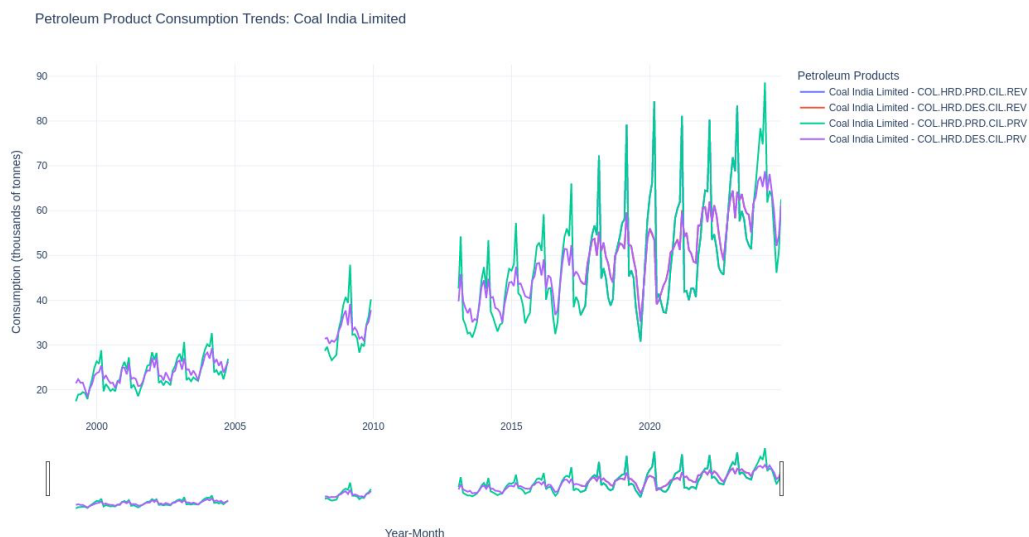


# COAL MINE ANALYSIS REPORT

Confidential Report

## 1. Introduction



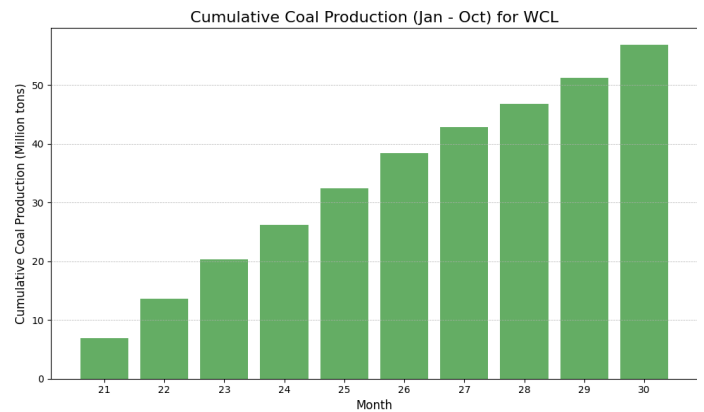
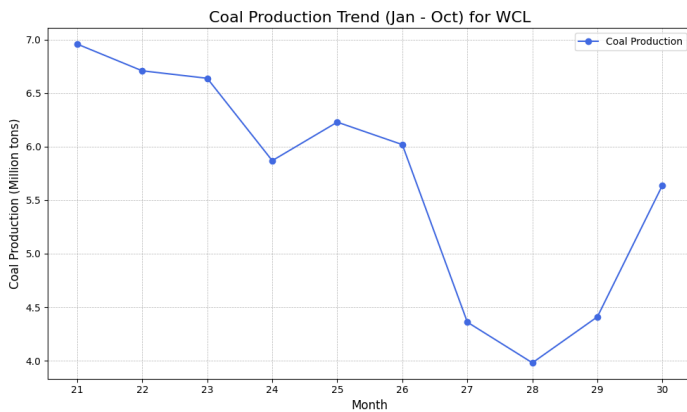
This report analyzes the petroleum product consumption trends of Coal India Limited (CIL) from 2000 to 2022. The analysis focuses on revealing key insights into CIL's fuel consumption patterns and potential implications. The data presented is in thousands of tonnes.

The graph illustrates CIL's petroleum product consumption, differentiating between revised (REV) and provisional (PRV) data for both production (PRD) and despatches (DES). A noticeable trend is the cyclical fluctuation in consumption throughout the years, possibly influenced by seasonal demands and operational changes. The revised data generally shows slightly higher consumption compared to the provisional figures. From 2000 to 2010, consumption remained relatively stable but showed a significant upward trajectory after 2010. After 2020, the consumption appears to show signs of stabilization or a slight decline. The consistent proximity of the PRD and DES lines indicates a fairly efficient production-dispatch mechanism. Further investigation is needed to identify the underlying factors influencing these fluctuations.

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## 2. Coal Production



**Total Coal Production of WCL in 2024: 56.82 Million tons**

**Number of Mines in WCL: 85**

Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) is a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, India's largest coal producer. Established in 1975, WCL plays a significant role in meeting India's energy demands by supplying coal primarily to thermal power plants. Its operational areas are concentrated in the western part of Maharashtra and parts of Madhya Pradesh. WCL's average annual production fluctuates but generally remains in the range of 40 to 50 million tonnes of coal. This production is distributed to various states in western and central India, significantly impacting power generation capabilities in those regions.

Analysis of WCL's monthly coal production shows variability influenced by factors like monsoon season, operational efficiency, and demand from power plants. Production tends to be higher during the dry months and lower during the monsoon, when rainfall can disrupt mining operations. Consistent monitoring of this production is crucial for stable power supply in the region and informing India's overall energy strategy. WCL's future plans include enhancing production capacity and adopting sustainable mining practices.