

1	2	3	4	i	6	7
		Ganapati	13.7.06	1	2	Fall of roof
	Orissa	Orient No. 3	23.6.06		0	Fall of roof
	West Bengal	Nakrakonda	30.6.06	1	0	Fall of roof
		Chora 10 Pit	31.8.06		1	Fall of roof
		Shyamsunderpur	30.11.06	6	0	Fall of roof
2007	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani IA	14.2.07		0	Fall of roof
		Motilal Khani No. 4	10.7.07		0	Fall of sides (Other than overhangs)
	Madhya Pradesh	Pali	6.2.07	1	0	Fall-of roof
		Tawa	5.3.07		0	Fall of roof
		Navgaon UG Mine	31.3.07		1	Fall of roof
		Nowrozabad West	30.7.07		0	Fall of roof
		Tawa	6.10.07	I	0	Fall of roof
		Nandan No. 1	24.11.07	1	0	Fall of roof
	Maharashtra	Manna Incline	4.5.07		0	Fall of roof
	West Bengal	Sodepur	8.8.07		2	Fall of roof
		Kumardihi "A"	16.9.07		0	Fall of roof
		Parhelia	21.12.07	1	1	Fall of sides (Other than Overhangs)
2008						
			Nil			

NOTE: Figures for the year 2006, 2007 and 2008 are provisional.

Figures for the year 2008 are upto 31.1.2008.

Allocation of coal to Gujarat

1405. SHRI SURENDRA MOTILAL PATEL:
SHRI JAYANTILAL BAROT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- whether coal has been allocated to Gujarat only from the eastern coal belt;
- if so, the reasons therefore;
- the criteria for allocation of coal from the Western Collieries Ltd.; and
- the steps taken by Government to allocate coal to Gujarat from Western Collieries Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Power Stations located in Gujarat are supplied coal from the coalfields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) located in the State of Chhattisgarh and also from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) located in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) The Standing Linkage Committee (Short-term), an inter-ministerial Committee comprising of representatives of Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways and representatives of coal companies allocate coal from coal producing companies including Western Coalfields Limited to various power utilities, keeping in view, *inter-alia* their proximity from the coalfields, coal availability, grades of coal as per the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) norms and transport logistic involved. Further, CIL has reported that the major coal reserves of Coal India Limited (CIL) are concentrated in Karanpura, Ib, Raigarh, Korba and Talcher fields and there is no substantial growth prospect

in coal production at WCL and even the power stations of Maharashtra are being supplied coal from the coalfields located at Orissa and Chhattisgarh. Moreover, in order to comply with MoEF norms, power stations in Gujarat are being supplied coal of lower ash content from nearest coalfields of Korea-Rewa of SECL for arriving at desired blending **mix**.

Fire incidents in coal mines

t 1406. SHRI JA1 PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for fire incidents taking place in the coal mines and the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard;

(b) the amount spent by Government till date on the security of coal mines and factories situated in the various States during the last two years; and

(c) the measures taken for improving anti-fire systems of coal mines and factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) The basic cause of coal mine fire is self-heating or auto-oxidation of coal that starts as soon as it is exposed to the air in the course of mining operations. When the heat generated by the reaction of oxidation of coal is not dissipated at an adequate rate rise in temperature occurs. This rise in temperature leads to acceleration in the rate of oxidation, which can ultimately lead to an outbreak of fire. This is termed as spontaneous heating, which depends on the intrinsic characteristics of coal and other extrinsic causes encountered in the course of mining operations, which may facilitate or retard initiation of mine fire. The intrinsic properties are like chemical composition of coal (presence of certain macerals e.g. vitrinite etc.), moisture content, volatile matter, presence of pyrites and other geological factors. The extrinsic causes are like method of mining (such as depillaring with caving etc.), ventilation, presence of external combustible materials, un-scientific mining in past etc. Some coal seams, especially in Raniganj, Jharia, South Karanpura coalfields, are more susceptible to spontaneous heating which increases the possibility of mine fire.

As per Coal Mine Regulation (CMR) 1957(116A, 117,118,118A&' 119) the remedial precautionary steps are being taken by CIL against spontaneous heating and accidental fires in mines. The precautionary steps against spontaneous heating and accidental fires so taken by Coal India Limited (CIL) are being monitored from time to time by law enforcing agency of Government of India *i.e.* Director General of Mine Safety (DGMS).

(b) Company-wise expenditure for securing safety for last two financial years *i.e.* 2005-06 and 2006-07 is given below:—

all figures in lakh rupees

Company	Year	
	2005-06	2006-07
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	9586.00	9724.4
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	15093.44	19242.57
Central Coalfields Ltd.	1615.00	1503.00
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	4113.00	3718.13

t Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.