profile of Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL)

Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL) is the flagship company of the Adani Group, engaged in diversified businesses including natural resources, logistics, and energy. AEL is India's first private mining company to pioneer the Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) model, offering end-to-end mining solutions including land acquisition, mine planning, feasibility studies, and resource evaluation. It operates

coal mines in India, Indonesia, and Australia, AEL has extensive experience in coal mining and has been operating multiple coal blocks across India with a strong focus on safety, sustainability, and compliance.

3. Existing Mining Leases in Jharkhand

This is to clarify that AEL has no existing Mining Leases in Jharkhand State.

4. Compliance with Open Cast Mining Guidelines (section c of para 7.8)

- **Solid Waste & OB Management:** Approximately **279.47 MBCM** of overburden (OB) will be generated during the mine's life. Of this, about **229.27 MBCM** will be accommodated within the vested block through optimized internal dumping. However, handling the remaining **~50.20 MBCM** requires an external dump, which was found indispensable after detailed technical evaluation.

An area of **103.26 ha**, adjacent to the block, was finalized for external dumping after obtaining **State Government NOC**. A study for **site suitability study by IIT Kharagpur** was also conducted, which confirmed it as the most environmentally viable option with minimal forest impact and avoidance of coal-bearing zones. This external dump is incorporated in the mining plan duly approved by the **Ministry of Coal**.

Importantly, the plan ensures that all OB placed in the external dump will be **fully rehandled at mine closure** to backfill voids, restoring the land close to its original ground level and enabling post-mining reclamation and afforestation.

- The Topsoil is planned to be stripped and stored carefully. This will be reused during the reclamation process of the mine.

Annexure - 2

Project Report

STUDY ON SELECTION OF SUITABLE EXTERNAL OVERBURDEN DUMP SITE FOR GONDULPARA COAL MINE IN HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT, JHARKHAND

Submitted to

ADANI ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Principal Investigator:

Prof. B. B. Mandal

Jt-principal Investigators:

Prof. S. Sinha



Department of Mining Engineering

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KHARAGPUR

September 2025

Project Report

STUDY ON SELECTION OF SUITABLE EXTERNAL OVERBURDEN DUMP SITE FOR GONDULPARA COAL MINE IN HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT, JHARKHAND

Submitted to

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Principal Investigator:

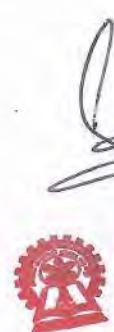
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DISCLAIMER

This report on **Suitable Site for Overburden Dumping** has been prepared based on the information, data, site conditions, and inputs made available by relevant stakeholders, project proponents, and field investigations conducted by the research team. The findings, interpretations, and recommendations provided herein are intended solely for the purpose of technical evaluation and decision-making support related to the proposed OB Dump works.

It is expressly stated that the report is indicative in nature and does not substitute detailed design, statutory clearances, or approvals required under applicable laws, rules, and regulations. The conclusions drawn are subject to change based on further detailed surveys, hydrological studies, environmental assessments, and administrative directions.

The authors, affiliated institution, and associated personnel accept no liability for any direct or indirect consequences arising from the use or misuse of this report or its contents by any third party for purposes other than those explicitly intended.

All stakeholders are advised to exercise due diligence and consult appropriate technical and legal experts before implementing any recommendations contained in this report. In the event of any discrepancy between versions of the report, the version bearing the inked signature shall take precedence.



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Annexure Description

- A Mine Plan and Mine Closure Plan approval for Gondulpara coal mine (2025)
- B CMPDI letter outlining assessment of coal-bearing proportion in Option 1 dump area
- C Recommendation for forest diversion by DFO, Hazaribagh West
- D Recommendation for forest diversion by CF, Territorial Circle Hazaribagh
- E Recommendation for forest diversion by Nodal Officer, Ranchi
- F NOC by State Government of Jharkhand for granting mining lease over Option 1 dump area

1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Gondulpara Coal Block is located in the northeastern part of North Karanpura coalfield and falls within Hazaribagh District of Jharkhand state. The Gondulpara Coal Block in North Karanpura coalfield covers an area of about 409.92 Ha and is proposed for coal production of 4.0 MTPA capacity by opencast mining method. The proposed area includes villages Gali, Gondulpara, Hahe, Phulang & Balodar in the Barkagaon block of Hazaribagh district. Figure 1 shows the boundary of the Gondulpara Coal Block.

As per the vesting order no: NA-104/10/2020-NA dated 8th March 2021, Government of India, Ministry of Coal has allocated the Gondulpara Coal Block to M/s Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL).

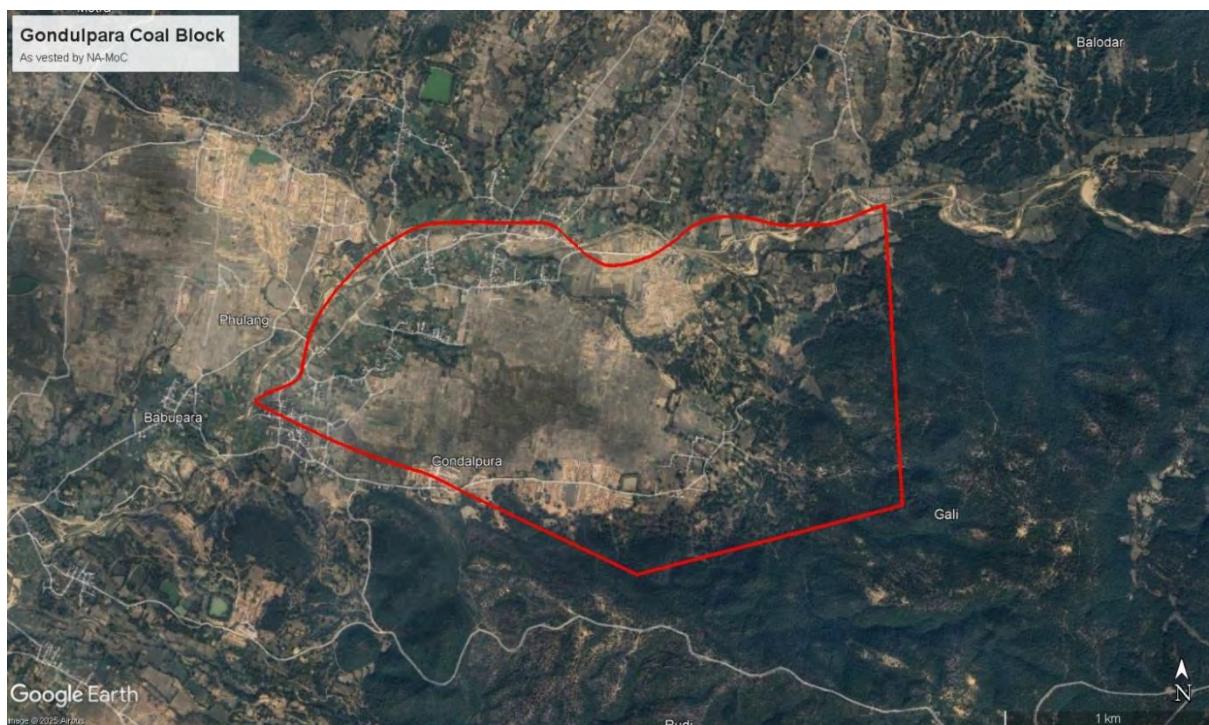


Figure 1: Boundary of the Gondulpara coal block

The Gondulpara block represents a rugged topography with hills in the eastern part and river valley towards north (Figure 2). A hill range traverses along the eastern and southeastern parts covering a substantial area of the block. Hills are steep with maximum elevation of around 530 m. The difference between foothills and the highest peak is about 60 m. The minimum elevation

along the Badmahi river is about 415 m. The Badmahi River, flowing southerly through the block in the northern and western parts, controls the main drainage of the area. Many rivulets originate from the hill range and feed the Badmahi River. The Badmahi River in turn joins the Damodar River in the South. The Badmahi River is a perennial water source for the region.

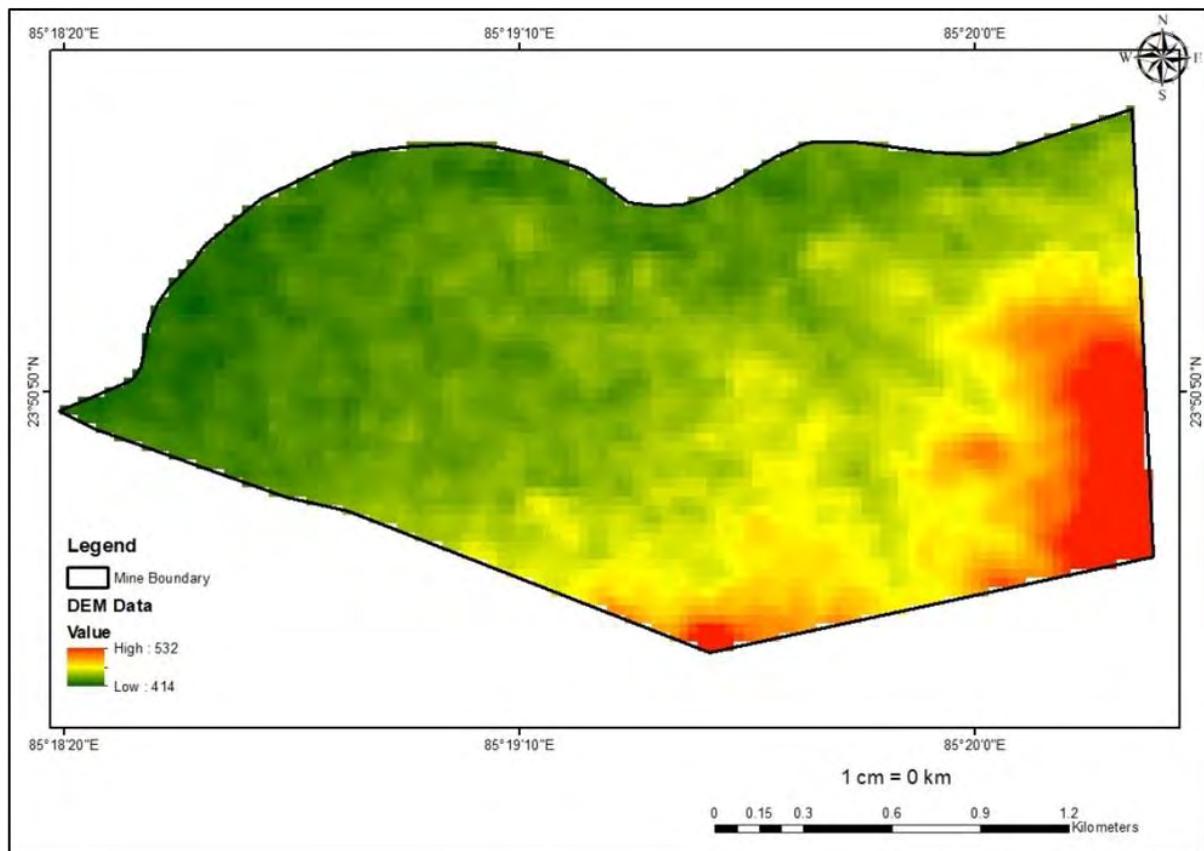


Figure 2: Digital Elevation Model of Gondulpara coal block

Gondulpara Coal Block has been planned to conduct mining operations through open cast mining with capacity of 4.0 MTPA at North Karanpura Coalfield, Hazaribagh District, Jharkhand allotted under the commercial coal mining auction process. Mining operations are expected to proceed without restrictions, whether for own use, commercial sale, or other purposes. This is largely deemed feasible due to the region's favourable geo-mining conditions, such as: thick mineable seams, comparatively long strike length, sufficient mineable reserve, etc.

2. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The North Karanpura Coalfield is situated in the westernmost extremity of Damodar valley coal basins. It is bound by Latitude $23^{\circ} 38' 40''$ - $23^{\circ} 58' 40''$ N and Longitude $84^{\circ} 46' 20''$ - $85^{\circ} 24' 15''$ E and covers an area of 1230 sq. km. Administratively, the coalfield falls in Hazaribagh, Chatra, Latehar Ranchi districts of Jharkhand State. It is elliptical in shape, having a major axis length of 64 km in the east-west direction and 32 km in the north-south direction (Figure 3). The North Karanpura Coalfield forms a prominent east-west trending valley between Hazaribagh plateau in the north and Ranchi plateau in the south. The North and South Karanpura coalfields are divided by an east-west trending metamorphic belt located in the southeastern part of the region (Aswa Pahar). They are interconnected near Bachra and Hindigir by a narrow tongue of Talchir outcrops.



Figure 3: The Karanpura coalfield area

The Gondulpara Coal block covers an area of 4.09 sq. km, and it is bounded by $23^{\circ} 50' 20''$ - $23^{\circ} 51' 20''$ N and Longitude $85^{\circ} 18' 20''$ - $85^{\circ} 20' 15''$ E. The block is located about 35 km from Hazaribagh town. This area is a part of Survey of India Topo Sheet No.73 E/5 (on RF 1:50000).

The Barakar and Kaharbari Formations contain potential coal seams within the coalfield. The Barakar coals are usually thick but highly inter-banded with high ash whereas Kaharbari seams are usually thin with low ash content.

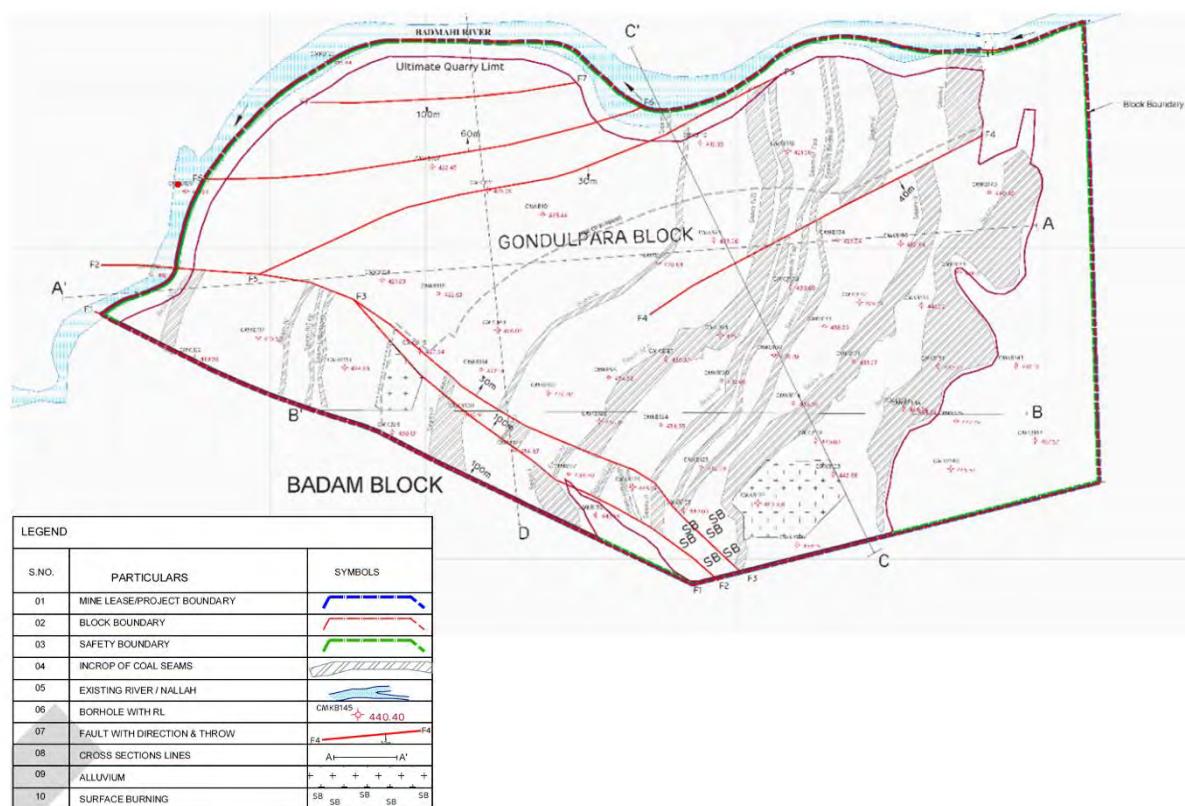


Figure 4: Geological plan of the Gondulpara block area. Faults are shown by red lines.

2.1 Regional Geology

The North Karanpura Coalfield forms a prominent east-west trending valley between Hazaribagh plateau in the north and Ranchi plateau in the south. The Aswa Pahar in the southeast separates the north and south Karanpura Coalfields by an east-west elongated metamorphic patch. However, they are inter-connected near Bachra and Hindegir by a narrow strip of Talchir outcrops. On the eastern side, North Karanpura Coalfield is separated from the

West Bokaro coalfield by a narrow stretch of metamorphic rocks having several outliers of Talchir Formation. In the west, it is separated by a stretch of about 20 kms wide metamorphic belt from the Auranga Coalfield. The North Karanpura Coalfield contains the youngest Mahadeva Formation down to the older Talchir Formation of Gondwana succession. The Barakar and Kaharbari Formations contain potential coal seams within the coalfield. The Barakar coals are usually thick but highly inter-banded with high ash whereas Kaharbari seams are usually thin with low ash content.

2.2 Stratigraphy

Based on both the surface and subsurface data available, the proposed stratigraphic succession is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Stratigraphic succession in the area

Period	Group	Sub Group	Formation	Lithology
Recent	---	-	Alluvium	Detrital & alluvium soil and sub-soil
Jurassic	-	Co-evals of Rajmahal Trap	Igneous intrusive	Dolerite & mica peridotite
Upper-Triassic	Upper Gondwana	-	Mahadeva	Massive, coarse to conglomeratic feldspathic ferruginous sandstone with shale intercalation
Lower-Triassic	Lower Gondwana	Damuda	Panchet	Yellowish to white coarse-grained sandstone, red, chocolate colored plastic clay, yellowish friable sandstone in the upper part whereas greenish yellow sandy shale in the lower part with sand dune structure
Upper Permian			Raniganj	Fine to medium grained quartz of feldspathic and quartzitic sandstone often micaceous and mature, interbanded shale & sandstone, carbonaceous shale & thin coal seams
			Barren Measure	Dark Shale, sandy micaceous shale with siderite, interbanded shale and sandstones

Period	Group	Sub Group	Formation	Lithology
Lower Permian			Barakar	Conglomerates, shale, greywackes, sandstones, interbanded with shale, carbonaceous shale, fire clay & coal seams
			Kaharbari	Greywackes, dark mottled sandstone with occasional shale bands, fireclay, chocolate-colored clays and coal seams
			Talchir	Rikba plant beds. Boulder, conglomerates, varvites, sandstone, tilloids and tillites
-----Unconformity-----				
Pre-Cambrian	-	-	Metamorphics	Granite gneisses, pegmatites, phyllites, mica schist and limestones, chromite bearing rocks, amphibolites and quartzites

2.3 Geological Structure

The block appears to be moderately disturbed from geological structure point of view (Figure 4). Altogether, 7 numbers of faults (F1 to F7) have been interpreted. Fault F7 exists largely beyond the northern boundary of the block. The description of the faults is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Description of interpreted major faults in the area

Fault No.	Extent of the Fault	Trend of the Fault	Dir of Down Throw	Amount of Throw	Evidence of Faults	Remarks
F1	All along southern part of the block	WNW-ESE	NE	90 m to 100 m	Interpreted in Badam Block. Found correct considering FRC on either side of the fault	Corresponds to F5 of Badam Block
F2	All along South western boundary of the block	WNW-ESE	NE	90 m to 180 m	CMKB-115 seams II & I faulted	Corresponds to F6 of Badam Block & F11 of Moitra block
F3	Originate from F1 near borehole CMKB-104 and continues southern part beyond the block boundary	Almost parallel to F1	NE	Upto 30 m	CMKB-114 Seam II Part & Seam-I faulted.	Corresponds to F10 of Moitra block

Fault No.	Extent of the Fault	Trend of the Fault	Dir of Down Throw	Amount of Throw	Evidence of Faults	Remarks
F4	Originate near borehole CMKB-121 and extend NE beyond block Boundary	ENE-WSW	S	Nil – 40 m	Stratum contours on either side of faults are not matching	
F5	About against F2 near borehole CMKB-104 in the west and extends beyond block boundary in east	Curvilinear with ENE-WSW	S	Up to 30 m	Stratum contours on either side are not matching	
F6	Towards the northern boundary with E-W direction	E-W	N	About 60 m	Continued form Moitra block and disposition of stratum contour	Corresponds to F9 of Moitra Block
F7	Largely beyond the Northern boundary	E-W	S	About 100 m	Continued form Moitra block and disposition of stratum contour	Corresponds to F8 of Moitra Block

2.3.1 Strike and Dip

The strike of the strata is generally NE-SW over the major part which changes to N-S in the south-western part of the block with localized variation due to rolls of strike. The dip varies from 8 to 25 towards west & northwest respectively. Fluctuations in dip and strike are mainly due to rolling and inter-seam parting variations.

2.3.2 Seam Description

Total number of seams available as per the Geological Report is 16 - V, IVD, IVC, IVB, IVA, IV, III TOP, IIIBOT, IIICOM, II, I, K5, K4, K3, K2, K1. Based on the geo-mining characteristics of the mine, 8 seams are not considered for mining due to their spatial inconsistency and thicknesses being less than a meter (IVC, IVB and IVA and Karaharbari seams K-5 to K-1).

2.3.3 Seam Correlation

5 numbers of standard coal horizons viz. Seam-I to V in Barakar Formation and 5 numbers viz. Seam- K1 to K5 in Kaharbari Formation occur in this block. Few split sections/local seams also occur in the blocks which are III Top, IVA, IVB, IVC and IVD. Altogether, 16 numbers of seams are available within Lower Permian strata, and out of the 16 seams, 7 seams viz. I, II, III Top, III Bottom, IV, IVD and V can be mined economically. Sequences of coal seams is listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Sequence of coal seam in Gondulpura coal block

Seam/ Parting	Thickness Range (m)		No. of Intersection with boreholes
	Min	Max	
OB	10.28	134	
V	3.91	6.30	10
Parting	41.93	59.68	
IVD	4.31	15.44	17
Parting	1.67	3.97	
IVC	0.00	4.11	11
Parting	0.00	4.90	
IVB	0.00	2.53	2
Parting	0.00	10.63	
IVA	0.95	2.88	13
Parting	2.93	15.12	
IV	3.25	5.46	16
Parting	1.97	25.11	
III TOP	2.45	4.80	12
Parting	0.00	5.04	
III BOT	4.15	6.82	16
III COMB	8.67	11.34	6
Parting	2.87	32.24	
II	7.39	18.10	19
Parting	3.78	33.08	

Seam/ Parting	Thickness Range (m)		No. of Intersection with boreholes
	Min	Max	
I	11.07	20.43	29
Parting	20.43	29.46	
K5	0.00	2.07	33
Parting	7.70	8.43	
K4	0.00	0.54	2
Parting	-	-	
K3	0.00	1.42	9
Parting	4.99	17.20	
K2	0.00	2.70	15
Parting	2.68	10.28	
K1	0.00	3.40	13
K2 & K1 COMB	2.34	11.81	4

2.4 Geological Reserve

The Gondulpara Coal Mine spans an area of 513.18 Ha and has a planned production capacity of 4.00 MTPA. Net Geological Reserve of the mine is 166.185 Mte (120.11 Mte for Mineable Reserve + 46.0900 Mte of Blocked Reserve). The seam-wise, thickness-wise, depth-wise reserves, along with the volume of overburden are detailed in Table 4 below. Extractable reserve per seam is indicated in Table 5.

Table 4: Distribution of reserves within the block

Seam	Thickness Range	Depth Range (m)	Net Geo. Res. (Mt)	Blocked Reserve (Mt)					Mineable Reserves (Mt)		Mining losses (Mt)
				High wall /Batter	Nala/ River /Road	Barrier	Uneconomical	Total Blocked	UG	OC	
V	3-6	10-135	10.378	3.22	0.09	1.55	-	4.86	-	5.52	0.16
IVD	4-15	10-196	20.192	1.91	0.16	2.98	-	5.05	-	15.14	0.43
IV	3-5	19-180	10.359	2.34	0.04	0.56	-	2.94	-	7.42	0.21
IIIT	2-5	22-221	4.835	0.16	0.07	0.5	-	0.73	-	4.11	0.12
IIIB	4-7	12-225	8.195	0.18	0.07	0.98	-	1.23	-	6.97	0.20
IIIC	8-11	12-225	6.537	0.39	0.09	1.55	-	2.03	-	4.51	0.13

Seam	Thickness Range	Depth Range (m)	Net Geo. Res. (Mt)	Blocked Reserve (Mt)					Mineable Reserves (Mt)		Mining losses (Mt)
				High wall /Batter	Nala/ River /Road	Barrier	Uneconomical	Total Blocked	UG	OC	
II	7-18	4-241	40.795	12.13	0.14	2.67	-	14.94	-	25.85	0.74
I	11-20	15-280	64.895	9.11	0.27	4.93	-	14.31	-	50.59	1.44
Total			166.186	29.44	0.9300	15.720	0	46.09	0	120.1100	3.43

Table 5: Extractable reserves per Seam in Gondulpara coal block

Seam	Extractable Reserves (MT) as on date		
	UG	OC	High wall
V	-	5.365	-
IVD	-	14.71	-
IV	-	7.21	-
IIIT	-	3.99	-
IIIB	-	6.766	-
IIIC	-	4.38	-
II	-	25.114	-
I	-	49.145	-
Total	-	116.68	-

2.5 Methodology of Reserve Estimation

Topography, base of weathering, seam plans, seam in-crop, isochore and iso-grade, parting, density grid are generated using Minex 6.5.1 for the estimation of reserves. An overall deduction of 10% is applied to the gross tonnage from each seam to arrive at the net in-situ reserve of coal to account for data gaps, wash out zones, and abrupt change in seam thickness.

2.5.1 Computation of Coal Reserves

The reserves of coal seams are computed considering thickness, in-seam dirt bands, GCV bands with corresponding density and 0.9 m thickness seam limit in Minex 6.5.5. A deduction of 10% from ‘Gross’ reserves has been made to arrive at ‘Net’ reserves to account for unforeseen geological factors like abrupt change in seam thickness, structural disturbance etc.

2.5.2 Computation of Coal Quality

Proximate analysis was conducted on core samples on an equilibrated basis for all seams to obtain Moisture %, Ash %, Volatile Matter %, Fixed Carbon %, and Gross Calorific Value (GCV – Kcal/Kg). Besides conducting band by band analysis, few overall analyses were also completed.

2.5.3 Ultimate Analysis

Ultimate Analysis was conducted in selected boreholes for determination of Carbon %, Hydrogen %, Nitrogen %, Total Sulfur %, and Oxygen %.

2.5.4 Overburden

The overburden consists of soil, weathered mantle, and argillaceous as well as arenaceous rocks. The parting between two seams generally consists of argillaceous and arenaceous rocks with thin coal / carbonaceous bands. Overburden and parting up to Seam-I is considered as OB.

2.5.5 In-Seam Burden

The in-seam dirt bands of combustible and / or non-combustible nature of more than 1 meter in thickness have been identified, and the volume of such in-seam burden have been added to the volume of parting lying above the seam and accounted for under the broad category of overburden.

2.5.6 Methodology of Overburden Estimation

The methodology of overburden/parting volume estimation is similar to that of reserve estimation except it is restricted up to volume and not for tonnage. These assessments have been made using Minex 6.5.1 software.

2.5.7 Depth of Excavation

The floor of Seam-I has been considered as the floor of the opencast mine. The maximum floor depth of this seam from surface is around 300 m in the block.

2.6 Mining Methodology

Considering the geo-mining characteristics of the block and for conservation of resource, it is proposed to extract the coal reserves within the block using opencast mining method because of the following reasons:

- i. Occurrence of thick Seam-I (11.07 m - 20.43 m) and Seam-II (7.39 m - 18.10 m). Additionally, other seams namely Seam V, IVD, IV and Seam III & its splits have thicknesses averaging 4 m to 9 m. Maximum extraction of coal can be done through opencast mining method.
- ii. The low depth of mining and good coal thickness contributes to a low average stripping ratio of 2.3952 cum/t, which makes the opencast mining an obvious choice.
- iii. The existence of very low cover for entry to bottom-most seam (Seam-I) from its incrop in the eastern part of the block makes opencast mining the most suitable option.

2.6.1 Opencast Mining

(i) Mine Boundaries

It is proposed to mine the maximum area of block boundary considering safety zones, and embankments per statutory requirement. The mine boundary of the Gondulpara OCP has been fixed in compliance with the provisions of CMR 2017. The details of the mine boundary are as below:

North: The surface limit of the quarry has been drawn leaving a surface barrier of 45 m from Badmahi river to accommodate safety zone and embankment (CMR 119).

South: The surface limit of the quarry has been drawn leaving a surface barrier of 7.50 m to construct safety zone (CMR 122).

West: The surface limit of the quarry has been drawn leaving a surface barrier of 7.50 m to construct safety zone.

East: The eastern pit boundary is along the floor trace of incrop of Seam-I as indicated in the Geological Report prepared by CMPDI (CMPDI, 2000).



(ii) Rated Capacity: Mining Plan for Gondulpara Coal Block has been prepared for a rated capacity of 4.0 Mty of power grade Run-Of-Mine coal. This output is considered technically feasible because of following conditions:

- Gradient of 8° - 25° of the coal seams
- Multiple coal seams (8) including its split sections
- Large strike length of approximately 1.5 km
- Low thickness of OB/partings
- Only 7 normal faults in the mining area.



3. REQUIREMENT OF EXTERNAL OB DUMP

In reference to letter no. 13016/31/2005-CA-I dated 13th January, 2006 of the Govt. Of India, Ministry of Coal, the Gondulpara Block was allotted to M/s Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited as leader and M/s Damodar Valley Corporation as an associate for working the block to meet the coal requirements for their Power Projects on a 50:50 basis. Under the commercial coal mining auction process MoC, Govt. of India has reallocated the Gondulpara coal block to AEL as per Vesting order no NA-104/10/2020-NA, dated 08th March ,2021.

The Gondulpara coal block has an extractable reserve of 116.68 MT of G10 grade coal. To extract the total extractable reserve through the opencast mining method, around 279.47 Mm³ of OB will be generated. Out of this 279.47 Mm³ of OB, around 229.27 Mm³ of OB can be handled within the allotted block area of 409.92 Ha. To extract the above-mentioned reserve of 116.68 MT of coal, an additional area for OB dumping is inevitable. Area of around 104 Ha shall be needed to accommodate the balance 50.20 Mm³ of OB generated which cannot be handled within the block area. This estimation is as per the mining plans approved by the Ministry of Coal:

1. **Mining Plan of Gondulpara Block OCP:** Approved in 2009 (Tenughat, 2008).
2. **Mine Plan and Mine Closure Plan for Gondulpara Coal Mine:** Approved in 2025.
(Annexure - A)

Several scenarios have been evaluated to avoid or optimize the external dump requirement.

3.1 Rehandling within coal block

The option of rehandling OB dumping within the block has been carefully evaluated. Due to the limited availability of internal dump space, rehandling of OB that has been temporarily placed within the coal block area is not considered feasible. Such an activity would lead to sterilization of the underlying extractable coal reserves, thereby reducing the mineable reserve base. This in turn would have a direct adverse impact on the overall mine planning, reserve utilization, and long-term feasibility of the project.

The analysis was undertaken considering a lag distance of 100 m between the working seam and the toe of the OB dump. This provision is in accordance with the CMR 108 (CMR, 2017),

which stipulate that the toe of a spoil bank or dump shall not encroach within 100 m of any mine opening. Compliance with this requirement not only fulfils the statutory mandate but also ensures a safety buffer to mitigate potential risks associated with dump slope instability, sliding, or subsidence, thereby safeguarding the working seams. A dump bench slope angle of 37° was assumed, which is the maximum permitted under Regulation 108 of CMR 2017. Additionally, DGMS Circular 03/2014 mandates that the width of bench in waste dump shall not be less than its height (DGMS, 2014).

For the scenario when an external dump is not considered, the point beyond which the reserve will be sterilized is shown in Figure 5. In Figure 5, the dump is 315 m high (195 m + 120 m), and benches are 30 m tall. Compliance with all relevant regulations lead to an overall dump slope angle (crest-to-toe) of 23.7° (Figure 6). The impact on coal extraction reserves for the scenario involving an external OB dump, as well as for the rehandling options without an external dump, is summarized in the Table 6. Without external OB dump area ~ 41.18 Mt of reserve will be sterilized, and the percentage of extraction/recovery will reduce from 70.21% to 45.13%.



Figure 5: Map showing the mining stage beyond which further progress is not possible without an external dump.

At the current stage of the project, material testing of the dump material has not been completed. In subsequent stages, once material testing data are available, detailed slope stability analyses has to be undertaken to establish the safe and practicable dump slope angle. If the slope is found to be unstable (due to external factors like pore pressure etc., or internal factors like shear strength), alternative measures will need to be evaluated, including the application of geotextile reinforcement to attain the designed slope angle or acquisition of additional land for OB disposal. It is reiterated that no slope stability analysis has been conducted at this stage, and the overall slope angle adopted in the current assessment represents only the maximum permissible limit in compliance with relevant CMR and DGMS circulars.

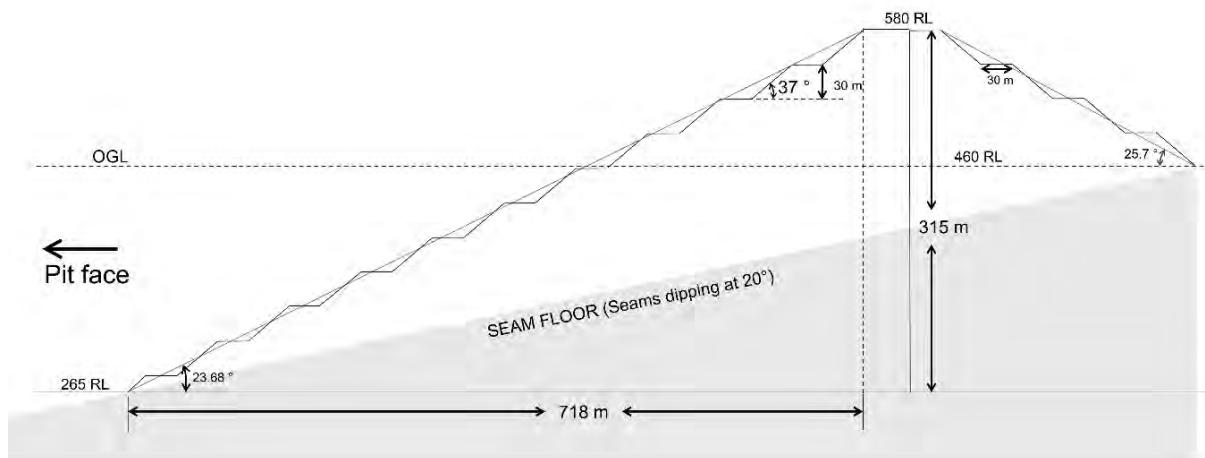


Figure 6: Representative section through the centre of the dump (trending NW-SE in Figure 5). Figure is not to scale.

Table 6: Comparison of scenario with and without external dump on mining life and reserve.

Particulars	With External Dump Outside of Block boundary	Without External Dump Outside of Block boundary
Project Area (Ha)	513.18 (including 103.26 ha outside block)	409.92
Life of Mine (years)	32	20
Net Geological Reserve (Mt)	166.186	166.186
Extractable Coal Reserve (Mt)	116.68	75
% of Extraction	70.21%	45.13%
Stripping Ratio (Cum/t)	2.3952	1.90

Total Waste (Mbcm)	279.47	140.00
In-pit Dump Capacity (Mbcm)	229.27	108.80
Ex-pit Dump Capacity Outside block (Mbcm)	50.20	NA
Dumping in Coal bearing area within block (Mbcm)	NA	31.20

3.2 Optimization of external Dump requirement

Several scenarios have been evaluated to optimize the sequence of mining and OB generation. Out of all scenarios tested, the two best options are shown in Figure 7, namely Dip Side working, and Strike Side working. The scenarios mainly differ in the direction in which mining progresses over the life of mine.

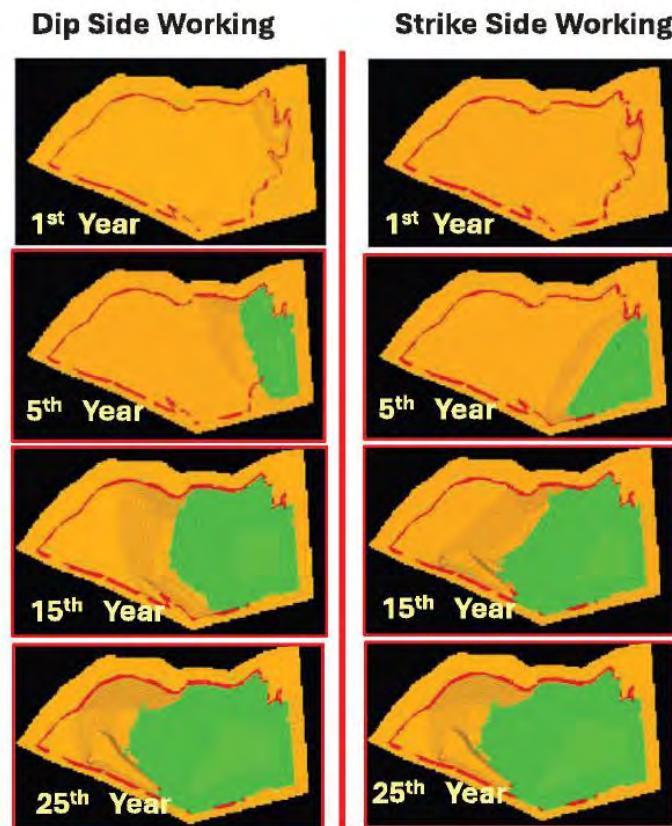


Figure 7: Comparison of Dip side working versus Strike side working scenarios

The OB management scenarios, indicating the volume of overburden to be accommodated in external dumps and internal dumps in each case, are summarized in **Table 7: Volume of OB dumped in the internal and external dumps for the Dip side and Strike side scenarios.** Table 7.

Table 7: Volume of OB dumped in the internal and external dumps for the Dip side and Strike side scenarios.

Year	Dip side			Strike side		
	External Dump	Internal Dump	Total	External Dump	Internal Dump	Total
	MBCM	MBCM	MBCM	MBCM	MBCM	MBCM
Y-01	1.2	-	1.2	1.01	-	1.01
Y-03	14.88	-	14.88	12.55	-	12.55
Y-05	30.18	5.33	35.21	19.75	7.20	26.95
Y-10	40.19	40.19	80.38	22.69	18.98	41.67
Y-15	57.32	70.05	127.37	50.20	40.28	90.48
Y-20	64.52	109.90	174.42	50.20	95.35	145.55
Y-25	64.52	156.90	221.42	50.20	162.40	212.60
Y-30	64.52	206.90	271.42	50.20	223.00	273.20
Y-32	64.52	214.95	279.47	50.20	229.27	279.47

From Table 7, it is evident that in the Dip Side working, external dumping requirements are higher compared to the Strike Side working, as the Dip Side option necessitates additional overburden removal during the initial years. Consequently, this results in a larger external dump area requirement. In contrast, the Strike Side option is more favourable and has therefore been recommended. Based on the present study, the minimum land requirement for external OB dumping has been assessed as 103.26 ha, which represents an optimized estimate and is unlikely to be reduced further without compromising operational feasibility.

4. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATE DUMPING SITES

For the extraction of 116.68 MT of coal, a total of 279.47 Mm³ of OB is required to be accommodated. Of this, approximately 50.20 Mm³ must be disposed of outside the coal block, which, as per the mining plan, would require 103.26 Ha of land. The identified land should preferably be flat, suitable for dumping purposes, and located in non-coal-bearing or uneconomical areas.

4.1 Description of The Surrounding Areas and Coal Blocks

With the land requirements for OB dumps in hindsight, details of the surrounding coal blocks and areas, along with the location map (Figure 8), are provided below:

- **West** – The western boundary of the block is shared with the Badam and Moitra coal blocks. Hence, OB dumping is not feasible on this side.
- **South** – The southern boundary partly overlaps with the Badam block, while the remaining portion is entirely occupied by forestland and hilly terrain. Therefore, the southern side is unsuitable for OB dumping.
- **East** – The eastern side is fully covered by forestland and hilly terrain, making it unsuitable for OB dumping.
- **North** – The northern boundary of the block partly overlaps with the Moitra coal block, while the remaining stretch has been identified as coal-bearing based on CMPDI exploration. The terrain in this area is relatively flat, making it suitable for external OB dumping. The northern side comprises a combination of forest and non-forest land, as well as coal-bearing and non-coal-bearing zones. Hence, OB dumping can only be considered in non-coal-bearing or uneconomical areas. Accordingly, the northern side emerges as the only practical and technically feasible option for external OB dumping.



Figure 8: Map showing surrounding coal blocks and forest land around the Gondulpara coal block.

4.2 Alternate Sites North of Gondulpara Coal Block

A total of 103.26 ha of land has been assessed as necessary to accommodate 50.20 Mm³ of OB. As indicated above, due to the predominantly hilly terrain, the availability of suitable dumping locations in the area is severely constrained. Furthermore, the presence of multiple allocated coal blocks within the coalfield limits the feasibility of identifying alternative sites. In light of these constraints, two potential options in the northern side of Gondulpara Coal Block have been identified and are analyzed below.

4.2.1 Option 1

On the north-eastern side of the block, approximately 103.26 ha of land has been identified, comprising a mix of forest and non-forest areas. The terrain is comparatively flat, making it suitable for consideration as an external OB dumping site. More details of this area are presented in Table 8. The said area was proposed in an earlier approved mining plan in 2009 as well as in the recent approved mining plan of 2025 by the Ministry of Coal.

Table 8: Features of the Option 1 OB dump area

Surface Features of the OB Dump Area (Option 1)	
Total Area	103.26 Ha

Village	Balodar
Forest Area	65 Ha (~62%)
Non-Forest Land	38.26 Ha (~ 38 %)
Terrain	Flat



Figure 9: Option 1 shown on Google Earth using violet lines, along with borehole KMB-13.

Exploration conducted under the supervision of CMPDI for the proposed area indicates that only about 30% of the land is coal-bearing. Furthermore, as per CMPDI's assessment, this portion has been categorized as uneconomical. A copy of the CMPDI letter confirming this assessment is included as Annexure B.

4.2.2 Option 2

To the north of the block, adjacent to the Moitra Coal Block, approximately 103.26 ha of flat land has been identified as Option 2. The demarcated area on Google Earth is shown in Figure 10. More details on this area are listed in Table 9. The forest area is approximately determined based on the cadastral map of the area.

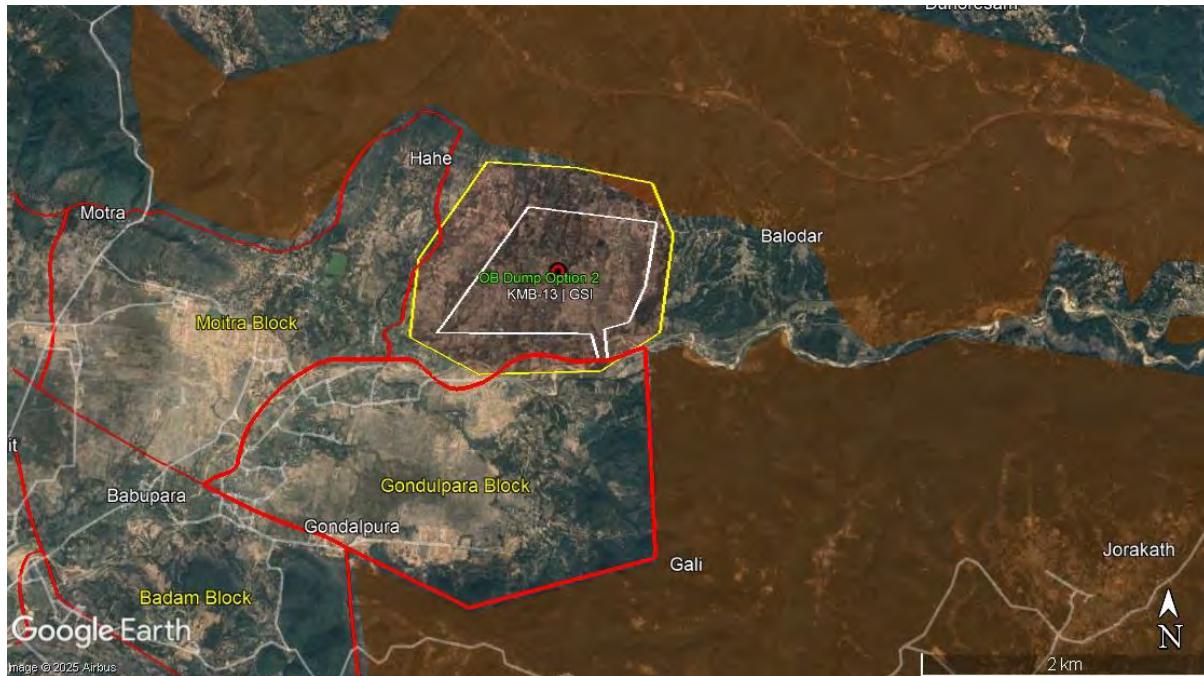


Figure 10: Option 2 shown on Google Earth using white line, along with the influence zone of borehole KMB-13 in yellow.

Table 9: Features of the Option 2 OB dump area

Surface Features of the OB Dump Area (Option 2)	
Total Area	103.26 Ha
Village	Balodar
Forest Area	56.8 Ha (~55%)
Non-Forest area	46.46 Ha (~45%)
Terrain	Flat

The identified area contains a borehole (KMB-13), drilled by the Geological Survey of India in 1972. As certified by CMPDI, this borehole has confirmed the occurrence of multiple coal seams, with 5–6 coal horizons encountered at depths ranging from 371.85 m to 490.82 m. This establishes the area as a mineralized zone. Utilizing this land for OB dumping would result in permanent sterilization of these reserves for the entire life of the mine. Additionally, ~55% of the area comes under forest land, which is comparable to that in Option 1. Therefore, this area is not considered suitable for OB dumping, and alternative locations should be explored.

4.3 Comparison of Available Options

A comparison of the two options is as follows (Table 10):

Table 10: Comparison of the main features of Option 1 and 2 OB dump areas

	Option 1	Option 2
Total Area	103.26 Ha	104 Ha
Village	Balodar	Balodar
Forest Area	65 Ha (~62%)	56.8 Ha (~55%)
LULC of Non-Forest Land	Agriculture, Ponds, Settlements	Agriculture, Ponds, Settlements
Terrain	Flat	Flat
Coal Bearing Area (Certified by CMPDI)	~30% (Mining Not Viable)	~100% (due to viability approval may not be given)
Included in Approved Mining Plans	Yes	No
Letter of Intent from State Govt. for this Area	Yes, Granted	No

A forest diversion proposal including the area mentioned in Option 1 has received recommendations after detailed scrutiny from the authorities below as per the FC Act 1980:

- **Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) – Hazaribagh West (Annexure C)**
- **Conservator of Forests (CF) – Territorial Circle Hazaribagh (Annexure D)**
- **Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation -Act) – Ranchi (Annexure E)**

4.4 Environmental Economics Assessment

Option 1 appears feasible, as no coal reserves would be sterilized by dumping in this area. However, it involves a slightly greater extent of forestland compared to the other option. A cost-benefit analysis of this option is presented below (Table 11). Without the external dump, around 41 MT of coal shall be sterilized, which otherwise could have been extracted.

- Total Coal Loss: 41 MT
- Grade of Coal: G10
- NCI price of the G10 grade coal: INR 2347/ton
- Cost of Mining: INR 1985/ton

Table 11: Cost Benefit analysis for Option 1 OB dump area

S. No.	Item	Description	Value (in Rs. Cr.)
1	Project Costs	Ecosystem Services losses due to forest land involved in OB dumping	7.99
2		Loss of animal husbandry	0.80
3		Cost of human settlement	71.77
4		Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure on forest land which would be required to be diverted because of OB dumping on forest land	-
5		Possession of value on forest land diverted	2.40
6		Cost of suffering to outsees	-
7		Habitation fragmentation cost	3.99
8		Compensatory afforestation and Soil & Moisture conservation cost	8.18
		Total Cost	95.12
1	Project Benefits	Increased productivity because of additional coal been able to mine [tonnage*(Revenue -Cost)]	1,484.20
2		Revenue sharing with Govt (20.75% * Sale Value *Tonnage)	1,996.71
3		Royalty payment (14% * Sale Value *Tonnage)	1,347.18
4		Forest Transit Fee (Rs 57 * Tonnage)	233.70
5		Jharkhand Covid Cess (Rs 10/T)	41.00
6		District Mineral Fund (10% of Royalty)	134.72
7		NMET (2% of Royalty)	26.94
8		Compensatory Cess (Rs 400/T)	1,640.00
9		GST@5%	668.10
		Total Benefits	7,572.55

Cost Benefit Ratio = (Total Benefits/Total Cost) = 7572.55/95.12 = 79.61. The exceptionally high cost-benefit ratio underscores the strong economic viability and strategic significance of incorporating the external OB dump area within the project framework. Although the diversion of land for external dumping entails certain environmental costs, these are substantially



outweighed by the broader economic and developmental gains that the project will deliver to the region and the national economy. In the absence of this external dump area, the project would encounter major economic challenges, adversely affecting its overall feasibility and its contribution to national energy security.

5. RECLAMATION PLAN

As per the approved mining plan, the proposed external OB dump will be rehandled at the end of the mine life to backfill the excavated voids (refer Annexure A). This will restore the external dump area close to its original ground level. Following reclamation and plantation, the forest land will be handed back to the concerned authority (Figure 11).

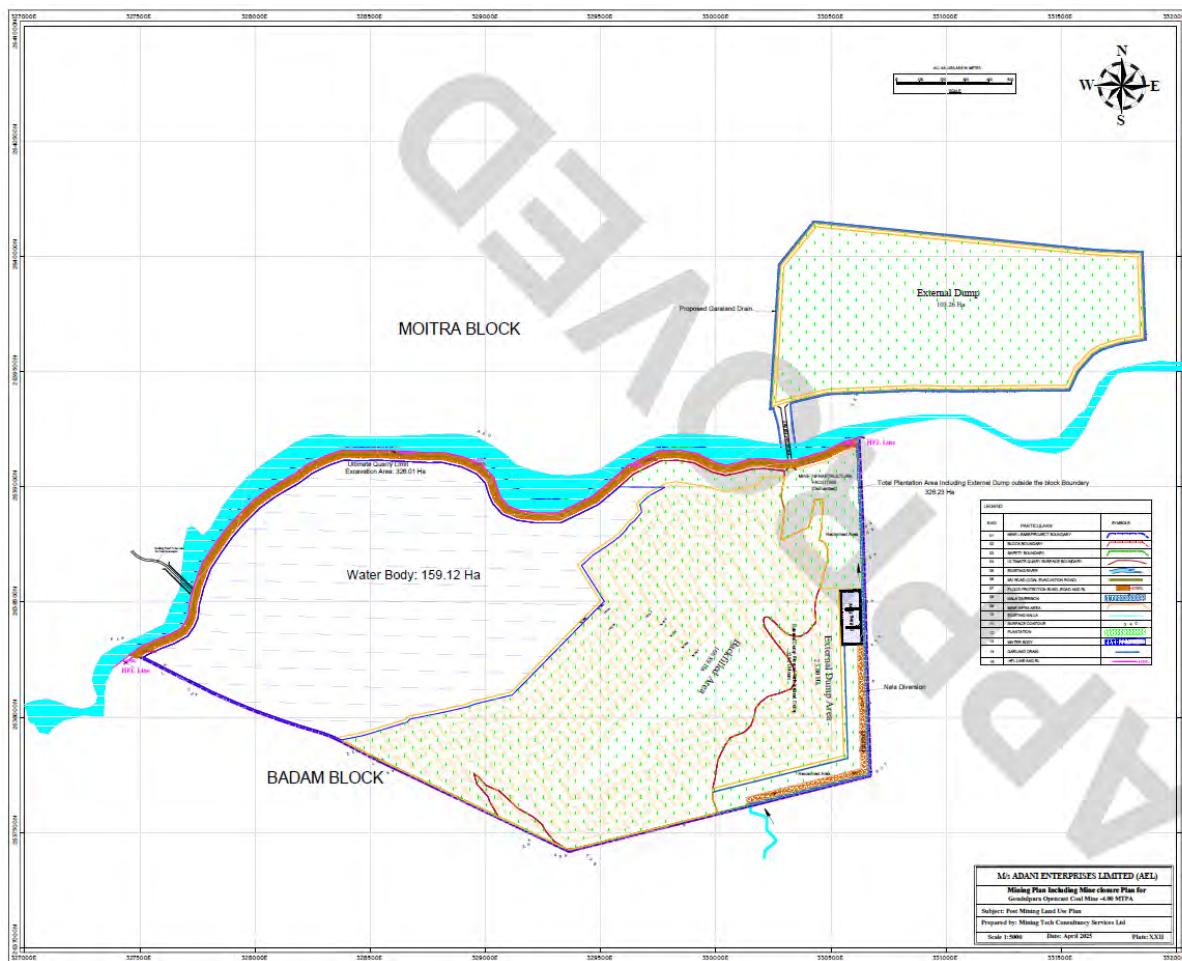


Figure 11: Reclamation plan at the end of mining life.



6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above study, it is inferred that provision of external dump area is necessary, with two possible alternatives available along the northern boundary of the block. In both cases, some extent of forestland involvement for OB dumping remains unavoidable.

Between the two, Option 1 is considered more suitable than Option 2 for the following reasons:

- The identified 103.26 Ha under Option 1 comprises a mix of forest and non-forest land, is comparatively flat, and is technically suitable for OB dumping. The proportion of forest land under Option 2 is ~5-10% lower than in Option 1.
- Exploration carried out by CMPDI indicates that only about 30% of the area under Option 1 is coal-bearing, and this portion has been assessed as uneconomical. Based on this assessment, the State Government of Jharkhand has issued a NoC for its use (Annexure F).
- In comparison, Option 2 lies entirely within coal-bearing land, and hence is not considered suitable for OB dumping.

Recommendations:

- The forest land shall be diverted, and suitable Compensatory Afforestation (CA) land shall be provided in accordance with the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980.
- The comments by DFO, CF and Nodal Officers during their site visit are crucial and should be complied with.
- Even though statutory requirements are fulfilled at this point of time, it is advisable to undertake a detailed geotechnical investigation and slope stability analysis once the material test reports are available.



REFERENCES

CMPDI. (2000). Geological report on coal exploration: Gondalpara Block North Karanpura Coalfield District Hazaribagh Bihar.

CMR. (2017). Coal Mine Regulation 2017. Ministry of Labour and Employment.

DGMS. (2014). Circular 2014/3: Accident due to slope failure. Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Tenughat Emata Coal Mines Limited. (2008). Mining plan for Gondalpara Block OCP North Karanpura Coalfields, Dist. Hazaribagh, Jharkhand. Volume – I (Text).



ANNEXURES



ANNEXURE A

Application No.
Gondulpara Coal Mine JHJH010/APP00301/2021
Coal Controller Organization
Ministry of Coal
Government of India

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
2025-07-31

To
Adani Enterprises Limited

Address:
Adani Enterprises Limited State- Jharkhand District- Hazaribag
Email: manoj.agarwal@adani.com
Contact: 9831729210
Fax:

Subject: Approval of Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan (first Modification) for Gondulpara Coal Mine of M/s Adani Enterprises Limited

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your application for approval of Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan for Gondulpara Coal Mine located in NORTH KARANPURA Coal Field Submitted through application number APP00301 of Single Window Portal of Ministry of Coal for approval of the Central Government under Rule 22E of MCR 1960 for a rated capacity of 4Mtpa Peak capacity 6.0000 Mtpa, Lease area 513.18Ha and Project area 513.18 Ha has been considered and approval of the Central Government there on is here by conveyed under Section 5(2)(b) of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act 1957 subject to the following conditions:

1. The project proponent should ensure implementation of all observations made by internal committee during actual operation.
2. Project Proponent shall take all necessary precautions regarding safety of mine workings and persons deployed therein and shall adhere to all statutory norms/guidelines with regard to safety.
3. Mining lease of this block shall not encroach into any other adjacent coal block.
4. The cost of abandonment for carrying out the closure activities envisaged in the Mine closure plan is indicative. The actual cost for carrying out the activities at the time of final closure may be higher. The actual cost of abandonment will have to be borne by the project proponent for carrying out the closure activities.
5. The approval of the Mining Plan (Including Mine Closure Plan) is without prejudice to the requirement of approvals from competent /prescribed authority under the relevant rules/ regulations etc.
6. Approval of Mining plan is technical in nature, which is granted with a view to facilitating further developmental activities by the allocatee. This approval will have no effect on the penalty provisions of the agreement in case of nonachievement of milestones.
7. Monitoring of milestone for development of mine will be as per efficiency parameters in CBDPA/CMDPA and appropriation of PBG will be done in case of failure/delay in compliance with the timelines of CBDPA/CMDPA.
8. Evacuation route/ roads/ water bodies/other surface features/infrastructure outside the Geological Block/Project Area shall not be part of the Mining Plan
9. Project Proponent should return the forest land after completion of mining activity as per the land surrender schedule submitted to Central Government during diversion of forest land.
10. Name of manufacturer, make of equipment/HEMM, model name suggesting the name of the manufacturer, if mentioned anywhere in the mining plan, has not been considered for approval.
11. R and R shall be done according to existing laws. If it has been mentioned anywhere in the mining plan, it has not been considered for approval.
12. Optimum utilization of reserves shall be done during mining operations.
13. Provisions of Reg. 108 (5), CMR-2017 shall be adhered to at all stages.



14. Overburden proposed to be dumped outside area bearing coal seam needs to be rehandled before final mine closure of the mine. This shall be done as per the approved guidelines for mining plan 2025 and should be brought back near the initial condition. The approval of the mining plan is without prejudice to the requirement of approvals, including that given in the conditions of LoI granted by State Government for land outside the block area, from competent /prescribed authority under the relevant rules/ regulations.

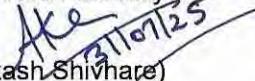
15. Scientific study for determination of adequate barrier against waterbody and other safety precautions against inundation shall be carried out to ensure safety.

16. The possibility to reduce the extent of waterbody proposed during post closure period, in line with the principle of the guidelines for mining plan that the land shall be restored back to its original as far as practicable or further improved condition, shall be explored.

17. The provisions regarding first mile connectivity given in the guidelines shall be adhered to and shall be in operation not later than 4 years of mine opening. The route for coal transportation outside the allocated coal block boundary, as proposed by project proponent in the mining plan, has not been considered for approval.

You are requested to download the copy of the mining plan and mine closure plan duly signed by the competent authority for needful actions and submissions at your end.

Yours Faithfully


(Akash Shivhare)

Dy. Asstt. Coal Controller

Coal Controller Organisation, Ministry of Coal

Copy to:

1.Under Secretary,NA section,MoC

2.Under Secretary,NA section,MoC



ANNEXURE B



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Ref No:

1. Letter No. AEL/ GCM/2021/23 dated 15.06.2021
2. Letter No. CMPDI/ BD/ A (003) E-520263 dated 30.07.2021
3. Letter No. NFA/GCM/2021-22/01 dated 29.09.2021.

Based on the Seismic Survey Study data supplied by M/s AEL and as per the Geological Records of GSI & CMPDI in and around the proposed dump area of Gondulpara coal block, this is to certify that:

- 1) The area marked on the plan for external dump, has no borehole drilled in the area. As per the borehole no. KBM-13 of GSI (Geological Report - Geological Survey of India, 1972), located at a distance of about 300m from the western boundary of the proposed dump area, 5-6 coal horizons have been encountered in the borehole at a depth range between 371.85 and 490.82m (Borehole closed at 528.63 meter). Further to this, borehole no. CBKM-142, earlier drilled by CMPDI, adjacent to the southern boundary of the proposed area, was drilled up to 160.00 meter and no coal seam was encountered in that borehole.
- 2) Based on the interpretation provided in the seismic survey report, about 30% of the proposed area is expected to have the occurrence of coal seam.
- 3) Considering the geometry of the above area (within the area earmarked for external dump) and depth of occurrence of coal seams, potential mining is not viable.

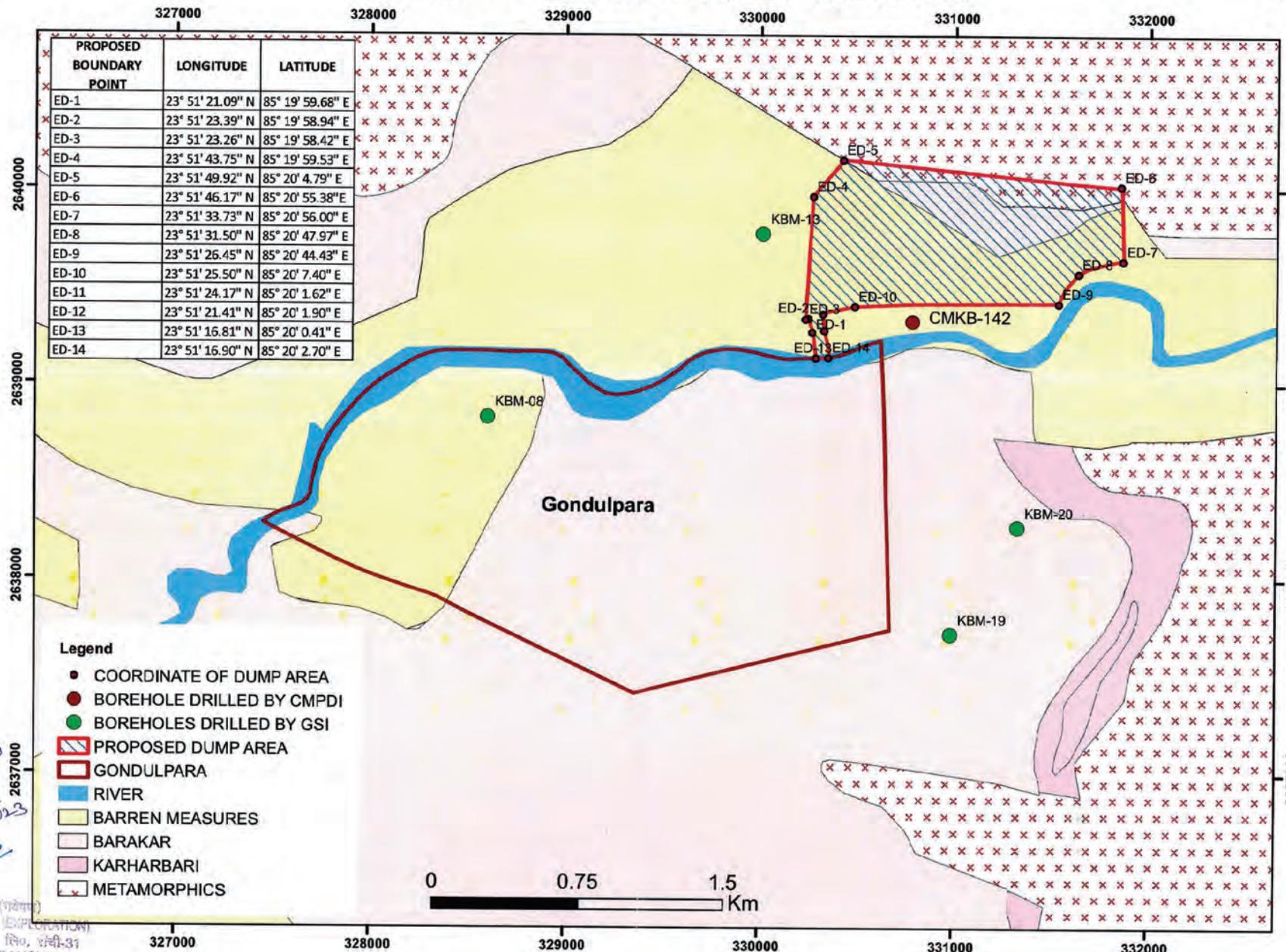
Encl.:

- 1) Plan showing the proposed external dump area of Gondulpara coal block on geological formation plan along with available boreholes in and around the proposed area.

Certified by:

✓ 18-4-23
GM (Exploration),
CMPDI, HQ
Ranchi
GENERAL MANAGER (EXPLORATION)
सीएमपीडीआई, रांची, राज्य-31
R.S. Singh - M.P.D.I. LTD., RANCHI-31
18/04/2023

**PROPOSED DUMP AREA OF GONDULPARA BLOCK,
NORTH KARANPURA COALFIELD, DIST - HAZARIBAGH**



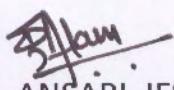


ANNEXURE C

Proposal No. :- FP/JH/MIN/139492/2021

RECOMMENDATION

The user agency M/S Gondulpara Coal Project has applied for 219.80 hectare of forest land for diversion under forest (Conservation) Act to excavate coal, the main raw material required for power generation and other commercial and domestic needs in the country. The area is spread in forests of 4 PFs namely Balodar PF, Gali PF, Gondalpura PF, and Hahe PF, under this division and as per the documents attached with the proposal it has got vast reserve of coal approximately 116.68 MT. The project is site specific and shall cater the many essential needs of the country. Our energy demand for all round development is still very much dependent on coal which is about 60% of total requirement of power of the nation. At this stage, one cannot rule out the coal mining projects. The proposal was examined in the light of the guidelines issued by Gol along with the checklist and has been found in a complete state. The proposed area and its surrounding area are good habitat of many wild animals and this project will definitely impact adversely on resident and migratory wild animals for which a site-specific wildlife management plan shall be required. The project will have adverse impact on catchment of Badmahi river thus catchment area plan needs to prepared and implemented. Measures to minimize the negative impact of mining has already been enlisted in the site inspection report of this project. Overall, the project is in the interest of nation and therefore, this proposal for diversion of 219.80 ha. forest land for coal mining, under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act is recommended for approval by the competent authority.


(S.A. ANSARI, IFS)
Divisional Forest Officer
Hazaribag West Division



ANNEXURE D

PART – III

(To be filled by the concerned Conservator of Forests)

14. Whether site, where the forest land involved is located has been inspected by concerned Conservator of Forests ,(Yes/No). If yes, the date of inspection & observation made in form of inspection note to be enclosed.

Yes, inspection was done on 18.09.2023 Copy of site inspection report is attached herewith.

15. Whether concerned Conservator of Forests agree with the information given in Part-B and the recommendations of Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Yes,

16. Specific recommendation of concerned Conservator of Forests for acceptance or otherwise of the proposal with detailed reasons.

The current proposal for diversion involves 219.80 Ha of forest land, of which 210.68 ha. is Protected Forest, and the remaining 9.12 ha. is GM Jungle Jhari, designated under the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980. The compact forest proposed for diversion spans across four Protected Forests (PFs): Balodar PF, Gali PF, Gondalpura PF, and Hahe PF.

The proposed area constitutes a Tropical Deciduous Forest consisting of Sakhua, Aasan, Bahera, Bhelpa, Khair, Kendu, Mahua, Palas, etc. According to tree enumeration, a total of 32,328 trees are present in the proposed forest land for diversion (219.80 Ha). The average canopy density as reported by DFO Hazaribag West in the proposed forest land for diversion is 0.7, classified as Eco Class III.

Since many coal project are coming up in the North Karanpura Coal Block region which will definitely have its negative impact on human health and ecology of that area. Further since these projects are very site-specific in nature as a result in case, the proposed area is considered for diversion we are only left with options to take adequate safeguard measures in terms mitigation and adaptation measures so that minimum disturbance is caused to the human health, ecology and biodiversity of that area. **The proposal is recommended with the following conditions:**

1. The methodology and execution of coal mining at the site should be phased and sequenced to optimize the active working area
2. Technologies and processes causing minimal adverse environmental and ecosystem impacts must be employed for coal extraction, evacuation, handling, and transportation.
3. A buffer zone with green belts along the Badmahi riverbanks should be developed to protect the river's ecology.
4. The watershed and catchment of the Badmahi river within a 10 Km radius or more of the Project Area should undergo appropriate treatment to compensate for the loss of catchment

due to mining in the lease site, through the preparation and implementation of a catchment area treatment plan.

5. A Site-specific Wildlife Management Plan must be prepared and effectively implemented to mitigate the negative impact of mining on residents and migrating wildlife.
6. Commencement of the implementation of Wildlife Management Plan and Catchment Area Treatment Plan should precede land breaking in the project area or be carried out simultaneously, considering past records.
7. The Mining Plan should include progressive reclamation and eco-restoration of areas taken up in different phases, ensuring that a substantial portion is rehabilitated into the best feasible end state by the end of the mining life.
8. One percent of the profit should be deposited into the account of Divisional Forest Officer, Hazaribagh West to support biodiversity conservation and ecological restoration works in the future in this area, as well as to enhance surveillance and monitoring against illicit activities, including forest fire prevention and control, within the forest hinterlands of the project area.

Signature :

Name : Saroj Bhai Patel, IFS

Official seal : *Conservator of Forest
Divisional Circle Hazaribagh*

Date : 22.09.2023

Place : Hazaribag



ANNEXURE E

PART -IV

(To be filled in by the Nodal officers or Principal Chief Conservator of Forest or Head of Forest Department)

Gondulpura Coal Mine 219.80 ha.

17. Detailed opinion and specific recommendation of the State Forest Department for acceptance of otherwise of the proposal with remarks)

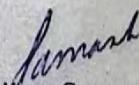
(While giving opinion, the adverse comments made by concerned Conservator of Forest or Deputy Conservator of Forests should be categorically reviewed critically commented upon) :-

Recommended for diversion of 219.80 ha of Forest land.

Date :- 02.02.2024

Place :- Ranchi

Signature


(Shashikar Samanta)
Nodal Officer
Name & Designation

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Cum Executive Director
Waste Land Development Board
Ranchi, Ranchi
(Official Seal)



ANNEXURE F

**GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND
DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY
DIRECTORATE OF MINES**

Letter No.-Kha. Ni. (Koyla)Khanan Patta-25/2021

26/8

M/ Ranchi, Date:-18.12.2023

From,

Arava Rajkamal, I.A.S
Director, Mines

To,

M/s Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL)
Adani Corporate House,
Near Vaishno Devi Circle,
Shantigram, SG Highway, Ahmedabad,
PIN: 382421, Gujarat, India.

Sub: Issuance of certificate specifying (i) intent for grant of mining lease on area 103.26 Ha. beyond vested block boundary and (ii) Non-existence of Coal/Lignite in the area 103.26 Ha. beyond the vested/allotted geological block boundary for Gondulpara Coal Block allocated to Adani Enterprises Ltd.

Ref:- Your application no. AEL/GCM/2023/46, dated-03.05.2023

Sir,

With reference to above mentioned subject, it is to be stated that Gondulpara Coal Block has been allocated to the applicant M/s Adani Enterprises Ltd. by Ministry of Coal, Government of India vide Vesting Order no. 104/10/2020/NA, dated-08.03.2021.

Applicant has requested for certificate specifying intent for grant of Mining Lease on area 103.26 Ha. beyond vested block boundary as per provision laid on para 1.9 of Office Memorandum no. 34011/28/2019-CPAM, dated-29.05.2020 as per provision of Ministry of Coal, Government of India.

Applicant has submitted certificate from Custodian Agency CMPDIL, in which following points have been verified by CMPDIL :-

- i). Based on the interpretation provided in the seismic survey report, about 30% of the proposed area is expected to have the occurrence of coal seam.
- ii). Considering the Geometry of the above area (within the area earmarked for external dump) and depth of occurrence of coal seams, potential mining is not viable.

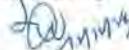
Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh vide letter no. 1123, dated-21.09.2023 reported that Land Schedule of applied area 103.26 Ha. and area certified by M/s CMPDIL area are same.

Based on the above report and facts, the State Government has no objection in granting Mining Lease over an area 103.26 Ha. in addition to the area mentioned in vesting order, provided that the applicant applies under the prevailing provisions of Act and Rules, subject to the terms and conditions mentioned below :-

Terms and Conditions:-

- i). Applicant will obtain surface right over the area as per provisions of law.
- ii). As per land schedule submitted by Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh vide letter no. 965, dated-28.06.2023, nature of lands in applied area are as Raiyatee-32.177 Ha., GM Aam-0.797 Ha., GM Khas-5.062 Ha., Forest Land-65.228 Ha. Applicant has to obtain statutory clearances such as FC, EC etc for diversion forest land from MOEF & CC, GoI and Department of Mines and Geology, GoJ as applicable.
- iii). Applicant has to submit modified vesting order from Nominated Authority, MOC, GoI for the inclusion of applied area 103.26 Ha.
- iv). If in the future occurrence of Coal is found during Exploration over the said area this certificate stand ineffectual and decisions/guidelines of MoC, GoI will prevail.

Yours faithfully,


(Arava Rajkamal)

Director, Mines



Annexure - 3

झारखण्ड सरकार
जल संसाधन विभाग

प्रेषक,

ई० बिजय कुमार भगत,
संयुक्त सचिव (अभियो)।

सेवा में,

उपायुक्त,
हजारीबाग।

राँची, दिनांक—.....

विषय :—

हजारीबाग जिलान्तर्गत अंचल—बड़कागाँव के विभिन्न मौजा, विभिन्न थाना संख्या, विभिन्न खाता संख्या, विभिन्न प्लॉट संख्या में अन्तर्निहित कुल रकवा 159.56 एकड़, विभिन्न किस्म की भूमि में से 97.890 एकड़ (किस्म—नदी, परती नाला, नाला) भूमि गोन्दुलपारा कोयला खनन क्षेत्र हेतु अडानी इन्टरप्राईजेज लिमिटेड के साथ 30 (तीस) वर्षों के लिए सशुल्क लीज बन्दोबस्ती के प्रस्ताव पर अनापत्ति प्रमाण—पत्र उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में।

प्रसंग :—

आपका पत्रांक—1058 दिनांक—31.05.2024

महाशय,

निदेशानुसार उपर्युक्त प्रासंगिक पत्र द्वारा हजारीबाग जिलान्तर्गत अंचल—बड़कागाँव के विभिन्न मौजा, विभिन्न थाना संख्या, विभिन्न खाता संख्या, विभिन्न प्लॉट संख्या में अन्तर्निहित कुल रकवा 159.56 एकड़ विभिन्न किस्म की भूमि में से (प्रासंगिक पत्र में उल्लेखित भूमि) 99.800 एकड़ (किस्म—नदी, परती नाला, नाला, पोखर) भूमि गोन्दुलपारा कोयला खनन क्षेत्र हेतु अडानी इन्टरप्राईजेज लिमिटेड के साथ 30 (तीस) वर्षों के लिए सशुल्क लीज बन्दोबस्ती के प्रस्ताव पर अनापत्ति प्रमाण—पत्र की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

अनापत्ति पत्र निर्गमन हेतु प्रस्तावित भूमि कुल रकवा 99.800 में से रकवा (1.200+0.710)= 1.910 एकड़, किस्म—पोखर (प्रसंगाधीन पत्र की सारणी का क्रमांक—2 एवं 4 में अंकित) भूमि जल संसाधन विभाग के स्वामित्व में नहीं है। कुल रकवा 99.800 एकड़ में से 1.910 एकड़ (किस्म—पोखर) भूमि को छोड़कर शेष भूमि रकवा 97.890 एकड़ का विवरण निम्नवत है :—

क्र० सं०	अभिलेख संख्या	अंचल	मौजा, थाना संख्या	खाता संख्या	प्लॉट संख्या	प्रस्तावित रकवा (एकड़ में)	भूमि का किस्म
1	01/2022.23	बड़कागाँव	गोन्दुलपुरा, 142	81	02	3.670	नदी
					67	0.060	परती नाला
					472	0.640	परती नाला
					563	0.080	परती नाला
					920	12.040	नदी
					1002	6.130	नदी
					1303	0.030	परती नाला
					1310	0.030	परती नाला
					1342	0.700	परती नाला
					1365	0.170	परती नाला
2	02/2022-23	बड़कागाँव	गाली, 144	36	01	9.840	नदी
					39	1.390	परती नाला
					384	0.080	नाला
					391	0.030	नला

3	03/2022-23	बड़कागाँव	बलोदर, 145	27	229 230 234 259	4.620 5.510 0.440 28.265	नदी नदी नाला नदी
4	04/2022-23	बड़कागाँव	बलोदर, 145	27	259	1.625	नदी
5	05/2022-23	बड़कागाँव	हाहे, 140	5	77 78 80	1.190 9.220 11.400	नदी नदी नदी
6	06/2022-23	बड़कागाँव	फुलांग, 141	36	259 260	0.350 0.380	नदी नदी
कुल :-						97.890	

अतः मुख्य अभियंता, जल संसाधन विभाग, हजारीबाग के पत्रांक-582 दिनांक-23.08.2024 द्वारा प्राप्त प्रतिवेदन के आलोक में उपरोक्त कुल रकबा 97.890 एकड़ भूमि अडानी इन्टरप्राईजेज लिमिटेड को 30 (तीस) वर्षों के लिए नियमानुसार सशुल्क लीज बन्दोबस्ती हेतु निम्न शर्तों के साथ अनापत्ति दी जाती है :-

1. नदी के जल प्रवाह को पथान्तरित (Divert) करने हेतु जल संसाधन विभाग, झारखण्ड सरकार द्वारा निर्गत संकल्प सं०-३ /पी०एम०सी० /विविध /642 /2023-446 /राँची, दिनांक-04.10.2024 द्वारा जारी Standard Operating Procedure-cum-Guidelines के तहत अलग से अनापत्ति प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य होगा। संकल्प की छायाप्रति संलग्न।
2. उपरोक्त नदी/नाला के पथान्तरण के पश्चात ही नदी/नाला क्षेत्र में खनन प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा।
3. खनन क्रियाकलाप के कारण जलग्रहण क्षेत्र (Catchment Area) एवं River Regime प्रभावित न हो, ताकि उक्त नदी/नाला में इस जलग्रहण क्षेत्र से आने वाला जलश्रावा/जलप्रवाह निर्बाध बना रहे।
4. खनन क्रियाकलाप के कारण उक्त नदी/नाला के डाउनस्ट्रीम में पड़नेवाले भूमि पर अधिरोपित वनस्पतियों एवं इस पर आश्रित मानव तथा जीव-जन्तुओं पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़े।
5. डाउनस्ट्रीम क्षेत्र में रहनेवाले लागों के तटवर्ती अधिकारों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एजेन्सी द्वारा नदी/नालों में पानी की मात्रा एवं गुणवत्ता बनाये रखी जायेगी।
6. वनस्पति और जीव-जन्तु (Flora and Fauna) की अक्षुण्णता के मद्देनजर, एजेन्सी द्वारा किसी भी अनुपचारित एवं दूषित अपशिष्ट पदार्थ को नदी/नाला में प्रवाहित नहीं किया जायेगा।
7. नदी/नाला के उपयोग से संबंधित सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्गत सभी आदेश/अधिसूचनाएँ/नीतियाँ इस अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र पर लागू रहेंगे।
8. उक्त किसी भी शर्त के उल्लंघन करने पर यह NOC स्वतः निरस्त माना जायेगा।
9. इस पर माननीय विभागीय मंत्री का अनुमोदन प्राप्त है।

विश्वासभाजन,

ह०/-

(विजय कुमार भगत)

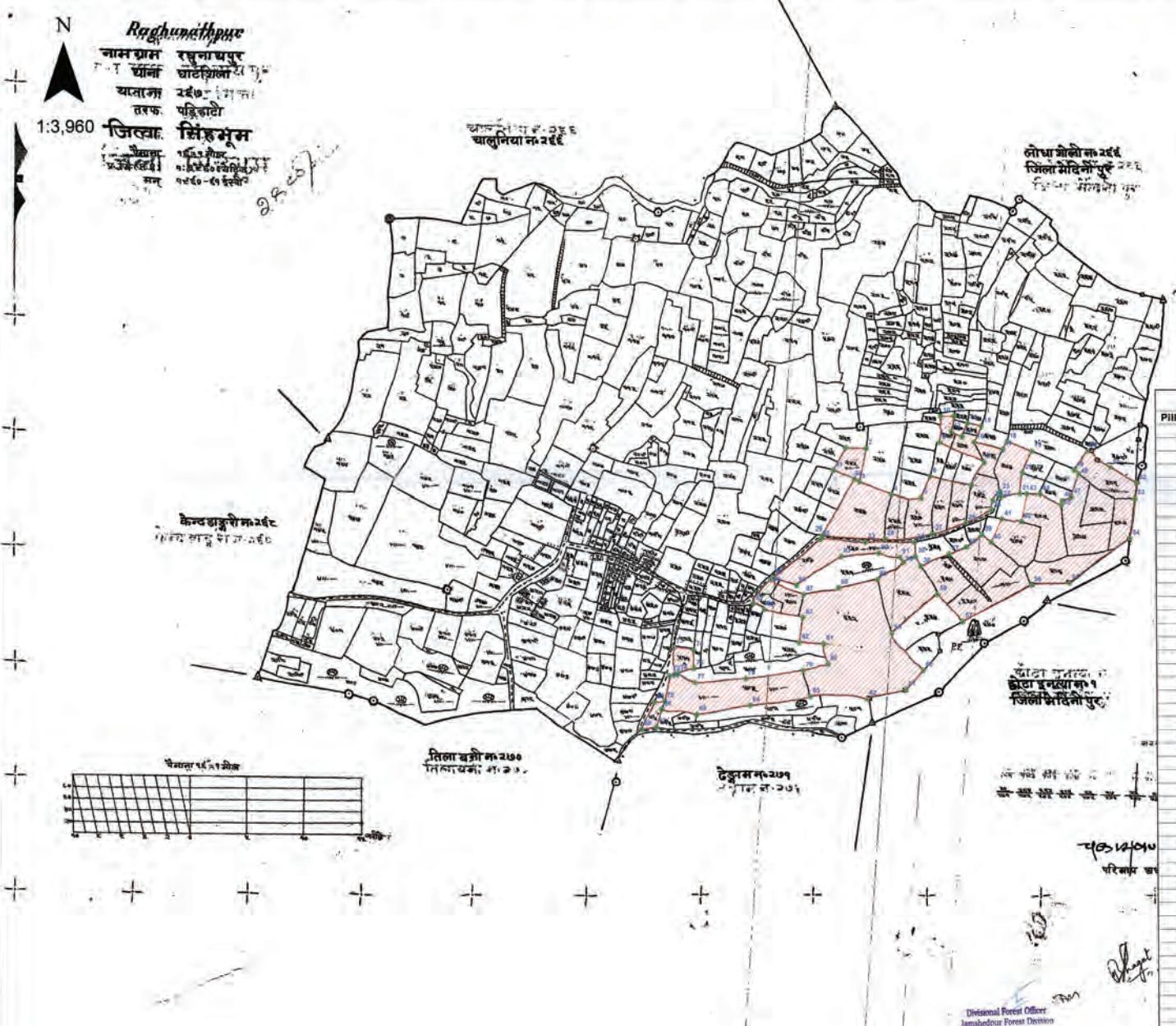
संयुक्त सचिव (अभियो)

पत्रांक:- 11 /भू०अ०-01-03/2024- 1349 /राँची, दिनांक- 06.3.2025
प्रतिलिपि :- सचिव, राजस्व, निबंधन एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग, झारखण्ड, राँची /वाईस प्रेसीडेन्ट अडानी इन्टरप्राईजेज लिमिटेड, गोन्दुलपारा कोयला खनन परियोजना, बड़कागाँव, हजारीबाग /मुख्य अभियंता, जल संसाधन विभाग, हजारीबाग को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

11. 06.03.2025
(विजय कुमार भगत)
संयुक्त सचिव (अभियो)

Annexure - 4

MAP SHOWING THE NON FOREST PRIVATE LAND FOR COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION IN RAGHUNATHPUR VILLAGE (THANA NO-267) UNDER CHAKULIA CIRCLE IN EAST SINGHBHUM DISTRICT, JHARKHAND OVER 14.39 HA.(35.56 AC.) OF 220 HA. LAND FOR FOREST DIVERSION PROPOSAL IN FAVOUR OF M/S ADANI ENTERPRISES LTD. ANCHAL BARKAGAON, DIST- HAZARIBAGH, JHARKHAND



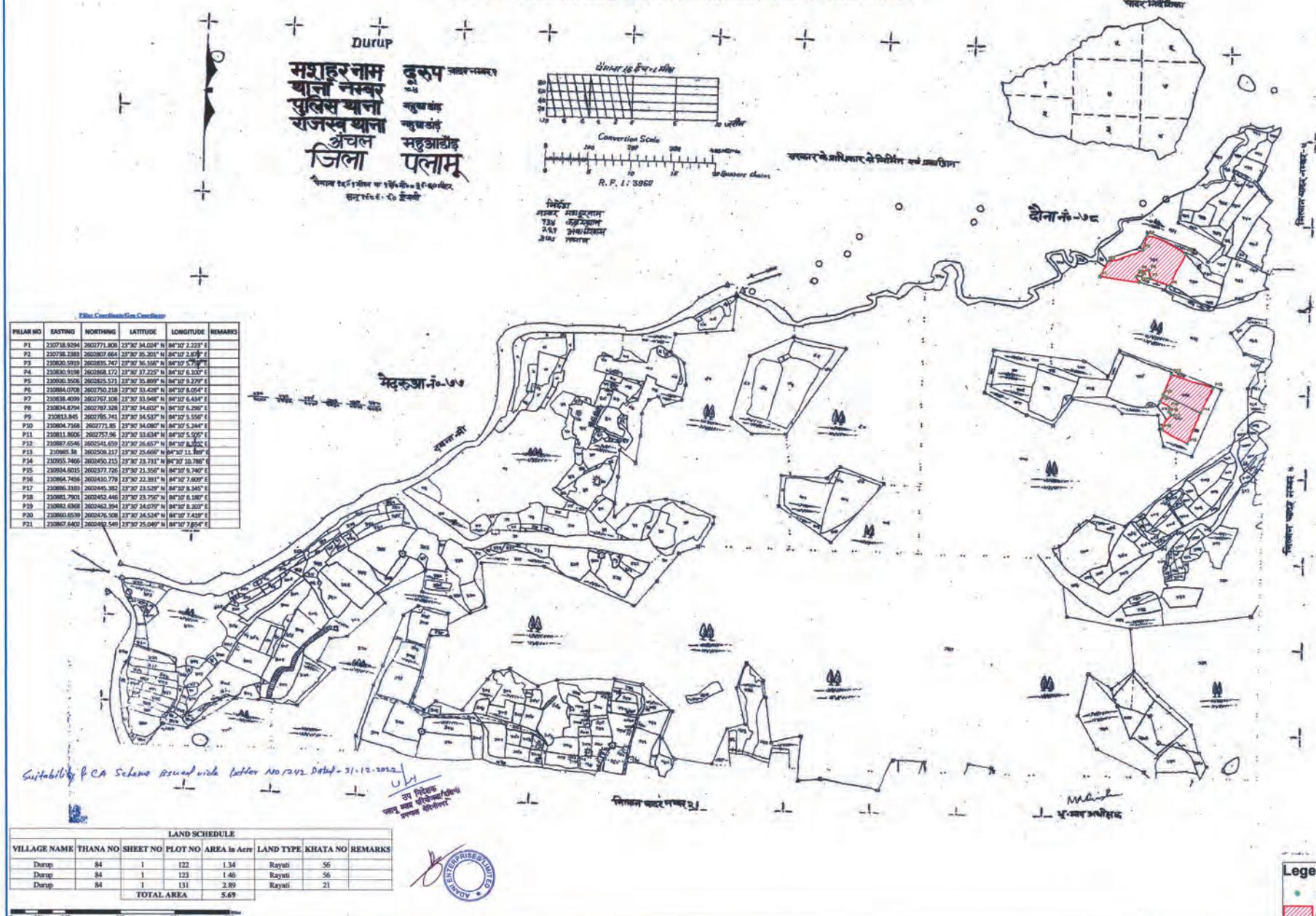
Legend

AREA FOR COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION

Pillar Co ordinates					
Pillar no	Latitude	Longitude	Pillar no	Latitude	Longitude
1	22° 33' 47.425" N	86° 45' 58.283" E	49	22° 33' 46.116" N	86° 46' 12.423" E
2	22° 33' 47.389" N	86° 45' 59.542" E	50	22° 33' 47.193" N	86° 46' 13.262" E
3	22° 33' 45.430" N	86° 45' 59.113" E	51	22° 33' 46.242" N	86° 46' 14.674" E
4	22° 33' 44.709" N	86° 46' 1.105" E	52	22° 33' 45.345" N	86° 46' 16.295" E
5	22° 33' 44.513" N	86° 46' 2.939" E	53	22° 33' 44.441" N	86° 46' 16.195" E
6	22° 33' 45.755" N	86° 46' 3.507" E	54	22° 33' 42.184" N	86° 46' 15.867" E
7	22° 33' 45.234" N	86° 46' 6.061" E	55	22° 33' 39.651" N	86° 46' 12.089" E
8	22° 33' 46.554" N	86° 46' 8.839" E	56	22° 33' 39.527" N	86° 46' 9.757" E
9	22° 33' 47.689" N	86° 46' 4.080" E	57	22° 33' 37.513" N	86° 46' 5.475" E
10	22° 33' 49.152" N	86° 46' 4.166" E	58	22° 33' 39.034" N	86° 46' 3.903" E
11	22° 33' 49.182" N	86° 46' 5.007" E	59	22° 33' 36.861" N	86° 46' 1.079" E
12	22° 33' 48.305" N	86° 46' 4.826" E	60	22° 33' 34.758" N	86° 46' 3.011" E
13	22° 33' 48.021" N	86° 46' 5.483" E	61	22° 33' 33.661" N	86° 46' 1.921" E
14	22° 33' 48.792" N	86° 46' 5.839" E	62	22° 33' 33.146" N	86° 45' 59.510" E
15	22° 33' 48.612" N	86° 46' 6.690" E	63	22° 33' 33.294" N	86° 45' 55.965" E
16	22° 33' 47.733" N	86° 46' 6.241" E	64	22° 33' 32.803" N	86° 45' 52.240" E
17	22° 33' 47.283" N	86° 46' 7.997" E	65	22° 33' 32.296" N	86° 45' 49.933" E
18	22° 33' 47.728" N	86° 46' 8.275" E	66	22° 33' 32.589" N	86° 45' 46.784" E
19	22° 33' 47.175" N	86° 46' 9.805" E	67	22° 33' 31.570" N	86° 45' 46.411" E
20	22° 33' 45.960" N	86° 46' 9.238" E	68	22° 33' 31.451" N	86° 45' 45.487" E
21	22° 33' 44.725" N	86° 46' 9.067" E	69	22° 33' 33.000" N	86° 45' 43.317" E
22	22° 33' 44.561" N	86° 46' 7.879" E	70	22° 33' 33.047" N	86° 45' 46.942" E
23	22° 33' 44.814" N	86° 46' 7.832" E	71	22° 33' 34.487" N	86° 45' 47.264" E
24	22° 33' 44.382" N	86° 46' 7.380" E	72	22° 33' 34.581" N	86° 45' 47.600" E
25	22° 33' 43.815" N	86° 46' 7.284" E	73	22° 33' 36.122" N	86° 45' 47.536" E
26	22° 33' 43.088" N	86° 46' 5.705" E	74	22° 33' 35.956" N	86° 45' 47.588" E
27	22° 33' 42.468" N	86° 46' 3.943" E	75	22° 33' 34.897" N	86° 45' 48.764" E
28	22° 33' 42.204" N	86° 46' 0.668" E	76	22° 33' 34.617" N	86° 45' 47.788" E
29	22° 33' 42.431" N	86° 45' 56.782" E	77	22° 33' 34.095" N	86° 45' 48.823" E
30	22° 33' 45.607" N	86° 45' 58.818" E	78	22° 33' 34.328" N	86° 45' 51.971" E
31	22° 33' 46.138" N	86° 45' 57.490" E	79	22° 33' 34.766" N	86° 45' 55.549" E
32	22° 33' 42.192" N	86° 45' 56.636" E	80	22° 33' 35.148" N	86° 45' 57.078" E
33	22° 33' 42.041" N	86° 45' 59.462" E	81	22° 33' 36.276" N	86° 45' 58.842" E
34	22° 33' 42.002" N	86° 46' 2.509" E	82	22° 33' 36.365" N	86° 45' 55.312" E
35	22° 33' 41.198" N	86° 46' 2.566" E	83	22° 33' 37.745" N	86° 45' 55.563" E
36	22° 33' 40.636" N	86° 46' 2.904" E	84	22° 33' 38.223" N	86° 45' 53.145" E
37	22° 33' 41.323" N	86° 46' 4.853" E	85	22° 33' 38.548" N	86° 45' 52.484" E
38	22° 33' 41.727" N	86° 46' 5.712" E	86	22° 33' 39.870" N	86° 45' 53.561" E
39	22° 33' 42.410" N	86° 46' 6.696" E	87	22° 33' 39.050" N	86° 45' 55.600" E
40	22° 33' 41.981" N	86° 46' 7.262" E	88	22° 33' 39.421" N	86° 45' 57.782" E
41	22° 33' 43.314" N	86° 46' 7.936" E	89	22° 33' 39.879" N	86° 46' 0.187" E
42	22° 33' 43.140" N	86° 46' 9.141" E	90	22° 33' 40.851" N	86° 46' 1.829" E
43	22° 33' 44.704" N	86° 46' 9.501" E	91	22° 33' 41.155" N	86° 46' 1.598" E
44	22° 33' 44.708" N	86° 46' 10.300" E	92	22° 33' 41.392" N	86° 46' 1.306" E
45	22° 33' 44.062" N	86° 46' 11.642" E	93	22° 33' 41.203" N	86° 45' 57.963" E
46	22° 33' 44.349" N	86° 46' 11.664" E	94	22° 33' 39.563" N	86° 45' 55.155" E
47	22° 33' 44.525" N	86° 46' 12.241" E	95	22° 33' 40.003" N	86° 45' 53.710" E
48	22° 33' 45.687" N	86° 46' 12.701" E			

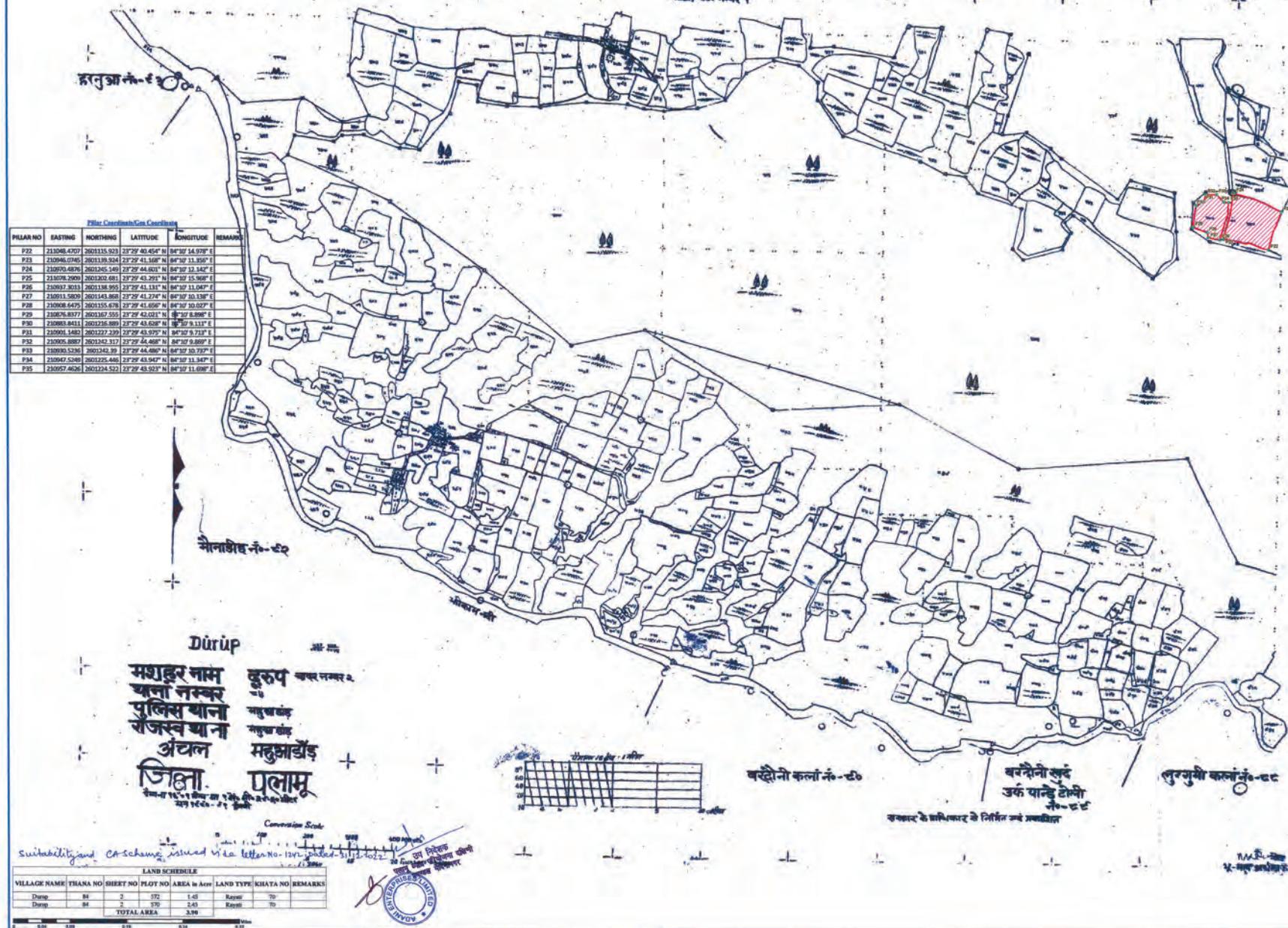
Map showing the proposed Compensatory Afforestation (CA) Land for Gondulpura Coal Block(AEL)
Block - Mahuadanr, District -Latehar, State:- Jharkhand

N
W E S
Scale - 1: 3960

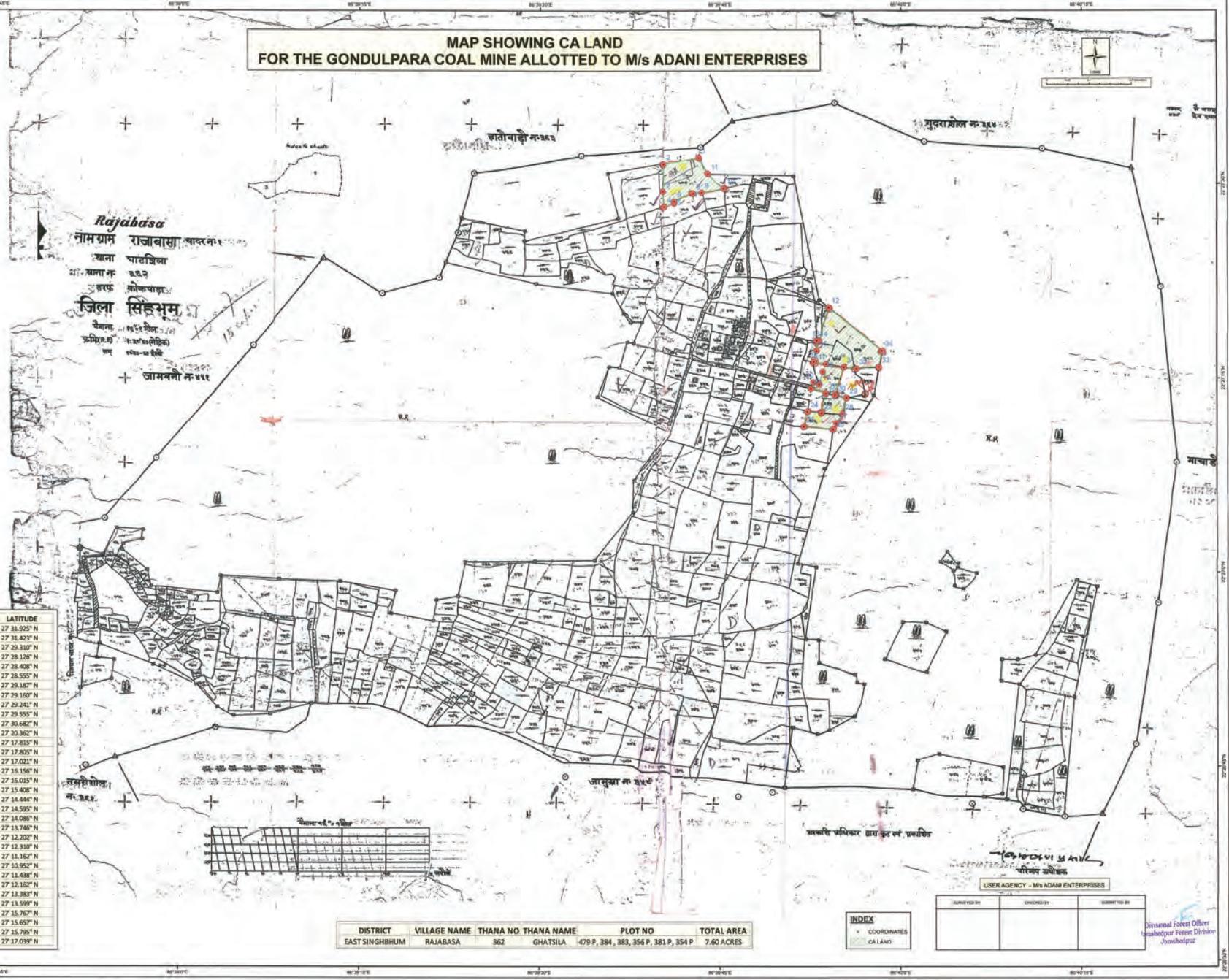


Map showing the proposed Compensatory Afforestation (CA) Land for Gondulpur Coal Block(AEL)
Block - Mahuadhan, District - Latehar, State: - Jharkhand

N
W
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Scale - 1: 3960



**MAP SHOWING CA LAND
FOR THE GONDULPARA COAL MINE ALLOTTED TO M/s ADANI ENTERPRISES**



Map showing the proposed Compensatory Afforestation (CA) Land for Gondulpara Coal Block(AEL)
Block - Mahuadani, District - Latehar, State:- Jharkhand

Block - Mahuadanr, District - Latehar, State:- Jharkhand

11.2

म्हार्ड्ड-नाम में दोनों व्यक्तियों
आनन्दपाल ।
पुलिस आनन्द-महाराजांडु
जरासद्य थाना-में थारावडु
अंटर्नल-मानुजारावडु
तितो-पालाम
प्राप्ति नाम-महाराजांडु
पुलिस आनन्द-महाराजांडु
जरासद्य थाना-में थारावडु
अंटर्नल-मानुजारावडु
तितो-पालाम

जौरी नं०-११५

Annexure - 5

पत्रांक - ५५ फ़िल्म अंक - ०७.०२.२०२४

Ref. No. AEL/G CM/2023/71

Date ०७/०२/२०२३

कासीम इस्थिन कार्रवाई

घनूमती २१—१८८ में १२६।

संघर्ष-भवभार-प्रभागपत्र

१) दाक्षण रसीद वी अमुब अली

दिनांक ग्र० ०९/२०२४

२) अमीदवाप्ति

३) संघर्ष-भवभार-प्रभागपत्र

४) बृहत्तुल इमारियां

५) बृहत्तुल इमारियां

६) बृहत्तुल इमारियां

७) बृहत्तुल इमारियां

८) बृहत्तुल इमारियां

९) बृहत्तुल इमारियां

१०) बृहत्तुल इमारियां

वृक्ष श्री Adani Enterprises

Ltd. Gwalgam

नियन्त्रित अवधारों और भवभारी का संवित्र प्रभाग-पत्र दिया जाय।

(अवैदत में विजे गये शब्द के अनुसार विवरण)

(विजे अक्षय अली इमारियां)

(विजे अक्षय अली इमारियां)

इसलिए ये इसके द्वारा प्रभागित करता है कि उक्त संपत्ति को प्रभावित करने वाले मध्यवहारी और भवभारी के बारे में

वही १ में और उससे सम्बद्ध अनुभवित अवधारों में ता० ०१/०१/२००१ से ता० ०१/०१/२०२४ तक तलाशी की गई

और ऐसी तलाशी के बाद निम्न संवित्रहारों और भवभारों का पता चला है। —

क्रम संख्या	(क) संपत्ति का विवरण	निष्पादन की तारीख	(ख) दस्तावेज का इकार और मूल्य	पत्रों के नाम		दस्तावेज की प्रविधि के अंति निवेद		
				निष्पादक	दावेदार	जिल्हा मं०	वर्ष	पृष्ठ
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९

Mauza Littimara, Thana No. 34, Thana Kurdeg Dist. Sindhgarh

Khata No	Plot No.	Area	Khata No	Plot No.	Area	Khata No	Plot No.	Area	
128	939	0.02 Acre	128	994	0.03 Acre	131	926	1.24 Acre	
	940	0.35 "		996	0.04 "		933	0.67 "	
	941	0.40 "		999	0.13 "		943	0.30 "	
	942	4.86 "		1033	0.02 "		1000	0.89 "	
	960	0.19 "		1041	0.02 "		1001	0.98 "	
	962	0.10 "		904	0.05 "		1002	0.09 "	
	963	2.48 "		1036	0.22 "		935	3.05 "	
	990	3.11 "		1037	0.18 "		935	3.06 "	
	991	4.07 "		1038	0.40 "				
	992	2.72 "		135	951	3.23 "	131	1040	1.23 "
	998	0.69 "			952	0.59 "		1044	0.89 "
	1003	0.16 "			955	0.11 "			
	1018	0.22 "		126	916	1.22 "	59	52 1/2 Acre	
	1019	0.08 "			924	0.54 "			
	1020	0.13 "			934	0.32 "			
	1028	1.79 "		128	982	0.06 "			
	1029	0.01 "			923	0.25 "			
	1030	0.83 "			925	1.28 "			
	1032	0.29 "			983	0.88 "			
	1034	4.46 "			984	0.15 "			
	956	0.11 "			985	1.74 "			
	993	0.05 "			959	0.31 "			
	977	1.13 "			1031	1.17 "			
	957	0.43 "							
	961	0.03 "							
	992	0.07 "							

(क) दस्तावेज के अनुसार विवरण दर्ज करें।

(ख) १) बृहत्तुल की डाग में व्याज की डाग और भागतात की अवधि दर्ज करें। वसातें कि इनके बारे में उल्लेख हो।

२) पत्र की दस्तावेज की अवधि वी वार्षिक लगान दर्ज करें।

(२)

मैं पहुंची प्रमाणित करता हूं कि उपर्युक्त संघवहारों और अवधारों की छोड़, उक्त संपत्ति को प्रभावित करते वाले निम्नी अन्य संघवहार और अवधार का पता नहीं चला है।

निम्न व्यक्ति ने तलाशी की ओर प्रमाण-पत्र तैयार किया ।—

(हस्ताक्षर) :—

(पदनाम) :—

तलाशी का सत्यापन और प्रमाणपत्र की जांच निम्न व्यक्ति ने की



(हस्ताक्षर) :—

(पदनाम) :—

कार्यालय Dist. Sub Registry office Simdega.

दारीख 07.02.2024 मुहर।

जिला संघवहार निवायक
विवरण पदावकार्यालय हस्ताक्षर।

App. No 09 / Fee paid in Rs. 1920/- Nineteen Thousand Two Hundred only
टिप्पणी: इस प्रमाण पत्र में जो संघवहार और अवधार दिखाये गये हैं वे आवेदक द्वारा यथा प्रस्तुत संवृत्ति विवरण के अनुसार दायें गये हैं।

मादि आवेदक द्वारा दिये गये विवरण से मिन्न विवरण देकर किन्तु इन्हीं संपत्तियों को निवायित दस्तावेजों में दिखाया गया हो, तो वैसी दस्तावेजों से प्रमाणित संघवहार (ट्रान्जेक्शन) इस प्रमाण पत्र में शामिल न किये जायेंगे।

(२) निवायन अधिनियम की धारा ५७ के अधीन जो व्यक्ति वहियों और अनुक्रमणियों (इवेक्स) की प्रविष्टियों देखना चाहते हैं, अथवा जो उनकी प्रतिलिपि केना चाहते हैं अथवा जिन्हे विविहिष्ट संपत्तियों के अवधारों के प्रमाणपत्रों की ज़रूरत हो उन्हें तलाशी स्वयं करनी होगी। विहित कोस का शुगतान करने पर वहियां और अनुक्रमणियां उचके सामने रख दी जायगी।

(क) किन्तु, चूंकि वर्तमान मामले में आवेदक ने स्वयं तलाशी नहीं की है, इसलिए कार्यालय ने अपेक्षित तलाशी अपने भरसक सावधानी से की है। फिर भी, विभाग प्रमाणपत्र में दिये गये तलाशी परिणाम की किसी भूल के लिए किसी भी तरह जिम्मेवार नहीं होगा।

(घ) और, चूंकि वर्तमान मामले में आवेदक ने अपेक्षित तलाशी स्वयं की है और चूंकि उसके द्वारा छूटे गये संघवहारों और अवधारों को सत्यापन के बाद प्रमाण-पत्र में दिया गया है, इसलिए विभाग आवेदक द्वारा न छूटे गये पैछे संघवहारों और अवधारों की छूट के लिए किसी भी तरह जिम्मेवार न होगा जिससे उचक सम्पत्ति पर प्रभाव पड़ती है।



कार्यालयः— वन प्रमंडल पदाधिकारी, सिमडेगा वन प्रमंडल, सिमडेगा।
 E-mail – dfo-simdega@gov.in Ph. No. 06525-225979



पत्रांक— ४९५

दिनांक— १८/०५/२०२४

सेवा में,

Adani Enterprises Ltd.
 2nd floor, Above Canara Bank
 Infront of AK Internation Hotel, Matwari
 Hazaribagh, Jharkhand-825301

विषयः—

मौजा—लिटीमारा, थाना—कुरडेग, थाना संख्या—34 के विभिन्न प्लॉटों का कुल रकबा—51.56 एकड़ भूमि का क्षतिपूरक वनरोपण योजना हेतु अनापत्ति/उपयुक्तता प्रमाण पत्र के संबंध में।

प्रसंगः—

आपका पत्रांक—AEL/GCM/2024/27, दिनांक—11.05.2024 वन क्षेत्र पदाधिकारी, कुरडेग वन प्रक्षेत्र का पत्रांक—150, दिनांक—18.05.2024

महाशय,

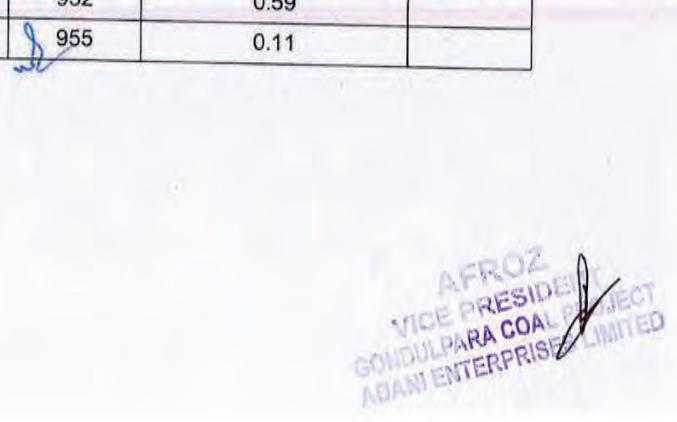
उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रासंगिक पत्र द्वारा हजारीबाग जिलान्तर्गत गोन्डुलपारा कोल ब्लॉक, हजारीबाग में M/S Adani Enterprises Ltd. द्वारा वनभूमि अपयोजन के विरुद्ध Stage-I के शर्तों के अनुपालन के प्रत्याशा में अपयोजित होने वाले वनभूमि के बदले क्षतिपूरक वनरोपण हेतु उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से इस प्रमंडल अन्तर्गत विषयगत मौजा लिटीमारा में विभिन्न प्लॉटों का चिन्हित नक्शा में अंकित रकबा के अनुसार वन क्षेत्र पदाधिकारी, कुरडेग वन प्रक्षेत्र द्वारा आपके प्रतिनिधि, संबंधित वनरक्षी एवं वनपाल के साथ स्थलीय जांच/निरीक्षण किये जाने के उपरान्त स्थलीय जाँच प्रतिवेदन समर्पित किया गया है, तदोपरान्त अद्योहस्ताक्षरी द्वारा भी स्थलीय निरीक्षण किया गया है, जो निम्नवत् है :—

- उक्त प्रस्तावित रैयती भूमि अतिक्रमण मुक्त है।
- आवेदित स्थल अधिसूचित वनभूमि के प्लॉट संख्या—931, 944 एवं 946 से सटा हुआ है।
- आवेदित भूमि रैयती भूमि है।
- वन प्रबंधन, सुरक्षा एवं प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से कुल रकबा—51.56 एकड़ रैयती भूमि क्षतिपूरक वनरोपण हेतु उपयुक्त है, जिसकी प्लॉटवार विवरणी निम्नवत् है :—

ग्राम का नाम	थाना/थाना संख्या	खाता संख्या	प्लॉट संख्या	रकबा (एकड़ में)	आभ्युक्ति
लिटीमारा	कुरडेग/34	128	939	0.07	

AFN/02
 VICE PRESIDENT
 CONULPARA COAL PROJECT
 ADANI ENTERPRISES LIMITED

			940	0.35	
			941	0.40	
			942	4.86	
			960	0.19	
			962	0.10	
			963	2.48	
			982	0.06	
			983	0.88	
			923	0.25	
			925	1.28	
			984	0.15	
			985	1.74	
			990	3.11	
			991	4.07	
			997	2.72	
			998	0.31	
			1028	1.79	
			1029	0.01	
			1030	0.83	
			1032	0.29	
			1034	4.46	
			956	0.11	
			993	0.05	
			977	1.13	
			957	0.43	
			959	0.31	
			961	0.03	
			992	0.07	
			994	0.08	
			996	0.04	
			999	0.13	
			1031	1.17	
			1033	0.02	
			1041	0.02	
	112		935	6.11	
	135		951	3.23	
			952	0.59	
			955	0.11	


 AFROZ
 VICE PRESIDENT
 GONDULPARA COAL PROJECT
 ADANI ENTERPRISES LIMITED

	126	916	1.22	
		924	0.54	
		934	0.32	
	137	1036	0.22	
		1037	0.18	
		1038	0.40	
	133	943	0.30	
		1001	0.23	
		1002	0.09	
	131	926	1.24	
		1040	1.23	
		1044	0.89	
	130	933	0.67	
	कुल :-	52 प्लॉट	51.56 एकड़	

ऊपर वर्णित खाता एवं प्लॉटों का कुल रकमा—51.56 एकड़ भूमि का अनापत्ति/उपयुक्तता प्रमाण पत्र निम्न शर्तों के साथ निर्गत की जाती है :—

1. प्रस्तावित/आवेदित भूमि के हस्तांतरण में किसी भी प्रकार की वैधानिक अड़चन आने पर अनापत्ति/उपयुक्तता प्रमाण पत्र स्वतः रद्द समझा जायेगा। साथ ही इसकी पूर्ण जिम्मेवारी प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण मेसर्स अडानी इन्टरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड की होगी।
2. प्रस्तावित/आवेदित भूमि पर किसी भी प्रकार का अतिक्रमण होने पर अनापत्ति/उपयुक्तता प्रमाण पत्र स्वतः रद्द समझा जायेगा।
3. प्रस्तावित/आवेदित भूमि पर भविष्य में किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि/विसंगति पाये जाने पर निर्गत अनापत्ति/उपयुक्तता प्रमाण पत्र रद्द कर दिया जायेगा।

विश्वासभाजन

वन प्रमंडल पदाधिकारी
सिमडेगा वन प्रमंडल, सिमडेगा।

AFROZ
VICE PRESIDENT
CONGULPARA COAL PROJECT
BODANI ENTERPRISE LIMITED

Annexure - 6

ANNEXURE-6

UNDERTAKING

We, M/s Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL), in line with the *Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Rules, 2023* and related MoEF&CC guidelines, undertake that all land identified for Compensatory Afforestation (CA) will be cleared of any encroachment or unauthorized occupation before its formal transfer to the Forest Department.

Necessary steps will be taken in coordination with the concerned authorities to ensure compliance and suitability for afforestation.



PUNDRIK MISHRA
SITE HEAD
GONDULPARA COAL MINING PROJECT
ADANI ENTERPRISES LTD.

Authorized Signatory