

आरोह

AAROH *The Rising*

Annual Report on Mine Closure

*From Extraction to Restoration - towards
Sustainable Post-Mining Transformation*



कोयला नियंत्रक संगठन
**COAL CONTROLLER
ORGANISATION**
Ministry of Coal, Government of India



**ANNUAL REPORT ON MINE CLOSURE
2025-26**

**COAL CONTROLLER ORGANIZATION
MINISTRY OF COAL
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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Message

Coal has been a cornerstone of India's economic growth and energy security. Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, India is advancing a balanced approach that combines energy security with environmental stewardship and responsible mining practices.

A key pillar of this approach is scientific mine closure and sustainable post-mining land use. Recognising that mining must leave behind opportunities rather than liabilities, the In line with the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, Government is prioritising the restoration, reclamation, and repurposing of mined-out areas to create long-term environmental, social, and economic value for local communities.

In this regard, the scientific closure of 42 coal mines in accordance with approved mine closure plans marks a historic milestone, the first such achievement of its scale since Independence. Innovative mine repurposing initiatives are transforming former mining areas into productive assets and creating new opportunities for communities.

I commend the Coal Controller Organisation for bringing out the 'Annual Report on Mine Closure'. The publication highlights significant progress in scientific mine closure, land reclamation, mine repurposing, and community development across the coal and lignite sector. This report will serve as a valuable reference for policymakers, researchers, industry stakeholders, and the wider public. I congratulate the MCPS Division, Coal Controller Organisation, all associated government departments, and stakeholders for their dedicated efforts in bringing out this important publication in furtherance of the vision of Viksit Bharat.

Jai Hind!



(G. Kishan Reddy)



Message

Sustainable mine closure is an essential component of responsible mining and a critical step towards ensuring long-term environmental and socio-economic well-being in mining-affected regions. As India continues to strengthen its commitment towards sustainable resource management, systematic and scientific mine closure has emerged as a key priority for the coal sector.

This *Mine Closure Report*, published annually by the *Coal Controller Organisation*, serves as a comprehensive and authoritative reference on the nation's coal and lignite sectors. This publication provides valuable insights into all major facets of the industry in scientific and sustainable mine closure practices across the sector – including detailed mine-wise profiles of successfully closed mines, physical and financial performance of mines identified for closure, progressive mine closure practices and initiatives focused on community development and long-term sustainability.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all those who have contributed to the preparation of this publication. Their dedication, precision, and commitment to excellence have been instrumental in compiling and presenting this important report, which stands as a vital resource for researchers and industry stakeholders.

Jai Hind!

(Satish Chandra Dubey)

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MESSAGE

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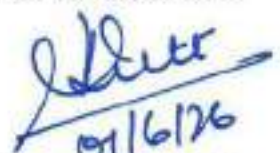
Coal remains a cornerstone of India's economic progress and energy security, supporting industrial growth, infrastructure development, and the nation's rising energy requirements. Alongside ensuring reliable energy access, the Government of India is placing increasing emphasis on sustainable mining practices, environmental stewardship, and responsible resource management.

In this context, scientific mine closure has emerged as a key pillar of sustainable mining, extending beyond statutory compliance to encompass ecological restoration, rehabilitation of mined-out land, community welfare, and the creation of sustainable post-mining land-use opportunities. Continuous efforts are being undertaken to strengthen mine closure planning, implementation, monitoring, and long-term sustainability across the coal and lignite sectors.

The *Annual Report on Mine Closure 2025-26* presents a detailed account of the progress achieved in this direction. The report captures key developments in policy and governance frameworks, scientific mine closure initiatives, sustainability and reclamation measures, financial and physical progress of identified mines for closure, and innovative approaches towards repurposing mined-out areas. It also reflects the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders in promoting environmentally responsible and socially inclusive mine closure practices.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the entire team at the Coal Controller Organisation for their dedication and professionalism in preparing this important publication. I also acknowledge the cooperation of all stakeholders who contributed valuable data and inputs in a timely manner. I am confident that this comprehensive repository of information on the scientific mine closure and repurposing practices will serve as a valuable reference for all readers and stakeholders.

Dated: 1st June, 2026


01/6/26
(Vikram Dev Dutt)



Message

It gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report for Mine Closure for the year 2025-26. This report provides a comprehensive and detailed overview of India's scientific and sustainable mine closure practices, based on the most accurate and reliable data available.

Mine closure has emerged as an important component of sustainable and responsible mining in India. With increasing emphasis on environmental restoration, land reclamation, repurposing, and community development, scientific mine closure is playing a vital role in ensuring long-term ecological and socio-economic sustainability in mining-affected regions. A structured and transparent mine closure framework is essential for achieving these objectives effectively.

This publication provides a comprehensive overview of the progress made in scientific mine closure across the coal sector. The report highlights the scientific closure of 42 coal mines and captures various closure activities undertaken across coalfields, including reclamation and plantation works, sealing of mine entries, environmental restoration measures, repurposing initiatives, and community welfare activities. The publication also includes mine-wise closure profiles supported with before-and-after photographs and QR-linked videos documenting the transformation of reclaimed mine sites.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the entire team of the Coal Controller Organisation for their commitment, professionalism, and dedicated efforts in bringing out this important publication. I also acknowledge the valuable cooperation and timely contributions received from all stakeholders. I am confident that this comprehensive compilation on scientific mine closure and repurposing initiatives will serve as a useful resource for policymakers, researchers, industry stakeholders.

02.June.2026

New Delhi


(Sajeesh Kumar N.)
Coal Controller

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SECTION - I



OVERVIEW OF
COAL AND LIGNITE MINES
CLOSURE IN INDIA

1.1 Introduction

Mine Closure is the process of safely shutting down a mining operation once the mineral resources have been fully extracted or mining is no longer economically viable. It is one of the most critical stages in the mining life cycle, carrying significant environmental, social, and economic implications. Once mining operations cease, the challenge extends far beyond sealing shafts or filling voids. It encompasses restoring degraded landscapes, stabilizing land, addressing water and air quality concerns, and ensuring long-term ecological balance and communities well-being.

Today, the concept of mine closure is increasingly being viewed from a broader perspective, rather than simply ending mining activities, closure is recognized as an opportunity to plan and support long-term community development. This approach focuses on creating sustainable livelihoods, restoring the environment, and strengthening local economies so that communities can continue to thrive after mining activities have ceased.

The importance of mine closure is particularly significant in the Indian coal and lignite sector, where approximately 575 mines are spread across nearly 3.6 lakh hectares of land, directly and indirectly affecting more than 5 million people. Given the scale of mining operations and the extensive land footprint involved, scientifically planned and effectively

implemented mine closure is essential for restoring ecological balance and ensuring the productive utilization of land resources.

Accordingly, mine closure is no longer viewed merely as a compliance obligation, but as a strategic process that supports environmental sustainability, productive land use, and the socio-economic transformation of mining-affected regions. When implemented effectively, mine closure can transform mined-out landscapes into valuable environmental and community assets.

The Ministry of Coal, Government of India and the Coal Controller Organisation have undertaken several initiatives to strengthen mine closure and post-mining land use, with a focus on community development, repurposing of mined-out areas, and sustainable livelihoods. This publication documents these initiatives and highlights notable practices, experiences, and outcomes that demonstrate the potential of mine closure to generate lasting environmental, social, and economic benefits in mining-affected regions.



1.2 Components of Mine Closure

The process of mine closure is not just about sealing off an operational mine; it is about restoring the land to its original condition, or even improving it, to ensure it continues to serve the people and nature. Mine Closure can be broadly categorized into two components:

1.2.1 Progressive Mine Closure

Progressive Mine Closure refers to the systematic implementation of reclamation and other activities, in accordance with the approved Progressive Mine Closure Plan, during the operational life of a mine. As per the Mine Closure Guidelines, 2025, mine owners are mandated to undertake activities concurrently with mining operations, rather than deferring them to the end of the mine life.

It encompasses a range of activities, including Environmental Monitoring, Barbed Wire Fencing, Subsidence Monitoring and Management, Waste Management, Filling of Void/ Rehandling of Dump (Not as part of regular mining), Top-Soil Management, Technical & Biological Reclamation & Community Development.

Progressive Mine Closure focuses on minimizing the environmental footprint of mining through continuous backfilling, land grading, topsoil management, afforestation, and stabilization of mined-

out areas. This approach ensures that the extent of disturbed land is reduced over time and that reclamation progresses in parallel with extraction activities.

1.2.2 Final Mine Closure

Final Mine Closure refers to activities that would start towards the end of mine life and may continue even after the reserves are exhausted and/or mining is discontinued till the mining area is restored to an acceptable level. As per the Mine Closure Guidelines, 2025, mine owners are mandated to implement activities, in accordance with approved Final Mine Closure Plan, covering all environmental, technical, and safety aspects of closure.

It encompasses a range of activities, including Dismantling of Infrastructure, Disposal of Mining Machinery, Safety and Security, Technical & Biological Reclamation, Securing entries (Shafts/ Inclines), Terracing, blanketing with soil & vegetation of Extremal OB Dump, Post Mining Water & Air Quality Management and Sustainability.

Final Mine Closure restores mined-out areas for safe, productive, and sustainable post-mining use, contributing to environmental sustainability and community well-being.



1.3 Governing Policies and Rules

1.3.1 Evolution of Mine Closure Laws & Regulations

Coal and Lignite mine closure in India is governed by the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Ministry of Coal first mandated the preparation of a Mine Closure Plan (MCP) vide Mine Closure Guidelines dated 27.08.2009. These guidelines laid the foundation for systematic mine closure planning in India and were subsequently revised in 2013, 2019, and 2020 to address emerging challenges and strengthen regulatory framework. Significantly, the Mine Closure Plan was made an integral part of the Mining Plan via Office Memorandum dated 29.05.2020, ensuring that closure considerations are embedded throughout the mining lifecycle.

Prior to 2009, several mines were discontinued, abandoned, or closed without approved Mine Closure Plans, necessitating a structured framework for mine closure. Accordingly, the Mine Closure Guidelines were revised and notified on 28.10.2022 to ensure safe closure, prevent illegal mining, and promote productive reuse of mined-out land for community benefit.

With the aim to ensure that post-mining land is utilized for productive, and sustainable purposes so that it continues to generate employment and livelihood opportunities, the Ministry of Coal have also issued Guidelines dated 22.04.2022, for the use of de-coaled/ idle land for the welfare of project affected persons, energy sectors and environmental upgradation.

More recent policy directions issued vide Mine Closure Guidelines dated 31.01.2025 have further expanded the scope of mine closure to include community development, land repurposing, and just transformation, reflecting a broader shift towards sustainable post-mining land use and long-term welfare of communities. The mine closure regulatory framework in India has evolved into a structured system aimed at ensuring scientific, sustainable, and accountable closure of coal and lignite mines. This reflects the growing recognition of mine closure as an integral part of the mining lifecycle, encompassing environmental restoration, land rehabilitation, and long-term community development outcomes.



1.3.2 Major Reforms introduced under Mine Closure Guidelines, 2025

Community Development

Mandated allocation of 25% of five-yearly escrow funds towards community development, to be incorporated in the approved MCP with Board approval.

Just Transition Planning

Requirement to prepare just transition plans, utilizing 10% of the just transition fund in consultation with district administration and stakeholders.

Strengthened Compliance & Penalty

Provision for penalty up to 20% of annual financial assurance deposition in case of deviation from approved MCP.

1.3.3 Financial Assurance Mechanism

Mine Owner is mandated to open an Escrow Account in a Schedule Bank and execute the tripartite escrow agreement before getting approval for the mine opening permission. The funds so generated are towards the financial security to cover the closure cost.

The mine closure cost is calculated based on the project area of mine. The revised rate for deposition towards escrow account is of ₹14 lakh per hectare for opencast mines and ₹2 lakh per hectare for underground mines. An amount equal to

the escrow amounts to be deposited each year throughout the mine life compounded @5% annually. The prime responsibility of mine closure shall always lie with the mine owner. The mine owner undertakes to provide additional fund equivalent to the gap if insufficient to cover the closure cost.

This mechanism ensures that adequate financial resources remain available throughout the mine life for implementation of closure obligations.



1.4 Step-by-Step Procedure for Mine Closure

Mine closure process begins with the mine owner obtaining approval for Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan. After getting approval, mine owner must open an Escrow Account before mining operation begins, which serves as financial security for mine closure work.

Mine Owner undertakes progressive and final mine closure activities in accordance with approved Mining Plan & Mine Closure Plan (MP&MCP). Completed closure activities are then verified by Third-Party Monitoring Agencies authorised by the Central Government (CMPDIL, IEST-Shibpur, IIT-Kharagpur, ISM-Dhanbad, CSIR-NEERI). Thereafter, Third-Party Audit Report is submitted by mine owner to Coal Controller Organisation.

Coal Control Organization examines and processes the proposal of the project

proponent for reimbursement of expenditure incurred towards mine closure activities, subjected to third party monitoring by the agencies approved by the Central Government. Regional Offices of CCO inspect the site, review closure work, record observations and submit its recommendation to Coal Controller Organisation, Headquarter (CCO HQ).

The Technical Committee at CCO HQ further reviews documents and reports to give its recommendation to the Coal Controller. Based on above findings & recommendations, the Coal Controller approves the closure claim and issues the Final Mine Closure Order. As per the Mine Closure Guidelines, up to 50% of the total deposited amount (including interest) in the escrow account may be released after every five years, based on a third-party audit report.



1.5 Present Scenario

Coal companies, in alignment with the Ministry's Vision, have undertaken proactive measures towards the scientific closure of abandoned, discontinued & closed mines. Coal India Limited has identified 136 mines for closure (BCCL: 9; CCL: 14; ECL: 2; MCL: 5; NCL: 1; SECL: 58; & WCL: 42). In addition, the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) has identified 11 mines for closure. Accordingly, a total of 147 mines has been identified for closure in a time-bound manner (list attached as Annexure-I).

The officials of the Ministry of Coal and Functional Directors of Coal India Limited (HQ) and its subsidiaries have adopted these mines to ensure scientific mine closure and sustainable post-mining land use.

Of these, 42 mines (F.Y. 2024-25: 9 mines; F.Y. 2025-26: 33 mines) have been

scientifically closed in accordance with approved mine closure plans, marking such achievement for the time since independence.

All the protective, reclamation, rehabilitation work and work related to sustainability in accordance with the approved Mining & Mine Closure Plan covering final mine closure provisions/activities have been carried out by the mine owner.

This represents a significant milestone in the history of the Indian coal sector and reflects the Government's commitment to responsible mine closure, environmental restoration, public safety, and sustainable post-mining land use. It also establishes a strong foundation for accelerating the closure and sustainable post-mining land use of the remaining identified mines in a systematic and accountable manner.

Table 1: Mine Closure Status as on 31.03.2026

No. of Mine Closed	
No. of Mine Closed till FY 2023-24	0
No. of Mine Closed till FY 2024-25	9
No. of Mine Closed till FY 2025-26	33
Total No. of Mines Closed as on 31.03.2026	42*

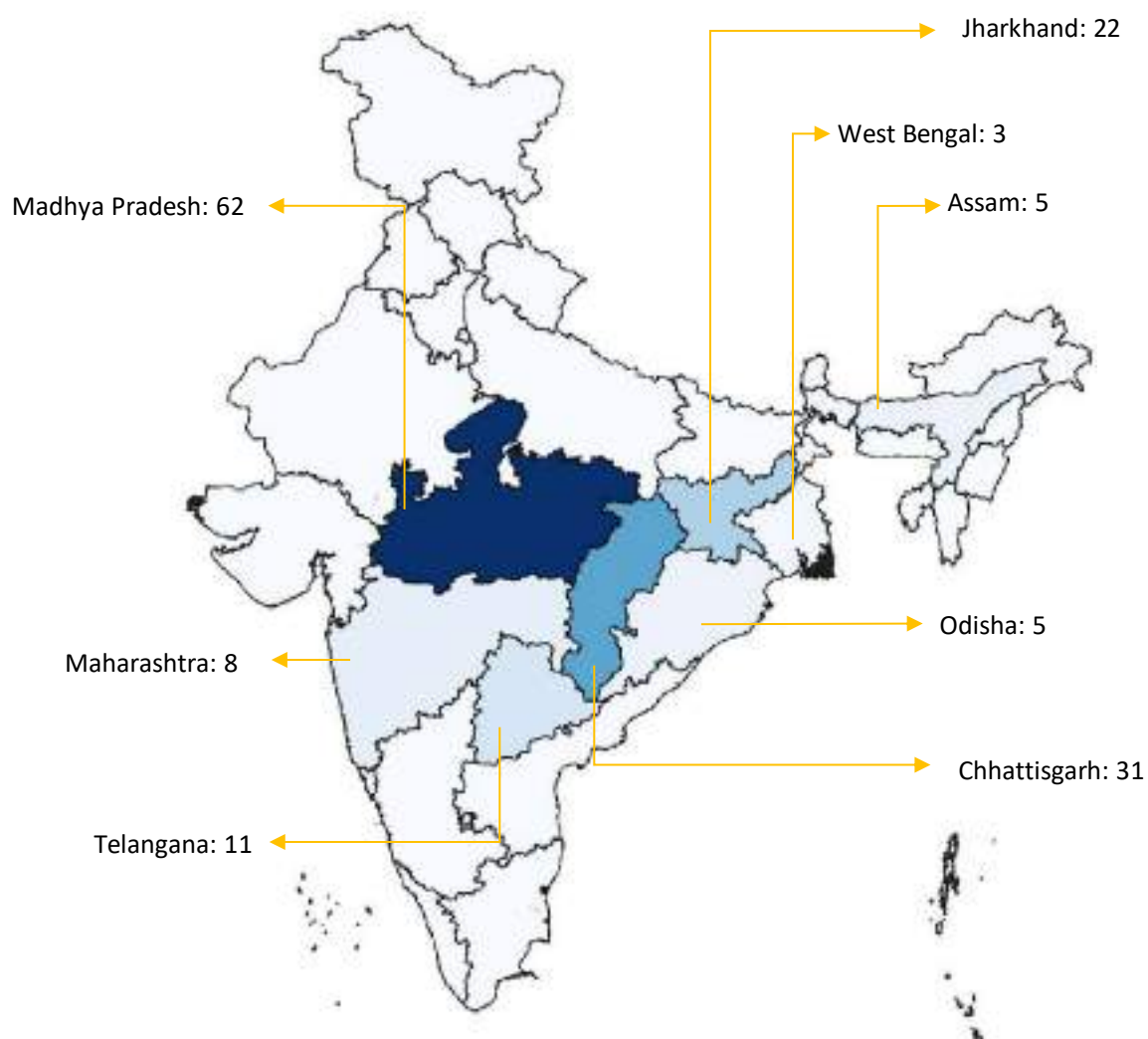
***Note: For the first time since Independence, 42 mines have been scientifically closed**

Table 2: List of 42 Scientifically Closed Mines as on 31.03.2026

S.No.	Mine Name	Company	Area (Ha.)	District	State	Closing Date
1.	Satpura II UG	WCL	458	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	21.10.2024
2.	Pathakhera I UG	WCL	249	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	21.10.2024
3.	Pathakhera II UG	WCL	281	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	21.10.2024
4.	New Amlai	SECL	136	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	06.02.2025
5.	Malga	SECL	208	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	19.03.2025
6.	New Majri III	WCL	1343	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	31.03.2025
7.	Pawan	SECL	125	Korba	Chhattisgarh	31.03.2025
8.	Jarangdih UG	CCL	314	Bokaro	Jharkhand	31.03.2025
9.	Ravindrakhani No. 8 Incline	SCCL	165	Mancherial	Telangana	31.03.2025
10.	Chhendipada OCP	MCL	24	Angul	Odisha	20.05.2025
11.	Adasa UG Mine	WCL	221	Nagpur	Maharashtra	07.07.2025
12.	Ganpati UG	WCL	418.796	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	14.11.2025
13.	Jarwahi OC	SECL	33.511	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	28.11.2025
14.	Korba 3&4 Incline	SECL	203.11	Korba	Chhattisgarh	28.11.2025
15.	Pure Chirimiri UG	SECL	451.01	Manendragarh-Chirimiri-Bharatpur	Chhattisgarh	28.11.2025
16.	South Jhagrakhand 5 & 6 UG	SECL	343	Manendragarh-Chirimiri-Bharatpur	Chhattisgarh	29.12.2025
17.	Subhash UG	SECL	43.977	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	29.12.2025
18.	SOUTH Jhagrakhand 10&11 UG	SECL	520	Manendragarh-Chirimiri-Bharatpur	Chhattisgarh	29.12.2025
19.	Chachai OC	SECL	18.166	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	29.12.2025
20.	North Jhagrakhand UG	SECL	1045	Manendragarh-Chirimiri-Bharatpur	Chhattisgarh	29.12.2025

21.	Sonawani UG	SECL	420	Manendragarh- Chirimiri- Bharatpur	Chhattisgarh	22.01.2026
22.	Rungta UG	SECL	457	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	22.01.2026
23.	Kotma UG	SECL	610.233	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	22.01.2026
24.	Jamuna 3&4 UG	SECL	388.09	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	22.01.2026
25.	Old Jhimar UG	SECL	798.454	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	20.02.2026
26.	Banki 5&6 UG	SECL	1230.14	Korba	Chhattisgarh	17.03.2026
27.	Banki 7&8 UG	SECL	1230.14	Korba	Chhattisgarh	17.03.2026
28.	Jainagar 3&4 UG	SECL	518.322	Surguja	Chhattisgarh	17.03.2026
29.	Jainagar 5&6 UG	SECL	64.573	Surguja	Chhattisgarh	17.03.2026
30.	Ambara UG	WCL	775.51	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	17.03.2026
31.	New Selected Dhori UG	CCL	101.64	Bokaro	Jharkhand	25.03.2026
32.	Jharna UG	WCL	713	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	25.03.2026
33.	Duman Hill UG	SECL	921.48	Manendragarh- Chirimiri- Bharatpur	Chhattisgarh	25.03.2026
34.	Korea UG	SECL	580.65	Manendragarh- Chirimiri- Bharatpur	Chhattisgarh	25.03.2026
35.	Rajgamar 8&9 Incline UG	SECL	502.239	Korba	Chhattisgarh	25.03.2026
36.	Chachai UG	SECL	261.42	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	30.03.2026
37.	Kumda 1&2 Incline	SECL	274.863	Surguja	Chhattisgarh	30.03.2026
38.	Ramnagar Colliery	SECL	339.420	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	30.03.2026
39.	Vivek Nagar Incline UG	SECL	85.675	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	30.03.2026
40.	Nowrozabad East Colliery	SECL	716.70	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	30.03.2026
41.	Pipla UG	WCL	190	Nagpur	Maharashtra	30.03.2026
42.	Dorli OC-II Expansion Project	SCCL	241.107	Kumuram Bheem	Telangana	30.03.2026

**Figure 1: State-wise Break-up of 147 Mines Identified for Closure
(including 42 closed mines)**



**Table 3: Company-wise summary of 147 Mines identified for closure
(including 42 closed mines)**

Company	Total No. of Mines	UG	OC
BCCL	9	8	1
CCL	14	11	3
ECL	2	2	-
MCL	5	2	3
NCL	1	-	1
NEC	5	4	1
SCCL	11	8	3
SECL	58	47	11
WCL	42	35	7
TOTAL	147	117	30
		147	

1.6 Physical Performance of 147 Mines Identified for Closure

In a significant step towards ensuring responsible and environmentally conscious coal mine closure, coal companies have undertaken mine closure and reclamation activities across 147 mines identified for closure, in accordance with approved mine closure plans.

These activities are broadly categorized into Backfilling / OB Dump Reclamation, Dismantling of Structures, Landscaping, Permanent Sealing of Mine Entries, Plantation, Entrepreneurship Development, Environment Mitigation and Management, Safety and Security, Post Closure Monitoring and Subsidence Management.

The graph below presents the physical progress achieved as on 31 March 2026,

highlighting the progress made in the implementation of closure and reclamation measures across these mines.

As on 31 March 2026, an overall physical progress on an average of 64% (approx.) has been achieved. SCCL recorded the highest physical progress at 78%, followed by SECL at 73% and WCL at 63%. Physical performance achieved by other companies was 59% in BCCL, 47% each in CCL and MCL, 36% in ECL, 30% in NEC, and 29% in NCL.

The progress reflects the continued efforts of the coal companies towards achieving the objectives of scientific mine closure, environmental restoration, and sustainable post-mining land use.

Table 4: Details of Physical Performance of 147 mines identified for closure (including 42 Scientifically Closed Mines)

Company	Total Mines	Cumulative Physical Performance achieved as on 31.03.2026
BCCL	9	59%
CCL	14	47%
ECL	2	36%
MCL	5	47%
NCL	1	29%
NEC	5	30%
SECL	58	73%
WCL	42	63%
SCCL	11	78%

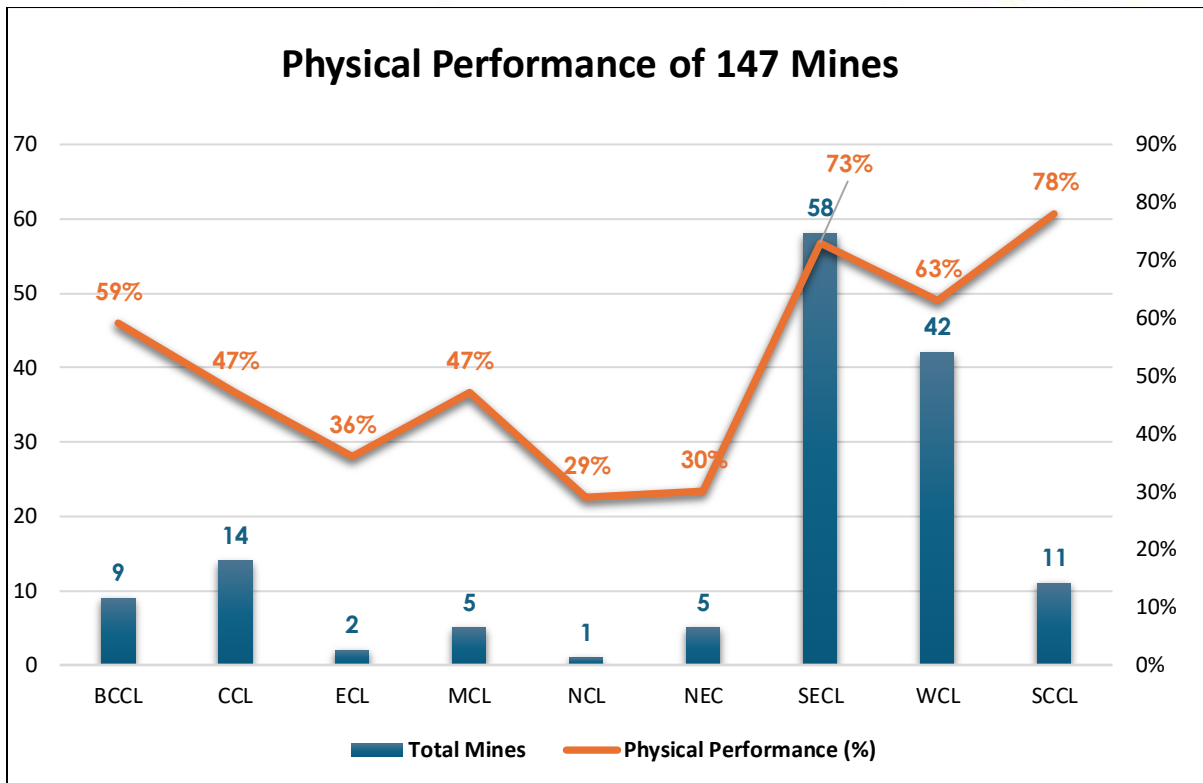


Chart 1: Physical Progress of Mine Closure Activities across 147 Mines (Including 42 Scientifically Closed Mines)

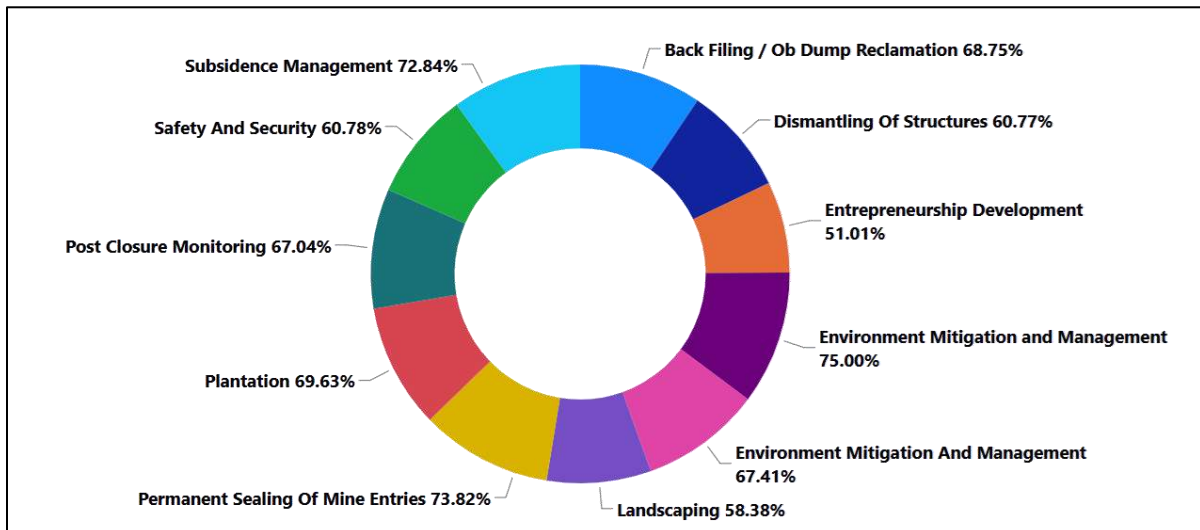


Chart 2: Activity-wise Progress of Mine Closure Works (%) across 147 Mines (including 42 Scientifically Closed Mines)

1.7 New Initiatives/ Efforts to drive Sustainable Mine Closure & Repurposing

1.7.1 Strengthening Community Development & Just Transformation through dedicated funding mechanisms

The Ministry of Coal, Government of India, has undertaken several initiatives to promote scientific mine closure and sustainable post-mining land use, with a focus on environmental restoration, community development, and land repurposing.

As part of these efforts, the revised Mine Closure Guidelines, 2025, mandate the allocation of 25% of annual mine closure cost under the “Sustainability” component of approved mine closure plans for community development and livelihood-related activities. Accordingly, all project proponents are mandated to incorporate community development and livelihood related activities into their existing mining plans and implement the same within the timeframe as envisaged in the approved mining and mine closure plans. These allocations are distinct from statutory obligations under other applicable laws.

In addition, it has also been mandated that 10% of escrow funds be earmarked specifically for just transformation. This ensures that affected communities receive structured support for skill development, alternative livelihood generation, social infrastructure, and transitional needs as mining operations phase out. Through these funding provisions, the government aims to foster equitable, resilient, and future-ready communities across mining regions.

As on 31 March 2026, a total of ₹9,240.9 crore (provisional) has been allocated under the head “Sustainability” in approved mine closure plans for community development and livelihood generation activities. The following tables present the company-wise allocation and the head-wise distribution of the allocated funds.

Table 5: Amount earmarked under the head “Sustainability” towards community development and livelihood measures (Company-wise)

Company Name	Total No. of Mines	Estimated Total Expenditure on Community Development* (in ₹ Cr.)	Estimated Total Mine Closure Cost* (in ₹ Cr.)	Percentage (%)
SECL	72	897	3545.4	25%
WCL	44	1018.6	4111.7	25%
BCCL	45	773.3	3001.2	26%

CCL	33	609.2	2437.1	25%
NCL	9	724.8	2899.1	25%
MCL	20	1206.9	4840.9	25%
ECL	58	979.1	3741.9	26%
SCCL	31	1145.4	4438.8	27%
NLCIL	5	649.8	2599.1	25%
NTPC	6	757.5	3030	25%
TSL	4	7.5	35.4	25%
GMDCL	4	95.5	382.1	25%
WBPDCCL	3	86.7	339.8	26%
RCCPL	1	2.1	8.4	25%
PSPCL	1	107.9	268.7	40%
GIPCL	2	173.3	693.3	25%
GHCL	1	6.3	25.2	25%
TOTAL	339	9240.9	36398.1	25%

**Provisional Figures as on 31.03.2026*

Table 6: Head-wise distribution of amount earmarked under the head “Sustainability” toward community development and livelihood measures

Sustainability Heads	Estimated Amount (in Cr.)
Skill Development and Trainings (Alternative Source of livelihood)	1,063
Fruit bearing, medicinal & local species plantation/ Afforestation	903
Agriculture and other Allied Activities	691
Eco-Tourism Development	597
Flora and fauna Conservation/Wildlife conservation	802
Water Resource Management/Conservation	1,084
Clean Energy Projects	720
Art and Culture	448
Women Empowerment	706
Welfare of aged and disabled people	499
Sustainable Living	729
Sanitation	729
Any other activities	270
Total Expenditure on Community Development	9,241
Total Mine Closure Cost Spent (Estimated)	36,398
Expenditure on community development (%)	25%

**Provisional Figures as on 31.03.2026*

1.7.2 R.E.C.L.A.I.M- A Framework for Community Engagement

To facilitate the effective implementation of these guidelines, the Ministry released the RECLAIM Framework on 4th July 2025. 'RECLAIM' (an acronym for Reach Out, Envision, Co-create, Localize, Act, Integrate, Maintain) is a framework developed by Coal Controller Organisation, to enable active community engagement in de-coaled areas. It supports coal companies in identifying needs and aspirations of communities in and around closed or abandoned or discontinued mines so that these aspects can be incorporated in the projects taken up as a part of mine closure and repurposing, wherever practicable. This framework is used to identify community development and livelihood related projects for repurposing in mined-out land.

WHY THE NAME - "RECLAIM"

The name RECLAIM in environmental terms, suggests restoring damaged land and ecosystems. In social terms, it speaks to the recovery of rights, agency, and self-determined futures by communities affected by mining. Most importantly it serves as an acronym that defines the framework's structure.

R – Reach Out: This first step is about entering the community with openness and respect. It involves listening carefully, understanding local histories, and building trust. It helps identify who lives there, what institutions guide their everyday lives, and how mining has shaped their social, economic, and ecological world.

E – Envision: Once trust is built, communities are ready to imagine what they want their future to look like. This step supports conversations about values, priorities, and shared hopes. It brings together different voices to shape a common vision for life beyond mining.

C – Co-Design: With a shared vision in place, the community and facilitators collaboratively translate ideas into actionable plans. This step brings clarity on what needs to be done, how it can be done, and who will participate. It ensures the transition from ideas to well-structured sub-projects that are both realistic and grounded in local and technical knowledge.

L – Localise: Good plans take root when they fit the local context. This stage ensures alignment with ground realities, local governance systems, environmental conditions, and community practices.

A – Act: This is where plans turn into action. Interventions related to livelihoods, natural resources, community services, and infrastructure begin to unfold on the ground.

I – Integrate: For development to continue beyond the mine's involvement, this step ties community plans to larger institutional systems. Integration with government schemes and local governance frameworks ensures continuity, scalability, and financial stability.



M – Maintain: The final stage focuses on transferring ownership and strengthening local institutions so that the community can maintain assets and continue development activities independently. Establish monitoring mechanisms to ensure lasting impact and continuous improvement.

These seven steps represent a complete and structured cycle of community engagement in mined-out areas. Together, these steps ensure inclusive participation, transparency, and continuous feedback, enabling communities to contribute to shaping sustainable post-mining land use and deliver long-term benefits to local communities.



Scan QR for Detailed Handbook



Scan QR to view video on RECLAIM Framework

The complete R.E.C.L.A.I.M Handbook is available on the official website of the Coal Controller Organisation. Link: (<https://coalcontroller.gov.in/mine-closure-handbooks>)



1.7.3 Training of Trainers (ToT)

The Training of Trainers (ToT) Program is conducted to build the capabilities of mining company representatives and equip them with the knowledge required to effectively understand and implement the RECLAIM framework across their respective mines. As part of this capacity-building effort, over 200 officials from Coal India Limited, Singareni Collieries Company Limited, and NLC India Limited have been trained, thereby enhancing sector-wide

readiness for systematic and sustainable mine closure practices.

This capacity-building initiative supports the effective implementation of the RECLAIM framework across coal and lignite sectors by enhancing the technical and managerial capabilities of mine officials. It also enables active community engagement in mining regions, ensuring that post-mining transitions deliver long-term benefits to local communities.



1.7.4 L.I.V.E.S Framework

The L.I.V.E.S Framework has been developed by the Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) as an integrated approach to sustainable mine closure, encompassing technical reclamation, environmental restoration, community engagement, post-mining land use, and long-term stewardship. Released on 04th September 2025, the framework provides a structured and forward-looking roadmap for repurposing mined lands, restoring ecosystems, and rebuilding resilient

communities. It also presents 35 mine repurposing projects, enabling mine owners to assess and adopt the most viable post-closure alternatives aligned with local conditions and priorities. These projects demonstrate a range of viable post-closure land-use opportunities, including agroforestry, pumped hydro storage, wind farms, data centres, aquaculture, eco-parks, tourism destinations and waste recycling centres.



The framework is founded on five interconnected pillars represented by the acronym **L.I.V.E.S**, each addressing a critical dimension of the mine closure and repurposing process. Together, these pillars aim to transform mine closure from a compliance-driven activity into a process that generates lasting environmental, social, and economic value. It recognizes that successful mine closure requires not only restoration of land and ecosystems, but also creation of opportunities for communities residing in mining-affected regions. It therefore integrates closure planning with livelihood generation, land repurposing, ecological restoration, and sustainable development objectives.

L.I.V.E.S stands for:

L - Land and Technical Reclamation

I - Integrated Community Engagement & Empowerment

V - Viable Post-Closure Development

E - Ecosystem Rehabilitation & Regenerative Environmental Restoration

S - Sustainability & Stewardship

Land and Technical Reclamation

Land and Technical Reclamation form the foundation of sustainable mine closure and repurposing by ensuring that mined-out areas are physically stabilized, environmentally secure, and suitable for future use. This pillar focuses on scientific landform design, backfilling, slope stabilization, drainage management, and soil restoration to mitigate environmental risks and prepare the landscape for

ecological recovery and productive post-mining use.

Integrated Community Engagement & Development

Integrated Community Engagement & Development recognizes that sustainable mine closure must place local communities at the centre of planning and implementation. This pillar promotes continuous stakeholder engagement, livelihood enhancement, skill development, social infrastructure improvement, and participatory decision-making to ensure that closure activities contribute to long-term community well-being and resilience.

Viable Post-Closure Development

Viable Post-Closure Development focuses on the productive repurposing of mine lands, infrastructure, and associated assets to generate lasting economic, environmental, and social benefits. It encourages innovative and context-specific land-use solutions, including agriculture, renewable energy, tourism, water resource development, forestry, industrial uses, and community facilities, thereby supporting economic diversification and regional development.

Ecosystem Rehabilitation & Regenerative Environmental Restoration

Ecosystem Rehabilitation & Regenerative Environmental Restoration aims to restore ecological integrity and enhance the resilience of natural systems affected by



mining activities. Moving beyond conventional restoration approaches, this pillar promotes biodiversity enhancement, habitat restoration, soil and water conservation, and ecosystem regeneration to create self-sustaining landscapes capable of supporting ecological functions and ecosystem services over the long term.

Sustainability & Stewardship

Sustainability & Stewardship serves as the overarching principle guiding all stages of sustainable mine closure. This pillar emphasizes responsible management, long-term monitoring, adaptive management practices, and institutional accountability to ensure that environmental, social, and economic

benefits generated through mine closure are sustained for future generations. It fosters a culture of stewardship among mine operators, governments, communities, and other stakeholders to maintain and enhance closure and repurposing outcomes over time.

In essence, the L.I.V.E.S Framework provides a structured pathway for integrating environmental restoration, community welfare, and productive land use into mine closure and repurposing planning. By aligning closure activities with the principles of sustainability, the framework supports the transformation of closed mine areas into environmentally restored and socio-economically productive landscapes.



Scan QR for Detailed Handbook

The complete L.I.V.E.S Handbook is also available on the official website of the Coal Controller Organisation (<https://coalcontroller.gov.in/mine-closure-handbooks>)



1.7.5 A.R.T.H.A - Green Financing Framework for Repurposing Decoaled Mine

Recognizing that successful mine repurposing requires not only sound technical planning but also access to appropriate financial resources, the Coal Controller Organisation developed the “**A.R.T.H.A Framework – Green Finance for Coal Mines Repurposing**”. Released on 04th September 2025, the framework provides a structured approach for mobilizing green finance and aligning mine repurposing projects with appropriate financing mechanisms, thereby facilitating the transformation of mined-out lands into productive environmental and socio-economic assets.

A.R.T.H.A (Align–Rank–Target–Harness–Adapt) adopts a practical five-step approach to guide stakeholders in identifying, evaluating, and matching repurposing projects with suitable green financing instruments. By leveraging innovative financing avenues such as green bonds, climate funds, blended finance, and carbon markets, the framework seeks to unlock capital for sustainable post-mining development. It aims to bridge the gap between closure planning and implementation by integrating financial considerations into repurposing strategies and promoting the development of bankable, investment-ready projects.



Step 1: Align (Project Selection)

This stage focuses on identifying mine repurposing opportunities that are consistent with sustainable development objectives and local priorities. Projects are screened based on site characteristics, community needs, market potential, and expected environmental and social benefits to ensure their long-term viability.

Step 2: Rank (Project Categorisation)

This stage involves evaluating and categorising shortlisted projects using a combination of financial and non-financial parameters. Projects are assessed for factors such as capital requirements, revenue potential, risk profile, social impact, environmental benefits, and policy alignment to determine their overall viability and strategic importance.



Step 3: Target (Fund Classification)

This stage focuses on identifying and classifying suitable financing sources for repurposing projects. Various funding mechanisms, including grants, concessional finance, green bonds, climate funds, equity investments, and blended finance instruments, are evaluated to match project requirements with appropriate financial resources.

Step 4: Harness (Project-to-Fund Mapping)

This stage focuses on linkages between repurposing projects and the most suitable financing instruments. By mapping project characteristics with available funding options, the framework facilitates the development of practical financing pathways that enhance project feasibility, scalability, and long-term sustainability.

Step 5: Adapt (Redefining Projects for Fund Fit)

This stage focuses on refining project designs to meet the technical, financial, governance, and reporting requirements of identified funding sources. This includes strengthening project structures, incorporating monitoring and evaluation systems, and enhancing bankability to improve access to green and climate finance.

Through structured project prioritization and financial planning, A.R.T.H.A aims to support the creation of productive, revenue-generating, and environmentally sustainable post-closure land uses, thereby enhancing the long-term economic, social, and ecological outcomes of mine closure.



Scan QR for Detailed Handbook



Scan QR to view video on ARTHA Framework

The complete A.R.T.H.A Handbook is also available on the official website of the Coal Controller Organisation (<https://coalcontroller.gov.in/mine-closure-handbooks>).



1.7.6. Stakeholder Consultations on Sustainable Mine Closure and Mine Repurposing

To promote sustainable mine closure and mine repurposing practices, the Coal Controller Organisation conducted a series of stakeholder consultations. As part of this initiative, four stakeholder consultations were successfully organized, bringing together representatives from Government organizations, public sector coal and lignite mining companies (including Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries, Singareni Collieries Company Limited, NLC India Limited), private sector coal and lignite mining companies, as well as DARPAN-registered NGOs working in the fields of livelihood development, environmental conservation, water resource management, agroforestry, renewable energy, art and culture, handicrafts, wildlife conservation, and community development.

These consultations served as a platform for promoting awareness of responsible mine closure practices, facilitating the knowledge exchange of industry best practices, and fostering collaborative learning among stakeholders. The consultations also enabled a deeper understanding of community perspectives and expectations regarding post-mining land use. The deliberations underscored the importance of integrating repurposing and sustainability measures into mine closure, ensuring continuous community engagement, and developing scalable, self-sustaining post-mining initiatives to enhance long-term socio-economic and environmental outcomes.



1.7.7 SUVIKALP- Mine Repurposing Tool

Marking a major step towards scientific mine repurposing and sustainable post-mining land use, the Coal Controller Organisation, under the Ministry of Coal, has launched **“SUVIKALP – Mine Repurposing Tool,”** an interactive digital decision-support platform developed to facilitate data-driven planning for the transformation of mined-out areas.

The platform enables stakeholders to identify suitable repurposing projects by analysing key parameters such as geographical conditions, climatic factors, economic viability, and socio-economic considerations. Aligned with the RECLAIM and LIVES frameworks for sustainable mine closure, the tool supports informed decision-making tailored to the unique characteristics and needs of each mining site.

SUVIKALP adopts a structured and systematic methodology comprising Factor Selection, Option Generation, Community Prioritisation, Suitability Analysis, and Final Ranking to determine optimal repurposing pathways. It integrates technical, environmental, and socio-economic considerations, including mine type,

availability of stable land, presence of pit lakes, transport connectivity, proximity to power grids, air quality, flood risk, wind patterns, solar insolation, employment generation, social inclusion and investment.

The platform enables evaluation of 35 post-mining land-use options by combining analytical assessment with community preferences, ensuring outcome-oriented and inclusive planning. Based on these assessments, it recommends a diverse range of repurposing opportunities, including renewable energy projects such as solar parks and floating solar installations; eco-tourism and recreational zones; fisheries and water-based activities; agriculture and apiculture; agroforestry and plantation; development of skill centres and waste recycling centres; and community infrastructure.

Through its integrated approach, *“SUVIKALP: Mine Repurposing Tool”* is expected to transform mined-out areas into productive and sustainable assets, contributing to ecological restoration, economic diversification, and long-term regional development.



Step 1: Factor Selection

सुविकरण: Mine Repurposing Tool
Select factors and sub-factors to discover suitable repurposing options for your mining site.

1. Factor Selection 2. Option Generation 3. Community Preferences 4. Sustainability Analysis 5. Final Ranking

1 Tell Me About Your Mine Site

How to Use:
Click on the buttons below to describe your mine site. You can select multiple options for each category. The tool will automatically find suitable repurposing proposals based on your selections.

Quick Tip: Select at least 3-4 categories to get meaningful results. You can always adjust your selections later.

Selection Progress: **1 of 18 factors with selections** **Result**

Geo-Mining Factors of your site

Mine Type: **CRITICAL** Clear Selection

Open Cast (OC) ☐ Underground (UG) ☐

Depth (and Area) SOC and UG: **CRITICAL** Clear Selection

1-5m ☐ 5-30m ☐ >30m ☐

Topography Profile (OC Type): **CRITICAL** Clear Selection

Less than 5' ☐ More than 5' ☐

Geotechnical Stability (UG): **CRITICAL** Clear Selection

Resources & Budget

Water Information: **CRITICAL** Clear Selection

Ready available ☐ Not required ☐

Transport: **CRITICAL** Clear Selection

Road ☐ Railway ☐ Airport ☐

Sea Ports ☐

Utility Proximity: **CRITICAL** Clear Selection

Available ☐ Not required ☐

Proximity to Tourist Places: **CRITICAL** Clear Selection

Environmental Conditions Around Your Site

Temperature (°C): **CRITICAL** Clear Selection

Temperature: 20-30°C ☐

Cumulative Temperature: 20-30°C ☐

Hot Arid Zone (>20°C) ☐

Air Quality (AQI): **CRITICAL** Clear Selection

Less than 100 ☐ More than 100 ☐

Average Rainfall (mm): **CRITICAL** Clear Selection

Step 2: Option Generation

1. Factor Selection 2. Option Generation 3. Community Preferences 4. Sustainability Analysis 5. Final Ranking

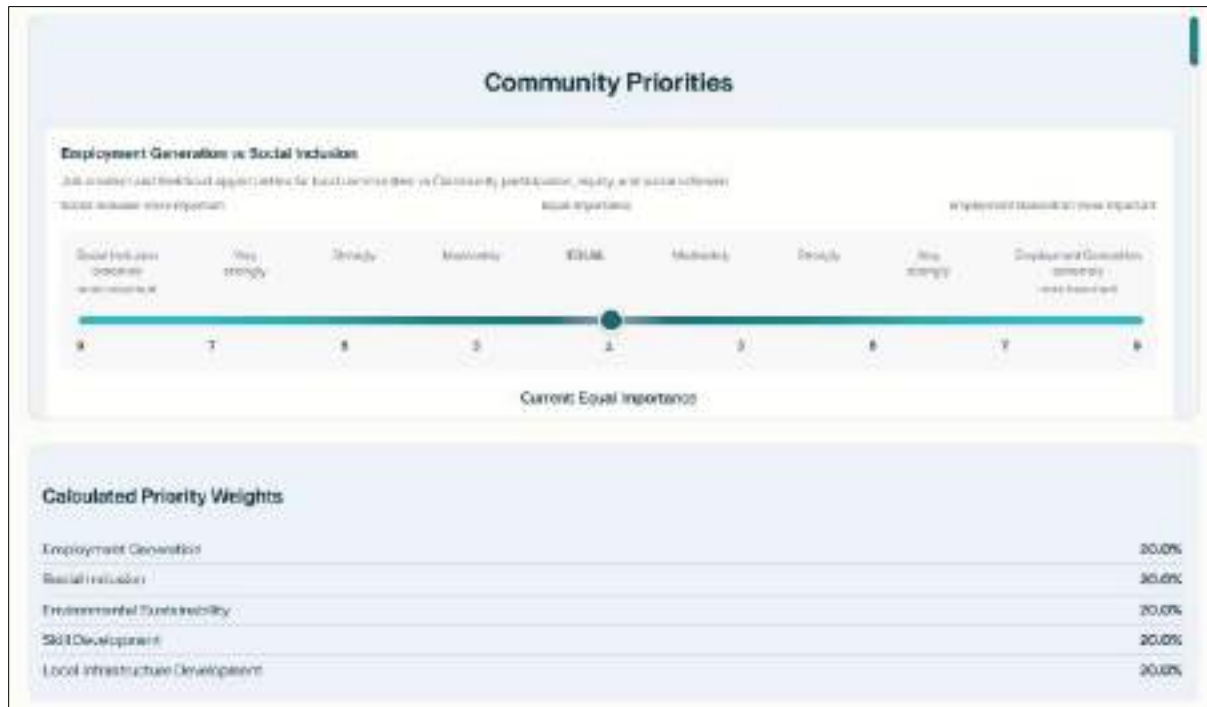
2 Technically feasible Repurposing Options for Your Site

(Proceed to Next Page for integrating Community Preferences)

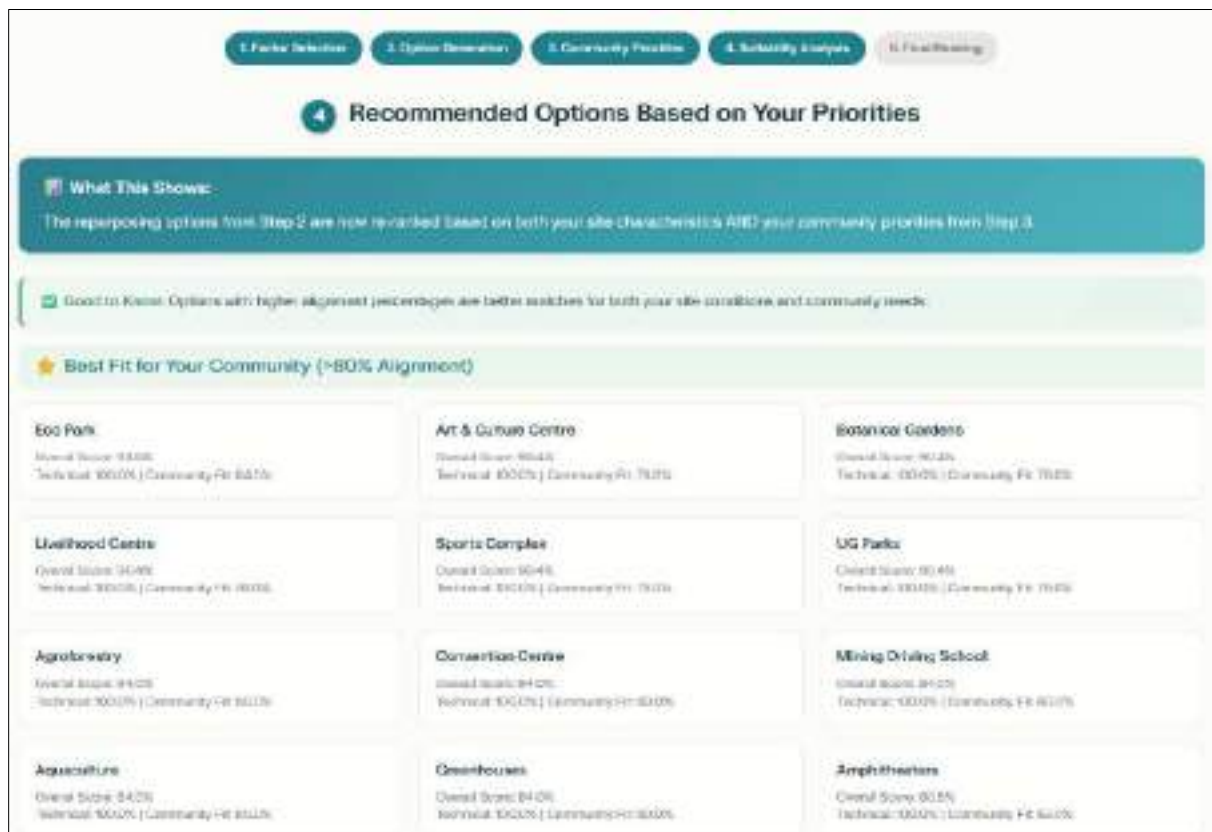
Excellent Matches (100% Match)

Agroforestry 100% match (1/1 factors) ✓ Satisfies Average Rainfall Speed (m/s)	Amphitheaters 100% match (1/1 factors) ✓ Satisfies Average Rainfall Speed (m/s)	Apiculture (beekeeping) 100% match (1/1 factors) ✓ Satisfies Average Rainfall Speed (m/s)
Aquaculture 100% match (1/1 factors) ✓ Satisfies Average Rainfall Speed (m/s)	Art & Culture Centre 100% match (1/1 factors) ✓ Satisfies Average Rainfall Speed (m/s)	Botanical Gardens 100% match (1/1 factors) ✓ Satisfies Average Rainfall Speed (m/s)
Convention Centre 100% match (1/1 factors) ✓ Satisfies Average Rainfall Speed (m/s)	Dairy 100% match (1/1 factors) ✓ Satisfies Average Rainfall Speed (m/s)	Eco Park 100% match (1/1 factors) ✓ Satisfies Average Rainfall Speed (m/s)

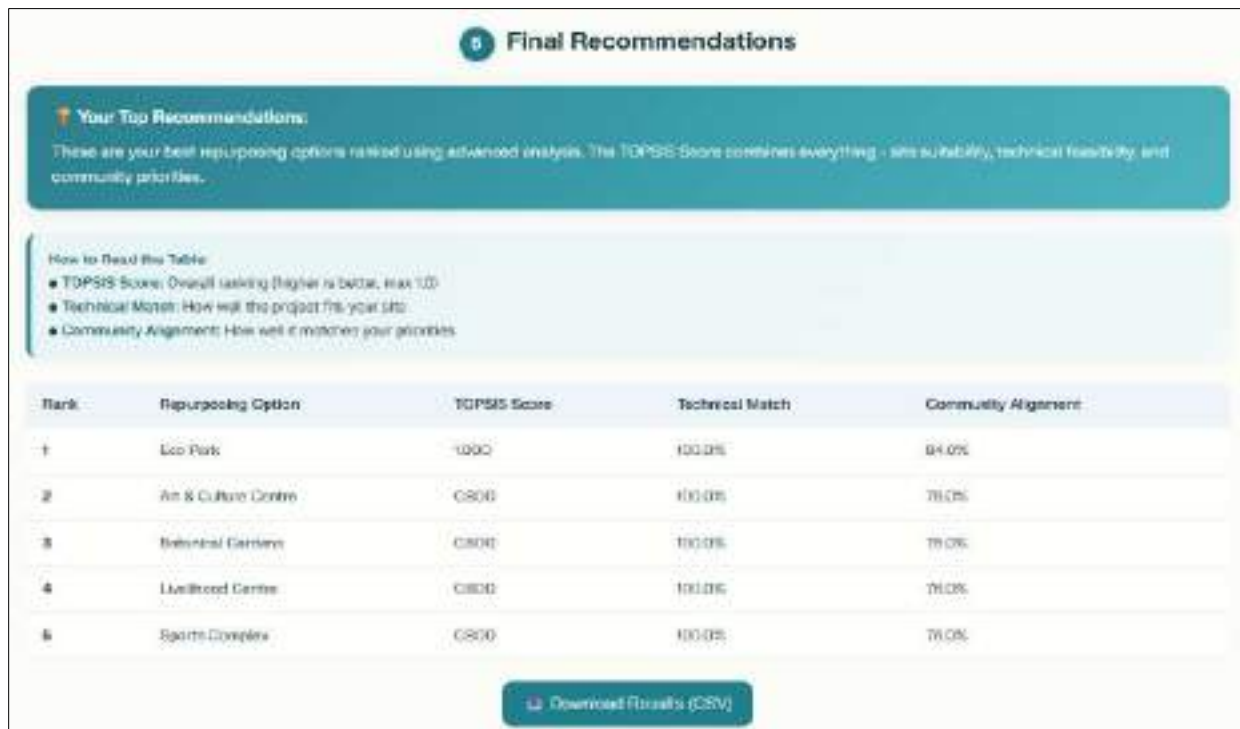
Step 3: Communities Priorities



Step 4: Suitability Analysis



Step 5: Final Ranking



The “SUVIKALP: Mine Repurposing Tool” can be accessed from the official website of the Coal Controller Organisation (<https://coalcontroller.gov.in/suvikalp.html>).

1.7.8 National Workshop on Mine Closure and Repurposing

The two-day National Workshop on Mine Closure & Repurposing “Moving Beyond Extraction” was successfully conducted on 23rd and 24th February 2026 at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu, under the aegis of the Ministry of Coal and NLC India Limited. This workshop marked India’s first national-level initiative focused exclusively on structured mine closure planning and sustainable post-mining land repurposing. The workshop brought together 147 Nodal Officers from mines identified for closure,



along with representatives from coal sector PSUs, private mining companies, regulatory bodies, NGOs, policymakers, financial institutions, academia, bilateral and multilateral organisations. In total, over 500 participants attended the workshop. The diverse participation reflected a shared commitment to transforming mine closure from a compliance-driven process into a catalyst for long-term regional regeneration.

The key highlight of the workshop was the conduct of nine thematic sessions featuring 29 eminent speakers from government, industry, research institutions, development organisations,

and international agencies. These domain experts shared their practical insights and on-ground experiences in mine closure and post-mining transitions, providing valuable guidance to nodal officers and participants on planning and implementing sustainable, community-oriented mine closure strategies.

The sessions explored a wide spectrum of post-mining pathways including regenerative agriculture, agroforestry, livestock-based livelihoods, aquaculture in



mine voids, renewable energy integration, tourism development, cultural enterprises, skill development centres, policy convergence, accessing international finance, and global best practices in structured mine closure. The deliberations strongly focused on creating diversified and sustainable livelihood opportunities in post-mining landscapes. Speakers also underscored the critical role of community engagement and livelihood generation in ensuring inclusive and sustainable development in mined-out regions. As part of the workshop, participants also visited the reclaimed and de-coaled areas of NLC



India Limited, where mined-out lands have been transformed into eco-tourism destinations featuring boating facilities, rejuvenated water bodies, and thriving bird habitats. The field visit provided a



firsthand demonstration of how scientific reclamation and integrated planning can convert degraded mine areas into biodiversity-rich and economically productive landscape.



1.7.9 Suvikalp Samvad: Weekly Webinar Series

To further advance the vision of the National Workshop on Mine Closure and Repurposing, the Coal Controller Organisation has launched **“Suvikalp Samvad”**, a structured webinar series aimed at sustaining dialogue and strengthening capacity building in the areas of scientific mine closure, repurposing, and sustainable post-mining land use.

This initiative serves as a collaborative platform bringing together officials from mining companies, technical experts, government agencies, academic institutions, NGOs, and other stakeholders to facilitate knowledge exchange, sharing industry best practices, and deliberate upon contemporary approaches for sustainable mine closure and repurposing. Since its launch in March 2026, multiple webinar sessions have been conducted under the series, covering diverse aspects

of mine closure, land repurposing, community development and livelihood generation. Discussions have also addressed holistic destination development, experiential tourism models, sustainable landscaping, innovative urban design and architectural approaches for transforming mined-out areas into community assets. The sessions have enabled cross-learning among stakeholders and promoted sharing of experiences and innovative practices from across the sector.

Through these thematic deliberations and interactive engagements, Suvikalp Samvad is contributing to strengthening institutional capacity, fostering stakeholder collaboration, and advancing community-centric and sustainable approaches for the transformation of mined-out areas.



1.8 Mine Closure Advisory Committee (MCAC)

As per Mine Closure Guidelines dated 31.01.2025, the Mine Closure Advisory Committee, chaired by the District Collector, may be constituted to oversee community development and livelihood-related activities. The Committee comprises representatives from the Gram Panchayat, reputed NGOs, the concerned coal company, mine management, and a retired Forest Officer. Two Additional

members may be nominated by the Chairperson, as deemed appropriate.

The role of the Committee includes facilitating periodic consultations and participatory decision-making for sustainable post-mining development, ensuring engagement of local communities and self-help groups and promoting skill development and alternative livelihood opportunities.



Table 7: Number of Mine Closure Advisory Committees Constituted (Company-wise)

Company	Total No. of MCAC Constituted	147 Mines Identified for Closure	Progressive Mines
SECL	125	58	67
WCL	87	14	73
BCCL	54	8	43
CCL	68	14	54
NCL	10	1	9
MCL	19	5	14
ECL	47	2	45
NEC	8	3	3
SCCL	44	11	33
NLCIL	5	-	5
Total	467	116	346

1.9 Mine Repurposing

In mine closure, repurposing is the process of transforming closed mine sites into sustainable, productive assets that continue to serve the environment, economy, and local communities. It goes beyond land restoration, focusing on creating new infrastructure based on community needs, and reusing old mine infrastructure for public purposes. Repurposing also emphasizes re-skilling of local communities to enable a shift from a mono-economy dependent on mining to a diversified, multi-dimensional economy.

The key pillars of repurposing include:

- **Land Transformation:** Focuses on converting degraded and mined-out land into safe, stable, and productive landscapes. This includes restoring land for agriculture, forestry, renewable energy projects (like solar parks), industrial use, or community spaces such as parks and sports grounds. The goal is to bring long-term value to the land, making it usable for future generations;
- **Environmental Rehabilitation:** Aims to restore the natural ecosystem that was impacted during mining operations. This involves soil stabilization, afforestation, treatment of polluted water bodies, and the recovery of flora and fauna. It ensures ecological balance, prevents hazards like erosion, and contributes to carbon

sequestration and climate resilience in the region;

- **Economic Diversification:** Helps communities shift from a mono-economy dependent solely on mining to a more balanced, multi-dimensional economy. This includes promoting small-scale industries, agro-based enterprises, tourism, skill development, and start-ups etc. By introducing new sources of income, it helps create job opportunities, strengthens the local economy, and promotes livelihoods.
- **Community Development:** It is community-centric approach, which includes participatory planning with local stakeholders, and reusing mining infrastructure for community benefit (e.g., turning buildings into training centers or clinics). Empowering communities ensures social stability, enhances quality of life, and builds resilience against economic disruption.

Recognizing its importance in sustainable mine closure, the Ministry of Coal has accorded increasing emphasis to mine repurposing as an integral component of post-mining development. The approach focuses on the productive utilization of reclaimed land, mine voids, and existing infrastructure through activities such as agriculture, agroforestry, fisheries, renewable energy projects, eco-tourism, biodiversity parks, water conservation



structures, and community infrastructure development.

Mine repurposing also plays a significant role in advancing the principles of Just Transition by supporting livelihood generation, economic diversification, and community development in mining-affected regions. Through stakeholder engagement, skill development, and promotion of local enterprises, repurposing initiatives help create sustainable employment opportunities and improve the long-term socio-economic resilience of local communities.

Several innovative repurposing projects implemented in reclaimed mine areas have

demonstrated the potential of transforming former mining landscapes into productive assets that contribute to environmental restoration, community welfare, and regional development.

By integrating ecological restoration with sustainable land use and livelihood opportunities, mine repurposing has emerged as a key pillar of responsible mine closure, supporting the transition of mining regions towards a more resilient, diversified, and sustainable future.

Illustrative mine repurposing options adopted across coalfields are presented below-



Mine Repurpoing Options: Energy, Ecology and Livelihoods



Floating Solar



Wind Farms



Wetlands



Eco Parks



Rewilding



Aquaculture



Livelihood Center



Agroforestry



Mine Repurposing Options: Economic, Community & Knowledge-Based Transition



Data Centers



Logistics Parks



Industrial Hub



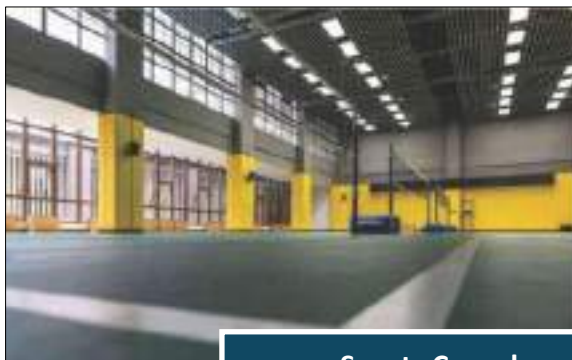
Recycling Center



Dairy Farming



Heritage Museum



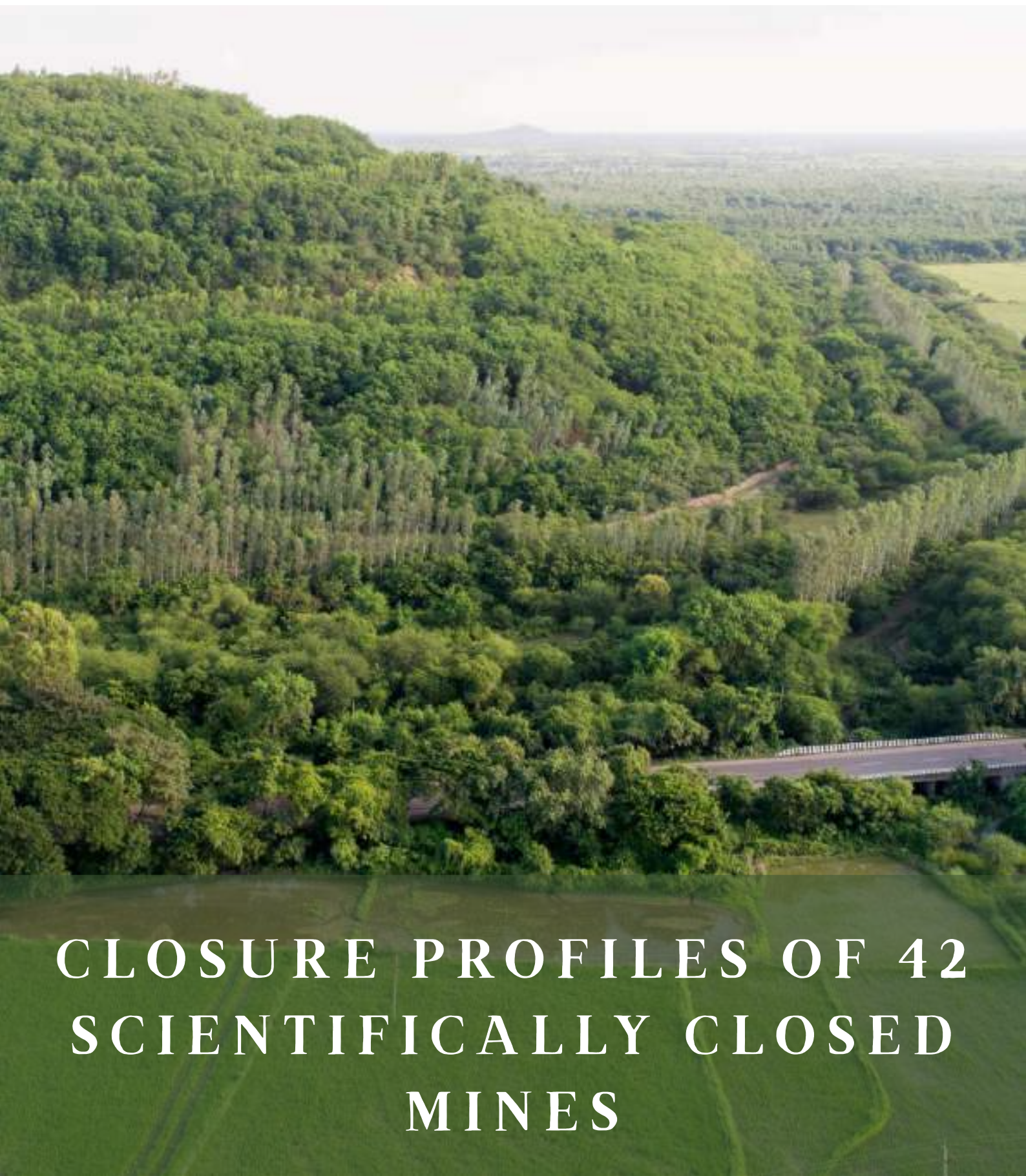
Sports Complexes



Cultural Centre



SECTION - II

An aerial photograph showing a vast, dense green forest covering a large hillside. In the foreground, there is a body of water, possibly a reservoir or a lake, with a road or bridge visible on the right side. The background shows a hazy landscape with distant hills under a clear sky.

CLOSURE PROFILES OF 42
SCIENTIFICALLY CLOSED
MINES

2.1 Scientific Mine Closure in India

For the first time since Independence, 42 coal mines have successfully closed, marking a significant milestone in the history of mine closure in India. This achievement reflects the growing emphasis on scientific reclamation, environmental restoration, sustainable land use, and systematic implementation of approved Mine Closure Plans across the coal sector.

Under the mine closure framework, a total of 147 mines has been identified for closure. Out of the 42 scientifically closed mines, 25 mines were closed, abandoned, or discontinued prior to 2009, while the remaining 17 mines were closed, abandoned, or discontinued after 2009. The closure of these mines represents a major step towards ensuring environmentally responsible and sustainable post-mining transition in coal-bearing regions.

The scientific closure of these mines has been undertaken in accordance with the approved Mine Closure Plans and applicable guidelines issued by the Ministry of Coal. The closure process included activities such as dismantling of mine infrastructure, reclamation and plantation works, environmental

monitoring, sealing of mine entries, safety and security measures, rehabilitation of mined-out land, and community development initiatives. In several cases, reclaimed mine areas have also been utilized for sustainable repurposing and livelihood generation activities.

The process of scientific mine closure has been supported through coordinated efforts of coal companies, regulatory authorities, technical agencies, and local stakeholders. Continuous monitoring, third-party verification, and technical evaluation have played an important role in ensuring compliance with approved closure measures and environmental safeguards.

The following section presents Mine-wise profiles of all 42 scientifically closed mines, covering mine profile, closure activities undertaken, reclamation and environmental restoration measures, key outcomes achieved, and the present status of the reclaimed mine areas. Before-and-After photographs, along with QR-enabled video documentation, have also been incorporated to showcase the transformation of these mined-out areas through scientific mine closure practices.



CHHENDIPADA OCP Mine

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Chhendipada OCP Mine
Name of the Company	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)
District & State	Angul, Odisha
Type of Mine	Opencast (OC) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	24
Year of Commencement	2003-04
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	2.217
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	23.12.2014
Date of Final Scientific Closure	20.05.2025

Plantation Activities in Reclaimed Mine Area



Before- Initial plantation on reclaimed land



After- Dense green cover established

Reclamation of Degraded Land into 5 Hectare Water Body for Groundwater Recharge



Before-Degraded land prior to reclamation



After-Waterbody developed for groundwater recharge



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Chhendipada OCP were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of temporary mine structures, mine safety and security measures, OB dump reclamation, plantation, environmental monitoring, and post-closure supervision activities. Overburden dump areas were biologically reclaimed and afforested with native species, while part of the mine void was developed into a water harvesting structure for groundwater recharge. Extensive plantation activities were undertaken across backfilled areas, safety zones, infrastructure areas, and dump slopes, resulting in significant ecological restoration of the mine area. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Afforestation activities undertaken over **13.6 hectares**, including plantation of 7,750 trees in the mine area, 10,750 trees under block plantation, and 19,424 trees in the safety zone.
- Approximately **5 hectares** of reclaimed mine area developed as a water harvesting structure for groundwater recharge and water conservation initiatives.
- Eco-tourism development plan under preparation by DFO Angul, with tender floated on 09.04.2026.



Scan to access video documentation of Mine Closure Work



AMBARA UNDERGROUND MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Ambara Underground Mine
Name of the Company	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
District & State	Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	775.51
Year of Commencement	1974-75
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	7.24
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	01.09.2017
Date of Final Scientific Closure	17.03.2026

Dismantling of Structures for Land Restoration



Before- Existing Structure (Pre-Dismantling)



After- Cleared and Restored Site

Green Cover Development in Reclaimed Area



Empowering Tribal Communities through Sustainable Beekeeping Initiatives



Proposal submitted to Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) for promoting sustainable livelihoods through indigenous beekeeping (2026-28).

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Ambara UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, plantation and environmental restoration, subsidence management, and community development measures. Essential facilities such as the sub-station and selected residential quarters have been retained for continued utilization, while workforce redeployment and civic support measures were undertaken for local communities as part of the closure process. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Approximately **72,500 saplings** planted over **27 hectares** as part of ecological restoration activities.
- Proposal for a two-year beekeeping-based livelihood generation programme approved by the Mine Closure Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the District Collector, Chhindwara.
- Proposed initiative includes training of **120 farmers across 5 villages**, development of **95 beekeepers and 5 master trainers**, and promotion of sustainable livelihood and income generation activities through indigenous bee species.



Scan to access video documentation of Mine Closure Work



VIVEK NAGAR INCLINE PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Vivek Nagar Incline Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	85.675
Year of Commencement	1988-89
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	0.6647
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	31.07.1996
Date of Final Scientific Closure	30.03.2026

Dismantling of Structures and Site Restoration



Before-Obsolete structure on site



After-Site cleared for utilization

Repurposed Closed Mine Land for 5 MW Solar Power Development with Eco-Park



Eco-park on reclaimed land



Solar Plant under installation



Aerial view- Operational Solar Plant



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Vivek Nagar Incline were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling and sealing of mine infrastructure, implementation of safety and security measures, and environmental restoration activities. The surface area remains stable with no subsidence observed, and warning signboards and boundary walls have been provided to prevent unauthorized access. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Landscaping completed over **17.52 hectares** as part of land restoration efforts.
- Closed mine site repurposed for development of **5 MW Solar Power Plant**, along with eco-park development and plantation activities.
- Skill development and livelihood training programmes conducted for **30 beneficiaries**, including pickle-making and SHG-related activities in Mediyaras and Sakoda villages.
- Health camp organized in nearby villages under community welfare initiatives.



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DORLI OC-II EXPANSION PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Dorli OC-II Expansion Project
Name of the Company	The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)
District & State	Kumuram Bheem, Telangana
Type of Mine	Opencast (OC) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	241.107
Year of Commencement	2011-12
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	3.65
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	05.04.2017
Date of Final Scientific Closure	30.03.2026

External Dump Reclamation through Plantation



Before-Bare dump slope with no vegetation



After-Land restored with dense vegetation

Fenced Reclaimed Area with Organized Nursery Plantation



Protected reclaimed area with fencing



Nursery plantation on reclaimed land



Community Development & Livelihood Initiatives



Embroidery Skill Development



Tailoring and Livelihood Training



Medical Health Camp for local Communities

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Dorli OC-II Expansion Project were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, reclamation and topsoil management, plantation and environmental restoration, air and water quality monitoring, safety and security measures, and rehabilitation of machinery. Community development and skill development programmes were also conducted to support sustainable livelihood generation and post-mining transition in the surrounding area. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being conducted, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Plantation and ecological restoration undertaken over **183.32 hectares**, with approximately **3.90 lakh saplings** planted and an overall survival rate of 88%.
- Skill development and livelihood training programmes conducted for PDFs, PAFs, and surrounding villagers, covering tailoring, beautician, driving, security services, handicrafts, photography, computer training, and other self-employment activities.
- Apiculture (Honeybee Farming) initiated as a sustainable livelihood and community welfare initiative for local communities.



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JARANGDIH UNDERGROUND MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Jarangdih Underground Mine
Name of the Company	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)
District & State	Bokaro, Jharkhand
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	314
Year of Commencement	1938-39
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	7.067
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	29.05.2017
Date of Final Scientific Closure	31.03.2025

Dismantling & Levelling of structures



Before-Abandoned concrete structure



After- Site cleared and levelled for future utilization

Transformation of Reclaimed Mine Area through Plantation



Agroforestry Activities undertaken over 6.86 Hectares of Reclaimed Mine Area



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Jarangdih UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine structures, sealing of mine entries, subsidence management, plantation and landscaping, and environmental monitoring. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Plantation and ecological restoration undertaken over **109.15 hectares**, with approximately **3.05 lakh saplings** planted.
- Agroforestry activities undertaken over **6.86 hectares**, including distribution of around **3,000 saplings** during the upcoming monsoon season.
- Development of Eco Park over **5.6 hectares** initiated; work awarded.
- Damodar River beautification and Chhat Ghaat development proposed over **8 hectares**; tender floated.
- Development of Dhori Mata Church area over **3 hectares** under progress with approximately 85% work completed.



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NEW SELECTED (NS) DHORI UG MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	New Selected (NS) Dhoru UG Mine
Name of the Company	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)
District & State	Bokaro, Jharkhand
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	101.64
Year of Commencement	1976-77
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	1.875
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	15.03.2011
Date of Final Scientific Closure	25.03.2026

Transformation of Reclaimed Mine Area through Plantation



Before Reclamation



After Plantation & Reclamation



Plantation Area-
(Present Status)

Repurposing of former NSD UG Project Office into KAYAKALP School



Before Repurposing



After Repurposing into KAYAKALP School



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at NS Dhoru UG Project were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, environmental monitoring, subsidence management, plantation activities, and community development measures. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine. Plantation activities were undertaken over the mine area with support from the Hazaribagh Forest Division.

Key Highlights

- Approximately **23,500 saplings** planted over **9.40 hectares** of reclaimed mine area.
- Additional plantation over **1.92 hectares** proposed during monsoon of FY 2026-27.
- Around **1,000 fruit-bearing saplings** distributed among local communities and villagers.
- Former workshop and project office **repurposed into a KAYAKALP School**, while residential quarters continue to support nearby mining operations.



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PAWAN INCLINE UG MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Pawan Incline UG Mine
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Korba, Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	125
Year of Commencement	1994-95
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	1.679
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	July 2011
Date of Final Scientific Closure	31.03.2025

Dismantling of Obsolete Structures and Site Restoration



Before- Pre-Dismantling Condition



After- Post-Clearance Restored Site

Ecological Restoration of Reclaimed Mine Land through Plantation



Before-Barren land



After-Green cover established through plantation



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Pawan Incline UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, sealing of mine entries, subsidence management, plantation and landscaping, and post-closure environmental monitoring. Mine infrastructure such as CHP, haulage system, transformers, transmission lines, and fan ventilators was dismantled, while selected buildings and residential quarters were reutilized for nearby operational mines. Incline entries were permanently sealed and reclaimed. Subsidence monitoring and crack-filling measures were undertaken, and no surface cracks were observed during inspection. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Plantation undertaken with **5,000 saplings** to support ecological restoration.
- Reclaimed mine premises proposed for development of community water supply infrastructure.
- MoU signed with the Government of Chhattisgarh for establishment of a Water Treatment Plant at the reclaimed mine site, with a project value of approximately Rs. **32.2 crore**.



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RAVINDRAKHANI No. 8 INCLINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Ravindrakhani No. 8 Incline
Name of the Company	The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)
District & State	Mancherial, Telangana
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	165
Year of Commencement	1983-84
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	6.71
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	09.10.2020
Date of Final Scientific Closure	31.03.2025

Dismantling and Rehabilitation of Airshaft Structure



Before- Airshaft structure prior to dismantling



After- Site secured and restored

Rehabilitation of Reclaimed Mine Area through Plantation



Community Development and Livelihood Programmes



Beautician Training Programme



Tailoring Training Programme



Police Recruitment Training

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Ravindra Khani No. 8 Incline Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including subsidence management, plantation and reclamation, environmental monitoring, safety measures, and dismantling/rehabilitation of mine infrastructure and machinery. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by EPTRI, Hyderabad with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Plantation and ecological restoration undertaken over **77.91 hectares**, with approximately **1.69 lakh saplings** planted and an overall survival rate of 86%.
- Skill development and livelihood support programmes conducted for local communities.



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GANPATI UNDERGROUND MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Ganpati Underground Mine
Name of the Company	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
District & State	Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	418.796
Year of Commencement	1986-87
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	2.66
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	30.09.2018
Date of Final Scientific Closure	14.11.2025

Dismantling of Infrastructure and Site Clearance



Before- Dismantling of existing structures

After- Dismantling of Abandoned structures

Plantation on reclaimed mine land for ecological restoration



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Ganpati UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of mine entries, dismantling of mine infrastructure, plantation activities, and community development measures. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine. Workforce redeployment and vocational training programmes for local communities were also undertaken as part of the closure process.

Key Highlights

- Plantation and reclamation activities undertaken over **3.643 hectares** of mine area.
- Vocational training programmes conducted for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and local communities.



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DUMAN HILL UNDERGROUND MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Duman Hill Underground Mine
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Manendragarh - Chirimiri - Bharatpur (MCB), Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	921.48
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	12.959
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	17.08.1994
Date of Final Scientific Closure	25.03.2026

Dismantling of Structures and Land Reclamation



Before- Existing Structure (Pre-Dismantling)



After- Cleared and Restored Site

Ecological Restoration through Plantation



Community Development & Livelihood Initiatives Undertaken



Skill Development Programme



Health Camp for Community Welfare

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Duman Hill Underground Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of mine inclines, plantation and reclamation works, dismantling and disposal of mining machinery, post-closure environmental monitoring, and implementation of safety measures. Certain surface structures are presently being utilized under the control of Kurasia Group, Chirimiri Area. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Landscaping completed over **205.88 hectares** of land under SECL surface rights, along with plantation activities undertaken over **13.20 hectares** during FY 2024-25.
- Health camps organized at 4 locations for the benefit of nearby communities.
- Skill development and livelihood training programmes conducted for villagers residing within 5 km radius of the mine area under community upliftment initiatives.



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SATPURA-II UG MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Satpura-II UG Mine
Name of the Company	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
District & State	Betul, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	458
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	12.92
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	09.08.2016
Date of Final Scientific Closure	21.10.2024

Safe closure of incline openings through sealing and land stabilization



Before- Pre Closure Condition



After- Post Closure Rehabilitation

Dismantling of Surface Structures



Before- Existing Structures



After- Post-Dismantling Restored Land



Transformation of Mined Land through Plantation



Before- Initial Plantation Stage



After- Established Vegetation Cover



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Satpura II UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine structures, subsidence management, plantation and environmental restoration, and post-closure environmental monitoring. Mine infrastructure was dismantled, and the reclaimed land has been handed over to the State Forest Department. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Plantation with native species undertaken over the reclaimed mine area, with approximately **84,075 saplings** planted.
- Check Dam constructed for rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge.



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PATHAKHERA-I UNDERGROUND MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Pathakhera-I Underground Mine
Name of the Company	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
District & State	Betul, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	249
Year of Commencement	1963-64
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	14.47
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	01.01.2010
Date of Final Scientific Closure	21.10.2024

Dismantling and Reclamation of Mine Infrastructure



Before- Existing Mine Infrastructure



After- Reclaimed Mine Area

Plantation in Reclaimed Mine Area



Before Plantation (Satellite Image)



After Plantation (Satellite Image)



Post-Closure Green Vegetation



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Pathakhera-I UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine structures, subsidence management, landscaping and plantation works, and post-closure environmental monitoring. The mine area was levelled and reclaimed through plantation activities following dismantling of structures. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Landscaping and ecological restoration activities completed over the reclaimed mine area.
- Approximately **46,369 saplings** planted across the reclaimed mine site.



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PATHAKHERA-II UNDERGROUND MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Pathakhera-II Underground Mine
Name of the Company	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
District & State	Betul, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	281
Year of Commencement	1970-71
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	14.02
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	05.08.2011
Date of Final Scientific Closure	21.10.2024

Sealing of Mine Entry



Before- Open incline entry prior to sealing



After-Incline entry sealed and secured

From Dismantling to Green Restoration



Before-Prior to dismantling



After-Site cleared & levelled
for plantation



Restored plantation-
(Present Status)



Transformation of Reclaimed Mine Area through Plantation



Before Plantation (Satellite Image)



After Plantation (Satellite Image)



Green Vegetation-(Present Status)

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Pathakhera-II UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, sealing of mine entries, landscaping and plantation works, environmental monitoring, and safety measures. Office buildings, transmission lines, substations, incline mouths, air shaft, and water tanks were dismantled, and the reclaimed land was restored through plantation and landscaping activities. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine. No significant subsidence was observed in the mine area, and the workforce was redeployed to other WCL projects.

Key Highlights

- Reclamation and landscaping activities undertaken over the mine area with approximately **13,700 saplings** planted.
- Community gathering space developed with stage and pandal facilities for local community use.



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RAJGAMAR 8 & 9 INCLINE PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Rajgamar 8 & 9 Incline Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Korba, Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	502.239
Year of Commencement	1975-76
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	4.109
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	10.08.1997
Date of Final Scientific Closure	25.03.2026

Sealing of Mine Entries for Safe Closure



Before- Open Mine Entry (Pre-Sealing)



After- Sealed and Secured Entry

Green Cover Development in Reclaimed Area



Community Development and Livelihood Promotion Initiatives



Mushroom Cultivation Training



Health Camp for Community Welfare

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Rajgamar 8 & 9 Incline Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of all inclines, dismantling and demolition of mine infrastructure, and implementation of safety and security measures such as installation of warning signboards. The mine has shown no signs of subsidence after closure. Being in a forest area, the site has undergone natural rehabilitation supported by plantation and environmental restoration activities. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Skill development training on mushroom cultivation conducted in nearby villages within 5 km radius.
- Health camps organized in Bastipara and Chatainar villages, benefited approximately **473 people** under community welfare initiatives.



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SONAWANI UNDERGROUND COAL MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Sonawani Underground Coal Mine
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Manendragarh - Chirimiri - Bharatpur (MCB), Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	420
Year of Commencement	1976-77
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	1.665
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	15.09.2001
Date of Final Scientific Closure	22.01.2026

Mine Entry Closure and Rehabilitation



Before- Mine Entry Prior to Closure



After- Secured and Sealed Entry

Plantation and Land Reclamation Activities



Sustainable Development Interventions for Community Well-being



Integrated initiatives focusing on skill development, healthcare accessibility, and community infrastructure enhancement to foster sustainable development

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Sonawani Underground Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mining equipment, sealing of all inclines, plantation and rehabilitation measures, post-closure environmental monitoring, and social support initiatives. Mine infrastructure was repurposed for community facilities including a Rescue Station, Kendriya Vidyalaya, temple activities, and utility services for nearby colonies. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Skill development and livelihood training programmes conducted within 5 km radius of the mine area.
- Medical health check-up camps organized for nearby communities, benefited approximately **61 people**.
- Kali Temple preserved and maintained within the Incline No. 2 premises for community use.



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KOTMA UNDERGROUND PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Kotma Underground Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	610.233
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	5.544
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	30.04.1999
Date of Final Scientific Closure	22.01.2026

Dismantling of Dilapidated Structures and Site Rehabilitation



Before- Dismantling of Existing Structures



After- Post Dismantling (Restored Site)

Afforestation and Eco-Park Development on Reclaimed Mine Land



Green Belt Development on Reclaimed Area



Aerial View- Development of Eco Park



Community Welfare and Livelihood Development Initiatives



Community Health Camp



Skill Development Programme

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Kotma Underground Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan, including sealing of inclines and air shaft, dismantling of mine infrastructure, plantation and environmental restoration, and implementation of safety and security measures. Parts of the mine infrastructure have been reutilized for administrative and public use, while sealed incline areas have been developed into landscaped public spaces. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Eco Park developed on reclaimed mine land to promote recreation, environmental awareness, and community engagement.
- Health camps and Skill development programmes on tailoring and stitching were organized across nearby villages through 4 training camps, benefited approximately **425 people**.
- Community interaction and livelihood support initiatives also undertaken in villages surrounding the mine area.



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KOREA UNDERGROUND PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Korea Underground Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Manendragarh - Chirimiri - Bharatpur (MCB), Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	580.65
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	8.611
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	14.01.2005
Date of Final Scientific Closure	25.03.2026

Mine Entry Closure and Site Stabilization



Before- Open Mine Entry (Pre-Closure)



After- Sealed and Stabilized Entry

Mine Area Developed with Plantation



Community Development and Health Care Initiatives



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Korea UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of inclines and air shaft, dismantling of underground machinery, plantation, and implementation of safety and security measures. Existing infrastructure such as substations and power lines are being utilized for residential and operational purposes under the Kurasia Group. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Landscaping completed over **29.25 hectares** of land cleared of unused infrastructure, with plantation planned during the forthcoming monsoon season.
- Skill development and livelihood training programmes conducted within 5 km radius of the mine area.
- Health camps organized at four locations, benefited approximately **60 people** from nearby communities under community welfare initiatives.



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JAMUNA 3 & 4 INCLINE PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Jamuna 3 & 4 Incline Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	388.09
Year of Commencement	1983-84
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	2.5279
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	03.07.2001
Date of Final Scientific Closure	22.01.2026

Dismantling of Existing Structures



Before- Debris and Remnants of Existing Structures



After- Restored Land (Post-Dismantling)

Plantation and Eco-Park Development on Reclaimed Land



Green Belt Development on Reclaimed Area



Aerial View- Development of Eco Park



Community Health and Livelihood Development Initiatives



Skill Development (Tailoring and Stitching)



Health Camp for Community Welfare

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Jamuna 3&4 UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP) following exhaustion of mineable coal reserves. The workings of Jamuna 3&4 Inclines and Jamuna 7&8 Inclines were later merged with Kotma West Opencast Mine, during which the inclines and associated surface infrastructure were excavated and dismantled. Safety measures including sealing of inclines and installation of warning signboards have been undertaken to prevent unauthorized entry. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Plantation and ecological restoration undertaken over approximately **6 hectares**, with around **15,000 saplings** planted in the reclaimed mine area.
- Skill development and self-employment training programmes conducted for **425 beneficiaries** through tailoring and stitching training camps.
- Health camps organized at 24 locations, benefited nearby communities under community welfare initiatives.



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JAINAGAR 5 & 6 INCLINES PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Jainagar 5 & 6 Inclines Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Surguja, Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	64.573
Year of Commencement	1989-90
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	3.282
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	03.05.2009
Date of Final Scientific Closure	17.03.2026

Sealing of Inclines and Land Stabilization



Before- Open and Unsafe Entry Point



After- Entry Sealed with Concrete Fill and Stabilized with Soil Cover

Ecological Restoration through Plantation



Community Health and Skill Development Initiatives



Skill Development and Training Programme



Health Camp for Community Welfare

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Jainagar 5 & 6 Inclines were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of inclines, dismantling of mine infrastructure, plantation and environmental restoration, and implementation of safety and security measures. The mine area is presently covered with natural vegetation and plantation, with additional measures such as garland drains and pothole filling undertaken to improve site stability and drainage conditions. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Landscaping completed over **245.52 hectares** of land under SECL surface rights, supplemented by plantation on **1 hectare**, with the remaining area under natural vegetation.
- Skill development training conducted for **80 beneficiaries** in technical trades such as masonry, solar assistant, and plumbing.
- Livelihood and community welfare initiatives undertaken within 5 km radius, including health camps benefited approximately **118 people**.



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CHACHAI UNDERGROUND PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Chachai Underground Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	261.42
Year of Commencement	1979-80
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	5.4791
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	25.01.2001
Date of Final Scientific Closure	30.03.2026

Dismantling of Obsolete Structures and Land Restoration



Before- Pre-Dismantling Condition



After- Restored Site

Ground Restoration and Site Stabilization



Before- Open Pit Voids



After-Pits Filled and Prepared for Plantation



Before- Surface Cracks Identified



After-Sealed & Stabilized for Plantation

Mine Area Developed with Plantation



Community Health and Livelihood Development Initiatives



Skill Development Initiative



Health Camp for Community Welfare

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Chachai Underground Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling and sealing of mine infrastructure, implementation of safety and security measures, and environmental restoration activities. Certain residential structures have been retained for use by nearby mines, while the mine temple continues to be utilized by the local community. Plantation and fencing activities were undertaken after surrender of the mining lease, with natural vegetation also developed in parts of the area. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Plantation and ecological restoration undertaken over approximately **63.21 hectares**, with around **35,000 saplings** planted.
- Skill development and livelihood training programmes conducted for **30 beneficiaries**, including pickle-making and SHG-related activities.
- Health camp organized at Deori Village under community welfare initiatives.



Scan to access video documentation of Mine Closure Work



SOUTH JHAGRAKHAND 5 & 6 UNDERGROUND MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	South Jhagrakhand 5 & 6 Underground Mine
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Manendragarh - Chirimiri - Bharatpur (MCB), Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	343
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	2.332
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	01.09.2005
Date of Final Scientific Closure	29.12.2025

Dismantling of Surface Infrastructure and Land Reclamation



Before- Existing Infrastructure (Pre-Dismantling)



After- Cleared and Restored Site

Plantation in Reclaimed Mine Area



Community Development and Livelihood Initiatives



Skill Development Training



Community Health Check-up Camp

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at South Jhagrakhand 5 & 6 Underground Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure and underground equipment, sealing of inclines, plantation and reclamation works, post-closure environmental monitoring, and community development initiatives. Certain mine buildings were repurposed for utilization by CISF and nearby operational mines, while plantation and lighting arrangements were developed in the reclaimed area. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Landscaping completed over **86.08 hectares**, with natural vegetation established across the reclaimed land.
- Health camps organized for nearby communities, benefited approximately **125 people**.
- Skill development and livelihood training programmes conducted for **48 beneficiaries** residing within 5 km radius of the mine area.



Scan to access video documentation of Mine Closure Work



MALGA UG MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Malga UG Mine
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	208
Year of Commencement	1988-89
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	8.2229
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	14.02.2018
Date of Final Scientific Closure	19.03.2025

Mine Entry Closure and Rehabilitation



Before- Mine Entry Prior to Closure



After- Secured and Sealed Incline

Plantation Activities in Reclaimed Mine Area



Before- Degraded Mine Land



Initial Plantation Stage



Established Green Cover



Community Development and Livelihood Enhancement Initiatives



Vocational Skill Development Training



Women-Centric Livelihood Training Initiative

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Malga UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, permanent sealing of mine entries, subsidence management, plantation and landscaping, environmental monitoring, and safety and security measures. Isolation stoppings, barbed wire fencing, and other protective measures were implemented to ensure mine safety and prevent unauthorized access. Plantation and reclamation activities were undertaken over the mine area, while environmental mitigation and post-closure monitoring activities were carried out as part of the closure process.

Key Highlights

- Entrepreneurship and skill development initiatives undertaken for affected people and local communities.
- Training programmes organized for contractual labourers at the Vocational Training Centre (VTC) as part of community development initiatives.



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JARWAHI OPENCAST MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Jarwahi Opencast Mine
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Opencast (OC) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	33.511
Year of Commencement	1978-79
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	0.013
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	1979
Date of Final Scientific Closure	28.11.2025

Afforestation and Ecological Restoration of Reclaimed Mine Land



Before- Active Excavation at Open Coal Face



After- Open Coal Face Secured through Highwall Sealing

Afforestation and Ecological Restoration of Reclaimed Mine Land



Before- Degraded Land



After- Developed Green Cover



Community Development & Livelihood Initiatives



Skill Development & Capacity Building



Livelihood & Income Generation Training



Health Camp for Community Welfare

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Jarwahi OC Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including safety and security measures, environmental monitoring, land reclamation, and community support initiatives. No mine infrastructure or OB dump was found at the site, and the lease area has been surrendered with natural vegetation observed over the reclaimed land. Warning signboards were installed to ensure safety and security of the area. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Livelihood training and SHG-based community initiatives conducted for **27 beneficiaries** in Sabo, Jarwahi, and Pakaria villages, covering papad making, pickle making, and self-help activities.
- Community interaction and outreach activities in villages within 5 km radius of the mine area.
- Organized health camps benefited approximately **193 people** under community welfare initiatives.



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OLD JHIMAR COLLIERY PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Old Jhimar Colliery Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	798.45
Year of Commencement	1988-89
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	1.7047
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	23.09.1997
Date of Final Scientific Closure	20.02.2026

Dismantling of Structures and Site Restoration



Before- Existing Structure (Pre-Dismantling)



After- Cleared and Restored Site

Mine Area Developed with Plantation



Community Health and Livelihood Development Initiatives



Skill Development Training Program



Health Camp for Local Communities

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at the Old Jhimar Colliery were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, sealing of Incline-6, Incline-7, and Incline-8, and implementation of safety and security measures. The depillaring areas have stabilized with no signs of subsidence or cracks observed, and warning signboards have been installed for public safety. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Landscaping completed over **30.58 hectares** of land under SECL surface rights, with plantation planned during the forthcoming monsoon season.
- Skill development and livelihood training programmes conducted for **45 beneficiaries** residing within 5 km radius of the mine area.
- Health camps organized for nearby communities, benefited approximately **129 people** under community welfare initiatives.



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NOWROZABAD EAST COLLIERY PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Nowrozabad East Colliery Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Umaria, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	716.70
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	9.1043
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	15.07.2008
Date of Final Scientific Closure	30.03.2026

Dismantling of Structures and Site Restoration



Before- Existing Structure (Pre-Dismantling)



After- Cleared and Restored Site

Reclaimed Area with Green Plantation



Community Health, Skill Development and Livelihood Initiatives



Community Health Camp



Computer Training for Skill Development



Tailoring Training for Livelihood Promotion

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Nowrozabad East Colliery, were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, sealing of inclines and mine entries, and implementation of safety and security measures. Most operational structures were dismantled after mine closure, while selected facilities continue to be utilized for nearby operations. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Plantation activities undertaken over **4 hectares** of mine area along with development of an Eco-Park as part of landscaping initiatives.
- Skill development programmes on basic computer training and tailoring/stitching conducted for approximately **50 beneficiaries** from nearby villages.
- Health camps organized for surrounding communities under community welfare initiatives.



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KUMDA 1 & 2 INCLINE PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Kumda 1 & 2 Incline Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Surguja, Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	274.863
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	5.962
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	23.03.2007
Date of Final Scientific Closure	30.03.2026

Mine Entry Closure and Land Stabilization



Before- Open Mine Entry (Pre-Closure)



After- Sealed and Stabilized Entry

Ecological Restoration through Protective Fencing



Community Health and Skill Development Initiatives



Health Camp for Community Welfare



Skill Development Training in Masonry and Plumbing

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Kumda 1&2 Inclines were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of both inclines, dismantling and restructuring of mine infrastructure, safety and security measures, and post-closure environmental monitoring. Selected surface structures and facilities have been retained and repurposed for administrative, operational, security, and community use. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Landscaping completed over **259.86 hectares** under SECL surface rights, supplemented by plantation on **1 hectare**, while the remaining area is under natural plantation.
- Skill development training conducted for **80 beneficiaries** in technical trades such as masonry, solar assistant, and plumbing.
- Community outreach, livelihood support, and health initiatives were undertaken in villages within 5 km radius, benefited approximately **118 people** through health camps.



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JHARNA UNDERGROUND MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Jharna Underground Mine
Name of the Company	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
District & State	Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	713
Year of Commencement	1974-75
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	9.5
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	27.06.2020
Date of Final Scientific Closure	25.03.2026

Dismantling & Levelling of Structures



Before- Existing Structure (Pre-Dismantling)



After- Cleared and Restored Site

Plantation in Reclaimed Mine Area





Proposed Co-operative Dairy Unit on Reclaimed Mine Land for Sustainable Livelihood Generation

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Jharna Underground Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of mine entries, dismantling of mine infrastructure, environmental monitoring, subsidence management, and community development initiatives. All inclines and air shafts were scientifically sealed and filled up to ground level, while mine infrastructure was dismantled and the land levelled. Certain facilities are presently being utilized by other mines in Kanhan Area. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Approximately **2.10 hectares** of reclaimed land proposed for development of a co-operative dairy unit with high-yielding cows under Just Transition initiatives for sustainable livelihood generation during FY 2026-27.
- Skill development and workforce redeployment initiatives undertaken under community support measures.



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SOUTH JHAGRAKHAND 10 & 11 COLLIERY

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	South Jhagrakhand 10 & 11 Colliery
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Manendragarh - Chirimiri - Bharatpur (MCB), Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	520
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	2.332
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	31.10.1990
Date of Final Scientific Closure	29.12.2025

Dismantling of Structures and Site Restoration



Before- Existing Structure (Fan Shaft)



After- Cleared and Restored Site

Plantation and Land Reclamation Activities



Community Development & Livelihood Initiatives Undertaken



Beautified Mine Area Developed as Eco-Park



Skill Development Training



Community Health Check-up Camp

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at South Jhagrakhand 10 & 11 Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine structures, sealing of inclines, plantation and landscaping, environmental monitoring, and community development initiatives. Mine buildings were repurposed for nearby operational use, while plantation and community park development were undertaken in the reclaimed area. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Health check-up camps organized for nearby communities, benefited approximately **120 people**.
- Skill development and computer training programme conducted for **48 beneficiaries** residing within 5 km radius of the mine area.
- Eco Park developed for recreational and community use by nearby villagers.



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RUNGTA UNDERGROUND COAL MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Rungta Underground Coal Mine
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	457
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	3.6955
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	25.05.1995
Date of Final Scientific Closure	22.01.2026

Dismantling of Structures and Site Restoration



Before- Existing Structure (Pre-Dismantling)



After- Cleared and Restored Site

Ecological Rehabilitation through Plantation



Community Development and Livelihood Enhancement Initiatives



Skill Development Training Programme



Health Camp

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Rungta Underground Coal Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, sealing of all inclines, plantation and landscaping works, post-closure environmental monitoring, and community development initiatives. The reclaimed mine area is presently being utilized by local communities for irrigation and religious purposes. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Ecological restoration undertaken through landscaping of **141.05 hectares**.
- Approximately **25,000 saplings** planted over **12 hectares** for ecological restoration and plantation development.
- Skill development and SHG-based livelihood training provided to **27 beneficiaries** in pickle making, papad making, and self-employment activities.
- Health camps organized in nearby villages under community welfare initiatives.



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BANKI 7 & 8 INCLINE PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Banki 7 & 8 Incline Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Korba, Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	1230.14
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	5.382
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	02.02.1989
Date of Final Scientific Closure	17.03.2026

Closure and Securing of Mine Entries



Before - Sealing of Entry



After- Sealed and Secured

Integrated Community Infrastructure Enhancement



Office Building repurposed for Public Health Centre (PHC)



Development of Organized Weekly Market Space



Community Development & Livelihood Initiatives Undertaken



Skill Development Programme



Health Camp for Community Welfare

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Banki 7 & 8 Incline UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of inclines and fan house, dismantling of mine infrastructure, environmental monitoring, and safety and security measures. Certain infrastructure facilities such as the Swasthya Kendra and weekly market have been retained for community welfare purposes and are presently being utilized by the Government of Chhattisgarh. Natural vegetation has developed over the reclaimed mine area. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- **0.75 hectares** of land identified for plantation to enhance green cover and ecological restoration.
- Skill development and livelihood training provided to **27 beneficiaries** in pickle making, papad making, and SHG-based activities.
- Mushroom cultivation training conducted for **16 beneficiaries** in villages within 5 km radius of the mine area.
- Health camps organized in nearby villages, benefited approximately **111 people** under community welfare initiatives.



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JAINAGAR 3 & 4 INCLINE PROJECT

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Jainagar 3 & 4 Incline Project
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Surguja, Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	518.322
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	12.093
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	23.03.2007
Date of Final Scientific Closure	17.03.2026

Mine Entry Closure and Rehabilitation



Before- Mine Entry Prior to Closure



After- Secured and Sealed Incline

Plantation, Fencing & Land Reclamation Works



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Jainagar 3 & 4 Incline UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of inclines, dismantling of mine infrastructure, plantation, environmental monitoring, and implementation of safety measures. The former Incline 3 & 4 site was amalgamated with the Bishrampur OC Project, while plantation activities were undertaken over the reclaimed area by SECL. Safety measures such as garland drains, pothole filling, and installation of warning signboards were implemented to ensure site stability and public safety. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Landscaping completed over **510.99 hectares** under SECL surface rights, supplemented by plantation on **1 hectare**, while the remaining area is under natural plantation.
- Health camps organized in nearby villages, benefited approximately **118 people** under community welfare initiatives.
- Skill development training conducted for **80 beneficiaries** from villages within 5 km radius of the mine area in technical trades such as masonry, solar assistant, and plumbing.



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SUBHASH UNDERGROUND COLLIERY

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Subhash Underground Colliery
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	43.977
Year of Commencement	1988-89
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	2.4736
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	16.08.2004
Date of Final Scientific Closure	29.12.2025

Afforestation in Mine Area



Before - Mine Area Prior to Plantation



After - Ecologically Restored Mine Area

Safety Measures and Securing of Reclaimed Mine Areas



Before - Unsecured Area (Pre-Intervention)



After- Secured Area with Warning Signage



Community Development and Livelihood Initiatives



Skill Development and Capacity Building Training Health Check-up Camp for Community Welfare

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Subhash UG Colliery were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, plantation and landscaping, environmental monitoring, and community development initiatives. The reclaimed mine area is presently being utilized by local communities for cultivation and other socio-economic activities, while part of the area has developed into a water body. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Ecological restoration undertaken through landscaping of **43.98 hectares**, with natural vegetation established across the reclaimed area.
- Livelihood training on pickle making, papad making, and SHG activities, along with health outreach initiatives, undertaken for communities within 5 km radius of the mine area.
- Mine water body utilized for treatment and supply of water to nearby communities through the municipal water system.
- Mine repurposing projects, including pisciculture and Chhat Ghat development, approved for implementation.



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PIPLA UNDERGROUND MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Pipla Underground Mine
Name of the Company	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
District & State	Nagpur, Maharashtra
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	190
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	7.63
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	28.05.2019
Date of Final Scientific Closure	30.03.2026

Sealing of Mine Entries



Before- Open Mine Entry



After- Mine entries Scientifically Sealed & Reclaimed

Plantation and Ecological Restoration in Reclaimed Mine Area



Before- Degraded Mine Land



After- Reclaimed Area with Plantation





Reclaimed mine land proposed for horticulture, agroforestry, and solar energy development projects

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Pipla UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, sealing of mine entries, environmental monitoring, subsidence management, and community development measures. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being conducted, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine. The mine area has been retained in a clear and levelled condition for future repurposing initiatives, while livelihood training programmes were conducted for local communities.

Key Highlights

- “Self Employed Tailor” livelihood training programme conducted for local communities.
- Future reclamation and repurposing activities to be undertaken as per decisions of the Final Mine Closure Committee headed by the District Collector, Nagpur, in consultation with local communities and beneficiaries.



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NEW MAJRI UG MINE NO. III

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	New Majri UG Mine No. III
Name of the Company	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
District & State	Chandrapur, Maharashtra
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	1343
Year of Commencement	1980-81
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	10.33
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	2015
Date of Final Scientific Closure	31.03.2025

Dismantling of structures



Before- Existing Structures (Pre-Dismantling)



After- Cleared Land (Post-Dismantling)

Plantation and Protective Fencing in Reclaimed Area



Skill Development Training for Young Learners in Mechanic Fitter Trade



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at New Majri Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, sealing of mine entries, subsidence management, plantation and landscaping, environmental monitoring, and community development measures. CHP, haulage, and tipper structures were dismantled, while selected office and residential buildings were retained for utilization in the adjoining New Majri UG to OC project. All incline mouths and airshafts were permanently sealed, and plantation with native species was undertaken over the reclaimed mine area. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Skill development programmes undertaken under community development initiatives.
- Former underground mine successfully converted into an operational open cast mine project.



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BANKI 5 & 6 INCLINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Banki 5 & 6 Incline
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Korba, Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	1230.14
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	5.382
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	01.04.1983
Date of Final Scientific Closure	17.03.2026

Mine Entry Closure and Rehabilitation



Before- Mine Entry Prior to Closure



After- Secured and concrete sealed Incline

Ecological Restoration through Plantation



Community Development and Capacity Building Initiatives



Skill Development in Mushroom Cultivation for Livelihood Promotion





Health Check-up Camps Organized in Villages

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Banki 5 & 6 Incline Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of both inclines, implementation of safety measures, post-closure environmental monitoring, and community development initiatives. Natural plantation has developed over the reclaimed mine area, with no subsidence observed during inspection, and warning signboards installed to ensure public safety. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Health camps organized in Bastipara and Chatainar villages, benefited approximately **111 people** from nearby communities within 5 km radius.
- Skill development training on mushroom cultivation conducted for **16 beneficiaries** under community livelihood support initiatives.



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KORBA 3 & 4 UNDERGROUND COAL MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Korba 3 & 4 Underground Coal Mine
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Korba, Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	203.11
Year of Commencement	1980-81
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	0.86
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	08.06.1980
Date of Final Scientific Closure	28.11.2025

Demolition of Existing Structure



Before-Existing Building Structure



After- Site Cleared Following Demolition Activities

Mine Area Developed with Plantation



Mine Office site has been converted into a Bal Vihar Higher Secondary School



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Korba 3 & 4 Underground Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, sealing of inclines, plantation and reclamation works, post-closure environmental monitoring, and community development initiatives. The former lamp room/office building has been repurposed into **Bal Vihar Higher Secondary School** for community use. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Natural plantation developed within the school premises and surrounding reclaimed area.
- Mushroom cultivation training conducted for **16 beneficiaries** in villages within 5 km radius of the mine area.
- Health camps organized in nearby villages, benefited approximately **111 people** under community welfare initiatives.



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CHACHAI OPENCAST COAL MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Chachai Opencast Coal Mine
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Opencast (OC) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	18.166
Year of Commencement	1978-79
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	0.725
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	01.04.1982
Date of Final Scientific Closure	29.12.2025

Structure Demolition and Land Restoration Initiative



Before - Pre-Demolition Condition of Site



After - Safe and Rehabilitated Land Area

Mine Area Developed with Plantation



Community Development & Livelihood Initiatives Undertaken



Skill Development: Mushroom Farming



Community Health Camps



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Chachai Opencast Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of infrastructure, reclamation and plantation of the quarry area, safety measures, post-closure environmental monitoring, and social support initiatives. The reclaimed area has been developed with plantation and natural vegetation; while fencing and warning signboards were installed for safety. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Landscaping, reclamation and ash filling completed over **18.17 hectares**.
- Community interaction and outreach activities completed in Bakho, Chachai, and Deori villages within 5 km radius of the mine area.
- Skill development and SHG-based livelihood training provided to **30 beneficiaries** in pickle making, papad making, and self-employment activities.
- 19 health camps organized for nearby communities, benefited approximately **193 people** under welfare initiatives.



Scan to Access Video Documentation of Mine Closure Work



RAMNAGAR COLLIERY

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Ramnagar Colliery
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	339.420
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	9.7462
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	09.05.1991
Date of Final Scientific Closure	30.03.2026

Dismantling of Structure



Before- Existing Structure (Pre-Dismantling)



After- Cleared and Restored Site

Plantation over recalimed mine area



Community Development & Livelihood Initiatives Undertaken



Skill Development Training Programme



Community Health Camps



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at the Ramnagar Colliery were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of all five inclines, dismantling of mine structures and underground equipment, implementation of safety measures, post-closure environmental monitoring, and community development initiatives. The reclaimed mine area is presently covered with natural forest vegetation, while warning signboards have been installed to ensure public safety. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Health camps organized at different locations, benefited approximately **186 people** under community welfare initiatives.
- Skill development training programmes on computer education, sewing, and crafting conducted for villagers within 5 km radius of the mine area under community upliftment initiatives.



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NEW AMLAI UG MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	New Amlai UG Mine
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	136
Year of Commencement	1994-95
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	1.7216
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	23.02.2011
Date of Final Scientific Closure	06.02.2025

Closure & Securing of Mine Opening



Before- Unsecured mine entry



After-Sealed and secured

Mine Land Restoration through Plantation



Before- Barren land



After-Green Cover established



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at New Amlai UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of mine infrastructure, sealing of mine entries, subsidence management, plantation and landscaping, and environmental monitoring. Plantation and reclamation works were carried out within the mine premises through Madhya Pradesh Rajya Van Vikas Nigam Ltd. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Approximately **47,000 saplings** planted within the reclaimed mine area as part of ecological restoration activities.
- Vocational and skill development training imparted to **138 departmental** personnel and **15 non-SECL personnel**.



Scan to access video documentation of Mine Closure Work



ADASA UNDERGROUND MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Adasa Underground Mine
Name of the Company	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
District & State	Nagpur, Maharashtra
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	221
Year of Commencement	2005-06
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	3.2524
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	19.04.2019
Date of Final Scientific Closure	07.07.2025

Permanent Sealing of Incline Entry



Before- Mine Incline Prior to Closure



After- Scientifically Sealed Incline

Development of Green Cover over reclaimed Area



Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Adasa UG Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of mine entries, environmental monitoring, reclamation measures, and community development initiatives. The leasehold area of Adasa UG Mine has been amalgamated with the ongoing Adasa OC Project, and several existing structures are being reutilized for operational purposes under the OC project. Permanent sealing of two inclines and one air shaft was completed using RCC walls and slabs in April 2019. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Former underground mine successfully transitioned into an operational open cast mining project.



Scan to access video documentation of Mine Closure Work



NORTH JHAGRAKHAND UNDERGROUND COLLIERY

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	North Jhagrakhand Underground Colliery
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Manendragarh - Chirimiri - Bharatpur (MCB), Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	1045
Year of Commencement	1973-74
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	7.2875
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	01.04.1993
Date of Final Scientific Closure	29.12.2025

Mine Entry Closure and Rehabilitation



Before- Mine Entry Prior to Closure



After- Secured and Sealed Incline



Incline Mouth Area Developed into Community Park



Old Office Building Repurposed as Water Filter Plant



Community Development & Livelihood Initiatives Undertaken



Computer Training Provided under Development Training



Health Camp for Community welfare

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at North Jhagrakhand Underground Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including sealing of all five inclines, dismantling of mine structures and equipment, plantation and landscaping, environmental monitoring, and community development initiatives. Certain mine buildings were repurposed for operation of a filter plant and water supply facility for nearby colonies, while a community park with plantation and lighting arrangements was developed in the reclaimed area. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

- Computer training programme conducted for **48 beneficiaries** residing within 5 km radius of the mine area.
- Health camps organized in Tendudand and nearby villages, benefited approximately **132 people** under community welfare initiatives.
- Community Park developed and beautified for public and recreational use.



Scan to access video documentation of Mine Closure Work



PURE CHIRIMIRI UNDERGROUND COAL MINE

Mine Description	Details
Name of the Mine	Pure Chirimiri Underground Coal Mine
Name of the Company	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
District & State	Manendragarh - Chirimiri - Bharatpur (MCB), Chhattisgarh
Type of Mine	Underground (UG) Mine
Project Area (Ha.)	451.01
Year of Commencement	Pre-Nationalisation
Total Coal Extracted (Million Tonnes)	0.061
Date of Abandonment/Discontinuation	29.10.1975
Date of Final Scientific Closure	28.11.2025

Sealing of Mine Entries



Before- Open mine entry prior to sealing



After-mine entry sealed and secured

Mine Area Developed with Plantation



Community Development & Livelihood Initiatives Undertaken



Skill Development Training Programme



Health Camp for Community Welfare

Closure Activities Undertaken and Outcomes Achieved

Mine closure activities at Pure Chirimiri Underground Coal Mine were undertaken in accordance with the approved Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), including dismantling of surface infrastructure, sealing of abandoned inclines, post-closure environmental monitoring, and community development initiatives. The reclaimed mine area is presently covered with natural vegetation, and no subsidence or surface cracks were observed during inspection. Post-closure environmental monitoring is being undertaken by CMPDI, with all monitored environmental parameters observed within prescribed limits, indicating satisfactory environmental performance of the closed mine.

Key Highlights

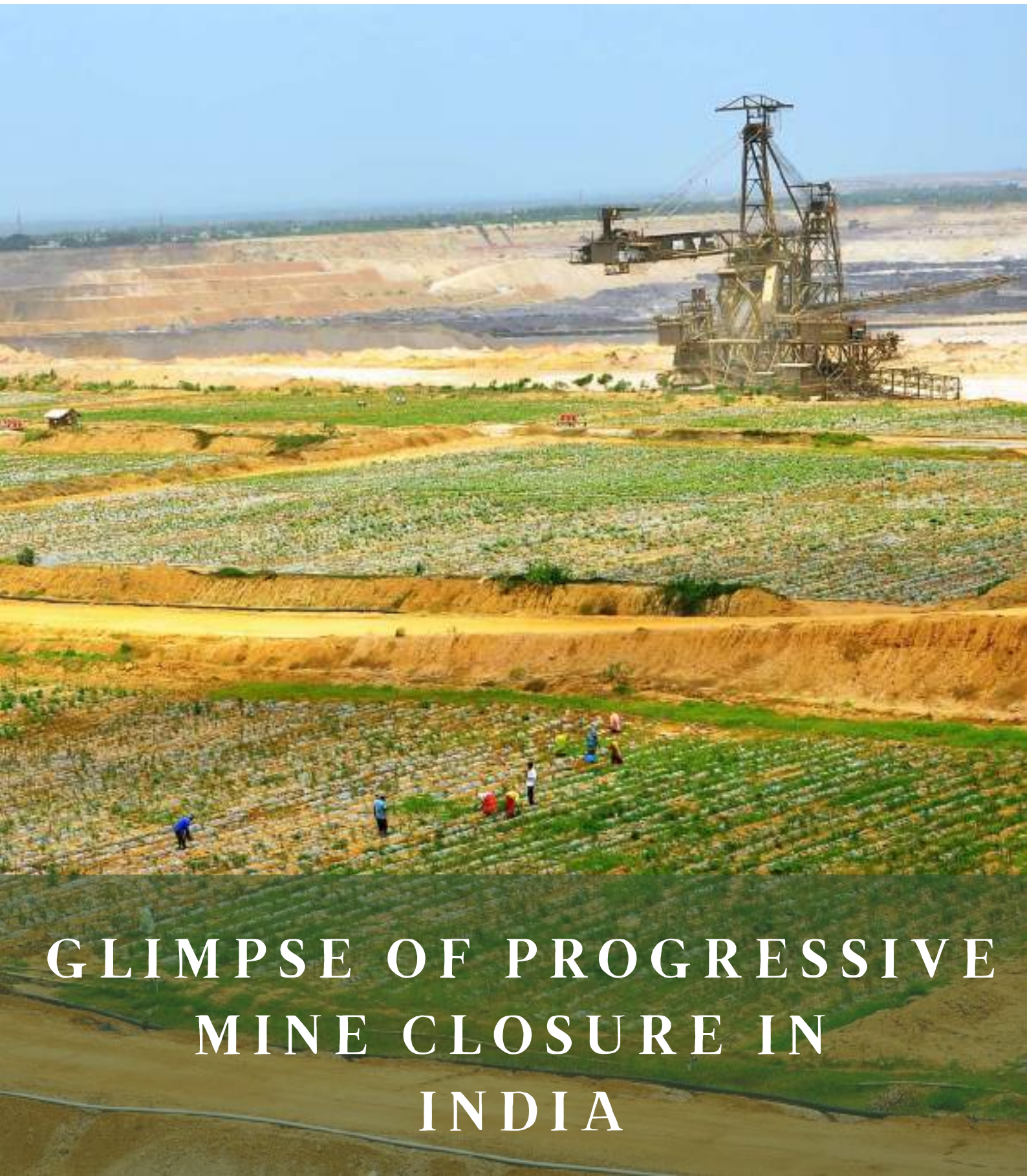
- Community outreach and livelihood support initiatives undertaken within 5 km radius, including pickle-making training for livelihood generation.
- Health camps organized in Saaja Pahad and nearby areas, benefited approximately **60 people** under community welfare initiatives



Scan to access video documentation of Mine Closure Work



SECTION - III



GLIMPSE OF PROGRESSIVE
MINE CLOSURE IN
INDIA

3.1 Overview of Progressive Mine Closure

Progressive Mine Closure is an integral component of sustainable mining, aimed at undertaking reclamation and environmental restoration activities concurrently with mining operations. Unlike final mine closure, progressive mine closure focuses on systematic implementation of closure measures during the operational life of the mine to minimize environmental impacts and reduce the burden of reclamation at the end of mining operations.

Under the Mine Closure Guidelines, mine owners are required to implement the Progressive Mine Closure Plan (PMCP) as an integral part of the approved Mining & Mine Closure Plan. These activities primarily include topsoil management, backfilling and reclamation of mined-out areas, plantation and afforestation, stabilization of dumps, environmental monitoring, water management, infrastructure rehabilitation, safety

measures, and community development initiatives.

The implementation of progressive mine closure enables gradual restoration of land and environment, promotes sustainable land use, and supports ecological balance in mining regions. Simultaneous reclamation and plantation activities also help in controlling erosion, improving biodiversity, and enhancing the visual and environmental condition of mining areas during the operational phase itself.

Regular inspections, third-party verification, and technical evaluations are conducted at defined intervals to ensure adherence with approved closure plans.

Together, these processes strengthen accountability, enhance transparency, and ensure that mine closure activities are implemented in a systematic, scientifically sound, and environmentally responsible manner.



West Bokaro Colliery, TATA Steel Ltd



Biodiversity Park Developed on Reclaimed OB Dump

West Bokaro Colliery, TATA Steel Ltd



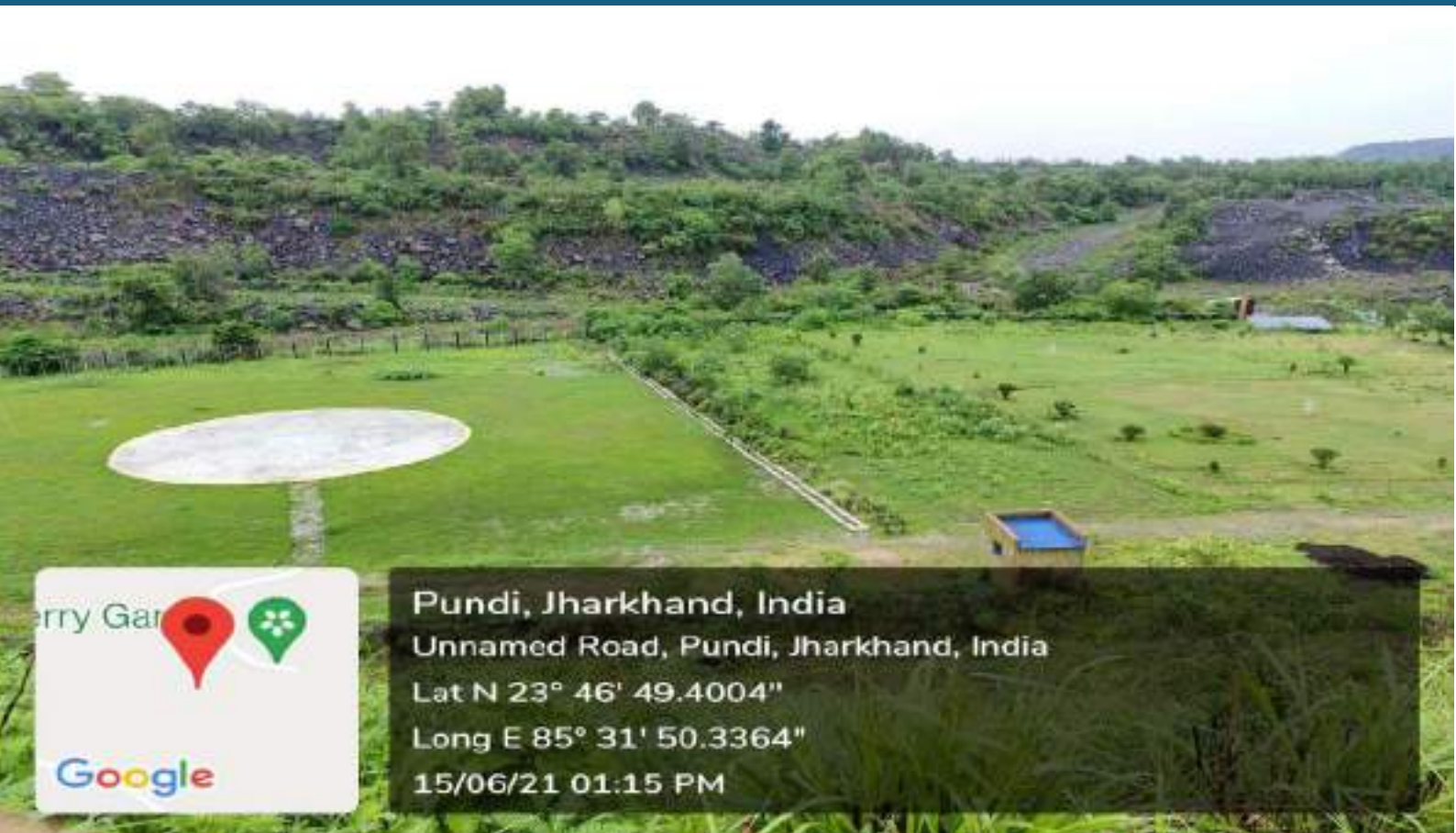
Biodiversity Park Developed on Reclaimed OB Dump

West Bokaro Colliery, TATA Steel Ltd



Biodiversity Park Developed on Reclaimed OB Dump

West Bokaro Colliery, TATA Steel Ltd



Pundi, Jharkhand, India
Unnamed Road, Pundi, Jharkhand, India
Lat N 23° 46' 49.4004"
Long E 85° 31' 50.3364"
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Biodiversity Park Developed on Reclaimed OB Dump

Bishrampur OC Mine, SECL



Inauguration of Solar-Powered Floating Restaurant

Bishrampur OC Mine, SECL



Aerial View-Floating Restaurant, Fish Cages and Storage Facility

Bishrampur OC Mine, SECL



Floating Restaurant Developed as a Post-Mining Land Use Initiative

Bishrampur OC Mine, SECL



Lakeside Landscape Developed through Ecological Restoration

Rajnagar OC Mine, SECL



Eco Park developed on Reclaimed Mine Land

Rajnagar OC Mine, SECL



Eco Park developed on Reclaimed Mine Land

Rajnagar OC Mine, SECL



Ananya Vatika Developed on Reclaimed Mine Land

Rajnagar OC Mine, SECL



Ananya Vatika Developed on Reclaimed Mine Area

Nigahi Mine, NCL



Eco Park developed on Reclaimed Mine Land

Nigahi Mine, NCL



Dense Bamboo Plantation Developed on Reclaimed Mine Land

Jayant Expansion OC Mine, NCL



Eco Park Developed through Mine Reclamation

Pachhwara North Coal Mine, WBPDC



Integrated Agriculture and Allied Activities on Reclaimed Mine Land

New Sethia OC Mine, WCL



Mine Void Developed for Groundwater Recharge

Saoner Mine, WCL



Coal Museum Developed at Eco Park

Saoner Mine, WCL



Eco Park Developed on Reclaimed Mine Land

Saoner Mine, WCL



Eco Park Developed on Reclaimed Mine Land

Umrer OC Mine, WCL



Plantation and Landscape Restoration on OB Dump

Gauri I & II(A) OC Mine, WCL



Biological Reclamation of External Overburden Dump

Sasti Expansion OC Mine, WCL



Biological Reclamation of External Overburden Dump

Penganga OC Mine, WCL



Topsoil Preservation for Land Reclamation

Mine-IA, NLCIL



Reclamation of Mined-Out Area

Mine-IA, NLCIL



Reclamation of Mined-Out Area

Mine-IA, NLCIL



Reclamation of Mined-Out Area

Mine-IA, NLCIL



Reclamation of Mined-Out Area

GDK-7 LEP Mine, SCCL



Coal Tourism Facility Featuring Underground Mining Equipment

GDK-7 LEP Mine, SCCL



Tourist Awareness on Underground Mining Operations

GDK-7 LEP Mine, SCCL



Tourists Descending into the Underground Mine via Chairlift System

Mine-IA, NLCIL



Coal Tourism Development Activities Undertaken at RG-II Rescue Station

GKKC Mine, BCCL



Vrindavan Eco Park Developed on Reclaimed Mine Land

Amalgamated Keshalpur West Mudidih Colliery, BCCL



Parasnath Udhyan Developed on Reclaimed Mine Land

Kerketta OC Mine, CCL



Mine Void Utilized for Pisciculture

Pipawar OC Mine, CCL

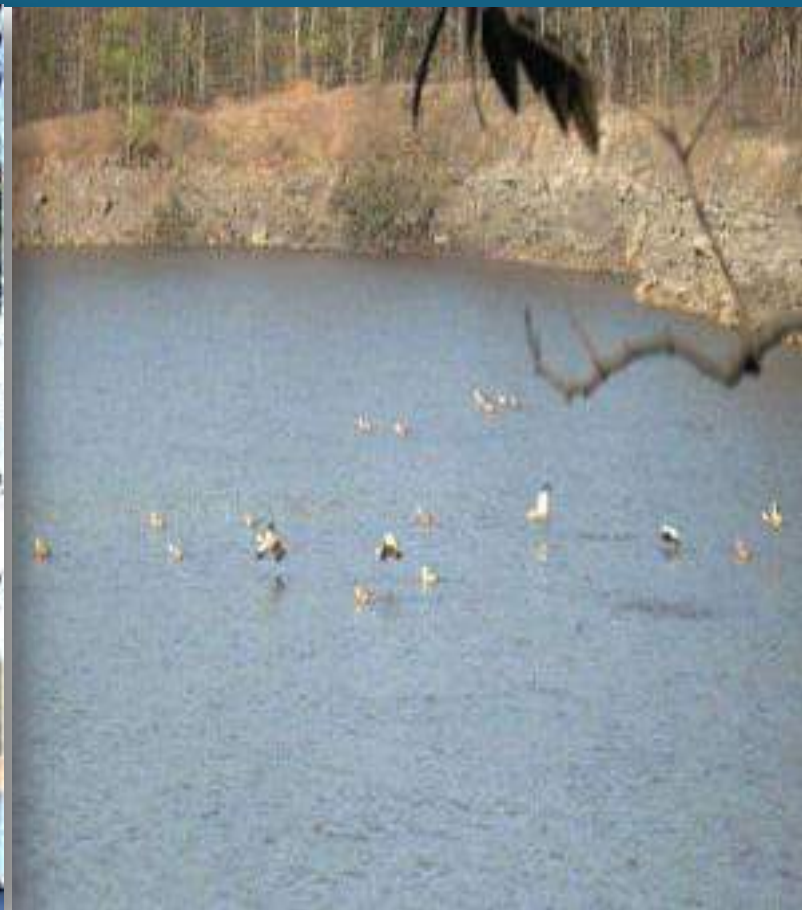


Aerial View- Eco Park Developed over backfilled area

Pipawar OC Mine, CCL



Lagoon Developed on Reclaimed Mine Area



Habitat for Migratory Birds

Orient No.4 Mine, MCL



Chandra Shekhar Azad Eco Park Developed on Reclaimed Mine Land

Pakri-Barwadih Mine, NTPC



Plantation of 5.95 Lakh Saplings on Reclaimed Mine Area

Pakri-Barwadih Mine, NTPC



Storage of Approx. 23 Lakh m³ Rainwater in Reclaimed Mine Area

Gare Palma IV/4 Mine, Hindalco Industries Limited



Plantation and Greenbelt Development on Reclaimed Mine Area

Kathautia OC Mine, Hindalco Industries Limited



Pisciculture at Karketta Quarry

Khadsaliya Lignite Mine



Water Conservation through Mine Void Development

Moher & Moher Amlorhi Extension, Sasan Power Ltd



Eco Park Developed on Reclaimed Mine Land

Jalipa & Kapurdi Lignite Mine, BLMCL

Plantation and Greenbelt Development along Conveyor Belt and Dump



Greenbelt Developed on Stabilized Dump Areas



Construction a Pannch Mandir (Temple) for devotees and Local Communities



Chatti Bariatu Mine, NTPC

OB Dump Plantation

Before

After

OB Dump Plantation

Before

After

Vastan Lignite Mine and Mangrol-Valia Lignite Mine, GIPCL

External Dump Plantation

Before

After

Dipka OC Mine, SECL

Plantation undertaken on Reclaimed Mine Area



Magadh OC Mine, CCL

Plantation undertaken on Reclaimed Mine Area



Amrit Sarovar Developed for Water Conservation and Community



Khadsaliya Lignite Mine, GHCL

Green Belt Development on Reclaimed South Pit Area



Green Belt Development on Reclaimed South Pit Area



Ghogha-Surka Lignite Mine, GPCL

Development of External Water Storage Facility (Tank or Pond)



Way Forward

Mine closure is no longer merely the final stage of mining operations; it has emerged as a key component of sustainable resource management and responsible mining. When planned and implemented effectively, mine closure can transform mining-affected landscapes into environmentally stable, socially beneficial, and economically productive assets.

The progress highlighted in this report reflects the continued efforts of the Ministry of Coal, Coal Controller Organisation, coal companies, and other stakeholders towards strengthening scientific and sustainable mine closure practices in India. The successful implementation of closure plans, ecological restoration measures, post-closure monitoring, and community development initiatives demonstrates the sector's growing commitment to responsible mine closure and environmental stewardship.

Going forward, greater emphasis will be placed on mine repurposing and just

transition initiatives to ensure that reclaimed mine areas continue to generate long-term value. Repurposed mine lands can support a range of productive uses, including renewable energy projects, agriculture, agroforestry, fisheries, eco-tourism, water conservation, and community infrastructure. Such initiatives can contribute to economic diversification, livelihood generation, and sustainable regional development.

Equally important is the need to place communities at the centre of the transition process through skill development, livelihood support, social infrastructure, and community participation. By integrating sustainability, environmental restoration, mine repurposing, and community well-being into closure planning, mine closure can serve as a catalyst for ecological regeneration, inclusive growth, and long-term value creation for future generations.

***Closure is not the end.... it's a NEW
BEGINNING!***





ANNEXURES



Annexure

List of 147 Mines identified for Closure

Sr. No.	State	District	Company	Mine Name
1	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	BCCL	Amalgamated Chanch UG and Laikdih Deep
2	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	BCCL	Bhatdee UG Mine(WJ Area)
3	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	BCCL	Bhurungia Colliery (UG)
4	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	BCCL	Hantuduh Colliery Of West Jharla (WJ) Area
5	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	BCCL	Muchraidih Colliery (UG)
6	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	BCCL	Murlidih Colliery (WJ Area)
7	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	BCCL	New Laikdih OC Colliery
8	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	BCCL	Padugora Colliery (WJ Area)
9	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	BCCL	Victoria West Colliery(U/G)
10	Jharkhand	Giridih	CCL	Bhadua OCP
11	Jharkhand	Giridih	CCL	Dhobidih Incline
12	Jharkhand	Latehar	CCL	Hurilong UG
13	Jharkhand	Latehar	CCL	Hutar Colliery
14	Jharkhand	Bokaro	CCL	Jarangdih UG
15	Jharkhand	Bokaro	CCL	Karo Seam Incline
16	Jharkhand	Bokaro	CCL	KSP PH-II
17	Jharkhand	Bokaro	CCL	NSD UG
18	Jharkhand	Chatra	CCL	Piparwar OC
19	Jharkhand	Chatra	CCL	Raybachra UG
20	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	CCL	Sarubera UG
21	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	CCL	Semra Opencast Project
22	Jharkhand	Giridih	CCL	UK Incline
23	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	CCL	Urimari UG
24	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	ECL	Central Jamuria (Jamuria Grp of Mines)

25	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	ECL	Jamuria (Jamuria Grp of Mines)
26	Odisha	Sundergarh	MCL	Basundhara East OC Mine
27	Odisha	Angul	MCL	Chhendipada OCP
28	Odisha	Angul	MCL	Deulbera UG
29	Odisha	Angul	MCL	Handidhua UG
30	Odisha	Angul	MCL	South Balanda OCP
31	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	NCL	Gorbi Opencast Mine
32	Assam	Tinsukia	NEC	Baragolai Colliery, Margherita
33	Assam	Dibrugarh and Charaideo	NEC	Jeypore Dilli Colliery, Margherita
34	Assam	Tinsukia	NEC	Ledo Colliery, Margherita
35	Assam	Tinsukia	NEC	Ledo OCP
36	Assam	Tinsukia	NEC	Tipong UG
37	Telangana	Mancherial	SCCL	Boipalli Mine
39	Telangana	Asifabad	SCCL	Dorli OCP-II Mine
38	Telangana	Asifabad	SCCL	Dorli OCP-I Expansion Mine
40	Telangana	Peddapalli	SCCL	Godavarikhani-7 Life Extension Project
41	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	SCCL	Hemachandrapur
42	Telangana	Mancherial	SCCL	Mahavirkhani-1 Mine
43	Telangana	Mancherial	SCCL	Mahavirkhani-5 Mine (MVK- 5)
44	Telangana	Asifabad	SCCL	Medapalli OC Project
45	Telangana	Mancherial	SCCL	Morgan's Pit Mine
46	Telangana	Mancherial	SCCL	No. 2 Incline
47	Telangana	Mancherial	SCCL	Ravindrakhani No. 8 Incline
48	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	SECL	Amlai UG
49	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	SECL	B Seam
50	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	SECL	Baiga
51	Chhattisgarh	Korba	SECL	Banki 5 & 6 Incline UG
52	Chhattisgarh	Korba	SECL	Banki 7 & 8 Incline
53	Chhattisgarh	Korba	SECL	Banki 9 & 10

54	Chhattisgarh	Korba	SECL	Banki Main
55	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	SECL	Bisrampur
56	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	SECL	Burhar No 1 UG
57	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	SECL	Burhar No 3. UG
58	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Chachai OC
59	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	SECL	Chachai UG
60	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Dhanpuri(UG)
61	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	SECL	Domnara OC
62	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	SECL	Dugga
63	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh- Chirmiri- Bharatpur	SECL	Duman Hill UG
64	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Govinda
65	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	SECL	Jainagar 3 & 4 Incline
66	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	SECL	Jainagar 5 & 6 Incline
67	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Jamuna 3 & 4 Incline
68	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Jamuna (OC)
69	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Jamuna(UG)
70	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	SECL	Jarwahi OC
71	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Kapildhara
72	Chhattisgarh	Korba	SECL	Korba 1 & 2 Incline
73	Chhattisgarh	Korba	SECL	Korba 3 & 4 Incline
74	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh- Chirmiri- Bharatpur	SECL	Korea UG
75	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Kotma Oc
76	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Kotma UG

77	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Kotma West OC Patch
78	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	SECL	Kumda 1 & 2 Incline
79	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	SECL	Mahan
80	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	SECL	Mahan II
81	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	SECL	Malga
82	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	SECL	Mand UG
83	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	SECL	NCPH Old
84	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	SECL	New Amlai
85	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	New Jhimar UG
86	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	SECL	North Chirimiri
87	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh- Chirmiri- Bharatpur	SECL	North JKD UG
88	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	SECL	Nowrozabad East UG
89	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Old Jhimar UG
90	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	SECL	Palkimara
91	Chhattisgarh	Korba	SECL	Pawan
92	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	SECL	Pinoura
93	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh- Chirmiri- Bharatpur	SECL	Pure Chirimiri UG
94	Chhattisgarh	Korba	SECL	Rajgamar 8 & 9 Incline
95	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Ramnagar Colliery
96	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	SECL	Rungta UG
97	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	SECL	Somna
98	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh- Chirmiri- Bharatpur	SECL	Sonawani UG
99	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh- Chirmiri- Bharatpur	SECL	South JKD 10 & 11 UG

100	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur	SECL	South JKD 5 & 6 UG
101	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	SECL	Subhash Incline
102	Chhattisgarh	Korba	SECL	Surakachhar 5 & 6
103	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	SECL	Vivek Nagar UG
104	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur	SECL	West Chirimiri
105	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur	SECL	West Chirimiri UG
106	Maharashtra	Nagpur	WCL	Adasa UG Mine
107	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Ambara UG
108	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Bansi Colliery
109	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Barkuhi
110	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Bhamori/Jatachapa Colliery UG
111	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Chandametta Colliery
112	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Chikalmau Colliery
113	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	WCL	Chincholi UG Mine
114	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	WCL	CRC
115	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Damua OC
116	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Damua UG
117	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Datla East Colliery
118	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Datla OC (Ghorawari-II)
119	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Datla West Colliery

120	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	East Dongar Chickli Colliery
121	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Eklehra Colliery
122	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Gajandoh Colliery
123	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Ganpati UG
124	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	WCL	Ghorawari/Jharna Colliery
125	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	WCL	Ghorawari-Hiradgarh Colliery
126	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Ghorawari-Kalan Colliery
127	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	WCL	Ghugus
128	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	WCL	Haranbhata OC Mine
129	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Kalichapar Colliery
130	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	WCL	Murpar UG
131	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Nandora Colliery
132	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	WCL	New Majri III
133	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Newton Chickli Colliery
134	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	North Chandametta Colliery
135	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	WCL	Padmapur
136	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	WCL	Pathakhera I UG
137	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	WCL	Pathakhera II UG
138	Maharashtra	Nagpur	WCL	Pipla UG
139	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Rakhikole Colliery
140	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Rawanwara Colliery UG
141	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Rawanwara OC
142	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Rawanwara-Khas

143	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Sarni UG Mine
144	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	WCL	Satpura II UG
145	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Satpura-I UG Mine
146	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	WCL	Shobhapur
147	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	WCL	Sukri Colliery



TEAM ASSOCIATED



Shri. Sajeesh Kumar N
Coal Controller



Shri. Ranvijay Kr. Singh
Officer on Special Duty



Shri. Nirutpal Singh
Officer on Special Duty



Ms. Bhawna Satija
Young Professional



Shri. Gaurav Rawal
Consultant



कोयला नियंत्रक संगठन
**COAL CONTROLLER
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Ministry of Coal, Government of India



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