HEMM, any comparison of actual percentage of availability and utilization with such norms would not depict the factual position of availability and utilisation of equipment.

Audit further observed that CIL depicts availability and utilisation of HEMM as percentage of CMPDIL norms, instead of depicting the actual percentages. Audit re-calculated the actual percentage of availability and utilisation of HEMM in CIL as a whole and compared the same with the CMPDIL norms. The results are shown in Charts 5.10.2.1 and 5.10.2.2 while the details are given in the Annexure-III.

Chart 6.10.2.1
Utilisation of HEMM

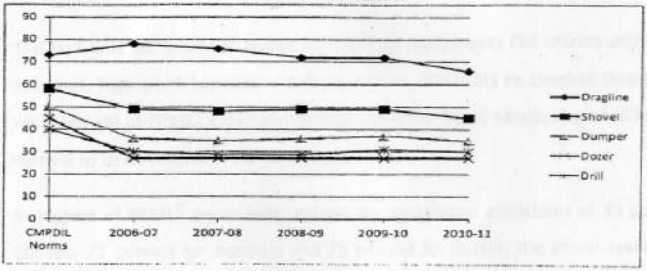
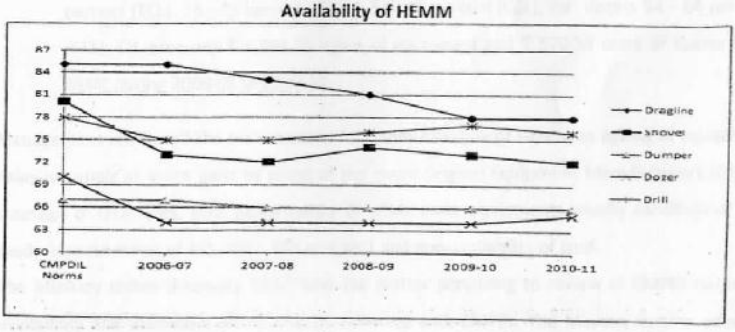


Chart-6.10.2.2
Availability of HEMM



It would be seen from the above, the percentage of availability was below the norms for all the five equipment. The percentage of utilisation was far below the norms, except in the case of Dragline. The percentage of utilization was especially low in the case of Dumpers and Dozers.

Test check by Audit revealed that:

- The idle hours of equipment in subsidiaries ranged between 20 to 50 per cent of shift hours.
- CIL was yet to build up standardised requirements for HEMM for its mines based on current technologies.

- The Management was indecisive as to the matching specification, make up and alternatives for required HEMM in a number of occasions which led to cancellation of tenders and re-tendering for the same procurement.
- There was no system for planned purchase of OTR[36] tyres to put a check on unpredicted idleness of dumpers. Shipment of tyres for high capacity HEMM generally took about two months from the date of opening up of the Letter of Credit.
- There was no Maintenance and Repair Contract (MARC) with original equipment manufacturer for OTR tyres for HEMM.
- The lead-time for supply of spares for imported equipments like Marion and P&H was extremely high which resulted in delay in repairs. This could be checked though proper management of HEMM especially through Condition Based Monitoring of HEMM which was yet to be developed in CIL for its subsidiaries.
- In respect of BEML[37] equipment, against the guaranteed availability of 85 percent for shovels, 72 percent for dumpers and 75 percent for dozers, the actual availability for shovels was 73.45 percent (NCL), for dumpers 11.42 to 69.96 per cent (NCL), 23 - 60 percent (ECL), 53 - 75 percent (SECL), 54 - 68 percent (CCL), for dozers 54 – 64 percent (CCL). CIL procured ₹ 1,989.52 crore of equipment and ₹ 570.33 crore of spares from BEML during 2008-09 to 2010-11.

Management attributed the main reasons for underutilisation of HEMM as ageing of equipment, delay in supply of spare parts by some of the major Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), shortage of OTR tyres, poor performance of BEML make equipments, slushy condition of haul roads in some mines of ECL, BCCL, CCL and MCL and non-availability of land.

The Ministry stated (February 2012) that the matter pertaining to review of CMPDI norms for availability and utilization will shortly be taken up with CMPDI. The Ministry further admitted (February 2012) that the utilisation of equipment have been affected mainly due to land acquisition problems resulting in shortage of working space, law and order problems resulting in stoppage of work, difficult geo-mining conditions – presence of faults, working on developed under ground pillars, which makes operation slow and increases breakdown, presence of active fire in working faces, restricted blasting due to near by habitants etc.

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[36] Off the road

[37] Bharat Earth Movers Limited – a major supplier of equipment and spares to CIL

Facts stand that most of the above factors responsible for low utilisation of HEMM are controllable with the objective of optimum utilisation of the equipment.

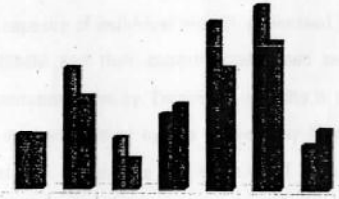
6.10.3 Delays on account of Procurement of Equipment

One of the major reasons for low availability of HEMM was delays on account of procurement of equipment for different subsidiaries as would be seen from the shortfall in the actual vis-a-vis the budgeted expenditure on HEMM in CIL and its subsidiaries for the period from 2006-07 to 2010-11, given in Chart 6.10.3.

As would be seen from Chart 6.10.3, except MCL and WCL, there was shortfall in utilization of capital budget on HEMM in all the subsidiaries of CIL, which adversely impacted the growth of production and productivity due to low availability of equipment.

Chart 6.10.3

Budget vis-vis expenditure on HEMM procurement



	BCCL	CCL	ECL	MCL	NCL	SECL	WCL
Total Budget	542.7	1197	507	752.9	1651	1826	445
Total Exp.	526.1	918.1	294	837.7	1208	1458	589.3

Test checks in four subsidiaries revealed the following delays in procurement of HEMM:

- **SECL:** Action for procurement of two 42 Cum ER Shovel for SECL started in May 2008 in CIL and agreement for supply was signed in June 2011. Time taken was 38 months to complete the procurement action. Action for procurement of 850 HP Dozers started in August 2009 in CIL and agreement for supply was signed in March 2011. Time taken was 20 months to complete the procurement action.
- **BCCL:** Action for procurement of six 3.2/3.8 Cu. M later converted to 11 5-6 Cu. M Hydraulic Shovel started in September 2007 and the supply order was placed in December 2010. Time taken for procurement was 39 months. Action for procurement of 31 Rear Dumpers started in March 2006 and supply order was placed in February 2008. Time taken to finalize the procurement was 23 months.

- **ECL:** The delay in finalisation of tender after opening the same ranged between 4 to 13 months (8 cases) and delay in placement of order after finalisation of tender ranged between 1 and three months (5 cases).
- **MCL:** During 2006-07 to 2010-11, MCL placed 47 orders relating to Dozer, Shovel/Excavator, Dumper, Surface Miner, Drill and Motor Grader. Test check of 19 orders revealed that these orders were finalized and placed with delays ranging from 10 days to 499 days.

Major consequences of delays in procurement of equipment and low availability of equipment in the CIL subsidiaries was mismatch between excavation and transport capacities in different subsidiaries and increased reliance on outsourcing. These issues are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

6.10.4 Mismatch between excavation and transport capacities

Delays and non-synchronization in procurement leads to mismatch between excavation and transport capacities. The mine capacity of individual project is assessed by CMPDIL taking into consideration population of HEMM and their capacity under two separate sub-heads i.e. Excavation capacity and Transportation capacity. Excavation capacity is the capacity of digging coal and overburden removal vis-à-vis loading by the Shovels/Pay loader/excavator into the carrying equipments. Transportation capacity is the capacity of transporting the coal and overburden. Lower of the two is taken as the mine capacity.

CMPDIL reported (March 2011) that in 31 projects, the excavation capacity was more than the transport capacity and in 12 projects, the excavation capacity was less than the transport capacity. In fact, this mismatch adversely affects production as on one hand where excavation capacity was more but not utilised, the company failed to enhance its production up to the capacity of excavation. On the other hand, where the transport capacity was more, the Company could not utilise its dumper and shovel combination for increasing the production.

The Ministry stated (February 2012) that bridging the mismatch of excavation and transport capacities is an ongoing process as far as feasible. This is achieved by shifting of existing equipment from one mine to another to the extent possible, surveying off of equipments which have covered their rated life and providing replacement equipment.

6.10.5 Outsourcing of operations of open cast mines

Low availability of HEMM and delays in their procurement forces outsourcing. CIL outsourced certain activities of coal production, overburden removal and transportation of coal in some open cast mines. Outsourcing has also been envisaged for a few recent projects.

Table 6.10.5 below indicates the results of outsourcing of production of coal and removal of overburden in case of opencast mines of CIL.

Table 6.10.5

Outsourcing of coal production and removal of OB

(In Million Cum)

Year	Coal	MT	Percentage	OBR	MCum	Percentage
2006-07	Dept.	141.59	44.58	Dept.	441.54	82.12
	Hired	176.00	55.42	Hired	96.11	17.88
	Total	317.59		**Total**	537.65	
2007-08	Dept.	151.78	45.18	Dept.	435.02	71.60
	Hired	**184.14**	54.82	**Hired**	172.53	28.40
	Total	**335.92**		**Total**	**607.56**	
2008-09	Dept.	166.48	46.27	Dept.	410.32	63.60
	Hired	193.30	53.73	Hired	234.81	36.40
	Total	**359.77**		**Total**	**645.13**	
2009-10	Dept.	181.79	46.85	Dept.	404.44	59.30
	Hired	206.22	53.15	Hired	277.59	40.70
	Total	**388.01**		**Total**	**682.03**	
2010-11	Dept.	181.03	46.26	Dept.	380.96	52.04
	Hired	210.27	53.74	Hired	351.16	47.96
	Total	**391.30**		**Total**	**732.12**	

It would be seen from the above that about 54 per cent of the total coal production in OCP came from outsourcing whereas in case of OB removal , it increased from 17 per cent to 48 per cent.

The Ministry stated (February 2012) that the procurement of equipment, spares and other items in CIL and its subsidiaries is made as per provisions of CIL Purchase Manual, CVC guidelines, General Financial Rules of Government of India and other directives / instructions issued by Central Government from time to time. The Ministry also stated that delay in finalization of tender for procurement of equipment occurs mainly on account of delay caused by the bidders to ensure compliance of the NIT terms and conditions. CIL is reviewing its procurement policy and procedure in order to cut down delays in finalization of tenders. CIL has endeavoured to cut short the lead time of procurement by way of introduction of e-procurement and leveraging of technology and reduction of human intervention in evaluation process.

As of 31 March 2011, CIL had cash reserve of ₹ 43,776.16 crore. The total capital expenditure of CIL and its subsidiaries during the period 2006-07 to 2010-11 was, however, only ₹ 11,719.03 crore, out of which the capital expenditure on equipment, viz., HEMM[38] was only ₹ 6,921.60 crore. This coupled with delayed procurement action lowered the availability of equipment in different subsidiaries, forcing outsourcing. Instead of parking huge surplus fund as deposits in the bank, CIL and its subsidiaries should explore the possibility of utilising this for operational purposes. CIL should also review their policies and procedures regarding procurement and infrastructure-building to cut down delays.

6.11 Manpower

As on 31 March 2011, CIL had 3,83,347 employees on the rolls, which consisted of 17,713 executives, 75,349 monthly-rated, 2,52,432 daily-rated and 33,606 piece-rated and balance casual, badli and trainees.

The productivity of workers is measured on the basis of output per man shift (OMS). The overall productivity in terms of OMS increased from 3.54 tonnes in 2006-07 to 4.73 tonnes in 2010–11 as against 5.54 tonnes desired by the Planning Commission in the terminal year of the Eleventh Plan.

Audit observed that:

- CIL calculates the OMS of departmental workers by including the contribution through outsourcing of production. While the OMS (departmental plus outsourcing) in respect of open cast mines ranged between 8 and 10.06 tonnes, the overall OMS ranged between 3.48 and 4.73 tonnes. Thus, the methodology adopted by CIL for calculating OMS inflated the productivity of the departmental personnel.
- Specialized cadre schemes for operators and executives have not been worked out for operating modernised high capacity draglines, dumpers and shovels and for mechanised underground mining methods like long wall, continuous miners and shuttle cars.
- With the mechanisation of underground mines, the Management stated (September 2011) that some of the statutory personnel, appointed as per the directives of DGMS based on Mines Act, have become surplus as these directives have not been modified since pre-independence period when manual loading system was pre-dominant.

[38] Heavy Earth Moving Machinery

The Ministry stated (February 2012) that the methodology of calculating OMS will be reviewed in consultation with CMPDIL.

6.12 Execution of Coal Projects by CIL

As of 31 March 2011, the total number of coal projects costing ₹ 20 crore and above was 236 with a total capacity of 585.68 MT per annum.

6.12.1 Cost Overrun

As of 31 March 2011, 108 coal projects had been completed in different subsidiaries of CIL with a total capital outlay of ₹ 11, 414.69 crore. Out of these 108 projects, there was cost overrun of ₹ 3, 256.18 crore in 83 projects (59 opencast mines and 24 underground mines) as shown in Table 6.12.1.

Table 6.12.1
Cost overrun in open cast and underground projects

(₹ in crore)

Companies	No. of Projects		Sanctioned Capital	Actual expenditure	Cost Overrun
	OCP	*UG*			
ECL	-	6	846.42	954.86	108.44
BCCL	-	6	666.79	675.36	8.57
	3		297.10	320.94	23.84
NCL	5		2446.10	3698.43	1252.33
WCL	21		1207.63	2369.76	1162.13
	-	12	537.59	540.37	2.78
SECL	5		239.89	460.35	220.46
MCL	18		1966.56	2325.35	358.79
CCL	7		718.21	837.05	118.84
Total	59	24	8926.29	12182.47	3256.18

6.12.2 Reasons for Delays in Execution of Projects

The Expert Committee on Road Map for Coal Sector Reforms (December 2005) emphasised the setting up of a permanent Special Task Force to monitor progress of clearances and project implementation of all projects required to be completed by the end of the Eleventh Plan to fully realise CIL's production plans including the Emergency Production Plan to enhance domestic coal production capacity. In the Action Taken Note, MoC stated (January 2012) that response from Ministry of Environment & Forest is awaited.

In fact, the compliance of recommendation of the Expert Committee is yet to be effected as there had been instances of delays in implementation of projects.

Audit analysed the reasons for delay in implementation of projects together with the probable loss of production as of 31 March 2011. The results are summarized in Table 6.11.2.

Table 6.12.2

Reasons for delay in implementation of projects

Company	Land acquisition			Forest clearance			Adverse Geo-mining condition			Tender finalisation for equipments			Construction of CHP and Railway siding		
	No. of Proj	Delay in Years	Qty. MT	No. of Proj	Delay (in Years	Qty. MT.	No. of Proj	Delay in Years	Qty. MT	No. of Proj	Delay in Years	Qty. MT	No. of Proj	Delay in Years	Qty. MT
ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2.61	2	1-4	6.50	-	-	-
CCL	2	8-9	10.84	3	1-11	11.18	4	7-12	13.29	-	-	-	3	1-11	24.80
WCL	3	1-5	3.55	1	7	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECL	2	2-4	4.72				1	5	2.16	4	4-7	13.47			
MCL	1	1	8.00	2	1-3	9.64	-	-	-	2	1	1.09	1	1	2.00
Total	8		27.11	6		22.92	6		18.06	8		21.06	4		26.80

As would be seen from the above,

- Delays in execution of projects due to delays in land acquisition ranged from one to nine years in eight projects.
- Test checks in 47 projects in different subsidiaries of CIL revealed that there were 20 cases of procedural delays (ranging from one to four years) by the State Governments and 24 cases of procedural delays (ranging from two to four years) by MOEF.
- Delays in tender finalization for equipment and construction of coal handling plants/railway sidings resulted in delays in execution of projects by one to seven years and one to 11 years, respectively.

Conclusion

The targets fixed by CIL during the Eleventh Plan period were not commensurate with those envisaged by the Planning Commission. As a result, although CIL more or less achieved its annual targets of production, it was short of targets of the Planning Commission. The targets were fixed lower by CIL, mainly because of delays in execution of various coal projects. In fact, most of the delays were on account of delays in land acquisition and forest clearance; adverse geo-mining conditions; delays in finalization of tenders for procurement of equipment; and delays in construction of infrastructure for transport of coal.

While open cast mines contributed 88 to 90 percent of the total production of coal by CIL, the production from underground mining has stagnated. In order to augment coal production, CIL should aim for a correct mix of open cast and underground mining, and with greater mechanization.

The capacities for washing of coal, mainly non-coking coal, are grossly inadequate in CIL subsidiaries and there have been inordinate delays by CIL in setting up of washeries. The gap in capacities is being increasingly filled by the private washeries. CIL and its subsidiaries should expedite setting up of non-coking coal washeries.

Transportation of coal has been a significant hindering factor in supply of coal by the CIL subsidiaries, which has resulted in slower off-take and accumulation of coal stock at pit head.

The norms for availability and utilisation of HEMM were fixed by CMPDIL, way back in 1986 and need to be revised. CIL should also review their policies and procedures regarding procurement and infrastructure-building to cut down delays. Delays in procurement of equipment and low availability of equipment in the CIL subsidiaries has resulted in mismatch between excavation and transport capacities in different subsidiaries and increased reliance on outsourcing.

Instead of parking huge surplus fund as deposits in the bank, CIL and its subsidiaries should endeavour to utilise them effectively for operational purposes.

These concerns become even more significant since as per the decision of the Energy Coordination Committee, MoC advised CIL to relinquish a large number of blocks for captive allocation.

Chapter 7: Conclusion and Recommendations

7.1 Conclusion

- While allocation procedure for captive coal blocks involved the issues of 'objectivity', and 'transparency' in the selection process, a system comprising 'incentives' to encourage production performance and 'disincentives' to discourage non-performance was required for augmenting coal production in the country from the captive coal blocks.

- Audit observed that the procedure followed for allocation of coal blocks lacked transparency and it failed to arrive at the optimal price at which allocation of blocks should have been made. MoC had recognized (June 2004) that there was a substantial difference between the price of coal supplied by CIL and the cost of coal produced through coal blocks allocated for captive mining and as such there was windfall gains to the allocattees. Audit worked out such windfall gains at ₹ 6.31 lakh crore (PSEs ₹ 3.37 lakh crore and private parties ₹ 2.94 lakh crore) based on the prices prevailing during the year of allocation on constant cost and price basis. Apex Court in the recent judgement, has *inter alia*, held that the State is deemed to have a proprietary interest in natural resources and must act as a guardian and trustee in relation to the same. They can augment their resources but the object should be to serve the public cause and to do the public good by resorting to fair and reasonable methods. Every action/ decision of the State or its agencies/ instrumentalities to give largesse/ confer benefits must be sound, transparent, discernible and well defined policy. Thus, the State legally owns the natural resources on behalf of citizens and the natural resources cannot be allocated to private hands without ensuring that the benefit of the low cost of the natural resources would be passed on to the citizens.

- As far as 'incentives' were concerned, the allocattees already had substantial windfall gains on account of substantial difference between the price of coal supplied by CIL and the cost of coal produced through coal blocks allocated for captive mining. The windfall gains would have, however, accrued only after production commenced. However, the dismal production performance of the captive coal blocks indicate that either some of the allocattees were non-serious about production and/or the set of 'incentives', which was required to help expedite commencement of production, was not available.

- Most of the delays were on account of delays in land acquisition and in grant of various approvals like mining lease, mining plan, forest clearance, environment management plan. Hence, 'incentives' should have involved a well-coordinated and planned approach by the Central Government and the State Governments towards granting of various approvals such as mining lease, mining plan, forest clearance and environment

management plan, and land acquisition so that these approvals were granted within the timeframe stipulated in the MoC guidelines.

- Similarly, there should have been a strong set of 'disincentives' in the form of increased financial stakes of the allocattees at the time of allocation; strong monitoring in respect of achievement of milestones and use of produced coal; and de-allocation and penalties in case of non-performance.

- In fact, the targets fixed by CIL during the Eleventh Plan period were scaled down. As a result, although CIL more or less achieved its annual targets of production, it was short of targets of the original targets. The targets were fixed lower by CIL, mainly because of delays in execution of various coal projects. Most of the delays were on account of delays in land acquisition and forest clearance; adverse geo-mining conditions; delays in finalization of tenders for procurement of equipment; and delays in construction of infrastructure for transport of coal.

- While open cast mines contributed 88 to 90 percent of the total production of coal by CIL, the production from underground mining has stagnated. In order to augment coal production, CIL should aim for a correct mix of open cast and underground mining, and with greater mechanization.

- The capacities for washing of coal, mainly non-coking coal, are grossly inadequate in CIL subsidiaries and there have been inordinate delays by CIL in setting up of washeries. The gap in capacities is being increasingly filled by the private washeries. CIL and its subsidiaries should expedite setting up of non-coking coal washeries.

- Transportation of coal has been a significant hindering factor in supply of coal by the CIL subsidiaries, which has resulted in slower off-take and accumulation of coal stock at pit head.

- The norms for availability and utilisation of HEMM were fixed by CMPDIL, way back in 1986 and need to be revised. CIL should also review their policies and procedures regarding procurement and infrastructure-building to cut down delays. Delays in procurement of equipment and low availability of equipment in the CIL subsidiaries has resulted in mismatch between excavation and transport capacities in different subsidiaries and increased reliance on outsourcing.

- Instead of parking huge surplus fund as deposits in the bank, CIL and its subsidiaries should endeavour to utilise them effectively for operational purposes.

- These concerns have become even more significant since CIL had to relinquish a large number of blocks for captive allocation.

- The Government did take a number of steps to strengthen the monitoring of production from captive coal blocks such as introducing bank guarantee and linking it to milestones and issuing guidelines, indicating item-wise time schedule for various activities. As many as 14 blocks were de-allocated in 2011 for lack of initiative by the allocattees, as compared to ten during 2003-2010. CIL also more or less achieved its annual targets of production. However, more effective steps need to be taken, both by the Government and CIL, to address various factors hindering coal production in the country, including the concerns raised by Audit in this report.

7.2 Recommendations

Coal Blocks – Allocation and Production Performance

- MoC should urgently work out the modalities to implement the procedure of allocation of coal blocks for captive mining through competitive bidding. The concept of competitive bidding was first made public by the Government in June 2004, but was yet to be given effect to (November 2011). Competitive bidding would not only bring about 'objectivity' and 'transparency' in the allocation procedure, but would also bring in revenue for the Government as part of the substantial windfall gains accruing to the allocattees of captive coal blocks was to be tapped through competitive bidding.

- There is a possibility of production of surplus coal from the captive coal blocks, if the coal production materializes before the commissioning of the end-use project (EUP) or if the coal production outpaces production in EUP. There could also be wilful diversion of coal to the black market by an allocattee. A draft policy on the disposal of surplus coal produced from the captive coal blocks was still under finalisation by MoC in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice (November 2011). MoC should urgently finalize and implement a policy for disposal of surplus coal produced from the captive coal blocks as also ensure a strict vigil on the production and use of coal from the captive coal blocks.

- There should be a system comprising 'incentives' to encourage production performance from captive coal blocks and 'disincentives' to discourage non-performance. The set of such 'incentives' should include tying up of exploration and development before allocation, to ease preparation and approval of mining plan. The Central Government and the State Governments should adopt a well-coordinated and planned approach towards granting of various approvals such as mining lease, mining plan, forest clearance and environment management plan, and land acquisition so that these approvals are granted within the timeframe stipulated in the MoC guidelines.

- There should be incentives for timely production of quality coal, even in cases of production prior to commencement of the end use plant as also for production of surplus coal more than the requirement for the end use project, through a well laid down policy, by providing reasonable return over the cost of production to ensure that attempts for speedier creation of infrastructural facilities, particularly in power and coal sectors, for the development of the economy are encouraged with due incentive to the developer besides safeguarding the interests of the public at large where the State is the custodian of the natural resources and has to ensure the public good;

- Similarly, there should be a strong set of 'disincentives' in the form of increased financial stakes of the allocattees at the time of allocation; strong monitoring in respect of achievement of milestones and use of produced coal; and de-allocation and penalties in case of non-performance.

Production Performance of CIL

- In order to augment coal production, CIL should aim for a proper mix of open cast and underground mining and with greater mechanization. The production from underground mining has stagnated and deeper horizons of coal seams have to be opened through underground mining. This would also help to reduce the gap between demand and domestic supply in respect of coking coal where the domestic production is progressively declining. In respect of open cast mining, CIL and its subsidiaries should correctly assess the actual backlog in overburden removal and expedite its removal for better production performance.

- As Indian coal contains higher percentage of ash, washing of coal is of utmost significance, both for the efficiencies in the user plants and from the point of view of environmental concerns. Washing also fetches higher prices and profits. The capacities for washing of non-coking coal are grossly inadequate in CIL subsidiaries and there have been inordinate delays by CIL in setting up of washeries. The gap in capacities is being partially fulfilled by the private washeries. CIL and its subsidiaries should expedite setting up of non-coking washeries.

- As of 31 March 2011, CIL had cash reserve of ₹ 43,776.16 crore. The total capital expenditure of CIL and its subsidiaries during the period 2006-07 to 2010-11 was, however, only ₹ 11,719.03 crore, out of which the capital expenditure on equipment, viz., HEMM[39] was only ₹ 6,921.60 crore. This coupled with delayed procurement action lowered the availability of equipment in different subsidiaries, forcing outsourcing. On one hand, production activities were being outsourced and on the other, either equipment was lying idle or the matching equipment was not in place due to delays in

[39] *Heavy Earth Moving Machineries*

procurement. Instead of parking huge surplus fund as deposits in the bank, CIL and its subsidiaries should endeavour to utilise them for operational purposes. CIL should also review their policies and procedures regarding procurement and infrastructure-building to cut down delays.

Annexure-I A

Benefit Extended to Govt. Companies Year-wise (Calendar Year) as per year of allocation

Sl. No.	Company Name	Block Name	Date of Allotment	Sector	GR in MT	GR (90%) in MT	Grade	Grade Considered	Basic Price (Notified Price)	Cost Price of respective Grade for respective Year	Net Revenue (Per Tonne)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Million)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Crore)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = f * 0.9	h	i	j	k	l = j - k	m = g * l	n = m / 10
1	NALCO	Utkal-E	27-Aug-04	Power	113.89	102.50	F/ G	F	400	192.84	207.16	21234	2123
2	CSEB	i) Paturia	23-Sep-04	Power	349.52	314.56	E-G	F	470	217.6	252.4	79396	7940
3	CSEB	ii) Gidmuri	23-Sep-04	Power			E-G	F	470	217.6	252.4	0	0
4	NTPC	Pakri Barwadih	11-Oct-04	Power	1436.00	1292.40	E	F	520	249	271	350240	35024
			2004 Total		**1899.41**							**450870**	**45087**
5	WBMDTC Ltd. (Govt.)	Trans Damodar	14-Jan-05	Commercial	61.73	55.56	C-F	F	690	358.27	331.73	18430	1843
6	Damodar Valley Corp	Barjora (North)	3-Mar-05	Power	85.49	76.94	C-G	F	690	358.27	331.73	25524	2552
7	Damodar Valley Corp	Kagra Joydev	3-Mar-05	Power	196.00	176.40	C-E	F	690	358.27	331.73	58517	5852
8	WBPDCL	Panchwara North	26-Apr-05	Power	609.35	548.42	NA	F	520	203.48	316.52	173584	17358
9	Hindalco, MCL, NLC	Talabira II & III	10-Nov-05	Power & Commercial	589.21	530.29	F & G	F	400	278.35	121.65	64510	6451
			2005 Total		**1541.78**							**340565**	**34056**
10	MPSMCL	Amelia North	12-Jan-06	Commercial	123.54	111.186	B-G	F	878.27	597.48	280.79	31220	3122
11	MPSMCL	Amelia	12-Jan-06	Commercial	393.60	354.24	A-G	F	878.27	597.48	280.79	99467	9947
12	TVNL & DVC	Gondulpara	13-Jan-06	Power	74.80	67.32	E - F	F	520	203.48	316.52	21308	2131
13	NTPC	Dulunga	25-Jan-06	Power	245.00	220.50	E - F	F	400	278.35	121.65	26824	2682
14	NTPC	Talaipalli	25-Jan-06	Power	1267.00	1140.30	E - F	F	470	274.43	195.57	223008	22301
15	JSMDC	Sugia Closed Mine	30-Jan-06	Commercial	4.00	3.60	C	F	520	203.48	316.52	1139	114
16	JSMDC	Rauta Closed Mine	30-Jan-06	Commercial	2.00	1.80	NA	F	520	203.48	316.52	570	57

Sl. No.	Company Name	Block Name	Date of Allotment	Sector	GR in MT	GR (90%) in MT	Grade	Grade Considered	Basic Price (Notified Price)	Cost Price of respective Grade for respective Year	Net Revenue (Per Tonne)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Million)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Crore)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = f * 0.9	h	i	j	k	l = j - k	m = g * l	n = m / 10
17	JSMDC	Burkhap Small Patch	30-Jan-06	Commercial	2.00	1.80	NA	F	520	203.48	316.52	570	57
18	MSEB & GSECL	Mahanadi	6-Feb-06	Power	1400.65	1260.59	F	F	400	278.35	121.65	153350	15335
19	MSEB & GSECL	Machhakata (with Mahanadi)	6-Feb-06		0.00	0.00	F	F	400	278.35	121.65	0	0
20	WBMTDCL	Ichapur	2-Aug-06	Commercial	335.00	301.50	C-F	F	690	419.65	270.35	81511	8151
21	WBMTDCL	Kulti	2-Aug-06	Commercial	210.00	189.00	S-I to W-II	F	690	419.65	270.35	51096	5110
22	OMC & APMC	Naugaon Telisahi	2-Aug-06	Commercial	733.00	659.70	E-F	F	400	304.53	95.47	62982	6298
23	TNEB & MSMCL	Gare Palma Sec-II	2-Aug-06	Power/ Commercial	768.00	691.20	D - E	E	600	215.4	384.6	265836	26584
24	CSEB	Parsa	2-Aug-06	Power	150.00	135.00	NA	F	470	266.32	203.68	27497	2750
25	MPSMCL	Morga I	2-Aug-06	Power	250.00	225.00	B - G	F	470	266.32	203.68	45828	4583
26	CMDC	Gare Pelma Sec-I	2-Aug-06	Commercial	900.00	810.00	NA	F	470	266.32	203.68	164981	16498
27	GMDC	Morga II	2-Aug-06	Commercial	350.00	315.00	NA	F	470	266.32	203.68	64159	6416
28	TVNL	Rajbar E & D	2-Aug-06	Power	385.00	346.50	NA	F	520	258	262	90783	9078
29	MMTC	Gomia (Deep UG)	2-Aug-06	Commercial	790.00	711.00	NA	F	520	258	262	186282	18628
30	JSMDCL	Pindra Debipur Khoyatand	2-Aug-06	Commercial	110.00	99.00	NA	F	520	258	262	25938	2594
31	BRKBNL	Saria Khoyatand	2-Aug-06	Commercial	202.00	181.80	NA	F	520	258	262	47632	4763
32	JSMDCL	Latehar	2-Aug-06	Commercial	250.00	225.00	F	F	520	258	262	58950	5895
33	MPSMCL	Dongeri Tal II	2-Aug-06	Power	175.00	157.5	B - C	F	845.35	641.12	204.23	32166	3217
34	Govt. of NCT of Delhi & HPGCL	Mara II Mahan	2-Aug-06	Power	477.50	429.75	NA	F	845.35	641.12	204.23	87768	8777

Sl. No.	Company Name	Block Name	Date of Allotment	Sector	GR in MT	GR (90%) in MT	Grade	Grade Considered	Basic Price (Notified Price)	Cost Price of respective Grade for respective Year	Net Revenue (Per Tonne)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Million)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Crore)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = f * 0.9	h	i	j	k	l = j - k	m = g * l	n = m / 10
35	MSMCL	Marki Jari Jamini Adhkoli	2-Aug-06	Commercial	24.18	21.762	D-E	E	900	884.82	15.18	330	33
			2006 Total		**9622.27**							**1851194**	**185119**
36	SAIL	Sitanala	11-Apr-07	Steel	108.35	97.52	St & W - I to IV	F	520	224	296	28864	2886
37	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Kanta Basan	25-Jun-07	Power	532.86	479.57	F	F	470	377.32	92.68	44447	4445
38	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Parsa East (with Kanta Basan)	25-Jun-07	Power	0.00	0.00	F	F	470	377.32	92.68	0	0
39	WBMDCL	Jagannathpur A	25-Jul-07	Commercial	267.33	240.60	C-F	F	690	655.74	34.26	8243	824
40	WBMDCL	Jagannathpur B	25-Jul-07	Commercial	169.57	152.61	C-F	F	690	655.74	34.26	5229	523
41	CMDC	Shankarpur (Bhatgaon II & Extn)	25-Jul-07	Commercial	80.13	72.12	D	F	470	377.32	92.68	6684	668
42	MPSMCL	Morga-III	25-Jul-07	Commercial	35.00	31.50	B-E	E	600	204.48	395.52	12459	1246
43	MPSMCL	Morga-IV	25-Jul-07	Commercial	35.00	31.50	B-D	F	470	377.32	92.68	2919	292
44	CMDC	Sondhia	25-Jul-07	Commercial	126.03	113.43	F	F	470	377.32	92.68	10512	1051
45	JSMDCL	Rabodih OCP	25-Jul-07	Commercial	133.00	119.70	NA	F	520	224	296	35431	3543
46	JSMDCL	Patratu	25-Jul-07	Commercial	450.00	405.00	NA	F	520	224	296	119880	11988
47	NMDC	Shahpur (E)	25-Jul-07	Sponge Iron	63.63	57.267	C - D	F	868.53	669.98	198.55	11370	1137
48	NMDC	Shahpur (W)	25-Jul-07	Sponge Iron	63.63	57.267	C - D	F	868.53	669.98	198.55	11370	1137
49	MPSMCL	Semaria / Piparia	25-Jul-07	Commercial	38.62	34.758	C-E	F	868.53	669.98	198.55	6901	690
50	MPSMCL	Mandla South	25-Jul-07	Commercial	72.00	64.8	D-E	F	868.53	669.98	198.55	12866	1287

Sl. No.	Company Name	Block Name	Date of Allotment	Sector	GR in MT	GR (90%) in MT	Grade	Grade Considered	Basic Price (Notified Price)	Cost Price of respective Grade for respective Year	Net Revenue (Per Tonne)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Million)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Crore)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = f * 0.9	h	i	j	k	l = j - k	m = g * l	n = m / 10
51	APMDC	Sulyari Belwar	25-Jul-07	Commercial	80.84	72.7533	B-E	F	868.53	669.98	198.55	14445	1445
52	MPSMCL	Marki Barka	25-Jul-07	Commercial	80.00	72	B-D	F	868.53	669.98	198.55	14296	1430
53	MPSMCL	Bicharpur	25-Jul-07	Commercial	36.00	32.4	C-D	F	868.35	669.98	198.37	6427	643
54	MSMDCL	Warora	25-Jul-07	Commercial	73.00	65.7	C-G	E	900	707.48	192.52	12649	1265
55	GPCL, KSEB, OHPCL	Baitarni West	25-Jul-07	Power	602.00	541.80	E - G	F	400	394.98	5.02	2720	272
56	ASMDCL, MSMDCL, TNEB and Orissa Mining Corp.	Mandakini-B	25-Jul-07	Power	1200.00	1080.00	F - G	F	400	394.98	5.02	5422	542
57	OPGCL	Dip Side of Manoharpur	25-Jul-07	Power	350.00	315.00	F/ G	F	400	394.98	5.02	1581	158
58	GMDC & PIPDICL	Naini	25-Jul-07	Power	500.00	450.00	D - E	E	510	394.98	115.02	51759	5176
59	JSEB & BSMDC	Umra Paharitora	25-Jul-07	Power	700.00	630.00	NA	F	520	224	296	186480	18648
60	OPGCL	Manoharpur	27-Jul-07	Power	181.68	163.51	F & G	F	400	394.98	5.02	821	82
61	UPRVUNL, CMDC, MPGCL	Chendipada	27-Jul-07	Power	1588.89	1430.00	F	F	400	394.98	5.02	7179	718
62	UPRVUNL, CMDC, MPGCL	Chendipada II (with Chendipada)	27-Jul-07	Power	0.00	0.00	F	F	400	394.98	5.02	0	0
63	WBMDTCL	Sitarampur	27-Dec-07	Commercial	210.00	189.00	S-I to W-II	F	760	655.74	104.26	19705	1971
			2007 Total		**7777.56**							**640659**	**64066**
64	JSMDCL Ltd	Jogeswar & Khas Jogeswar	11-Apr-08	Commercial	110.00	99.00	NA	F	570	255.1	314.9	31175	3118
65	Goa Industrial Development Corporation	Gare Palma Sector-III	12-Nov-08	Power	210.20	189.18	F - G	F	520	330.43	189.57	35863	3586

Sl. No.	Company Name	Block Name	Date of Allotment	Sector	GR in MT	GR (90%) in MT	Grade	Grade Considered	Basic Price (Notified Price)	Cost Price of respective Grade for respective Year	Net Revenue (Per Tonne)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Million)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Crore)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = f * 0.9	h	i	j	k	l = j - k	m = g * l	n = m / 10
			2008 Total		320.20							67038	6704
66	WBPDCL	East of Damogoria (Kalyaneshwari)	27-Feb-09	Power	337.15	303.44	NA	F	760	679.64	80.36	24384	2438
			2009 Total		337.15							24384	2438
			Grand Total		21498.36							3374710	337471

Annexure 1B

Benefit Extended to Pvt. Companies Year-wise (Calendar Year) as per year of allocation

Sl. No.	Company Name	Block Name	Date of Allotment	Sector	GR in MT	GR (90%) in MT	Grade	Grade Considered	Basic Price (Notified Price)	Cost Price of respective Grade for respective Year	Net Revenue (Per Tonne)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Million)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Crore)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = f * 0.9	h	i	j	k	l = j - k	m = g * l	n = m / 10
1	Sunflag Iron & Steel	Belgaon	28-Mar-05	Sponge Iron	15.30	13.77	C - E	E	900	642.17	257.83	3550	355
2	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Moitra	13-May-05	Steel	215.78	194.20	W-I to ungraded	F	520	203.48	315.52	61469	6147
3	Abhijeet Infrastructure Ltd.	i) Brinda	26-May-05	Sponge Iron	77.00	69.30	E - G	F	520	203.48	315.52	21935	2193
4	Abhijeet Infrastructure Ltd.	ii) Sasai	26-May-05	Sponge Iron			E - G	F	520	203.48	315.52	0	0
5	Abhijeet Infrastructure Ltd.	iii) Meral	26-May-05	Sponge Iron			E - G	F	520	203.48	315.52	0	0
6	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	Parbatpur A to C	7-Jul-05	Pig Iron	231.23	208.11	W-IV to Steel-I	F	520	203.48	316.52	65870	6587
7	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt Ltd.	Lalgarh North	8-Jul-05	Pig Iron	27.09	24.38	W-IV to ungraded	F	520	203.48	315.52	7717	772
8	Tata Steel Ltd.	i) Kotre Basantpur	11-Aug-05	Steel	251.39	226.25	W-IV to Steel-I (Coking) A - G (Non Coking	F	520	203.48	316.52	71613	7161
9	Tata Steel Ltd.	ii) Panchmo	11-Aug-05	Steel			W-IV to Steel-I (Coking) A - G (Non Coking	F	520	203.48	316.52	0	0
10	Usha Martin Ltd.	Lohari	24-Aug-05	Steel	9.99	8.99	B - E	F	520	203.48	316.52	2846	285
11	Corporate Ispat & Alloys Ltd	Chitarpur	2-Sep-05	Sponge Iron	174.62	157.16	F - G	F	520	203.48	316.52	49744	4974
12	Topworth Urja & Metals Ltd.	Marki Mangli-II	6-Sep-05	Sponge Iron	19.00	17.1	NA	E	900	752.45	147.55	2523	252

Sl. No.	Company Name	Block Name	Date of Allotment	Sector	GR in MT	GR (90%) in MT	Grade	Grade Considered	Basic Price (Notified Price)	Cost Price of respective Grade for respective Year	Net Revenue (Per Tonne)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Million)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Crore)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = f * 0.9	h	i	j	k	l = j - k	m = g * l	n = m / 10
	(Formerly known as Shri Virangana Steels Ltd.)												
13	Topworth Urja & Metals Ltd.	Marki Mangli- III	6-Sep-05	Sponge Iron	0.00	0	NA	E	900	752.45	147.55	0	0
14	Topworth Urja & Metals Ltd.	Marki Mangli-IV	6-Sep-05	Sponge Iron	0.00	0	NA	E	900	752.45	147.55	0	0
15	MCL/ JSW/ JPL/ Jindal Stainless/ Shyam DRI	Utkal-A	29-Nov-05	Steel, Commercial, Steel, Sponge Iron	951.68	856.51	C - G	F	400	278.35	121.65	104195	10419
			2005 Total		**1973.08**							**391461**	**39146**
16	Bhusan Power & Steel Ltd.	Bijahan (Unexplored Block)	13-Jan-06	Sponge Iron	189.00	170.10	G	F	400	278.35	121.65	20693	2069
17	Bhusan Steel & Strips Ltd. & Others	New Patrapara	13-Jan-06	Sponge Iron	433.00	389.70	D - G	F	400	278.35	121.65	47407	4741
18	Madanpur South Coal Company Ltd.	Madanpur South	13-Jan-06	Power, Sponge Iron	174.50	157.05	F/ G	F	470	274.43	195.57	30714	3071
19	Ultratech & Others	Madanpur North	13-Jan-06	Power, Sponge Iron	213.46	192.11	E/ F	F	470	274.43	195.57	37572	3757
20	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Company Ltd.	Nakia I	13-Jan-06	Sponge Iron	399.00	359.10	E / F	F	470	274.43	195.57	70229	7023
21	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Company Ltd.	Nakia II	13-Jan-06	Sponge Iron	0.00	0.00	E / F	F	470	274.43	195.57	0	0
22	JSPL & Nalwa	Gare	13-Jan-06	Sponge	158.10	142.29	E & G	F	470	274.43	195.57	27827	2783

Sl. No.	Company Name	Block Name	Date of Allotment	Sector	GR in MT	GR (90%) in MT	Grade	Grade Considered	Basic Price (Notified Price)	Cost Price of respective Grade for respective Year	Net Revenue (Per Tonne)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Million)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Crore)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = f * 0.9	h	i	j	k	l = j - k	m = g * l	n = m / 10
	Sponge Iron Ltd.	Palma IV/6		Iron									
23	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Gare Palma IV/8	13-Jan-06	Steel	107.20	96.48	A - G	F	470	274.43	195.57	18869	1887
24	Electrosteel Castings & Others	North Dhadu	13-Jan-06	Sponge Iron, Steel	923.95	831.55	C - G	F	520	203.48	316.52	263202	26320
25	Neelachal Iron & Bajrang Ispat	Dumri (Explored)	13-Jan-06	Sponge Iron	55.99	50.39	F	F	520	203.48	316.52	15949	1595
26	Gupta Metallics & Guta Washeries	Neerad Malegaon	13-Jan-06	Sponge Iron, CPP	20.36	18.324	D - F	E	900	752.45	147.55	2704	270
27	Tata Sponge & Others	Radhikapur East	7-Feb-06	Sponge Iron	172.00	154.80	G	F	400	278.35	121.65	18831	1883
28	Essar Power Ltd. & Hindalco	Mahan	12-Apr-06	Power	144.20	129.78	E - F	F	845.35	641.12	204.23	26505	2650
29	Rungta Mines Ltd. & Others	Radhikapur West	25-Apr-06	Sponge Iron	288.44	259.60	F - G	F	400	304.53	95.47	24784	2478
30	Rungta Mines Ltd.	Bundu	25-Apr-06	Sponge Iron	66.00	59.40	F / G	F	520	258	262	15563	1556
			2006 Total		**3345.19**							**620849**	**62085**
31	Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	Biharinath	20-Feb-07	Sponge Iron	95.16	85.64	NA	F	690	419.65	270.35	23154	2315
32	Essar Power Generation Ltd.	Chakla	20-Feb-07	Power	81.30	73.17	E - F	F	520	258	262	19171	1917
33	JSPL	Jitpur	20-Feb-07	Power	81.10	72.99	E - G	F	520	258	262	19122	1912
34	Chaman Metallicks Ltd.	Kosar Dongergaon	20-Feb-07	Sponge Iron	22.63	20.367	C - G	E	900	884.82	15.18	309	31

Sl. No.	Company Name	Block Name	Date of Allotment	Sector	GR in MT	GR (90%) in MT	Grade	Grade Considered	Basic Price (Notified Price)	Cost Price of respective Grade for respective Year	Net Revenue (Per Tonne)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Million)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Crore)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = f * 0.9	h	i	j	k	l = j - k	m = g * l	n = m / 10
35	SKS Ispat Ltd.	Rawanvara North	29-May-07	Sponge Iron	170.00	153	A - F	F	868.53	669.98	198.55	30378	3038
36	Prism Cement Ltd.	Sial Ghoghri	29-May-07	Cement	9.06	8.154	D	F	868.53	669.98	198.55	1619	162
37	Pushpa Industries	Brahampuri	16-Jul-07	Sponge Iron	55.00	49.5	A - F	F	868.53	669.98	198.55	9828	983
38	Hindalco & TATA Power Ltd.	Tubed	1-Aug-07	Power	189.00	170.10	F	F	520	224	296	50350	5035
39	Jayaprakash Associates Ltd.	Mandla (N)	17-Sep-07	Cement	195.00	175.5	D-E	E	868.53	669.98	198.55	34846	3485
40	AES Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd	Sayang	6-Nov-07	Power	150.00	135.00	D - E	E	600	204.48	395.52	53395	5340
41	DB Power Ltd.	Durgapur II/ Sariya	6-Nov-07	Power	91.67	82.50	F	F	470	377.32	92 68	7647	765
42	BALCO	Durgapur II/ Taraimar	6-Nov-07	Power	211.37	190.23	C - G	F	470	377.32	92 68	17630	1763
43	Essar Power Ltd.	Ashok Karkata Central	6-Nov-07	Power	110.00	99.00	E - F	F	520	224	296	29304	2930
44	Bhusan Power & Steel Ltd.	Patal East	6-Nov-07	Power	200.00	180.00	NA	F	520	224	296	53280	5328
45	Adani Power Ltd.	Lohara West Extn.	6-Nov-07	Power	169.83	152.847	D - E	E	900	707.48	192.52	29426	2943
46	Sova Ispat & Jai Balaji Sponge Ltd.	Ardhagram	6-Dec-07	Sponge Iron	109.60	98.64	A - G	F	690	655.74	34.26	3379	338
			2007 Total		**1940.71**							**382838**	**38284**
47	Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd, Tata	Mandakini -A	9-Jan-08	Power	290.52	261.47	B to G	F	440	394.98	45.02	11771	1177

Sl. No.	Company Name	Block Name	Date of Allotment	Sector	GR in MT	GR (90%) in MT	Grade	Grade Considered	Basic Price (Notified Price)	Cost Price of respective Grade for respective Year	Net Revenue (Per Tonne)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Million)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Crore)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = f * 0.9	h	i	j	k	l = j - k	m = g * l	n = m / 10
	Power and Jindal Photo Ltd.												
8	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. & GVK Powers (G.Sahib)	Seregarha	9-Jan-08	Power	150.00	135.00	E - G	F	570	224	346	46710	4671
9	CESC Ltd. & JAS Infrastructure	Mahuagarhi	9-Jan-08	Power	220.00	198.00	B - F	F	570	224	346	68508	6851
0	Sterlite Energy, GMR Energy, Arcelor Mittal India Ltd, Lanco Group, Navabharta Power (IPP), Reliance Energy	Rampia	17-Jan-08	Power	645.24	580.71	NA	F	440	394.98	45.02	26144	2614
1	Sterlite Energy, GMR Energy, Arcelor Mittal India Ltd, Lanco Group, Navabharta Power (IPP), Reliance Energy	Dip Side of Rampia	17-Jan-08		0.00	0.00	NA	F	440	394.98	45.02	0	0
2	JSPL & Gagan Sponge Iron Ltd.	Amarkonda Murgadanga l	17-Jan-08	Power	410.00	369.00	E - G	F	570	224	346	127674	12767
3	JLD Yavatmal Energy, RKM Powergen, Vandana Vidyut, Visa Power, Green Ifrastructure	Fatehpur East	23-Jan-08	Power	500.00	450.00	F - G	F	520	377.32	142.68	64206	6421
4	SKS Ispat & Power	Fatehpur	6-Feb-08	Power	120.00	108.00	D - E	E	660	204.48	455.52	49196	4920

Sl. No.	Company Name	Block Name	Date of Allotment	Sector	GR in MT	GR (90%) in MT	Grade	Grade Considered	Basic Price (Notified Price)	Cost Price of respective Grade for respective Year	Net Revenue (Per Tonne)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Million)	Total Benefit extended (in Rs. Crore)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = f * 0.9	h	i	j	k	l = j - k	m = g * l	n = m / 10
	Ltd. & Prakash Industries.												
55	Rungta Mines Ltd. & Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd.	Choritand Taliya	14-May-08	Pig Iron	97.00	87.30	W-III & IV	F	570	255.1	314.9	27491	2749
56	JSW Steel Ltd. Bhusan Steel & Power, Jai Balaji Ind.	Rohne	5-Jun-08	Steel	241.00	216.90	St gr - I to ungraded	F	570	255.1	314.9	68302	6830
57	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	Kesla North	5-Aug-08	Sponge Iron	36.48	32.83	A - G	F	520	330.43	189.57	6224	622
58	Bihar Sponge Iron Co. Ltd.	Macherkunda	5-Aug-08	Sponge Iron	23.86	21.47	NA	F	570	255.1	314.9	6762	676
59	MESCO Steel	Tandsi III & Tandsi III Extn	5-Aug-08	Steel	17.39	15.651	NA	F	936.52	711.06	225.46	3529	353
60	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Bikram	12-Aug-08	Cement	20.98	18.8775	C-G	F	936.52	711.06	225.46	4256	426
61	Mukund Ltd. Vini Iron & Steel Udyog Ltd.	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	20-Nov-08	Steel	17.09	15.38	D	F	570	255.1	314.9	4843	484
62	Electrotherm (India) Ltd, Grasim Industries	Bhaskarpara	21-Nov-08	Sponge Iron	46.91	42.22	D	F	520	330.43	189.57	8003	800
63	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power, Revati Cement	Thesgera/ Rudrapani	21-Nov-08	Sponge Iron	45.04	40.536	A - G	F	936.52	711.06	225.46	9139	914
64	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd, Dhariwal Infra Ltd. & Kesoram	Gondkhari	21-Nov-08	Steel	98.72	88.8453	B - G	E	990	858.43	131.57	11689	1169