Chapter-4

Coal Mining Policy and Major Initiatives

4.1 Competitive Bidding

4.1.1 With the progressive allocation of coal blocks, the number of coal blocks available for allocation is declining, while the number of applicants per block in increasing, as the demand for coal keeps increasing. This has made selection of an applicant in respect of a block difficult and vulnerable to criticism on the ground of lack of transparency and objectivity.

4.1.2 While efforts are on hand to continuously add blocks to the captive list, it is also expected that the demand for blocks would remain far ahead of supply. Therefore, there is an urgent need to bring in a process of selection that is not only objective but also demonstrably transparent. Auctioning through competitive bidding is one acceptable selection process.

4.1.3 With a view to bringing in transparency, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 for introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use, has been passed by the both Houses of Parliament and it has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amendment Act seeks to provide for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:-

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government is now examining the modalities for preparation of the guidelines/legal framework for conducting the competitive bidding of coal and lignite blocks.

4.2 Formation of Empowered Committee

The Government is considering the proposal to utilize the services of Empowered Committee of Secretaries constituted for International Coal Ventures Limited (ICVL) the consortium of i.e. SAIL, NTPC, CIL, RINL to consider the investment abroad proposals of CIL which are beyond CIL's financial powers of Rs. 1,000 crore. The Committee of Secretaries has recommended the proposal. In this regard a draft CCEA Note was circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments for comments.

The proposal/CCEA Note of Formation of Empowered Committee for CIL has been approved by Government and an order to CIL has been issued on 9th September, 2009.

4.3 Guidelines for Mine Closure

With a review to restore mined out areas to the primary level to the extant possible, it has been decided to make it mandatory to prepare mine closure plans for which Ministry of Coal has issued guidelines for adoption by coal mine owners. This would help in addressing environmental issues related to coal mining. These guidelines are available on the website of this Ministry.

4.4 Draft Policy on Washery Rejects/ Surplus Coal

The policy on disposal of surplus coal, by-products and middlings/rejects from captive blocks is under formulation in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

4.5 Status of Coal Mines (Nationalization) Amendment Bill 2000

The Cabinet Secretariat has notified the constitution of a new Group of Minister (GOM) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Finance Minister to consider issues related to Coal Mines (Nationalization), Bill, 2000. The GOM will make specific recommendation on policy measures regarding exploration and mining of coal, including the issues relating to pursuing the said Bill. The matter is being pursued for holding the meeting of GoM at an early date.

4.6 Regulator for Coal Sector

A Cabinet Note on setting up of a Coal Regulatory Authority along with the Draft Bill has been circulated to various Ministries/Department for their comments. The comments from concerned Ministries/Department have now been received and the Draft Bill is being finalized. The Draft Bill would be placed before the competent authority for approval.

4.7 Captive Coal Mining Blocks

4.7.1 Under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, coal mining was mostly reserved for the public sector. By an amendment to the Act in 1976, two exceptions to the policy were introduced viz., (i) captive mining by private companies engaged in production of iron and steel and (ii) sub-lease for coal mining to private parties in isolated small pockets not amenable to economic development and not requiring rail transport.

4.7.2 The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was amended in June, 1993 to allow coal mining for captive consumption for generation of power, washing of coal obtained from a mine and other end uses to be notified by Government from time to time. As per the provisions in Section 3 (3) (a) (iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, a company engaged in production of iron and steel, generation of power, production of cement, and production of syn-

gas obtained through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction only can do coal mining in India for captive consumption.

4.7.3 The Central Government, a Government company (including a State Government company), a Corporation owned, managed and controlled by the Central Government can do coal mining without the restriction of captive use.

4.7.4 The allocation of coal blocks to private parties is done through the mechanism of an Inter-Ministerial and Inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee is chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and has representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Railways, Coal India Limited, CMPDIL and the concerned State Governments.

4.7.5 There are 229 (148 existing and 81 newly identified) coal blocks for allocation to specified end users and Govt. companies on display on the website of Ministry of Coal. 208 coal blocks have so far been allocated to eligible companies.

4.7.6 So far, production has commenced in 26 coal blocks (14 private and 12 public) and the production from these coal blocks for the year 2009-10 was 35.313 million tonnes and for the year 2010-11(upto December, 2010 Prov.) was 26.921 million tonnes as reported by the Coal Controller's Office.

4.7.7 As regards allocation of small and isolated blocks are concerned, a new policy is being formulated in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice for allocation of such blocks.

4.7.8 Initiatives taken by the Ministry for expediting production from captive blocks were as follows:-

(a) Frequent and regular meetings of Screening Committee.

(b) Allowing disposal of coal produced during development phase through CIL subsidiaries, who will procure it at a transfer price to be determined administratively.

(c) Taking bank guarantee for adhering to the schedule as per the specified milestones.

(d) Laying bench mark time lines for achieving various milestones from allocation to coal production, advance submission of development schedule by the allocate and cancellation of allocation for non-adherence.

4.7.9 Sector-wise allocation of coal blocks

So far 208 coal blocks have been allocated to various public/private sector companies including Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each being set up in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Jharkhand. One coal block, namely Bankhui to M/s Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd. (SPV of first additional Orissa UMPP) in the State of Orissa was allocated on 21.06.2010 during 2010-2011 (upto February, 2011).

4.7.10 Identification of new coal blocks

In consultation with CIL and NLC, 47 new coal blocks with geological reserves of about 17721.52 million tonnes and 38 lignite blocks with geological reserves of about 6240.34 million tonnes have been identified. There are 24 remaining coal blocks with geological reserves of about 7262.66 million tonnes from the earlier list, which have remained unallocated. The CIL and NLC have been asked to update the lists before taking decision regarding earmarking these blocks for allocation.

4.7.11 Ultra Mega Power Projects

Ministry of Power proposes to set up four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) with capacity of 4000 MW each, through tariff based competitive bidding. The Ministry of Coal has allocated Moher, Moher-Amlori Extension and Chhatrasal coal blocks (GR 750 MT) for the proposed UMPP to be set up at Sasan in Madhya Pradesh; Meenakshi, Meenakshi-B and Dip side of Meenakshi coal blocks (geological reserve 885.24 MT) for the proposed UMPP to be set up in Orissa; Kerandari BC coal block (geological reserve 972 MT) for the proposed UMPP to be set up in Jharkhand and Puta Parogia (geological reserve 692.16 MT) and Pindrakhi (geological reserve 421.51 MT) coal blocks for the proposed UMPP to be set up in Chhattisgarh and Bankhui (geological reserve 800 MT) for the proposed first additional UMPP to be setup in Orissa.

4.8 Technological Initiatives

Emphasis is laid on technology development through adoption of State of the Art Technologies for both underground and opencast operations for higher coal production, productivity and improved safety. Deployment of high capacity shovels and dumpers, surface miners etc. along with matching ancillary equipments and coal handling facilities for opencast mines is being practiced in various PSU coal companies.

Deployment of draglines in conjunction with shovel dumper combination is a time tested method in major projects with multiple seam extraction and high stripping ratios. Crusher conveyor technology for coal as well as overburden is also in use for quite some time in some of the opencast mines in these companies.

Of late, deployment of surface miners for selective mining, sizing and avoiding cyclic drilling and blasting operations in coal for improved productivity is assuming importance. In addition to the outsourced operations using surface miners, PSU coal companies are also procuring the same for departmental operations. Radar based monitoring of slope stability of benches in open cast mines is being adopted for improved safety of operations. GPS based truck despatch monitoring systems are also being adopted for improving productive use of dumpers.

Controlled blasting in opencast mines is being practiced to minimise ground

vibrations. Coal handling plants with silos and rapid loading systems are being developed in all major open cast mines.

Similarly, planning new underground mines for adoption of mass production technologies like continuous miners and longwall equipments is continuing. Deployment of bolter miners in conjunction with longwall operations for faster gate road drivage is also assuming significance in mechanisation of workings. Planning longwall mines with bigger blocks and longer face lengths is becoming possible due to faster rate of gate road preparation.

Adoption of continuous miners, side discharge loaders and load haul dumpers and conveyors for mechanising the underground operations wherever it is techno-economically feasible is being taken up. Man riding systems are being installed in a number of underground mines to avoid manual walking to reach the workings.

Recently, CIL and SCCL have adopted high wall mining technology to extract coal from the high walls of open cast mines which otherwise would remain sterilised. This technology provides extraction of coal using high wall mining machines from the open cast benches when the economic extraction of coal from open cast operations is not feasible. This technology is widely in use in USA.

Longwall Shearer in Operation

For lignite mines specialised mining equipment comprising bucket wheel excavators with high capacity conveyor systems and spreaders are being deployed for extraction of both overburden and lignite.

4.9 Clean Coal and Washery Capacity

4.9.1 Coal washing is an important area from economic and environment point of view. A number of studies carried out earlier have clearly highlighted benefits of using washed coal in improving the economics of power generation and also reduction of emissions. The directive of Ministry of Environment & Forests restricts the use of coal containing more than 34% ash content in power stations located 1000 km away from pit heads. With this as a driver, the numbers of power utilities have shown inclination to use washed coal for power generation and also coal washing is one of the clean coal technologies prior to combustion of coal.

4.9.2 Coal India is heading in a big way for Coal Beneficiation of all types of coals. The present installed capacity of washery for thermal coal of about 110 Mt per annum is envisaged to reach about 250 Mt per annum in the next five [5] years time.

4.9.3 To meet the demand supply gap of washed coal, guidelines for setting up of coal washeries on Public Sector Coal Company's land have been issued by Ministry of Coal in September'05. Accordingly, subsidiary coal companies of CIL are extending necessary assistance to facilitate setting up of coal washeries on their land to the private operators.

4.9.4 CIL has also decided in principle to wash all inferior grade coal linked to non-pit head power stations by setting up washeries with the state-of-the art technology on Build-Operate-Maintain [BOM] concept where CIL will provide the capital funding and other infrastructure facilities to the BOM operator. Further, it has been decided that all new opencast projects of 2.5 Mt and above capacity, which are not linked to pithead power stations should be designed with integrated washery.

4.9.5 CIL has already decided to set up 20 [twenty] washeries by the end of XI five years plan in its various subsidiaries with total installed capacity of 111 Mty, out of which 2 [two] washeries of total 6 Mty are proposed under "Turn-key" execution and the rest 18 [eighteen] are on BOM concept under which the capital funding and other infrastructural facilities will be arranged by CIL/subsidiaries company. Tenders for seven washeries [four of BCCL, two of MCL and one of CCL] have already been floated. Tender evaluation of the four [4] washeries out of seven [7] washeries for which the tender had been floated have been completed. Letter of Acceptance [LoA] in respect of one washery i.e Madhuband washery, BCCL has been issued to M/s HEC, Ranchi. LoA for other three [3] washeries will be issued after the approval of competent authority.

Meanwhile to expedite the process of tender evaluation for balance 11 washeries a Common Centralized Request for Qualification (CCRFQ) document was

prepared and tender was floated for short listing the probable qualified bidders for each project. The lists of short listed qualified bidders have been issued by CMPDI on behalf of CIL to the respective bidders and subsidiary companies.

Subsequently revised RFP has been also prepared and the same has been approved by CIL.

Out of the 20 washeries, Conceptual reports for 19 washeries have been completed. The tender for four [4] washeries under BOM concept and one on turn-key mode (i.e Dhori washery) are likely to be floated by the end of Mar.'2011 by the subsidiary companies.

4.9.6 Two [2] nos. of dry deshaling plants are also under implementation by CMPDI under CIL R&D grant. Tender for Radiometric dry deshaling plant is likely to be floated shortly, whereas the deshaling based on All-mineral All-air Jig is likely to be floated by 31st Mar, 2011.

4.10 Coal Bed Methane (CBM)

4.10.1 New area of clean coal technologies like Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and Coal Mine Methane (CMM), Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) and Coal Liquefaction are under focus and Government is taking all the necessary steps for development of these areas within the existing legal framework.

Overview of a Coal Washery

4.10.2 CBM is one of the potential greenhouse gases and is invariably associated with coals during their formation. CBM is in adsorbed state on the coal surface and possess a potential threat from safety angle during mining operation. If extracted separately, it forms a supplementary source of energy. In view of the abundant resource of coal in the country, there is a significant scope for commercial development of CBM. Methane associated with virgin coalbeds is conventionally termed as Coalbed Methane. Similarly, extraction of methane from working mines is termed as Coal Mine Methane (CMM).

4.10.3 Consequent to the formulation of CBM Policy in 1997, Govt. of India has so far allotted 33 CBM blocks to various operators for exploration and exploitation of CBM in four rounds of bidding.

CBM is jointly managed by Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. CMM related activities are being addressed by Ministry of Coal separately.

4.10.4 An Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Advisor (Projects), Ministry of Coal is finalizing the issues related to conducting simultaneous coal mining and CBM operations.

4.10.5 Implementation of CBM Demonstration Project

CMPDI has successfully implemented an UNDP/GEF/GoI funded demonstration project "Coalbed Methane Recovery & Commercial Utilisation" at Moonidih mine of BCCL, which has proved efficacy of CMM production in Indian geo-mining conditions. Recovery of CBM gas from two wells has been established in May'2008 and Feb'2009 respectively. Efforts are being made for recovery of gas through dewatering in third well where three potential seams have been stimulated. The recovered gas is being utilized to generate electricity from indigenous gas based generators, which is continuing since June'2008.

4.10.6 CBM Specific Data Generation

CMPDI is carrying out studies related to "Assessment of Coalbed Methane Gas-in-Place Resource of Indian Coalfields/ Lignite fields" through boreholes being drilled under Promotional Exploration (XI Plan period) under Promotional Exploration (PRE) funding amounting to ₹8.59 crore. This study will enlarge the CBM resource base of the country and facilitate delineation of more blocks for CBM development.

A total of 50 boreholes (30 by CMPDI and 20 by GSI) are to be taken up for CBM related studies during XI plan period. During this plan period upto 2009-10, so far a total of 16 boreholes, drilled in different coalfields (CMPDI-13 & GSI-3), have been tested for CBM related studies.

During 2010-11 CBM related studies have been carried out in 11 boreholes (CMPDI-8 and GSI-3) located in different coal/lignite fields.

4.10.7 CIL R&D Project on CMM

CMPDI has taken up a CIL R&D project

for delineation of prospective CMM blocks in BCCL and CCL areas of CIL and preparation of data dossier for 1 or 2 most prospective and commercially viable CMM blocks.

5 prospective CMM blocks have been identified in BCCL and CCL areas and an Expression of Interest (EOI) for identification of suitable collaborator for commercial development of CMM has been floated. Consequently, a Tender Document has been prepared by CMPDIL and is under approval. The Tender for commercial CMM development is likely to be floated during 2010-11.

4.10.8 CBM specific data generation in the projectised areas of large opencast mines:

Project proposals for assessment of CBM potential related to large opencast mines in Moher Sub-basin of NCL, Singrauli Coalfield and Korba Coalfield has been taken up by CMPDI to assess the CBM resource and explore possibility of degasifying the area.

Drilling for generation of CBM specific data in the dip side of projectised area in Moher sub-basin and Korba coalfield have been concluded and the desorption studies were carried out during the field operation through CMPDI's in-house facilities. CBM specific analytical tests have been taken up to assess the potentiality of the identified area for commercial development of CBM. The assessment report would be submitted by February 2011.

4.10.9 CIL-ONGC Collaborative Project on CBM

4.10.9.1 Jharia CBM Block

As per Govt. of India CBM policy, consortium of CIL and ONGC has been allotted 2 blocks on nomination basis – one each in Raniganj and Jharia coalfields and has entered into a contract with Govt. of India for development of coalbed methane. The Govt. of Jharkhand granted the Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) for Jharia CBM block in August'2003. Slimhole drilling by CMPDI in the block commenced from Dec.' 04 and all the 8 slimholes involving 8703.65 metre have since been completed. A report on assessment and compilation of data generated during slimhole drilling has been submitted by CMPDI in Feb.'08. Further, ONGC completed drilling of 2 exploratory wells and the requisite tests are being carried out. ONGC has carried out 2 Horizontal Multilateral in-seam drilling in the CBM block.

During the year, production testing in two exploratory wells is going on and dewatering of multilateral wells is also in progress.

ONGC has submitted the Final Development Plan for part area (Parbatpur Sector) within Jharia CBM block in the office of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) in Oct.'09. DGH has advised ONGC to submit the revised Development Plan for the entire Jharia CBM Block.

The sale of incidentally produced gas from Jharia CBM block is going on in line with the approval of the Govt.

4.10.9.2 Raniganj CBM Block

The Govt. of West Bengal granted the Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) for Raniganj CBM block in June'04. Slimhole drilling of the identified boreholes was taken up on 07.03.06 and drilling in all the 8 slimholes involving 7853.50 metre has been completed by CMPDI. A report on assessment and compilation of data generated during slimhole drilling submitted by CMPDI in March'09.

ONGC has completed drilling of exploratory well in the CBM block during the period and the requisite tests are going on. CMPDI officials were associated in the activities undertaken by ONGC.

4.10.10 Establishment of CBM/CMM Clearinghouse

A CMM/CBM clearinghouse has been established at CMPDI, Ranchi under the aegis of Ministry of Coal and United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) on 17th Nov.'08. The clearinghouse has been functioning as the nodal agency for collection and sharing of information on CMM/CBM related data of the country and help in the commercial development of CMM projects in India by public/private participation, technological collaboration and bringing financial investment opportunities. An International Workshop was also organized at CMPDI on 17th & 18th Nov.'08. The experts of National/ International fame in the field attended the workshop.

As envisaged in the work programme of the clearinghouse, the clearinghouse website is being maintained and updated on regular basis. Close co-ordination is being maintained with USEPA for development of CMM/VAM etc and for the purpose a team of CIL/CMPDI official visited operational CMM sites in US during June 2010 for getting 1st hand experience in this field. The said visit was facilitated by USEPA. Further, a team of CIL/CMPDI officials attended CMM conference in US during Oct. 2010 under Clearinghouse funding.

4.11 Underground Coal Gasification (UCG)

In India, UCG was taken up in mid 1980's by ONGC and CIL under technical collaboration with erstwhile USSR. Although one lignite block "Merta Road" in Rajasthan was found suitable, pilot appraisal could not be taken up due to apprehension of contamination of ground water.

Subsequently, consequent to signing of MoU between CIL & ONGC in November 2005 for taking up pilot scale studies for UCG, CMPDI prepared data packages for 5 prospective UCG sites. Out of the five sites, one Kasta block in Raniganj coalfield was selected by the consultant engaged by ONGC. As required, drilling of 12 nos. of slimholes for generation of additional data has been completed in Kasta block in Nov. 2009 for examining possibility of taking up pilot scale UCG project. The

analysis of the samples generated through the drilling has been taken up. A draft assessment report has been prepared and submitted to ONGC for their examination in Dec, 2010.

In addition, 2 more blocks within the CIL area namely Kaitha in Ramgarh CF within CCL command area and Thesgora-C in Pench Valley CF within WCL command area have been identified for development of UCG. An Expression of Interest (EOI) for identification of suitable developer for commercial development of UCG was invited. Consequently, a Tender Document has been prepared by CMPDI and was floated on 27.12.10 for these two identified blocks.

4.12 Revision of Rates of Coal Royalty on Coal/Lignite

A Study Group has been constituted on 04.02.2010 for revision of royalty rate on coal and lignite. With a view to consult all the stake holders, prescribed questionnaires have been prepared on the subject matter and circulated to the major coal producers/consumers and coal bearing State Governments for their views/comments. The comments from most of the State Governments/private organizations/Ministries/ Departments have been received. The matter was discussed in the 2nd meeting of the Royalty Committee held on 03/02/2011 and it has been decided to hold a stakeholders' meeting.

Royalty paid by CIL – **(₹ in lakh)**

Year	West Bengal	Jharkhand	Orissa	Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra	Chhatis-garh	Uttar Pradesh
2007-08	900.95	90966.08	64536.75	83176.26	42676.13	76052.61	10436.87
2008-09	943.96	106721.67	77307.39	95017.68	50179.87	89418.70	11494.77
2009-10	959.55	114234.46	85962.81	98123.75	51407.58	94307.17	14929.16

Royalty Paid by SCCL - **(₹ in lakh)**

Year	Royalty Paid to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
2007-08	47,902.00
2008-09	56,069.00
2009-10	63,713.00

Royalty paid by NLC - **(₹ in lakh)**

Period	Amount
2007-08	12659
2008-09	13772
2009-10	15726
2010-11 (upto December, 2010)	11812
Provisional for the period January, 2011 to March, 2011	3836

4.13 Maharatna status to CIL

A proposal for grant of Maharatna status to Coal India Limited (CIL) is under consideration in consultation with Department of Public Enterprises. The proposal was considered by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) headed by Secretary, DPE in its meeting held

on 08.02.2011. The IMC has noted that Coal India Limited fulfilled the criteria laid down for grant of Maharatna status and has recommended the proposal for grant of Maharatna status to CIL. The matter is under consideration of the Apex Committee.

4.14 Navratna status to NLC

The proposal for grant of Navratna status to NLC has been considered by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) in its meeting held on 14.09.2010. The committee has noted that NLC fulfilled the criteria for grant of Navratna status and has recommended grant of Navratna status to NLC subject of the condition that requisite number of non-official Director would be appointed on its Board. The matter is under consideration of the Apex Committee.

4.15 Listing of CIL

Coal India Limited has been granted Navratna status with effect from 24th October, 2008. At the time of awarding the Navratna status to CIL, the Government have put the condition that the listing of shares of CIL should be done in three years. The listing of CIL is expected to infuse better Corporate Management in the company and listing of CIL is expected to infuse better Corporate Management in the company and considering its performance, CIL standing in market will also improve, including improved valuation of the company. Accordingly, CIL is now a listed company and its shares are listed in Bombay Exchange (Bombay Stock Exchange Limited) and National Stock Exchange (National Stock Exchange of India Limited). Disinvestment of 10% paid up equity in CIL, IPO has been launched on 18th October, 2010 and closed on 21st October, 2010 for the public investors. The CIL IPO was highly successful and was oversubscribed 15.3 times and the Government had generated fund of ₹15200 Crores (Approx.) through the said IPO.

4.16 Revival of Sick PSUs

Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) : Revival plan of Eastern Coalfields Limited was approved by the Government of India on 5.10.2006. As per approved plan, net worth of the Company was slated to become positive in 2009-10 which did not fructify. Due to delay in implementation of various projects, it is apprehended that company will not be able to come out of BIFR in 2010-11 as well. A review hearing was held on 22.11.2010 by the BIFR. As advised by BIFR, the company has prepared Draft Modified/Revised Proposal for revival of Eastern Coalfields Limited which was discussed in the joint meeting held on 22nd December, 2010 for its further consideration/acceptance. As on 31st March, 2010 the negative networth of the company was ₹ 6015.55 crore. The data in regard to ECL is as follows :

Profit

2009-10 - ₹ 333.40 Cr.

2010-11 - ₹ 142.81Cr. (Loss)
(upto Dec. 2010)

Manpower

2009-10 - 85617

2010-11 - 82090

(upto Dec. 2010)

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL): A revival plan for BCCL was submitted to BRPSE and BIFR. Both BRPSE and BIFR have accorded their approval to the revised scheme and the Government order conveying the sanction has been issued to CIL/BCCL on 25.2.2010. Data pertaining to above para is as follows:

Profit

Net profit incl. PPA 2009-10 - ₹794.19 cr.

Manpower

2009-10 - 71838