

1.0 Introduction

Under the Constitution of India "Regulation of Labour and Safety in Mines and Oilfields" is a central subject (Entry 55 of the Seventh Schedule of Article 246). The matter is regulated by the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. It extends to whole of India including territorial water i.e. upto 12 nautical miles in the sea measured from appropriate base line. These statutes are administered by Directorate-General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Union Ministry of Labour & Employment.

1.1 Historical Background

Although exploitation of minerals has been going on in the country from pre-Christian era, it was only towards the end of 19th Century that attempts were made by the state for regulation of employment and working conditions therein. Following the International Labour Conference in Berlin in 1890, the then Government of UK through the Secretary of State for India asked the Government of India to consider the desirability of undertaking legislation for inspection of mines in general and coal mines in particular and for regulation of employment therein of men, women and children. Accordingly in 1894, Mr. James Grundy was appointed as first ever Inspector of Mines in India within the organization of Geological Survey of India. Mr. Grundy recommended that provisions be made for the minimum age of employment; notice of opening and of accidents, first-aid, management and supervision etc. Major disasters at Kolar Gold Field in 1897 and at Khost Coal Mines, Baluchistan (presently in Pakistan) in 1898 expedited finalisation of the first Mines Act which was enacted on 22nd March, 1901. A Bureau of Mines Inspection was started in Calcutta on 7th January 1902 to administer the provisions of the Mines Act, 1901. The organization was renamed as Department of Mines and its office was shifted to Dhanbad in 1908. In 1960, the organization was renamed as Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines. Again in 1967 the name of the organization was changed to Directorate-General of Mines Safety (DGMS). In 1988 DGMS was declared a Scientific and Technological Organization.

Apart from administering the Mines Act and legislation framed thereunder, DGMS also administers certain allied legislation. A list of legislation administered by DGMS is given at **Appendix-I**.

1.2 Organizational Set-up of DGMS

Directorate-General of Mines Safety is a multi-disciplinary organization with Inspecting Officers from Mining, Mechanical and Electrical engineering and Occupational Health disciplines. Officers appointed to different technical posts in DGMS are selected by U.P.S.C. They are required to have Degree in Mining or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering with several years of experience, varying from seven to ten years of working in responsible capacity in mines or allied industry. Besides, officers of mining cadre possess First Class Mine Manager's Certificate of

Competency. The Occupational Health cadre is manned by qualified and experienced medical personnel.

The organization has its headquarters at Dhanbad (Jharkhand) and is headed by the Director-General of Mines Safety. At the headquarters, the Director-General is assisted by specialist staff-officers in mining, electrical and mechanical engineering, occupational health, law, survey, statistics, administration and accounts disciplines. The headquarters has a technical library and S&T laboratory as a back-up support to the organization. Extensive computerization has been done in head office and in the field offices to upgrade the standard of work. The head office and some of the field offices have access to the internet enabling these to place themselves at par with other developed countries of the world so far as the communication with the use of computer is concerned. DGMS has a plan to establish a network for all its offices through Internet. A web page on DGMS has already been launched during the centenary year.

The field organization has a two-tier network of field offices. The area of jurisdiction of DGMS covering the entire country is divided into six zones, each under the charge of a Deputy Director-General. There are three to four Regional offices under each zonal office. Each Region is under the charge of a Director of Mines Safety. There are in all 21 such Regional Offices. Sub-regional offices have been set up in important areas of concentrated mining activities away from Regional office. There are five such sub-regional offices, each under the charge of a Deputy Director. Each Zone, besides having inspecting officers of mining cadre has officers in electrical, mechanical engineering and occupational health disciplines.

Organization chart of DGMS are at **Appendix-IIA & IIB**. Table - 1 shows the discipline-wise strength of inspecting officers as on 31.12.2006. A statement showing posting of Group 'A' & 'B' officers in DGMS during the year 2006 are given at **Appendix-III**.

TABLE:1 DESIGNATION	STRENGTH OF INSPECTING OFFICERS AND SANCTIONED POSTS AS ON 31.12.2006							
	DISCIPLINE							
	MINING		ELECTRICAL		MECHANICAL		O. H	
	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P
Director General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dy. Director General	7	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
Director	29	29	4	4	2	2	-	-
Dy. Director	82	57	18	11	10	5	1	1
Assistant Director	1	-	-	-	-	-	Gr.I: 3 Gr.II: 5	2 3
Total	120	93	23	19	12	7	9	6

S – Sanctioned P - In Position

1.3 Role and Function of DGMS

Enforcement of the provision of the Mines Act, 1952 and Rules, Regulations and Order made thereunder and drafting appropriate legislation to absorb the technical advancement as well as to make the same comprehensive, practicable and legally sound. Setting standards, by overseeing compliance thereof as intensively as the resources permit and through a variety of promotional initiatives and awareness programme, the officers of DGMS exercise preventive as well as educational influence over the mining industry. DGMS is also promoting the concept of 'self-regulation' as well as 'workers' participation in safety management. With changing scenario, attempts are being made to superimpose its traditional role of seeking compliance by legal sanctions and work prohibition optimally, with advisory and other safety promotional initiatives; thereby creating an environment in which safety is given due priority.

Current functions of DGMS broadly include:

1. Development and updating of legislation and issue of guidelines and circulars periodically.
2. Inspection – overseeing compliance of the statutes by the management through sample inspection as and when required
3. Investigation into:
 - (a) accidents
 - (b) dangerous occurrences - emergency response
 - (c) complaints & other matters and
 - (d) taking corrective action and action against delinquents
4. (a) Grant of :
 - (i) statutory permission, exemptions & relaxations
 - (ii) approval of mine safety equipment, material & appliances
 (b) Interactions for development of safety equipment, material and safe work practices
5. Safety promotional initiatives including:
 - (a) Organization of -
 - National Conference on Safety in Mines
 - National Safety Awards
 - Safety Weeks & Campaigns
 - (b) Safety Information Dissemination
 - (c) Preview of project reports & mining plans
 - (d) Promoting -
 - safety education and awareness programme
 - workers' participation in safety management through -
 - o workmen's inspector
 - o safety committee
 - o tripartite reviews
6. Conduct of examinations for grant of competency certificates.

1.4 Gazette Notification

Following gazette notifications were issued during the year 2006:

TABLE:2	Notification No. & date	Brief subject
1.	SO 57(E) dated 19.1.2006	Central Government extends the duration for a further period of three months of Central Saunda court of inquiry for a further period of three months from 17.1.2006 to 16.4.2006
2.	GSR 73 dated 20.3.2006	Notification regarding use of electrical appliances in Oil Mines.
3.	SO 483(E) dated 3.4. 2006	Central Government extends the duration for a further period of three months from of Central Saunda court of inquiry from 17.4.2006 to 16.7.2006.
4.	SO 522(E) dated 10.4.2006	Constitution of Advisory Committee and appointment of Committee for the State of Goa to advise the Central Government on the matters arising out of administration of the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976.
5.	SO 615(E) dated 26.4. 2006	Central Government extends the duration of GDK 8A court of inquiry for a further period of six months from 21.4.2006 to 20.10.2006
6.	SO 2100 dated 17.5.2006	Central Government appoints the officers as Inspectors of Mines subordinate to the Chief Inspector of Mines.
7.	SO 778(E) dated 18.5.2006	Appointment of Committee under Section 12 of the Mines Act, 1952.
8.	SO 1756(E) dated 12.10. 2006	Appointment of Shri PC Parakh, former Secretary, Ministry of Coal to hold formal inquiry into the causes and circumstances attending to the accident occurred on 6.9.2006 in the Bhatdee Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited.
9.	SO 1863 (E) dated 31.10.2006	Appoint of Shri MM Sharma, Dy.Director-General of Mines Safety as Chief Inspector of Mines.

1.5 Measures to improve safety in mines:

Since mining is beset with many inherent hazards, detailed precautions have been laid down in the Mines Act, Rules and Regulations framed thereunder to guard against dangers in mines and it is the responsibility of the mine management to comply with the same. While the onus of providing for and ensuring safety in mines rests with the mine management, DGMS has the responsibility to see that the safety statute is kept updated to absorb the technical advancements as well as to make the same comprehensive, practicable, legally sound and also to carry out periodic inspection of mines to oversee compliance of safety laws. The Mines Act and the subordinate legislations framed thereunder is periodically updated for the purpose. Each and every accident involving fatality is enquired into by an officer or a team of officers of DGMS. A few accidents involving serious bodily injury and most of the important dangerous occurrences are also investigated by DGMS Officers. Arising out of inspections and enquiries conducted by DGMS, one or more of the following actions, as appropriate, is taken: -

- (a) drawing the attention of the mine management about the contraventions of the statutes etc.;
- (b) withdrawal of statutory permission, approval, relaxation or exemption granted ;

- (c) serving an improvement notice ;
- (d) imposition of a prohibitory order ;
- (e) suspension of statutory certificate of competency held by managerial and supervisory personnel, if found negligent in the discharge of duties;
- (f) prosecution of person(s) held responsible;
- (g) punitive action taken departmentally by mining companies.

Mine management is also addressed to take steps as are considered necessary by the inspecting/enquiry officer to rectify the defects or deficiencies in working condition or system.

1.6 Inspection & Enquiries

Discipline-wise number of inspections and enquiries made by the inspecting officers are given in table:3.

TABLE:3	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND ENQUIRIES MADE DURING THE YEAR 2006					
	Coal Mines		Metal Mines		Oil Mines	
	Inspections	Enquiries	Inspections	Enquiries	Inspections	Enquiries
Mining	2869	803	2299	320	85	25
Electrical	903	43	243	0	111	0
Mechanical	307	66	52	9	16	2
Occupational Health	113	39	36	9	7	0
TOTAL	4192	951	2630	338	219	27

1.7 Improvement Notices & Prohibitory Orders

1.7.1 Coal Mines

106 (one hundred six) improvement notices under various provisions of the statutes were issued as a result of inspections of the mines during the year 2006. These improvement notices were issued for various types of serious defects, details of which are given in table:4 below :

TABLE:4		
IMPROVEMENT NOTICES ISSUED UNDER SECTIONS 22(1) AND 22A(1) OF THE MINES ACT, 1952 IN COAL MINES DURING 2006		
SL.NO.	NATURE OF DEFECT	NO. OF CASES
1.	High benches in opencast workings	15
2.	Inadequate support	6
3.	Poor ventilation	4
4.	Inadequate coal dust suppression	8
5.	Isolation stopping	1
6.	Improper/ non-provision of travelling road	1
7.	Danger of Inundation	2
8.	Unstable workings	0
9.	Lag in stowing	0
10.	Accumulation of gases	0
11.	Defective Electrical installation	17
12.	Inadequate earth leakage protection	0
13.	Defective winding rope	0
14.	Other defects in winding installation	5
15.	Defective shot-firing practices	1
16.	Others	46
	TOTAL	106

61 (sixty-one) prohibitory orders under Section 22(3), 22A(2) and 22(1A) of the Mines Act, 1952 were issued during the year 2006. These orders were imposed for various dangerous conditions prevailing at the mines, details of which are given in table 5:

TABLE:5		
PROHIBITORY ORDERS ISSUED UNDER SECTIONS 22(3) AND 22A(2) AND 22(1A) OF THE MINES ACT,1952 IN COAL MINES DURING 2006		
SL.NO.	NATURE OF DEFECT	NO. OF CASES
1.	High benches in opencast workings	17
2.	Inadequate support	6
3.	Poor ventilation	7
4.	Inadequate coal dust suppression	3
5.	Isolation stopping	0
6.	Improper/ non-provision of travelling road	0
7.	Danger of Inundation	5
8.	Unstable workings	0
9.	Lag in stowing	0
10.	Accumulation of gases	0
11.	Defective Electrical installation	0
12.	Inadequate earth leakage protection	0
13.	Defective winding rope	0
14.	Other defects in winding installation	3
15.	Defective shot-firing practices	1
16.	Others	19
	TOTAL	61

1.7.2 Metalliferous Mines

In metalliferous mines inadequate benching and unstable slope in opencast workings and non-appointment of manager and supervisory officials in the mines were the main reasons for which improvement notices and prohibitory orders were issued. Notices issued under Sections 22(1) & 22A(1) of the Mines Act, 1952 during the year 2006 were 64 (sixty four). Prohibitory orders under Sections 22(1A), 22A(2) and 22(3) issued in Metalliferous Mines during the year 2006 were 211 (two hundred eleven). Details of the improvement notices and prohibitory orders issued during 2006 are given in table: 6 & 7 respectively.

TABLE:6 IMPROVEMENT NOTICES ISSUED UNDER SECTIONS 22(1) AND 22A(1) OF THE MINES ACT,1952 IN METALLIFEROUS MINES DURING 2006		
SL.NO.	NATURE OF DEFECT	No. of cases
1.	Non-appointment of qualified manager and supervisory officials	6
2.	Inadequate benching and sloping in opencast workings	50
3.	Miscellaneous	8
TOTAL		64

TABLE:7 PROHIBITORY ORDERS ISSUED UNDER SECTIONS 22(3), 22A(2) & 22(1A) OF THE MINES ACT,1952 ISSUED IN METALLIFEROUS MINES DURING 2005		
SL.NO.	NATURE OF DEFECT	No. of cases
1.	Non-appointment of qualified manager and supervisory officials	-
2.	Inadequate benching and sloping in opencast workings	206
3.	Miscellaneous	5
TOTAL		211

1.7.3 Oil Mines

No prohibitory order was issued in oil mines during the year 2006.

1.8 Permission, relaxations and exemptions

1.8.1 Coal Mines

916 (nine hundred sixteen) permissions/ exemptions and relaxations were granted in coalmines during the year 2006. Details of such cases are given in table:8.

TABLE:8 PERMISSIONS, RELAXATIONS & EXEMPTIONS GRANTED IN COAL MINES DURING 2006		
SL.NO.	Particulars of Permissions, Relaxations & Exemptions	No. of cases
1.	Extraction of coal by methods other than bord & pillar beneath areas free from surface features	33
2.	Extraction of coal by methods other than bord & pillar below surface features	11
3.	Extraction of coal by bord & pillar methods beneath areas free from surface features	156
4.	Extraction of coal by bord & pillar methods beneath surface features	83
5.	Development below surface features including development in contiguous seams/ sections	72
6.	Blasting coal off the solid	47
7.	Development within 60m. of waterlogged workings	20
8.	Workings within 7.5m. / Adjustment of mine boundaries	24
9.	Exemptions from different provisions of regulations	114
10.	Others	356
TOTAL		916

1.8.2 Metalliferous Mines

1017 (one thousand seventeen) permissions/relaxations/exemptions under different provisions of the statutes were granted during the year 2006. Particulars are given in table:9.

TABLE:9 PERMISSION, EXEMPTIONS & RELAXATIONS GRANTED IN METALLIFEROUS MINES DURING 2006		
SL.NO.	Particulars of Permissions, Exemptions & Relaxations	No. of cases
1.	Stopping of blocks	28
2.	Use of HEMM with deep hole blasting	113
3.	Use of ANFO and/or more than one explosive in a shot hole	27
4.	Working under railways and roads	2
5.	Appointment of managers of more than one mine/ permit manager etc.	460
6.	Appointment of surveyor of more than one mine	9
7.	Others	378
	TOTAL	1017

1.8.3 Oil Mines

108 (one hundred eight) permissions/relaxations/exemptions were granted during the year 2006 under various provisions of the Oil Mines Regulations, 1984. The details of such cases are given in table:10

TABLE:10 PERMISSION, EXEMPTIONS & RELAXATIONS GRANTED IN OIL MINES DURING 2006		
SL.NO.	Particulars of Permissions, Exemptions & Relaxations	No. cases
1.	Well head installations	36
2.	Laying of oil pipe line	72
	TOTAL	108

1.9 Prosecutions

6 (six) prosecutions were instituted in coalmines during the year 2006. In respect of non-coal mines, 22 (twenty two) prosecutions were launched during 2006. Contraventions of provisions of statute for which these prosecutions were instituted are given in tables: 11 & 12.

Details of prosecution cases as on 31.12.2006.

Coal	Non-coal	Pending	Disposed
No. of prosecution launched during the year 2006	No. of prosecution launched during the year 2006	Total pending cases upto 31.12.2006	Total disposed cases upto 31.12.2006
06	22	954	209

TABLE:11 PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED IN RESPECT OF COAL MINES DURING 2006		
SL.NO.	CONTRAVENTION	NO. OF CASES
1.	Contraventions leading to accidents	5
2.	Non-submission or submission of incorrect plans, returns, notices etc.	-
3.	Non-appointment of qualified persons as senior supervisory officials	-
4.	Contraventions under Indian Electricity Act or Rules	1
5.	Other violation of serious nature	-
6.	Miscellaneous violations	-
	TOTAL	6

TABLE:12 PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED IN RESPECT OF NON-COAL MINES DURING 2006		
SL NO.	CONTRAVENTION	NO. OF CASES
1.	Contravention leading to accidents	17
2.	Contravention of orders under sections 22(1A), 22(3), Reg. 108 etc.	1
3.	Non-appointment of qualified persons as senior supervisory officials	-
4.	Non-appointment of qualified persons as subordinate supervisory officials	-
5.	Non-provisions of protective equipment	-
6.	Other miscellaneous contraventions	4
	TOTAL	22

2.0 Coal Mines

2.1 General

Number of operating coalmines during 2006 was 575 as compared to 565 in 2005. Company-wise number of coal mines and production is given in table: 13.

TABLE: 13 COMPANY	Number of Mines during 2006				Production (in million tonnes)
	Underground	Opencast	Both	Total	
Coal India Limited	293	140	42	475	337
Singareni Collieries Company Limited	52	11	0	63	35
Others	9	25	3	37	50
TOTAL	354	176	45	575	422

Table-14 shows the number of underground coalmines having gassy seams of different degrees.

TABLE : 14 Degree of gassiness	UNDERGROUND COAL MINES HAVING GASSY SEAMS OF DIFFERENT DEGREES	
	Number of Mines	
	2005	2006*
I only	265	264
II only	107	106
III only	15	15
I & II	9	9
I & III	1	1
II & III	3	3
I, II & III	-	-
TOTAL	400	398

*Provisional

During the year total numbers of working mines have increased from 565 in 2005 to 575 in 2006. Output of coal increased from 420.00 million tonnes in 2005 to 422.00 million tonnes in 2006. Coal mines under M/s.Coal India Limited contributed 337.00 million tonnes of coal during the year 2006. Average daily employment in mines marginally increased from 399,000 in 2005 to 400,000 in 2006. The output per manshift is remained same to 3.35. Trend in average daily employment and output per manshift in coalmines is given table: 15.

TABLE: 15		PLACEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY IN COAL MINES						
Year	Belowground		Opencast		Above Ground	Total		Output per manshift
	Employment (in '000 number)	Output (in '000 tonnes)	Employment (in '000 number)	Output (in '000 tonnes)	Employment (in '000 number)	Employment (in '000 number)	Output (in '000 tonnes)	
1951	178	30199	36	4784	138	352	34983	0.35
1961	230	44887	60	10822	121	411	55709	0.45
1971	228	58552	43	17090	111	382	75642	0.67
1981	302	76205	55	51120	156	513	127325	0.81
1991	316	70731	67	167206	171	554	237757	1.40
1992	312	71062	67	178879	173	552	249941	1.47
1993	308	73672	68	186935	170	546	260607	1.53
1994	293	70644	67	196878	164	524	267522	1.63
1995	287	68512	68	216074	158	513	284586	1.80
1996	281	70127	68	233970	157	506	304097	1.91
1997	279	69062	68	247619	156	503	316681	2.01
1998	270	68571	69	251324	152	491	319895	2.09
1999	258	68101	71	247088	147	476	315189	2.12
2000	249	66225	69	268092	140	458	334317	2.34
2001	239	64134	69	277379	130	438	341513	2.51
2002	225	65330	69	297982	129	423	363312	2.75
2003	216	63632	69	315556	132	417	379188	2.91
2004	211	61921	70	347347	124	405	407268	3.19
2005	205	64087	70	356758	124	399	420845	3.35
2006*	204	63000	71	359000	125	400	422000	3.35

*Provisional

2.2 Accidents

2.2.1 Major Accidents

Three major accidents took place during the year 2006 which have been described below:

- (1) Bhatdee colliery, BCCL

Date of accident: 06.09.2006, Time: 1945 hours, Number of persons killed: 50

Court of Inquiry has been instituted.

- (2) Shyamsundarpur colliery, ECL

Date of accident: 30.11.2006, Time: 0545 hours, Number of persons killed: 6

While thirteen loaders were loading coal from the rib of the last slice of a pillar in a caving district, a hanging roof measuring about 10m (length) x 5m (width) x 1.2 m (thick) came down without any prior sound, four loaders escaped while three loaders and the Mining Sirdar narrowly escaped receiving minor injuries, rest six loaders were trapped under the failed roof and were recovered dead.

(3) Venkatesh Khani No.7, SCCL

Date of accident: 11.12.2006, Time: 0930 hours, Number of persons killed: 4

While last slice in last fender (1/3 part pillar) of pillar in a depillaring panel was being worked by a continuous miner and shuttle car combination, a sudden massive roof fall measuring about 47m (L) x 13m (B) x 2m to 6m (Thick) occurred in the goaf extending to the immediate outbye junction, wherein six persons got trapped, of which four succumbed instantaneously to the injuries and the two with serious injuries could be rescued after about 5 hours.

2.2.2 Accident scenario

The year 2006 saw a downward trend in the number of fatal accidents as compared to 2005, but numbers of fatalities were more than the previous year. Number of fatal accidents during the year 2006 was 79 and number of fatalities was 117 as compared to 96 accidents and 138 fatalities during the year 2005.

Table: 16 indicate the trend of accidents and rates of fatalities.

YEAR	TREND IN FATAL ACCIDENTS AND FATALITY RATES PER 1000 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN COAL MINES (10 YEARLY AVERAGE)			
	Av. No. of accidents	Accident rate	Av. No. of fatality	Fatality rate
1901-1910	74	0.77	92	0.94
1911-1920	138	0.94	176	1.29
1921-1930	174	0.99	219	1.24
1931-1940	172	0.98	228	1.33
1941-1950	236	0.87	273	1.01
1951-1960	222	0.61	295	0.82
1961-1970	202	0.48	260	0.62
1971-1980	187	0.46	264	0.55
1981-1990	162	0.30	186	0.35
1991-2000	140	0.27	170	0.33
2001-2006*	89	0.21	117	0.28

Table: 17 gives year-wise fatal accidents, fatalities, and death rates in coalmines.

TABLE: 17 TREND IN FATAL ACCIDENTS AND DEATH RATES IN COAL MINES (YEAR-WISE)					
Year	No. of fatal accidents	No. of persons killed	Death Rate		
			Per '000 persons employed	Per 100,000 manshifts worked	Per million tonnes output
1951	278	319	0.91	0.32	9.12
1961	222	268	0.65	0.22	4.81
1971	199	231	0.60	0.21	3.05
1981	165	184	0.36	0.12	1.45
1991	138	143	0.26	0.08	0.60
1992	165	183	0.33	0.11	0.73
1993	156	176	0.32	0.10	0.68
1994	156	241	0.46	0.15	0.90
1995	137	219	0.43	0.14	0.77
1996	131	146	0.29	0.09	0.48
1997	143	165	0.33	0.10	0.52
1998	128	146	0.30	0.10	0.46
1999	127	138	0.29	0.09	0.44
2000	117	144	0.31	0.10	0.43
2001	105	141	0.32	0.10	0.41
2002	81	97	0.23	0.07	0.27
2003	83	113	0.27	0.09	0.30
2004	87	96	0.24	0.07	0.23
2005	96	117	0.29	0.09	0.29
2006*	79	138	0.36	0.11	0.34

* Provisional

Year 2006 saw a downward trend in the number of serious accidents and number of persons seriously injured. Number of serious accidents was 793 and number of persons injured was 823 as compared to 1106 and 1138 respectively during the year 2005. As far as the serious accident rate is concerned, it has decreased marginally. The serious injury rate per thousand persons employed in 2006 was 2.13 as compared to 2.85 in 2005. The above rate per lakh manshifts worked decreased to 0.67 in 2006 from 0.91 in 2005. The rate per million tonnes output decreased to 2.04 in 2006 from 2.70 in 2005. Table: 18 gives year-wise number of serious accidents, no. of persons injured and serious injury rate.

TABLE: 18 TREND IN SERIOUS ACCIDENTS AND SERIOUS INJURY RATES IN COAL MINES (YEAR-WISE)					
Year	No. of serious accidents	No. of persons injured	Serious injury rates		
			Per '000 persons employed	Per 100,000 manshifts worked	Per million tonnes output
1991	803	854	1.54	0.50	3.59
1992	810	894	1.62	0.53	3.58
1993	854	903	1.65	0.68	3.46
1994	717	775	1.48	0.47	2.90
1995	757	813	1.58	0.51	2.86
1996	677	723	1.43	0.45	2.38
1997	678	726	1.44	0.46	2.29
1998	523	560	1.14	0.37	1.75
1999	595	650	1.37	0.44	2.06
2000	661	707	1.54	0.49	2.11
2001	667	720	1.64	0.53	2.10
2002	629	665	1.57	0.50	1.83
2003	563	590	1.42	0.45	1.56
2004	962	991	2.45	0.77	2.42
2005	1106	1138	2.85	0.91	2.70
2006*	793	823	2.13	0.67	2.04

* Provisional

2.2.3 Analysis of accidents

All fatal accidents and major serious accidents were inquired into by officers of DGMS. An analysis of accidents enumerated in the following paragraphs is based on the findings of such enquiry and information submitted by the mine management.

2.2.3A By place

Total 79 fatal accidents involving 138 persons occurred during the year 2006 compared to 96 fatal accidents and 117 fatalities during 2005. Fatality rate (overall) has increased to 0.36 in 2006 from 0.24 during the year 2005. Serious injury rate during the year 2006 has decreased to 2.13 as compared to 2.85 in 2005 for overall injury rates. 44(56%) fatal accidents occurred belowground with a fatality rate of 0.50, 24(30%) in opencast workings with fatality rate of 0.39 and 11(14%) in surface operation with fatality rate of 0.09 during the year 2006. It may be mentioned that out of 400,000 average daily employment 51% was in belowground workings, 18% was in opencast workings and the remaining 31% was engaged in surface operations. Table 19 gives the trend of fatal and serious accidents with fatality rate in different working places.

YEAR	TREND IN FATAL & SERIOUS ACCIDENTS AND DEATH & SERIOUS INJURY RATES; (PLACEWISE) - COAL MINES PER THOUSAND PERSONS EMPLOYED							
	Fatal accidents & death rates				Serious accidents & ser. injury rates			
	BG	OC	AG	Overall	BG	OC	AG	Overall
1991	80 (0.26)	25 (0.39)	33 (0.20)	138 (0.26)	577 (1.96)	60 (1.00)	166 (0.98)	803 (1.54)
1992	107 (0.39)	32 (0.52)	26 (0.18)	165 (0.33)	587 (2.14)	49 (0.79)	174 (1.01)	810 (1.62)
1993	101 (0.39)	24 (0.37)	31 (0.19)	156 (0.32)	632 (2.19)	57 (0.83)	165 (1.01)	854 (1.65)
1994	93 (0.59)	39 (0.64)	24 (0.15)	156 (2.08)	560 (2.08)	50 (0.86)	107 (0.67)	717 (1.48)
1995	91 (0.60)	26 (0.38)	20 (0.13)	137 (0.43)	549 (2.07)	69 (1.05)	139 (0.93)	757 (1.58)
1996	75 (0.31)	27 (0.42)	29 (0.19)	131 (0.29)	478 (1.83)	71 (1.10)	128 (0.86)	677 (1.43)
1997	94 (0.41)	27 (0.42)	22 (0.14)	143 (0.33)	440 (1.71)	79 (1.25)	158 (1.05)	677 (1.44)
1998	80 (0.36)	24 (0.35)	24 (0.16)	128 (0.30)	346 (1.41)	72 (1.06)	105 (0.70)	523 (1.14)
1999	74 (0.33)	30 (0.43)	23 (0.16)	127 (0.29)	408 (1.73)	77 (1.19)	110 (0.81)	595 (1.37)
2000	62 (0.30)	38 (0.74)	17 (0.13)	117 (0.31)	444 (1.92)	108 (1.67)	109 (0.82)	661 (1.54)
2001	67 (0.43)	26 (0.38)	12 (0.10)	105 (0.32)	464 (2.10)	73 (1.12)	130 (1.07)	667 (1.64)
2002	48 (0.27)	22 (0.32)	11 (0.11)	81 (0.23)	434 (2.07)	92 (1.43)	103 (0.80)	629 (1.57)
2003	46 (0.33)	23 (0.35)	14 (0.13)	83 (0.27)	380 (1.85)	82 (1.30)	101 (0.77)	563 (1.42)
2004	49 (0.27)	32 (0.47)	06 (0.05)	87 (0.24)	757 (3.69)	82 (1.24)	123 (1.02)	962 (2.45)
2005	49 (0.34)	28 (0.41)	19 (0.16)	96 (0.24)	843 (4.23)	98 (1.45)	165 (1.37)	1106 (2.8)
2006	44 (0.50)	24 (0.39)	11 (0.09)	79 (0.36)	603 (3.03)	72 (1.29)	119 (1.02)	793 (2.13)

* Provisional

Note - Figures in bracket indicate death/injury rate

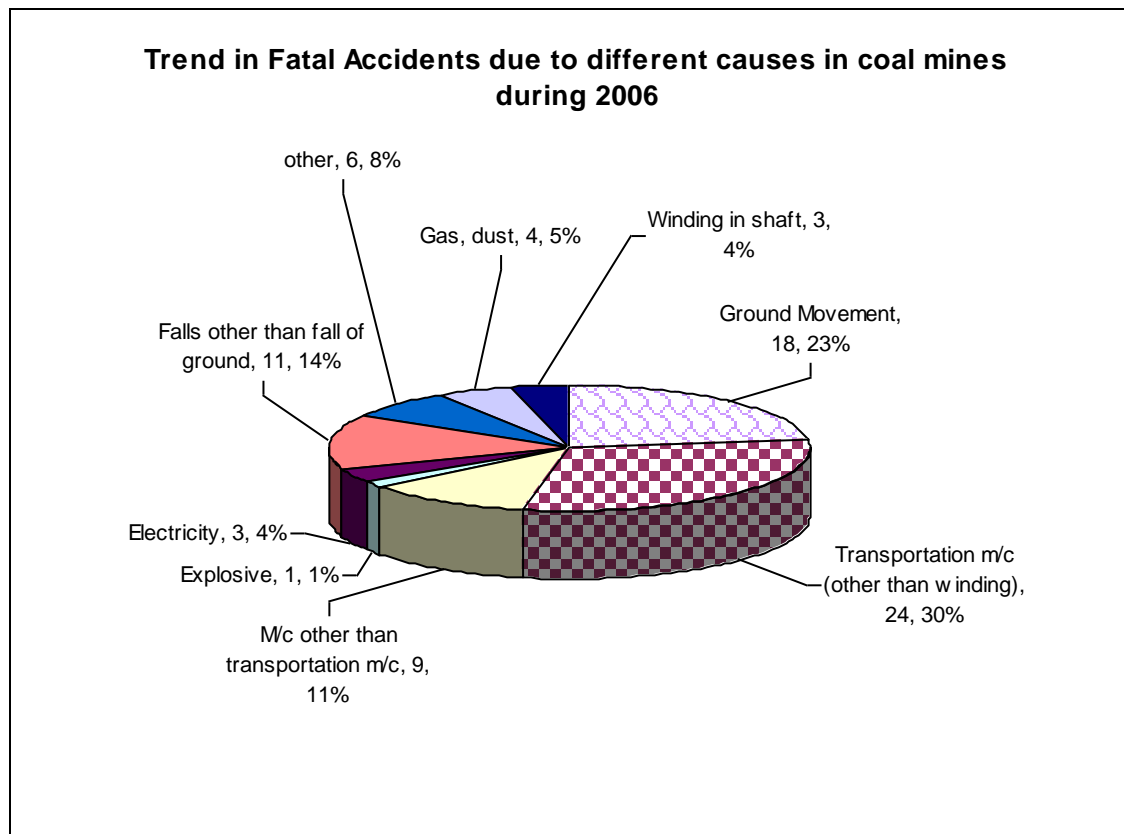
2.2.3B By cause

Tables 20 & 21 give the trend in fatal and serious accidents in coalmines due to different causes during the year 2006 compare with last four years followed by graphical representation. As can be seen 18 (23%) of fatal accident were caused by ground movement, 24 (30%) due to transportation machinery (other than winding), 9 (11%) due to machinery other than transportation machinery, and falls other than falls of ground contributed 11 (14%) while other causes such as electricity contributed 3 (4%) and explosives contributed 1 (1%). 793 serious accidents occurred during the year out of which 349 (44%) were caused by falls other than falls of ground, transportation machinery (other than winding) contributed 252 (32%), ground movement 50 (6%) while other causes contributed 86 (11%) of all serious accidents.

Cause	TREND IN FATAL ACCIDENTS DUE TO DIFFERENT CAUSES IN COAL MINES				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Ground movement	35 (48)	24 (33)	33 (38)	25 (32)	18 (27)
Winding in shafts	-	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	3 (3)
Transportation machinery (other than winding)	22 (22)	33 (34)	29 (30)	36 (37)	24 (25)
Machinery other than transportation machinery	9 (9)	11 (14)	6 (6)	11 (11)	9 (9)
Explosive	4 (4)	3 (3)	5 (6)	2 (2)	1 (1)
Electricity	4 (4)	1 (1)	4 (4)	4 (4)	3 (3)
Gas, Dust etc.	-	2 (3)	2 (2)	-	4 (53)
Falls other than falls of ground	6 (9)	6 (6)	5 (5)	12 (12)	11 (11)
Other causes	1 (1)	2 (18)	3 (5)	5 (18)	6 (6)
TOTAL	81 (97)	83 (113)	87 (96)	96 (117)	79 (138)

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the number of persons killed.

* Figures are provisional



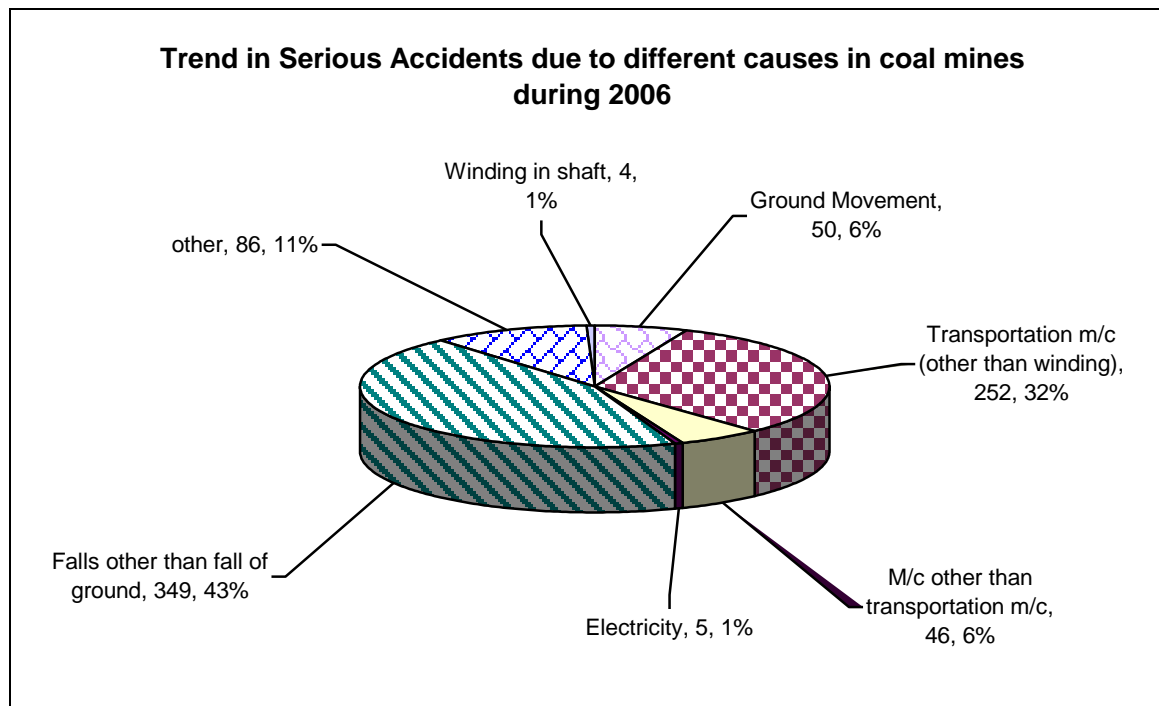
Place	TREND IN FATAL ACCIDENTS IN DIFFERENT PLACES OF COAL MINES				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Belowground	48 (61)	46 (72)	49 (57)	49 (69)	44 (102)
Opencast	22 (22)	23 (24)	32 (33)	28 (29)	24(25)
Aboveground	11 (14)	14 (17)	6 (6)	19 (19)	11 (11)
Total	81 (97)	83 (113)	87 (96)	96 (117)	79 (138)

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the number of persons killed.

* Figures are provisional

Cause	TREND IN SERIOUS ACCIDENTS DUE TO DIFFERENT CAUSES IN COAL MINES				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ground movement	83 (97)	66 (74)	112 (124)	84 (102)	50 (54)
Winding in shafts	4 (12)	4 (5)	5 (7)	2 (2)	4 (6)
Transportation machinery (other than winding)	132 (137)	134(140)	157 (161)	218 (222)	252 (265)
Machinery other than transportation machinery	39 (41)	43 (47)	28 (29)	46 (46)	46 (46)
Explosive	9 (14)	6 (11)	8 (14)	5 (6)	-
Electricity	7 (9)	3 (3)	4 (5)	5 (12)	5 (5)
Gas, Dust etc.	2 (2)	6 (7)	2 (2)	-	1 (1)
Falls other than falls of ground	258 (258)	245(246)	493 (495)	550 (562)	349 (350)
Other causes	95 (95)	56 (57)	153 (154)	196 (196)	86 (86)
TOTAL	629 (665)	563(590)	962(991)	1106(1138)	793 (823)

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the number of persons seriously injured.
 * Figures are provisional



Place	TREND IN SERIOUS ACCIDENTS DUE TO DIFFERENT PLACES IN COAL MINES				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Belowground	434 (464)	380 (398)	757 (778)	843 (867)	602 (621)
Opencast	92 (98)	82 (90)	82 (87)	98 (101)	72 (83)
Aboveground	103 (103)	101 (102)	123 (126)	165 (170)	119 (119)
Total	629 (665)	563 (590)	962 (991)	1106 (1138)	793 (823)

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the number of persons seriously injured.
 * Figures are provisional

2.2.3B.1 Ground movement

During the year 2006, ground movement accounted for 18 (22.78%) fatal accidents and 50 (6.31%) serious accidents. Further break-up of fatal accidents due to ground movement is given in table: 22.

TABLE: 22		FATAL ACCIDENTS DUE TO GROUND MOVEMENT IN COAL MINES DURING THE YEAR 2006		
Cause	No. of accidents	Persons killed	Persons seriously inj.	
1. Fall of roof	13	22	9	
2. Fall of side				
(a) belowground	2	2	1	
(b) opencast	1	1	-	
Sub-Total	3	3	1	
3. Others				
(a) bumps	-	-	-	
(b) air blast	-	-	-	
(c) land slide	-	-	-	
(d) collapse of pillar	1	1	1	
(e) over hang	1	1	1	
Sub-Total	2	2	1	
GRAND TOTAL	18	27	11	

2.2.3B.2 Roof fall

Strata control is a major problem affecting safety and productivity in underground mines. Experience of the past clearly brings out that roof fall is one of the predominant causes of fatalities in belowground coalmines and that trend continues even today. There were 18 accidents due to ground movement involving 27 fatalities and 11 serious injuries occurred due to this cause during the year 2006, out of which 13 accidents were due to fall of roof and 5 accidents were due to side fall and over hangs. Roof fall accidents accounted for 16.46% of all fatal accidents in coalmines and it contributed 29.55% of all fatal accidents in belowground operations. Further critical analysis of roof fall accidents for the last five years 2002 to 2006 revealed the following:

I. Physical and Working Condition factors -

- Method of work:** Accident mainly occurred in Bord and Pillar districts and equally both in development and depillaring. 53% of the fatal accidents occurred in B&P development, 27% in depillaring districts (27% in caving districts and 11% in stowing districts), 0% in longwall faces and 7% in other places.
- Height of working:** 85% of the fatal accidents occurred in gallery height upto 3m, 14% in 3m. to 5 m.
- Width of gallery:** 7% of the fatal accidents occurred in width of galleries between 0 - 3.0m and 7% in width between 3.01 -3.5m, 19% between 3.51-4.00m, 39% between 4.01 -4.50m and 28% above 4.50 m.
- Distance from face:** 63% of the accidents occurred within 5 m. of the working face and 9% between 5.01 to 10 m. 7% between 10.01-20m. Thus 72% of the accident occurred within 10 m. of the freshly exposed roof from the face of working. About 13%

of the accident occurred in other roadways where either roof supports were being replaced or no attention was paid for checking old existing supports.

5. **Type of support:** 37% of the fatal accidents accounted in areas supported by timber support only, 36% in roof bolts & others and in 3% of the cases supports were not provided at all. Areas supported by timbers were more prone for roof fall. Steel supports, especially roof bolts, are more stable if they are fixed properly and in time.
6. **Adequacy of support:** Accident analysis revealed that in 50% of cases supports provided was inadequate, which means sufficient number of supports are not provided before engaging persons at work and majority of the accidents could have been averted had proper supports were provided before engaging the persons at work and front line supervisors been attentive for providing adequate supports.
7. **Operation at the time of accident:** 27% of the fatal accidents occurred during loading operation, 11% during dressing, 14% during supporting, that is 52% of the accidents occurred during primary job of face preparation and manual loading. This can be avoided by adequately training the face workers for paying more attention towards identification of bad roof and testing for its weakness and by providing temporary supports before erecting permanent support. 12% of the cases occurred during withdrawal of supports and 19 % in other activities.
8. **Time elapsed after blasting:** 33% of the roof fall accidents occurred within 30 minutes of blasting operation which correlates with the operation at the time of accident as mentioned above. This also means that sufficient time is not allowed for the roof to settle before engaging persons. 3% occurred between ½ - 1 hour, 9% between 1 to 2 hours and 23% of the fatal accidents occurred beyond 2 hours of blasting operation and in 33% of cases no blasting operation was carried out within 4 hours.

II. Geological factors -

9. **Thickness of seam:** 44% of the fatal accidents occurred in coal seam having thickness upto 3.0 m., 29% in 3 to 6 m. and 7% in seams with thickness between 6-9m. Thus roof fall occurred in all types of coal seams irrespective of their thickness.
10. **Depth of cover:** 44% of the fatal accidents accounted in depth of cover upto 100 m, 29% in 101 to 200m. and 16% between 201 to 300. Practically roof fall accidents occurred at every place irrespective of the depth in proportion to the working plan at various depths.
11. **Thickness of fall:** In case of 27% of the fatal accidents thickness of fallen strata varying between 0 to 0.15m, in 31% between 0.16 to 30 m. (i.e. 58% of the accidents had thickness of fall between 0- 0.3m) and in 26% between 0.31 to 1.0 m. thick and in 15% beyond 1.00m thick. Fall of the roof was mainly due to geological reasons such as presence of slicken sides, hidden slip planes, or due to weathering of strata

etc. which could have been effectively controlled had adequate and timely supports been provided.

12. **Nature of fallen strata:** 39% of the fatal accidents occurred due to fall of sand stone roof, 27% due to coal and 22% due to shale, remaining due to combination of any two. Indicating that practically all types of roof is likely to fall in absence of adequate supports.

III. Personal factors -

13. **Designation:** 27% of the persons involved in roof fall accidents were supportmen, 47% loaders, 3% drillers and 4% subordinate supervisory staff. Mainly face workers were involved in the accidents as they are first to approach the face and stay beneath the green roof areas for longer duration.
14. **Age:** In 41% of the total accidents persons involved were in the age group of 31-40 years, 9% between 41-45, 18% between 46-50, and 32% 56-60 years. and 9% between 56-60 years. The available data indicates that more susceptible are between 56-60 years which accounts about 32% of the total fatalities.
15. **Shift of working:** 51% of the fatal accidents took place in 1st shift, 29% in 2nd shift and 20% 3rd shift. Thus roof fall occurred equally in all the shifts, but marginally more in first shift due to more number of persons employed during day time.
16. **Hours at work:** 10% of the roof fall accidents occurred in first two hours of the work, 40% between second and fourth hour, 27% between fourth & fifth hours, 18% of the fatal accidents took place during fifth & seventh hours of the shift and 2% during last hour.

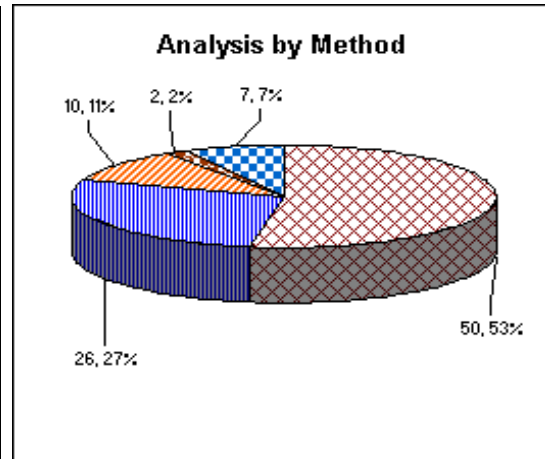
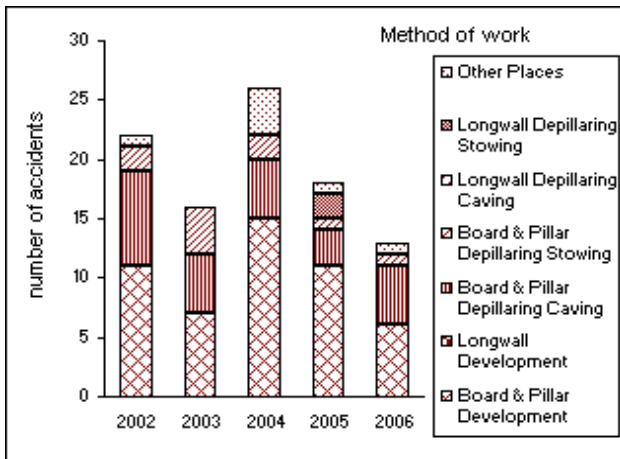
IV. Management factors -

17. **Responsibility:** 29% of the fatal accidents were caused due to fault of management and Subordinate Supervisory Staff; 34% of the fatal accidents due to fault of Subordinate Supervisory Staff alone, in 8% of the cases management alone was responsible and 12% cases were declared as misadventure.
18. **Company:** Company-wise analysis indicates that 75% of roof fall accident occurred in CIL, Subsidiary-wise 18% in ECL, 21% in SECL, 9% in WCL, 15% in BCCL, 5% in CCL, 6% in MCL, 23% in SCCL and 3% in TISCO.

Detailed statistical analysis of roof fall accidents that occurred during last 5 years have been represented in tabular and graphically in the following tables:

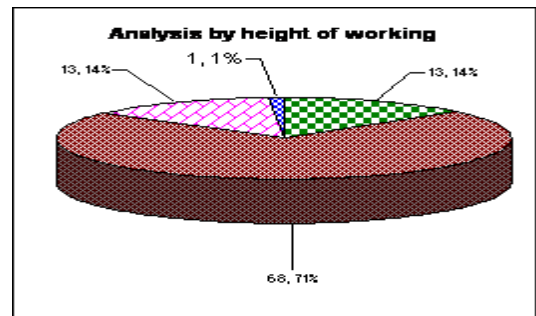
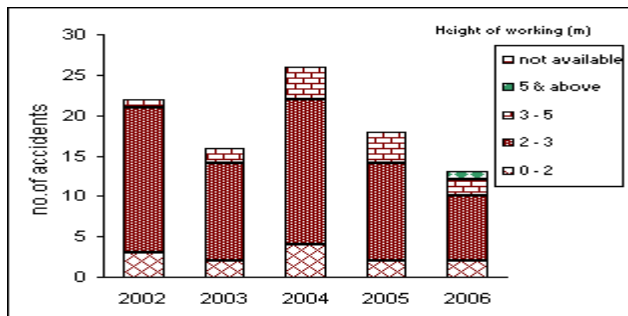
1. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by method of work

Method of work	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
Board & Pillar Development	11	50	7	44	15	58	11	61	6	46	50	53
Longwall Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depillaring Caving	8	36	5	31	5	19	3	17	5	38	26	27
Stowing	2	9	4	25	2	8	1	6	1	8	10	11
Total Depillaring	10	45	9	56	7	27	4	22	6	46	36	38
Longwall												
Depillaring Caving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stowing	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	2	2
Total Longwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	2	2
Other Places	1	5	0	0	4	15	1	6	1	8	7	7
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



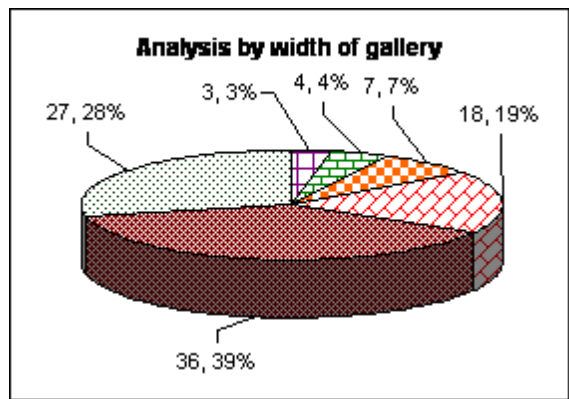
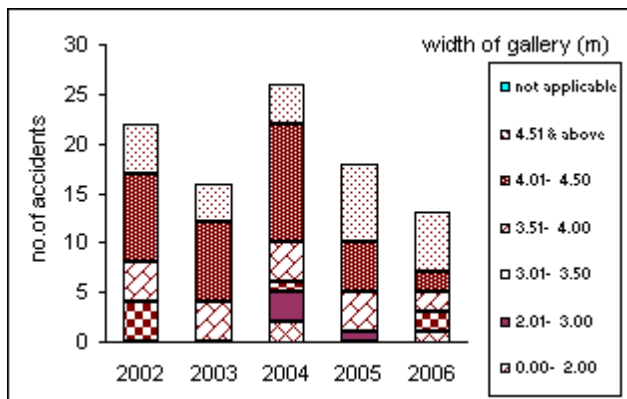
2. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by height of working

Height of working (metres)	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
0 - 2	3	14	2	13	4	15	2	11	2	15	13	14
2 - 3	18	82	12	75	18	69	12	67	8	62	68	71
3 - 5	1	5	2	13	4	15	4	22	2	15	13	14
5 & above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	1
not available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



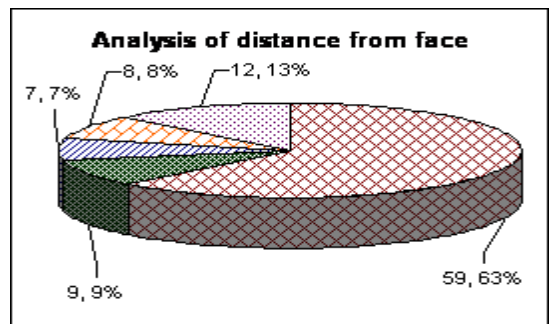
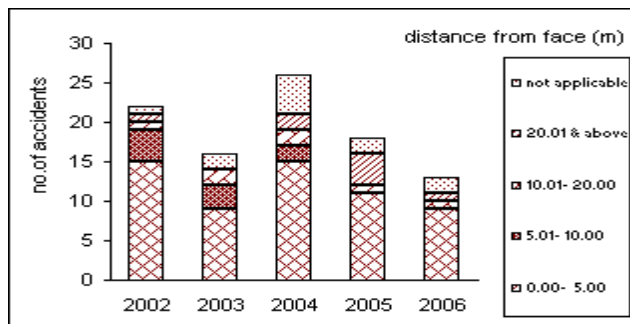
3. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by width of gallery

width of gallery (metres)	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
0.00- 2.00	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	8	3	3
2.01- 3.00	0	0	0	0	3	12	1	6	0	0	4	4
3.01- 3.50	4	18	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	15	7	7
3.51- 4.00	4	18	4	25	4	15	4	22	2	15	18	19
4.01- 4.50	9	41	8	50	12	46	5	28	2	15	36	39
4.51 & above	5	23	4	25	4	15	8	44	6	46	27	28
not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



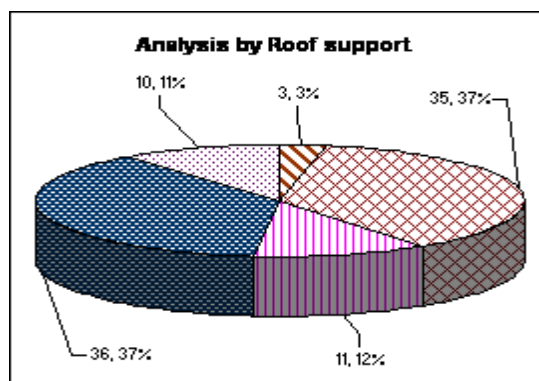
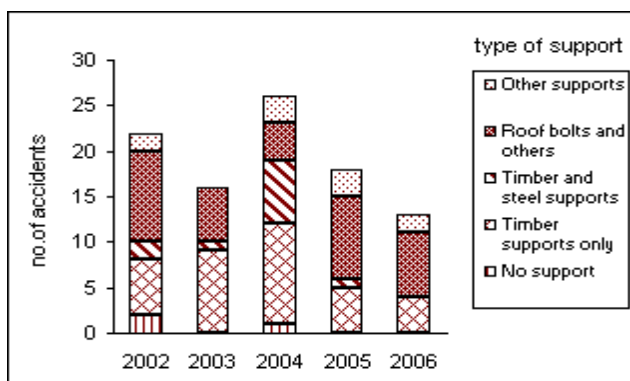
4. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by distance from face

Distance from face	Number of accidents											
	(metres)	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total
0.00- 5.00	15	68	9	56	15	58	11	61	9	69	59	63
5.01- 10.00	4	18	3	19	2	8	0	0	0	0	9	9
10.01- 20.00	1	5	2	13	2	8	1	6	1	8	7	7
20.01 & above	1	5	0	0	2	8	4	22	1	8	8	8
not applicable	1	5	2	13	5	19	2	11	2	15	12	13
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



5. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by type of roof support

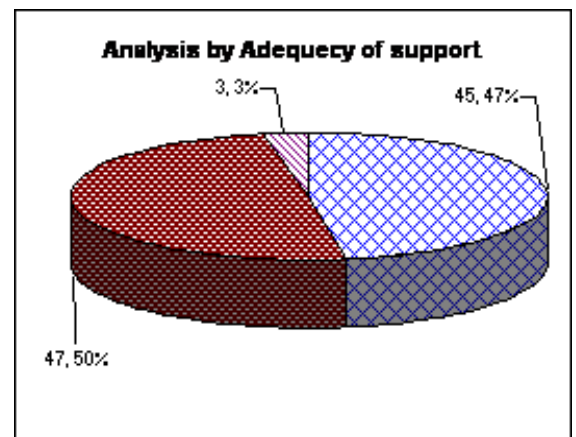
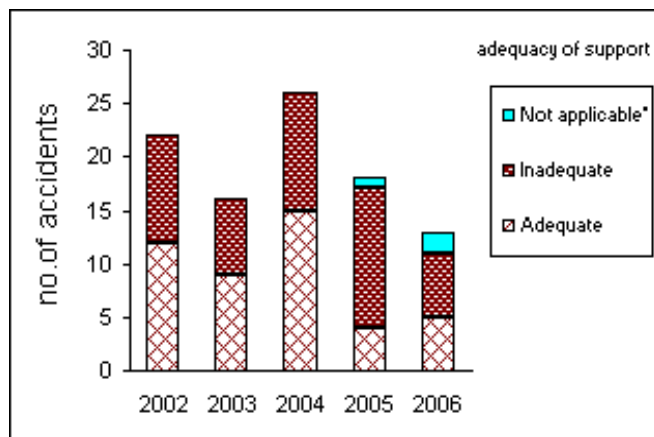
Type of support	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
No support	2	9	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	3
Timber supports only	6	27	9	56	11	42	5	28	4	31	35	37
Timber and steel supports	2	9	1	6	7	27	1	6	0	0	11	12
Roof bolts and others	10	45	6	38	4	15	9	50	7	54	36	37
Other supports	2	9	0	0	3	12	3	17	2	15	10	11
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



6. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by adequacy of support

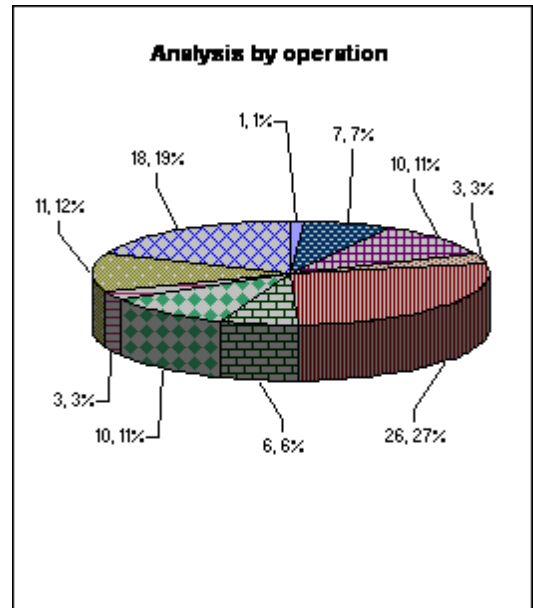
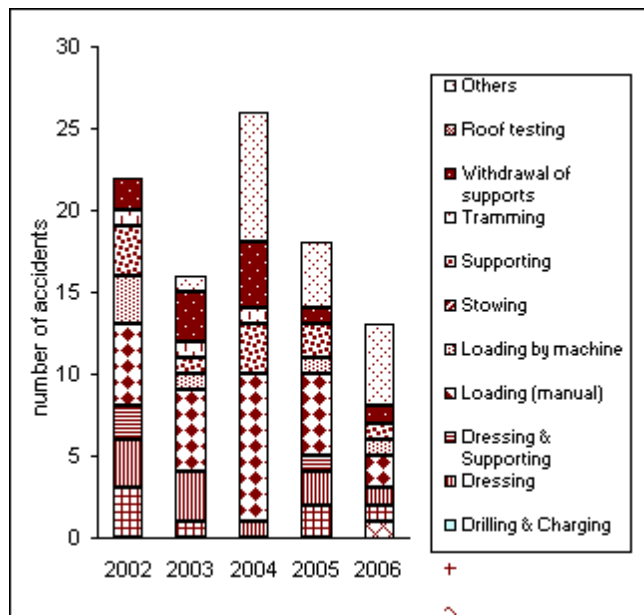
Adequacy of support	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
Adequate	12	55	9	56	15	58	4	22	5	38	45	47
Inadequate	10	45	7	44	11	42	13	72	6	46	47	50
Not applicable*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	15	3	3
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100

* Provisional



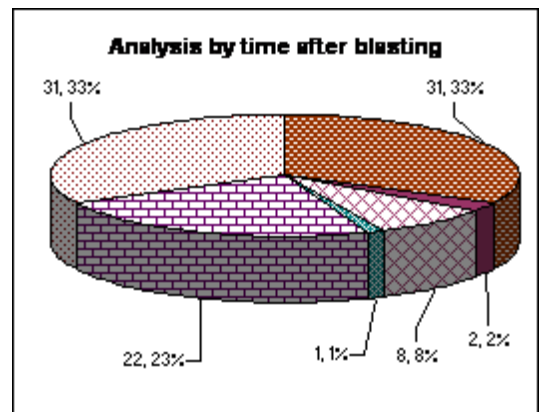
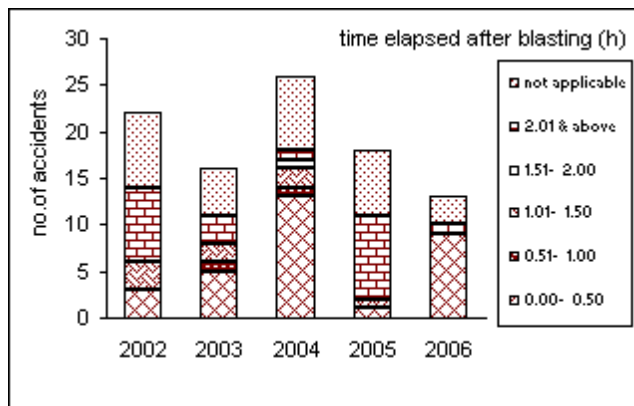
7. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by operation at the time of accident

operation at the time of accident	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
Cutting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	1
Charging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drilling	3	14	1	6	0	0	2	11	1	8	7	7
Drilling & Charging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dressing	3	14	3	19	1	4	2	11	1	8	10	11
Dressing & Supporting	2	9	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	3	3
Loading (manual)	5	23	5	31	9	35	5	28	2	15	26	27
Loading by machine	3	14	1	6	0	0	1	6	1	8	6	6
Stowing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supporting	3	14	1	6	3	12	2	11	1	8	10	11
Tramming	1	5	1	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	3
Withdrawal of supports	2	9	3	19	4	15	1	6	1	8	11	12
Roof testing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	1	6	8	31	4	22	5	38	18	19
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



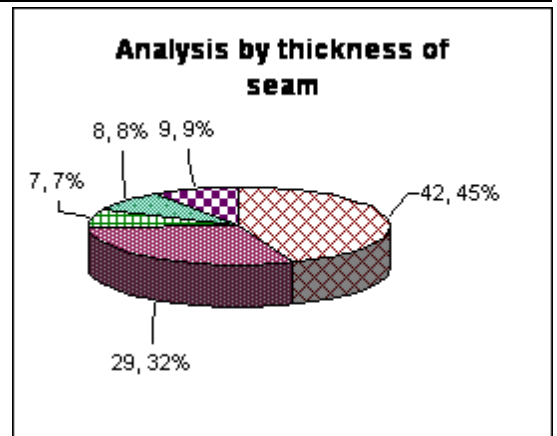
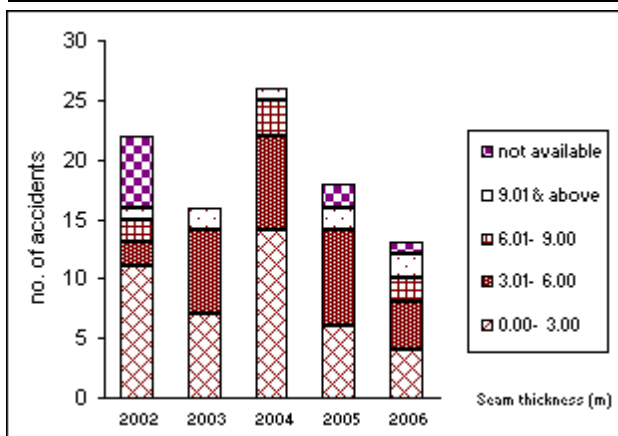
8. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by time elapsed after blasting

time elapsed after blasting (hours)	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
0.00- 0.50	3	14	5	31	13	50	1	6	9	69	31	33
0.51- 1.00	0	0	1	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
1.01- 1.50	3	14	2	13	2	8	1	6	0	0	8	8
1.51- 2.00	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
2.01 & above	8	36	3	19	1	4	9	50	1	8	22	23
not applicable	8	36	5	31	8	31	7	39	3	23	31	33
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



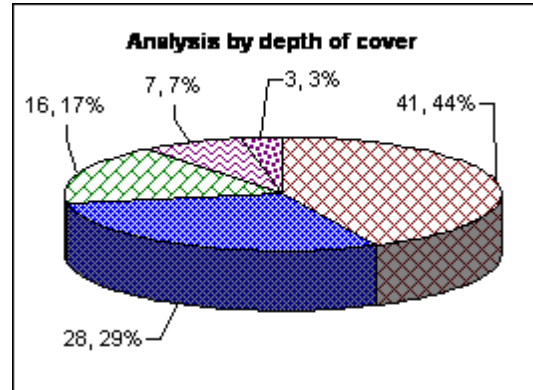
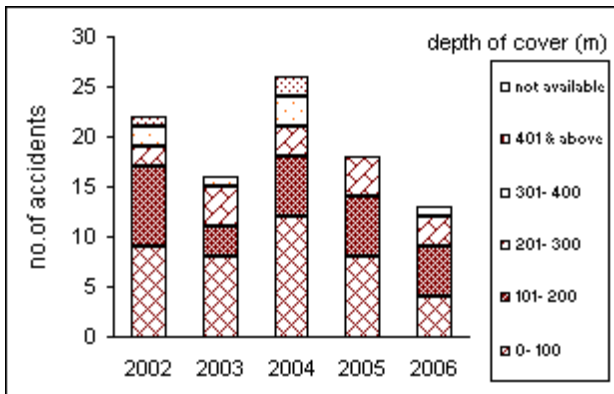
9. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by thickness of seam

Seam thickness (metres)	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
0.00- 3.00	11	50	7	44	14	54	6	33	4	31	42	44
3.01- 6.00	2	9	7	44	8	31	8	44	4	31	29	32
6.01- 9.00	2	9	0	0	3	12	0	0	2	15	7	7
9.01 & above	1	5	2	13	1	4	2	11	2	15	8	8
not available	6	27	0	0	0	0	2	11	1	8	9	9
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



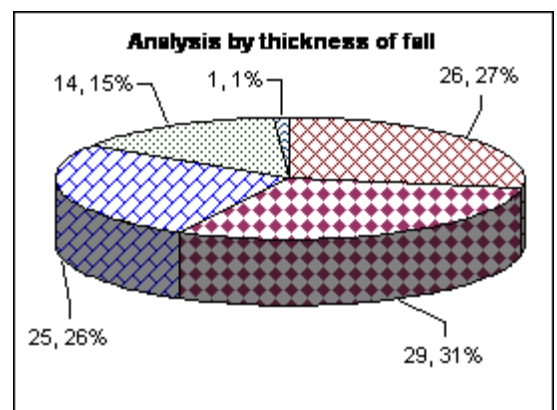
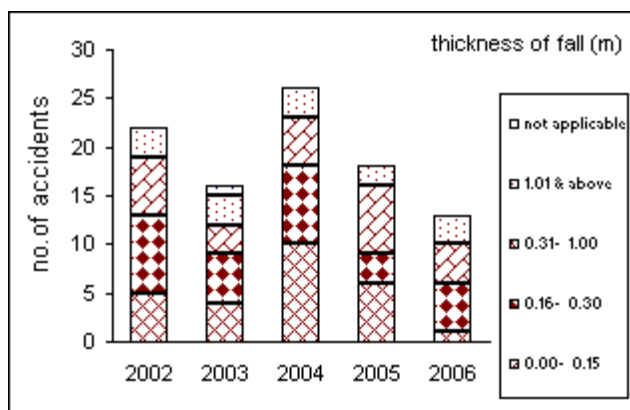
10. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by depth of cover

Depth of cover (metres)	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
0- 100	9	41	8	50	12	46	8	44	4	31	41	44
101- 200	8	36	3	19	6	23	6	33	5	38	28	29
201- 300	2	9	4	25	3	12	4	22	3	23	16	17
301- 400	2	9	1	6	3	12	0	0	1	8	7	7
401 & above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
not available	1	5	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



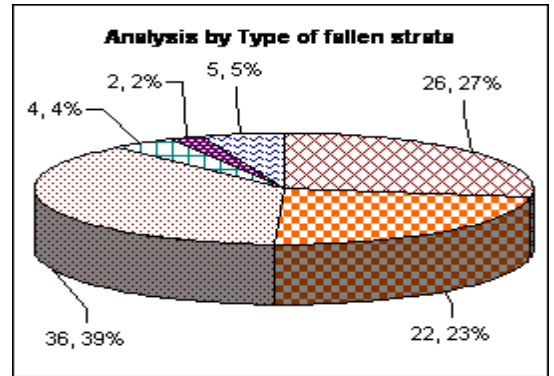
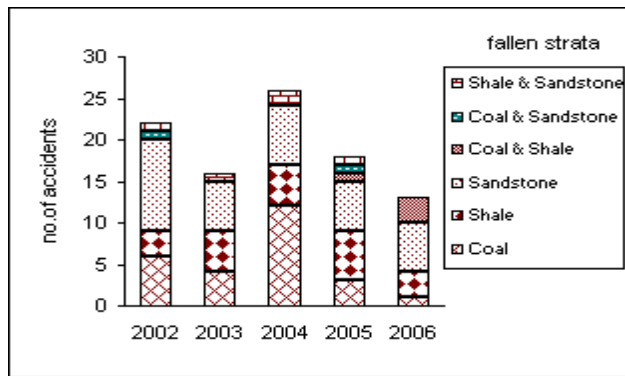
11. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by thickness of fall

Thickness of fall (metres)	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
0.00- 0.15	5	23	4	25	10	38	6	33	1	8	26	27
0.16- 0.30	8	36	5	31	8	31	3	17	5	38	29	31
0.31- 1.00	6	27	3	19	5	19	7	39	4	31	25	26
1.01 & above	3	14	3	19	3	12	2	11	3	23	14	15
not applicable	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



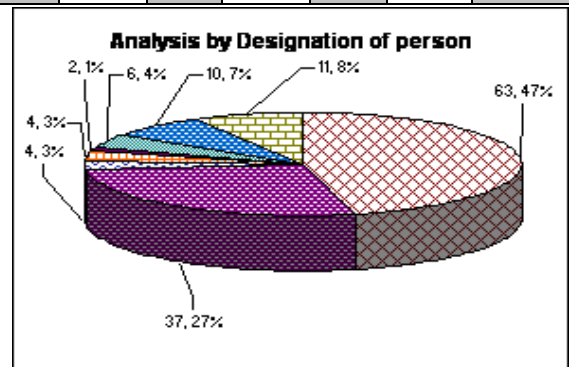
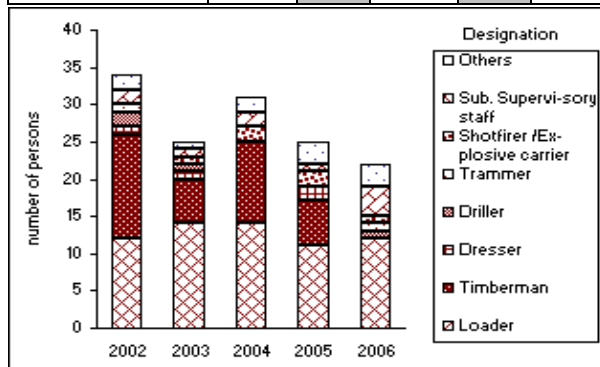
12. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by nature of fallen strata

Nature of fallen strata	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
Coal	6	27	4	25	12	46	3	17	1	8	26	27
Shale	3	14	5	31	5	19	6	33	3	23	22	23
Sandstone	11	50	6	38	7	27	6	33	6	46	36	39
Coal & Shale	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	23	4	4
Coal & Sandstone	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	2
Shale & Sandstone	1	5	1	6	2	8	1	6	0	0	5	5
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



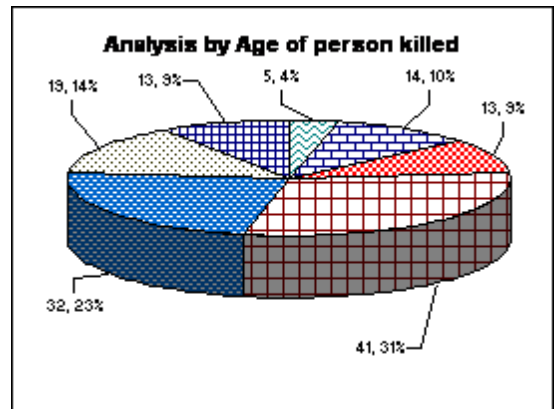
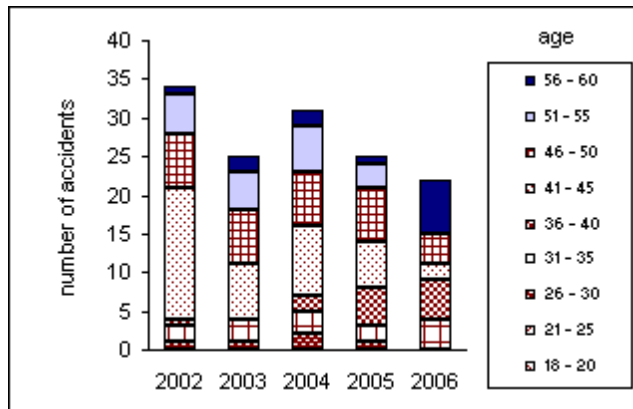
13. Distribution of persons killed in roof fall accidents by designation

Category of mine worker	Number of persons killed											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
Loader	12	35	14	56	14	45	11	44	12	55	63	47
Timberman	14	41	6	24	11	35	6	24	0	0	37	27
Dresser	1	3	1	4	0	0	2	8	0	0	4	3
Driller	2	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	3
Trammer	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	1
Shotfirer /Explosive carrier	0	0	1	4	2	6	2	8	1	5	6	4
Sub. Supervisory staff	2	6	1	4	2	6	1	4	4	18	10	7
Others	2	6	1	4	2	6	3	12	3	14	11	8
Total	34	100	25	100	31	100	25	100	22	100	137	100



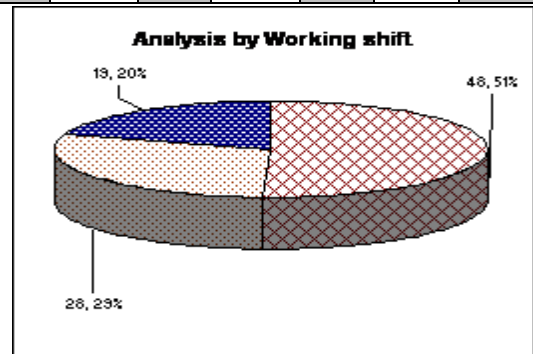
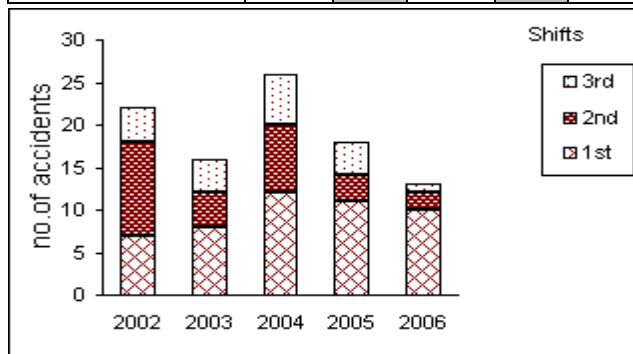
14. Distribution of persons killed in roof fall accidents by age

age	Number of persons killed											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
18 – 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 – 25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 – 30	1	3	1	4	2	6	1	4	0	0	5	4
31 – 35	2	6	3	12	3	10	2	8	4	18	14	10
36 – 40	1	3	0	0	2	6	5	20	5	23	13	9
41 – 45	17	50	7	28	9	29	6	24	2	9	41	31
46 – 50	7	21	7	28	7	23	7	28	4	18	32	23
51 – 55	5	15	5	20	6	19	3	12	0	0	19	14
56 – 60	1	3	2	8	2	6	1	4	7	32	13	9
Total	34	100	25	100	31	100	25	100	22	100	137	100



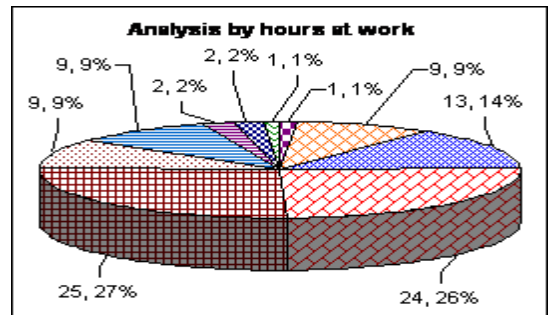
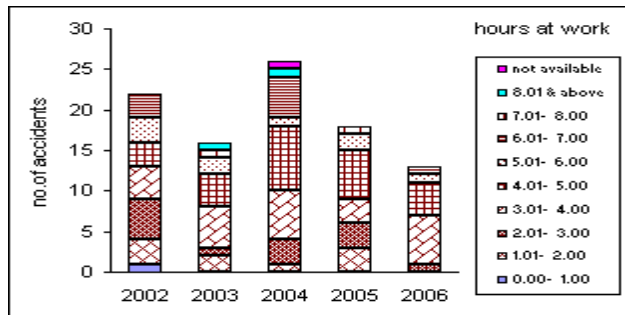
15. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by shift during which accident occurred

Shift	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
1st (7/8 AM to 3/4 PM)	7	32	8	50	12	46	11	61	10	77	48	41
2nd 3/4 PM to 11/12 M	11	50	4	25	8	31	3	17	2	15	28	29
3rd 11/12M to 7/8 AM	4	18	4	25	6	23	4	22	1	8	19	20
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



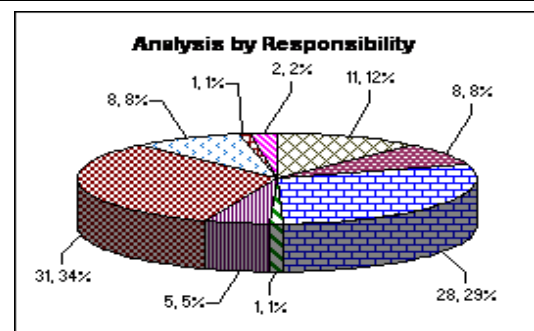
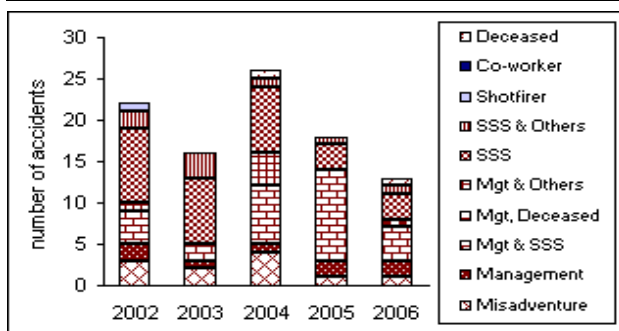
16. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by hours spent at work prior to the accident

Hours at Work	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
0.00- 1.00	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1.01- 2.00	3	14	2	13	1	4	3	17	0	0	9	9
2.01- 3.00	5	23	1	6	3	12	3	17	1	8	13	14
3.01- 4.00	4	18	5	31	6	23	3	17	6	46	24	26
4.01- 5.00	3	14	4	25	8	31	6	33	4	31	25	27
5.01- 6.00	3	14	2	13	1	4	2	11	1	8	9	9
6.01- 7.00	3	14	0	0	5	19	0	0	1	8	9	9
7.01- 8.00	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	2
8.01 & above	0	0	1	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
not available	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



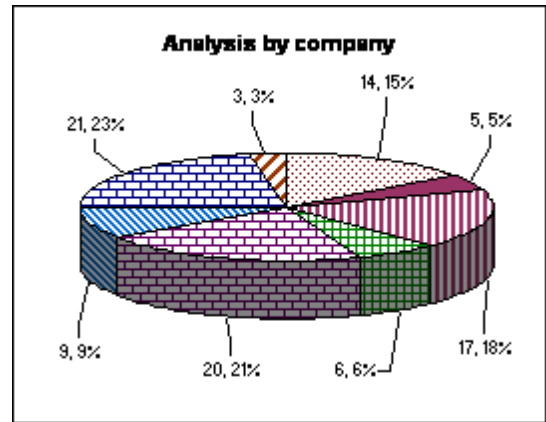
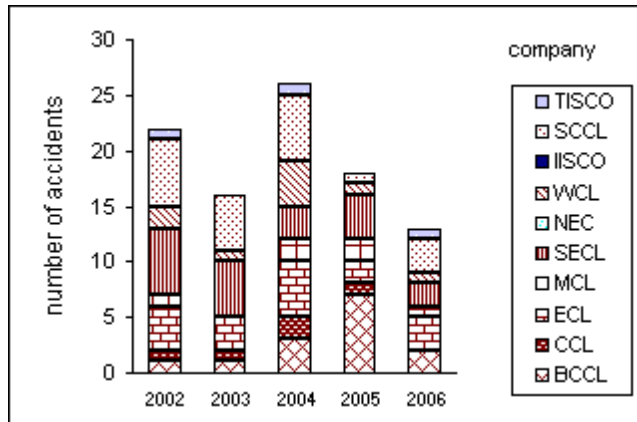
17. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by responsibility

Responsibility	Number of persons											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
Misadventure	3	14	2	13	4	15	1	6	1	8	11	12
Management	2	9	1	6	1	4	2	11	2	15	8	8
Mgt & SSS	4	18	2	13	7	27	11	61	4	31	28	29
Mgt, Deceased	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	1
Mgt & Others	1	5	0	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	5	5
SSS	9	41	8	50	8	31	3	17	3	23	31	34
SSS & Others	2	9	3	19	1	4	1	6	1	8	8	8
Shotfirer	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Co-worker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	8	2	2
Total	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	100



18. Distribution of fatal roof fall accidents by company

Company	Number of accidents											
	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	total	%
BCCL	1	5	1	6	3	12	7	39	2	15	14	15
CCL	1	5	1	6	2	8	1	6	0	0	5	5
ECL	4	18	3	19	5	19	2	11	3	23	17	18
MCL	1	5	0	0	2	8	2	11	1	8	6	6
SECL	6	27	5	31	3	12	4	22	2	15	20	21
NEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WCL	2	9	1	6	4	15	1	6	1	8	9	9
CIL: total	15	68	11	69	19	73	17	94	9	69	71	75
IISCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCCL	6	27	5	31	6	23	1	6	3	23	21	23
TISCO	1	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	8	3	3
All-India	22	100	16	100	26	100	18	100	13	100	95	101



2.2.3B.3 Side fall and over hangs

There were 4 (5.06%) fatal accidents involving as many casualties due to fall of sides and overhangs out of which three accidents took place in belowground workings and one in an opencast workings. Out of three belowground accidents, in two cases side fall occurred in the development area while in the other cases fall of over hang took place took place in developed area.

In an opencast working a dozer operator was crushed to death in a case of side fall.

All the above accidents in belowground mines could have been avoided had the sides and overhangs been properly dressed, supported and secured before engaging the persons and had the supervisors been careful on their jobs.

- Accident due to fall of sides and overhang accounted for 5.06% of all fatal accidents in coal mines and 9.09% of all accidents in belowground workings.

2.2.3B.3 Air blast

There was no accident due to this cause during the year 2006.

2.2.3C Transportation machinery (Winding)

There were only 3 fatal accidents involving three fatalities at winding installation during the year 2006 while ascending by cage in 2 cases person fell down to pit bottom and in one case on-setter was found pressed by the cage.

2.2.3D Transportation machinery (Other than winding)

There were 24 fatal accidents (30.38% of total accidents) due to transportation machinery other than winding reported during the year 2006. A detailed break-up of fatalities under this category are given in the table below:-

TABLE - 23		
FATAL ACCIDENTS DUE TO TRANSPORTATION MACHINERY OTHER THAN WINDING IN SHAFTS IN COAL MINES DURING 2006		
Cause	No. of fatal accidents	Persons killed
1. Rope Haulage	8	8
2. Mechanical Conveyors	4	4
3. Dumpers	10	11
4. Truck & Tankers	1	1
5. Others	-	-
Total	24	25

It was seen that dumpers, rope haulages and belt conveyors were major contributing causes under fatalities due to transportation machinery other than winding.

2.2.3D.1 Rope Haulages

There were 8 fatalities (5.80% of all fatalities) caused due to rope haulages during the year 2006. Analysis of causes revealed that:-

- One accident caused due to snapping of haulage rope and while escaping and hited on a machine.
- Four accidents occurred due to hit by moving tubs.
- One accident occurred as while traveling sliped and hited by running tub
- One accident occurred due to derailment of tubs & hited by a tub
- One person was dragged by moving set of tubs and died.

2.2.3D.2 Mechanical / Belt Conveyors:

Five accidents resulting in five fatalities were caused by belt conveyors during 2006.

- All the five accidents causing death of five persons occurred due to entangle with moving tail end drum.

2.2.3D.3 Dumpers and tippers:

There were 10 fatalities (7.25% of all fatalities) caused due to dumpers during the year 2006.

The analysis of above accident revealed that:

- 5 accidents occurred killing 5 persons due to collision of dumpers.
- 4 accidents occurred due to runover by speeding dumper killing four persons.
- 2 fatalities occurred while a dumper hit 2 persons.

2.2.3D4 Truck & Tankers:

One accident occurred causing one fatality due to truck and tankers contributing 1.27% of total accident.

- One fatality due to collision of truck and motor cycle.

2.2.3E Machinery other than transportation machinery:

There were 9 accidents reported during the year 2006, which were caused due to machinery other than transportation machinery. The analysis of the causes revealed that:-

Table – 24 FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES DUE TO MACHINERY OTHER THAN TRANSPORTATION MACHINERY DURING 2006			
S.No.	Cause	Number of accidents	Persons killed
1.	Drilling m/c	1	1
2.	Loading m/c SDL	1	1
3.	Haulage engine	1	1
4.	Shovels/Draglins	1	1
5.	Crushing & Screening Plant	2	2
6.	Other HEMM	2	2
7.	Other non-transportation machinery	1	1
	Total :	9	9

Further analysis of the causes revealed that:-

- One accident occurred as cable man was crushed underneath the crawler chain of a drilling machine.
- One accident occurred while inflating tyre of a loader, the tyre lock ring slipped & hit the person who died.
- One accident occurred killing haulage operator who got entangled between rotating drum and rope.
- One General Mazdoor got entangled with unguarded rotating coupling of a EKG Shovel during trial run and died.
- One accident occurred killing one person while mechanical fitter was pressed between filler arm and vertical post of hopper structure.
- One contractor worker present near crusher roller of feeder braker in Coal handling plant got entangled with crusher roller.
- One person was run over by a dozer.
- A mobile crane hit and run over a person.

2.2.3F Explosives

There was 1 (1.27% of the total) fatal accidents involving one person however, there was no serious accident due to explosives during the year 2006.

2.2.3G Electricity

There were 3 (3.80% of the total) fatal accidents and 5 (0.63% of the total) serious accidents due to electricity during the year 2006.

2.2.3H Accidents due to Dust, Gas & Fire.

During the year 2006, there was 4 (5.06 of the total) fatal accident involving 53 (38.4%) fatalities which includes a disaster due to explosion killing 50 persons.

2.2.3I Falls other than falls of ground

Falls other than fall of ground caused 11 (13.92% of the total) fatal accidents involving same number of lives (8% of total fatalities).

2.2.3J Other causes

Six cases of fatal accident were reported due to miscellaneous causes during the year 2006.

2.2.4 Responsibility

Analysis of accidents as per the persons held responsible for the various causes of accidents during the year 2006 has been indicated in table:25.

TABLE:25 RESPONSIBILITY FOR FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES DURING THE YEAR 2006		
SL. NO.	Responsibility	No. of accidents
1.	Misadventure	7
2.	Management	7
3.	Management & Subordinate Supervisory Staff (SSS)	11
4.	Management, SSS, co-worker	6
5.	Management, SSS & deceased	1
6.	Management, SSS, co-worker & deceased	1
7.	Management & co-worker	4
8.	Management, co-worker & deceased	0
9.	Management & deceased	4
10.	Subordinate Supervisory Staff (SSS)	6
11.	SSS & co-worker	3
12.	SSS & deceased	2
13.	Shotfirer	3
14.	Co-worker	0
15.	Co-worker & deceased	8
16.	Deceased	3
17.	Others	10
	TOTAL	3
		79

It can be seen that in 11(14%) cases management along with other subordinate staff were responsible. In 6 (7.6%) of the cases subordinate supervisory staff alone were found responsible. In 8(10.13%) cases coworker along with deceased and in 10(12.66%) cases the deceased alone were responsible. These revelations draw the attention towards better planning and implementation of safety status by the management, strict and disciplined supervision by the subordinate supervisory staff and knowledge based effective training for the workers.

2.3 Dangerous occurrences

During the year 2006, 29 (twenty-nine) dangerous occurrences were reported under the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957. Details of dangerous occurrences are given in table: 26.

TABLE:26 DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES IN COAL MINES DURING 2006		
Sl.No.	Cause	No. of cases
1.	Spontaneous heating belowground	11
2.	Spontaneous heating in opencast working	0
3.	Spontaneous heating at surface	01
4.	Outbreak of fire underground from spontaneous heating	0
5.	Outbreak of fire underground from causes other than spontaneous heating	2
6.	Outbreak of fire in quarries from causes other than spontaneous heating	0
7.	Outbreak of fire in surface from causes other than spontaneous heating	0
8.	Premature collapse of workings or failure of pillars/benches/major roof fall	01
9.	Influx of noxious gases	01
10.	Ignition or occurrence of inflammable gas	01
11.	Over winding of cages etc.	0
12.	Breakage of winding rope	02
13.	Breakdown of winding engine, crank shaft, bearing etc.	02
14.	Breakage, fracture etc of essential parts of machinery or apparatus whereby safety of persons was endangered	01
15.	Irruption of water	02
16.	Subsidence/potholing	0
17.	Explosives	01
18.	Breakage, fracture etc. of essential parts of machinery or apparatus whereby safety of persons was endangered	01
19.	Transportation machinery, wheeled trackless	01
20.	Fall of machinery from heights in opencast workings	01
21.	Others	01
	TOTAL	29

A. Spontaneous Heating

- 12 cases of spontaneous heating were reported, 13 in belowground workings and one on surface. Of the belowground heating three were in caved and sealed off goaf, four cases were of spontaneous heating in fallen coal, two were in stowing panels, one was in caving panel just before sealing and one was due to sluggish ventilation in old workings.

Contributory factors for spontaneous heating:

The prime contributory factors which lead to spontaneous heating and thereby fires:

- Not workings the mines in panel system.
- Not sectionalizing the old workings.
- Not cleaning the old galleries and return airways off fallen coal and not treating thoroughly with stone dust.

- Sluggish ventilation in old workings and depillaring areas.
- Poor and improper stowing. In some cases it was even observed that stowing borehole was located directly in the panel, thereby the workings outbye of it cannot be stowed effectively and safely.
- Working the depillaring panel beyond the incubation period.
- Not filling up the surface cracks formed due to subsidence and causing leakage of air into the sealed off areas.
- Not making and maintaining the isolation stoppings as prescribed.
- Non provision of latest carbon monoxide gas detecting devices.
- Most of the laboratories were not provided with Graham Lawrence apparatus to analyze carbon monoxide gas in the earlier stages.

The prime contributory factors which lead to fires in opencast equipment were:

- Not maintaining the electrical circuits of HEMM in proper working order.
- Not providing and maintaining the automatic fire fighting systems in HEMM, specially in dumpers.
- Not framing and implementing code of practice to prevent fires in opencast mines.
- Not maintaining the general fire fighting systems or improper training in fire fighting systems.

B. Other fires:

- There was one case of a fire which broke out in an opencast drill (HEMM) due to electrical short circuiting.

Proper code of practice for prevention of fires in HEMM should be framed and enforced.

C. Premature collapse of workings or failure of pillars/benches

There were two cases of premature collapse of overburden benches.

- In one case failure of bench occurred due to rains along an already existing weak plane. In another case the coal rib left against slice had failed.

D. Influx of noxious gases

There was one case where carbon monoxide gas made influx into working area. Again, this was due to spontaneous heating.

E. Ignition or occurrence of inflammable gas

There was one case of ignition or occurrence of inflammable gas.

F. Irruption of water

There was no case of irruption of water.

H. Subsidence/Potholing

There were two cases of potholing due to low cover and in both cases water also gushed in thereafter.

I. Explosives

One case was due to blasting in opencast workings where a drill was buried and damaged. Machinery should be shifted to safe distances before blasting.

J. Other causes in opencast workings.

- One case was due to head on collision of two tippers in opencast workings.
- In one case boom of electric operated EKG shovel failed.

K. Other causes in belowground workings.

- Two cases of over winding of cages.
- One case of breakdown of winding engine, crank shaft, bearing etc.
- One case of failure of pillars.

Proper code of practices for different operations including maintenance should be framed and followed.

2.4 Technical Developments

- ❖ During the year 2006, 14.93% of the total production came from underground workings and 85.07% of the total production came from opencast mines. As far as average daily employment was concerned 51% were employed belowground, 17.75% were employed in opencast workings and the remaining 31.25% were employed for other surface operations.
- ❖ In opencast workings during 2006, there is increase in use of HEMM in comparison to 2005. Table 27 presents the trend in use of HEMM in opencast coalmines.
- ❖ During the 2006, 1039 Excavators, 4560 dumpers capacity varying from 35T to 120T, 925 drills of 50 mm to 250 mm, 60 draglines and 30 surface miners were used in opencast mines. As a result of improved mechanization 27 road headers, 927 SDLs, 281 LHDs, 3 continuous miners and 2 coal hauler were used in belowground coal mines.

TABLE:27 TREND IN USE OF HEAVY EARTH MOVING MACHINERY IN OPENCAST COAL MINES						
Year	Shovels	Draglines	Drills	Dumpers	Others	HP of the machinery
1990	787	41	703	3663	1885	2,711,279
1991	864	41	703	3846	1746	2,972,990
1992	892	47	829	4223	2112	3,227,528
1993	910	44	802	4385	1952	3,409,140
1994	946	43	822	4437	1946	3,448,234
1995	956	42	871	4291	2116	3,639,816
1996	961	59	864	4038	1856	3,436,437
1997	1017	42	913	4399	2177	3,703,276
1998	1106	41	918	4520	2279	3,826,094
1999	1216	49	962	4776	2372	4,058,489
2000	1143	43	969	4602	2333	3,938,986
2001	1172	42	977	4666	2304	3,965,541
2002	1159	41	972	4721	2136	3,864,244
2003	1136	39	1003	4576	2163	4,095,742
2004	1135	45	978	4516	2367	3,995,550
2005	1073	34	922	4553	2085	4,035,171
2006*	1070	36	925	4560	2150	4,040,000

* Provisional

(a) Number of machines used in underground coal mines of different coal companies are as follows:

Table-28 Number of machines used in underground coal mines during 2006						
Name of Company	Road header/ Dint header	SDL	LHD	Continuous Miners	Coal haulers	Other
BCCL	9	124	7	0	0	0
ECL	3	111	26	0	0	2
CCL	0	20	13	0	0	0
SECL	3	382	52	1	0	0
WCL	0	142	109	1	2	1
NCL	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCL	0	19	38	0	0	0
NECL	0	0	0	0	0	0
GMDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NLC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TATA	1	29	0	0	0	0
SCCL	11	100	36	1	0	0
GIPCL	0	0	0	0	0	0
JSMDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSMM	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	27	927	281	3	2	3

(b) Number of machines used in opencast coal mines of different coal companies are as follows:

TABLE-29		Number of machines used in opencast mines during 2006														
Name of co.	Bucket wheel Excavator	Dragline	Surface Miners	Others	Dumpers					Excavators				Drills		
					170 T	120 T	85 T	50 T	35 T	>20 cu m	19-10 cu m	9-5 cu m	< 5 cu m	> 250 m m	249-150 mm	< 150 m m
BCCL	0	2	0	0	0	0	54	2	539	0	8	66	82	0	97	45
ECL	0	1	0	0	15	26	35	19	171	5	12	18	46	15	35	15
CCL	0	0	5	0	0	0	125	73	391	1	14	46	49	50	73	18
SECL	0	9	2	0	0	83	29	81	174	0	20	28	28	52	67	5
WCL	0	4	0	170	0	0	0	207	493	0	0	40	119	21	91	0
NCL	0	19	0	372	24	153	367	0	0	3	69	9	30	97	35	3
MCL	0	6	21	254	0	0	33	282	13	0	4	23	50	31	49	8
NECL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	0	0	0	22	0	0	12
GMDC	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	88	0	0	3	66	0	0	1
NLC	22	0	0	539	0	0	0	3	17	0	0	2	68	10	13	14
TATA	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	47	0	0	5	12	0	0	19	0
SCCL	0	2	1	0	0	0	143	0	217	0	22	0	48	22	24	0
GIPCL	1	17	1	7	0	0	0	26	74	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
JSMDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	5	0	0	2
RSMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	58	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
TOTAL	25	60	30	1342	39	262	827	750	2427	9	154	249	627	298	503	123

2.5 Occupational Health

Medical Examination by Appellate Medical Board

Initial and periodical medical examination under Rule 29B of the Mines Rules, 1955 are conducted by management and medical re-examination by Appellate Medical Board constituted by Central Government under Rule 29K.

(a) Progress of Medical Examination in Coal Mines:

TABLE: 30	PROGRESS OF INITIAL & PERIODICAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION DURING 2006 IN COAL MINES				
	Name of Company	Initial Medical Examination		Periodical Medical Exam.	
		Required	Provided	Required	Provided
BCCL	1421	1421	15611	20219	
MCL	482	482	3755	4206	
WCL	471	471	13761	13855	
CCL	39	39	8783	7803	
NECL	-	-	524	524	
ECL	1824	1824	21434	19944	
SECL	663	663	17210	17207	
NCL	65	65	3246	3084	
SCCL	-	-	12168	13475	
TATA	30	65	1217	1178	
GIPCL	168	168	-	-	
NLC	135	135	1492	669	
GMDC	367	360	300	246	
JSMDC	5	5	20	25	
RSMM	15	15	13	-	

(b) Cases of Notified Diseases in Coal Mines:

TABLE: 31	CASES OF NOTIFIED DISEASES IN COAL MINES DURING THE YEAR 2006	
	Mining Companies	Name of Disease
Nil	Nil	Nil

2.6 Vocational Training

Recognizing the need for safety education to enable the mineworkers to prepare them to face the challenges of mining, the Mines Vocational Training Rules were framed in 1966. These rules provide the provision for construction of mine vocational training centers, initial, refresher and special training to mine workers, appointment of training officers, instructors, proper training aids and equipments. It also provides for payment to trainees during the training period. Progress of vocational training in coalmines during the year 2006 was reported to be as follows.

Name of the Company.	No. of VT Centers	PROGRESS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN COAL MINES DURING THE YEAR 2006				Special Training Provided
		Basic Training		Refresher Training		
		Required	Provided	Required	Provided	
BCCL	13	-	468	10230	8308	2043
MCL	5	482	482	2689	2674	1256
WCL	11	428	428	8661	8578	1315
CCL	14	227	227	6720	5115	622
NECL	3	-	194	568	692	362
ECL	21	1685	1685	15821	1147	4515
SECL	26	530	530	8450	9372	2034
NCL	8	65	65	2210	2194	2769
TATA	2	75	1458	1912	2699	2237
GIPCL	1	85	85	10	10	0
NLC	1	4924	6453	1256	1243	1000
SCCL	8	939	939	14560	14560	4921
GMDC	2	645	1030	240	183	30
JSMDC	1	5	5	20	25	5
RSMM	1	113	113	12	12	10

2.7 Workmen's Inspector, Safety Committee & Welfare Officers

Much greater strides in safety can be achieved by participation of workmen in safety programme, the twin institutions of 'Safety Committee & 'Workmen's Inspector' have been conceived and given the statutory backing. DGMS is also associated with training of Workmen's Inspectors to make them effective in discharge of their duties. In coal mines almost all the eligible mines had Workmen's Inspector and Safety Committee. The table below shows the status of appointment of Welfare Officer, Workmen's Inspector and formation of Safety Committees during the year 2006.

Name of Company	NUMBER OF WORKMEN'S INSPECTOR IN POSITION, SAFETY COMMITTEE, WELFARE OFFICERS IN COAL MINES DURING 2006					
	Welfare Officers		Workmen Inspectors		Safety Committee	
	Required	Provided	Required	Provided	Required	Provided
BCCL	217	217	71	71	73	73
MCL	20	22	60	65	20	20
WCL	81	81	230	230	81	81
CCL	61	61	183	183	61	61
NECL	5	4	15	15	5	5
ECL	107	90	315	315	105	105
SECL	91	91	273	273	86	86
NCL	8	8	29	29	8	8
TATA	5	6	42	55	8	9
GIPCL	4	4	1	1	1	1
NLC	4	4	20	23	7	7
SCCL	55	55	165	165	62	62
GMDC	2	3	9	10	4	4
JSMDC	-	-	2	2	1	1
RSMM	-	-	-	2	1	1

2.8 Owner-wise consolidated fatal accident statistics for last 8(Eight) years in coal mines

Owner	Year	Fatal Accidents								Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	Total
		Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed				
BCCL	1999	20	22	3	3	3	3	26	28	0.52	0.27	0.11	0.35
	2000	12	16	2	2	1	1	15	19	0.41	0.18	0.04	0.25
	2001	9	37	3	3	2	2	14	42	0.99	0.28	0.09	0.60
	2002	4	5	3	3	3	3	10	11	0.14	0.25	0.14	0.16
	2003	7	8	2	2	3	3	12	13	0.24	0.20	0.15	0.21
	2004	7	8	3	3	1	1	11	12	0.25	0.31	0.05	0.20
	2005	10	15	1	1	4	4	15	20	0.50	0.10	0.23	0.35
	2006	7	56	5	5	0	0	12	61	1.85	0.52	0.00	1.07
CCL	1999	2	2	3	3	1	1	6	6	0.11	0.18	0.05	0.11
	2000	1	2	8	11	3	3	12	16	0.12	0.7	0.17	0.32
	2001	2	2	3	3	0	0	5	5	0.13	0.19	0.00	0.1
	2002	3	3	7	7	1	1	11	11	0.21	0.5	0.06	0.24
	2003	3	3	2	2	1	1	6	6	0.21	0.14	0.06	0.14
	2004	5	5	5	5	0	0	10	10	0.37	0.41	0.00	0.24
	2005	3	16	4	5	0	0	7	21	1.21	0.43	0.00	0.52
	2006	2	2	1	1	2	2	5	5	0.15	0.09	0.13	0.12
ECL	1999	13	17	3	3	5	5	21	25	0.29	0.56	0.15	0.25
	2000	10	11	2	2	3	3	15	16	0.2	0.39	0.09	0.17
	2001	16	17	2	2	0	0	18	19	0.32	0.39	0.00	0.21
	2002	5	5	3	3	1	4	9	12	0.1	0.74	0.14	0.14
	2003	10	10	3	3	0	0	13	13	0.21	0.66	0.00	0.16
	2004	10	11	5	5	1	1	16	17	0.24	1.09	0.04	0.22
	2005	9	10	3	3	4	4	16	17	0.22	0.62	0.15	0.22
	2006	7	12	1	1	0	0	8	13	0.27	0.21	0.00	0.17
MCL	1999	1	1	3	3	3	3	7	7	0.18	0.56	0.43	0.39
	2000	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.00	0.19	0.14	0.11
	2001	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4	0.2	0.44	0.16	0.25
	2002	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	0.21	0.41	0.00	0.18
	2003	0	0	6	6	1	1	7	7	0.00	0.92	0.13	0.38
	2004	2	2	2	2	0	0	4	4	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.23
	2005	3	3	4	4	3	3	10	10	0.67	0.60	0.50	0.58
	2006	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0.22	0.15	0.00	0.12
NCL	1999	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.23
	2000	0	0	5	5	1	1	6	6	0.00	0.74	0.16	0.46
	2001	0	0	3	3	1	1	4	4	0.00	0.46	0.17	0.32
	2002	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.08
	2003	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.00	0.16	0.15	0.15
	2004	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	4	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.31
	2005	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	0.00	0.15	0.31	0.22
	2006	0	0	3	4	1	1	4	5	0.00	0.59	0.15	0.37
NEC	1999	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	2.34	0.00	0.33
	2000	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.33

Owner	Year	Fatal Accidents								Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	Total
		Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed				
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0.86	1.39	0.00	0.74
	2005	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.36
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SECL	1999	9	12	4	4	5	5	18	21	0.29	0.68	0.29	0.33
	2000	10	11	3	3	2	2	15	16	0.27	0.5	0.12	0.25
	2001	6	6	4	4	4	5	14	15	0.16	0.66	0.32	0.25
	2002	8	11	2	2	3	3	13	16	0.3	0.30	0.19	0.27
	2003	7	7	0	0	4	4	11	11	0.19	0.00	0.24	0.19
	2004	5	6	1	1	1	1	7	8	0.17	0.15	0.06	0.14
	2005	7	8	5	5	2	2	14	15	0.23	0.71	0.13	0.26
	2006	3	3	3	3	1	1	7	7	0.09	0.43	0.06	0.12
WCL	1999	6	6	3	3	2	2	11	11	0.21	0.43	0.12	0.21
	2000	8	9	5	14	1	1	14	24	0.31	2.02	0.06	0.45
	2001	9	14	1	1	1	1	11	16	0.53	0.14	0.06	0.32
	2002	11	11	2	2	2	2	15	15	0.45	0.28	0.12	0.32
	2003	4	4	2	2	3	6	9	12	0.17	0.24	0.35	0.24
	2004	6	6	5	5	2	2	13	13	0.26	0.60	0.13	0.27
	2005	5	5	4	4	1	1	10	10	0.23	0.56	0.07	0.23
	2006	7	7	1	1	6	6	14	14	0.32	0.14	0.41	0.32
CIL	1999	51	60	23	23	19	19	93	102	0.31	0.39	0.15	0.27
	2000	42	50	26	38	12	12	80	100	0.27	0.66	0.10	0.27
	2001	43	77	18	18	9	10	70	105	0.44	0.32	0.09	0.3
	2002	32	36	20	20	10	13	62	69	0.22	0.36	0.11	0.21
	2003	31	32	16	16	13	16	60	64	0.20	0.29	0.14	0.19
	2004	36	39	25	26	5	5	66	70	0.25	0.48	0.05	0.22
	2005	38	58	22	23	16	16	76	97	0.38	0.42	0.15	0.31
	2006	27	81	15	16	10	10	52	107	0.54	0.29	0.10	0.35
DVC	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	9.26	0.00	4.33
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GMDC	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.70
	2001	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.66
	2002	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	1.34	0.00	0.74
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	1.36	0.00	0.69

Owner	Year	Fatal Accidents								Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	Total
		Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed				
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JSMDC	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	16.95	0.00	7.41
IISCO	1999	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.28
	2001	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.56
	2004	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	4.46	0.00	0.63
	2005	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.32
	2006	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.64
J&K	1999	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.90	0.00	0.00	1.56
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NLC	1999	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.00	0.31	0.24	0.27
	2000	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	0.00	0.67	0.24	0.42
	2001	0	0	4	4	1	1	5	5	0.00	1.05	0.28	0.68
	2002	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.14
	2003	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.22
	2004	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	0.00	0.32	0.28	0.31
	2005	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.08
	2006	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.41
SCCL	1999	17	18	5	6	3	3	25	27	0.33	1.12	0.33	0.39
	2000	18	23	8	9	1	2	27	34	0.43	1.59	0.25	0.51
	2001	21	21	2	2	2	2	25	25	0.40	0.37	0.29	0.38
	2002	13	22	0	0	1	1	14	23	0.45	0.00	0.14	0.37
	2003	12	37	6	6	1	1	19	44	0.80	1.04	0.12	0.73
	2004	10	13	1	1	0	0	11	14	0.28	0.17	0.00	0.23
	2005	8	8	2	2	1	1	11	11	0.17	0.37	0.14	0.19
	2006	13	16	3	3	0	0	16	19	0.35	0.55	0.00	0.32
TISCO	1999	4	4	1	1	0	0	5	5	0.68	0.91	0.00	0.56
	2000	2	2	0	0	2	2	4	4	0.38	0.00	1.08	0.49
	2001	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.24
	2002	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.37
	2003	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.33
	2004	3	5	0	0	0	0	3	5	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.63
	2005	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.24

Owner	Year	Fatal Accidents								Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	Total
		Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed				
	2006	2	3	0	0	1	1	3	4	0.57	0.00	0.50	0.47
GIPCL	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	4.52	0.00	3.31
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JINDAL	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0	14.08	3.82
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BECML	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	3.32	0.00	2.91
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	2.92	0.00	2.26
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BLAI	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	10.87	0.00	5.71
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICML	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	1.59	0.00	1.12
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MIL	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Owner	Year	Fatal Accidents								Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	Total
		Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed	Acc	Killed				
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.00	0.00	33.90	6.62
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALL INDIA	1999	74	84	30	31	23	23	127	138	0.33	0.43	0.16	0.29
	2000	62	75	38	51	17	18	117	144	0.3	0.74	0.13	0.31
	2001	67	102	26	26	12	13	105	141	0.43	0.38	0.1	0.32
	2002	48	61	22	22	11	14	81	97	0.27	0.32	0.11	0.23
	2003	46	72	23	24	14	17	83	113	0.33	0.35	0.13	0.27
	2004	49	57	32	33	6	6	87	96	0.27	0.47	0.05	0.24
	2005	49	69	28	29	19	19	96	117	0.34	0.42	0.15	0.29
	2006	44	102	24	25	11	11	79	138	0.50	0.36	0.09	0.35

Note: Figures for the year 2006 are provisional.

2.9 Owner-wise consolidated serious accident statistics for last 8 (eight) years in coal mines

Owner	Year	Serious Accidents								Serious Injury Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	Total
		Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj				
BCCL	1999	46	51	14	16	11	13	71	80	1.22	1.41	0.48	1.00
	2000	53	58	12	12	17	17	82	87	1.48	1.06	0.70	1.16
	2001	49	54	8	8	11	11	68	73	1.45	0.74	0.50	1.04
	2002	44	56	16	17	8	8	68	81	1.6	1.44	0.37	1.18
	2003	39	42	9	9	12	12	60	63	1.27	0.91	0.61	1.00
	2004	58	60	8	8	11	11	77	79	1.89	0.84	0.60	1.32
	2005	20	31	11	11	10	12	41	54	1.03	1.15	0.69	0.95
	2006	19	20	10	12	3	3	32	35	0.66	1.26	0.17	0.61
CCL	1999	22	23	7	10	7	7	36	40	1.31	0.59	0.36	0.75
	2000	12	14	16	22	7	8	35	44	0.84	1.41	0.44	0.87
	2001	7	8	2	2	8	16	17	26	0.51	0.13	0.96	0.54
	2002	9	9	9	11	8	8	26	28	0.62	0.78	0.47	0.61
	2003	11	11	7	9	9	9	27	29	0.79	0.64	0.58	0.67
	2004	15	18	7	9	5	5	27	32	1.34	0.75	0.32	0.78
	2005	7	7	11	11	7	7	25	25	0.53	0.95	0.44	0.62
	2006	5	5	5	5	2	2	12	12	0.38	0.43	0.13	0.30
ECL	1999	173	182	9	9	35	36	217	227	3.08	1.67	1.05	2.3
	2000	155	164	12	12	30	30	197	206	2.98	2.36	0.92	2.22
	2001	164	174	5	7	30	30	199	211	3.23	1.35	0.98	2.35
	2002	161	162	6	6	24	24	191	192	3.26	1.47	0.81	2.30
	2003	141	147	9	11	21	21	171	179	3.06	2.41	0.72	2.19
	2004	148	151	14	15	24	24	186	190	3.25	3.28	0.86	2.41
	2005	54	56	7	7	14	14	75	77	1.24	1.44	0.51	1.00
	2006	60	63	2	2	9	9	71	74	1.40	0.41	0.33	0.96
MCL	1999	9	10	2	2	5	5	16	17	1.85	0.37	0.72	0.96
	2000	9	9	7	7	1	2	17	18	1.69	1.36	0.28	1.02
	2001	6	6	3	3	2	2	11	11	1.19	0.66	0.32	0.69
	2002	9	9	6	6	2	2	17	17	1.86	1.24	0.30	1.04
	2003	5	5	4	4	3	3	12	12	1.11	0.61	0.40	0.65
	2004	5	5	7	7	5	5	17	17	0.96	1.36	0.68	0.96
	2005	6	6	5	5	3	3	14	14	1.34	0.75	0.50	0.81
	2006	6	6	3	11	3	3	12	20	1.34	1.65	0.50	1.16
NCL	1999	0	0	11	12	8	9	19	21	0.00	1.71	1.46	1.59
	2000	0	0	9	10	1	1	10	11	0.00	1.47	0.16	0.85
	2001	0	0	9	9	7	7	16	16	0.00	1.38	1.19	1.29
	2002	0	0	5	5	4	4	9	9	0.00	0.80	0.59	0.69
	2003	0	0	11	11	7	7	18	18	0.00	1.76	1.05	1.39
	2004	0	0	5	5	4	5	9	10	0.00	0.74	0.81	0.77
	2005	0	0	10	11	3	3	13	14	0.00	1.61	0.46	1.05
	2006	0	0	4	4	5	5	9	9	0.00	0.59	0.77	0.67
NEC	1999	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.65
	2000	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.33
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Owner	Year	Serious Accidents								Serious Injury Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	Total
		Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj				
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.37
	2005	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.36
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SECL	1999	29	33	6	7	18	21	53	61	0.81	1.19	1.23	0.96
	2000	70	78	15	15	22	22	107	115	1.93	2.52	1.33	1.83
	2001	80	80	12	12	26	26	118	118	2.1	1.98	1.66	1.97
	2002	78	84	16	18	17	17	111	119	2.26	2.71	1.06	1.99
	2003	64	67	12	13	16	16	92	96	1.83	2.49	0.95	1.64
	2004	73	74	13	13	22	22	108	109	2.05	2.00	1.35	1.85
	2005	68	72	9	9	18	19	95	100	2.06	1.28	1.20	1.73
	2006	39	42	6	6	5	5	50	53	1.20	0.86	0.31	0.92
WCL	1999	36	37	9	9	8	8	53	54	1.29	1.29	0.47	1.02
	2000	65	66	20	20	13	15	98	101	2.27	2.88	0.85	1.88
	2001	61	70	14	14	25	25	100	109	2.64	1.97	1.51	2.17
	2002	36	38	11	12	13	13	60	63	1.56	1.69	0.81	1.32
	2003	41	43	13	13	13	14	67	70	1.83	1.56	0.81	1.42
	2004	38	41	11	12	17	17	66	70	1.79	1.43	1.06	1.48
	2005	30	31	6	7	5	5	41	43	1.40	0.98	0.34	0.98
	2006	29	32	7	8	10	10	46	50	1.45	1.11	0.68	1.14
CIL	1999	317	338	58	65	92	99	467	502	1.73	1.09	0.77	1.31
	2000	365	390	91	98	91	95	547	583	2.08	1.71	0.77	1.58
	2001	367	392	53	55	109	117	529	564	2.22	0.99	1.03	1.63
	2002	337	358	69	75	76	76	482	509	2.16	1.37	0.67	1.52
	2003	301	315	65	70	81	82	447	467	1.96	1.26	0.72	1.42
	2004	338	350	65	69	88	89	491	508	2.23	1.28	0.82	1.59
	2005	185	204	59	61	60	63	304	328	1.35	1.12	0.60	1.06
	2006	158	168	37	48	37	37	232	253	1.11	0.88	0.35	0.82
DVC	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	9.26	0.00	4.33
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GMDC	1999	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	0.00	0.93	2.31	1.55
	2000	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	0.00	2.54	3.13	2.8
	2001	0	0	4	4	2	2	6	6	0.00	4.36	3.31	3.94
	2002	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.00	1.34	1.66	1.48
	2003	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0.00	4.18	0.00	2.16
	2004	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.00	0.00	3.34	1.60
	2005	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	1.36	0.00	0.69
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Owner	Year	Serious Accidents								Serious Injury Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	Total
		Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj				
IISCO	1999	8	8	0	0	2	2	10	10	4.18	0.00	1.49	2.83
	2000	4	4	1	1	2	2	7	7	1.97	3.83	1.90	2.09
	2001	8	9	0	0	1	1	9	10	4.31	0.00	0.86	2.79
	2002	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	9	4.47	0.00	0.00	2.72
	2003	9	9	0	0	3	3	12	12	4.15	0.00	2.55	3.29
	2004	15	15	3	3	0	0	18	18	8.85	6.70	0.00	5.69
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	1.36	0.00	0.69
J&K	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.37	0.00	0.00	1.09
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.99
	2004	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	3.36	0.00	0.00	2.92
	2005	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0.00	0.00	21.90	3.08
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NLC	1999	0	0	2	2	3	3	5	5	0.00	0.62	0.71	0.67
	2000	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.28
	2001	0	0	5	5	1	2	6	7	0.00	1.32	0.56	0.95
	2002	0	0	9	9	2	2	11	11	0.00	2.31	0.59	1.51
	2003	0	0	7	10	1	1	8	11	0.00	2.33	0.21	1.21
	2004	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	0.00	0.16	0.56	0.31
	2005	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.25
	2006	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.08
SCCL	1999	72	87	13	14	9	11	94	112	1.6	2.61	1.22	1.63
	2000	63	69	11	11	11	11	85	91	1.29	1.94	1.36	1.35
	2001	83	93	8	10	14	14	105	117	1.76	1.84	2.00	1.79
	2002	85	93	12	12	20	20	117	125	1.89	2.01	2.83	2.00
	2003	68	72	7	7	13	13	88	92	1.55	1.21	1.56	1.52
	2004	396	405	12	12	29	30	437	447	8.70	2.04	4.10	7.48
	2005	656	661	35	35	104	104	795	800	14.38	6.47	14.19	13.63
	2006	443	451	32	32	81	81	556	564	9.81	5.91	11.06	9.61
TISCO	1999	11	13	2	2	2	2	15	17	2.2	1.81	1.02	1.89
	2000	11	13	1	1	2	2	14	16	2.48	0.89	1.08	1.95
	2001	6	10	3	3	3	3	12	16	1.86	2.29	1.67	1.89
	2002	3	4	1	1	4	4	8	9	0.76	0.85	2.37	1.11
	2003	1	1	0	0	3	3	4	4	0.19	0.00	1.07	0.44
	2004	5	5	1	1	2	3	8	9	1.01	0.77	1.84	1.14
	2005	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.24
	2006	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.12
RSMDC	1999	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	7.75	0.00	5.85
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Owner	Year	Serious Accidents								Serious Injury Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	Total
		Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj				
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GIPCL	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.45
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JINDAL	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.00	0.00	28.17	7.63
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BECM	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.00	2.92	0.00	2.26
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MIL	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	16.95	3.31

Owner	Year	Serious Accidents								Serious Injury Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	Total
		Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj				
ALL INDIA	1999	408	446	77	85	110	119	595	650	1.73	1.19	0.81	1.37
	2000	444	477	108	115	109	115	661	707	1.92	1.67	0.82	1.54
	2001	464	504	73	77	130	139	667	720	2.1	1.12	1.07	1.64
	2002	434	464	92	98	103	103	629	665	2.07	1.43	0.8	1.57
	2003	380	398	82	90	101	102	563	590	1.85	1.30	0.77	1.42
	2004	757	778	82	87	123	126	962	991	3.69	1.24	1.02	2.45
	2005	843	867	98	101	165	170	1106	1138	4.23	1.45	1.37	2.85
	2006	602	621	72	83	119	119	793	823	3.03	1.19	0.96	2.13

Note: Figures for the year 2006 are provisional

3.0 Non-Coal Mines

3.1 General

Information presented in the following paragraphs relates to non-coal mines coming under the purview of the Mines Act, 1952.

Estimated number of notified working non-coal mines are over about 6000 out of which 1940 non-coal mines including 45 oil mines submitted returns at the end of the year.

Average daily employment in non-coal mines during the year 2006 was 153,305 as compared to 156,582 in 2005. Average daily employment in workings belowground, opencast and aboveground during the year 2006 was 7,665; 84,318 & 61,322 as compared to 9,874; 83,811 & 62,897 respectively during the year 2005. The average daily employment in various minerals is depicted in the table below:

TABLE: 34 Average daily employment and output in non-coal mines during 2006						
Mineral	No. of mine	Average daily employment				Output ('000 tonnes)
		U / G	O/C	Surface	Total	
Bauxite	80	-	4330	650	4980	10,060
Copper	4	980	320	630	1930	2545
Gold	4	1560	-	1660	3220	650
Granites	165	-	5090	1540	6630	850
Lime Stone	450	-	17700	6330	24030	203411
Iron-ore	250	-	20300	12211	32511	15911
Manganese	115	2650	7305	3945	13900	2550
Marble	15	-	1100	450	1550	2009
Stone	215	-	4240	2165	6405	19980
Galena & sphalarite	11	1100	700	1400	3200	4310
Others	631	1375	23233	10191	34799	-
Oil	45	-	-	20150	20150	17500
Natural Gas	-	-	-	-	-	6570 (\$)
Total Non-Coal	1985	7665	84318	61322	153305	286346

Note: Figures are provisional
\$ Production of Natural Gas (Expressed in '000 Cu Meter)

3.2 Accidents

There were two major accidents involving ten persons in non-coal mines during the year.

(1) Name of Mine: Surya Granite Opencast Mine, Owner: M/s.Surya Granite

Date of accident: 03.11.2006, Time: 1730 hours, Persons killed: 4

While five mazdoors were at work on the slope of a hillock having numerous loose boulders, there was a sudden roll down of boulders through a height of about 7.34 m along the slope due to which four of them received fatal injuries.

(2) Name of Mine: Tollem Group I/Ore Mine, Owner: Smt. Kunda R. Gharse

Date of accident: 09.12.2006, Time: 1255 hours, Persons killed: 6

While ten persons were engaged at the floor of 3rd clay bench (67 MRL) to reduce the width of the bench with Heavy Earth Moving Machinery, a portion of overlying three clay benches alongwith a part of the dump situated on low lying weak ground near the top edge of the quarry, measuring about 160 m (L) x 25m – 30m (W) x 46 m (H) slid and collapsed burying the machinery and six of them persons deployed, asphyxiating them to death.

3.2.1 Accident scenario

Contrary to the down fall in fatal accidents in the year 2005 as compared to 2004, there had been rise in fatal accidents in the year 2006 wherein there had been 62 fatal accidents involving 62 fatalities and 78 serious accidents during the year 2006 as compared to 48 fatal accidents involving 52 fatalities and 108 serious accidents during 2005. Table: 35 & 36 given below shows trend in fatal accidents death rates, serious accident & injury rate in non-coal mines.

TABLE: 35 TREND IN FATAL ACCIDENTS & DEATH RATES IN NON-COAL MINES							
Year	Number of accidents			Death rate per 1000 persons employed			
	Fatal	Persons killed	Persons ser. injured	Below ground	Open-cast	Above ground	Overall
1991	84	102	27	0.42	0.45	0.41	0.43
1992	68	78	24	0.52	0.39	0.20	0.33
1993	58	73	9	0.44	0.37	0.22	0.31
1994	61	86	17	1.46	0.32	0.21	0.38
1995	66	74	5	0.35	0.39	0.26	0.33
1996	72	83	14	0.42	0.54	0.23	0.40
1997	70	77	13	0.42	0.47	0.28	0.38
1998	56	65	15	0.33	0.43	0.23	0.33
1999	61	72	13	0.49	0.55	0.19	0.39
2000	51	55	2	0.49	0.37	0.19	0.30
2001	71	81	8	0.52	0.72	0.38	0.54
2002	52	64	3	0.49	0.54	0.21	0.40
2003	52	62	16	0.39	0.46	0.31	0.40
2004	57	64	9	0.62	0.47	0.26	0.39
2005	48	52	4	0.38	0.43	0.17	0.32
2006*	62	75	9	0.38	0.66	0.34	0.48

* Provisional

Table: 36 indicate trend in serious accidents and serious injury rates in non-coal mines.

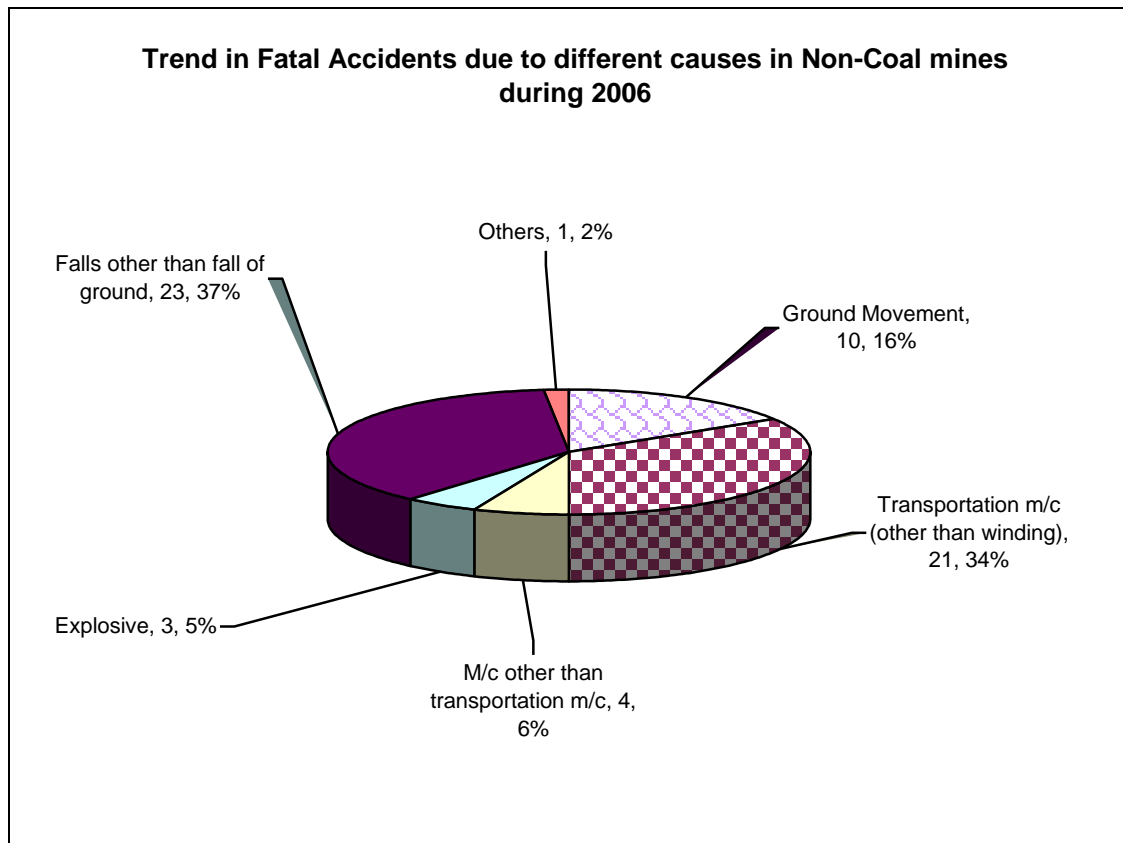
YEAR	Number of		Serious injury rate per 1000 persons employed			
	Serious accidents	Persons seriously injured	Below ground	Open cast	Above ground	Overall
1991	291	295	5.71	0.40	1.46	1.37
1992	282	285	4.98	0.49	1.40	1.29
1993	315	321	6.06	0.49	1.45	1.42
1994	246	249	5.46	0.39	1.16	1.18
1995	268	274	3.93	0.60	1.45	1.25
1996	263	269	4.78	0.59	1.48	1.35
1997	265	272	5.57	0.42	1.60	1.42
1998	254	258	5.07	0.60	1.52	1.40
1999	230	238	6.16	0.45	1.42	1.37
2000	187	192	4.65	0.46	1.14	1.08
2001	199	200	6.28	0.61	1.57	1.42
2002	205	206	5.06	0.53	1.72	1.31
2003	168	169	7.36	0.43	1.43	1.18
2004	188	194	6.70	0.52	1.57	1.25
2005	108	109	3.41	0.37	0.83	0.71
2006*	75	76	3.03	0.31	0.54	0.54

* Provisional

Table: 37 depicts trend in accidents due to different cause group for the years 2002-2006.

Cause	TREND IN FATAL ACCIDENTS DUE TO DIFFERENT CAUSES IN NON-COAL MINES				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ground movement	11 (19)	8 (13)	14 (17)	6 (7)	10 (19)
Winding in shafts	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Transportation machinery (other than winding)	13 (13)	15 (16)	21 (22)	13 (14)	21 (22)
Machinery other than transportation machinery	6 (7)	6 (7)	5 (6)	10 (11)	4 (4)
Explosive	8 (11)	5 (6)	3 (4)	4 (5)	3 (3)
Electricity	1 (1)	3 (3)	2 (3)	Nil	Nil
Gas, Dust etc.	Nil	1 (2)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Falls other than falls of ground	12 (12)	14 (15)	10 (10)	15 (15)	23 (26)
Other causes	1 (1)	Nil	2 (2)	Nil	1 (1)
TOTAL	52 (64)	52 (62)	57 (64)	48 (52)	62 (75)

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the number of persons killed.

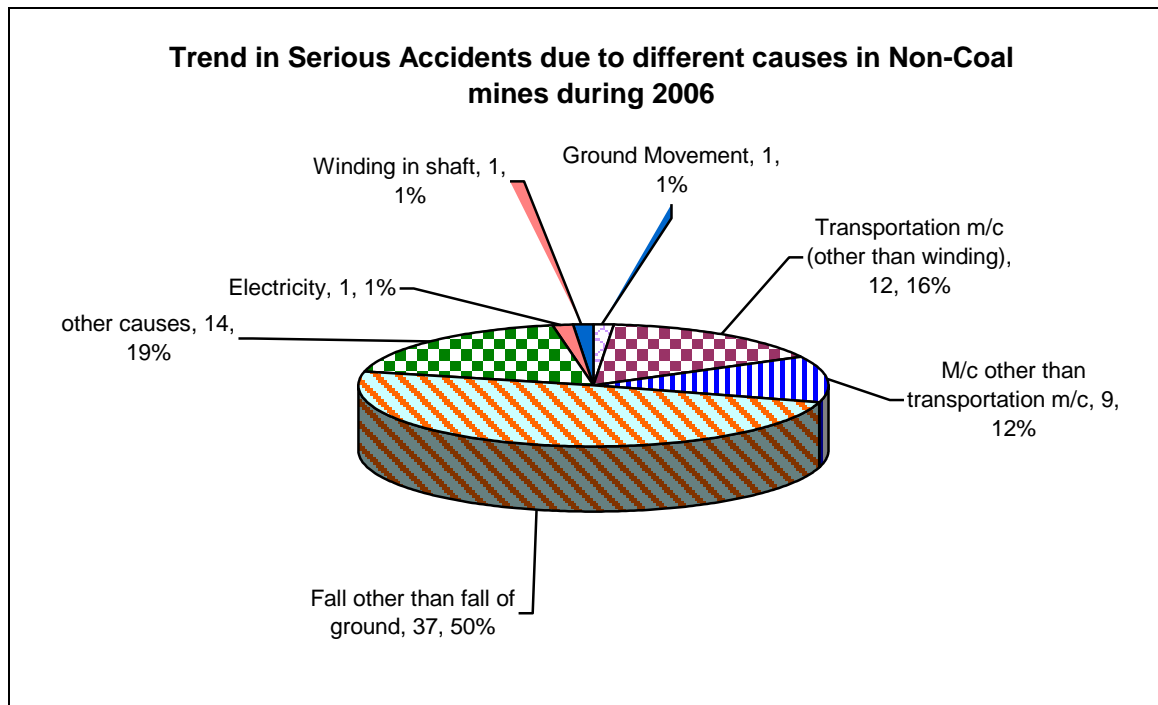


Place	TREND IN FATAL ACCIDENTS IN DIFFERENT PLACES OF NON-COAL MINES				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Belowground	5 (5)	3 (4)	5 (5)	3 (3)	3 (3)
Opencast	33 (45)	31 (38)	36 (42)	38 (38)	44 (57)
Aboveground	14 (14)	18 (20)	16 (17)	11 (11)	15 (15)
Total	52 (64)	52 (62)	57 (64)	48 (52)	62 (75)

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the number of persons killed.

Cause	TREND IN SERIOUS ACCIDENTS DUE TO DIFFERENT CAUSES IN NON-COAL MINES				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ground movement	2 (5)	2 (9)	5 (12)	2 (3)	1 (4)
Winding in shafts	1 (1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 (2)
Transportation machinery (other than winding)	18 (19)	19 (22)	13 (18)	14 (16)	12 (16)
Machinery other than transportation machinery	23 (23)	25 (27)	22 (22)	15 (15)	9 (9)
Explosive	2 (2)	1 (4)	Nil	1 (2)	Nil
Electricity	4 (4)	1 (1)	0 (1)	-	1 (1)
Gas, Dust etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	3 (4)	Nil
Falls other than falls of ground	89 (89)	68 (69)	80 (81)	44 (44)	37 (39)
Other causes	66 (66)	52 (53)	68 (69)	29 (29)	14 (14)
TOTAL	205 (209)	168(185)	188 (203)	108 (113)	75 (85)

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the number of persons seriously injured. This also includes serious injury out of fatal accidents.



Place	TREND IN SERIOUS ACCIDENTS IN DIFFERENT PLACES OF NON-COAL MINES				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Belowground	52 (52)	57 (57)	54 (54)	27 (27)	22 (24)
Opencast	40 (44)	25 (36)	34 (46)	28 (33)	19 (27)
Aboveground	113 (113)	86 (92)	100 (103)	53 (53)	34 (34)
Total	205 (209)	168 (185)	188 (203)	108 (113)	75 (85)

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the number of persons seriously injured.

Table: 39 shows fatal and serious accidents mineral-wise for the year 2002-2006.

Mineral	FATAL AND SERIOUS ACCIDENTS MINERAL-WISE IN NON-COAL MINES DURING 2001-2005									
	Fatal accidents					Serious accidents				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Copper	1	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	4	-
Gold	-	-	-	-	1	40	45	35	10	9
Galena & sphalerite	1	-	3	1	1	23	22	30	24	12
Manganese ore	4	1	3	-	2	14	11	9	5	5
Iron-ore	10	13	12	15	16	60	37	45	34	21
Lime stone	10	6	12	7	12	8	13	14	9	6
Granite	3	7	2	6	6	1	-	-	1	-
Marble	1	6	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Stone	7	6	8	8	4	1	-	2	-	-
Oil	2	1	2	1	4	31	21	38	15	14
Others	13	12	9	7	12	22	15	14	6	8
TOTAL	52	52	57	48	62	205	168	188	108	75

Note: Data for 2006 are provisional.

3.2.2 Analysis of Accidents

The analysis of accidents presented below is based on the findings of enquiries into fatal accidents conducted by officers of DGMS and information regarding serious accidents received from the mine management.

3.2.2.1 Ground Movement

Number of accidents and fatalities due to ground movement shows a wavy trend in the last five years 2002, 2004 & 2006 being the crest whereas 2003 & 2005 being the trough indicating that it is the high time for the mine management to think and execute an effective plan to reduce fatal accidents due to this cause. Percentage wise there were 10 (16.13% of the total) fatal accidents due to ground movement in the year 2006 as compared to 6 (12.50% of the total) fatal accidents due to ground movement in the year 2005.

3.2.2.1A Roof fall Accidents

There was no accident due to this cause during the year 2006 in non-coal mines.

3.2.2.1B Side fall Accidents

There were 6 (9.68% of total accident) fatal accidents due to side fall during the year 2006 involving 13 persons when compared to 5 involving 6 persons during previous year indicating abrupt increase due to occurrence of two major accidents in this category.

3.2.2.2 Transportation machinery (Winding)

There had not been any fatal accident due to winding machinery during last five the years i.e. 2002-2006. However, there had been only one serious accident in the year 2002 and again in the year 2006.

3.2.2.3 Transportation machinery (other than winding)

There were altogether 21 (33.87% of all fatal accidents) accidents involving 22 fatalities due to transportation machinery (other than winding) during the year 2006.

The cause-wise details may be seen from the following table:-

TABLE-40 FATAL & SERIOUS ACCIDENTS DUE TO TRANSPORTATION MACHINERY IN NON COAL MINES IN YEAR 2006			
Sl. No.	Causes	No. of fatal accidents	Persons killed
1.	Rope Haulages	-	-
2.	Conveyors	-	-
3.	Dumpers	12	13
4.	Truck & Tankers	7	7
5.	Other	2	2
	Total	21	22

The analysis of causes revealed the following:

Dumper/Tipper

- Three fatalities occurred in 3 different accidents due to falling of dumper from height.
- Four fatalities occurred in 4 different accidents due to runover by Tipper.
- In one case a dumper runover light motor vehicle (Jeep) with two occupant and both the occupant died.
- One fatality occurred due to rolling back of a tipper which hit a mine foreman who died.
- One person died due to hit by a reversing tipper's.
- Two persons died in two different cases due to rolling back of dumper.

Truck & Tanker

- One accident occurred killing a person by over turning of a truck.
- One person died due to sliding of loaded truck backward and Loader operator standing behind was crushed.
- Two persons died due in two accidents due to runover by a running truck.
- A dozer operator was hit by a moving truck.
- One person died due to falling of tractor.

Other (Wagon)

- One accident occurred killing open person due to runover by a moving wagon.
- One person killed while working with a crowbar slipped entrapping between the locomotive and wagon.

3.2.2.5 Accidents due to machinery other than transportation machinery.

TABLE-41	BREAK UP OF SERIOUS & FATAL ACCIDENTS DUE TO MACHINERY OTHER THAN TRANSPORTATION MACHINERY IN NON COAL MINES DURING 2006			
	FATAL		SERIOUS	
Causes	Surface	Underground	Surface	Underground
1. Drills	1	-	2	1
2. Shovel etc.	1	-	-	-
3. Crane	-	-	-	-
4. Crushing Plant	-	-	2	1
5. Tractors	-	-	-	-
6. Wiresaw cutting machine	-	-	-	-
7. Others	2	1	2	1
Total	4	1	6	3

Drill machine

- One person died due to disconnection of pressurized Hose Pipe from coupling.

Shovel Dragline

- A Pay Loader Operator died due to squeezing by the movement of bucket arm and chasis.

Other machinery

- One person died as swivel nut of compressed air hose pipe came off and foreman working there lost balance and collided against the wall receiving head injury.
- One person died when he fell down on an unguarded coupling of a running generator while checking for oil level.

Table: 42 - Detail break-up of serious accidents due to this cause during 2006.

TABLE : 42	BREAK-UP OF SERIOUS ACCIDENTS DUE TO MACHINERY OTHER THAN TRANSPORTATION MACHINERY IN NON-COAL MINES DURING 2006			
Cause	Number of serious accidents			
	Belowground	Opencast	Aboveground	Total
Drills	1	2	-	3
Shovels, draglines, excavators etc.	-	-	-	-
Crushing & screening plants	1	-	2	3
Others	1	-	2	3
TOTAL	3	2	4	9

3.2.2.5 Explosives

There were 3 (4.84% of the total) fatal accidents involving 3 persons and nil serious accident in 2006 as compared to 4 fatal accidents and one serious accident in 2005.

3.2.2.6 Electricity

There is no fatal accident and no serious accident due to electricity during the year 2006.

3.2.2.7 Dust, Gas & other combustible material

There was no fatal and serious accident due to this cause during the year 2006.

3.2.2.8 Falls other than falls of ground

23 (37.10%) fatal accidents and 37 serious accidents occurred due to this cause during the year 2006, while 15 fatal accidents and 44 serious accidents during the year 2005.

3.2.2.9 Other causes

There was one fatal accident and 14 serious accidents occurred due to miscellaneous causes during the year 2006.

3.3 Responsibility

The responsibilities fixed as a result of fatal accident enquiry conducted by officers of DGMS in the year 2006 is indicated in the table below:

TABLE:43 RESPONSIBILITY FOR FATAL ACCIDENTS IN NON-COAL MINES DURING THE YEAR 2006		
SL. NO.	Responsibility	No. of accidents
1.	Misadventure	5
2.	Management	13
3.	Management & Subordinate Supervisory Staff (SSS)	9
4.	Management, SSS & Co-worker	Nil
5.	Management & Co-worker	3
6.	Management, Co-worker & Deceased	1
7.	Management & Deceased	1
8.	Subordinate Supervisory Staff (SSS)	5
9.	SSS & Co-worker	1
10.	SSS, Co-worker & Deceased	1
11.	SSS & deceased	2
12.	Shot-firer	Nil
13.	Co-worker	5
14.	Co-worker & Deceased	1
15.	Deceased	11
16.	Others	4
	TOTAL	62

3.4 Dangerous Occurrence

The table indicated below gives dangerous occurrences reported during the year 2006 under various causes:

TABLE:44 DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES IN NON-COAL MINES DURING 2006		
Sl.No.	Cause	No. of cases
1.	Overwinding of cages etc.	Nil
2.	Outbreak of fire belowground	Nil
3.	Outbreak of fire at surface	Nil
4.	Premature collapse of workings or failure of pillars	Nil
5.	Breakage of winding rope	Nil
6.	Breakdown of winding engine, crank shaft, bearing etc.	Nil
7.	Ignition or occurrence of inflammable gas	3
8.	Breakage, fracture etc of essential parts of machinery or apparatus whereby safety of persons was endangered	2
9.	Irruption of water	Nil
10.	Rock burst	1
11.	Bursting of equipment under high pressure	Nil
12.	Oil well blowout without fire	1
13.	Fire in pipeline/well heads	1
14.	Others	Nil
	TOTAL	8

3.5 Technical Developments

Total numbers of mines working by deploying HEMM is 640. Total number of machines and capacity of shovels and dumpers used in mines have been increased. The following table shows the different types of machines deployed in mines since 1990.

Year	No. of mines	Shovels			Dumper	Others	Machinery	
		Elec.	Diesel	Total			Total No.	Total HP
1990	300	80	474	554	2263	1253	4070	833780
1991	368	92	553	645	2744	1357	4746	979076
1992	397	99	566	665	3067	1457	5189	1060897
1993	438	92	697	789	3221	1505	5515	1111029
1994	479	103	720	823	3416	1597	5836	1185407
1995	448	97	753	850	2814	1354	5018	1034650
1996	457	68	841	909	3409	1261	5579	1197829
1997	470	60	851	911	3704	1442	6057	1142679
1998	534	44	939	983	4286	1433	6702	1215549
1999	539	63	965	1028	3662	1513	6203	1232870
2000	589	76	1055	1131	4038	1585	6754	1413520
2001	542	86	1026	1112	3696	1763	6571	1337737
2002	577	95	1107	1202	3928	1741	6871	1351329
2003	560	90	1020	1010	3945	1630	6485	1310221
2004	561	91	1025	1116	3960	1670	6746	1313450
2005	653	52	1452	1504	5509	1819	8832	1784635
2006*	640	53	1330	1383	4960	1760	8103	1644000

*Provisional

Following table shows the various types and quality of explosives used in non-coal and quality in mines since 1990.

YEAR	Consumption of explosives in tonnes							
	NG Based	ANFO	LOX	Slurry large dia	Slurry small dia	Booster	Gun powder	Total
1990	4650	7912	1786	15703	1554	44	71	31720
1991	5793	10272	1148	20690	2262	44	63	40272
1992	4293	11868	648	23831	3309	51	59	44059
1993	3765	14087	244	22264	3601	37	60	44058
1994	3065	13448	260	22400	4015	29	68	43285
1995	3766	13767	171	23781	4546	42	105	46178
1996	3429	14520	124	23993	5053	30	93	47243
1997	1020	17964	39	15182	7256	42	113	43356
1998	1713	18719	154	17199	9126	52	111	47074
1999	1826	22151	153	18353	7159	30	86	49760
2000	1227	21071	148	24611	9632	94	116	56899
2001	1021	21476	140	24303	7879	81	92	55809
2002	1092	21111	368	26186	6640	128	88	55613
2003	1085	20189	345	25176	6310	119	80	53304
2004	1090	20190	347	25310	6350	120	81	53389
2005	1384	28087	168	40538	9892	501	130	80700
2006*	1390	28101	170	40600	9900	510	132	80803

*Provisional

3.6 Occupational Health & Environments

(a) Progress of Medical Examination in Non-Coal Mines:

TABLE: 47	PROGRESS OF INITIAL & PERIODICAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION DURING 2006 IN NON-COAL MINES				
	Name of Company	Initial Medical Examination		Periodical Medical Exam.	
		Required	Provided	Required	Provided
OIL	-	154	1350	1421	
ONGC	20	20	2770	4923	
MOIL	152	366	989	1028	
HGMCL	-	217	649	658	
TATA	142	142	342	322	
SAIL	211	211	1562	1429	
UCIL	473	462	277	288	
NMDC	211	281	823	95	
NALCO	217	217	95	96	
BALCO	-	-	200	310	
HCL	176	176	274	264	
HZL	-	662	393	577	
ACC	593	597	169	170	
MML	1124	1060	979	874	
IREL	15	15	431	528	
GMDC	-	-	49	49	
OMC	2442	1623	769	824	
APMDC	-	-	278	278	

(b) Cases of Notified Diseases in non-coal mines:

TABLE: 48	NUMBER OF NOTIFIED DISEASES DURING 2006 IN NON-COAL MINES	
	Mining Companies	Name of disease
SAIL	Pneumoconiosis	06

3.7 Vocational Training

Progress of vocational training imparted during the year in major non-coal mining companies has been reported in table below:

TABLE: 49						
PROGRESS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN NON-COAL MINES DURING THE YEAR 2006						
Cos.	No. of VT Centers	Basic Training		Refresher Training		Special Training Provided
		Required	Provided	Required	Provided	
OIL	4	19	19	542	520	1465
ONGC	10	294	305	234	846	907
MOIL	7	98	273	1010	1098	1980
HGMCL	3	248	248	667	637	82
TATA	3	1492	1492	487	436	14649
SAIL	10	120	142	1181	1803	1162
UCIL	2	549	549	316	320	365
NMDC	4	371	371	661	690	1362
NALCO	1	346	346	65	61	-
BALCO	1	270	113	275	179	-
HCL	3	472	472	316	234	346
HZL	3	-	628	498	590	325
ACC	9	256	256	177	192	155
MML	8	1127	1047	937	852	78
IREL	3	12	12	308	379	1154
GMDC	1	-	-	38	16	1
OMC	11	2083	1432	699	647	81
APMDC	1	158	158	-	-	230

3.8 Workmen's Inspector, Welfare Officer & Safety Committee

TABLE: 50						
NUMBER OF WORKMEN'S INSPECTOR IN POSITION, SAFETY COMMITTEE, WELFARE OFFICERS IN NON-COAL MINES DURING 2006						
Name of Company	Welfare Officers		Workmen Inspectors		Safety Committee	
	Required	Provided	Required	Provided	Required	Provided
OIL	5	5	15	15	5	17
ONGC	7	7	52	80	59	58
MOIL	7	7	21	24	8	8
HGMCL	2	4	4	5	3	5
TATA	4	4	14	18	5	5
SAIL	11	11	33	40	21	24
UCIL	2	2	15	14	6	6
NMDC	5	5	19	19	5	5
NALCO	1	1	3	6	1	1
BALCO	2	2	3	3	2	2
HCL	3	3	9	11	3	3
HZL	3	3	11	11	10	11
ACC	2	3	9	8	9	13
MML	-	2	-	-	-	6
IREL	3	3	9	9	3	3
GMDC	-	-	-	-	1	1
OMC	11	14	18	19	32	39
APMDC	1	1	3	3	1	1

3.9 Mineral wise consolidated fatal accident statistics for the last 8 (eight) years in non-coal mines

Mineral	Fatal Accidents									Death Rate per 1000 persons			
	Year	Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
		Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill				
Oil	1999	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08
	2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
	2001	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	9	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.37
	2002	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09
	2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
	2004	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
	2005	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
	2006	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.21
Apatite	1999	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.37
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	1.37	0.00	0.51
	2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.49
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.54
Asbestos	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	46.51	0.00	7.94
	2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	27.78	4.24
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	43.48	0.00	4.83
	2006	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0.00	86.96	0.00	9.66
Barytes	1999	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	1.92	1.17
	2000	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	35.71	0.00	0.00	1.2
	2001	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	41.67	0.00	0.00	2.2
	2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	3.79	2.24
	2003	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0.00	12.66	0.00	5.21
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bauxite	1999	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.17
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.44
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.20
China Clay	1999	0	0	2	3	1	1	3	4	0.00	1.28	0.56	0.97

Mineral	Fatal Accidents									Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
	Year	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill				
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.57
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chromite	1999	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.12
	2000	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	3.02	0.00	0.44	0.29
	2001	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.00	0.25	0.49	0.31
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.13
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.14
Copper	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.15
	2001	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.25
	2002	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.3
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diamond	1999	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0.00	22.73	0.00	5.15
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dolomite	1999	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.66
	2000	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.36
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.41
	2004	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.44
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Felspar	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Mineral	Fatal Accidents									Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
	Year	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill				
	2004	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	7.19	0.00	5.85
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fluorite	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galena & Sphalarite	1999	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.18
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.22
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	2	2	0	0	1	1	3	3	1.80	0.00	0.49	0.79
	2005	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.31
	2006	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.31
Garnet	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gold	1999	1	3	0	0	1	1	2	4	0.84	0.00	0.45	0.68
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.28
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.32
Granite	1999	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.68
	2000	0	0	5	5	2	2	7	7	0.00	1.13	2.33	1.32
	2001	0	0	7	7	2	2	9	9	0.00	1.70	1.05	1.50
	2002	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	0.00	0.44	0.69	0.50
	2003	0	0	5	6	2	2	7	8	0.00	1.03	1.46	1.29
	2004	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.00	0.20	0.61	0.30
	2005	0	0	6	7	0	0	6	7	0.00	1.28	0.00	0.98
	2006	0	0	6	9	0	0	6	9	0.00	1.65	0.00	1.25
Graphite	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Mineral	Fatal Accidents									Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
	Year	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill				
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	2.54	0.00	2.30
Gypsum	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	3.86	0.00	2.84
Iron	1999	0	0	4	4	4	4	8	8	0.00	0.18	0.28	0.22
	2000	0	0	6	7	3	3	9	10	0.00	0.34	0.21	0.28
	2001	0	0	7	7	4	5	11	12	0.00	0.38	0.36	0.37
	2002	0	0	5	5	5	5	10	10	0.00	0.24	0.38	0.30
	2003	1	1	6	6	7	8	14	15	0.00	0.25	0.57	0.39
	2004	0	0	5	5	7	8	12	13	0.00	0.22	0.50	0.34
	2005	0	0	7	8	8	8	15	16	0.00	0.36	0.53	0.43
	2006	0	0	11	17	5	5	16	22	0.00	0.76	0.33	0.59
Limestone	1999	0	0	12	13	0	0	12	13	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.44
	2000	0	0	5	5	4	4	9	9	0.00	0.22	0.47	0.29
	2001	0	0	8	8	3	3	11	11	0.00	0.44	0.5	0.45
	2002	0	0	8	11	2	2	10	13	0.00	0.58	0.32	0.52
	2003	0	0	6	8	0	0	6	8	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.33
	2004	0	0	11	12	1	1	12	13	0.00	0.63	0.17	0.52
	2005	0	0	6	6	1	1	7	7	0.00	0.30	0.17	0.28
	2006	0	0	10	13	2	2	12	15	0.00	0.65	0.34	0.58
Magnesite	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0.00	0.00	15.79	1.65
Manganese	1999	3	3	0	0	1	1	4	4	1.09	0.00	0.20	0.24
	2000	2	2	3	3	0	0	5	5	0.76	0.33	0.00	0.31
	2001	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.07
	2002	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	0.39	0.13	0.54	0.29
	2003	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.08

Mineral	Fatal Accidents									Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
	Year	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill				
	2004	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	0.33	0.13	0.29	0.21
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.14
Marble	1999	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	4	0.00	3.93	0.00	3.05
	2000	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	4	0.00	3.66	0.00	2.75
	2001	0	0	7	11	0	0	7	11	0.00	9.07	0.00	6.54
	2002	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	0.00	2.58	0.00	1.95
	2003	1	2	5	5	0	0	6	7	N.A.	4.46	0.00	4.64
	2004	0	0	6	9	1	1	7	10	0.00	7.85	2.60	6.53
	2005	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0.00	2.51	0.00	1.85
	2006	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0.00	3.35	0.00	2.47
Mica	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.02
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2.31	0.00	0.00	1.60
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2.39	0.00	0.00	1.58
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pyrite	1999	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2.56	0.00	0.00	2.22
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quartz	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	17.86	1.29
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0.00	2.62	0.00	2.39
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandstone	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Silica	1999	0	0	4	4	2	2	6	6	0.00	1.64	3.83	2.03

Mineral	Fatal Accidents									Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
	Year	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill				
	2001	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	1.68	0.39
	2002	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.71
	2003	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.00	0.47	1.46	0.71
	2004	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	3	0.00	0.90	1.22	0.98
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sillimanite	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.33
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slate	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	4.42	0.00	3.77
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Steatite	1999	0	0	3	8	0	0	3	8	0.00	3.19	0.00	2.44
	2000	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	5.21	0.60	0.00	0.70
	2001	1	1	3	5	0	0	4	6	3.27	1.50	0.00	1.39
	2002	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.48
	2003	0	0	2	3	3	3	5	6	0.00	0.99	4.46	1.54
	2004	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.25
	2005	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.49
	2006	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	0.00	0.63	1.43	0.73
Stone	1999	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0.00	1.87	0.00	1.16
	2000	0	0	6	7	3	3	9	10	0.00	1.65	1.38	1.56
	2001	0	0	9	9	1	4	10	13	0.00	2.14	1.93	2.07
	2002	0	0	6	13	1	1	7	14	0.00	2.70	0.34	1.79
	2003	0	0	6	9	0	0	6	9	0.00	1.82	0.00	1.13
	2004	0	0	8	9	0	0	8	9	0.00	1.78	0.00	1.13
	2005	0	0	8	9	0	0	8	9	0.00	1.83	0.00	1.28
	2006	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.83
Atomic Mineral	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2001	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2002	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Mineral	Fatal Accidents									Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
	Year	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill	Acc	Kill				
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2005	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	1999	6	8	40	49	15	15	61	72	0.49	0.55	0.19	0.39
	2000	7	7	30	34	14	14	51	55	0.49	0.37	0.19	0.30
	2001	5	5	45	51	21	25	71	81	0.52	0.72	0.38	0.54
	2002	5	5	33	45	14	14	52	64	0.49	0.54	0.21	0.40
	2003	3	4	31	38	18	20	52	62	0.39	0.46	0.31	0.40
	2004	5	5	36	42	16	17	57	64	0.62	0.47	0.26	0.39
	2005	3	3	38	38	11	11	48	52	0.37	0.43	0.16	0.32
	2006	3	3	44	57	15	15	62	75	0.38	0.66	0.24	0.48

Note : Figures for the year 2006 are provisional.
 N.A. = Employment Figures not Available.

3.10 Mineral wise consolidated serious accident statistics for the last 8 (eight) years in non-coal mines

Mineral	Year	Serious Accident								Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
		Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj				
Oil	1999	0	0	0	0	23	23	23	23	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.90
	2000	0	0	0	0	27	28	27	28	0.00	0.00	1.19	1.19
	2001	0	0	0	0	21	22	21	22	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.90
	2002	0	0	0	0	31	31	31	31	0.00	0.00	1.39	1.39
	2003	0	0	0	0	21	22	21	22	0.00	0.00	1.13	1.13
	2004	0	0	0	0	38	40	38	40	0.00	0.00	2.09	2.09
	2005	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	15	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.78
	2006	0	0	0	0	14	14	14	14	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.73
Apatite	1999	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	0.00	0.84	1.69	1.11
	2000	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	0.00	1.95	0.93	1.25
	2001	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.51
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asbestos	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Barytes	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	3.79	2.24
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bauxite	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.41
	2004	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	1.58	0.17
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.20
China Clay	1999	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.24
	2000	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.49
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.28

Mineral	Year	Serious Accident								Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
		Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj				
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.31
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chromite	1999	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	5	1.18	0.22	1.12	0.62
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.14
	2003	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.15
	2004	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.13
	2005	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.14
	2006	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.14
Copper	1999	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.13
	2000	1	1	3	3	3	3	7	7	0.24	7.65	1.25	1.02
	2001	1	3	2	2	5	5	8	10	1.15	7.63	4.45	2.50
	2002	2	2	2	3	1	1	5	6	0.92	11.90	1.09	1.79
	2003	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	0.00	8.40	1.77	1.58
	2004	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.49
	2005	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0.00	12.90	0.00	2.07
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diamond	1999	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0.00	0.00	11.10	7.73
	2000	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.00	12.50	3.97	5.52
	2001	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	0.00	0.00	19.10	15.63
	2002	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	40.00	0.00	9.71
	2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	5.65	4.41
	2004	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	20.00	0.00	4.76
	2005	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	6.76	5.13
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dolomite	1999	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0.00	0.00	4.13	0.98
	2000	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	0.00	0.47	2.85	1.07
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.45
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.00	0.56	2.20	0.89
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Felspar	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fluorite	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Mineral	Year	Serious Accident								Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
		Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj				
	2002	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	7.69	0.00	6.71
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galena & Sphalarite	1999	41	41	0	0	9	9	50	50	14.80	0.00	3.28	9.07
	2000	23	24	0	0	11	11	34	35	9.17	0.00	4.16	6.65
	2001	26	26	1	1	17	17	44	44	11.60	3.24	6.41	8.44
	2002	9	9	2	2	12	12	23	23	4.46	7.07	5.46	5.12
	2003	11	11	1	1	10	10	22	22	8.16	1.66	6.34	6.24
	2004	21	21	2	2	7	7	30	30	18.90	3.26	3.42	7.94
	2005	14	14	0	0	10	10	24	24	13.46	0.00	6.75	7.43
	2006	7	7	3	3	2	2	12	12	6.73	4.23	1.35	3.72
Garnet	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.39
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gold	1999	44	48	0	0	19	19	63	67	13.40	0.00	8.62	11.38
	2000	31	31	0	0	8	8	39	39	9.92	0.00	3.79	7.31
	2001	25	25	0	0	7	7	32	32	13.60	0.00	4.16	8.84
	2002	27	27	0	0	13	13	40	40	15.60	0.00	8.52	11.97
	2003	46	46	0	0	15	15	61	61	26.70	0.00	7.79	16.38
	2004	22	22	0	0	13	13	35	35	16.70	0.00	9.57	12.83
	2005	9	9	0	0	1	1	10	10	5.83	0.00	0.64	3.21
	2006	7	7	0	0	2	3	9	10	4.53	0.00	1.92	3.21
Granite	1999	0	0	5	8	0	0	5	8	0.00	2.20	0.00	1.82
	2000	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.38
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.17
	2003	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.00	0.21	0.73	0.32
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.28
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iron	1999	0	0	12	13	24	26	36	39	0.00	0.60	1.80	1.08
	2000	0	0	19	19	15	15	34	34	0.00	0.92	1.03	0.96
	2001	0	0	27	28	27	27	54	55	0.00	1.51	1.96	1.70
	2002	0	0	24	24	36	36	60	60	0.00	1.17	2.73	1.78
	2003	0	0	16	19	22	24	38	43	0.00	0.84	1.59	1.17
	2004	0	0	21	23	24	24	45	47	0.00	1.09	1.53	1.28
	2005	0	0	10	12	24	24	34	36	0.00	0.54	1.58	0.96
	2006	0	0	10	10	11	12	21	22	0.00	0.45	0.79	0.59
Limestone	1999	0	0	6	9	12	12	18	21	0.00	0.41	1.50	0.71
	2000	0	0	8	8	9	9	17	17	0.00	0.35	1.07	0.55

Mineral	Year	Serious Accident								Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
		Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj				
	2001	0	0	6	6	8	8	14	14	0.00	0.33	1.34	0.58
	2002	0	0	4	4	4	4	8	8	0.00	0.21	0.64	0.32
	2003	0	0	5	5	8	8	13	13	0.00	0.27	1.38	0.54
	2004	0	0	6	6	8	8	14	14	0.00	0.37	1.38	0.61
	2005	0	0	5	5	4	4	9	9	0.00	0.25	0.69	0.35
	2006	0	0	2	2	4	5	6	7	0.00	0.10	0.86	0.27
Magnesite	1999	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	3.69	0.37
	2000	0	0	2	4	1	1	3	5	0.00	1.48	2.42	1.61
	2001	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.35
	2002	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	0.00	1.04	5.97	1.78
	2003	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.47
	2004	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	3.70	0.58
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manganese	1999	4	6	3	3	1	1	8	10	2.19	0.35	0.20	0.61
	2000	6	6	0	0	1	1	7	7	2.29	0.00	0.23	0.43
	2001	2	2	0	0	4	4	6	6	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.44
	2002	5	5	2	2	7	7	14	14	1.96	0.27	1.88	1.02
	2003	4	4	1	1	6	6	11	11	1.63	0.14	1.75	0.83
	2004	6	6	0	0	3	3	9	9	1.99	0.00	0.77	0.62
	2005	2	2	1	1	2	2	5	5	0.71	0.13	0.50	0.34
	2006	5	6	0	0	0	0	5	6	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.61
Marble	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.69
	2001	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.59
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mica	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.02
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pyrite	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quartz	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Mineral	Year	Serious Accident								Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
		Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj				
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Silica	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0.00	0.94	2.92	1.42
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sillimanite	1999	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.00	0.00	1.81	1.59
	2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.83
	2001	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.00	0.00	1.46	1.21
	2002	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.65
	2003	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.29
	2004	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.66
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.70
Slate	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Steatite	1999	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.91
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2001	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.46
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.25
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone	1999	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.39
	2000	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.16
	2001	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.32
	2002	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.38
	2003	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.63
	2004	0	0	2	5	0	0	2	5	0.00	1.98	0.00	1.26
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Atomic Minerals	1999	4	4	0	0	5	5	9	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2000	4	4	0	0	2	2	6	6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Mineral	Year	Serious Accident								Death Rate per 1000 persons			
		Belowground		Opencast		Aboveground		Total		BG	OC	AG	TOT
		Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj	Acc	S/Inj				
	2001	5	5	0	0	6	6	11	11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2002	9	9	0	0	2	2	11	11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2003	8	8	0	0	1	1	9	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2004	4	4	0	0	1	1	5	5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2005	2	2	0	0	1	1	3	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2006	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	1999	96	102	29	39	105	110	230	251	6.20	0.50	1.42	1.37
	2000	66	67	38	42	83	85	187	194	4.70	0.50	1.14	1.08
	2001	59	61	37	43	103	104	199	208	6.30	0.60	1.57	1.42
	2002	52	52	40	44	113	113	205	209	5.10	0.50	1.72	1.31
	2003	57	57	25	36	86	92	168	185	7.40	0.40	1.43	1.18
	2004	54	54	34	39	100	103	188	203	6.70	0.50	1.57	1.25
	2005	27	27	22	23	59	59	108	109	3.35	0.30	0.90	0.69
	2006	23	24	15	15	37	40	75	79	3.03	0.31	0.54	0.54

Note : Figures for the year 2006 are provisional.
 N.A. = Employment Figures not available.

4.0 Approval of Equipment, Appliances, Material and Machinery

Several equipments, appliances, materials and machineries meant for use in mines are required to be approved by DGMS; a list of such equipments is given at Appendix: V.

Table below shows particulars of items approved during the year 2006.

Equipment, appliances, materials and machinery approved during the year 2006		
Sl. No.	Equipment/appliances/materials/ machinery	No. of approvals granted/renewed/ extended during the year
1.	Self Rescuer	2
2.	Methanometer	1
3.	Helmet	6
4.	Cap Lamp	6
5.	Footwear	23
6.	Gas Detector/Monitor	6
7.	Cap Lamp Bulb	3
8.	Dust Respirator	2
9.	Breathing Apparatus	1
10.	Fire-resistant plastic sheeting	0
11.	Fire-resistant brattice cloth	0
12.	Ventilation ducting	1
13.	Personal dust sampler	1
14.	Co detector tubes/aspirator	0
15.	Environmental monitoring system	2
16.	Hydraulic props	0
17.	Powered support & its components	10
18.	Friction props	2
19.	Linc bar	1
20.	STDA Legs	4
21.	Explosives	25
22.	Exploders	2
23.	Detonators	12
24.	Flame proof equipment - motor, switches, circuit breakers etc	55
25.	Intrinsically safe apparatus	16
26.	Equipment for use in hazardous area	34
27.	Cables	18
28.	Cage suspension gears	24
29.	Fire resistant conveyor belting	9
30.	Automatic contrivance	4
31.	Man riding system	9
32.	Fire resistant hydraulic fluid	12
33.	High pressure hose	7
34.	Accreditation of Test House	4
35.	Power brake and emergency stop valve	3
36.	Chair lift system	2
37.	Head rope attachment	0
38.	Tail rope attachment	2
39.	Winding Rope	0
40.	Automatic recording speed indicator	1
TOTAL		310

5.0 Coal & Metalliferous Mining Examinations during 2006

(i) Board of Mining Examinations under the CMR, 1957

Shri B.Bhattacharjee	Chairman, Board of Mining Examination, (upto 27.10.2006)
Shri MM Sharma	Chairman, Board of Mining Examination (from 28.10.2006)
Shri Sashi Kumar	CMD, CIL (Retd.)
Shri V.K.Singh	CMD, NCL
Shri M.K.Thapar	CMD,SECL (Retd.)
Shri P. Vasudeva Rao	Director(Tech), SCC Ltd.
Prof. A. Bhattacharjee	Department of Mining Engineering, IIT, Kharagpur

(ii) Board of Mining Examinations under the MMR, 1961

Shri B.Bhattacharjee	Chairman, Board of Mining Examination, (upto 27.10.2006)
Shri MM Sharma	Chairman, Board of Mining Examination (from 28.10.2006)
Shri R.Gupta	CMD,UCIL,
Prof.S.B.Srivastava	Department of Mining Engineering, ISM, Dhanbad
Shri P.M.Reddy	CMD., MOI Ltd. (Retd.)
Shri B.Ramesh Kumar	CMD,NMDC
Shri K.S.Chowdary	Ex.Director, H.Z.Ltd.,

Examiners for Certificates of Competency.

Coal Mining Examinations

(a) Following were the Examiners for Manager's Certificates of Competency Examinations held in 2006

Subject	Ist. Class Manager's Certificate	IInd Class Manager's Certificate
Mine Management, Legislation & General Safety	Shri SJ Sibal	Shri JP Kashyap
Winning & Working	Shri J.V.Duttatreylu	Shri CH Diwakar
Mine Ventilation	Shri SN Katiyar	Shri JS Prasad
Mining Machinery	Shri AK Pal	Shri N. Das
Mine Surveying	Shri Anup Biswas	Shri SP Singh

(b) Following were the Examiners for Surveyor's Certificates of Competency Examination held in 2006.

Surveying Paper-I	Shri BP Ahuja
Surveying Paper-II	Shri SP Chand

Metal Mining Examinations

(a) Following were the examiners for Manager's certificate of Competency Exam held in 2006.

Subject	Ist. Class Manager's Certificate (Un-restricted)	IInd Class Manager's Certificate (Un-restricted)
Mine Management, Legislation and General Safety	Shri S. Puri	Shri SI Hussain
Winning & Working	Shri A.C.Kundu	Shri B.N.Shukla
Mine Ventilation, Explosion, Fires & Inundation	Shri C.P.N.Pathak	Shri D.Acharya
Mining Machinery	Shri Akhilesh Joshi	Shri A.K.Sen
Mine Surveying	Shri HR Kalihari	Shri Kabir Ghosh

Subject	Ist Class Manager's Certificate (Restricted)	IInd Class Manager's Certificate (Restricted)
Mine Management Legislation And General Safety	Shri R. Guha	Shri RB Chakraborty
Winning & Working	Shri VK Jain	Shri VK Mitra
Mining Machinery	Shri AR Ansari	Shri Ravi Kumar
Mine Surveying	Shri M. Venkataiah	Shri AC Basak

(b) Following were the examiners for Surveyor's Certificate of Competency Examination held in 2006.

Surveyor's Certificate Restricted to Opencast Mines	Shri P.K.Sharma
Surveyor's Certificate (Un-restricted) Part-I	Shri AK Megharaj
Part-II	Shri SC Bhowmick

Other particulars regarding various examinations held are given in **Appendix-IV**.

6.0 National Safety Awards (Mines)

6.1 Introduction

During the post-independence era, the mineral industry in India has achieved tremendous growth and also imbibed the latest mining technologies. Along with this growth, there has been corresponding awareness of the need to protect the health and lives of workers. The Constitution of India casts an obligation on all of us to ensure just and humane conditions of work. To give due recognition to outstanding safety performance at the national level, the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, instituted the National Safety Awards (Mines) in 1983 for the contest year 1982.

6.2 Scope

The scheme is applicable to all mines, which come under the purview of the Mines Act, 1952. Such mines have been classified into 7 groups as given below:

- i. Coal mines - Below ground with difficult mining conditions
- ii. Coal mines - Belowground (others)
- iii. Coal mines - Opencast
- iv. Metal mines - Mechanized opencast
- v. Metal mines - Manual opencast
- vi. Metal mines - Belowground
- vii. Oil mines

6.3 Schemes

Among different indices available, the following two have been accepted as indicator of safety performance:

1. Longest accident free period (LAFP) in terms of manshifts worked during three consecutive years ending with the contest year.
2. Lowest injury frequency rate (LIFR) during three consecutive years ending with the contest year.

It is expected that every mine shall endeavour to improve its safety performance. A bad mine has a high injury frequency rate. After obtaining a breakthrough, its next attempt should be to achieve longest accident-free period in terms of manshifts worked.

6.4 Awards Committee

The awards committee is constituted by the Ministry of Labour & Employment with Director-General of Mines Safety as its Chairman, eight representatives of mine managements, eight representatives of trade unions and an officer of DGMS as its Member-Secretary.

6.5 Mode of operation

An advertisement is released through DAVP in English, Hindi and other regional languages inviting applications in prescribed proforma for National Safety Awards (Mines). An entry fee of Rs.100/- per application is charged through a crossed IPO drawn in favour of the Administrative Officer/DDO, DGMS and payable at Dhanbad Post Office. The prescribed application form is jointly signed by the mine management and a workers' representative.

7.0 Conference on Safety in Mines

The Conference on Safety in Mines is a tripartite forum at the national level in which the employers' representatives, the trade unions' representatives, the Government represented by Ministry of Labour & Employment, DGMS, various administrative ministries/departments and State Governments and associated institutions, professional bodies, service associations, etc. take part. They review status of the safety in mining industry and the adequacy of existing measures in a spirit of mutual cooperation. The conference also suggests measures for further improvement in safety, welfare and health of mine workers. The first such Conference was held in the year 1958 followed by the 2nd in July, 1966, the 3rd in 1973, the 4th in 1978, the 5th in 1980, the 6th in 1986, the 7th in 1988, the 8th in 1993 and the 9th Conference was held on 2nd & 3rd February, 2000 in New Delhi.

8.0 Plan Schemes

DGMS is implementing four Plan Schemes to provide in-house technical support, namely:

(i) Study of Mine Accidents and Development of Mines Safety Information System (SOMA)

The scheme has been formulated by merging two on-going plan schemes of DGMS, namely "Development of Mine Safety Information System (DMSIS, 1976)" and "Study of Mine Accidents to Plan Preventive Measures (SOMA, 1976)". In 2001-2002, i.e. the terminal year of the 9th plan, keeping the objective of integration in view, these schemes were merged into one scheme "Study of Mine Accidents and Development of Mines Safety Information System (SOMA)".

(A) Accident Prone Mines:

A modified approach for identification of accident-prone mines was adopted; data from all the mines of eleven coal companies were collected. In-depth analysis of all fatal and serious accidents that occurred in all 517 coal mines and 9 lignite mines of the country during the periods 2002- 2006 were made and based on the outcome of the study, the accident-prone mines were identified. This was done with a view to identify hazard potential of such mines and draw up action programmes for formulation of mitigating measures through collective efforts of Mine Management, Trade Unions and the Government.

The following table shows the number of accident-prone mines identified in different coal companies in last five years.

Name of company	Number of mines identified as accident prone				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
ECL	11	12	11	9	8
BCCL	6	7	10	8	6
SECL	7	8	10	8	6
MCL	2	2	4	3	1
WCL	7	9	9	9	8
CCL	6	5	6	7	4
NCL	1	2	2	1	1
NECL	0	0	1	0	0
SCCL	5	8	9	10	5
TISCO	1	1	2	2	1
IISCO	0	0	0	0	1
Total	46	54	64	57	41
LIGNITE	3	3	3	-	1

The respective companies were advised to take suitable steps from technical and management point of view to identify the potential risk of the respective mines and to device suitable corrective measures and implement the same in a time bound period so that the accidents are reduced.

Reports of enquiry into all fatal accidents were scrutinized. Finalized causes and circumstances leading to these accidents were compiled for inclusion in DGMS Annual Report.

(B) In the year 2006, work of collection, compilation and analysis on a PC platform in respect of accident due to roof fall, side fall, wheeled trackless transportation machinery and haulage in coal mine was conducted in order to identify critical causation factors of such types of accidents and to find out probable corrective measures for their prevention.

Progress:

- ❖ Scrutiny of enquiry reports and extraction of data for entry into EDP – 196
- ❖ Visit to mines in connection with safety campaigns.
- ❖ Compilation and publication of Annual Report, 2005.
- ❖ Compilation and publication of Standard Note on DGMS as on 1.1.2006
- ❖ Identification of accident-prone mines in respect of coal mines.
- ❖ Information bulletin and technical circular issued.
- ❖ Compilation of statistics and preparation of manuscript for –
 - Statistics of Mines in India, Vol.I (Coal), 2005
 - Statistics of Mines in India, Vol.II(Non-Coal), 2005
 - Monthly Review of Accidents
- ❖ Processing of applications and preparing a list of winner for National Safety Awards (Mines)

(ii) Augmentation of S&T Capabilities, Mines Rescue Services and Human Resource Development (S&T)

Origin: This scheme has been formulated by merging the objectives of ongoing schemes namely “Augmentation of Science & Technological support capabilities in DGMS (S&T)(1981)”, “Development of Mines Rescue Services (DMRS)(1981)” and “Human Resource Development for improving health and safety standards in mines (HRD)(1990)”

Scientific and Technological Support (S&T)

This scheme aims at providing in-house scientific support to the officers of DGMS in discharge of their enforcement, regulatory and promotional role. It also provides scientific support to mine operators, workers organization and other institutions concerned with occupational health and safety matters. The activities of the S&T plan scheme covers a wide cross-section of facets of occupational safety and health including occupational hygiene/health, strata control, mine ventilation, mine gases, fires and explosion, mining techniques, mine mechanization, oil and opencast mines safety, standard setting and policy planning.

The support activities are broadly divided into three categories:

- (i) Planned support: This plan support is provided to field offices on:
- A current issue which has emerged into an enforcement problem;
 - An enforcement strategy calling for development of monitoring equipments or techniques; and
 - Monitoring of quality assurance of external organization in sampling, pre-approval testing and other similar activities.

These activities are selected on merit, including improvement of efficiency and safety and future needs.

- (ii) Reactive Support: Reactive Support is provided in response to demands from field offices in areas where:
- In-house assessment and analysis of a problem leads to better understanding of enforcement problem and helps in determining enforcement strategy;
 - Support is required on a technical problem without referring to external agency.
- (iii) Testing Services: This service is provided to the field offices as a sample check on quality control standards and in emergency response situation.

Major Programmes: The major programmes of the S&T plan scheme includes

(1) Occupational Safety:

- (a) Monitoring of implementation of the Technical Standards on Support system in Bord and Pillar workings.
- (b) Review of standards on stability of multi-seam workings.
- (c) Review of standards on detection, control, dealing with and protective measures against fire and revision of standards/guidelines.
- (d) Assessment of hazards associated with mine mechanization and standardization of monitoring techniques and control measures.
 - (i) Standardization of prototype test(s) houses for testing powered supports and hydraulic/friction props.
 - (ii) Standardization of Ultrasonic Testing Techniques and formulation of Acceptance & Rejection Norms.
 - (iii) Testing of fire resistant hydraulic oils.

(2) Occupational Hygiene and Health

- (a) Standardization of techniques for monitoring and control of occupational hazards from noise, air borne dust, mine gases and poor illumination.
- (b) Review of standards for medical examinations.
- (c) Review and standardization of procedures for surveillance of occupational disease already established.

(B) Development of Mines Rescue Services:

This plan scheme aims at promoting proper rescue services in mining industry. The scheme envisages critical appraisal of design characteristics of rescue apparatus and self rescuers, evaluation of field performance of the same, inquiry into accidents in use of rescue apparatus, inspection of rescue stations/rescue rooms organizing rescue competitions, monitoring formulation of emergency plan by the management of all underground mines and to deal with applications for grant of permissions/approval/relaxation under the Mines Rescue Rules, 1985.

Major Programme:

- Installation of testing facility for SCSR & Resuscitator
- Creation of Rescue Data bases
 - (i) CMR/OMR/MMR/ dBase
 - (ii) RRAE databases
- Design of rescue systems
 - (i) Inundation RRS
 - (ii) Fire RRS
 - (iii) Explosion RRS
- Development of disaster control systems
- Testing of SCSR
- Conduct of Rescue Competition
- Standard setting, review of emergency plans
- Issue of Technical circular's to the mining industry

(C) Human Resource Development:

This scheme, which started on a modest scale from 1.4.90. The scheme envisages setting-up of a Mines Safety & Health Academy comprising of an Institutes at Dhanbad and at Nagpur for imparting structured training to the Inspecting Officers of DGMS so as to update and upgrade their technical and professional competence and improve their effectiveness in regulatory, enforcement, advisory and promotional roles. The facilities so created would also be utilized for disseminating latest information on mine safety principles and practices amongst the key safety personnel of the mining industry and the Workmen Inspectors.

Major Programmes:

- (1) Development of training schedules
- (2) Conduct of training programmes
 - (a) Training of DGMS Officers
 - (i) New Entrants
 - (ii) Existing officers
 - (iii) Special Lectures
 - (b) Training of Key personnel in Mining Industry
 - (i) Managerial Personnel
 - (ii) Safety Officers
 - (iii) Ventilation Officers
 - (iv) Engineers
 - (v) Industrial Hygienists
 - (vi) Executive Trainees
 - (vii) VTOs
 - (c) Training of Workmen Inspectors.

During the year 2006, the following activities were undertaken by S&T wing:

Activity	Achievement
(A) Augmentation of S&T Capabilities: 1. Mine Environment surveys 2. Occupational Health Review, Survey & Medical exam 3. Ground Control. 4. Testing of machinery parts 5. Additional job:- (a) Gas analysis (b) Mine Dust analysis	21 mines 05 mines 08 mines Nil 163 nos. Nil
(B) Development of Mines Rescue Services: 1. Creation of Rescue databases 2. Review/design of Rescue systems 3. Testing of self rescuers 4. Rescue competition 5. Standard setting, review of emergency plans 6. Field RS and RR visits	Contd. Contd. Contd. 14 nos. 07 nos. 14 nos.
(C) Human Resource Development 1. Development of training scheduled 2. Conduct of training programs:- (a) DGMS Officers (b) Key personnel from mining industry (c) Workmen's Inspectors	-- 92 105 persons 12

(iii) Strengthening of Machinery for Conduct of Statutory Examinations (SSEX)”

This scheme was conceived during the 9th plan period and was principally approved by the Ministry of Labour. However, due to various procedural and other problems, the work could not start till the penultimate year of the current plan period. Feasibility study vis-à-vis computerization of the examination system has been done.

The main objectives of the scheme are to strengthen and improve the efficiency of the statutory examination system by:

- ❖ Developing a quick and transparent system of examination with the aid of computer and associated information technology.
- ❖ Review of the examination system in vogue, in order to eliminate redundancy and standardize procedures.
- ❖ Developing computerized application-processing system, issue of certificate and maintenance of records connected therewith.

(iv) Improving efficiency by providing infrastructure facilities in DGMS (PIF)

The purpose of the scheme is to develop infrastructure facility by providing own office and residential complexes to the officers and staff members, providing better communication facilities and office equipment and furnishing of offices. The facility so created would improve the efficiency of officers and staff members of the DGMS. The scheme also envisages improvement of enforcement of safety laws in the mining industry by strengthening the legal set up in DGMS. The scheme proposes creation of adequate no. of posts in the legal set up and also provision of infrastructural facilities to enable the legal officers to play their role in enforcement activities. The legal set up so created will also be utilized for rendering advise to organisation on legal matters and also providing legal assistance to the Board of Mining Examinations.

This scheme was conceived during the 9th plan period and was principally approved by the Ministry of Labour in March, 1999. However, due to various procedural and other problems, the work could not start till the penultimate year of the current plan period.

Construction work of residential quarters at Udaipur & Bhubaneswar and construction of boundary wall of Dhanbad office were completed.

(v) Modernization of Information Database Relating to Mine Management (MID) (Merged)

The purpose of the scheme is to reach beyond current efforts to reinvent DGMS by identifying breakthrough strategies that rethink the core value of key services, improve service delivery, reduce cost and redefine administrative processes. The application of e-Governance to the processes of functioning of DGMS will bring about simple, moral, accountable, responsive and transparent governance. It will help the organization in managing its operations at various phases of governance making the entire process user friendly.

The objective of the scheme would be:

- (i) Identification of need for mine safety information system and to identify the boundaries of an e-governance system;
- (ii) develop a core group within the organization to formulate and use computer based 'MIS' vis-à-vis mines safety;
- (iii) develop modules of need-based software with the help of experts;
- (iv) create infrastructure to implement computer based systems including establishment of LAN/WAN, establish electronic communication channels;
- (v) establish a comprehensive protocol for use of such system;
- (vi) establishment and operation of modern survey system and electronic storage of mine plans; and
- (vii) establish a comprehensive training system for officers of DGMS in use of such new systems.

