DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

&

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

"B1" CATEGORY – MINOR MINERAL – PATTA LAND – NON-FOREST LAND

TVL. SRI RAJALAKSHMI SAMAPPA BUILDING MATERIALS COMPANY

ROUGH STONE & GRAVEL QUARRY

IN CLUSTER OVER AN EXTENT OF 13.34.86 Ha

At

Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu State

For Obtaining
Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification – 2006
Schedule Sl. No. 1 (a) (i): Mining Project

Project Proponent	Proposed Project	Extent
Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company, Thiru S. Gnanasekaran Partner & Authorised Signatory No. 677/1A, Vellamadai, Annoor Taluk Coimbatore District - 641 110.	S.F. Nos:1120/3, 1120/4A, 1121/3 & 1121/4A, Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District.	**3.11.50 ha**
Production Details 5,19,220 m^3 of Rough Stone 49,664 m^3 of Gravel Depth :42m BGL (2m Gravel + 40m RoughStone)		
ToR obtained vide **File No. 11975 ToR Identification No.TO25B0108TN5412700N Dated.16.06.2025**		

Environmental Consultant
GEO EXPLORATION AND MINING SOLUTIONS

Old No. 260-B, New No. 17,
Advaitha Ashram Road, Alagapuram,
Salem – 636 004, Tamil Nadu, India
Accredited for sector 1 Category 'A', 31 Category 'B' & 38 Category 'B'
Certificate No : NABET/EIA/2225/RA 0276 Dated: 06.08.2025
Phone: 0427-2431989,
Email: ifthiahmed@gmail.com, geothangam@gmail.com
Web: www.gemssalem.com

ENVIRONMENTAL LAB
EHS 360 LABS PRIVATE LIMITED,
10/2 Ground floor, 50th street, 7th Avenue,
Ashok Nagar, Chennai – 600 083.

Baseline Monitoring Season – Dec 2022 to Feb 2023

JULY 2025

For the easy representation the proposed quarry and existing quarry are designated as below –

PROPOSED QUARRY				
CODE	**Name of the Proponent and Address**	**S.F. Nos, Village & Taluk**	**Extent in Ha**	**Status**
P1	Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company, No. 677/1A, Vellamadai, Annoor Taluk Coimbatore District - 641 110.	1120/3, 1120/4A, 1121/3 & 1121/4A, Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk	3.11.50	File No. 11975 ToR Identification No.TO25B0108TN5412700N Dated.16.06.2025
		TOTAL	**3.11.50**	
EXISTING QUARRIES				
CODE	**Name of the Proponent and Address**	**S.F. Nos**	**Extent in Ha**	**Lease Period**
E-1	Thiru.S. Palanisamy	1119, 1120,1121	4.62.50	10.11.2020 to 09.11.2025
E-2	Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Blue Metals	1120/2 & 1121/2	2.60.50	29.02.2024 – 28.02.2029
E-3	Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company	1118/1	3.00.36	18.02.2025 – 17.02.20230
		TOTAL	**10.23.36**	
TOTAL CLUSTER EXTENT			**13.34.86**	

Note: -

- **Cluster area is calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification – S.O. 2269 (E) Dated: 01.07.2016**

As per above notification S.O.2269(E) dated : 01.07.2016 in para (b) in Appendix XI,- (ii) (5): The lease not operative for three years or more and leases which have got environmental clearance as on 15th January, 2016 shall not be counted for calculating the area of cluster, but shall be included in the Environment Management Plan and the Regional Environmental Management Plan"

UNDERTAKING

I, S. Gnanasekaran – Partner Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company given undertaking that this EIA & EMP report prepared for our Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry situated in S.F. Nos 1120/3, 1120/4A, 1121/3, 1121/4A over an extent of 3.11.50 Ha in Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu State based on the ToR issued by the State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Tamil Nadu vide File No. 11975 ToR Identification No.TO25B0108TN5412700N Dated.16.06.2025.

I hereby assured that the Data's submitted and information given by me is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of the Project Proponent

S. Gnanasekaran
(Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company)

Place: Coimbatore
Date:

DECLARATION

I, Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed – EIA Co Ordinator declare that the Draft EIA & EMP report for the Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry in S.F. No 1120/3, 1120/4A, 1121/3, 1121/4A, over an extent of 3.11.5 Ha in Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District has been prepared by Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions, Salem, Tamil Nadu.

The Data's provided in the EIA report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of the EIA Co Ordinator

Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed

EIA Coordinator

M/s. Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) COMPLIANCE

P1- Tvl.Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Roughstone & Gravel Quarry

File.No.11975, TO25B0108TN5412700N Dated.16.06.2025

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS		
1	A Cluster Management Committee (CMC) shall be constituted including all the mines in the cluster as Committee Members for the effective management of the mining operation in the cluster through systematic & scientific approach with appointment of statutory personnel, appropriate environmental monitoring, good maintenance of haul roads and village/panchayat roads, authorized blasting operation etc. The PP shall submit the following details in the form of an Affidavit during the EIA appraisal: (i) Copy of the agreement forming CMC. (ii) The Organisation chart of the Committee with defining the role of the members (iii) The 'Standard Operating Procedures' (SoP) executing the planned activities.	**Noted and Agreed** Cluster Management committee has been detailed in the chapter - 7
2	The Boundary pillars to be erected as per the mine rules and the evidence should be submitted along with the EIA report.	Noted and Agreed. Boundary pillars has been erected in all the boundaries of the proposed quarry.
3	The details of enumeration of structures including schools, colleges, primary health centres should be submitted along with the EIA report	**Noted and Agreed** The structure study has been detailed in the chapter - 3
4	The structures within the radius of (i) 50 m, (ii) 100 m, (iii) 200 m and (iv) 300 m & upto 1km shall be enumerated with details such as dwelling houses with number of occupants, whether it belongs to the owner (or) not, places of worship, industries, factories, sheds, etc. and spell out the mitigation measures to be proposed for the protection of the above structures, if any during the quarrying operations.	**Noted and Agreed** The structure study has been carried out within the radius of 300m. There is no habitation within the radius of 300m from the project site the details of the structures is given in the EIA report, Chapter No.III
5	The proponent shall furnish photographs of adequate fencing, garland drainage built with siltation tank & green belt along the periphery including replantation of existing trees; maintaining the safety distance between the adjacent quarries & water bodies nearby provided as per the approved mining plan.	**Noted and Agreed** PP erected wire fencing around the quarry lease area and planted 1500 indigenous tree species. The safety distance is maintained as per the conditions given in the precise area communication letter in the mining plan.
6	The Proponent shall carry out Bio diversity study as a part of EIA study and the same shall be included in the Report.	**Noted and Agreed** The Bio diversity study has been conducted by the Functional Area Expert approved by the NABET.The same has been detailed in the Chapter No. 3
7	The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire life of mine and also furnish the sworn affidavit stating to abide the EMP for the entire life of mine.	**Noted and Agreed** The EMP has been detailed in Chapter - 10
8	The PP shall carry out the comprehensive studies on the cumulative environmental impacts of the existing & proposed quarries which included drilling & blasting, loading & hauling on the surrounding village and structures	**Noted and Agreed** The Cumulative impact study has been carried out covering the cluster quarries with reference to the drilling & blasting, loading & hauling on

		the surrounding village and structures. The details are given in the Chapter No.7
9	For the safety of the persons employed in the quarry, the PP shall carry out the scientific studies to assess the slope stability of the existing quarry wall (exists without benches) for spelling out the slope stability action plan with mitigation measures and working methodology, by involving any one of the reputed Research and Academic Institutions - CSIR-Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research / Dhanbad, NIRM/Bangalore, Division of Geotechnical Engineering-IIT-Madras, NIT-Dept of Mining Engg, Surathkal, and Dept of Mining Engg., Anna University Chennai. A copy of such scientific study report shall be submitted with an action plan accommodating the inclusion of haul road accessibility with maintaining the proper gradient by ensuring the slope stability of the working benches to be constructed and existing quarry wall.	**Noted and Agreed** It is a fresh quarry, the Scientific studies has been carried out when the depth of the mine reaches upto 30m
10	The PP shall install the CCTV camera for the continuous surveillance of mining activity & furnish the photographic/videographic evidence along with the EIA report.	**Noted and Agreed** We have installed CCTV cameras around the proposed quarry area
2.SEAC STANDARD CONDITIONS		
1	In the case of existing/operating mines, a letter obtained from the concerned AD (Mines) shall be submitted and it shall include the following: (i) Original pit dimension (ii) Quantity achieved Vs EC Approved Quantity (iii) Balance Quantity as per Mineable Reserve calculated. (iv) Mined out Depth as on date Vs EC Permitted depth (v) Details of illegal/illicit mining (vi) Violation in the quarry during the past working. (vii) Quantity of material mined out outside the mine lease area (viii) Condition of Safety zone/benches (ix) Revised/Modified Mining Plan showing the benches of not exceeding 6 m height and ultimate depth of not exceeding 50m.	Not Applicable It is a fresh quarry
2	Details of habitations around the proposed mining area and latest VAO certificate regarding the location of habitations within 300m radius from the periphery of the site.	**Noted and agreed.** Letter obtained from the VAO regarding surface features within 300m radius
3	The proponent is requested to carry out a survey and enumerate on the structures located within the radius of (i) 50 m, (ii) 100 m, (iii) 200 m and (iv) 300 m (v) 500m shall be enumerated with details such as dwelling houses with number of occupants, whether it belongs to the owner (or) not, places of worship, industries, factories, sheds, etc with indicating the owner of the building, nature of construction, age of the building, number of residents, their profession and income, etc.	**Noted and agreed** The structure study has been carried out within the radius of 300m. There is no habitation within the radius of 300m from the project site the details of the structures is given in the EIA report, Chapter No.III
4	The PP shall submit a detailed hydrological report indicating the impact of proposed quarrying	**Noted and agreed.** The hydro-geological assessment was carried out to assess the potential effects on the

	operations on the waterbodies like lake, water tanks, etc are located within 1 km of the proposed quarry.	groundwater table. It is expected that there will be no major impacts on the water bodies in the vicinity of the project site. Further information is given in Chapter 3.
5	The Proponent shall carry out Bio diversity study through reputed Institution and the same shall be included in EIA Report.	**Noted and agreed** The Bio diversity study has been conducted by the Functional Area Expert approved by the NABET. The same has been detailed in the Chapter No. 3.
6	The DFO letter stating that the proximity distance of Reserve Forests, Protected Areas, Sanctuaries, Tiger reserve etc., up to a radius of 25 km from the proposed site.	Request to consider the secondary source data detailing the nearest reserve forest from Tamil Nadu Geographical Information System (TNGIS). The Nearest Reserve Forest Thadagam Block IV RF – 9.0km – South West
7	In the case of proposed lease in an existing (or old) quarry where the benches are not formed (or) partially formed as per the approved Mining Plan, the Project Proponent (PP) shall the PP shall carry out the scientific studies to assess the slope stability of the working benches to be constructed and existing quarry wall, by involving any one of the reputed Research and Academic Institutions CSIR-Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research / Dhanbad, NIRM/Bangalore, Division of Geotechnical Engineering-IIT-Madras, NIT-Dept of Mining Engg, Surathkal, and Anna University Chennai-CEG Campus. The PP shall submit a copy of the aforesaid report indicating the stability status of the quarry wall and possible mitigation measures during the time of appraisal for obtaining the EC.	**Noted and agreed**. It is a fresh quarry. The slope stability report will be submitted together with the half-yearly compliance report once the depth reaches 30 meters.
8	However, in case of the fresh/virgin quarries, the Proponent shall submit a conceptual 'Slope Stability Plan' for the proposed quarry during the appraisal while obtaining the EC, when the depth of the working is extended beyond 30 m below ground level.	**Noted and agreed**. It is a fresh quarry. The slope stability report will be submitted together with the half-yearly compliance report once the depth reaches 30 meters.
9	The PP shall furnish the affidavit stating that the blasting operation in the proposed quarry is carried out by the statutory competent person as per the MMR 1961 such as blaster, mining mate, mine foreman, II/I Class mines manager appointed by the proponent.	**Noted and agreed** The Proponent given affidavit stating that the blasting operation will be carried out by the competent person as per the MMR 1961.
10	The PP shall present a conceptual design for carrying out only controlled blasting operation involving line drilling and muffle blasting in the proposed quarry such that the blast-induced ground vibrations are controlled as well as no fly rock travel beyond 30 m from the blast site.	**Noted and agreed** The details of design for carrying out controlled blasting operation involving line drilling and muffle blasting to minimize blast-induced ground vibrations and controlled fly rock travel beyond 30 m from the blast site is detailed in Chapter 4.
11	The EIA Coordinators shall obtain and furnish the details of quarry/quarries operated by the proponent in the past, either in the same location or elsewhere in the State with video and photographic evidences	**Noted and agreed.** The Existing Quarry is in name of • M/s. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company, S.F.No. 1118/1, Extent – 3.00.36 Ha 29.02.2024 – 28.02.2029 • M/s. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa

		Building Materials Company, S.F.No. 1120/2 & 1121/2, Extent – 2.60.5 Ha 18.02.2025 – 17.02.20230
12	If the proponent has already carried out the mining activity in the proposed mining lease area after 15.01.2016, then the proponent shall furnish the following details from AD/DD, mines,	**Noted and agreed**
13	What was the period of the operation and stoppage of the earlier mines with last work permit issued by the AD/DD mines?	It is a fresh quarry
14	Quantity of minerals mined out. · Highest production achieved in any one year · Detail of approved depth of mining. · Actual depth of the mining achieved earlier. · Name of the person already mined in that leases area. · If EC and CTO already obtained, the copy of the same shall be submitted. · Whether the mining was carried out as per the approved mine plan (or EC if issued) with stipulated benches.	It is a fresh quarry
15	All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High-Resolution Imagery/Topo sheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology, lithology and geology of the mining lease area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).	**Noted and agreed** The project site has been superimposed on the high resolution imagery. The Satellite imagery of the project site is enclosed in Chapter II Geomorphology map of the area is enclosed in Chapter II. Lithology and Geology Map of the area is enclosed in Chapter II.
16	The PP shall carry out Drone video survey covering the cluster, green belt, fencing, etc.,	**Noted and agreed** The Drone Video of the project site is taken covering the Greenbelt and Fencing around the Project site.
17	The proponent shall furnish photographs of adequate fencing, green belt along the periphery including replantation of existing trees & safety distance between the adjacent quarries & water bodies nearby provided as per the approved mining plan.	Noted and agreed As per the recommendations during SEAC ToR Presentation of the proposal and commitment of PP a count of 1500 Nos of trees were planted as a part of greenbelt development programme all along the periphery of the lease applied area and approach roads and village roads. As well the pp has provided wire fencing as recommended all along the boundary of the lease applied area.
18	The Project Proponent shall provide the details of mineral reserves and mineable reserves, planned production capacity, proposed working methodology with justifications, the anticipated impacts of the mining operations on the surrounding environment, and the remedial measures for the same.	**Noted and agreed** Details of mineral reserves and mineable reserves, planned production capacity, proposed working methodology justifications are provided in Chapter 2. The anticipated impacts of the mining operations on the surrounding environment and the remedial measures for the same are provided in Chapter 4.
19	The Project Proponent shall provide the Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of the Mines Act'1952 and the MMR,	**Noted and agreed** The Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per

	1961 for carrying out the quarrying operations scientifically and systematically in order to ensure safety and to protect the environment.	the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and the MMR, 196l for carrying out the quarrying operations scientifically and systematically in order to ensure safety and to protect the environment.
20	The Project Proponent shall conduct the hydro-geological study considering the contour map ofthe water table detailing the number of groundwater pumping & open wells, and surface water bodies such as rivers, tanks, canals, ponds, etc. within 1 km (radius) along with the collected water level data for both monsoon and non-monsoon seasons from the PWD / TWAD so as to assess the impacts on the wells due to mining activity. Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided.	**Noted and agreed** The hydro-geological study was conducted to evaluate the possible impact on the ground water table. No significant impacts are anticipated on the water bodies around the project area. Details are discussed under Chapter No. 3.
21	The proponent shall furnish the baseline data for the environmental and ecological parameters with regard to surface water/ground water quality, air quality, soil quality & flora/fauna including traffic/vehicular movement study	**Noted and agreed** Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon season Dec 2022 – Feb 2023 The Details of the Baseline Monitoring is given in the Chapter No. 3.
22	The Proponent shall carry out the Cumulative impact study due to mining operations carried out in the quarry specifically with reference to the specific environment in terms of soil health, biodiversity, air pollution, water pollution, climate change and flood control & health impacts. Accordingly, the Environment Management plan should be prepared keeping the concerned quarry and the surrounding habitations in the mind.	**Noted and agreed** Cumulative impact study has been carried out covering proposed and existing quarries in the cluster and results related to air pollution, water pollution, & health impacts have been given in chapter No. 7, Based on the results, environmental management plan has been prepared and given in Chapter No. 10.
23	Rain water harvesting management with recharging details along with water balance (both monsoon & non-monsoon) be submitted.	**Noted and agreed** The lower part of the mine pit will be utilized as rain water harvesting structure (Temporary) and the water will be used for the water sprinkling on haul roads and Greenbelt development purpose. Rainwater harvesting structure will be constructed near the mine office.
24	Land use of the study area delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given.	Noted and Agreed Land use and land cover of the study area is discussed in Chapter No. 3. Land use plan of the project area showing pre-operational, operational and post-operational phases are discussed in Chapter No. 3, Table No 3.3
25	Details of the land for storage of Overburden/Waste Dumps (or) Rejects outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be provided.	Not applicable.
26	Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' (or) the Project areas which attracts the court restrictions for mining operations, should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the TNPCB (or) Dept. of Geology and Mining should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.	Not Applicable. Project area / Study area is not declared in 'Critically Polluted' Area and does not come under 'Aravalli Range.

27	Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.	**Noted and agreed** The lower part of the mine pit will be utilized as rain water harvesting structure (Temporary) and the water will be used for the water sprinkling on haul roads and Greenbelt development purpose. Rainwater harvesting structure will be constructed near the mine office.
28	Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated.	**Noted and agreed** Traffic density survey was carried out to analyze the impact of transportation in the study area as per IRC guidelines 1961 and it is inferred that there is no significant impact due to the proposed transportation from the project area. Details have been provided in Chapter No. 2.
29	A tree survey study shall be carried out (nos., name of the species, age, diameter etc.,) both within the mining lease applied area & 300m buffer zone and its management during mining activity.	**Noted and agreed**
30	A detailed mine closure plan for the proposed project shall be included in EIA/EMP report which should be site-specific	**Noted & agreed.** Mine closure plan is detailed in Chapter No. 4.
31	As a part of the study of flora and fauna around the vicinity of the proposed site, the EIA coordinator shall strive to educate the local students on the importance of preserving local flora and fauna by involving them in the study, wherever possible	**Noted and agreed**
32	The purpose of Green belt around the project is to capture the fugitive emissions, carbon sequestration and to attenuate the noise generated, in addition to improving the aesthetics. A wide range of indigenous plant species should be planted as given in the Appendix-I in consultation with the DFO, State Agriculture University. The plant species with dense/moderate canopy of native origin should be chosen. Species of small/medium/tall trees alternating with shrubs should be planted in a mixed manner.	**Noted and agreed** As per the recommendations during SEAC ToR Presentation of the proposal and commitment of PP a count of 1500 Nos of trees were planted as a part of greenbelt development program all along the periphery of the lease applied area and approach roads and village roads.
33	Taller/one-year-old Saplings raised in appropriate size of bags, preferably eco-friendly bags should be planted as per the advice of local forest authorities/botanist/Horticulturist with regard to site specific choices. The proponent shall earmark the greenbelt area with GPS coordinates all along the boundary of the project site with at least 3 meters wide and in between blocks in an organized manner	**Noted and agreed** As per the recommendations during SEAC ToR Presentation of the proposal and commitment of PP a count of 1500 Nos of trees were planted as a part of greenbelt development program all along the periphery of the lease applied area and approach roads and village roads.
34	A Disaster Management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report for the complete life of the proposed quarry (or) till the end of the lease period	Noted and agreed. Disaster management Plan is explicated in chapter 7.
35	A Risk Assessment and management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report for the complete life of the proposed quarry (or) till the end of the lease period	Noted and agreed. Risk Assessment and management Plan is explicated in chapter 7.
36	Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination schedules should be incorporated in the EMP. The	Noted and agreed Occupational Health impacts of the project elaborately discussed in chapter 10.

	project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.	
37	Public health implications of the Project and related activities for the population in the impact zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.	Noted and agreed No Public Health Implications anticipated due to this project. The anticipated impact and effective mitigation measures are discussed in the Chapter No. 4
38	The Socio-economic studies should be carried out within a 5 km buffer zone from the mining activity. Measures of socio-economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time frames for implementation.	**Noted and agreed** Socio-economic studies were conducted within a 5-kilometer radius of the quarry site. Details of report given in Chapter 3.
39	Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.	No Litigation is pending against this project
40	Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc.	**Noted and agreed.** The details of the Project benefits are given in the Chapter No. 8.
41	If any quarrying operations were carried out in the proposed quarrying site for which now the EC is sought, the Project Proponent shall furnish the detailed compliance to EC conditions given in the previous EC with the site photographs which shall duly be certified by MoEF&CC, Regional Office, Chennai (or) the concerned DEE/TNPCB.	**Noted and agreed.**
42	The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire life of mine and also furnish the sworn affidavit stating to abide the EMP for the entire life of mine.	**Noted and agreed** The EMP has been prepared for the entire life of the mine i.e., up to the lease period.
43	Concealing any factual information or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this Terms of Conditions besides attracting penal provisions in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	**Noted and agreed**

SEIAA STANDARD CONDITIONS		
Cluster Management Committee		
1	Cluster Management Committee shall be framed which must include all the proponents in the cluster as members including the existing as well as proposed quarry.	**Noted and agreed** The Cluster management committee has been formed covering the existing and proposed quarries in the cluster
2	The members must coordinate among themselves for the effective implementation of EMP as committed including Green Belt Development, Water sprinkling, tree plantation, blasting etc.,	**Noted and agreed** The information will be shared to the cluster management committee during the monthly meeting.

3	The List of members of the committee formed shall be submitted to AD/Mines before the execution of mining lease and the same shall be updated every year to the AD/Mines.	**Noted and agreed** The list of members of the committee formed will be submitted to AD/Mines before resuming the mining operation.
4	Detailed Operational Plan must be submitted which must include the blasting frequency with respect to the nearby quarry situated in the cluster, the usage of haul roads by the individual quarry in the form of route map and network.	**Noted and agreed** It is a Fresh Quarry the blasting will be used for the removal of Rough Stone and Overburdern only the blasting frequency and usage of haul roads are discussed.
5	The committee shall deliberate on risk & emergency management plan, fire safety & evacuation plan and sustainable development goals pertaining to the cluster in a holistic manner especially during natural calamities like intense rain and the mitigation measures considering the inundation of the cluster and evacuation plan.	**Noted and agreed** The risk management plan and disaster management plan has been prepared and enclosed in this EIA report, Chapter No. 7.
6	The Cluster Management Committee shall form Environmental Policy to practice sustainable mining in a scientific and systematic manner in accordance with the law. The role played by the committee in implementing the environmental policy devised shall be given in detail in the EIA Report.	**Noted and agreed** Environmental policy of the cluster management committee is detailed in the EIA Report Chapter No. 6
7	The committee shall furnish action plan regarding the restoration strategy with respect to the individual quarry falling under the cluster in a holistic manner.	**Noted and agreed** The Restoration strategy is discussed in the progressive mine closure plan and enclosed in the Scheme of Mining plan.
8	The committee shall deliberate on the health of the workers/staff involved in the mining as well as the health of the public in the vicinity.	**Noted and agreed** The information on the health of the workers and the local people will be updated periodically along with medical examination.
Agriculture & Agro-Biodiversity		
9	Impact on surrounding agricultural fields around the proposed mining Area.	As the proposed lease area is dominantly surrounded by mining land, barren land, and fallow land, the impact on the surrounding agricultural fields if present is considerably low. The Mining operation will be carried out to reduce the impact further to the level of negligence.
10	Impact on soil flora & vegetation around the project site.	The vegetation details have been provided in chapter III. There is no schedule I species of animals observed within study area as per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and no species falls in vulnerable, endangered or threatened category as

		per IUCN. There is no endangered red list species found in the study area.
11	Details of type of vegetation including no. of trees & shrubs within the proposed mining area and. If so, transplantation of such vegetation all along the boundary of the proposed mining area shall committed mentioned in EMP.	**Noted and agreed** There are no trees within the Fresh quarry site, and therefore, no proposal for tree felling or removal is anticipated during the quarrying operations.
12	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study the agro-biodiversity, agro-forestry, horticultural plantations, the natural ecosystem, the soil micro flora, fauna and soil seed banks and suggest measures to maintain the natural Ecosystem.	**Noted and agreed** The details of the soil analysis and the impacts are given in the Chapter No 3 & 4.
13	Action should specifically suggest for sustainable management of the area and restoration of ecosystem for flow of goods and services.	**Noted and agreed** The Eco System of the area will be retained during the mining operation by the way of planting trees in the boundary barrier and un utilized areas. After completion of mining operation, the quarried-out pit will be facilitated to collect the rainwater to pit act as temporary reservoir
14	The project proponent shall study and furnish the impact of project on plantations in adjoining patta lands, Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock	**Noted and agreed** The project area is situated centre part of the quarry lands. The proposed Rough Stone quarrying operation will employ the wet drilling method, which is expected to have negligible impacts on nearby agricultural lands.
Forests		
15	The project proponent shall detail study on impact of mining on Reserve forests and free ranging wildlife	**Noted and agreed.** There is no Reserve Forest within 1km radius from the project area. The mining operation will not cause any significant impact to the Reserve Forest and Wild life Sanctuaries
16	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on forest, vegetation, endemic, vulnerable and endangered indigenous flora and fauna.	There is no forest/wildlife within 10km radius, chapter 3 details of Ecology and Biodiversity, and 4 endemic vulnerable and endangered indigenous flora and fauna.
17	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on standing trees and the existing trees should be numbered and action suggested for protection	Details are discussed in the Chapter No.3
18	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on protected areas, Reserve Forests, National Parks, Corridors and Wildlife pathways, near project site	Anticipated Environment Impact and Mitigation measures are detailed in Chapter No.4

Water Environment		
19	Hydro-geological study considering the contour map of the water table detailing the number of ground water pumping & open wells, and surface water bodies such as rivers, tanks, canals, ponds etc. within 1 km (radius) so as to assess the impacts on the nearby waterbodies due to mining activity. Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided, covering the entire mine lease period	There are 13 open wells and 11 bore wells within the radius of 1km from the project area, Hydrogeological study has been conducted by the resistivity method
20	Erosion Control measures	Details discussed in the chapter No.4
21	Detailed study shall be carried out in regard to impact of mining around the proposed mine lease area on the nearby Villages, Water-bodies/ Rivers, & any ecological fragile areas.	Details in Chapter 3
22	The project proponent shall study impact on fish habitats and the food WEB/ food chain in the water body and Reservoir	Food webs describe who eats whom in an ecological community. Made of interconnected food chains, food webs help us understand how changes to ecosystems — say, removing a top predator or adding nutrients — affect many different species, both directly and indirectly. Whereas in this proposed project is for quarrying of Rough Stone and Gravel and is on a hard batholith formation where no diversion of any water bodies is proposed of there is no intersection of ground water table anticipated.
23	The project proponent shall study and furnish the details on potential fragmentation impact on natural environment, by the activities.	Details are given in the Chapter No 4.
24	The project proponent shall study and furnish the impact on aquatic plants and animals in water bodies and possible scars on the landscape, damages to nearby caves, heritage site, and archaeological sites possible land form changes visual and aesthetic impacts.	Details in Chapter 4 impact of bio diversity.
25	The Terms of Reference should specifically study impact on soil health, soil erosion, the soil physical, chemical components and microbial components	Details of impact on soil environment is detailed in Chapter No.4
26	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study on wetlands, water bodies, rivers streams, lakes and farmer sites	Thadagam Block IV RF – 9.0km – South West There is, National Parks, Eco sensitive areas, Wild life sanctuaries within the radius of 10km. An ecological survey of the study area was conducted particularly with reference to the listing of species and assessment of the existing baseline ecological

		(terrestrial) condition in the study area. Ecological Environment is discussed under Chapter 3
27	The EIA shall include the impact of mining activity on the following: a) Hydrothermal/Geothermal effect due to destruction in the Environment. b) Bio-geochemical processes and its foot prints including environmental stress. c) Sediment geochemistry in the surface streams.	There are 13 open wells and 11 bore wells within the radius of 1km from the project area, Hydrogeological study has been conducted by the resistivity method
Energy		
28	The measures taken to control Noise, Air, Water, Dust Control and steps adopted to efficiently utilise the Energy shall be furnished.	Noted and agreed. Control measures of Noise, Air Water, Dust discussed in chapter 4
Climate Change		
29	The Environmental Impact Assessment shall study in detail the carbon emission and also suggest the measures to mitigate carbon emission including development of carbon sinks and temperature reduction including control of other emission and climate mitigation activities	Noted and agreed. Details discussed in chapter 4.
30	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on climate change, temperature rise, pollution and above soil & below soil carbon stock, soil health and physical, chemical & biological soil features	Noted and agreed. Details are discussed in chapter 3.
31	Impact of mining on pollution leading to GHGs emissions and the impact of the same on the local livelihood.	A greenhouse gas (GHG) is a gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect. The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and ozone (O_3) Carbon dioxide (CO_2): Carbon dioxide enters the atmosphere through burning fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil), solid waste, trees and other biological materials. Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere (or "sequestered") when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle. Methane (CH_4): Methane is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from livestock and other agricultural practices, land use and by the decay of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills.

		Nitrous oxide (N_2O): Nitrous oxide is emitted during agricultural, land use, and industrial activities; combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste; as well as during treatment of wastewater
Mine Closure Plan		
32	Detailed Mine Closure Plan covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.	Progressive Mine closure plan has been prepared considering the entire lease period in the mining plan and the same has been approved.
EMP		
33	Detailed Environment Management Plan along with adaptation, mitigation & remedial strategies covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued and the scope for achieving SDGs	**Noted and agreed** Detailed EMP discussed in chapter 10.
34	The Environmental Impact Assessment should hold detailed study on EMP with budget for Green belt development and mine closure plan including disaster management plan.	**Noted and agreed.** Detailed EMP discussed in chapter 10.
Risk Assessment		
35	To furnish risk assessment and management plan including anticipated vulnerabilities during operational and post operational phases of Mining.	Noted and agreed. Risk Assessment and management Plan explicated in chapter 7.
Disaster Management Plan		
36	To furnish disaster management plan and disaster mitigation measures in regard to all aspects to avoid/reduce vulnerability to hazards & to cope with disaster/untoward accidents in & around the proposed mine lease area due to the proposed method of mining activity & its related activities covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.	Noted and agreed. Disaster management Plan details given in Chapter-7
Others		
37	The project proponent shall furnish VAO certificate with reference to 300m radius regard to approved habitations, schools, Archaeological sites, Structures, railway lines, roads, water bodies such as streams, odai, vaari, canal, channel, river, lake pond, tank etc.	Letter obtained from the VAO regarding surface features within 300m radius
38	As per the MoEF& CC office memorandum F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated: 30.09.2020 and 20.10.2020 the proponent shall address the concerns raised during the public consultation and all the activities proposed shall be part of the Environment Management Plan.	Noted and agreed. It will be updated in final EIA/EMP report.

39	The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and micro plastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & micro plastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported	Noted and agreed. Plastic waste management of the proposed project explicated in chapter 7.

STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE		
1	Year-wise production details since 1994 should be given, clearly stating the highest production achieved in any one year prior to 1994. It may also be categorically informed whether there had been any increase in production after the EIA Notification 1994 came into force, w.r.t. the highest production achieved prior to 1994.	**Not applicable.** The projects is Not a violation category. This proposal falls under B1 Category (Cluster situation)
2	A copy of the document in support of the fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee of the mine should be given.	Document is enclosed along with Approved Mining Plan as Annexure Volume 1 for the respective projects.
3	All documents including approved mine plan, EIA and Public Hearing should be compatible with one another in terms of the mine lease area, production levels, waste generation and its management, mining technology etc. and should be in the name of the lessee.	**Noted & agreed.**
4	All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High-Resolution Imagery/ toposheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology and geology of the area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).	Satellite imagery of the project area along with boundary co-ordinates is given in the Chapter No 1 Geomorphology of the area is given in Chapter No 2 Land use pattern of the project area is tabulated in the Chapter No.2. Land use pattern of the Study area is tabulated in the Chapter No.3
5	Information should be provided in Survey of India Toposheet in 1:50,000 scale indicating geological map of the area, geomorphology of land forms of the area, existing minerals and mining history of the area, important water bodies, streams and rivers and soil characteristics.	**Map showing –** Geology map of the project area covering 10km radius - Geomorphology of the area is given in Chapter No 2
6	Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be given with information as to whether mining conforms to the land use policy of the State; land diversion for mining should have approval from State land use board or the concerned authority.	The applied area was inspected by the officers of Department of Geology along with revenue officials and found that the land is fit for quarrying under the policy of State Government.
7	It should be clearly stated whether the proponent Company has a well laid down Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be spelt out in the EIA Report with description of the prescribed operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringement/deviation/ violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions? The hierarchical system or administrative order of the Company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the EC conditions may also be given. The system of reporting of non-	The proponent has framed their Environmental Policy and the same is discussed in the Chapter No 10.1.

	compliances / violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large, may also be detailed in the EIA Report.	
8	Issues relating to Mine Safety, including subsidence study in case of underground mining and slope study in case of open cast mining, blasting study etc. should be detailed. The proposed safeguard measures in each case should also be provided.	It is an opencast quarrying operation proposed to operate in Mechanized method. The rough stone formation is a hard, compact and homogeneous body. The height and width of the bench will be maintained as 5m with 90^0 bench angles. Quarrying activities will be carried out under the supervision of Competent Persons like Mines Manager, Mines Foreman and Mining Mate. Necessary permissions will be obtained from DGMS after obtaining Environmental Clearance.
9	The study area will comprise of 10 km zone around the mine lease from lease periphery and the data contained in the EIA such as waste generation etc., should be for the life of the mine / lease period.	**Noted & Agreed.** The study area considered for this study is 10 km radius and all data contained in the EIA report such as waste generation etc., is for the Life of the Mine / lease period.
10	Land use of the study area delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given.	Land use and land cover of the study area is discussed in Chapter No. 3. Land use plan of the project area showing pre-operational, operational and post-operational phases are discussed in Chapter No. 2,
11	Details of the land for any Over Burden Dumps outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be given	**Not Applicable.** There is no waste anticipated during this quarry operation. The entire quarried out Rough stone will be transported to the needy customers. No Dumps is proposed outside the lease area.
12	A Certificate from the Competent Authority in the State Forest Department should be provided, confirming the involvement of forest land, if any, in the project area. In the event of any contrary claim by the Project Proponent regarding the status of forests, the site may be inspected by the State Forest Department along with the Regional Office of the Ministry to ascertain the status of forests, based on which, the Certificate in this regard as mentioned above be issued. In all such cases, it would be desirable for representative of the State Forest Department to assist the Expert Appraisal Committees.	**Not Applicable.** There is no Forest Land involved in the proposed project area. The proposed project area is a government land. Approved Mining Plan is enclosed as Annexure Volume 1.
13	Status of forestry clearance for the broken up area and virgin forestland involved in the Project including deposition of net present value (NPV) and compensatory afforestation (CA) should be indicated. A copy of the forestry clearance should also be furnished.	**Not Applicable.** The proposed project area does not involve any Forest Land.
14	Implementation status of recognition of forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 should be indicated.	**Not Applicable.** The project doesn't attract Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006.

15	The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the study area, with necessary details, should be given.	No Reserve Forest within the Study Area.
16	A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other protected area and accordingly, detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted.	**Not Applicable.** There are No National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 10 km Radius from the periphery of the project area.
17	Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/ Elephant Reserves/(existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10 KM of the mine lease should be clearly indicated, supported by a location map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden. Necessary clearance, as may be applicable to such projects due to proximity of the ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned above, should be obtained from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife and copy furnished	**Not Applicable.** There are No National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 10 km Radius from the periphery of the project area.
18	A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 KM radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled-I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan along with budgetary provisions for their conservation should be prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department and details furnished. Necessary allocation of funds for implementing the same should be made as part of the project cost.	Detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] was carried out and discussed under Chapter No. 3. There is no schedule I species of animals observed within study area as per Wildlife Protection Act 1972 as well as no species is in vulnerable, endangered or threatened category as per IUCN. There is no endangered red list species found in the study area. Detailed in Chapter No. 3.
19	Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' or the Project areas likely to come under the 'Aravalli Range', (attracting court restrictions for mining operations), should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the SPCB or State Mining Department should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.	**Not Applicable.** Project area / Study area is not declared in 'Critically Polluted' Area and does not come under 'Aravalli Range.
20	Similarly, for coastal Projects, A CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL. HTL, CRZ area, location of the mine lease w.r.t CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any, should be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects falling under CRZ would also need to obtain approval of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority).	**Not Applicable.** The project doesn't attract The C. R. Z. Notification, 2018.
21	R&R Plan/compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be furnished. While preparing the R&R Plan, the relevant State/National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy should be kept in view. In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker	**Not Applicable.** There are no approved habitations within a radius of 300 meters.

	sections of the society in the study area, a need based sample survey, family-wise, should be undertaken to assess their requirements, and action programmes prepared and submitted accordingly, integrating the sectoral programmes of line departments of the State Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village(s) located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the Report.	Therefore, R&R Plan / Compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) is not anticipated and Not Applicable for this project.
22	One season (non-monsoon) [i.e. March-May (Summer Season); October-December (post monsoon season); December-February (winter season)]primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented date-wise in the EIA and EMP Report. Site-specific meteorological data should also be collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the pre-dominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given.	Baseline Data were collected for One Season Dec-Feb 2023 (Winter Season) as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. 3.
23	Air quality modelling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. It should also take into account the impact of movement of vehicles for transportation of mineral. The details of the model used and input parameters used for modelling should be provided. The air quality contours may be shown on a location map clearly indicating the location of the site, location of sensitive receptors, if any, and the habitation. The wind roses showing pre-dominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map.	Air Quality Modelling for prediction of incremental GLC's of pollutant was carried out using AERMOD view 9.6.1 Model. Details in Chapter No. 4.
24	The water requirement for the Project, its availability and source should be furnished. A detailed water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.	Total Water Requirement for this project is given in the chapter No 2, Table No 2.13.
25	Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.	Water for dust suppression, greenbelt development and domestic use will be obtained from accumulated rainwater/seepage water in mine pits. Drinking water will be sourced from the approved water vendors, No 2, Table No 2.13.
26	Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.	The rain water collected in the pits after spell of rain will be used for greenbelt development and dust suppression.
27	Impact of the Project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater, should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.	Impact Studies and Mitigation Measures of Water Quality discussed in Chapter No. 4.

28	Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided. In case the working will intersect groundwater table, a detailed Hydro Geological Study should be undertaken and Report furnished. The Report inter-alia, shall include details of the aquifers present and impact of mining activities on these aquifers. Necessary permission from Central Ground Water Authority for working below ground water and for pumping of ground water should also be obtained and copy furnished.	The ground water table is at 60-65m below ground level. In these projects, ultimate depth is 50m Maximum from the general ground profile. It is inferred the quarrying activities in the Cumulative EIA project (Quarry) will not intersect the Ground water table.
29	Details of any stream, seasonal or otherwise, passing through the lease area and modification / diversion proposed, if any, and the impact of the same on the hydrology should be brought out.	Highest elevation of the project area is 426m AMSL Ultimate depth of the mine is 42m Bgl Water level in the area is 83m BGL to 88m BGL
30	Information on site elevation, working depth, groundwater table etc. Should be provided both in AMSL and BGL. A schematic diagram may also be provided for the same.	Progressive greenbelt development plan has been prepared and discussed along with Recommended Species details are given in the Chapter 4, Table No.4.12
31	A time bound Progressive Greenbelt Development Plan shall be prepared in a tabular form (indicating the linear and quantitative coverage, plant species and time frame) and submitted, keeping in mind, the same will have to be executed up front on commencement of the Project. Phase-wise plan of plantation and compensatory afforestation should be charted clearly indicating the area to be covered under plantation and the species to be planted. The details of plantation already done should be given. The plant species selected for green belt should have greater ecological value and should be of good utility value to the local population with emphasis on local and native species and the species which are tolerant to pollution.	Traffic density survey was carried out to analyse the impact of Transportation in the study area as per IRC guidelines 1961 and it is inferred that there is no much significant impact due to the proposed transportation from the project area. Details in Chapter 2.
32	Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated. Projected increase in truck traffic as a result of the Project in the present road network (including those outside the Project area) should be worked out, indicating whether it is capable of handling the incremental load. Arrangement for improving the infrastructure, if contemplated (including action to be taken by other agencies such as State Government) should be covered. Project Proponent shall conduct Impact of Transportation study as per Indian Road Congress Guidelines.	Infrastructure & other facilities will be provided to the Mine Workers after the grant of quarry lease and the same has been discussed in the Chapter No.2.
33	Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA Report.	Discussed in chapter No 2.
34	Conceptual post mining land use and Reclamation and Restoration of mined out areas (with plans and with adequate number of sections) should be given in the EIA report.	Details in Chapter 10.

35	Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination schedules should be incorporated in the EMP. The project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.	Occupational health impact and details of the medical examination to the workers given in the Details in Chapter 10.
36	Public health implications of the Project and related activities for the population in the impact zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.	Details in Chapter No. 4
37	Measures of socio-economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time frames for implementation.	Details of Socio Economic is given in the Chapter No 3.
38	Detailed environmental management plan (EMP) to mitigate the environmental impacts which, should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural and grazing land, if any, occupational health impacts besides other impacts specific to the proposed Project.	Environment Management Plan Chapter 10.
39	Public Hearing points raised and commitment of the Project Proponent on the same along with time bound Action Plan with budgetary provisions to implement the same should be provided and also incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project.	Public hearing points and commitment of the project proponent will be updated in the final EIA & EMP Report.
40	Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.	No litigation is pending in any court against this project.
41	The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.	Project Cost is given in the Chpater No 2, Table No 2.15.
42	A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.	Detailed under Chapter 7
43	Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc.	Total Water Requirement for this project is given in the chapter No 2, Table No 2.13.
44	**Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed: -**	
A	Executive Summary of the EIA/EMP Report	Encloses as separate volume
B	All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.	All the documents are properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.
C	Where data are presented in the Report especially in Tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated.	List of Tables and source of the data collected are given properly.
D	Project Proponent shall enclose all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF & CC / NABL accredited laboratories. All the original analysis/testing reports should be available during appraisal of the Project	Copy of Baseline monitoring reports are enclosed with this draft as annexure

E	Where the documents provided are in a language other than English, an English translation should be provided.	Not Applicable.
F	The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted.	Questionnaire of the project will be submitted in final EIA report after complying the public hearing points.
G	While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF & CC vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(I) Dated: 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry, should be followed.	Instructions issued by MoEF & CC O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA. II (I) Dated: 4th August, 2009 are followed.
H	Changes, if any made in the basic scope and project parameters (as submitted in Form-I and the PFR for securing the TOR) should be brought to the attention of MoEF & CC with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the TOR may also have to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP (other than modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH again with the revised documentation	There is no changes in Form-I, Mining plan and Pre-feasibility report for all the projects.
I	As per the circular no. J-11011/618/2010-IA. II(I) Dated: 30.5.2012, certified report of the status of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project, should be obtained from the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as may be applicable.	Not applicable.
J	The EIA report should also include (i) surface plan of the area indicating contours of main topographic features, drainage and mining area, (ii) geological maps and sections and (iii) sections of the mine pit and external dumps, if any, clearly showing the land features of the adjoining area.	Satellite imagery of the project area along with boundary co ordinates is given in the Chapter No 1 Figure No .1.1 Geomorphology of the area is given in Chapter No 2 Figure No 2.10.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.0 PREAMBLE

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the management tool to ensure the sustainable development and it is a process, used to identify the environmental, social and economic impacts of a project prior to decision-making. It is a decision-making tool, which guides the decision makers in taking appropriate decisions for any project. EIA systematically examines both beneficial and adverse consequences of the project and ensures that these impacts are taken into account during the project designing. It also reduces conflicts by promoting community participation, information, decision makers, and helps in developing the base for environmentally sound project.

Rough Stone & Gravel is the major requirements for construction industry. This EIA report is prepared by considering Cumulative load of proposed & existing Quarry of Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Buiding Material Company Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry cluster consisting of One Proposed and Three Existing Quarry with total extent of Cluster of. 13.34.86 ha in Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu State, cluster area calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E) Dated 1st July 2016.

This EIA Report is prepared in compliance with ToR obtained vide File No. 11975 ToR Identification No.TO25B0108TN5412700N Dated.16.06.2025

Baseline Monitoring study has been carried out during the period of Dec 2022 to Feb 2023 and this EIA/EMP report is prepared for considering cumulative impacts arising out of this project, the Cumulative Environmental Impact Assessment study is undertaken, which is followed by preparation of a detailed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) individually to minimize those adverse impacts.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

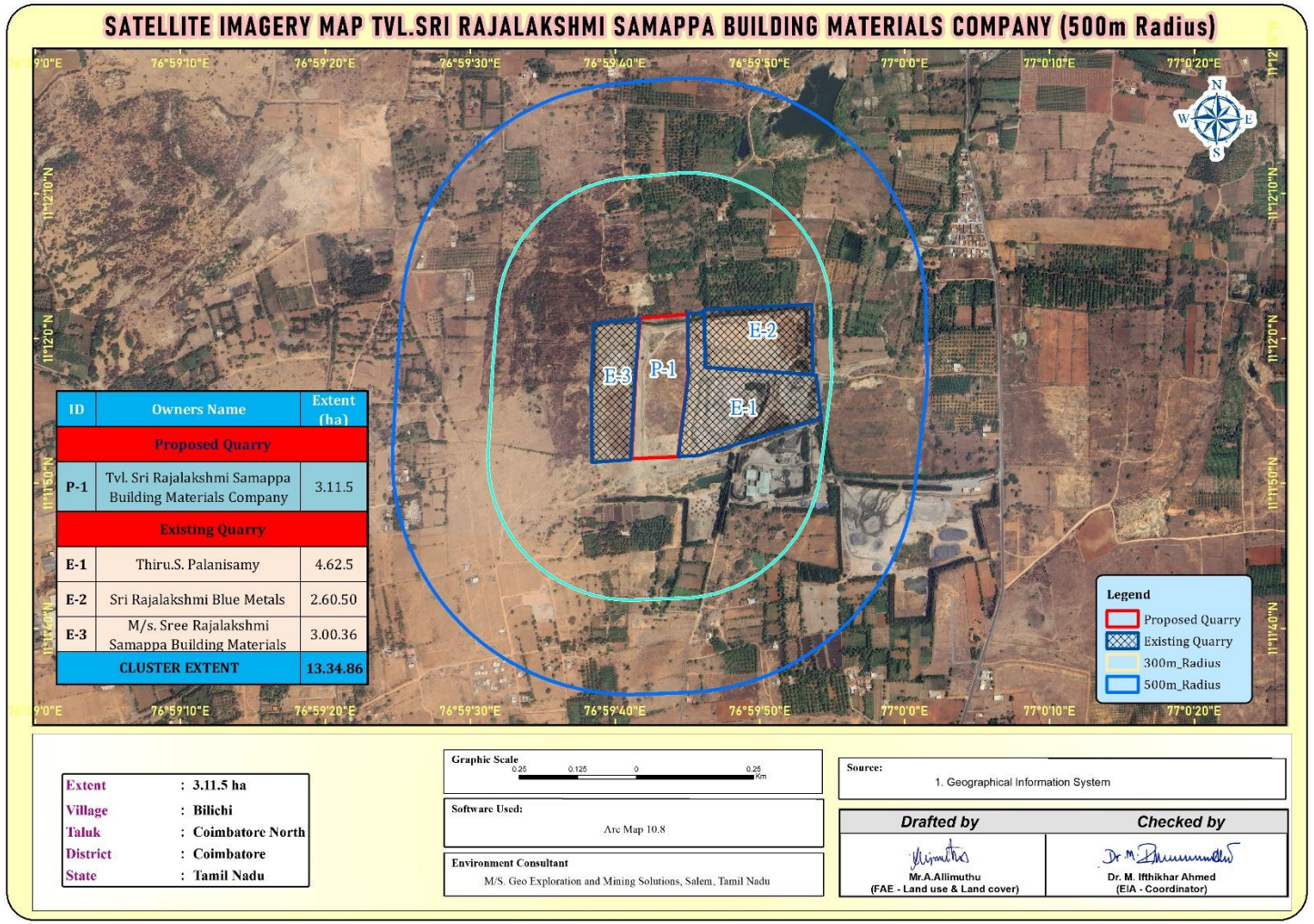
The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India, through its EIA notification S.O. 1533(E) of 14thSeptember 2006 and its subsequent amendments as per Gazette Notification S.O. 3977 (E) of 14thAugust 2018, Mining Projects are classified under two categories i.e. A (> 100 Ha) and B (≤ 100 Ha), and Schematic Presentation of Requirements on Environmental Clearance of Minor Minerals including cluster situation in Appendix–XI.

Now, as per Order Dated: 04.09.2018 & 13.09.2018 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in O.A. No. 173 of 2018 & O.A. No, 186 of 2016 and MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F. No. L-11011/175/2018-IA-II (M) Dated: 12.12.2018 clarified the requirement for EIA, EMP and therefore, Public Consultation for all areas from 5 to 25 ha falling in Category B- 1 and appraised by SEAC/ SEIAA as well as for cluster situation.

The proposed project is categorized under category “B1” Activity 1(a) (mining lease area in cluster situation) and will be considered at SEIAA – TN after conducting Public Hearing and Submission of EIA/EMP Report for Grant of Environmental Clearance.

“Draft EIA report prepared on the basis of ToR Issued ToR for carrying out public hearing for the grant of Environmental Clearance from SEIAA, Tamil Nadu”

FIGURE.1.1SATELLITE IMAGERY CLUSTER QUARRY



ID	Owners Name	Extent (ha)
Proposed Quarry		
P-1	Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company	3.11.5
Existing Quarry		
E-1	Thiru.S. Palanisamy	4.62.5
E-2	Sri Rajalakshmi Blue Metals	2.60.50
E-3	M/s. Sree Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials	3.00.36
CLUSTER EXTENT		13.34.86

1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AND PROJECT PROPONENT

1.2.1 Identification of Project

TABLE 1.1: SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Name of the Project	Tvl Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Buiding Material Company Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry
S.F. No.	1120/3, 1120/4A, 1121/3 & 1121/4A
Extent	3.11.50 ha
Land Type	Patta Land
Village Taluk and District	Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District

Source: Approved Mining Plan.

1.2.2 Identification of Project Proponent

TABLE 1.2: DETAILS OF PROJECT PROPONENT

Name of the Company	Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Buiding Material Company (Thiru S. Gnanasekaran is Authorised Signatory)
Address	No. 677/1A, Vellamadai, Annoor Taluk, Coimbatore District - 641 110.
Mobile	99763 64777 and 86673 84540
Status	Partnership firm

Source: Approved Mining Plan.

1.3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.3.1 Nature and Size of the Project

Common Mining Methodology is proposed for one proposed mine.

The quarrying operation is to be carried out by Opencast Mechanized Mining method with 5.0m bench height and 5.0m bench width by deploying Jack Hammer Drilling & Slurry Explosive during blasting. Hydraulic Excavator and tippers are used for Loading and transportation. Rock Breakers are deployed to avoid secondary blasting.

TABLE 1.3: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Quarry	**Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Material Company Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry**
Toposheet No	58-A/16
Land Classification	It is a Patta Land, S.F.Nos. 1120/3 & 1121/3 Registered in the name of Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company and Thiru. Gnanasekaran vide Patta No. 9428, S.F.No. 1120/4A and 1121/4A jointly Registered in the name of Tmt. G. Chandra and Tmt.P Jeyalakshmi vide patta No. 8562 and the Company has obtained consent fron the pattadhars
Latitude between	11°11'51.7105"N to 11°12'01.6652"N

Longitude between	76°59'41.1067"E to 76°59'45.0751"E	
Highest Elevation	426m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining as per Tor	42m (2m Gravel + 40m Rough Stone)	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
	23,49,900	62,664
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
	5,19,220	49,664
Yearwise production for first five years	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
	4,21,300	49,664
Yearwise production for Second five years	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
	4,21,300	49,664
Ultimate Pit Dimension	XY-AB = 124m (L) x 88m (W) x 42m (D) Bgl X1Y1 - CD = 160m (L) x 87m (W) x 42m (D) Bgl	
Water Level in the surrounds area	83 - 88 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards Northern side and altitude of the area is 427m (max) above from Mean Sea level. The area is covered by 2m thickness of Gravel and 3m of weathered rock and followed by Massive Charnockite which is clearly inferred from the nearby existing quarry pits. The Water level in the surrounding area is 65m in summer and at 60m in rainy seasons below general ground profile which is observed from the nearby bore wells. Average annual rainfall is about 1205.8 mm.	
Machinery proposed	Wagon drill Machine	**2 Nos**
	Jack Hammer	**6 Nos**
	Compressor	**2 Nos**
	Excavator with bucket and rock breaker	**2 Nos**
	Truck	**5 Nos**
	Water Sprinkling Tanker	**1 Nos**
Blasting Method	Controlled Blasting Method by shot hole drilling and small dia of 25mm slurry explosive are proposed to be used for shattering and heaving effect for removal and winning of Rough Stone. No deep hole drilling is proposed.	
Proposed Manpower Deployment	40 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs.3,94,71,000/-	
CER Cost	Rs 5,00,000/-	

Nearby Water Bodies	**Water bodies**	**Distance & Direction**
	Seasonal Odai	400m East
	Kuttai	420m NE
	Stream	2.8km NW
	Agrahara Samakulam Lake	4.8km SE
	Tank Near Kariampalayam	8.5km NE
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 1500 trees in the 7.5m Safety Zone, Village Road and panchayat roads.	
Proposed Water Requirement	3.0 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	470m SW	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

1.3.2 Location of the Project

- The proposed quarry project falls in Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk and Coimbatore District.
- Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa quarry is located about 4 km Eastern side of Bilichi Village.
- The Bilichi Village is located about 20km Northern side of Coimbatore North Taluk.
- The area is marked in the Survey of India, Toposheet No. 58-A/16. The area lies between the Latitudes of 11°11'51.7105"N to 11°12'01.6652"N and Longitudes of 76°59'41.1067"E to 76°59'45.0751"E.

FIGURE 1.1A KEY MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE PROJECT SITE

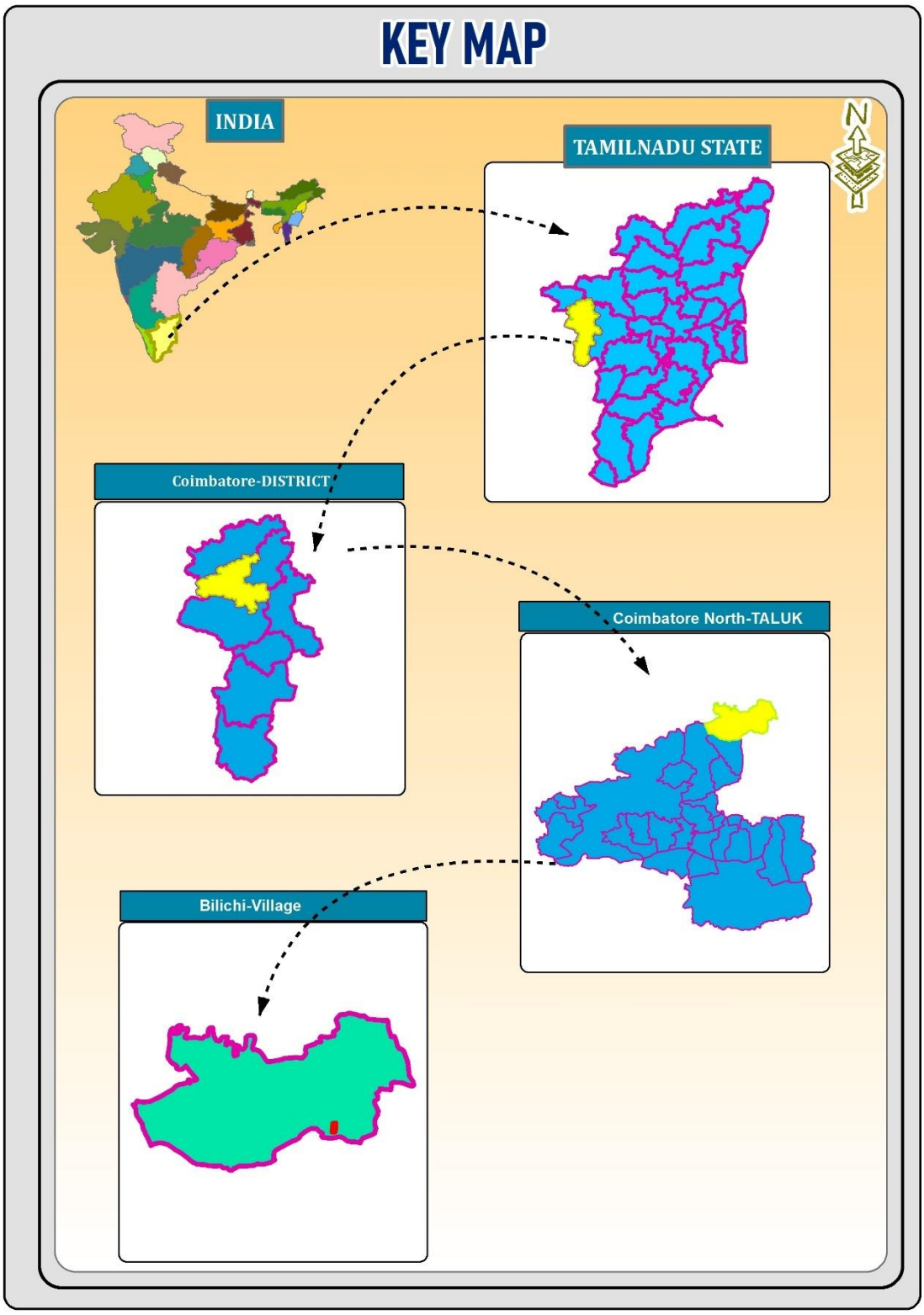
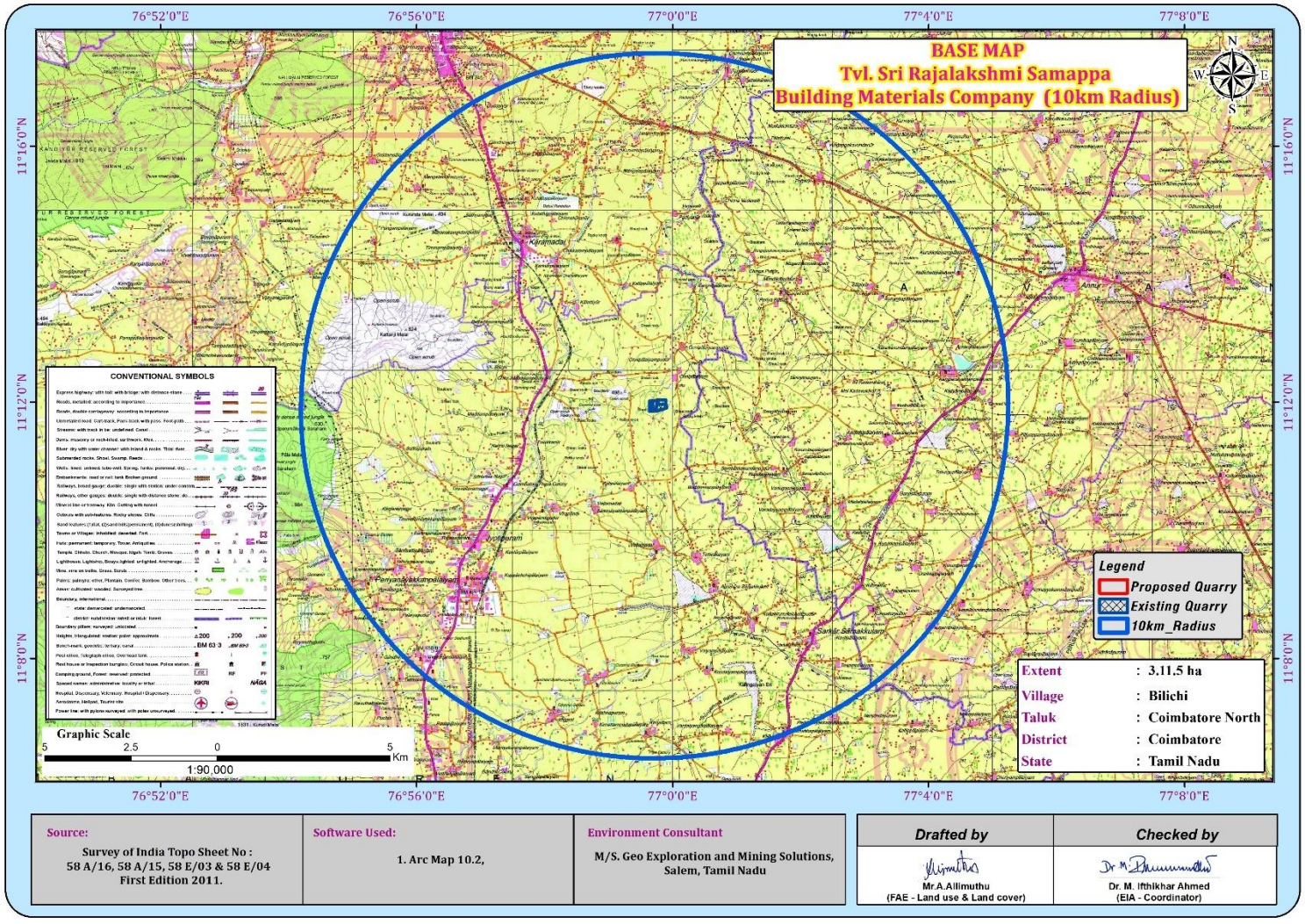


FIGURE 1.2: TOPOSHEET SHOWING LOCATION OF THE PROJECT SITE AROUND 10 KM RADIUS



1.4 Environmental Clearance

The Environmental Clearance process for the project will comprise of four stages. These stages in sequential order are given below: -

1. Screening
2. Scoping
3. Public consultation &
4. Appraisal

SCREENING

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 25.11.2024.
- Precise Area Communication was issued by the Assistant Director, Department of Geology and Mining, Coimbatore District vide Rc.No. 1261/Mines/2024, Dated: 28.01.2025
- The mining plan was approved by the Assistant Director, Department of Geology and Mining, Coimbatore District vide Rc.No. 1261/Mines/2024, Dated: 25.02.2025.
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vide online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/530346/2025, Dated: 20.03.2025.

SCOPING

- The proposal was placed in 566th SEAC meeting held on 16.05.2025 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 834th SEIAA meeting held on 04.06.2025 and issued ToR Identification No. File.No.11975 ToR Identification No. TO25B0108TN5412700N Dated. 16.06.2025

PUBLIC CONSULTATION –

Application to The Member Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) to conduct Public Hearing in a systematic, time bound and transparent manner ensuring widest possible public participation at the project site or in its close proximity in the district is submitted along with this Draft EIA/ EMP Report and the outcome of public hearing proceedings will be detailed in the Final EIA/EMP Report.

APPRAISAL –

Appraisal is the detailed scrutiny by the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) of the application and other documents like the final EIA & EMP Report, outcome of the Public Consultations including Public Hearing Proceedings, submitted by the proponent to the regulatory authority concerned for grant of environmental clearance. The report has been prepared using the following references.

- Guidance Manual of Environmental Impact Assessment for Mining of Minerals, Ministry of Environment and Forests, 2010
- EIA Notification, 14thSeptember, 2006
  - File.No.11975 ToR Identification No. TO25B0108TN5412700N Dated. 16.06.2025.
  - Approved Mining Plan.

1.5 TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR)

ToR issued vide –

- ToR No. File.No.11975 ToR Identification No. TO25B0108TN5412700N Dated. 16.06.2025.Area detailed in Page No. I – XLIX.

1.6 POST ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE MONITORING

The proposed project proponent shall submit a half-yearly compliance report in respect of stipulated Environmental Clearance terms and conditions to MoEF & CC Regional Office & SEIAA after grant of EC on 1st June and 1st December of each calendar year as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 5845 (E) Dated: 26.11.2018.

1.7 GENERIC STRUCTURE OF EIA DOCUMENT

The overall contents of the EIA report follow the list of contents prescribed in the EIA Notification 2006 and the "Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Manual for Mining of Minerals" published by MoEF & CC.

1.8 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The main scope of the EIA study is to quantify the cumulative impact in the study area due to cluster Quarry and formulate the effective mitigation measures for each individual leases. A detailed account of the emission sources, emissions control equipment, background Air quality levels, Meteorological measurements, Dispersion model and all other aspects of pollution like effluent discharge, Dust generation etc., have been discussed in this report. The baseline monitoring study has been carried out during the Winterseason (Dec 2022 to Feb 2023) for various environmental components so as to assess the anticipated impacts of the cluster quarry projects on the environment and suggest suitable mitigation measures for likely adverse impacts due to the proposed project.

TABLE 1.4: ENVIRONMENT ATTRIBUTES

Sl.No.	Attributes	Parameters	Source and Frequency
1	Ambient Air Quality	PM10, PM 2.5, SO2, NO2	Continuous 24-hourly samples twice a week for three months at 8 locations (1 Core & 7 Buffer)
2	Meteorology	Wind speed and direction, temperature, relative humidity and rainfall	Near project site continuous for three months with hourly recording and from secondary sources of IMD station
3	Water quality	Physical, Chemical and Bacteriological parameters	Grab samples were collected at 6 locations – 4 ground water and 2 surface water samples; once during study period.
4	Ecology	Existing terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna within 10 km radius circle.	Limited primary survey and secondary data was collected from the Forest department.
5	Noise levels	Noise levels in dB(A)	8 locations – data monitored once for 24 hours during EIA study
6	Soil Characteristics	Physical and Chemical Parameters	Once at 6 locations during study period
7	Land use	Existing land use for different categories	Based on Survey of India topographical sheet and satellite imagery and primary survey.
8	Socio-Economic Aspects	Socio-economic and demographic characteristics, worker characteristics	Based on primary survey and secondary sources data like census of India 2011.

9	Hydrology	Drainage pattern of the area, nature of streams, aquifer characteristics, recharge and discharge areas	Based on data collected from secondary sources as well as hydro-geology study report prepared.
10	Risk assessment and Disaster Management Plan	Identify areas where disaster can occur by fires and explosions and release of toxic substances	Based on the findings of Risk analysis done for the risk associated with mining.

Source: Field Monitoring Data
The data has been collected as per the requirement of the ToR issued by SEIAA – TN.

1.8.1 Regulatory Compliance & Applicable Laws/Regulations

- Application for Quarrying Lease as per Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959
- Obtained Precise Area Communication Letter as per Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 for Preparation of Mining Plan and obtaining Environmental Clearance
- The Mining Plan has been approved under Rule 41 & 42 as amended of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959
- File.No.11975 ToR Identification No. TO25B0108TN5412700N Dated. 16.06.2025.

CHAPTER – 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.0 GENERAL

The Proposed Rough Stone Quarry requires Environmental Clearance. One proposed and Three existing quarry forming a cluster; calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E) Dated 1st July 2016 and the total extent of cluster is **13.34.86 ha.**

As the extent of cluster are more than 5 ha, the proposal falls under B1 Category as per the Order Dated: 04.09.2018 & 13.09.2018 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in O.A. No. 173 of 2018 & O.A. No, 186 of 2016 and MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F. No. L-11011/175/2018-IA-II (M) Dated: 12.12.2018, and requirement for EIA, EMP and Public Consultation for obtaining Environmental Clearance.

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed project is site specific and there is no additional area required for this project. There is no effluent generation/discharge from the proposed Quarry.

Method is mining is common for all the proposed Quarry in the cluster. Rough Stone is proposed to be excavated by opencast mechanized method involving splitting of rock mass of considerable volume from the parent rock mass by jackhammer drilling and blasting, hydraulic excavators are used for loading the Rough Stone from pithead to the needy crushers and rock breakers to avoid secondary blasting.

2.2 LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

- The proposed quarry project falls in Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk and Coimbatore District.
- Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Material Company Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry is located about 4 km Eastern side of Bilichi Village.
- The Bilichi Village is located about 20 km Northern side of Coimbatore North Taluk.
- The area is marked in the Survey of India, Toposheet No. 58-A/16. The area lies between the Latitudes of 11°11'51.7105"N to 11°12'01.6652"N and Longitudes of 76°59'41.1067"E to 76°59'45.0751"E.

The project does not fall within 10 km radius of any Eco – sensitive zone, National Park, Tiger Reserve, Elephant Corridor and Biosphere Reserves.

TABLE 2.1: SITE CONNECTIVITY

Nearest Roadway	NH – 181 – Coimbatore – Mettupalayam – 3.0km – W SH – 168 – Karamadai – Kariampalayam – 4.0km – N
Nearest Village	Onnipalayam – 1.0 km – NE
Nearest Town	Periyanayakkanpalayam – 5.0 km – SW
Nearest Railway	Karamadai Railway Station – 6.0km – NW
Nearest Airport	Coimbatore Airport – 20km – SE
Seaport	Kochi - 160km – Southwest

Source: Prefeasibility Report and Approved Mining Plan.

TABLE 2.2: BOUNDARY CO-ORDINATES OF PROPOSED PROJECT

Boundary Pillar No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	11° 11' 51.7105"N	76° 59' 41.1067"E
2	11° 11' 57.5148"N	76° 59' 41.4163"E
3	11° 12' 01.3698"N	76° 59' 41.7312"E
4	11° 12' 01.6652 "N	76° 59' 44.9934"E
5	11° 11' 57.8081 "N	76° 59' 44.9897"E
6	11° 11' 57.8151 "N	76° 59' 45.0751"E
7	11° 11' 51.8355 "N	76° 59' 44.3273"E

Source: Approved Mining Plans

FIGURE 2.1: TOPOGRAPHICAL VIEW OF THE PROJECT SITE

FIGURE 2.2A: GREEN BELT AND FENCING PHOTOS






FIGURE 2.2: GOOGLE IMAGE ROUGH STONE AND GRAVEL QUARRY PROJECT AREAS

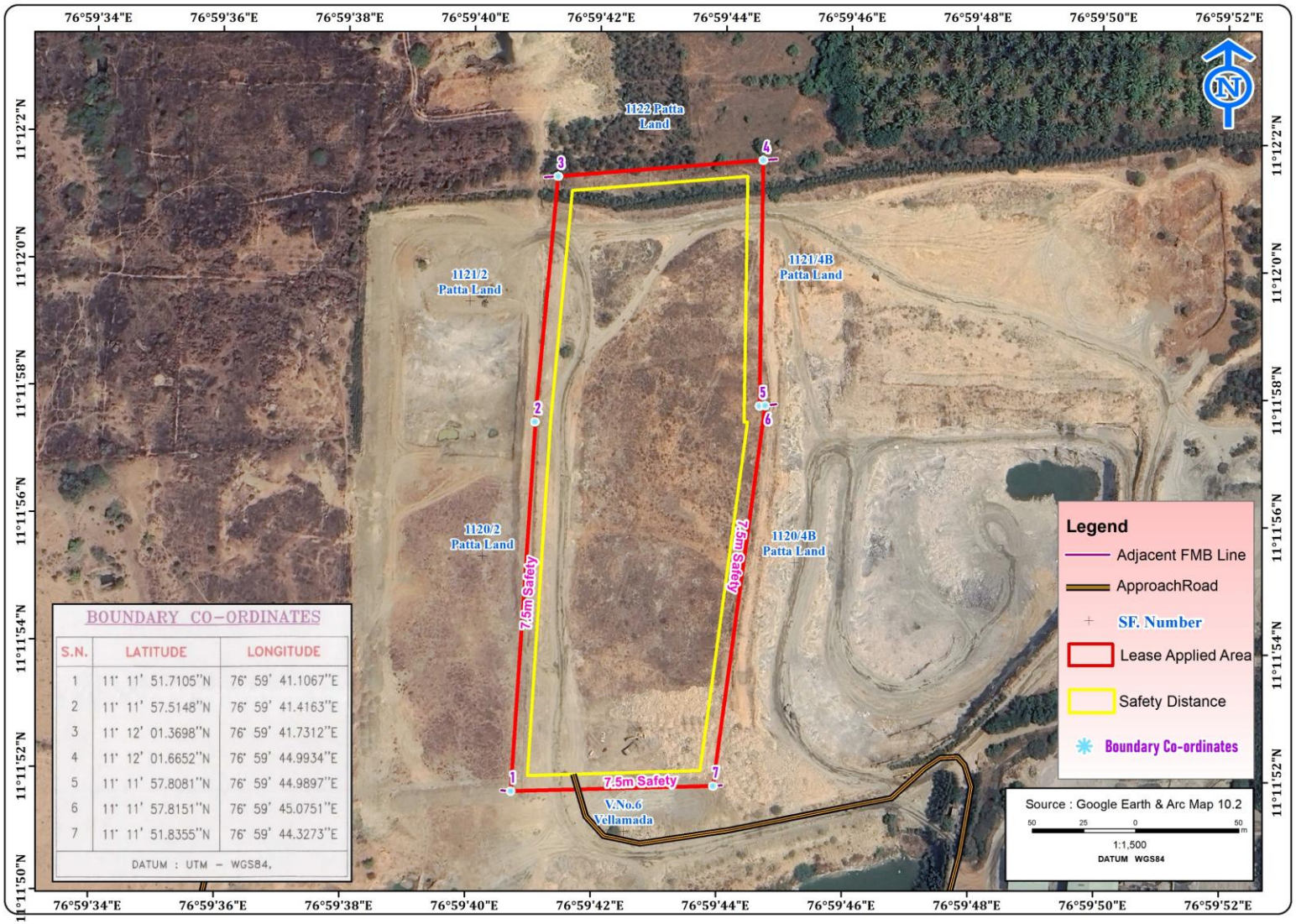


FIGURE 2.3: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN

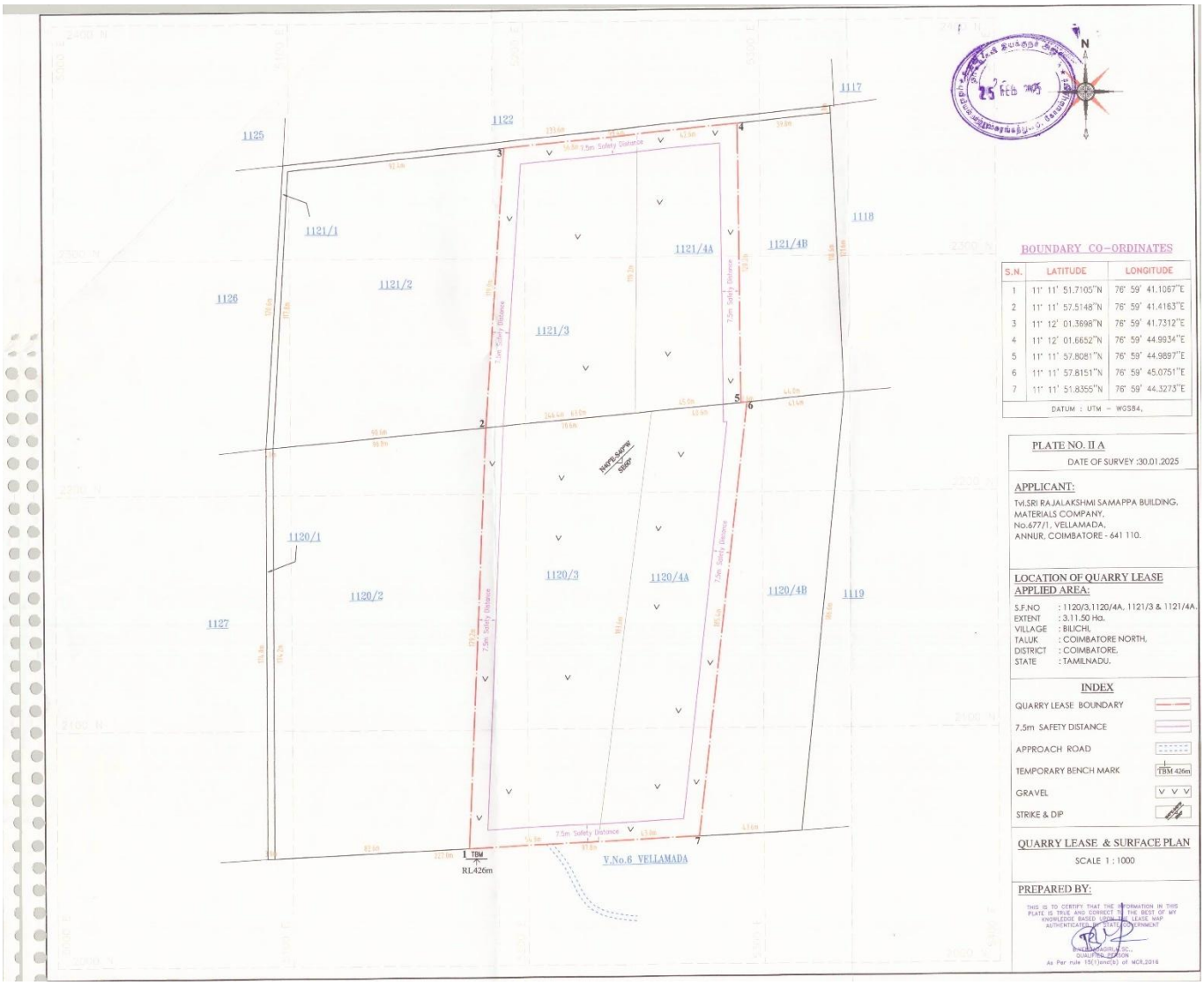


FIGURE 2.4: SATELLITE IMAGERY OF CLUSTER QUARRY

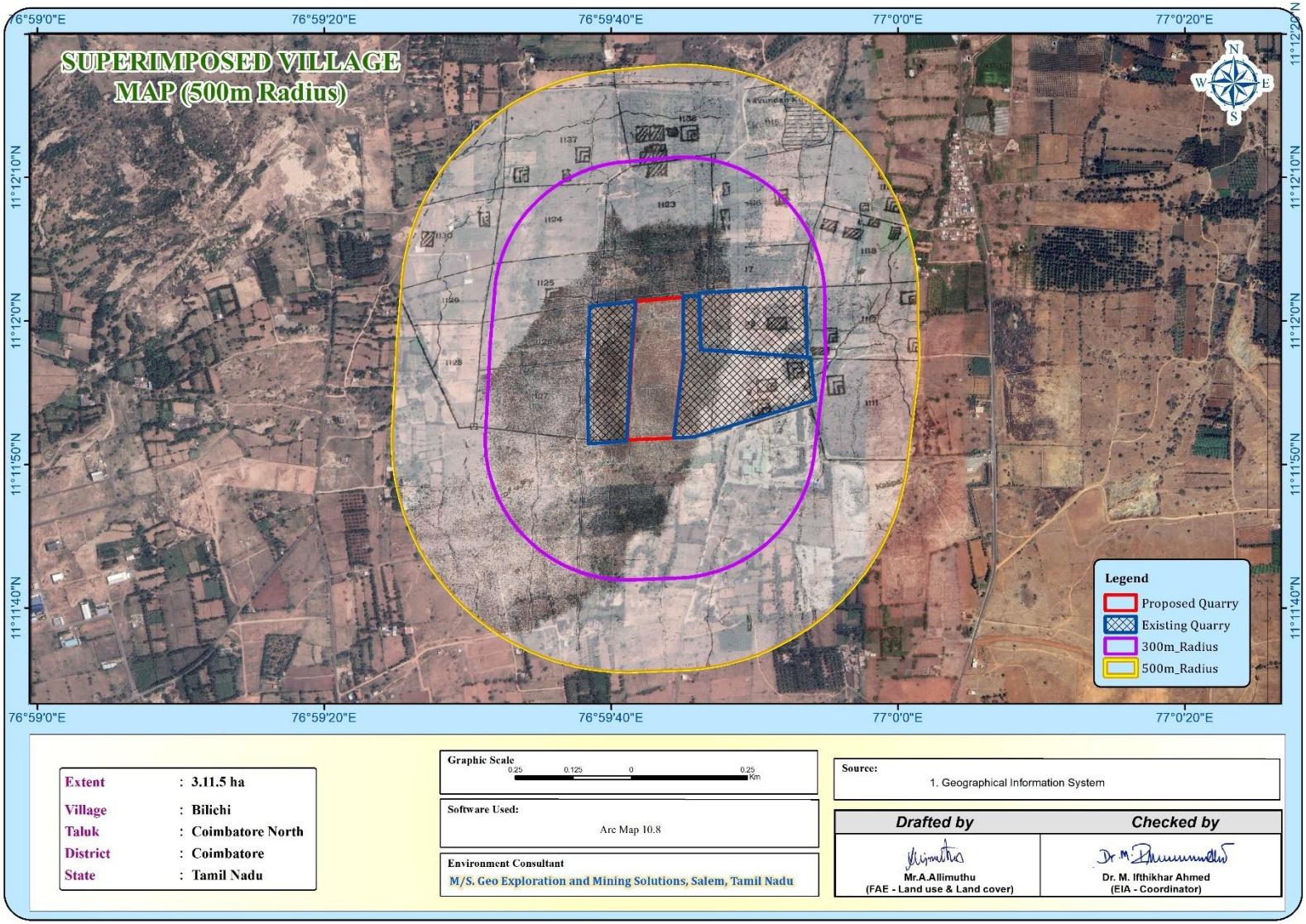


FIGURE 2.5: DIGITIZED MAP OF THE STUDY AREA (10 KM RADIUS FROM PROJECT SITE)

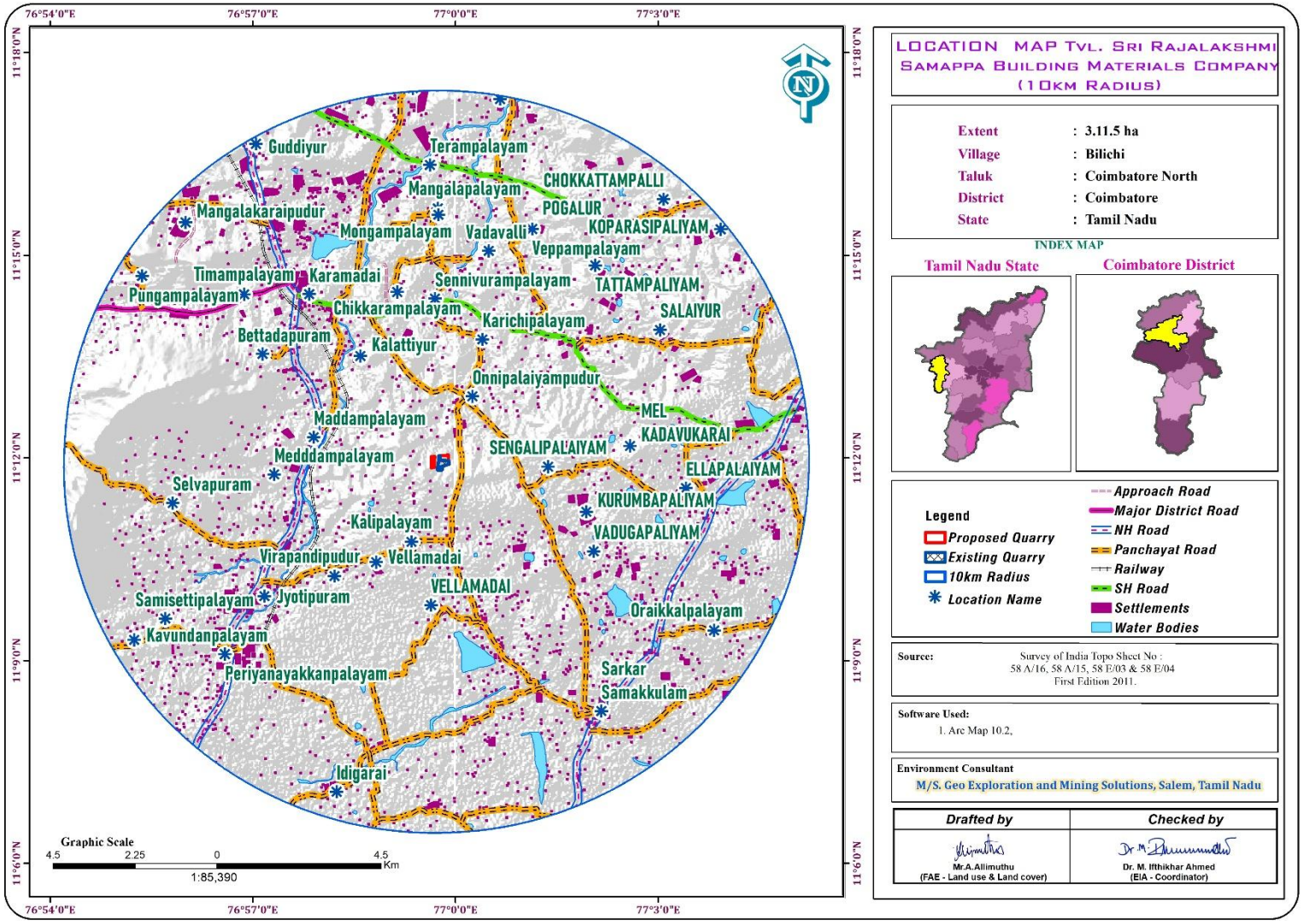


FIGURE 2.6: DIGITIZED MAP OF THE STUDY AREA (5 KM RADIUS FROM PROJECT SITE)

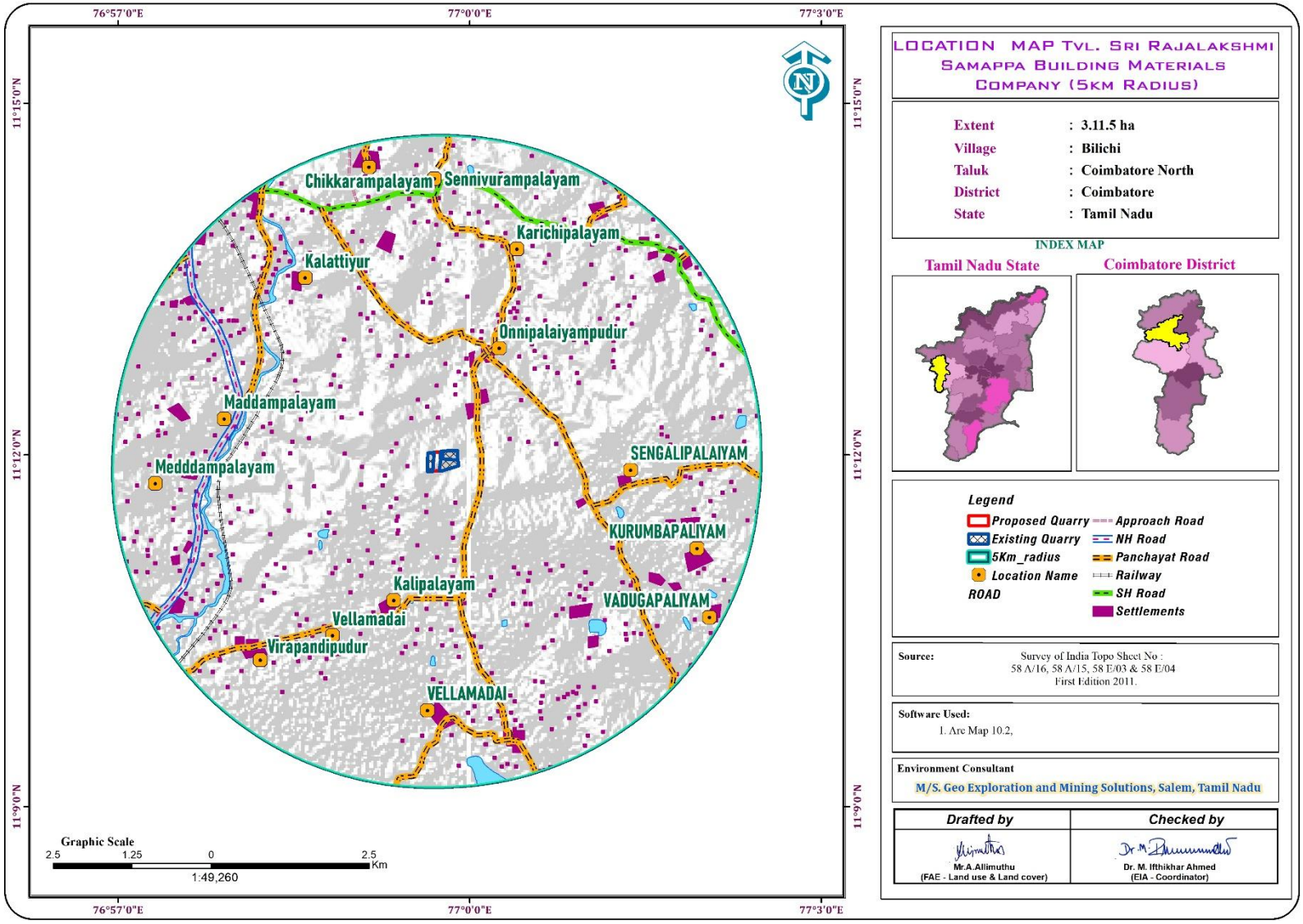
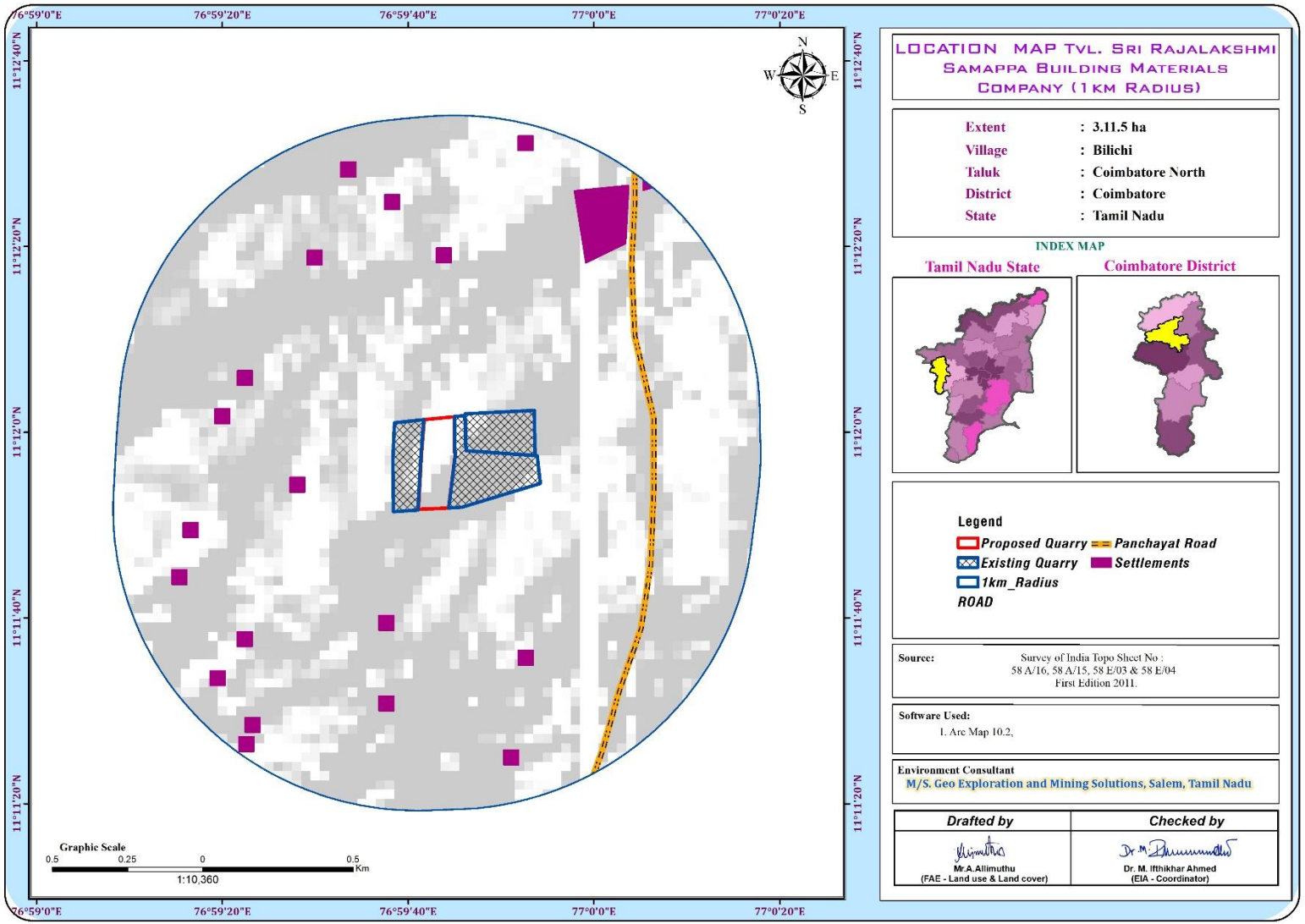


FIGURE 2.7: DIGITIZED MAP OF THE STUDY AREA (1 KM RADIUS FROM PROJECT SITE)



2.2.1 Project Area

(i) The project under cluster are site specific, there is No beneficiation or processing proposed inside the project area.

(ii) There is no forest land involved in the proposed project area and is devoid of major vegetation and trees.

TABLE 2.3 – LAND USE PATTERN

Description	Present area in (ha)	Area required during the first five years of plan period (ha)	Area at the end of lease period (ha)
Quarrying Pit	Nil	2.52.60	2.52.60
Infrastructure	Nil	0.02.00	0.02.00
Roads	Nil	0.02.00	0.02.00
Green Belt	Nil	0.31.00	0.54.90
Unutilized Area	3.11.50	0.23.90	Nil
Grand Total	**3.11.50**	**3.11.50**	**3.11.50**

Source: Approved Mining Plan

2.2.2 Size or Magnitude of Operation

TABLE 2.4: OPERATIONAL DETAILS FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (10 Year Plan period)	**Gravel (3 Year Plan period)**
Geological Resources in m^3	23,49,900	62,664
Mineable Reserves in m^3	5,19,220	49,664
First Five Yearwise Production in m^3	4,21,300	49,664
Second Five Yearwise Production in m^3	97,920	-
Mining Plan Period	10 Years	3 Years
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day in m^3	173	55
No of Lorry loads ($12m^3$ per load)	14	4
Total Depth of Mining as per ToR	42m (2m Gravel + 40m Rough Stone)	

Source: Approved mining plan

2.3 Geology

2.3.1 Regional Geology

Peninsular gneiss forms the oldest rock formations, in which the massive formation of Charnockite lies over with rich accumulation of recent quaternary formation. On regional scale the Charnockite body N40°E to S40°W with dipping SE60°.

Stratigraphy of the area –

AGE		FORMATION
Recent	-	Quaternary weathered formation (Gravel)
---------Unconformity----------		
Archaean	-	Charnockite

Peninsular Gneiss complex Geologically, the district is covered by rocks belonging to Archean age comprising the khondalite group, Charnockite Group, migmatite group, Sathayamangalam group, Bhavani Group and Alkali complex of Proterozoic age and Recent to Late Plestocene rocks of Cainozoic age.

The Charnockite Group of rocks consisting of Charnockite, pyroxene granulites and associated magnetite quartzite, the Knodalite Group comprising gametiferous – sillimanite gneiss, calc-granulite, crystalline limestone, sillimanite quartzites and associated migmatitic gneisses. The rocks are restricted to the central and southern portions of the district, especially around Sulur, Madukkarai and Pollachi taluks.

The fissile homblende gneisses (Peninsular gneiss – younger phase) of Bhavani Group with enclaves of schistose, micaceous and amphibolitic rocks, fuchsite – kyanite quartzites, ferruginous quartzite (Satya Mangalam Group) intruded by a number of ultramafic and basic rocks and granites are seen in the Northern portions of the district especially around Mettupalayam and Northern areas of Coimbatore. The granites are Proterozoic age and occupy the Western end and Eastern Part of the District as separate bodies and are recognized as Maruthamalai Granite and Punjapuliyampatti Granites respectively. The quaternary alluvium is seen in the Western areas of Coimbatore town. The alluvium is more than 30m thick in the Chinnathadagam valley northwest of Coimbatore and in the Siruvani valley west of Coimbatore.

Source: District Survey Report for Minor Minerals Coimbatore District – May 2019
https://www.tnmines.tn.gov.in/pdf/dsr/9.pdf

2.3.2 Local Geology: -

The study area follows the regional trend and mainly comprises of Hard Rock Formation as a homogeneous formation / Batholith formation of Charnockite. The project areas is plain terrain, the project areas is covered with gravel formation of 2m & 3m weathered rock thickness; Massive Charnockite formation is found after 2 m gravel & 3m weathered rock formation which is clearly inferred from the nearby existing quarry pit.

2.3.3 Hydrogeology

Coimbatore District is underlain by crystalline metamorphic complex in the western parts of district and sedimentary tract in eastern side. An area of 4551 Sq.km is covered by crystalline rocks (63%) and 2671 Sq.km is covered by sediments (37%). The general geological sequence of formation is given below:

Quaternary - Laterites, Sands and Clays

Tertiary - Sandstone, Gravels and Clays

Cretaceous - Limestone, Calcareous Sandstone and Clay unconformity.

Archaean - Charnockites, Gneisses, Granites, Dolerites and Pegmatite

- The major part of the area is covered by metamorphic crystalline rocks of charnockite, granitic gneiss of Archaean age intruded by dolerite dykes and pegmatite veins. These rocks are highly metamorphosed and have been subjected to very severe folding, crushing and faulting.
- Ground Water occurs under the phreatic condition and wherever there are deep seated fractures, it occurs under semi-confined to confined conditions.
- Occurrence of Ground Water in hard rock depends upon the intensity and depth of weathering, fractures and fissures present in the rocks.
- Granites and gneisses yield moderately compared to the yield in Charnockites.
- Depth of well in hard rock generally ranges between 8 and 15m below ground level.

- Generally, yield in open wells ranges from 30 to 250m^3 /day and in bore well between 260 and 430 m^3 /day. The weathered thickness varies from 2.5 m to 42m in general there are 3 to 5 fracture zones within 100 m and 1 to 4 fracture zones between 100 and 200 m.

The Cretaceous formation is represented by Arenaceous Lime stone, Calcareous sand - stone and marl. The Tertiary formation is argillaceous comprising of Silty clay stones, argillaceous Lime stone.

The Quaternary deposits represented by the river deposits of Ponnaiyar and Varahanadhi spread over as patches in Tiruppur District. The alluvium consists of unconsolidated sands, gravelly sands, clays and clayey sands. The thickness of the sands ranges between 15 and 25 m in the alluvial formation which also form potential aquifers. In some areas, sand stone of tertiary formation are the potential groundwater reservoirs.

Aquifer Systems:

Occurrence and storage of groundwater depend upon three factors viz., Geology, Topography and rainfall in the form of precipitation. Apart from Geology, wide variation in topographic profile and intensity of rainfall constitutes the prime factors of groundwater recharge. Aquifers are part of the more complex hydro geological system and the behaviour of the entire system cannot be interpreted easily. In hard rock terrain the occurrence of Ground Water is limited to top weathered, fissured and fractured zone which extends to maximum 30 m on an average it is about 10-15 m in Coimbatore District.

In Sedimentary formations, the presence of primary inter granular porosity enhances the transmitting capacity of groundwater where the yield will be appreciable. The sedimentary area which occupies the eastern part of the district along the coastal tract is more favourable for groundwater recharge. Ground Water occurs both in semi confined and confined conditions. A brief description of occurrence of groundwater in each formation is furnished below.

Alluvial Formations

In the river alluvium groundwater occurs under water table condition. The maximum thickness is 37 m and the average thickness of the aquifer is approximately 12 m. These formations are porous and permeable which have good water bearing zones.

Charnockite

Groundwater occurs under water table conditions but the intensity of weathering, joint, fracture and its development is much less when compared to gneissic formations. The groundwater potential is low, when compared with the gneissic formations.

Aquifer Parameters

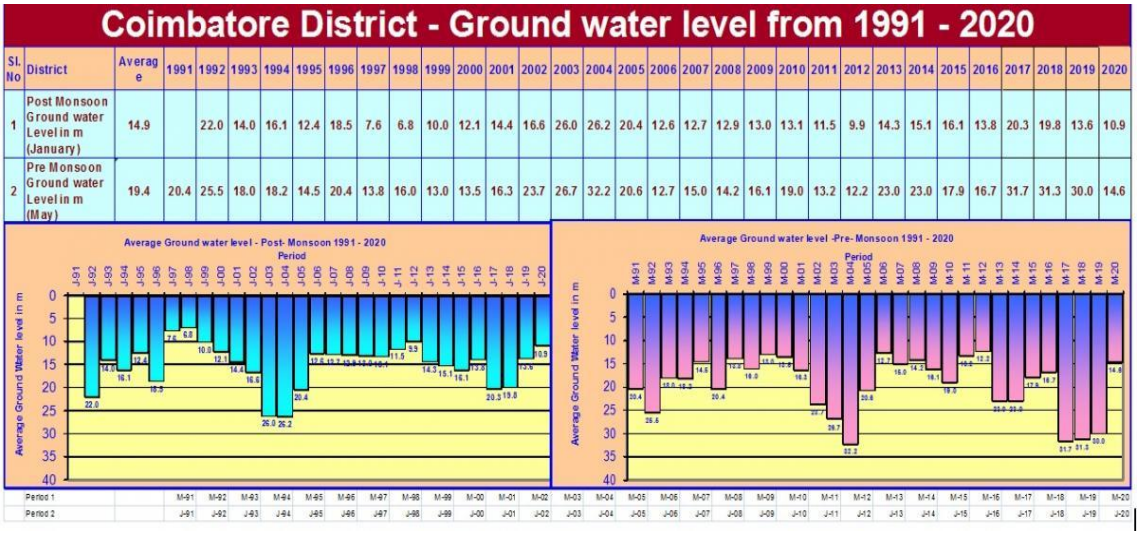
The thickness of aquifer in this district is highly erratic and varies between 15 m to 40 m below ground level. The inter granular Porosity is essentially dependent on the intensity and degree of weathering and fracture development in the bed rock. As discussed earlier deep weathering has developed in Gneissic formations and moderate weathering in charnockite formations. The range of aquifer parameters in hard rock and sedimentary formations are given below:

TABLE 2.5: RANGE OF AQUIFER PARAMETERS

Parameters	Range
Well yield in LPM	50-300 lpm
Transmissivity (T) m2 /day	1.49-164.18 m2 /day
Permeability (K) m/day	0.25-26.75 m/day

Source: http://nwm.gov.in/sites/default/files/Notes%20on%20Coimbatore%20District.pdf

FIGURE 2.8: GROUND WATER LEVEL VARIATIONS OF COIMBATORE DISTRICT



Sl. No	District	Average	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Post Monsoon Ground water Level in m (January)	14.9		22.0	14.0	16.1	12.4	18.5	7.6	6.8	10.0	12.1	14.4	16.6	26.0	26.2	20.4	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.1	11.5	9.9	14.3	15.1	16.1	13.8	20.3	19.8	13.6	10.9
2	Pre Monsoon Ground water Level in m (May)	19.4	20.4	25.5	18.0	18.2	14.5	20.4	13.8	16.0	13.0	13.5	16.3	23.7	26.7	32.2	20.6	12.7	15.0	14.2	16.1	19.0	13.2	12.2	23.0	23.0	17.9	16.7	31.7	31.3	30.0	14.6

Source: https://www.twadboard.tn.gov.in/content/coimbatore

TABLE 2.6: GROUND WATER LEVEL VARIATIONS OF COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Jan 2017	May 2017	Jan 2018	May 2018	Jan 2019	May 2019	Jan 2020	May 2020	Jan 2021	May 2021	5 Years Pre-Monsoon Average	5Years Post Monsoon Average
20.4	29.6	19.8	22.3	13.7	17.6	109	14.6	9.3	13.0	16.5	12.6

Source: https://www.twadboard.tn.gov.in/content/coimbatore

FIGURE 2.9: REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

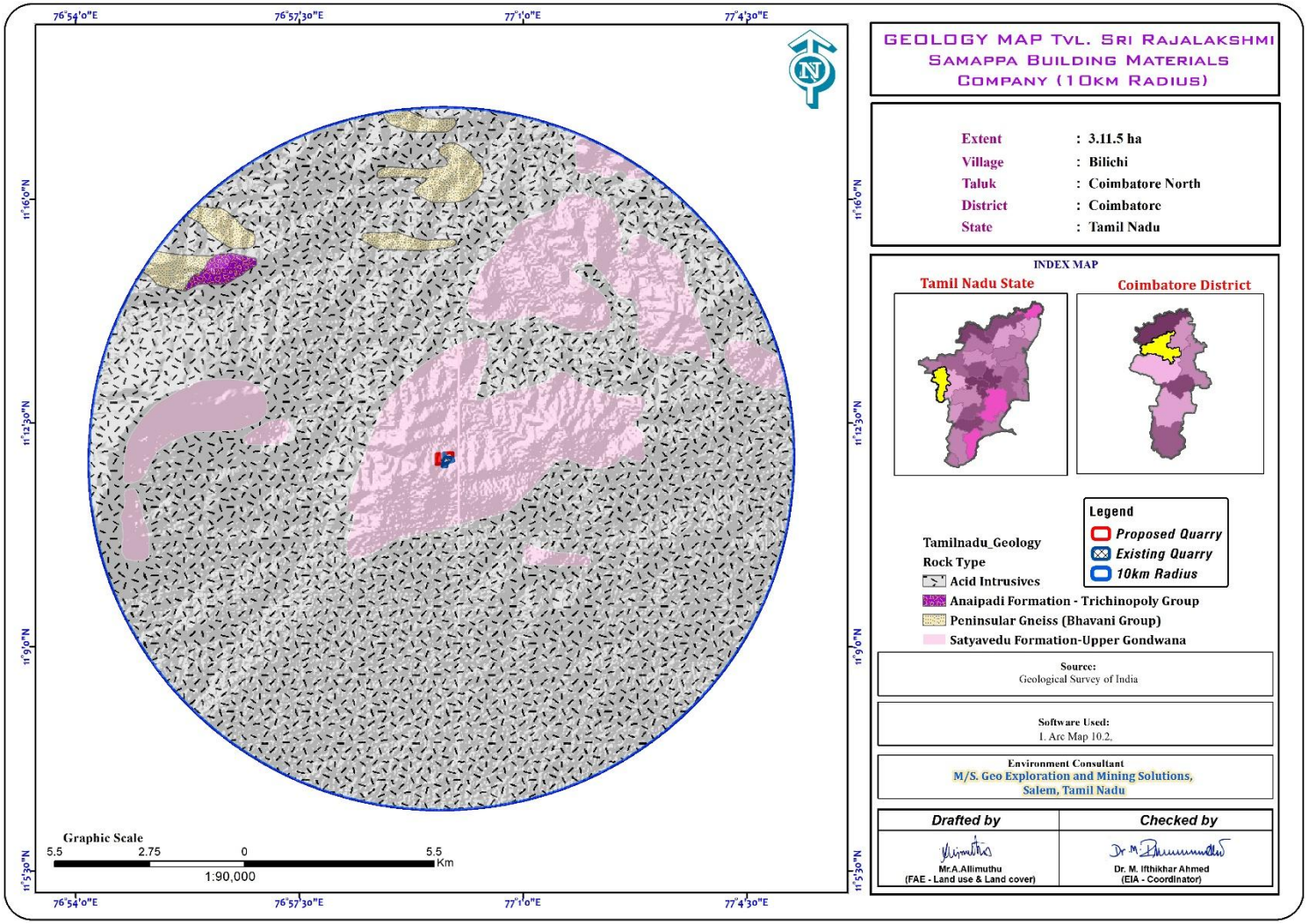


FIGURE 2.10: GEOMORPHOLOGY MAP

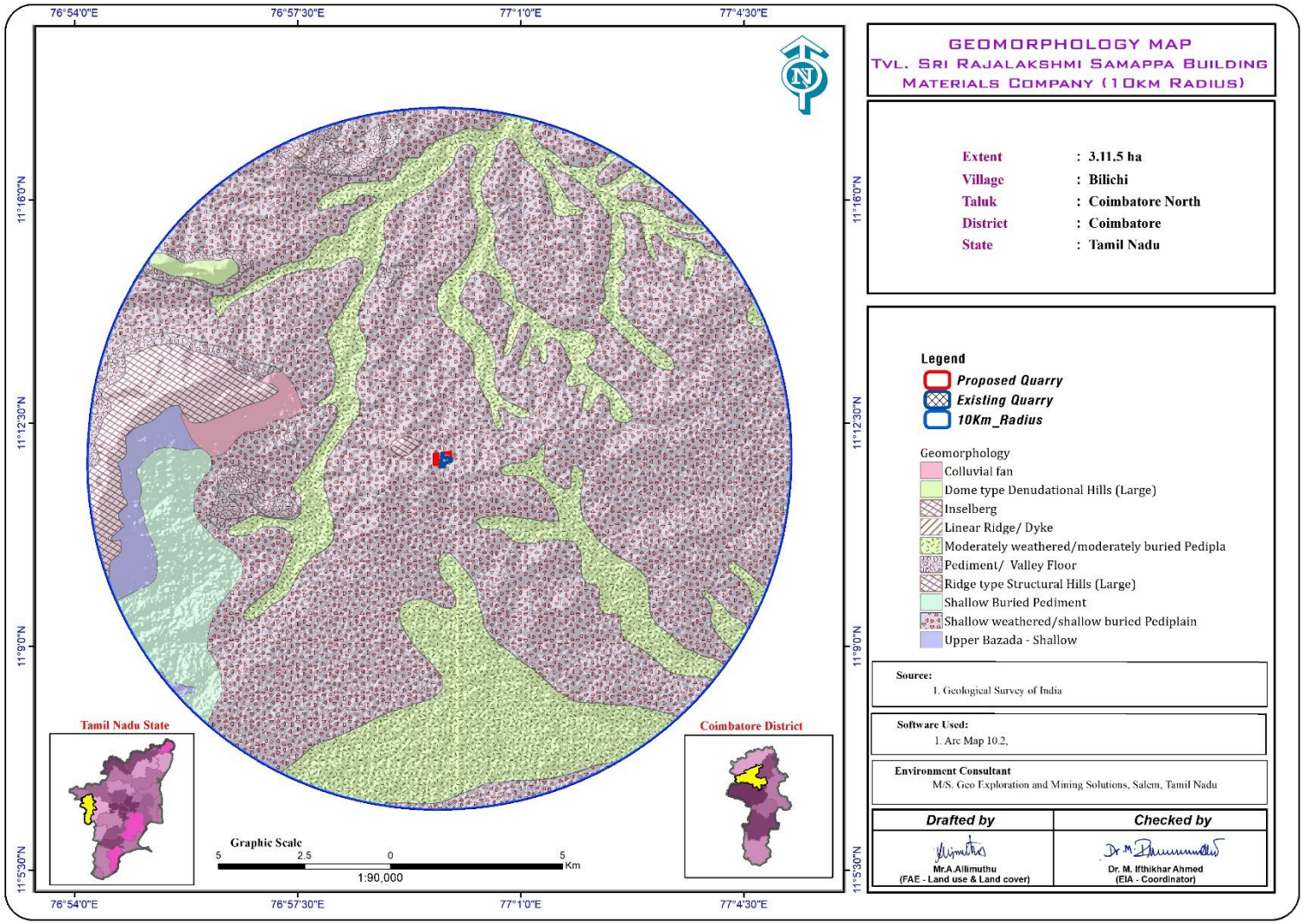
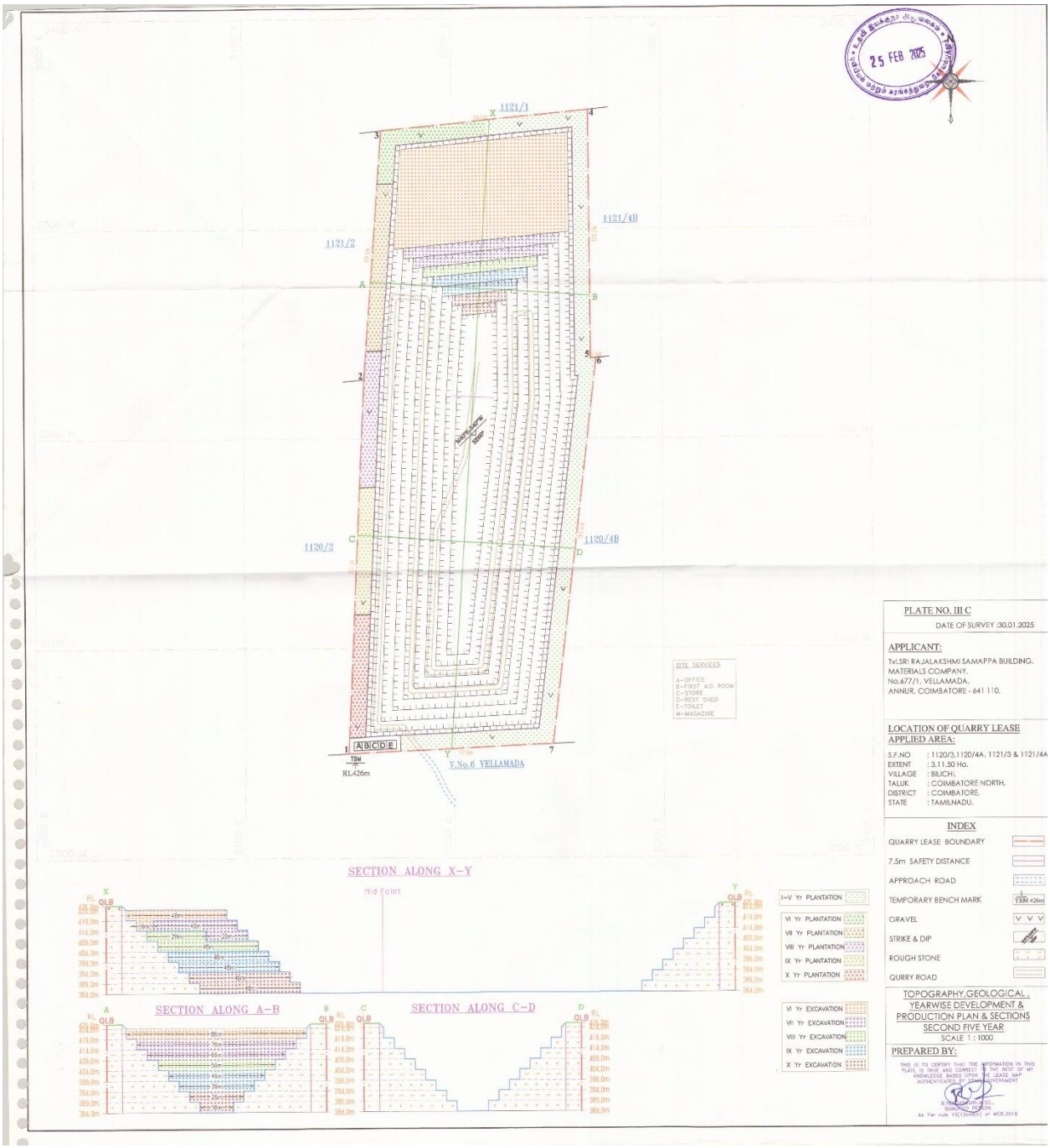


FIGURE 2.11: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEARWISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTION FIRST FIVE YEARS

FIGURE 2.11A: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEARWISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTION SECOND FIVE YEARS



2.4 Resources and Reserves of the Cluster Quarry

The available mineable reserves are calculated after leaving necessary safety distances, reduced depth considering bench width.

TABLE 2.7: YEARWISE PRODUCTION FROM THE PROPOSAL FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS

YEARWISE Reserves	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
I	84,250	16,530
II	1,27,620	18,174
III	74,105	14,960
IV	72,900	
V	62,425	

TABLE 2.8: YEARWISE PRODUCTION FROM THE PROPOSAL FOR SECOND FIVE YEARS

YEARWISE Reserves	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
I	23,680	
II	21,800	
III	22,680	
IV	19,680	
V	10,080	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

Disposal of Waste

In the entire cluster Quarry no waste is anticipated, quarried out materials (Rough stone and Gravel) will be utilized (100%).

2.5 Method of Mining

The method of mining is common for the proposed project.The method of mining is Opencast Mechanized Mining Method is being proposed by formation of 5.0-meter height bench with a bench width not less than the bench height. However, as far as the quarrying of Rough Stone is concerned, observance of the provisions of Regulation 106 (2) (b) as above is seldom possible due to various inherent petro genetic factors coupled with mining difficulties. Hence it is proposed to obtain relaxation to the provisions of the above regulation from the Director of Mines Safety for which necessary provision is available with the Regulation 106 (2) (b) of MMR-1961, under Mine Act – 1952.

The top layer of overburden (Gravel) will be excavate directly by Hydraulic Excavators and loaded into tippers directly and sold to needy customers. The Rough Stone is a batholith formation and the splitting of rock mass of considerable volume from the parent rock mass will be carried out by deploying jackhammer drilling and Slurry Explosives will be used for blasting.

Hydraulic Excavators attached with Rock Breakers unit will be deployed for breaking large boulders to required fragmented sizes to avoid secondary blasting and hydraulic excavators attached with bucket unit will be deployed for loading the Rough Stone into the tippers and then the stone is transported from pithead to the nearby crushers.

2.5.1 Drilling

Drilling will be carried out as per parameters given below: -

Spacing – 1.2m, Burden –1.0, Depth of hole - 1.5m

2.5.2 Blasting

Blasting will be done as per details below: -

- Controlled blasting parameter: -

Spacing – 1.2m

Burden – 1.0 m

Depth of hole – 1.5 m

Charge per hole – 0.5Kg

Powder factor – 6 tonnes/kg

Dia of hole – 32 mm

Details of blasting design and parameters are discussed in approved mining plan.

No of Holes to be drilled per day: -

Volume of Rough Stone will be excavated from one Kg of explosive	=	6Tonnes
Total Volume from one proposed quarry	=	5,19,220 m^3
	=	5,19,220/10
	=	51,922/300
	=	173* 2.6
	=	449 Tonnes per day
Therefore, Number of Holes per day	=	449 /6
	=	74 Holes per day (for 1 Quarry)

Type of Explosives to be used –

Slurry explosives (An explosive material containing substantial portions of a liquid, oxidizers, and fuel, plus a thickener), NONEL / Electric Detonator & Detonating Fuse

2.5.3 Extent of Mechanization

TABLE 2.9 PROPOSED MACHINERY DEPLOYMENT

PROPOSAL – P1				
S.NO.	**TYPE**	**NOS**	**SIZE/CAPACITY**	**MOTIVE POWER**
1	Wagon Drill Machine	2	3m – 10m	Diesel Drive
2	Jack hammers	5	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
3	Compressor	2	400psi	Diesel Drive
4	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker	2	300 HP	Diesel Drive
5	Trucks	5	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive
6	Water Sprinkling Tanker	1	10,000 litres	Diesel Drive

Source: Approved Mining Plan of the project.

2.6 General Features

2.6.1 Existing Infrastructures

Infrastructures like Mine office, Temporary Rest shelters for workers, Latrine and Urinal Facilities are available in the Existing Quarry and the same infrastructure as per the Mine Rule will be arranged after the grant of quarry lease in the proposed Quarry.

2.6.1 Drainage Pattern

The general drainage pattern of the area is dendritic. There are no streams, canals or water bodies crossing within the project area, hence there is no requirement of stream or canals diversion in the near future.

2.6.2 Traffic Density

Traffic density measurements were performed as per IRC 1960 Guidelines at three locations based on the transportation route. The monitoring was carried out on 26-12-2022.Traffic density measurement were made continuously for 24 hours by visual observation and counting of vehicles under three categories, viz., heavy motor vehicles, light motor vehicles and two/three wheelers. As traffic densities on the roads are high, two skilled persons

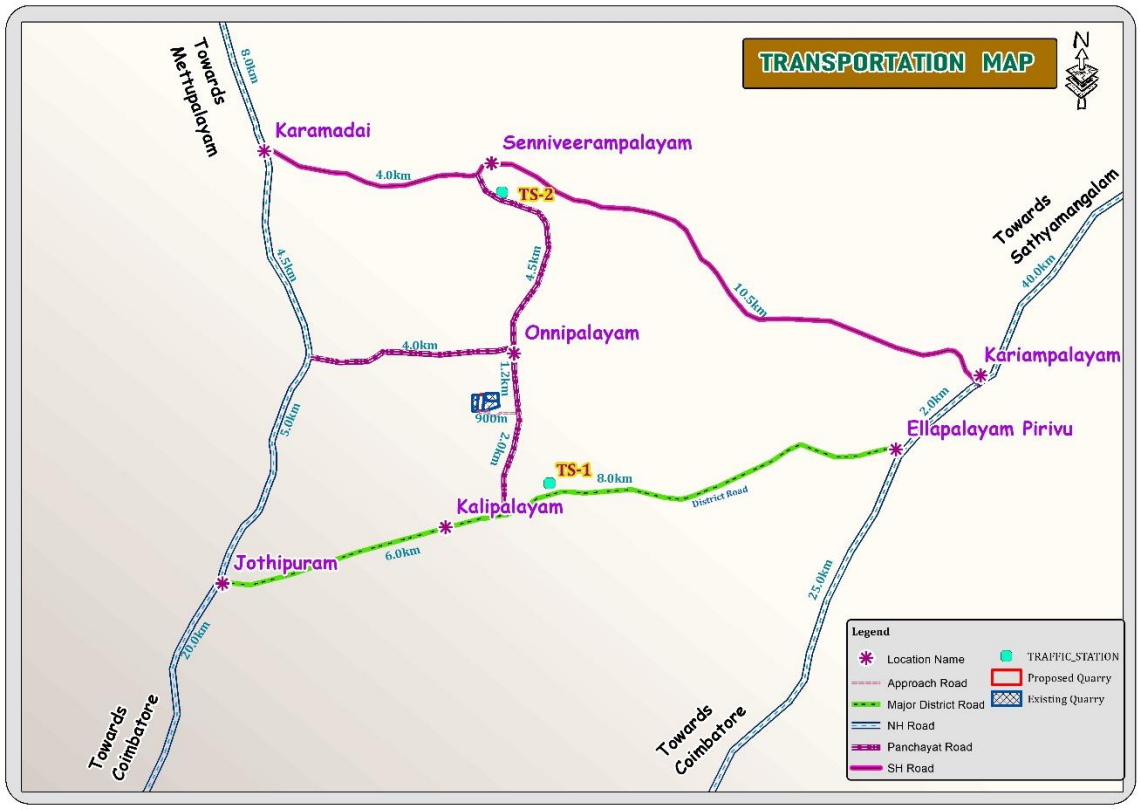
were deployed simultaneously at each station during each shift- one person on either direction for counting the traffic. At the end of each hour, fresh counting and recording was undertaken.

TABLE 2.10 – TRAFFIC SURVEY LOCATION'S

Station code	Station location	Distance and Direction	Type of Road
TS1	Jothipuram-Ellapalayam(Major District Road	2 km- E	Major District Road
TS2	Senniveerampalayam-kalipalayam(Panchayat Road)	3.8Km-NE	Panchayat road

Source: On-site monitoring by GEMS FAE & TM.

FIGURE 2.12: TRAFFIC SURVEY LOCATIONS & TRANSPORTATION ROUTE MAP



(Source: Survey of India Toposheet)

TABLE 2.10A – EXISTING TRAFFIC VOLUME

Station code	HMV (Hourly Average)		LMV hourly average		2/3 Hourly average		Total PCU per hour
	No	PCU	No	PCU	No	PCU	
TS1	90	270	40	120	50	25	415
TS2	45	135	25	75	30	15	225

Source: On-site monitoring by GEMS FAE & TM

- PCU conversion factor for HMV (Trucks and Bus) = 3, LMV (Car, Jeep and Auto) = 1 and 0.5 for Motor Vehicles (2/3 Wheelers)

TABLE 2.11 – ANTICIPATED TRAFFIC DUE TO THIS PROPOSED PROJECT

Transportation of Rough stone per day		
Capacity of trucks	Cumulative Trips	Volume in PCU
10/20 tonnes	14per day	42

Source: Anticipated based on Approved Mining Plan Production

TABLE 2.12 – SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC VOLUME

Route	Existing traffic value in PCU	Incremental traffic from the quarry in PCU	Total traffic volume	Hourly Capacity in PCU as per IRC guidelines
Major District Road	415	42	457	500
Panchayat road	225	42	267	1200

Source: On-site monitoring analysis summary by GEMS FAE & TM

Rough stone from the project site mainly will be supplied to the needy crushers located within the radius of 2 km from the project site.

- No villages in the proposed mineral transportation route
- Mineral loaded Vehicles will not allow during school hours (Morning 8AM to 10AM & Evening 4.30PM to 5.30PM)

As per the IRC 1960 this existing road can handle 1,200 PCU in hour and Major district road can handle 1500 PCU in hour hence there will not be any conjunction due to this transportation.

2.6.3 Mineral Beneficiation and Processing

There is no mineral beneficiation processing or ore beneficiation in this project within the lease area.

2.6.4 Existing Infrastructure

The project area is new and Existing Quarry for the existing Quarry infrastructures are already available within the project area. The infrastructural facilities to be made after the start of the quarrying operations will be prepared outside limit as per the rules and safe distance to be adopted.

2.6.2 Drainage Pattern

The drainage pattern of the area is dendritic – sub dendritic.

2.7 Project Requirement

2.7.1 Water Source & Requirement

Detail of Total water requirements in KLD as given below:

TABLE 2.13 – WATER REQUIREMENT FOR THE INDIVIDUAL PROJECT

***Purpose**	**Quantity**	**Source**
Dust Suppression	1.5 KLD	From Nearby Existing bore well
Green Belt development	1.0 KLD	From Nearby Existing bore well
Domestic purpose	0.5 KLD	Water Tankers
Total	**3.0 KLD**	

Source: Prefeasibility Report

For the water conservation point of view about 50% water will be required for the suspension of the dust, Water shall be obtained from accumulated rainwater/seepage water in quarry pits. Packaged Drinking Water is available from the nearby approved water vendors.

2.7.2 Power and Other Infrastructure Requirement

The project's does not require power supply for the quarry operation. The quarrying activity is proposed during day time only (General Shift 8 AM – 5 PM, Lunch Break 1 PM – 2 PM). Electricity for use in office and other

internal infrastructure will be obtained from TNEB. For the quarrying operation like compressor for drilling Diesel will be utilized.

The temporary infrastructures such as Mine Office, First Aid Room, Rest Shelter etc., will be constructed within the project area before commencing the quarry operation. No workshops are proposed inside the project area hence there will not be any process effluent generation from the project area. Domestic effluent from the mine office will be discharged to septic tank and soak pit. There is no toxic effluent expected to generate in the form of solid, liquid or gaseous form hence there is no requirement of waste treatment.

2.7.3 Fuel Requirement

Gravel:

Per hour Excavator will consume = 10 liters / hour

Per hour Excavator will excavate = 60$m^3$of Gravel

Gravel quantity = 49,664/60 = 827 hours

Diesel consume = 827hours x 10 liters

Total diesel consumption = 8,270 Liters of HSD will be utilized for Gravel

Rough stone:

Per hour Excavator will consume = 16 liters / hour

Per hour Excavator will excavate = 20m^3 of Rough stone

Rough stone quantity = 4,21,300/20 = 21,065 hours

Diesel consume = 21,065 hours x 16 liters

Total diesel consumption = **3,37,040** Liters of HSD will be utilized for Rough stone

Total diesel consumption = **3,45,310Liters** of HSD will be utilized for first five years

2.7.4 Employment Requirement:

The skilled, competent qualified statutory persons will be engaged for quarrying operation, preference will be given to the local community.

TABLE 2.14: EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL FOR PROPOSED QUARRY

Mines Manager/	1
Geologist	1
Mines Foreman	1
Mate/Blaster	1
Excavator operator	2
Wagon Drill Operator	2
Truck Drivers	5
Water Srprinkler Driver	1
Jack Hammer Drillers	10
Security	1
Labour Helper	5
Co-Operator and Cleaner	10
Total	**40**

A total of 40 people will get employment due to these proposal Quarry.

2.7.5 Project Cost

TABLE 2.15 – PROJECT COST OF PROPOSED PROJECT

Project Cost	Rs.4,11,44,000/-

Source: Approved Mining Plan &Prefeasibility Report of the project

2.8 Project Implementation Schedule

The commercial operation will commence after the grant of Environmental Clearance. CTO will be obtained from the Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board. The conditions imposed during the Environmental Clearance will be compiled before the start of mining operation.

TABLE 2.16 – EXPECTED TIME SCHEDULE FOR THE PROPOSED QUARRY

S. No	Particulars lease execution	Time schedule (in month)					Remarks if any
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
1	Environmental Clearance						
2	Consent to operate						Production start period

Source: Anticipated based on Timelines framed in EIA Notification & CPCB Guidelines.

CHAPTER – 3: DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT

3.0 General

This chapter presents a regional background to the baseline data at the very onset, which will help in better appreciation of micro-level field data, generated on several environmental and ecological attributes of the study area. The baseline status of the project environment is described section wise for better understanding of the broad-spectrum conditions.

The baseline environment quality represents the background environmental scenario of various environmental components such as Land, Water, Air, Noise, Biological and Socio-economic status of the study area. Field monitoring studies to evaluate the base line status of the project site were carried out covering December 2022, Janurary & February 2023 with CPCB guidelines. Environmental data has been collected with reference to cluster Quarry by EHS 360 Labs Private Limited, – An accredited by ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (NABL) Laboratory, for the below attributes-

- Land
- Water
- Air
- Noise
- Biological
- Socio-economic status

Study Area

An area of 10 km radius (aerial distance) from the periphery of the cluster is considered for EIA study. The data collection has been used to understand the existing environment scenario around the cluster Quarry against which the potential impacts of the project can be assessed. The study area has been divided into two zones viz **core zone** and **buffer zone** where core zone is considered as cluster and buffer zone taken as 10km radius from the periphery of the Cluster. Both Core zone and Buffer zone is taken as the study area.

Study Period

The baseline study was conducted during the Winter season i.e. Dec 2022 – Feb 2023.

Study Methodology

Baseline data's was generated for various environmental parameters including Land, Soil, Water (surface and groundwater), Air, Noise, Ecology & Biodiversity and Socio-economic status to determine the quality of the prevailing environmental settings. An MoEF accredited Laboratory was used for generating the baseline data.

1. The project area (Core zone) was surveyed in detail with the help of Total Station survey instrument and the boundary pillars were picked up with the help of handheld GPS. The boundary coordinates were superimposed on the satellite imagery to understand the relief of the area, besides Land use pattern of the area was studied through the Bhuvan (ISRO).
2. Soil samples were collected and analysed for relevant physico-chemical characteristics, exchangeable cations, nutrients & micro nutrients etc., in order to assess the impact of mining activities and proposed greenbelt development
3. Ground water samples were collected during the study period from the open wells and bore wells, while surface water was collected from river and lake in the buffer zone. The samples were analysed for parameters necessary to determine water quality (based on IS: 10500:2012 criteria) and those which are relevant from the point of view of environmental impact of the proposed quarry.
4. A meteorological station was setup in pachapalayam village. Wind speed, Wind direction, Dry and wet bulb temperature, Relative humidity, Rainfall with cloud cover and general weather conditions were recorded throughout the study period.

5. In order to assess the Ambient Air Quality (AAQ), samples of Ambient Air were collected by installation of Respiratory Dust Samplers (RDS) for Fugitive dust, PM_{10} and SO_2, NO_X with gaseous attachments & Fine Dust Samplers (FDS) for $PM_{2.5}$ and other parameters as per NAAQ norms and analysed for primary air pollutants to work out the existing status of air quality
6. The noise level measurements were also made at various locations in different intervals of time with the help of sound level meter to establish the baseline noise levels in the impact zone
7. Baseline Ecology and Biodiversity studies were carried out to assess the ecology of the study area to study the existing flora and fauna pattern of the area
8. Socio-Economic survey was conducted at village and household level in the study area to understand the present socio-economic conditions and assess the extent of impact due to the proposed mining project

The sampling methodologies for the various environmental parameters required for the study, frequency of sampling, method of samples analysis, etc., are given below Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1 – ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING ATTRIBUTES AND FREQUENCY OF MONITORING

ATTRIBUTE	PARAMETERS	FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	NO. OF LOCATIONS	PROTOCOL
Land-use Land cover	Land-use Pattern within 10 km radius of the study area	Data's from census handbook 2011 and from the satellite imagery	Study Area	Satellite Imagery Primary Survey
Soil	Physio - Chemical Characteristics	Once during the study period	6 (1 core & 5 buffer zone)	IS 2720 Agriculture Handbook - Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi
Water quality	Physical, Chemical and Bacteriological Parameters	Once during the study period	6 (2 surface water & 4 ground water)	IS 10500& CPCB Standards
Meteorology	Wind Speed Wind Direction Temperature Cloud cover Dry bulb temperature Rainfall	1 Hourly Continuous Mechanical/Automatic Weather Station	1	Site specific primary data& Secondary Data from IMD Station
Ambient Air Quality	PM_{10} $PM_{2.5}$ SO_2, NO_X CO Fugitive Dust	24 hourly twice a week (Dec 2022 – Feb 2023)	8 (1 core & 7 buffer)	IS 5182 Part 1-23 National Ambient Air Quality Standards, CPCB
Noise Levels	Ambient Noise	Hourly observation for 24 Hours per location	8 (1 core & 7 buffer zone)	IS 9989 As per CPCB Guidelines
Ecology	Existing Flora and Fauna	Through field visit during the study period	Study Area	Primary Survey by Quadrate & Transect Study & Secondary Data
Socio Economic Aspects	Socio–Economic Characteristics, Population Statistics and Existing Infrastructure in the study area	Site Visit & Census Handbook, 2011	Study Area	Primary Survey, census handbook & need based assessments.

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by EHS 360 Labs Private Limited in association with GEMS
* All monitoring and testing are been carried out as per the Guidelines of CPCB and MoEF & CC.

3.1 Land Environment

The main objective of this section is to provide a baseline status of the study area covering 10km radius around the proposed mine site so that temporal changes due to the mining activities on the surroundings can be assessed in future.

3.1.1 LAND USE/ LAND COVER

To study the land use pattern of the core as well as a buffer zone, land use/land cover details have been identified/ maps have been prepared in accordance with the **Standard ToR point no. 4 & 10 Stating**:

Point No. 4 All comer coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High-Resolution Imagery/ topo sheet. topographic sheet, geomorphology and geology of the area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features ofthe study area (core and buffer zone).

Point No. 10. Lard use of the study area delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary. national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted.

Current vintage data of Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Resourcesat1 LIII (False Color Composite) has been used for Land Use / Land Cover study. Satellite image has been procured from National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad.

3.1.2 OBJECTIVE

The objectives of the LULC study are as follow:

- To develop the Land use & Land cover map using land coordinates of the quarry area (Core Zone) and 10 km radius from the quarry site (Buffer area).
- To Identify and mark the important Land use and Land cover features using the primary and secondary data collected.
- To evaluate the impacts on existing land use/cover features of the buffer area by the Proposed Project activities.
- To identify the mitigative measures for the sustainable use of land and to protect the buffer zone from the adverse impacts.

Technical specification of Satellite imagery Data Used:

Current vintage data of Indian Remote Sensing Satellite RESOURCESAT1 (LISS-III) digital FCC (False Color Composite) has been used for preparation of Land use/ Land cover thematic map of study area. Satellite image has been procured from National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. Survey of India Toposheet as a reference map on 1:50,000 scale has been used for preparation of base layer data like road, rail network; village for geo-referencing of satellite image.

- Satellite Image - Resourcesat1-LISSIII, 23.5m Resolution
- Satellite Data Source - NRSC, Hyderabad
- Satellite Vintage - 14st July 2020, Swath 141km wide.
- SOI Toposheet No - 58 -A/16
- Software Used - ArcGIS 10.8

The satellite image (FCC color 3,2,1) of the buffer zone is given in 3.1

The spatial resolution and the spectral bands in which the sensor collects the remotely sensed data are two important parameters for any land use survey. Resourcesat1-LISSIII, 23m Resolution of 23.5m and a 141 km wide swath of the earth in 23.5m resolution covering wide areas the data is collected in 4 visible bands namely band number and Resolution.

TABLE 3.2: RESOURCESAT1-LISSIII SENSOR CHARACTERISTICS

Band Number	Description	Wavelength	Resolution
Band 1	Green	0.52-0.59 µm	23.5 meters
Band 2	Red	0.62-0.68 µm	23.5meters
Band 3	NIR	0.77-0.86 µm	23.5meters
Band 4	SWIR	1.55-1.70 µm	70meters

Source: NRSC, Hyderabad

3.1.3 METHODOLOGY

The land use / land cover map is prepared by adopting the interpretation techniques of the Satellite image in combination with collateral data such as Survey of India topographical maps. Image classification is done by using visual interpretation techniques and digital classification using any of the image processing software. The various activities for preparation of LULC include preprocessing, rectification, image enhancements and classifying the satellite data for assessing the change in land use land cover due to proposed developmental activities.

- Preliminary/primary data collection of the study area
- Satellite data procurement from NRSC
- Secondary data collection from authorized bodies
- Survey of India Toposheet (SOI)
- Mine Layout
- Cadastral / Khasra map
- GPS Coordinates of Lease Boundary
- Processing of satellite data using ArcGIS 10.8 and preparing the Land Use & Land cover maps (e.g. Plant/Mine area, Existing Quarry, Settlements, Agriculture land, Non agriculture land, water bodies, etc.) by Digital Image Processing (DIP) technique.
- Geo-Referencing of the Survey of India Toposheet
- Geo-Referencing of satellite Imagery with the help of Geo-Referenced Toposheets
- Enhancement of the Satellite Imagery
- Base Map layer creation (Roads, Railway, Village Names, and other Secondary data, etc.)

- Data analysis and Classification using Digital interpretation techniques.
- Ground truth studies or field Verification.
- Error fixing / Reclassification
- Final Map Generation.

The land use/Land cover Map of the buffer zone is given in 3.3. Land Use Pattern of the Buffer Zone (Study area) Details of the same are given in Table - 3.3 and the map is shown in Figure - 3.3.

TABLE: 3.3 LAND USE / LAND COVER DETAILS OF STUDY AREA

S.No	CLASSIFICATION	AREA_HA	AREA_%
	BUILTUP		
1	URBAN	1664.47	5.06
2	RURAL	1247.17	3.79
3	MINING	209.89	0.64
	AGRICULTURAL LAND		
4	CROP LAND	10732.91	32.64
5	PLANTATION	3811.58	11.59
6	FALLOW LAND	12393.63	37.70
	FOREST		
7	DECIDUOUS	968.46	2.95
	BARREN/WASTE LANDS		
8	SCRUB LAND	1624.78	4.94
	WETLANDS/ WATER BODIES		
9	WATER BODIES/LAKE/RIVER	225.42	0.69
TOTAL		32878.30	100.00

Source: Bhuvan, NRSC.

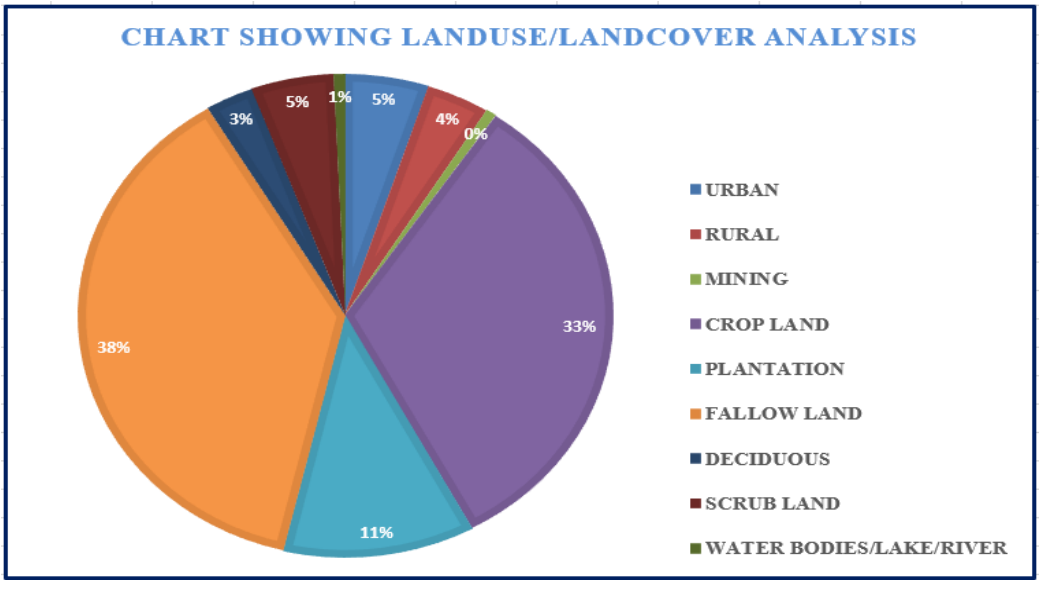


FIGURE 3.1: CHART SHOWING LANDUSE/LANDCOVER ANALYSIS USING LISS III .Data

FIGURE 3.2: MAP SHOWING FALSE COLOR COMPOSITE (3,2,1) SATELLITE IMAGERY OF THE STUDY AREA

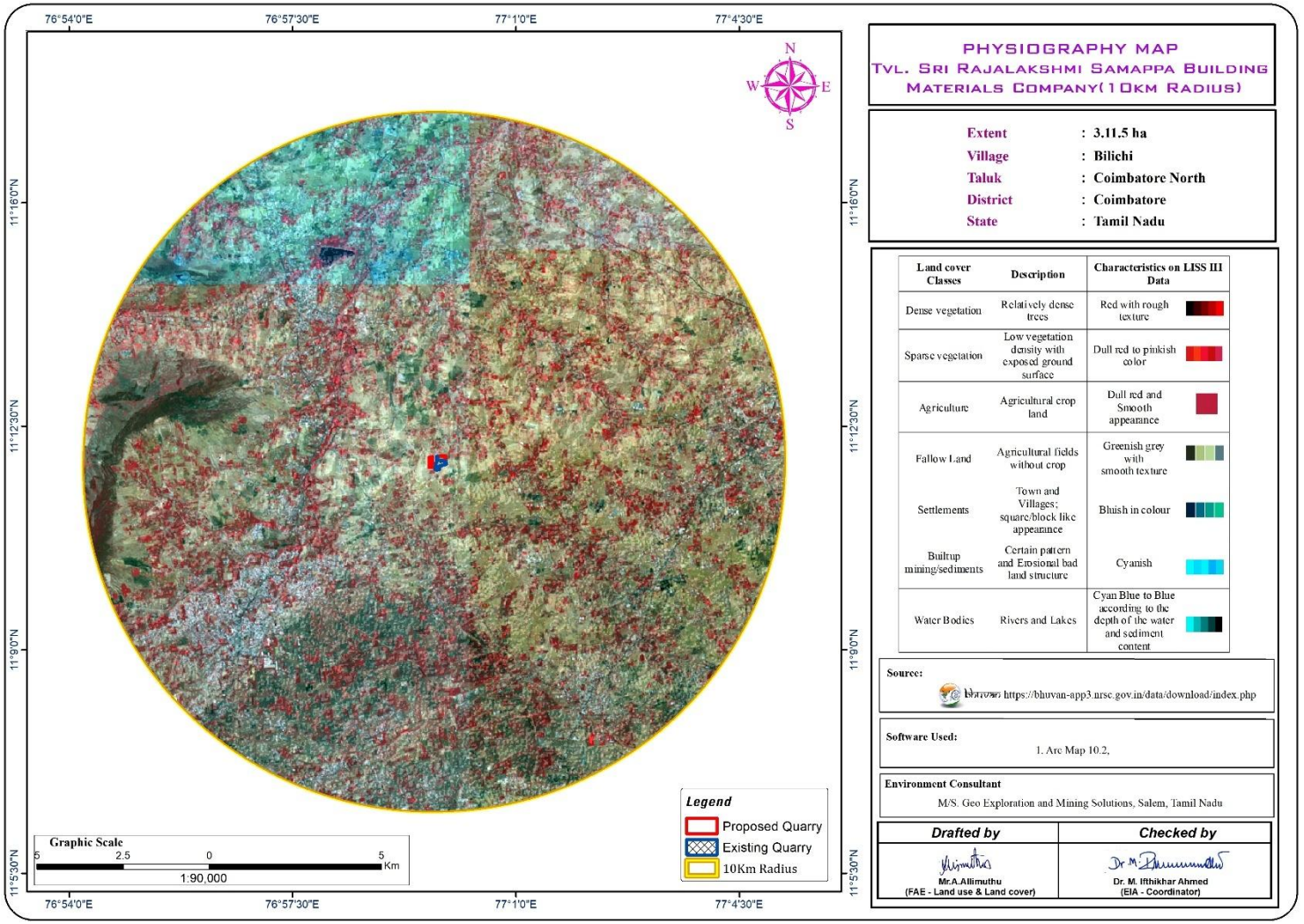
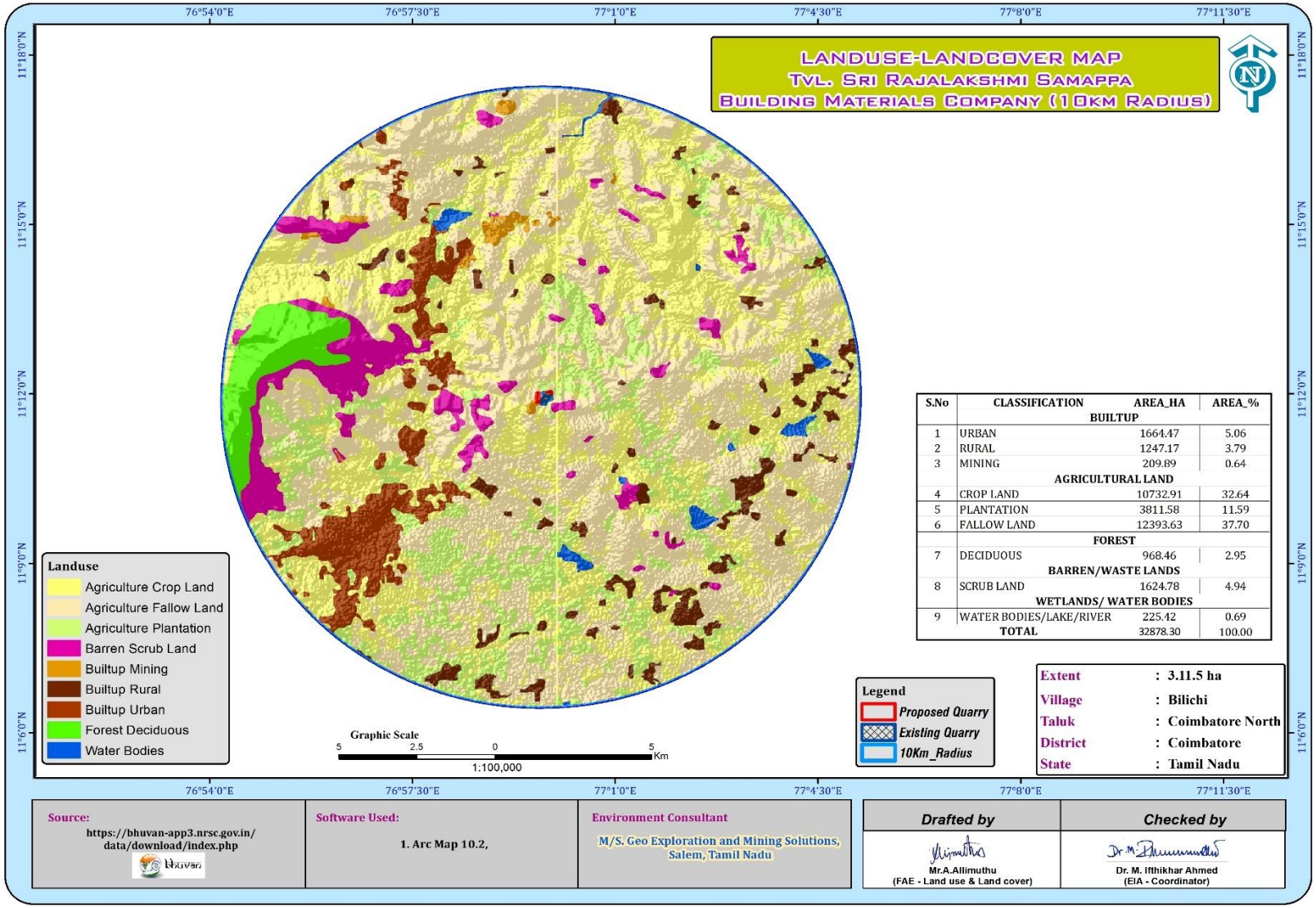


FIGURE 3.3: LAND USE LAND COVER MAP 10KM RADIUS



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	BUILTUP		
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	FOREST		
7	DECIDUOUS	968.46	2.95
	BARREN/WASTE LANDS		
8	SCRUB LAND	1624.78	4.94
	WETLANDS/ WATER BODIES		
9	WATER BODIES/LAKE/RIVER	225.42	0.69
	TOTAL	32878.30	100.00

3.1.4 Interpretation

- The 10 km radius study area mainly comprises of crop land & Agriculture Plantation land accounting of 32.64% & 11.59% of the total study area. The study area also consists of fallow land of 10.11%.
- The buffer zone studied has no ecological sensitive area (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve/ etc.).
- Water Bodies such as ponds/ lakes comprises of 0.69% of the total buffer area. There are some lake found in the study area like Belladhi lake (6.0km-NW), Thottipalayam lake and near Kariampalayam lake, streams (3.0km-NW) and Odai (0.84m-NE) of the total study area.
- The Scrub land accounts of 5%. As per the primary survey, it was observed the scrub land is mainly occupied by the stony waste and left-over domestic waste generated by the nearby areas.
- The Deciduous area covered is about 3% in buffer zone.
- 0.64% of the total study area is occupied by the mine industries of captive mines. The area occupied by Mainly Roughstone of the total buffer area. As also observed within the primary survey, the 10 km buffer area is also occupied by the medium scaled granite and small Brick kiln industries also located in the study area.
- 8.84% of the area is covered under the Builtup Land including rural and urban area. The nearest village within the 420m West side from the project site boundary is observed to be villages Onnipalayam, Vellamadai, Kalipalayam, Bilichi, Sengalipalayam villages etc.,

3.1.5 Cropping Pattern of the Buffer Zone

Among the major crops cultivated in the district Cholam occupied the primary position, followed by banana and groundnut. Predominant Banana varieties cultivated were Grand Naine, Rasthali, Nendran, Red Banana, Karpooravalli and Ney poovan. In the case of Groundnut, TMV 7 and VRI 2 were the ruling varieties in the district. In coconut, VHC1, VHC2 and VHC3 hybrids were used widely. While VPM3, ALR 1, ALR 2 and West Coast Tall were preferably tall varieties used in coconut, COD, CYD, CGD and MYD were the dwarf varieties used particularly for tender coconut.

Coimbatore is perhaps one of the very few districts in the State which is covered with thick forest (> 20 per cent of the total districts' area). The forests here are abundant in commercially significant trees such as Teak, Sandalwood, Rosewood, Bamboo etc. The cinchona department is raising a cinchona plantation in forests of Pollachi range to jungles of shrubs in Udumalpet. Apart from this, there are one or two tea plantations and coffee plantations.

Source: TNRTP-Coimbatore DDR, 2019

3.1.6 Interpretation and Conclusion

- Bilichi village Roughstone and gravel quarry has proposed Project. It is a Patta land.
- Total project area is 32878.30 ha around 10km radius.
- As new Proposed mine is coming in the area, percentage of human settlement will be increased in surrounding of project site and Infrastructure facilities also will be developed on the basis of requirement.
- The 10 km study area mostly covers of crop land 32.64%. As per current study area is occupied by scrub land 4.9%, Fallow land is about 37% and Deciduous land 2.95% in 10 km radius from the study area land use into quarrie purpose for this proposed project.

ꕥ The project site falls under the Roughstone region. Therefore, the area is appropriate for developing Road development and building etc., it shows that the region has good prospects in the future. Due to proposed Roughstone in this region, economic condition of locals is expected to be improved directly & indirectly. Hence project will prove to be the best economic proposal for the coming times.

3.1.7 TOPOGRAPHY

The lease applied area is exhibits flat terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards North eastern side from Coimbatore district. The altitude of the area is 400-426m AMSL The area is covered by 2m thickness of Topsoil formation. Massive Charnockite which is clearly inferred from the proposed quarry site.

3.1.8 DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL

Digital Elevation Model (DEM) has been prepared for the project at Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District for a 10 km radius study area.

Data Used

ꕥ DEM Data : SRTM (DEM) -1ArcSecond-90m Resolution

ꕥ Data Source : https://urs.earthdata.nasa.gov/

ꕥ Software Used : Arc GIS 10.8

Methodology

SRTM (DEM) data has been used for the creation of the Digital Elevation Model of the study area. IRS Satellite-derived DEM with 30m or coarser posting shall be made available as a free download. IRS Satellite-derived DEM less than 30m and more than 10m postings may be made available at par with the base price for all categories of users.

Source: https://urs.earthdata.nasa.gov/

1st Stage:

The first processing stage involves importing and merging the 7.5' x 7.5' tiles into continuous elevation surfaces in DEM format.

2nd Stage:

Re-sampling the data at 15 m is done and a contour interval of 10 m through the usual process of interpolation is created.

3rd Stage:

DEM data is converted in grid format through Arc GIS 10.8 to obtain elevation information of the study area. Contours are then generated at 10 m intervals through spatial analysis of Arc GIS and with SRTM DEM data.

4th Stage:

Integration of DEM with contour map showing spatial analyst is done.

The Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of the Study Area with Contour Map DEM is given in Figure - 3.3.

Slope

The slope map was derived from SRTM DEM data of the study area. The slope of the study area was classified into four classes: less than 1 Percent/degree Flat to almost flat, and no meaningful denudation process. More gentle low speed ground motion, sheet erosion and soil rosion in the 1^0 to 6^0 gentle low speed ground motion, sheet erosion and soil erosion more gentle the same as above but with a higher magnitude and 6^0 to 14^0 is slightly steep, a lot of ground movement and erosion especially landslides that are flat. 14^0 to 25^0 is steep intensive denudation processes and groun movements are common. above-24º is very steep rock generally begin to unfold , a very intensive dedudation process, have produce rework material in the western part of the area. (Fig.3.5)

Slope Class	Nature, Process and Natural Conditions
0^0-2^0 (0-2%)	Flat to almost flat, no meaningful denudation process
2^0 - 4^0 (2-7%)	Gentle, low-speed ground motion, sheet erosion and soil erosion (sheet & rill erosion), erosion swamps.
4^0 - 8^0 (7-15%)	More Gentle, the same as above, but with a higher magnitude.
8^0 - 16^0 (15-30%)	Slightly steep, a lot of ground movement and erosion, especially landslides that are flat.
16^0 - 35^0 (30-70%)	Steep, intensive denudation processes and ground movements are common.
35^0 - 55^0 (70-140%)	Very steep, rocks generally begin to unfold, a very intensive denudational process, have begun to produce rework material.
> 55^0 >140%	Very steep, exposed rocks, a very strong denudational process and prone to falling rocks, rarely grown plants (limited)

Source: Calculation of this slope using van zuidam classification, 1985

Interpretation *& Conclusion*

It is very clear from the DEM that the elevation varies from 310m to 824m in the whole study area, thus having an elevation difference of 514m. The areas in the Northern, Southernwestern portion have higher elevation which is covered by plain land while the low-lying areas are generally used for agricultural purpose with builtup land. The contour over the DEM shows that the project site is 400-420m in the elevation range of 10 m interval present on the flat land in the study area.

3.1.2 Topography

The project area is almost plain terrain with gentle gradient towards North side, maximum elevation of the area is 427m above Mean Sea level there are small hilly regions in and around the area.

3.1.3 Drainage Pattern of the Area

There are no developed surface drainage channels in the study area. Bhavani river, a perennial pass 6.80km-Northeast from the project site. The area is studded with few tanks that serve as the source of drinking water and also their surplus feeds adjoining tanks. The area is mostly dry in all seasons except rainy seasons.

The general drainage pattern of the area is of sub dendritic and dendritic pattern. No prominent water course or nallah is inferred. During rainy season the surface runoff flows in W to E direction. The drainage pattern of the study area is given in Fig. 3.5. The quarrying activity will not hinder the natural flow of rainwater.

3.1.2 Environmental Features in the Study Area

There is no Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Park and Archaeological monuments within the study area. No Protected and Reserved Forest area is involved in the project area. Therefore, there will be no need to acquisition/diversion of forest land. The details related to the environment sensitivity around the mine lease area i.e. 10 km radius of the mine lease area, are given in the below Table 3.3.

3.1.5 Seismic Sensitivity

The proposed project site falls in the seismic Zone II, low damage risk zone as per BMTPC, Vulnerability Atlas of Seismic zone of India IS: 1893 – 2002. The project area falls in the hard rock terrain on the peninsular shield of south India which is highly stable.

TABLE 3.3A – DETAILS OF ENVIRONMENT SENSITIVITY AROUND THE PROJECT AREA

Sl. No	Sensitive Ecological Features	Name	Arial Distance in km from Mine Lease Boundary
1	National Park / Wild life Sanctuaries	None	Nil within 10 km Radius
2	Reserve Forest	Thadagam R.F	9.0 km South West
3	Tiger Reserve/ Elephant Reserve/ Biosphere Reserve	None	Nil within 10KM Radius
4	Critically Polluted Areas	None	Nil within 10KM Radius
5	Mangroves	None	Nil within 10KM Radius
6	Mountains/Hills	None	Nil within 10KM Radius
7	Notified Archaeological Sites	None	Nil within 10KM Radius
8	Defence Installation	None	Nil within 10KM Radius

Source: Survey of India Toposheet, Village Cadastral Map& Google Earth/Maps

TABLE 3.4 – WATER BODIES WITHIN THE CLUSTER FROM PROPOSED QUARRY

Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa -P1		
S.No	**LABEL**	**DISTANCE & DIRECTION**
1	Seasonal Odai	400m East
2	Kuttai	420m NE
3	Stream	2.8km NW
4	Agrahara Samakulam Lake	4.8km SE
5	Tank Near Kariampalayam	8.5km NE

Source: Village Cadastral Map and Field Survey

3.1.6 Soil Environment

Soil quality of the study area is one of the important components of the land environment. The composite soil samples were collected from the study area and analysed for different parameters. The locations of the monitoring sites are detailed in Table 3.5 and Figure 3.3.

TABLE 3.5 – SOIL SAMPLING LOCATIONS

S. No	Location Code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	S-1	Core Zone	Project Area	11°11'56.23"N 76°59'38.82"E
2	S-2	Onnipalayam	1.2km NE	11°12'27.11"N 77° 0'4.12"E
3	S-3	Kallipalayam	2.0km South	11°10'44.98"N 76°59'26.61"E
4	S-4	Periya Puthur	4.8km NE	11°13'36.12"N 77° 1'40.93"E
5	S-5	Mathampalayam	4.2km SW	11°11'54.23"N 76°57'19.16"E
6	S-6	Sengalipalayam	3km East	11°11'45.52"N 77° 1'22.71"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by EHS360 Labs Private Limited in association with GEMS

The objective of the soil sampling is -

1. To determine the baseline soil characteristics of the study area;
2. To determine the impact of proposed activity on soil characteristics and;

To determine the impact on soil more importantly agriculture production point of view.

Methodology –

For studying soil quality, sampling locations were selected to assess the existing soil conditions in and around the proposed quarry site representing various land use conditions. The samples were collected by auger boring into the soil up to 90-cm depth. Six (6) locations were selected for soil sampling on the basis of soil types, vegetative cover, industrial & residential activities including infrastructure facilities, which would accord an overall idea of the soil characteristics. The samples were analysed for physical and chemical characteristics. The sealed samples were sent to laboratory for analysis. The samples were filled in Polythene bags, coded and sent to laboratory for analysis and the details of methodology in respect are given in below Table 3.5.

TABLE 3.6 – METHODOLOGY OF SAMPLING COLLECTION

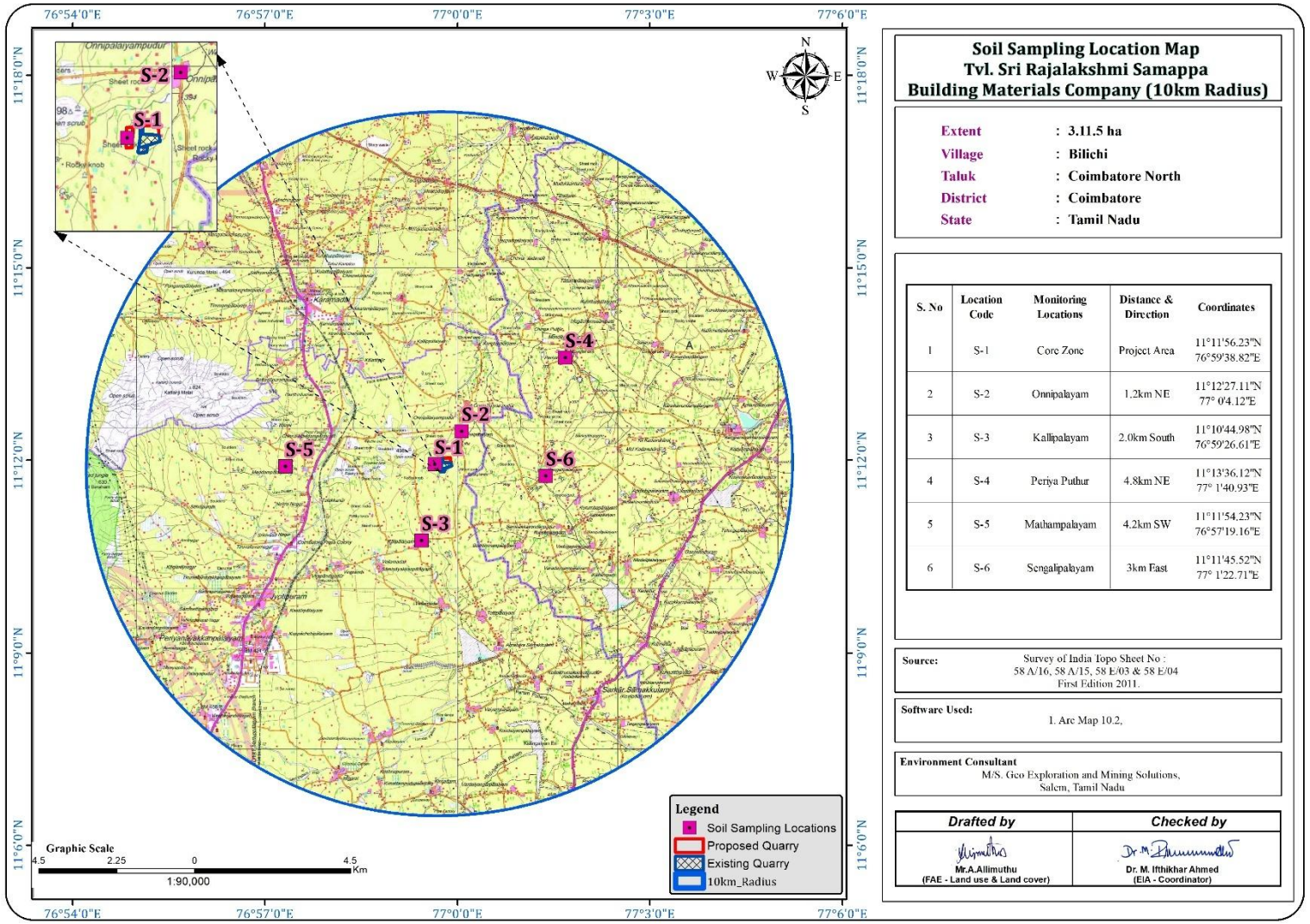
Particulars	Details
Frequency	One grab sample from each station-once during the study period
Methodology	Composite grab samples of the topsoil were collected from 3 depths, and mixed to provide a representative sample for analysis. They were stored in airtight Polythene bags and analysed at the laboratory.

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by EHS360 Labs Private Limited in association with GEMS

Soil Testing Result –

The samples were analysed as per the standard methods prescribed in "Soil Chemical Analysis (M.L. Jackson, 1967) & Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India". The important properties analysed for soil are bulk density, porosity, infiltration rate, pH and Organic matter, kjeldahi Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium. The standard classification of soil and physico-chemical characteristics of the soils are presented below in Table 3.6 & Test Results in Table 3.7.

FIGURE 3.5A: SOIL SAMPLING LOCATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS



S. No	Location Code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	S-1	Core Zone	Project Area	11°11'56.23"N 76°59'38.82"E
2	S-2	Onnipalayam	1.2km NE	11°12'27.11"N 77° 0'4.12"E
3	S-3	Kallipalayam	2.0km South	11°10'44.98"N 76°59'26.61"E
4	S-4	Periya Puthur	4.8km NE	11°13'36.12"N 77° 1'40.93"E
5	S-5	Mathampalayam	4.2km SW	11°11'54.23"N 76°57'19.16"E
6	S-6	Sengalipalayam	3km East	11°11'45.52"N 77° 1'22.71"E

FIGURE 3.5B: SOIL MAP

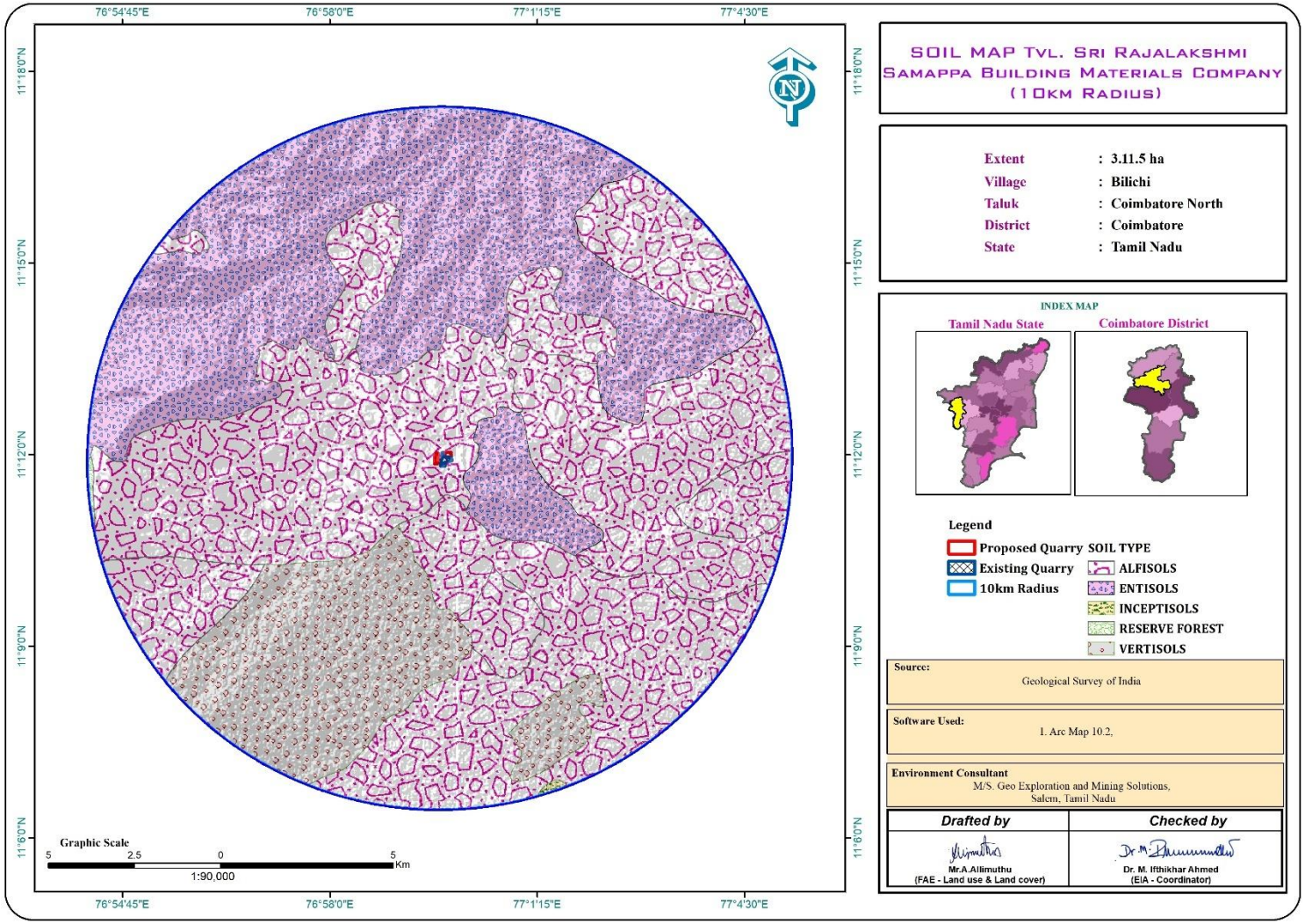


TABLE 3.7 – SOIL QUALITY MONITORING DATA

S.No	Test Parameters	Protocols	S1-Core Zone	S2- Onnipalayam	S3- Kallipalayam	S4- Periya Puthur	S5- Mathampalayam	S6- Sengalipalayam
1	pH @ 25°C	IS 2720 Part 26 - 1987 (Reaff:2016)	8.04	8.10	8.75	8.60	7.55	7.55
2	Conductivity @ 25°C	IS 14767 - 2000 (Reaff : 2016)	410 µmhos/cm	523 µmhos/cm	520 µmhos/cm	409 µmhos/cm	480 µmhos/cm	485 µmhos/cm
3	Water Holding Capacity	By Gravimetric Method	47.6 %	48.7 %	47.9 %	47.2. %	46.9 %	48.4 %
4	Bulk Density	By Cylindrical Method	1.2 g/cm^3	1.25 g/cm^3	1.21 g/cm^3	1.1 g/cm^3	0.95 g/cm^3	0.94 g/cm^3
5	Porosity	By Gravimetric Method	42.8 %	42.5 %	46.1 %	45.3 %	42.4 %	43.1 %
6	Calcium as Ca	Food and Agriculture organization of the united Nation Rome 2007 : 2018	125.5 mg/kg	158 mg/kg	91.8 mg/kg	200 mg/kg	120 mg/kg	138 mg/kg
7	Magnesium as Mg		67.8 mg/kg	88.4 mg/kg	82 mg/kg	69.1 mg/kg	77 mg/kg	88 mg/kg
8	Chloride as Cl	APHA 23rd Edn 2019 4500 Cl B	110 mg/kg	120 mg/kg	130 mg/kg	86.5 mg/kg	96.7 mg/kg	100 mg/kg
9	Soluble Sulphate as SO_4	IS 2720 Part 27 : 1977 (Reaff:2015)	0.011 %	0.0011 %	0.009 %	0.005 %	0.0031 %	0.0011 %
10	Total Phosphorus as P	IS 10158 : 1982 (Reaff: 2019)	2.1 mg/kg	1.3 mg/kg	1.10 mg/kg	1.6 mg/kg	2.55 mg/kg	3.7 mg/kg
11	Total Nitrogen as N	IS 14684 : 1999 (Reaff:2019)	300 mg/kg	270 mg/kg	355 mg/kg	410 mg/kg	308 mg/kg	390 mg/kg
12	Organic Matter	IS : 2720 Part 22: 1972 (Reaff: 2015)	1.93 %	0.90 %	2.03 %	1.93 %	1.76 %	1.93 %
13	Organic Carbon	IS : 2720 Part 22: 1972 (Reaff: 2015)	1.12 %	0.52 %	1.18 %	1.12 %	1.02 %	1.12 %
14	Texture :							
	Clay	Gravimetric Method	35.5 %	35.5 %	37.2 %	37.9 %	34.4 %	34.8 %
	Sand		31.9 %	36.9 %	35.9 %	35.5 %	37.5 %	37.9 %
	Silt		32.6 %	27.6 %	26.9 %	26.6 %	28.1 %	27.3 %
15	Manganese as Mn	USEPA 3050 B – 1996 & USEPA 6010 C - 2000	25 mg/kg	30.8 mg/kg	25 mg/kg	26.7 mg/kg	23.5 mg/kg	23.8 mg/kg
16	Zinc as Zn		1.62 mg/kg	2.6 mg/kg	1.3 mg/kg	1.3 mg/kg	1.01 mg/kg	1.10 mg/kg
17	Boron as B		3.3 mg/kg	1.9 mg/kg	2.5 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg	1.3 mg/kg	1.06 mg/kg
18	Potassium as K		32 mg/kg	40.1 mg/kg	34.5 mg/kg	47.3 mg/kg	30.8 mg/kg	25.1 mg/kg
19	Cadmium as Cd		BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)
20	Total Chromium as Cr		BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)
21	Copper as Cu		BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)	BDL (DL : 1.0 mg/kg)
22	Lead as Pb		0.81 mg/kg	0.59 mg/kg	0.7 mg/kg	0.71 mg/kg	0.6 mg/kg	0.77 mg/kg
23	Iron as Fe		2.35 mg/kg	1.22 mg/kg	1.10 mg/kg	2.38 mg/kg	2.22 mg/kg	2.01 mg/kg
24	Cation Exchange Capacity	USEPA 9080 – 1986	44.5 meq/100g of soil	38.8 meq/100g of soil	37.1 meq/100g of soil	36.2 meq/100g of soil	33.3 meq/100g of soil	39.08 meq/100g of soil

Source: Sampling Results by EHS360 Labs Private Limited

- This proposed mining activity is for rough stone and Gravel Quarry by opencast mechanized mining method involving occasional drilling & blasting activities on the weathered formation and removal of topsoil and preserving in safety barrier of the lease area to facilitate greenbelt development and winning of rough stone by eco-friendly wire-saw cutting method.
- Dust generation due to this quarrying activity becomes air borne and gets carried away to surrounding areas which may retard the photosynthesis activities of plants and heavy metals naturally occur in soil, but additional pollution come from anthropogenic activities such as agriculture, urbanisation, industrialisation, and mining.
- The proposed rough stone project is a Charnockite formation which does not source to heavy metal contamination.
- This proposed mining is a small-scale activity and in order to mitigate the impact of mining around the proposed mine lease area on Soil Health and Biodiversity its proposed by ways of daily three times water sprinkling by own water tanker and water sprinkling arrangements and greenbelt development all along the mine lease boundary.
- Therefore, the implementation of proposed mitigation measures for winning of mineral may not have much of impact on the surrounding Soil Health and Biodiversity.

Interpretation & Conclusion

Physical Characteristics –

The physical properties of the soil samples were examined for texture, bulk density, porosity and water holding capacity. The soil texture found in the study area is Clay to Sandy Soil and Bulk Density of Soils in the study area varied between 0.94– 1.25 g/cc. The Water Holding Capacity and Porosity of the soil samples is found to be medium i.e. ranging from 46.9- 48.7% and 42.4 – 46.1%

Chemical Characteristics –

- The nature of soil is slightly alkaline to strongly alkaline in nature with pH range 7.55 to 8.75
- The available Nitrogen content range between 270 to 410 kg/ha
- The available Phosphorus content range between 1.10 to 3.7 kg/ha
- The available Potassium range between 25.1 to 47.3 mg/kg

Whereas, the micronutrient as zinc (Zn), iron (Fe) and copper (Cu) were found in the range of 1.01 to 2.6 mg/kg; 1.10 to 2.38 mg/kg and ND

Wilting co efficient in significant level would mean that the soil would support the vegetation. The soil properties in the buffer zone reveal that the soil can sustain vegetation. If amended suitability the core area can also withstand plantation.

3.2 Water Environment

The water resources, both surface and groundwater play a significant role in the development of the area. The purpose of this study is to assess the water quality characteristics for critical parameters and evaluate the impacts on agricultural productivity, domestic community usage, recreational resources and aesthetics in the vicinity. The water samples were collected and transported as per the norms in pre-treated sampling cans to laboratory for analysis.

3.2.1 Surface Water Resources:

Bhavani river lies at 6.50 Km North west from the project cluster. The buffer area is studded with few tanks that serve as the source for agriculture and also their surplus feeds adjoining tanks. The rainfall over the area is moderate, the rainwater storage in open wells, trenches is in practice over the area and the stored water acts as source of freshwater for couple of months after rainy season.

3.2.2 Ground Water Resources:

The terrain is underlain by hard rock formations, Fissured and fractured crystalline rocks constitute the important aquifer systems in the Coimbatore region. Ground water occurs under phreatic to semi-confined conditions in these formations and is being developed by means of dug wells and filter points. Proterozoic formation is the basement rocks which consist of quartzite, crystalline limestone, calc-granulite, hornblende – biotite gneiss,

charnockite or pyroxene granulite, granite and pegmatite. Weathered, a fissured crack, shear zones and joints in the basement rock act as a good groundwater potential zone in the study area.

The study area falls in the Sulur block which is categorized as over-exploited zone as per G.O (MS) No 113 dated 09.06.2016.

3.2.3 Methodology

Reconnaissance survey was undertaken to collect the sampling and locations were finalized based on;

1. Drainage pattern;
2. Location of residential areas representing different activities/likely impact areas; and
3. Likely areas, which can represent baseline conditions

Two (2) surface water and Four (4) ground water samples were collected in the study area and physico-chemical, heavy metals and bacteriological parameters were analysed. The samples were analysed as per the procedures specified by CPCB, IS-10500:2012 and 'Standard methods for the Examination of Water and Waste water' published by American Public Health Association (APHA). The water sampling locations are given in Table 3.8 and shown as Figure 3.5.

TABLE 3.8 – WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

S. No	Location code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction from the cluster	Coordinates
1	SW-1	Belladhi Lake	6.3km NW	11°15'10.79"N 76°58'29.47"E
2	SW-2	Agraharasamakulam Lake	5.8km South	11° 8'50.78"N 77° 0'8.45"E
3	WW-1	Near Project Area	210m NE	11°12'5.81"N 76°59'46.70"E
4	WW-2	Muthalipalayam	6.2km SE	11°10'22.64"N 77° 2'45.33"E
5	BW-1	Near Project Area	450m West	11°12'1.23"N 76°59'24.03"E
6	BW-2	Periya Puthur	4.8km NE	11°13'38.36"N 77° 1'45.47"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by EHS360 Labs Private Limited in association with GEMS
Note: SW- Surface water, WW – Well Water, BW – Bore well

FIGURE 3.5C: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

TABLE 3.9 – SURFACE WATER ANALYSIS RESULTS

S.NO	Parameter	UNIT	SW1 Belladhi Lake	SW1 Agraharasamakulam Lake
1	Color	Hazen	10 Hazen	5 Hazen
2	Odour	-	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	pH@ 25ºC	-	7.10	7.29
4	Electrical Conductivity @ 25ºC	µs/cm	1202 µmhos/cm	933 µmhos/cm
5	Turbidity	NTU	4.5 NTU	2.9 NTU
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg /l	710 mg/l	550 mg/l
7	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	mg/l	197.76 mg/l	152.17 mg/l
8	Calcium as Ca	mg/l	35.1 mg/l	27.7 mg/l
9	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	26.8 mg/l	20.2 mg/l
10	Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	mg/l	257.1 mg/l	184 mg/l
11	Chloride as Cl^-	mg/l	200 mg/l	140 mg/l
12	Sulphate as SO_4^-	mg/l	71.7 mg/l	65.6 mg/l
13	Iron as Fe	mg/l	0.14 mg/l	0.22 mg/l
14	Free Residual Chlorine	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.1 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.1 mg/l)
15	Fluoride as F	mg/l	0.25 mg/l	0.19 mg/l
16	Nitrates as NO_3	mg/l	8.8 mg/l	7.7 mg/l
17	Copper as Cu	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)
18	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)
19	Mercury as Hg	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)
20	Cadmium as Cd	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.001 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.001 mg/l)
21	Selenium as Se	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)
22	Aluminium as Al	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)
23	Lead as Pb	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)
24	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)
25	Total Chromium	mg/l	BDL(DL : 0.02 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.02 mg/l)
26	Boron as B	mg/l	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)
27	Mineral Oil	mg/l	BDL(DL : 0.01 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.01 mg/l)
28	Phenolic Compunds as	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)
29	Anionic Detergents as	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)
30	Cynaide as CN	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)
31	Biological Oxygen	mg/l	6.8 mg/l	5.1 mg/l
32	Chemical Oxygen	mg/l	40 mg/l	28 mg/l
33	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	5.5 mg/l	5.5 mg/l
34	Total Coliform	Per 100ml	850 MPN/100ml	800 MPN/100ml
35	E-Coli	Per 100ml	140 MPN/100ml	90 MPN/100ml
36	Barium as Ba	mg/l	BDL(DL:0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL:0.05 mg/l)
37	Ammonia-n (as Total	mg/l	2.2 mg/l	2.6 mg/l
38	Sulphide as H_2S	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)
39	Molybdenum as Mo	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)
40	Total Arsenic as As	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)
41	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	20.2 mg/l	17.3 mg/l

TABLE 3.10 – GROUND WATER ANALYSIS RESULTS

S.NO	Parameter	Unit	WW1 Near Project Area	WW2 Muthalipalayam	BW1 Near Project Area	BW2 Periya Puthur
1	Color	Hazen	5	5	5	5
2	Odour	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	pH@ 25ºC	-	7.10	7.73	8.03	7.99
4	Electrical Conductivity	µs/cm	746 µmhos/cm	934 µmhos/cm	785 µmhos/cm	813 µmhos/cm
5	Turbidity	NTU	1.5 NTU	2.2 NTU	1.1 NTU	1.5 NTU
6	Total Dissolved Solids	mg /l	440 mg/l	550 mg/l	463 mg/l	480 mg/l
7	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	mg/l	136.18 mg/l	203.05 mg/l	156.82 mg/l	168.18 mg/l
8	Calcium as Ca	mg/l	24.1 mg/l	35.9 mg/l	26.6 mg/l	30 mg/l
9	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	18.5 mg/l	27.6 mg/l	22 mg/l	22.7 mg/l
10	Total Alkalinity	mg/l	124 mg/l	165 mg/l	138 mg/l	140 mg/l
11	Chloride as Cl^-	mg/l	97.5 mg/l	130 mg/l	114 mg/l	112 mg/l
12	Sulphate as SO_4^-	mg/l	57.2 mg/l	75 mg/l	65.4 mg/l	55 mg/l
13	Iron as Fe	mg/l	0.29 mg/l	0.23 mg/l	0.22 mg/l	0.22 mg/l
14	Free Residual Chlorine	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.1 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.1 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.1 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.1 mg/l)
15	Fluoride as F	mg/l	0.21 mg/l	0.21 mg/l	0.15 mg/l	0.19 mg/l
16	Nitrates as NO_3	mg/l	8.1 mg/l	5.8 mg/l	3.2 mg/l	4.9 mg/l
17	Copper as Cu	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)
18	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)
19	Mercury as Hg	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)
20	Cadmium as Cd	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.001 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.001 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.001 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.001 mg/l)
21	Selenium as Se	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)
22	Aluminium as Al	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)
23	Lead as Pb	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)
24	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)
25	Total Chromium	mg/l	BDL(DL : 0.02 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.02 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.02 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.02 mg/l)
26	Boron as B	mg/l	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.05 mg/l)
27	Mineral Oil	mg/l	BDL(DL : 0.01 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.01 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.01 mg/l)	BDL(DL : 0.01 mg/l)
28	Phenolic Compunds	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.0005 mg/l)
29	Anionic Detergents	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)
30	Cynaide as CN	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)
31	Total Coliform	Per 100ml	190 MPN/100ml	140 MPN/100ml	90 MPN/100ml	220 MPN/100ml
32	E-Coli	Per 100ml	< 1.8 MPN/100ml	< 1.8 MPN/100ml	< 1.8 MPN/100ml	< 1.8 MPN/100ml
33	Barium as Ba	mg/l	BDL(DL:0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL:0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL:0.05 mg/l)	BDL(DL:0.05 mg/l)
34	Ammonia (as Total	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)
35	Sulphide as H_2S	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.01 mg/l)
36	Molybdenum as Mo	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.02 mg/l)
37	Total Arsenic as	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)	BDL (DL:0.005 mg/l)
38	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	BDL (DL:1.0 mg/l)	BDL (DL:1.0 mg/l)	BDL (DL:1.0 mg/l)	BDL (DL:1.0 mg/l)

* IS: 10500:2012-Drinking Water Standards; # within the permissible limit as per the WHO Standard. The water can be used for drinking purpose in the absence of alternate sources. Note: SW- Surface water, GW – Ground water.

3.2.4 Interpretation& Conclusion

Surface Water

The pH of surface 7.10-7.29 while turbidity found within the standards. Total Dissolved Solids 550-710 mg/l and Chloride 140-200 mg/l. Nitrates 7.7-8.8 mg/l, while sulphates 65.6-71.7 mg/l.

Ground Water

The pH of the water samples collected ranged from 7.10 to 8.03 and within the acceptable limit of 6.5 to 8.5. pH, Sulphates and Chlorides of water samples from all the sources are within the limits as per the Standard. on Turbidity, the water samples meet the requirement. The Total Dissolved Solids were found in the range of 440 – 550 mg/l in all samples. The Total hardness varied between 136.18 – 203.05 mg/l for all samples.

On Microbiological parameters, the water samples from all the locations meet the requirement. The parameters thus analysed were compared with IS 10500:2012 and are well within the prescribed limits.

3.2.5 Hydrology and Hydrogeological studies

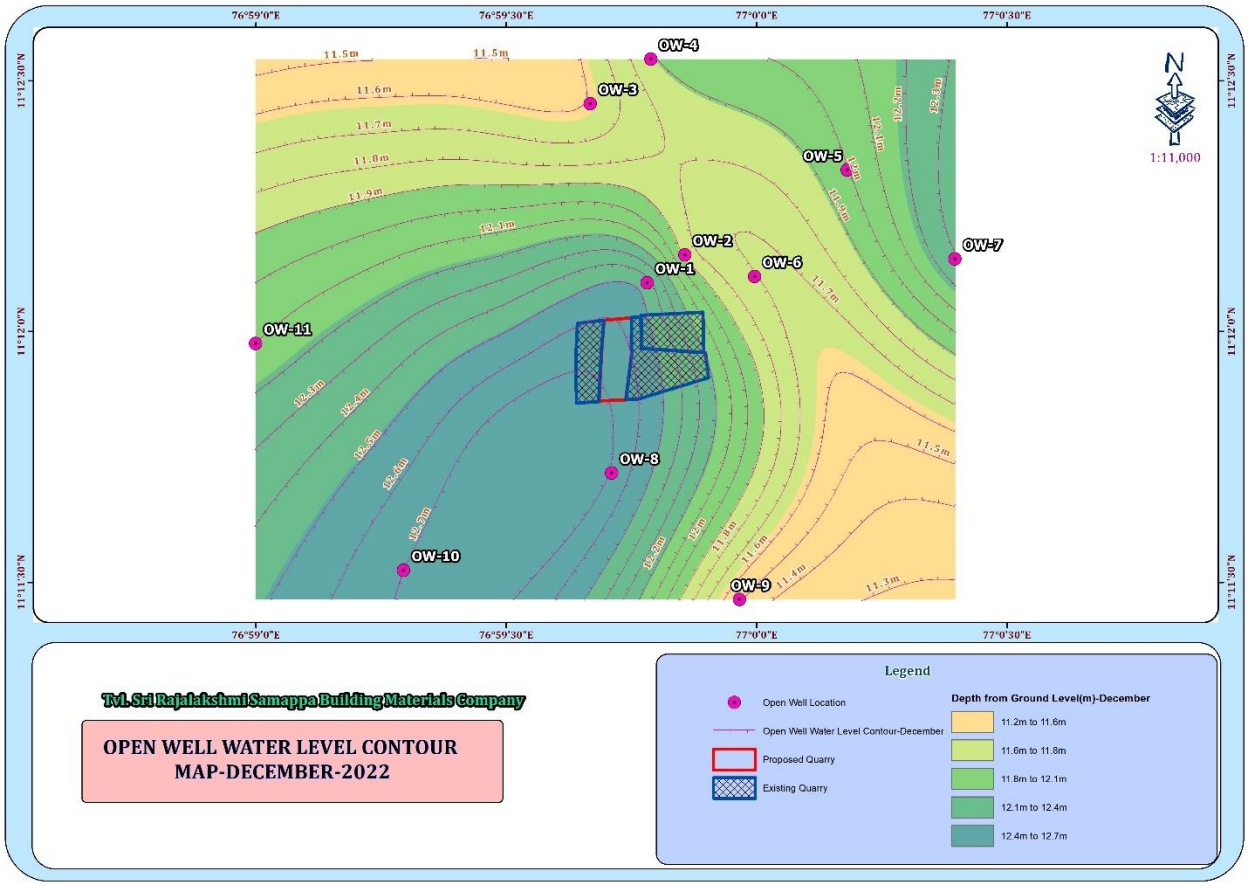
The district is underlain by hard rock formation Fissured and Fractured crystalline rocks constitute the important aquifer systems in the district. Geophysical prospecting was carried out in that area by SSRMP-80 Instrument by qualified Geo physicist with the help of IGIS software and it was inferred that the low resistance encountered at the depth between 65 –60 m. The Maximum depth of the quarrying operation in this proposal is 45m hence there is no possibilities of water table intersection during the entire mine life period besides it is also inferred topographically that there are no major water bodies intersecting the project area. There is no necessity of stream, channel diversion due to this upcoming project.

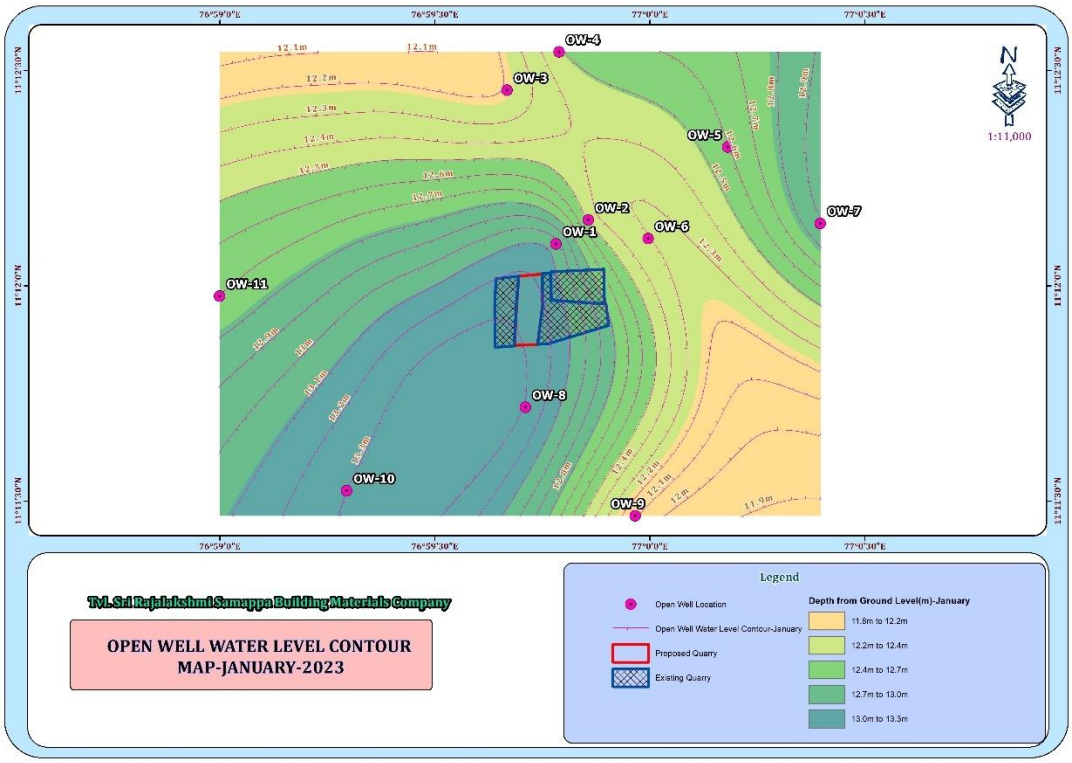
During the rainy season there is a possibility of collection of seepage water from the subsurface levels this is due to the high intensity of fracture and weathered portion upto a depth of 10m thus the collected seepage water will be stored in the mine sump pits and will be used for dust suppression and greenbelt development and during the end of the life of the mine this collected water will be as a temporary reservoir in that area.

TABLE 3.11: POST-MONSOON WATER LEVEL OF OPEN WELLS 1 KM RADIUS

S.No	Name	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
1	OW1	11° 14' 47.18"N	76° 59' 10.14"E	7.2	9.2	11.2
2	OW2	11° 14' 38.26"N	76° 59' 20.99"E	7.3	9.3	11.3
3	OW3	11° 14' 40.53"N	76° 59' 46.02"E	7.6	9.6	11.6
4	OW4	11° 14' 50.23"N	76° 59' 36.33"E	8.8	10.8	12.8
5	OW5	11° 15' 16.79"N	76° 59' 30.78"E	9	11	13
6	OW6	11° 15' 12.07"N	76° 59' 45.71"E	8.4	10.4	12.4
7	OW7	11° 15' 22.86"N	76° 59' 08.97"E	7.9	9.9	11.9
8	OW8	11° 15' 44.75"N	76° 59' 09.68"E	8.4	10.4	12.4
9	OW9	11° 15' 41.58"N	76° 58' 47.27"E	8.2	10.2	12.2
10	OW10	11° 15' 16.48"N	77° 00' 16.93"E	8.8	10.8	12.8
11	OW11	11° 15' 27.36"N	76° 58' 33.27"E	8.6	10.6	12.6
12	OW12	11° 15' 00.71"N	76° 58' 27.81"E	8.2	10.2	12.2
13	OW13	11° 14' 34.87"N	76° 58' 18.34"E	8.7	10.7	12.7

FIGURE 3.6: CONTOUR MAP OF OPEN WELL WATER LEVEL




OW-4
OW-3
OW-5
OW-2
OW-1
OW-6
OW-7
OW-11
OW-8
OW-10
OW-9
1:11,000
Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company
OPEN WELL WATER LEVEL CONTOUR MAP-JANUARY-2023
Legend
Open Well Location
Open Well Water Level Contour-January
Proposed Quarry
Existing Quarry
Depth from Ground Level(m)-January
11.8m to 12.2m
12.2m to 12.4m
12.4m to 12.7m
12.7m to 13.0m
13.0m to 13.3m

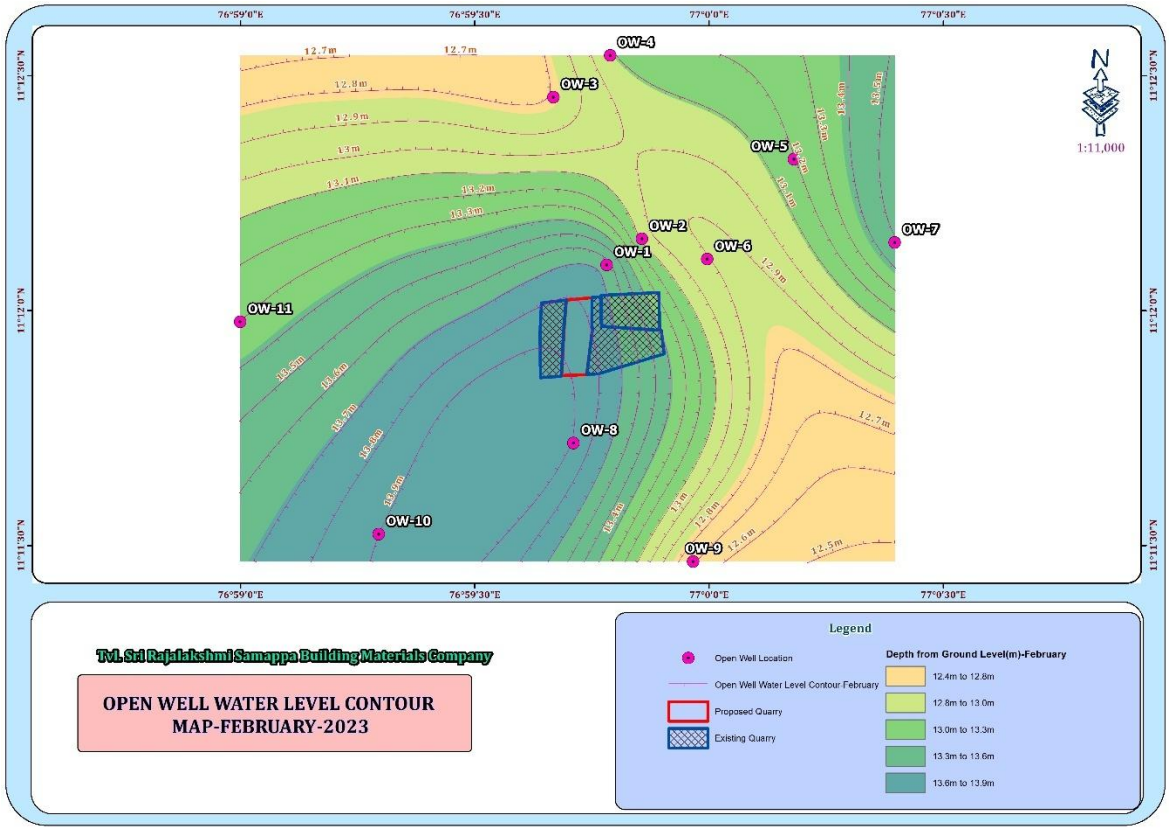
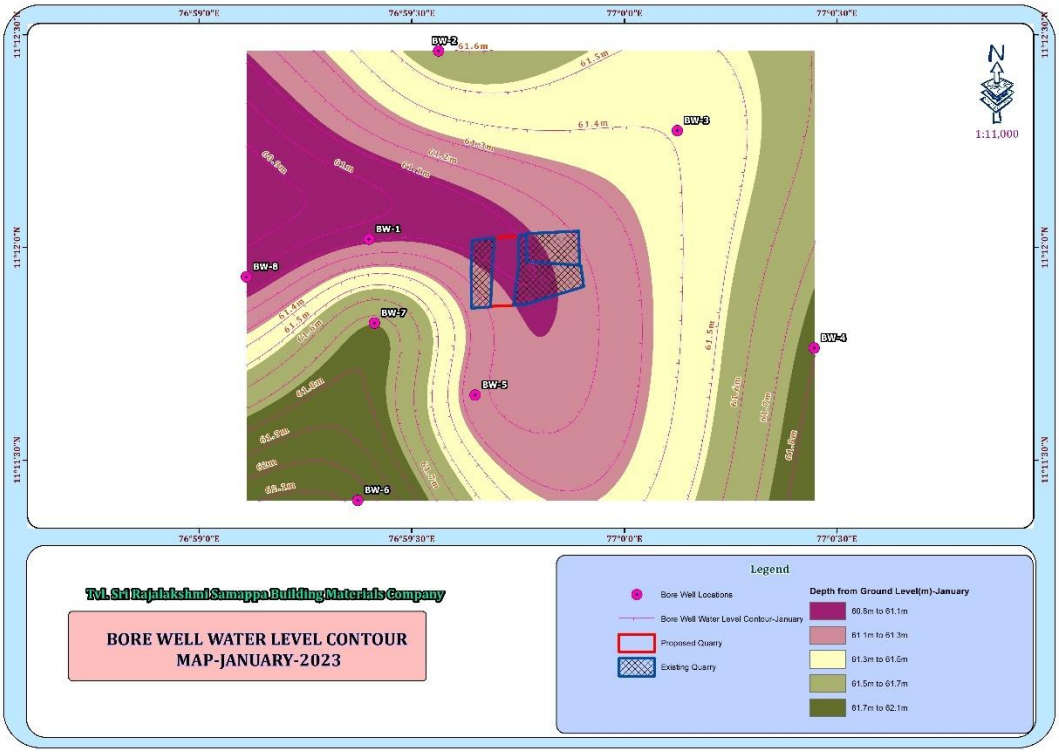

OW-4
OW-3
OW-5
OW-2
OW-1
OW-6
OW-7
OW-11
OW-8
OW-10
OW-9
1:11,000
Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company
OPEN WELL WATER LEVEL CONTOUR MAP-FEBRUARY-2023
Legend
Open Well Location
Open Well Water Level Contour February
Proposed Quarry
Existing Quarry
Depth from Ground Level(m)-February
12.4m to 12.8m
12.8m to 13.0m
13.0m to 13.3m
13.3m to 13.6m
13.6m to 13.9m

TABLE 3.12: POST-MONSOON WATER LEVEL OF BOREWELLS 1 KM RADIUS

S.No	Name	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
1	BW1	11° 14' 47.84"N	76° 59' 48.18"E	58	60	62
2	BW2	11° 15' 11.15"N	76° 59' 37.63"E	60	62	64
3	BW3	11° 14' 29.87"N	76° 59' 11.37"E	65	67	69
4	BW4	11° 15' 30.22"N	76° 59' 40.93"E	60	62	64
5	BW5	11° 14' 23.52"N	76° 58' 37.51"E	61	63	65
6	BW6	11° 14' 59.97"N	76° 59' 58.85"E	59	61	63
7	BW7	11° 14' 50.09"N	76° 58' 24.64"E	62	64	66
8	BW8	11° 15' 26.07"N	76° 58' 35.89"E	65	67	69
9	BW9	11° 15' 12.64"N	77° 00' 25.64"E	65	67	69
10	BW10	11° 15' 45.79"N	76° 58' 54.88"E	64	66	68
11	BW11	11° 15' 34.56"N	77° 00' 09.11"E	60	62	64

FIGURE 3.7: CONTOUR MAP OF BORE WELL WATER LEVEL


76°59'0"E
76°59'30"E
77°0'0"E
77°0'30"E
11°12'30"N
11°12'0"N
11°11'30"N
BW-1
BW-2
BW-3
BW-4
BW-5
BW-6
BW-7
BW-8
61.6m
61.5m
61.4m
61.3m
61.2m
61.1m
61m
60.9m
60.8m
60.7m
60.6m
60.5m
N
1:11,000
Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company
BORE WELL WATER LEVEL CONTOUR MAP-JANUARY-2023
Legend
Bore Well Locations
Bore Well Water Level Contour-January
Proposed Quarry
Existing Quarry
Depth from Ground Level(m)-January
60.5m to 61.1m
61.1m to 61.3m
61.3m to 61.5m
61.5m to 61.7m
61.7m to 62.1m

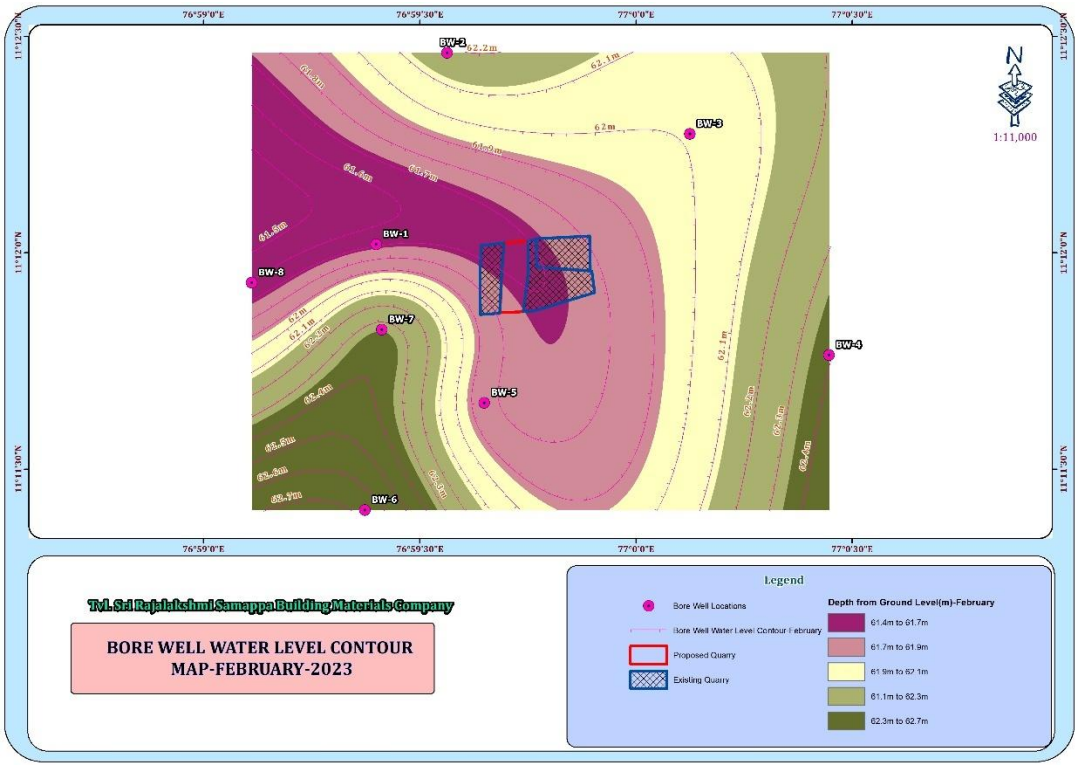

76°59'0"E
76°59'30"E
77°0'0"E
77°0'30"E
11°12'30"N
11°12'0"N
11°11'30"N
BW-1
BW-2
BW-3
BW-4
BW-5
BW-6
BW-7
BW-8
62.2m
62.1m
62m
61.9m
61.8m
61.7m
61.6m
61.5m
61.4m
61.3m
61.2m
61.1m
N
1:11,000
Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company
BORE WELL WATER LEVEL CONTOUR MAP-FEBRUARY-2023
Legend
Bore Well Locations
Bore Well Water Level Contour-February
Proposed Quarry
Existing Quarry
Depth from Ground Level(m)-February
61.4m to 61.7m
61.7m to 61.9m
61.9m to 62.1m
62.1m to 62.3m
62.3m to 62.7m

FIGURE 3.8: DRAINAGE MAP AROUND 10 KM RADIUS FROM PROJECT SITE

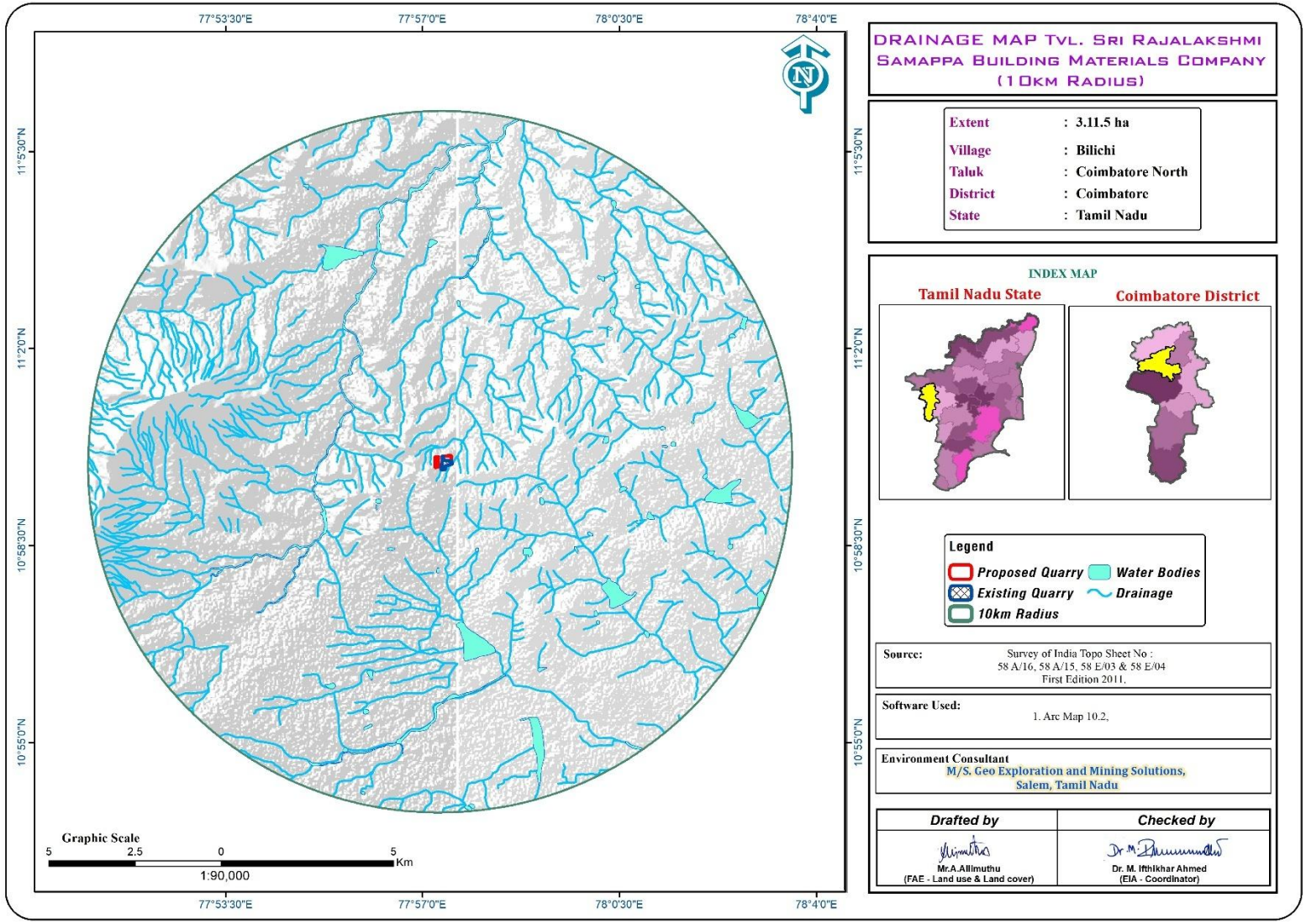
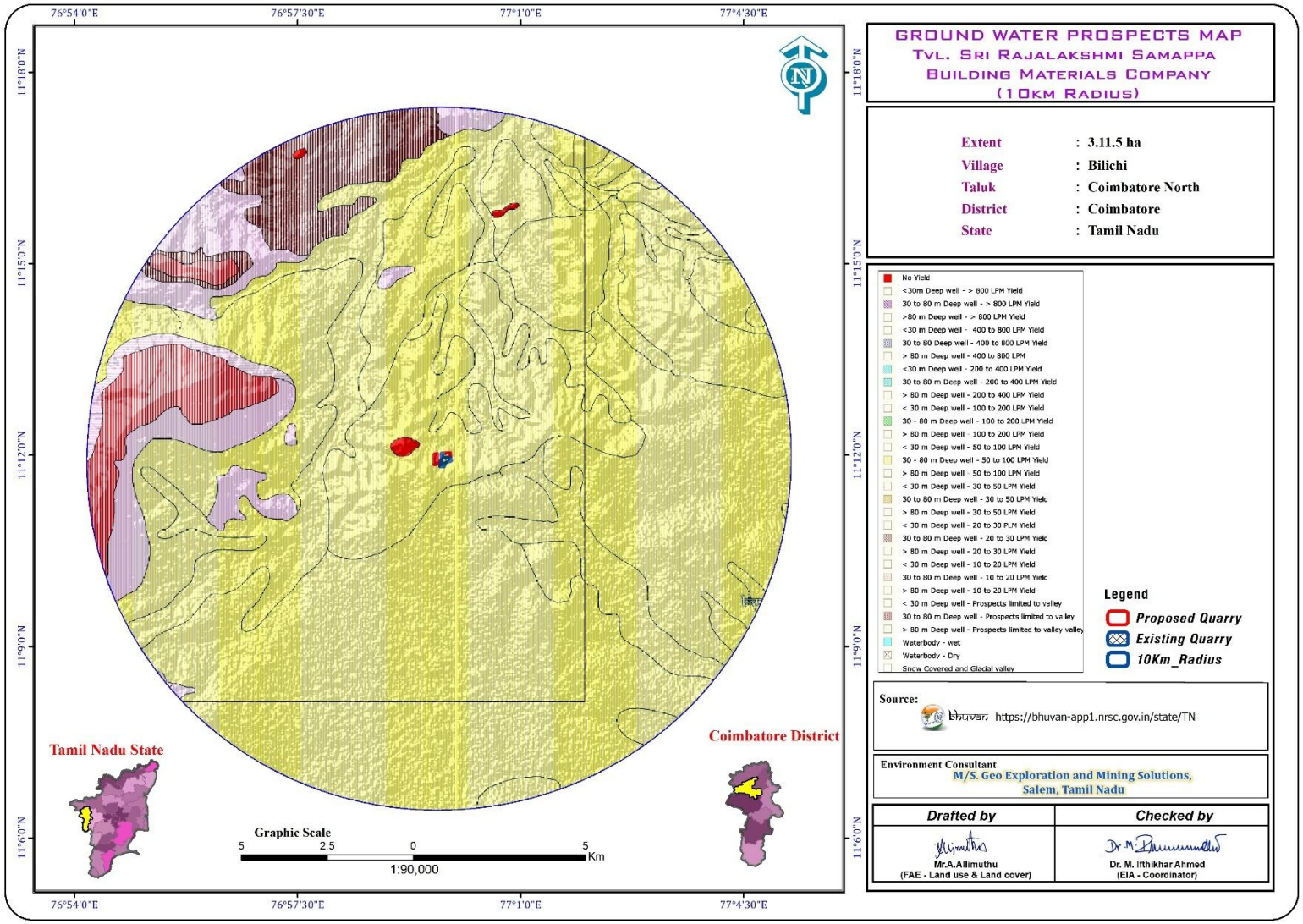


FIGURE 3.9: GROUND WATER LEVEL MAP



3.2.5.1 Methodology and Data Acquisition

Electric Resistivity Method is well established for delineating lateral as well vertical discontinuities in the resistive structure of the Earth's subsurface. The present study makes use of vertical electric sounding (VES) to delineate the Vertical Resistivity structure at depth. Schlumberger electrode set up was employed for making sounding measurements. Since it is least influenced by lateral in homogeneities and is capable of providing higher depth of investigation. This is four electrodes collinear set up where in the outer electrodes send current into the ground and the inner electrodes measure the potential difference.

The present study utilizes maximum current electrode separation AB/2. The data from this survey are commonly arranged and contoured in the farm of Pseudo-section that gives an approximate of the subsurface resistivity. This technique is used for the inversion of Schlumberger VES data to predict the layer parameter namely layer resistivity and Geo electric layer thickness. The main goal of the present study is to search the vertical in homogeneities that is consistent with the measured data.
For a Schlumberger among the Apparent resistivity can be calculated as follows

$$\rho_a = \frac{G\Delta V}{I}$$

ΔV = potential difference between receiving electrodes
G = Geometric Factor.
Rocks show wide variation in resistivity ranging from 10-8 more than 10+14 ohmmeter. On a broad classification, one can group the rocks falling in the range of 10-8 to 1 ohmmeter as good conductors. 1 to 106 ohmmeter as intermediate conductors and 106 to 1012 ohmmeter as more as poor conductor. The resistivity of rocks and subsurface lithology, which is mostly dependent on its porosity and the pore fluid resistivity is defined by Archie's Law,

$$\rho_r = F\rho_w = a\,\emptyset^m\rho_w$$

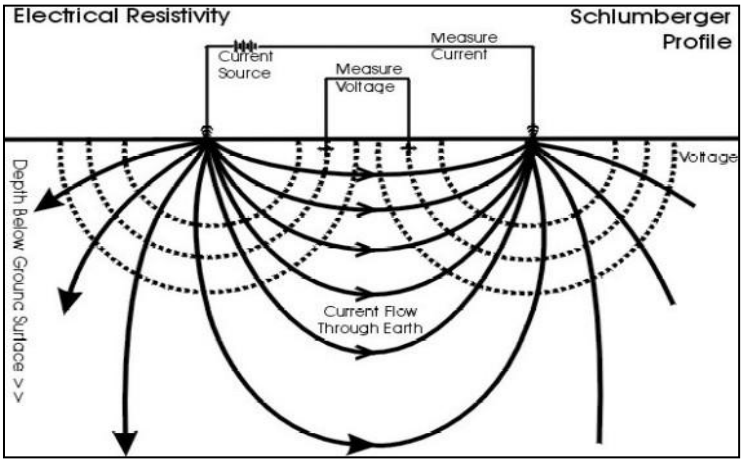
ρr = Resistivity of Rocks
ρw = Resistivity of water in pores of rock
F = Formation Factor
$\emptyset$ = Fractional pore volume
A = Constants with values ranging from 0.5 to 2.5

3.2.5.2 Survey Layout

The layout for a resistivity survey depends on the choice of the current and potential electrode arrangement, which is called electrode array. Here the present study is considered with Schlumberger array. In which the distance may be used for current electrode separation while potential electrode separation is kept on third to one fifth of the same. One interesting aspect in VES is the principle of reciprocity, which permits interchange of the potential and current electrode without any effect on the measured apparent resistivity.

The field equipment deployed for the study is in a deep resistivity meter with a model of SSR – MP – AT. This Signal stacking Resistivity meter is a high-quality data acquisition system incorporating several innovation features for Earth resistivity. In the presence of random earth Noises the signal to nose ration can be enhanced by $\sqrt{N}$ where N is the number of stacked readings. This SSR meter in which running averages of measurements [1, (1+2)/2, (1+2+3)/3 … (1+2...+16/16)] up to the chosen stacks are displayed and the final average is stored automatically, in memory utilizing the principles of stacking to achieve the benefit of high signals to noise ratio. Based on these above significations the signal stacking resistivity meter was used for (VES) Vertical Electric Resistivity Sounding.

RESISTIVITY SURVEY PROFILE



Measurements of ground Resistivity is essentially done by sending a current through two electrodes called current electrodes (C_1& $C_{2)}$ and measuring the resulting potential by two other electrodes called potential electrode (P_1& P_2). The amount of current required to be sent into the ground depends on the contact resistance at the current electrode, the ground resistivity and the depth of interest.

3.2.5.3 Data Presentation

It was inferred that the low resistance encountered at the depth between 83-88 m. The maximum depth proposed in this cluster Quarry 42 m BGL. Hence there is no possibilities of water table intersection during the entire mine life period besides it is also inferred topographically that there are no major water bodies intersecting the project area.

3.2.5.4 Geophysical Data Interpretation and Conclusion

The geophysical data's was obtained to study the lateral variations, vertical in homogeneities in the sub – surface with respect to the availability of groundwater. From the interpreted data, it has inferred that the area has moderate groundwater potential in the investigated area. This small quarrying operation will not have any significant impact on the natural water bodies.

Based on the Geophysical interpretation water table fracture zone is expected above 60m bgl, Water level in the open well is ranges from 10.4m to 12.5m bgl it is only collected from the seepage water in shallow depth open wells are selected on the basis of suitable lineament and hydro fractures environment in shallow depth. Water level in the bore well is ranges from 83-88 m bgl which will clearly evidence that the potential aquifer in the area is above 88m bgl. The depth of the mining operation in the cluster is maximum 42m bgl **hence this mining operation will not intersect the Ground water table.** Seepage water will be collected in the mine pit will be utilized for greenbelt development and dust suppression.

3.3 Air Environment

The ambient air quality with respect to the study area of 10 km radius including the cluster Quarry forms the baseline information. The prime objective of baseline air quality monitoring is to assess existing air quality of the area. This will also be useful in assessing the conformity to standards of the ambient air quality during the operations

The existing ambient air quality of the area is important for evaluating the impact of mining activities on the ambient air quality. These will also be useful for assessing the conformity to standards of the ambient air quality during the operation of Existing and proposed Quarry within the radius of 500m.

The sources of air pollution in the region are mostly due to vehicular traffic, dust arising from unpaved village road and domestic & agricultural activities. This section describes the identification of sampling locations, methodology adopted during the monitoring period and sampling frequency.

The baseline status of the ambient air quality has been assessed through scientifically designed ambient air quality network. The design of monitoring network in the air quality surveillance program has been based on the following considerations:

- Meteorological conditions.
- Topography of the study area.
- Likely impact area.

3.3.1 Meteorology & Climate

Meteorology is the key to understand the air quality. The essential relationship between meteorological condition and atmospheric dispersion involves the wind in the broadest sense. Wind fluctuations over a very wide range of time, accomplish dispersion and strongly influence other processes associated with them.

A temporary meteorological station was installed at project site. The station was installed at a height of 4 m above the ground level in such a way that there are no obstructions facilitating flow of wind, wind speed, wind direction, humidity and temperature are recorded on hourly basis.

Climate –

Coimbatore is 421m above sea level. Coimbatore's climate is classified as tropical. The summers here have a good deal of rainfall, while the winters have very little rain. This location is classified as Aw by Köppen and Geiger. In Coimbatore –

- Coimbatore's climate is classified as tropical. The summers here have a good deal of rainfall, while the winters have very little.
- The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is Aw. The average annual temperature in Coimbatore is 25.4 °C | 77.8 °F. The annual rainfall is 952 mm | 37.5 inch.
- This region, situated near the equator line, is characterized by difficult-to-define summer seasons. The best time to visit is March, April, May.
- Precipitation is the lowest in January, with an average of 13 mm | 0.5 inch. Most of the precipitation here falls in October, averaging 181 mm | 7.1 inch.
- At an average temperature of 28.9 °C | 84.1 °F, April is the hottest month of the year. December is the coldest month, with temperatures averaging 23.2 °C | 73.7 °F.

https://en.climate-data.org/asia/india/tamil-nadu/coimbatore-2788/

Rainfall –

The average annual rainfall and the 5 years rainfall is as follows:

TABLE 3.13 – RAINFALL DATA

Actual Rainfall in mm					**Normal Rainfall in mm**
2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	
873.4	1302	1272.4	1585.3	2119.1	1213.2

Source: https://www.twadboard.tn.gov.in/content/coimbatore

TABLE 3.14 – METEOROLOGICAL DATA RECORDED AT SITE

S.No	Parameters		Dec–2022	Jan–2023	Feb-2023
1	Temperature (^{0}C)	Max	23.11	22.92	24.51
		Min	20.68	18.76	22.04
		Avg	21.89	20.84	23.27
2	Relative Humidity (%)	Avg	83.59	78.06	61.16
3	Wind Speed (m/s)	Max	4.38	3.47	3.7
		Min	1.46	2.11	1.66
		Avg	2.92	2.79	2.68
4	Cloud Cover (OKTAS)		0-8	0-8	0-8
5	Wind Direction		ENE,NE	ENE,E	ENE,E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by EHS360 Labs Private Limited in association with GEMS

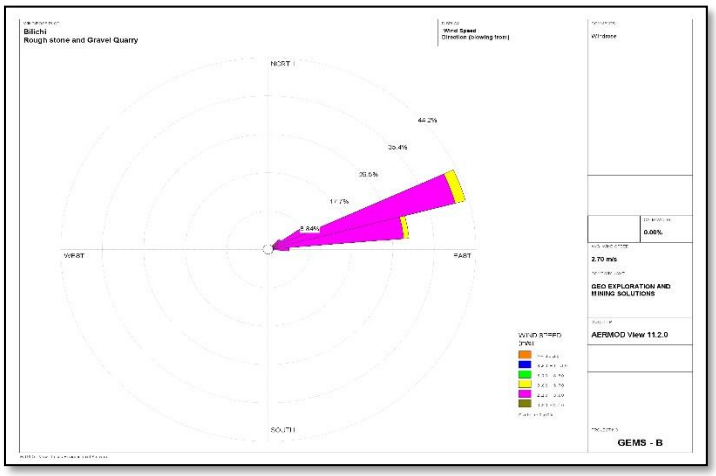
Correlation between Secondary and Primary Data

The meteorological data collected at the site is almost similar to that of secondary data collected from IMD Coimbatore. A comparison of site data generated during the three months with that of IMD, Coimbatore Agro reveals the following:

- The average maximum and minimum temperatures of IMD, Coimbatore agro showed a higher in respect of on-site data i.e. in Bilichi village.
- The relative humidity levels were lesser at site as compared to IMD, Coimbatore agro.
- The wind speed and direction at site shows similar trend that of IMD, Coimbatore agro.

Windrose diagram of the study site is depicted in Figure. 3.8. Predominant downwind direction of the area during study season is North East to South West.

FIGURE 3.10: WINDROSE DIAGRAM



Environmental

In the abstract of collected data wind rose were drawn on presented in figure No.3.15 during the monitoring period in the study area

1. Predominant winds were from NE
2. Wind velocity readings were recorded between 0.50 to 5.70 km / hour
3. Calm conditions prevail of about 0.00% of the monitoring period
4. Temperature readings ranging from 18.76^0 to 24.51^{0}C
5. Relative humidity ranging from 61 to 83 %
6. The monitoring was carried out continuously for three months

3.3.2 Methodology and Objective

The prime objective of the ambient air quality study is to assess the existing air quality of study area and its conformity to NAAQS. The observed sources of air pollution in the study area are industrial, traffic and domestic activities. The baseline status of the ambient air quality has been established through a scientifically designed ambient air quality monitoring network considering the followings:

- Meteorological condition on synoptic scale;
- Topography of the study area;
- Representatives of regional background air quality for obtaining baseline status;
- Location of residential areas representing different activities;
- Accessibility and power availability; etc.,

3.3.3 Sampling and Analytical Techniques

TABLE 3.15 – METHODOLOGY AND INSTRUMENT USED FOR AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

Parameter	Method	Instrument
$PM_{2.5}$	Gravimetric Method Beta attenuation Method	Fine Particulate Sampler Make – Thermo Environmental Instruments – TEI 121
PM_{10}	Gravimetric Method Beta attenuation Method	Respirable Dust Sampler Make –Thermo Environmental Instruments – TEI 108
SO_2	IS-5182 Part II (Improved West & Gaeke method)	Respirable Dust Sampler with gaseous attachment
NO_x	IS-5182 Part II (Jacob & Hochheiser modified method)	Respirable Dust Sampler with gaseous attachment
Free Silica	NIOSH – 7601	Visible Spectrophotometry

Source: Sampling Methodology followed by EHS360 Labs Private Limited & CPCB Notification

TABLE 3.16 – NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Sl. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in ambient air	
			Industrial, Residential, Rural & other areas	Ecologically Sensitive area (Notified by Central Govt.)
1	Sulphur Dioxide ($\mu g/m^3$)	Annual Avg.* 24 hours**	50.0 80.0	20.0 80.0
2	Nitrogen Dioxide ($\mu g/m^3$)	Annual Avg. 24 hours	40.0 80.0	30.0 80.0
3	Particulate matter (size less than 10µm) PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$)	Annual Avg. 24 hours	60.0 100.0	60.0 100.0
4	Particulate matter (size less than 2.5 µm $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)	Annual Avg. 24 hours	40.0 60.0	40.0 60.0

Source: NAAQS CPCB Notification No. B-29016/20/90/PCI-I Dated: 18th Nov 2009

*Annual Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year taken twice a Week 24 hourly at uniform interval,

** 24 hourly / 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored value as applicable shall be complied with 98 % of the time in a year. However, 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

3.3.4 Frequency & Parameters for Sampling

Ambient air quality monitoring has been carried out with a frequency of two samples per week at Eight (8) locations, adopting a continuous 24 hourly (3 shift of 8-hour) schedule for the period Dec 2022 to Feb 2023. The baseline data of ambient air has been generated for PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2) & Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2).

3.3.5 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations

Eight (8) monitoring stations were set up in the study area as depicted in Figure 3.6.1 for assessment of the existing ambient air quality. Details of the sampling locations are as per given below.

TABLE 3.17 – AMBIENT AIR QUALITY (AAQ) MONITORING LOCATIONS

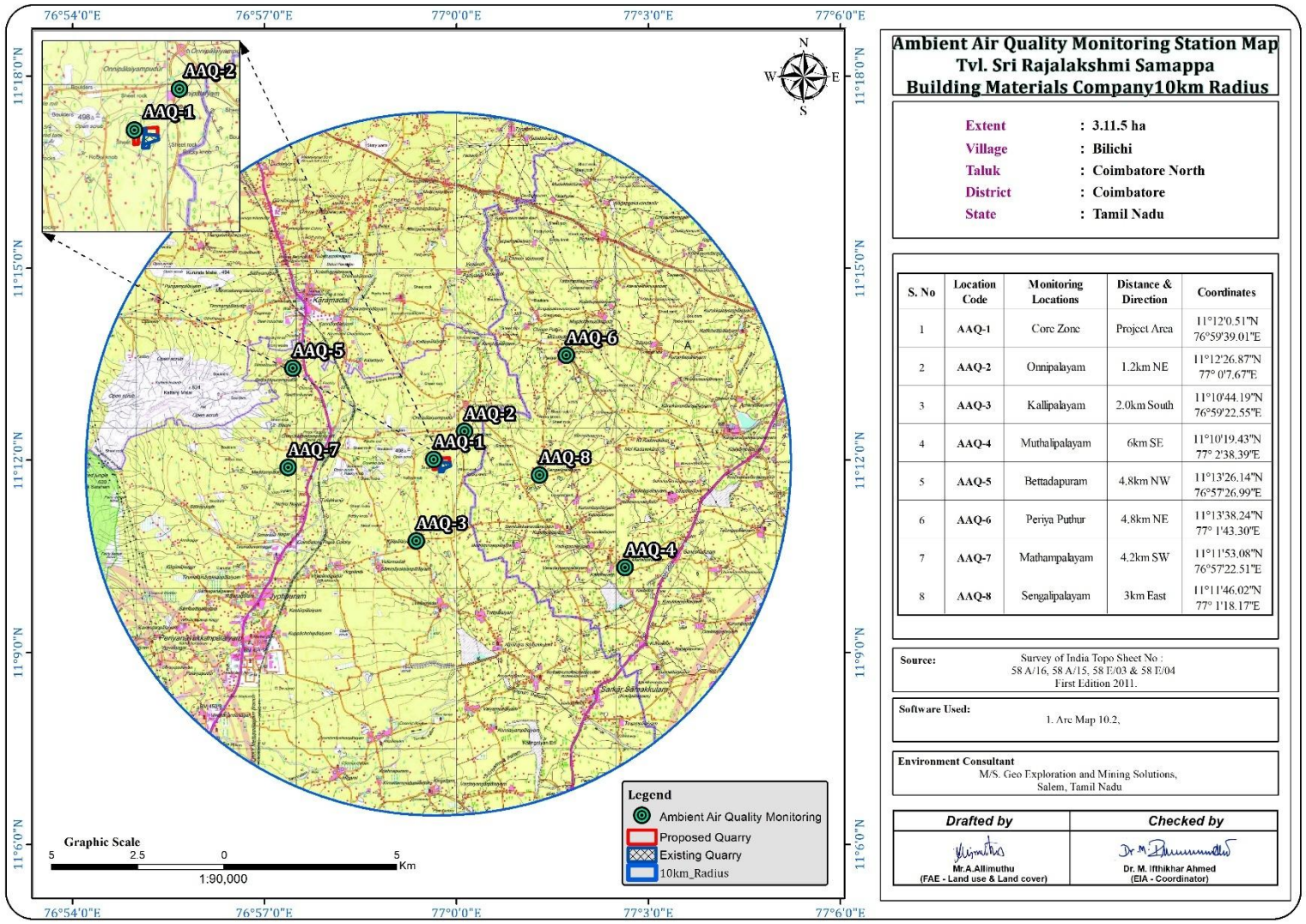
S. No	Location Code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	AAQ-1	Core Zone	Project Area	11°12'0.51"N 76°59'39.01"E
2	AAQ-2	Onnipalayam	1.2km NE	11°12'26.87"N 77° 0'7.67"E
3	AAQ-3	Kallipalayam	2.0km South	11°10'44.19"N 76°59'22.55"E
4	AAQ-4	Muthalipalayam	6km SE	11°10'19.43"N 77° 2'38.39"E
5	AAQ-5	Bettadapuram	4.8km NW	11°13'26.14"N 76°57'26.99"E
6	AAQ-6	Periya Puthur	4.8km NE	11°13'38.24"N 77° 1'43.30"E
7	AAQ-7	Mathampalayam	4.2km SW	11°11'53.08"N 76°57'22.51"E
8	AAQ-8	Sengalipalayam	3km East	11°11'46.02"N 77° 1'18.17"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by EHS360 Labs Private Limited in association with GEMS

FIGURE 3.11: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMBIENT AIR MONITORING

Source: Monitoring photographs from the FAE and Team Members

FIGURE 3.12 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY LOCATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS



Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station Map
Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa
Building Materials Company10km Radius

Extent	: 3.11.5 ha
Village	: Bilichi
Taluk	: Coimbatore North
District	: Coimbatore
State	: Tamil Nadu

S. No	Location Code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	AAQ-1	Core Zone	Project Area	11°12'0.51"N 76°59'39.01"E
2	AAQ-2	Onnipalayam	1.2km NE	11°12'26.87"N 77° 0'7.67"E
3	AAQ-3	Kallipalayam	2.0km South	11°10'44.19"N 76°59'22.55"E
4	AAQ-4	Muthalipalayam	6km SE	11°10'19.43"N 77° 2'38.39"E
5	AAQ-5	Bettadapuram	4.8km NW	11°13'26.14"N 76°57'26.99"E
6	AAQ-6	Periya Puthur	4.8km NE	11°13'38.24"N 77° 1'43.30"E
7	AAQ-7	Mathampalayam	4.2km SW	11°11'53.08"N 76°57'22.51"E
8	AAQ-8	Sengalipalayam	3km East	11°11'46.02"N 77° 1'18.17"E

Source: Survey of India Topo Sheet No : 58 A/16, 58 A/15, 58 E/03 & 58 E/04 First Edition 2011.

Software Used: 1. Arc Map 10.2,

Environment Consultant
M/S. Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions, Salem, Tamil Nadu

Drafted by	Checked by
Mr.A.Allimuthu (FAE - Land use & Land cover)	Dr. M. Iffhikhar Ahmed (EIA - Coordinator)

TABLE 3.18 – AAQ1- CORE ZONE

Period: Dec – Feb-2023 *Location: AAQ1- Core Zone* Sampling Time: 24-hourly

Monitoring			Particulates, µg/m³		Gaseous Pollutants, µg/m³					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase) , µg/m³				
Date	Period, hrs.	SPM	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_2	NH_3	O_3 (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, µg/m³	As, ng/m³	Ni, ng/m³	C_6H_6, ng/m³	BaP, ng/m³
NAAQ Norms*		(24 hrs.)	60(24 hrs.)	100 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	400 (24 hrs.)	100 (8 hrs.)	2.0 (8hrs.)	1.0 (24 hrs.)	6.0 (annual)	20 (annual)	5.0 (annual)	1.0 (annual)
01.12.2022	7:00-7:00	67.5	22.3	45.5	6.5	24.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
02.12.2022	7:15-7:15	65.3	22.1	44.2	6.1	24.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
08.12.2022	7:00-7:00	68.3	23.6	45.3	6.0	22.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
09.12.2022	7:15-7:15	67.2	24.1	46.1	6.5	23.8	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
15.12.2022	7:00-7:00	65.3	23.4	47.2	5.2	24.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
16.12.2022	7:15-7:15	68.3	24.1	45.2	5.2	24.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
22.12.2022	7:00-7:00	64.2	22.0	44.0	5.2	21.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
23.12.2022	7:15-7:15	68.0	24.1	43.2	5.0	25.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
29.12.2022	7:00-7:00	66.8	21.0	44.1	6.8	25.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
30.12.2022	7:15-7:15	65.2	22.1	45.0	6.5	22.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
05.01.2023	7:00-7:00	64.1	22.3	44.3	8.8	22.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.01.2023	7:15-7:15	66.3	24.2	45.8	7.0	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
12.01.2023	7:00-7:00	68.2	23.1	46.2	6.2	24.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.01.2023	7:15-7:15	65.1	25.3	47.0	8.2	24.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
19.01.2023	7:00-7:00	66.3	23.1	46.2	6.3	22.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.01.2023	7:15-7:15	68.4	26.1	47.3	7.2	24.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
26.01.2023	7:00-7:00	65.2	22.2	45.1	8.3	24.8	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.01.2023	7:15-7:15	66.0	22.3	44.3	6.6	25.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
02.02.2023	7:00-7:00	66.4	21.1	45.3	7.3	25.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
03.02.2023	7:15-7:15	65.8	22.3	44.6	8.5	25.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
09.02.2023	7:00-7:00	64.7	22.4	45.8	8.3	24.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
10.02.2023	7:15-7:15	68.3	23.5	45.3	6.3	24.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
16.02.2023	7:00-7:00	69.4	22.1	43.2	7.0	24.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
17.02.2023	7:15-7:15	66.3	22.3	42.0	7.2	24.8	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
23.02.2023	7:00-7:00	67.2	22.4	44.6	6.4	24.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
24.02.2023	7:15-7:15	65.1	22.1	45.2	6.3	24.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0

TABLE 3.19 – AAQ2 - ONNIPALAYAM

Period: Dec – Feb-2023 *Location: AAQ2- Onnipalayam* Time: 24-hourly

Monitoring			Particulates, µg/m³		Gaseous Pollutants, µg/m³					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase) , µg/m³				
Date	Period, hrs.	SPM	PM2.5	PM10	SO_2	NO_2	NH_3	O_3 (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, µg/m³	As, ng/m³	Ni, ng/m³	C_6H_6, ng/m³	BaP, ng/m³
NAAQ Norms*		(24 hrs.)	60(24 hrs.)	100 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	400 (24 hrs.)	100 (8 hrs.)	2.0 (8hrs.)	1.0 (24 hrs.)	6.0 (annual)	20 (annual)	5.0 (annual)	1.0 (annual)
01.12.2022	7:00-7:00	60.3	25.2	47.5	6.5	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
02.12.2022	7:15-7:15	62.5	24.4	46.3	6.2	23.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
08.12.2022	7:00-7:00	63.5	25.8	45.3	7.8	22.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
09.12.2022	7:15-7:15	64.2	26.0	48.2	6.5	21.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
15.12.2022	7:00-7:00	65.2	25.3	49.0	7.5	22.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
16.12.2022	7:15-7:15	63.0	26.2	45.2	6.8	23.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
22.12.2022	7:00-7:00	62.5	23.2	46.3	6.4	21.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
23.12.2022	7:15-7:15	61.5	24.3	47.1	6.1	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
29.12.2022	7:00-7:00	62.5	24.6	48.2	6.5	22.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
30.12.2022	7:15-7:15	63.4	25.3	49.3	7.3	21.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
05.01.2023	7:00-7:00	61.0	26.1	45.2	6.0	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.01.2023	7:15-7:15	62.2	27.0	45.1	7.5	23.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
12.01.2023	7:00-7:00	64.3	24.3	44.5	6.8	22.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.01.2023	7:15-7:15	65.2	25.0	45.6	6.2	23.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
19.01.2023	7:00-7:00	64.8	26.1	46.0	7.3	21.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.01.2023	7:15-7:15	63.2	27.3	47.3	6.4	23.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
26.01.2023	7:00-7:00	62.5	25.3	49.2	6.6	22.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.01.2023	7:15-7:15	63.0	26.5	48.3	7.2	21.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
02.02.2023	7:00-7:00	64.5	27.0	48.0	6.8	22.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
03.02.2023	7:15-7:15	62.3	25.3	47.2	7.5	23.8	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
09.02.2023	7:00-7:00	63.4	26.4	46.2	6.2	21.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
10.02.2023	7:15-7:15	62.2	27.1	45.0	7.3	22.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
16.02.2023	7:00-7:00	63.3	25.6	46.3	6.4	23.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
17.02.2023	7:15-7:15	63.5	26.1	47.2	7.3	22.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
23.02.2023	7:00-7:00	64.2	27.3	48.4	7.5	23.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
24.02.2023	7:15-7:15	63.2	26.6	49.0	6.8	22.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0

TABLE 3.20 – AAQ3 – KALLIPALAYAM

Period: Dec – Feb-2023 *AAQ3- Kallipalayam* Sampling Time: 24-hourly

Monitoring			Particulates, µg/m³		Gaseous Pollutants, µg/m³					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase) , µg/m³				
Date	Period, hrs.	SPM	PM2.5	PM10	SO_2	NO_2	NH_3	O_3 (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, µg/m³	As, ng/m³	Ni, ng/m³	C_6H_6, ng/m³	BaP, ng/m³
NAAQ Norms*		(24 hrs.)	60 (24 hrs.)	100 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	400 (24 hrs.)	100 (8 hrs.)	2.0 (8hrs.)	1.0 (24 hrs.)	6.0 (annual)	20 (annual)	5.0 (annual)	1.0 (annual)
05.12.2022	7:00-7:00	63.5	23.5	44.2	6.2	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.12.2022	7:15-7:15	65.5	23.8	46.1	5.5	19.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
12.12.2022	7:00-7:00	64.2	24.2	45.2	6.3	21.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.12.2022	7:15-7:15	61.3	23.0	43.1	7.0	20.8	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
19.12.2022	7:00-7:00	62.5	25.4	47.2	5.8	21.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.12.2022	7:15-7:15	64.3	23.8	48.0	6.2	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
26.12.2022	7:00-7:00	62.0	24.2	46.2	7.2	19.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.12.2022	7:15-7:15	63.4	25.6	45.3	6.3	21.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
02.01.2023	7:00-7:00	62.0	23.1	43.1	5.5	21.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
03.01.2023	7:15-7:15	61.0	25.4	44.5	6.2	19.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
09.01.2023	7:00-7:00	62.3	23.2	46.3	7.2	20.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
10.01.2023	7:15-7:15	64.1	25.2	47.1	6.0	21.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
16.01.2023	7:00-7:00	63.5	24.6	48.3	5.8	20.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
17.01.2023	7:15-7:15	61.2	23.4	44.5	5.3	19.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
23.01.2023	7:00-7:00	63.5	25.5	45.1	6.4	21.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
24.01.2023	7:15-7:15	62.5	23.6	46.3	6.8	20.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
30.01.2023	7:00-7:00	61.4	24.1	44.0	7.0	21.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
31.01.2023	7:15-7:15	62.5	25.3	46.2	7.8	19.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.02.2023	7:00-7:00	63.5	24.1	45.3	6.3	20.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
07.02.2023	7:15-7:15	64.2	25.3	44.3	5.2	21.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.02.2023	7:00-7:00	62.3	23.2	48.0	6.3	19.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
14.02.2023	7:15-7:15	63.5	24.1	46.2	7.4	21.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.02.2023	7:00-7:00	64.1	25.3	47.2	6.8	19.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
21.02.2023	7:15-7:15	62.3	22.3	45.3	8.2	21.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.02.2023	7:00-7:00	64.5	24.1	44.1	7.9	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
28.02.2023	7:15-7:15	63.2	25.6	45.3	8.0	21.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0

TABLE 3.21– AAQ4 – MUTHALIPALAYAM

Period: Dec – Feb-2023 Location: AAQ4 - *Muthalipalayam* Sampling Time: 24-hourly

Monitoring			Particulates, µg/m³		Gaseous Pollutants, µg/m³					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase) , µg/m³				
Date	Period, hrs.	SPM	PM2.5	PM10	SO_2	NO_2	NH_3	O_3 (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, µg/m³	As, ng/m³	Ni, ng/m³	C_6H_6, ng/m³	BaP, ng/m³
NAAQ Norms*		(24 hrs.)	60(24 hrs.)	100 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	400 (24 hrs.)	100 (8 hrs.)	2.0 (8hrs.)	1.0 (24 hrs.)	6.0 (annual)	20 (annual)	5.0 (annual)	1.0 (annual)
05.12.2022	7:00-7:00	65.5	22.3	43.2	5.5	22.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.12.2022	7:15-7:15	66.3	23.6	42.2	6.0	21.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
12.12.2022	7:00-7:00	67.2	26.3	43.0	5.2	20.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.12.2022	7:15-7:15	64.3	27.1	44.5	6.3	20.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
19.12.2022	7:00-7:00	66.3	22.5	45.5	5.2	21.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.12.2022	7:15-7:15	65.3	23.0	46.2	6.4	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
26.12.2022	7:00-7:00	66.4	24.5	44.2	5.8	23.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.12.2022	7:15-7:15	65.0	25.6	42.5	6.0	22.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
02.01.2023	7:00-7:00	64.3	24.3	43.6	5.2	22.8	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
03.01.2023	7:15-7:15	65.2	25.0	45.1	6.3	23.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
09.01.2023	7:00-7:00	65.0	22.3	46.2	5.1	22.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
10.01.2023	7:15-7:15	64.8	23.5	43.6	6.4	23.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
16.01.2023	7:00-7:00	66.2	24.3	44.2	6.0	22.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
17.01.2023	7:15-7:15	67.3	26.5	45.1	5.8	23.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
23.01.2023	7:00-7:00	66.3	27.1	46.3	6.4	22.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
24.01.2023	7:15-7:15	67.1	25.2	44.2	6.3	23.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
30.01.2023	7:00-7:00	67.8	26.3	46.3	6.2	24.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
31.01.2023	7:15-7:15	65.3	27.4	45.1	6.4	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.02.2023	7:00-7:00	66.4	26.3	44.2	6.1	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
07.02.2023	7:15-7:15	67.3	24.1	42.3	5.2	21.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.02.2023	7:00-7:00	64.2	22.3	43.1	5.3	23.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
14.02.2023	7:15-7:15	63.5	25.8	44.5	6.4	25.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.02.2023	7:00-7:00	66.4	26.5	45.6	5.8	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
21.02.2023	7:15-7:15	67.3	25.0	46.3	6.2	21.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.02.2023	7:00-7:00	66.3	24.6	42.3	6.4	22.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
28.02.2023	7:15-7:15	65.2	23.1	44.5	5.5	23.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0

TABLE 3.22 – AAQ5 – BETTADAPURAM (BUFFER ZONE)

Period: Dec – Feb-2023 *AAQ5- Bettadapuram* Sampling Time: 24-hourly

Monitoring			Particulates, µg/m³		Gaseous Pollutants, µg/m³					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase) , µg/m³				
Date	Period, hrs.	SPM	PM2.5	PM10	SO_2	NO_2	NH_3	O_3 (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, µg/m³	As, ng/m³	Ni, ng/m³	C_6H_6, ng/m³	BaP, ng/m³
NAAQ Norms*		(24 hrs.)	60(24 hrs.)	100 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	400 (24 hrs.)	100 (8 hrs.)	2.0 (8hrs.)	1.0 (24 hrs.)	6.0 (annual)	20 (annual)	5.0 (annual)	1.0 (annual)
05.12.2022	7:00-7:00	63.5	24.3	45.5	7.2	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.12.2022	7:15-7:15	66.2	23.1	46.3	6.0	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
12.12.2022	7:00-7:00	65.2	22.1	44.2	7.8	21.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.12.2022	7:15-7:15	64.2	21.0	42.3	6.2	19.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
19.12.2022	7:00-7:00	63.1	23.1	46.3	7.2	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.12.2022	7:15-7:15	62.1	22.5	44.5	6.0	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
26.12.2022	7:00-7:00	64.5	24.6	43.2	7.1	20.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.12.2022	7:15-7:15	63.0	25.0	46.5	7.5	18.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
02.01.2023	7:00-7:00	62.1	21.2	47.1	8.2	19.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
03.01.2023	7:15-7:15	63.1	22.5	45.3	6.2	20.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
09.01.2023	7:00-7:00	64.5	23.5	46.2	7.3	18.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
10.01.2023	7:15-7:15	65.3	24.3	43.2	8.1	19.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
16.01.2023	7:00-7:00	66.2	25.2	44.6	6.3	20.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
17.01.2023	7:15-7:15	62.0	22.3	45.3	8.1	19.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
23.01.2023	7:00-7:00	63.4	23.5	46.3	7.5	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
24.01.2023	7:15-7:15	65.3	24.1	47.2	8.3	18.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
30.01.2023	7:00-7:00	64.2	25.5	43.5	7.1	21.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
31.01.2023	7:15-7:15	62.3	24.6	44.5	7.3	22.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.02.2023	7:00-7:00	66.0	23.1	46.3	7.2	18.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
07.02.2023	7:15-7:15	62.3	22.5	47.2	6.3	19.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.02.2023	7:00-7:00	64.1	23.5	44.3	6.2	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
14.02.2023	7:15-7:15	64.0	24.2	45.2	8.1	21.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.02.2023	7:00-7:00	63.8	25.3	43.1	6.3	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
21.02.2023	7:15-7:15	62.2	24.2	44.6	7.4	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.02.2023	7:00-7:00	64.1	23.6	45.8	8.0	22.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
28.02.2023	7:15-7:15	64.0	22.1	46.1	7.5	24.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0

TABLE 3.23 – AAQ6 - PERIYA PUTHUR (BUFFER ZONE)

Period: Dec – Feb-2023 *Location: AAQ6* – Periya Puthur Sampling Time: 24-hourly

Monitoring			Particulates, µg/m³		Gaseous Pollutants, µg/m³					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase) , µg/m³				
Date	Period, hrs.	SPM	PM2.5	PM10	SO_2	NO_2	NH_3	O_3 (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, µg/m³	As, ng/m³	Ni, ng/m³	C_6H_6, ng/m³	BaP, ng/m³
NAAQ Norms*		(24 hrs.)	60(24 hrs.)	100 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	400 (24 hrs.)	100 (8 hrs.)	2.0 (8hrs.)	1.0 (24 hrs.)	6.0 (annual)	20 (annual)	5.0 (annual)	1.0 (annual)
05.12.2022	7:00-7:00	62.5	22.5	44.0	6.2	18.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.12.2022	7:15-7:15	61.3	23.2	45.2	7.2	19.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
12.12.2022	7:00-7:00	60.2	24.3	46.3	6.8	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.12.2022	7:15-7:15	63.5	21.0	44.2	7.0	17.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
19.12.2022	7:00-7:00	63.0	22.1	43.2	7.4	19.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.12.2022	7:15-7:15	62.1	25.0	43.0	6.3	17.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
26.12.2022	7:00-7:00	64.5	26.1	45.2	7.2	18.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.12.2022	7:15-7:15	65.0	22.3	45.0	6.8	20.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
02.01.2023	7:00-7:00	62.3	26.1	45.2	6.9	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
03.01.2023	7:15-7:15	64.1	23.2	46.2	7.4	17.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
09.01.2023	7:00-7:00	65.3	25.1	44.2	7.3	18.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
10.01.2023	7:15-7:15	60.4	22.8	45.2	6.2	18.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
16.01.2023	7:00-7:00	62.3	23.1	46.3	6.3	21.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
17.01.2023	7:15-7:15	63.1	22.0	45.0	7.1	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
23.01.2023	7:00-7:00	64.1	23.6	46.1	7.5	17.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
24.01.2023	7:15-7:15	65.3	22.1	44.2	6.8	18.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
30.01.2023	7:00-7:00	63.5	23.4	46.5	7.3	17.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
31.01.2023	7:15-7:15	62.1	22.6	44.0	6.9	22.8	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.02.2023	7:00-7:00	64.3	26.1	45.0	7.2	21.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
07.02.2023	7:15-7:15	65.2	23.4	46.3	7.0	17.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.02.2023	7:00-7:00	62.3	26.0	44.1	6.8	18.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
14.02.2023	7:15-7:15	64.0	23.5	44.5	6.5	19.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.02.2023	7:00-7:00	65.1	22.4	43.8	7.4	20.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
21.02.2023	7:15-7:15	64.0	22.1	44.2	7.3	18.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.02.2023	7:00-7:00	62.3	22.3	44.6	6.4	19.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
28.02.2023	7:15-7:15	62.4	24.1	45.3	6.6	20.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0

TABLE 3.24 – AAQ7 - MATHAMPALAYAM VILLAGE (BUFFER ZONE)

Period: Dec – Feb-2023 *Location: AAQ7– Mathampalayam* Sampling Time: 24-hourly

Monitoring			Particulates, µg/m³		Gaseous Pollutants, µg/m³					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase) , µg/m³				
Date	Period, hrs.	SPM	PM2.5	PM10	SO_2	NO_2	NH_3	O_3 (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, µg/m³	As, ng/m³	Ni, ng/m³	C_6H_6, ng/m³	BaP, ng/m³
NAAQ Norms*		(24 hrs.)	60(24 hrs.)	100 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	400 (24 hrs.)	100 (8 hrs.)	2.0 (8hrs.)	1.0 (24 hrs.)	6.0 (annual)	20 (annual)	5.0 (annual)	1.0 (annual)
05.12.2022	7:00-7:00	64.5	22.0	44.1	6.2	16.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.12.2022	7:15-7:15	63.2	22.3	43.5	6.0	17.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
12.12.2022	7:00-7:00	62.0	21.5	42.1	7.1	18.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.12.2022	7:15-7:15	64.3	23.2	45.3	7.2	19.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
19.12.2022	7:00-7:00	66.5	24.1	46.1	6.8	20.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.12.2022	7:15-7:15	67.2	22.3	47.2	7.1	22.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
26.12.2022	7:00-7:00	66.3	24.1	43.1	6.2	23.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.12.2022	7:15-7:15	62.1	25.3	44.6	7.4	18.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
02.01.2023	7:00-7:00	63.4	24.6	45.2	6.3	17.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
03.01.2023	7:15-7:15	65.2	26.5	46.3	7.3	16.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
09.01.2023	7:00-7:00	67.3	23.0	47.0	6.4	20.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
10.01.2023	7:15-7:15	64.0	22.4	44.5	6.5	22.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
16.01.2023	7:00-7:00	66.2	23.4	45.3	7.1	23.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
17.01.2023	7:15-7:15	65.0	22.1	43.5	7.6	19.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
23.01.2023	7:00-7:00	66.4	23.0	43.0	6.4	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
24.01.2023	7:15-7:15	64.0	22.1	44.2	7.3	22.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
30.01.2023	7:00-7:00	63.8	20.5	45.3	6.0	23.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
31.01.2023	7:15-7:15	63.5	23.5	46.5	7.4	22.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.02.2023	7:00-7:00	62.0	22.4	47.2	7.2	23.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
07.02.2023	7:15-7:15	66.0	23.2	45.0	6.5	20.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.02.2023	7:00-7:00	67.1	23.6	46.3	7.0	21.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
14.02.2023	7:15-7:15	63.1	24.1	47.2	7.3	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.02.2023	7:00-7:00	62.5	22.3	45.2	7.4	18.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
21.02.2023	7:15-7:15	63.5	25.1	44.2	6.2	22.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.02.2023	7:00-7:00	64.2	26.3	46.3	7.8	21.8	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
28.02.2023	7:15-7:15	66.4	22.0	47.1	6.6	22.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0

TABLE 3.25 – AAQ8 - SENGALIPALAYAM VILLAGE (BUFFER ZONE)

Period: Dec – Feb-2023 *Location: AAQ98– Sengalipalayam* Sampling Time: 24-hourly

Monitoring			Particulates, µg/m^3		Gaseous Pollutants, µg/m^3					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase) , µg/m^3				
Date	Period, hrs.	SPM	PM2.5	PM10	SO_2	NO_2	NH_3	O_3 (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, µg/m^3	As, ng/m^3	Ni, ng/m^3	C_6H_6, ng/m^3	BaP, ng/m^3
NAAQ Norms*		(24 hrs.)	60(24 hrs.)	100 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	80 (24 hrs.)	400 (24 hrs.)	100 (8 hrs.)	2.0 (8hrs.)	1.0 (24 hrs.)	6.0 (annual)	20 (annual)	5.0 (annual)	1.0 (annual)
05.12.2022	7:00-7:00	65.5	22.3	44.3	5.2	22.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.12.2022	7:15-7:15	64.2	21.5	42.1	5.5	23.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
12.12.2022	7:00-7:00	67.2	22.6	43.5	5.3	23.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.12.2022	7:15-7:15	66.3	25.1	45.1	5.0	22.8	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
19.12.2022	7:00-7:00	67.2	26.3	46.1	6.2	21.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.12.2022	7:15-7:15	68.1	27.4	47.2	6.5	24.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
26.12.2022	7:00-7:00	66.0	28.0	44.0	6.1	23.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.12.2022	7:15-7:15	65.3	24.1	45.3	6.4	22.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
02.01.2023	7:00-7:00	64.1	25.3	46.3	6.3	21.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
03.01.2023	7:15-7:15	68.3	26.5	47.0	6.6	22.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
09.01.2023	7:00-7:00	65.2	27.4	44.1	7.2	23.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
10.01.2023	7:15-7:15	64.3	26.0	46.3	6.8	24.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
16.01.2023	7:00-7:00	64.0	28.3	47.2	7.0	22.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
17.01.2023	7:15-7:15	65.5	24.2	45.2	6.9	20.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
23.01.2023	7:00-7:00	66.4	26.3	46.3	6.5	22.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
24.01.2023	7:15-7:15	67.2	28.1	43.0	6.2	23.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
30.01.2023	7:00-7:00	68.2	27.1	42.1	6.3	21.3	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
31.01.2023	7:15-7:15	67.0	22.3	44.3	6.6	21.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
06.02.2023	7:00-7:00	66.1	24.1	45.1	6.4	22.4	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
07.02.2023	7:15-7:15	65.4	23.1	46.2	6.3	23.6	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
13.02.2023	7:00-7:00	64.3	22.2	47.2	6.8	24.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
14.02.2023	7:15-7:15	63.3	22.4	43.1	7.0	23.0	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
20.02.2023	7:00-7:00	65.0	22.1	44.2	6.4	24.2	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
21.02.2023	7:15-7:15	66.2	25.3	45.2	6.3	23.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
27.02.2023	7:00-7:00	67.2	22.0	44.0	7.5	23.5	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0
28.02.2023	7:15-7:15	68.2	23.1	46.3	7.3	22.1	<5	<5	<1.0	<0.01	<5	<3	<1.0	<3.0

TABLE 3.26 – ABSTRACT OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

1	**Parameter**	**PM2.5**	**PM10**	**SO_2**	**NO_2**
2	No. of Observations	260	260	260	260
3	10^{th} Percentile Value	22.1	43.2	5.8	18.5
4	20^{th} Percentile Value	22.3	44.1	6.2	19.6
5	30^{th} Percentile Value	23.1	44.3	6.3	20.5
6	40^{th} Percentile Value	23.5	45.0	6.4	21.3
7	50^{th} Percentile Value	24.1	45.2	6.6	21.6
8	60^{th} Percentile Value	24.3	45.5	6.9	22.3
9	70^{th} Percentile Value	25.2	46.2	7.2	22.6
10	80^{th} Percentile Value	25.8	46.3	7.3	23.4
11	90^{th} Percentile Value	26.5	47.2	7.6	24.1
12	95^{th} Percentile Value	27.1	48.2	8.1	24.5
13	98^{th} Percentile Value	28.0	49.0	8.3	25.3
14	Arithmetic Mean	24.7	45.8	7.0	22.1
15	Geometric Mean	24.7	45.8	6.9	22.1
16	Standard Deviation	2.0	1.8	0.8	2.1
17	Minimum	22.1	43.2	5.8	18.5
18	Maximum	28.0	49.0	8.3	25.3
19	**NAAQ Norms***	**100.0**	**100.0**	**80.0**	**80.0**
	% Values exceeding Norms*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Legend: $PM_{2.5}$-Particulate Matter size less than 2.5 µm; PM_{10}-Respirable Particulate Matter size less than 10 µm; SO_2-Sulphur dioxide; NO_2-Nitrogen Dioxide; CO-Carbon monoxide; O_3-Ozone; NH_3-Ammonia; Pb-Particulate Lead; As-Particulate Arsenic; Ni-Particulate Nickel; C_6H_6-Benzene & BaP- Benzo (a) pyrene in particulate phase levels were monitored below their respective detectable limits.

* NAAQ Norms-National Ambient Air Quality Norms-Revised as per GSR 826(E) dated 16.11.2009 for Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Area.

TABLE 3.27 – SUMMARY OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA (AAQ1-AAQ8)

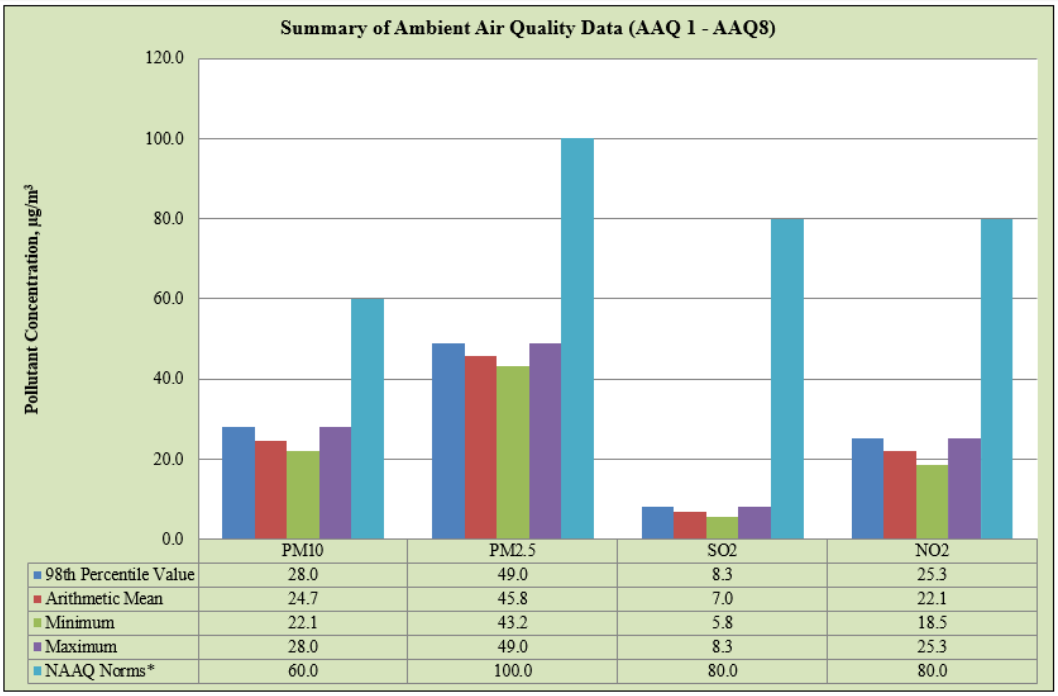
PM2.5	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7	AAQ8
Arithmetic Mean	22.9	25.7	24.3	24.8	23.5	23.5	23.3	24.7
Minimum	21.0	23.2	22.3	22.3	21.0	21.0	20.5	21.5
Maximum	26.1	27.3	25.6	27.4	25.5	26.1	26.5	28.3
NAAQ Norms	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

PM10	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7	AAQ8
Arithmetic Mean	45.1	47.0	45.6	44.4	45.2	44.9	45.2	45.0
Minimum	42.0	44.5	43.1	42.2	42.3	43.0	42.1	42.1
Maximum	47.3	49.3	48.3	46.3	47.2	46.5	47.2	47.2
NAAQ Norms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SO_2	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7	AAQ8
Arithmetic Mean	6.7	6.8	6.8	5.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.4
Minimum	5.0	6.0	5.2	5.1	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.0
Maximum	8.8	7.8	8.2	6.4	8.3	7.5	7.8	24.5
NAAQ Norms	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0

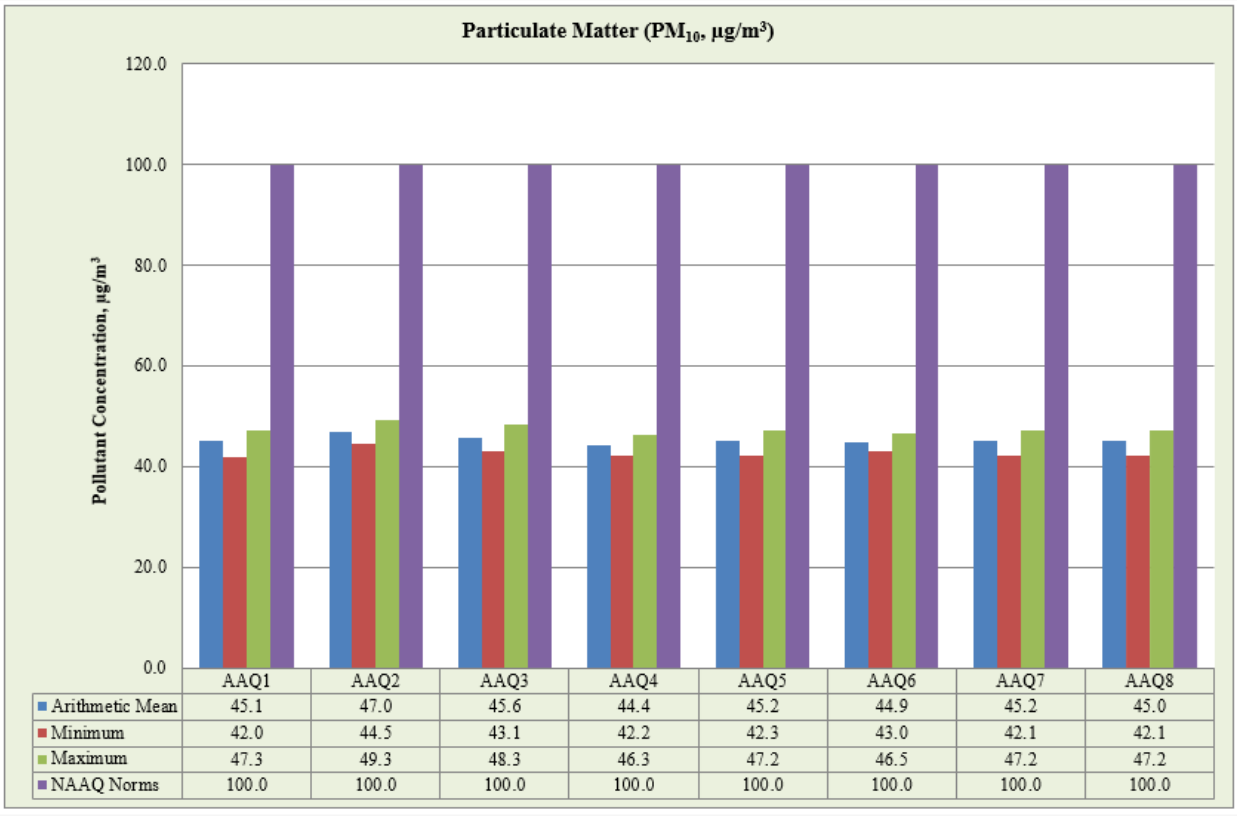
NO_2	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7	AAQ8
Arithmetic Mean	24.0	22.5	20.6	22.4	20.6	19.3	20.6	22.8
Minimum	21.3	21.0	20.5	20.0	18.3	17.0	16.3	20.5
Maximum	25.6	23.8	21.6	25.6	24.3	22.8	23.6	24.5
NAAQ Norms	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0

FIGURE 3.13-A : SUMMARY OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA (AAQ1-AAQ8)



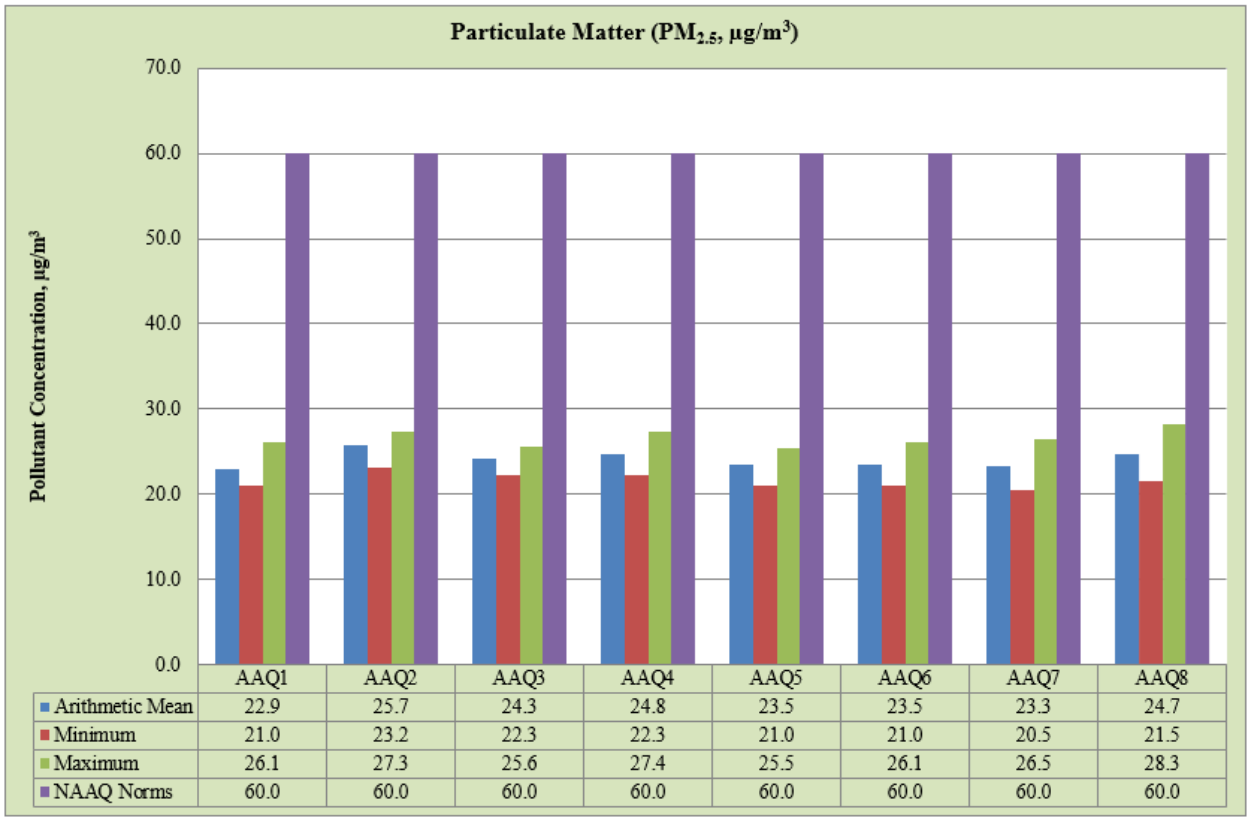
	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NO2
98th Percentile Value	28.0	49.0	8.3	25.3
Arithmetic Mean	24.7	45.8	7.0	22.1
Minimum	22.1	43.2	5.8	18.5
Maximum	28.0	49.0	8.3	25.3
NAAQ Norms*	60.0	100.0	80.0	80.0

FIGURE 3.13 B: BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER (PM_{10})



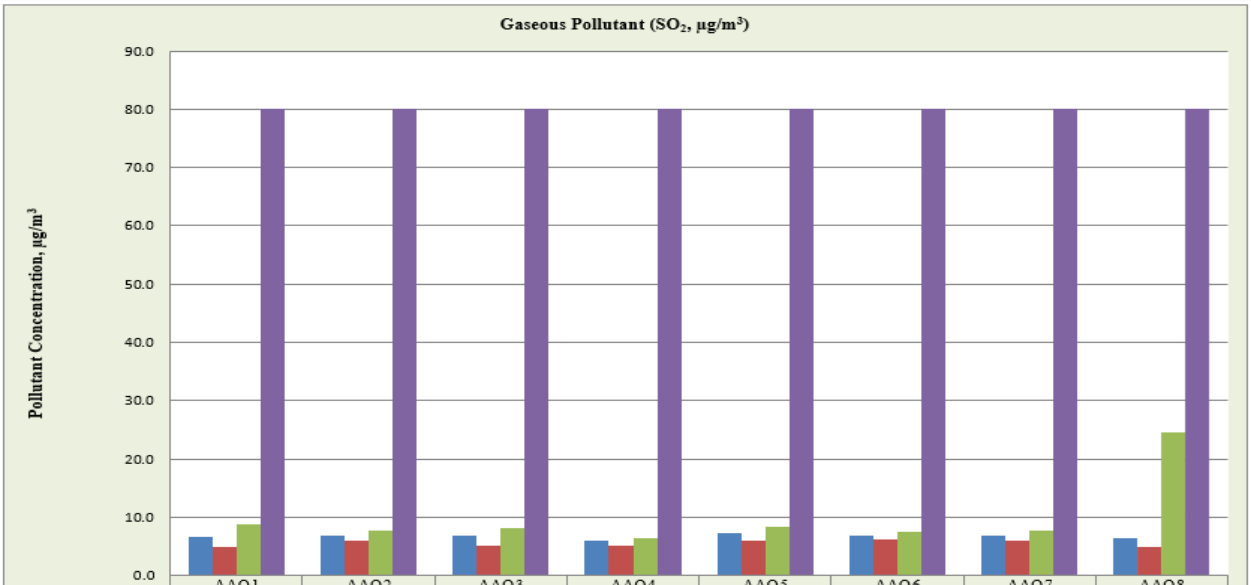
	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7	AAQ8
Arithmetic Mean	45.1	47.0	45.6	44.4	45.2	44.9	45.2	45.0
Minimum	42.0	44.5	43.1	42.2	42.3	43.0	42.1	42.1
Maximum	47.3	49.3	48.3	46.3	47.2	46.5	47.2	47.2
NAAQ Norms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE 3.13 C : BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER ($PM_{2.5}$)



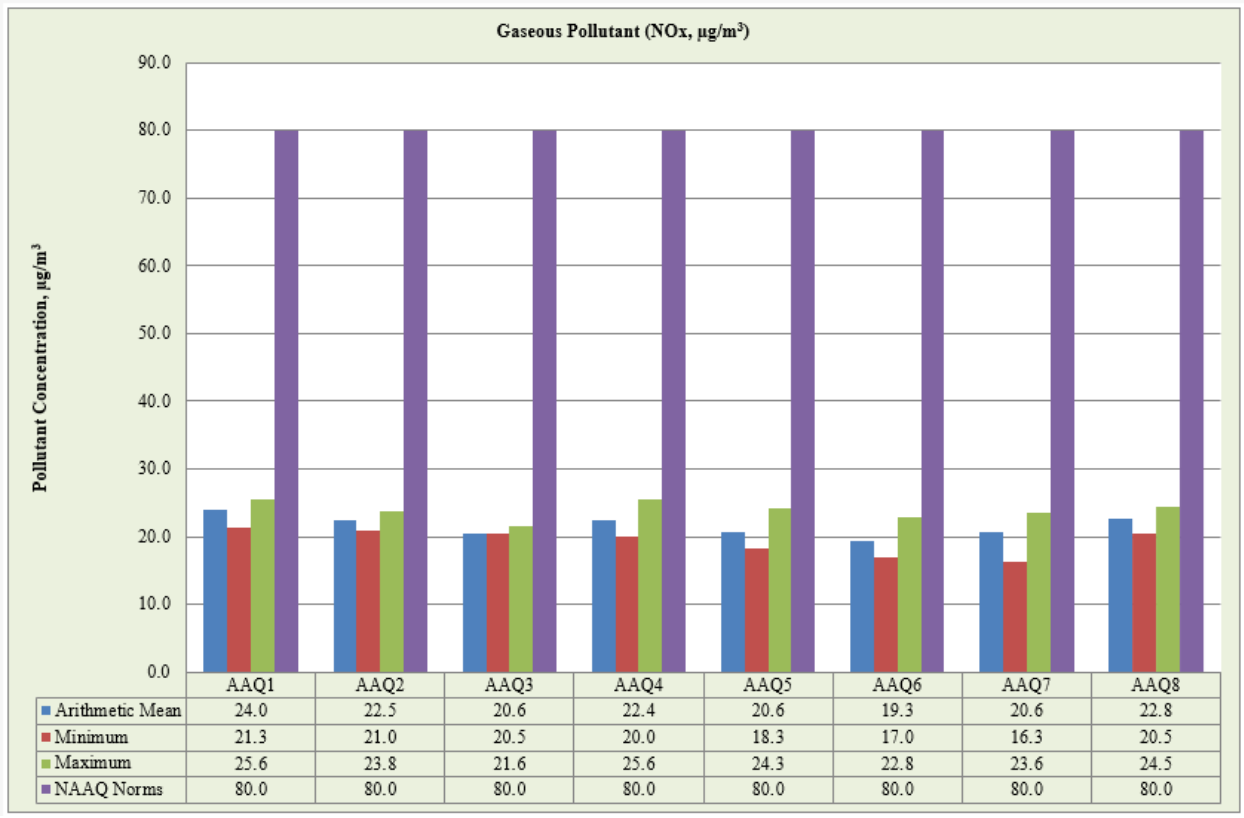
	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7	AAQ8
Arithmetic Mean	22.9	25.7	24.3	24.8	23.5	23.5	23.3	24.7
Minimum	21.0	23.2	22.3	22.3	21.0	21.0	20.5	21.5
Maximum	26.1	27.3	25.6	27.4	25.5	26.1	26.5	28.3
NAAQ Norms	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

FIGURE 3.14: BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER (SO_2)



	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7	AAQ8
Arithmetic Mean	6.7	6.8	6.8	5.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.4
Minimum	5.0	6.0	5.2	5.1	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.0
Maximum	8.8	7.8	8.2	6.4	8.3	7.5	7.8	24.5
NAAQ Norms	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0

FIGURE 3.14A: BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER (NO_2)



3.3.6 Interpretations & Conclusion

As per monitoring data, PM_{10} ranges from 42.0 µg/m^3 to 49.3 µg/m^3, $PM_{2.5}$ data ranges from 20.5 µg/m^3 to 28.3 µg/m^3, SO_2 ranges from 5.0 µg/m^3 to 8.8 µg/m^3 and NO_2 data ranges from 16.3 µg/m^3 to 25.6 µg/m^3. The concentration levels of the above criteria pollutants were observed to be well within the limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB.

The minimum & maximum concentrations of PM_{10} were found to be 42.0 µg/m^3 in Core zone & 44.5 µg/m^3 in Onnipalayam area respectively. The minimum & maximum concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ were found to be 20.5 µg/m^3 in Mathampalayam village & 23.2 µg/m^3 in Onnipalayam area respectively. The maximum concentration in the Onnipalayam village 44.5 µg/m^3 is due to the cluster of Quarry situated within 500m radius.

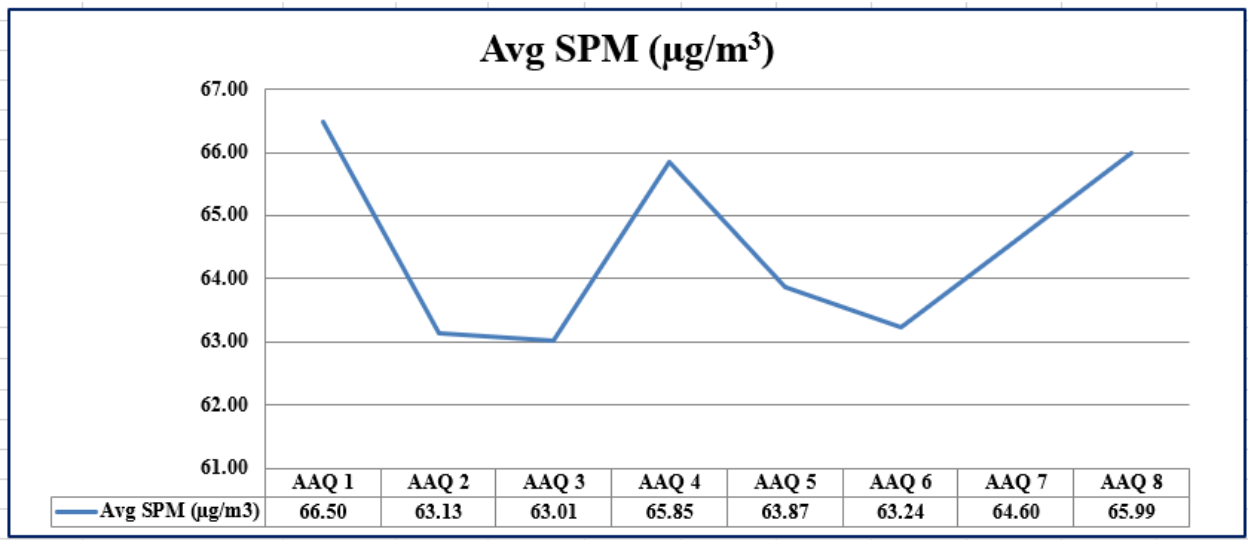
3.3.7 FUGITIVE DUST EMISSION –

Fugitive dust was recorded at 8 AAQ monitoring stations for 30 days average during the study period.

TABLE 3.28– AVERAGE FUGITIVE DUST SAMPLE VALUES IN µg/m^3

AAQ Locations	Avg SPM (µg/m^3)
AAQ 1	66.50
AAQ 2	63.13
AAQ 3	63.01
AAQ 4	65.85
AAQ 5	63.87
AAQ 6	63.24
AAQ 7	64.60
AAQ 8	65.99

Source: Onsite monitoring/ sampling by EHS360 Labs Private Limited

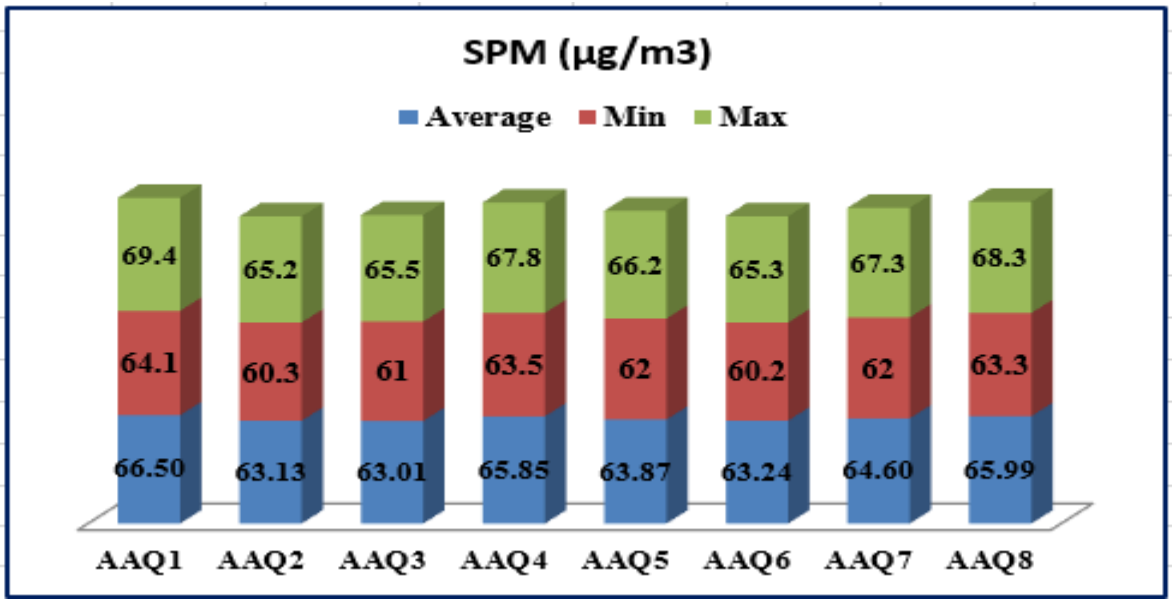


Source: Line Diagram of Table 3.29

TABLE 3.29– FUGITIVE DUST SAMPLE VALUES IN µg/m³ –

SPM (µg/m3)	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7	AAQ8
Average	66.50	63.13	63.01	65.85	63.87	63.24	64.60	65.99
Min	64.1	60.3	61	63.5	62	60.2	62	63.3
Max	69.4	65.2	65.5	67.8	66.2	65.3	67.3	68.3

Source: Calculations from Lab Analysis Reports



Source: Bar Diagram of table 3.30

3.4 Noise Environment

The vehicular movement on road and mining activities is the major sources of noise in study area, the environmental assessment of noise from the mining activity and vehicular traffic can be undertaken by taking into consideration various factors like potential damage to hearing, physiological responses, and annoyance and general community responses.

The main objective of noise monitoring in the study area is to establish the baseline noise level and assess the impact of the total noise expected to be generated during the project operations around the project site.

3.4.1 Identification of Sampling Locations

In order to assess the ambient noise levels within the study area, noise monitoring was carried out at eight (8) locations. The noise level monitoring locations were carried out by covering commercial, residential, rural areas within the radius of 10km. A noise monitoring methodology was chosen such that it best suited the purpose and objectives of the study.

TABLE 3.30 – DETAILS OF SURFACE NOISE MONITORING LOCATIONS

S. No	Location code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	N-1	Core Zone	Project Area	11°11'54.54"N 76°59'40.76"E
2	N-2	Onnipalayam	1.2km NE	11°12'27.14"N 77° 0'7.93"E
3	N-3	Kallipalayam	2.0km South	11°10'43.86"N 76°59'24.02"E
4	N-4	Muthalipalayam	6km SE	11°10'20.38"N 77° 2'38.46"E
5	N-5	Bettadapuram	4.8km NW	11°13'26.18"N 76°57'26.45"E
6	N-6	Periya Puthur	4.8km NE	11°13'37.40"N 77° 1'42.33"E
7	N-7	Mathampalayam	4.2km SW	11°11'53.10"N 76°57'21.12"E
8	N-8	Sengalipalayam	3km East	11°11'46.34"N 77° 1'18.16"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by EHS360 Labs Private Limited in association with GEMS

3.4.2 Method of Monitoring

Digital Sound Level Meter was used for the study. All reading was taken on the 'A-Weighting' frequency network, at a height of 1.5 meters from ground level. The sound level meter does not give a steady and consistent reading and it is quite difficult to assess the actual sound level over the entire monitoring period. To mitigate this shortcoming, the Continuous Equivalent Sound level, indicated by Leq, is used. Equivalent sound level, 'Leq', can be obtained from variable sound pressure level, 'L', over a time period by using following equation.

Leq = 10 Log L / T$\sum$ (10Ln/10)

Where L = Sound pressure level at function of time dB (A)

T = Time interval of observation

3.4.3 Analysis of Ambient Noise Level in the Study Area

An analysis of the different Leq data obtained during the study period has been made. Variation was noted during the day-time as well as night-time. The results are presented in below Table 3.32

Day time : 6:00 hours to 22.00 hours.

Night time : 22:00 hours to 6.00 hours

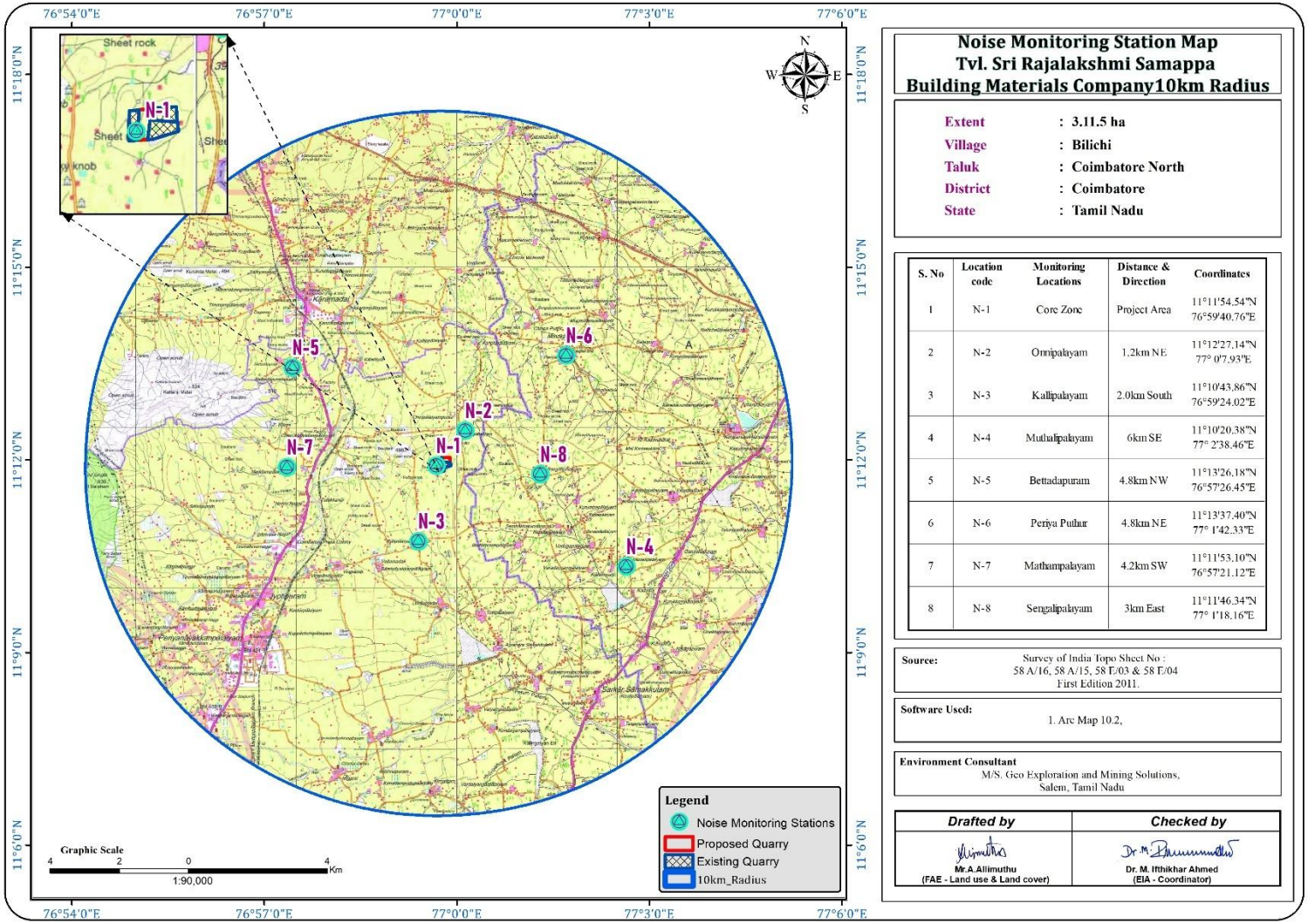
TABLE 3.31 – NOISE MONITORING RESULTS IN CORE AND BUFFER ZONE

S. No	Locations	Noise level (dB (A) Leq)		Ambient Noise Standards
		Day Time	Night Time	
1	Core Zone	43.8	36.0	**Industrial Day Time- 75 dB (A) Night Time- 70 dB (A)**
2	Onnipalayam	42.9	35.3	
3	Kallipalayam	40.0	35.0	
4	Muthalipalayam	39.3	35.1	
5	Bettadapuram	37.7	36.0	**Residential Day Time– 55 dB (A) Night Time- 45 dB (A)**
6	Periya Puthur	39.1	37.4	
7	Mathampalayam	37.3	35.3	
8	Sengalipalayam	36.8	34.4	

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by EHS360 Labs Private Limited in association with GEMS

FIGURE 3.15: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMBIENT NOISE LEVEL MONITORING

FIGURE 3.16: NOISE MONITORING STATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS



Noise Monitoring Station Map
Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa
Building Materials Company10km Radius

Extent	: 3.11.5 ha
Village	: Bilichi
Taluk	: Coimbatore North
District	: Coimbatore
State	: Tamil Nadu

S. No	Location code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	N-1	Core Zone	Project Area	11°11'54.54"N 76°59'40.76"E
2	N-2	Onnipalayam	1.2km NE	11°12'27.14"N 77° 0'7.93"E
3	N-3	Kallipalayam	2.0km South	11°10'43.86"N 76°59'24.02"E
4	N-4	Muthalipalayam	6km SE	11°10'20.38"N 77° 2'38.46"E
5	N-5	Bettadapuram	4.8km NW	11°13'26.18"N 76°57'26.45"E
6	N-6	Periya Puthur	4.8km NE	11°13'37.40"N 77° 1'42.33"E
7	N-7	Mathampalayam	4.2km SW	11°11'53.10"N 76°57'21.12"E
8	N-8	Sengalipalayam	3km East	11°11'46.34"N 77° 1'18.16"E

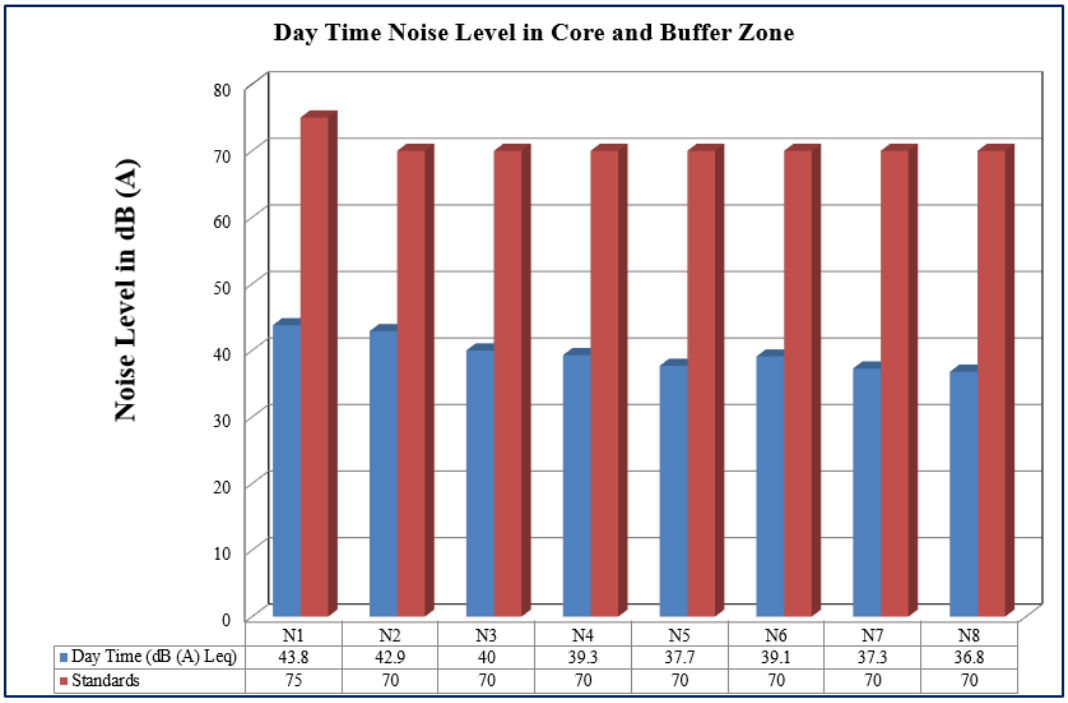
Source: Survey of India Topo Sheet No : 58 A/16, 58 A/15, 58 E/03 & 58 E/04 First Edition 2011.

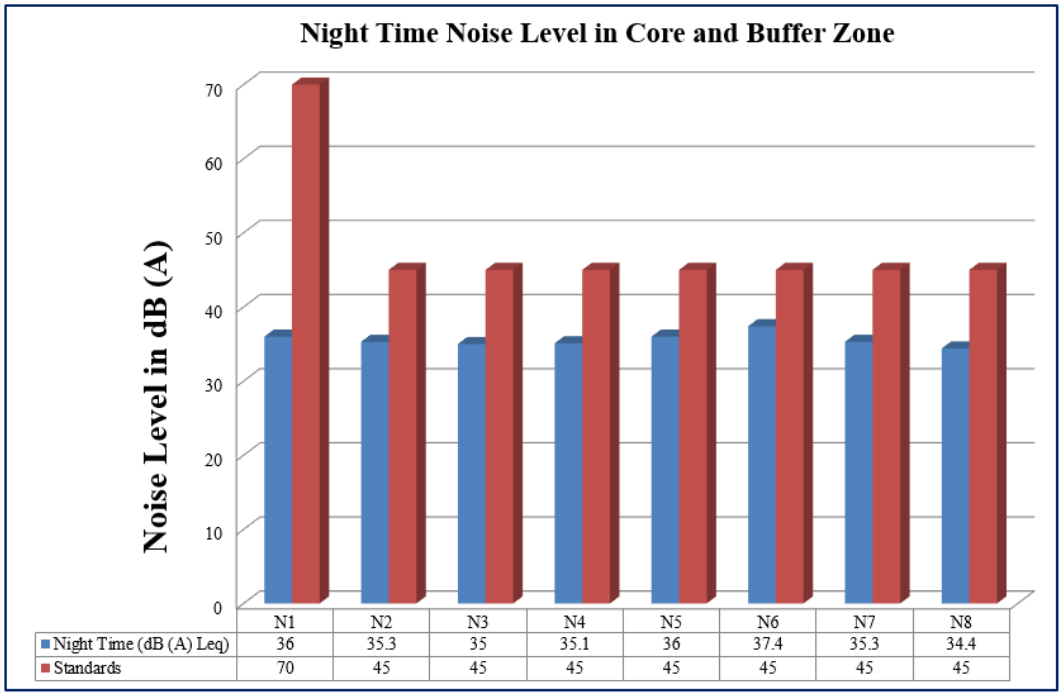
Software Used: 1. Arc Map 10.2,

Environment Consultant
M/S. Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions, Salem, Tamil Nadu

Drafted by	Checked by
Mr.A.Allimuthu (FAE - Land use & Land cover)	Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed (EIA - Coordinator)

FIGURE 3.17: DAY & NIGHT TIME NOISE LEVELS IN CORE AND BUFFER ZONE





3.4.4 Interpretation & Conclusion:

Ambient noise levels were measured at 8 (eight) locations around the project area considering cluster Quarry. Noise levels recorded in core zone during day time were from 43.8 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 36.0 dB (A) Leq. Noise levels recorded in buffer zone during day time were from 36.8– 40 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 34.4 – 37.4 dB (A) Leq.

The values of noise observed in some of the areas are primarily owing to quarrying activities due to cluster of Quarry within 500m radius, movement of vehicles and other anthropogenic activities. Noise monitoring results reveal that the maximum & minimum noise levels at day time were recorded in the range of 48.2 dB(A) in core zone and 31.2 dB(A) in Bettadapuram village and 41.2 dB(A) in Periya Puthur village & 30.2 dB(A) in Sengalipalayam village respectively in night time. Thus, the noise level for Industrial and Residential area meets the requirements of CPCB.

3.5 Ecological Environment

There is no Reserved Forest land, National Parks, Eco sensitive areas, Wild life sanctuaries within the radius of 10km. An ecological survey of the study area was conducted particularly with reference to the listing of species and assessment of the existing baseline ecological (terrestrial) condition in the study area.

3.5.1 Methodology Adopted & Objective

To achieve the above objective, a detailed study of the area was undertaken in 10 km radius area with the proposed quarry area. The different methods adopted were as follows:

a) To study the likely impact of the proposed mining project on the local biodiversity and to suggest mitigation measures, if required, for vulnerable biota.
b) Undertake intensive field survey to assess the status of floral & faunal component in different habitats in the core and buffer areas of the project site.
c) Identification and listing of flora and fauna which are important as per the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.
d) Suggest Wildlife conservation (species specific/habitat specific) and management plan for the threatened (critically endangered & endangered species - schedule I) faunal species if any reported within the study area.
e) To identify the impacts of mining on agricultural lands and how it affects.
f) Proper collection of information about wildlife Sanctuaries/ national parks/ biosphere reserves of the project area.
g) Devise management & conservation measures for biodiversity.

Methodology of Sampling

Identification of vegetation in relation to the natural flora and crops was conducted through reconnaissance field surveys and onsite observations in core and buffer zone. The plant species identification was done based on the reference materials and also by examining the morphological characteristics and reproductive materials i.e. flowers, fruits and seeds. Land use pattern in relation to agriculture crop varieties were identified through physical verification of land and interaction with local villagers.

The faunal elements (animal species) of core and buffer zone were identified by direct sightings or indirect evidences viz. pug marks, skeletal remains, scats and droppings etc. (Jayson and Easa 2004). Standard binocular was used for the observations. The authenticity of faunal elements occurrence was confirmed by interaction with the local people. Avifauna identification was done with pictorial descriptions of published literature. Information pertaining to existence of any migratory corridors and paths were obtained from local inhabitants. The status of each faunal element was determined and the Wildlife schedule category was ascertained as per the IUCN-Red Data Book and Indian wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Plot method is used in the floral documentation in the core and buffer zone. For trees (10x10-m), shrubs (5x5-m) and herbs (1x1-m) plots were taken. Birds and butterflies were mainly focused during faunal assessment, transect method was employed for birds and butterflies. Transect is a path along which one counts and records the occurrence of an individual for study. A straight-line walk covering desired distance, within a time span of one hour to 30 minutes was carried out in the proposed region. Bird species were recorded during the hours of peak activity. 0700 to 1100 Hrs and 1430 to 1730 Hrs (Bibby et al. 2000).

Direct observations and bird calls were used for bird documentation. Same transects were used for counting butterflies. Opportunistic observations were made for Amphibians, reptiles and ordinates. Presence of mammals was recorded by direct and indirect signs. All possible transects were taken for birds and butterflies. Birds and butterflies were classified into species level. Recorded bird species were identified to species level using standard books (Ali & Ripley 1987, Grimmett et al., 2016).

3.5.2. Sampling

A stratified simple random sampling procedure was employed to obtain a sample from study area. The study area was further stratified in different land use/ecosystems.

3.5.3. Sampling Size

Keeping in mind both random sampling technique and covering all land use patterns for the study following sampling locations were chosen depending up on the area of the proposed site.

3.5.4. Timing of Study

The study was carried out during morning and evening hours, to cover the different activity phases for important species such as time resting, feeding, hunting, and daily movements.

3.5.6. Observations from Sampling

The various observations relating to flora and fauna species are discussed in detail below, in separate sections.

3.5.7Equipment/ References

- Canon Mark III Camera with 50-500mm lens– Snap shots taken
- Leica Binoculars (8x 20) to spot/identify species
- IUCN Red Data Book – https://www.iucnredlist.org/species

Ornithological/Entomological/Herpetological/Mammalian catalogues and pictorial descriptions from various authors and websites are followed for species identification.

3.5.8 Part I Field Sampling Techniques

3.5.9. Transect walk – Birds

Six no transect lines with varying length (100m-300m) and fixed width (2m) were laid which cuts through the core and buffer areas of proposed site. The transect surveys were conducted from 0700 to 1100Hrs and 1430 to 1730Hrs (Bibby et al. 2000). All avifauna found along these transects were recorded for analysing the data. Counts were conducted while there is no heavy rain, mist or strong wind.

3.5.10. Modified Pollard Walk – for Butterflies

The Modified Pollard Walk (Pollard 1977, 1993, Walpole 1999) using fixed width transect walk method were employed to investigate butterfly spatial distribution, diversity and abundance at the different survey sites.

3.5.11. Visual Encounter Survey (VES) - reptiles and amphibians

VES is a time-constrained sampling technique (Campbell and Christman, 1982; Corn and Bury, 1990). It needs a systematic search through an area or habitat for a prescribed time period (Campbell and Christman, 1982). The result of VES is measured against the time spent for search. VES technique is one of the simplest methods, and an appropriate technique for both inventory and monitoring Herpetofauna (Heyer et al. 1994).

3.5.12 Observational methods- Mammals

For the purpose of recording mammals, we used two different observational techniques: (1) direct observations, and (2) recording of occurrences like holes, markings, scats, hairs, and spines (Menon 2003). For identification confirmations, photographs with a scale reference were used, and locations were recorded using a

portable GPS device. Indigenous knowledge particularly that of the locals, was occasionally employed to compile a preliminary list of species and/or aid in the recognition of indicators.

3.5.13. Multiple Stage Quadrat – Vegetation

A variety of habitat or vegetation structure variables were measured using the Multiple Stage Quadrat sampling protocol (Sykes and Horrill 1977). All of those areas were sampled, and the major corners were temporarily delineated with colored ribbons. Each site was identified in the field using a compass and clinometer, and the plot's latitude, longitude, and elevation were recorded using a handheld Global Positioning System (Garmin 12XL).

3.5.14 Flora

The quadrat sampling technique was used for sampling vegetation. Sampling quadrats of the regular shape of dimensions 10 × 10 m, 5 × 5 m, and 1 × 1 m, were nested within each other and were defined as the units for sampling the area and measuring the diversity of trees, Shrubs, and herbs respectively.

TABLE 3.32 – FLORA

SI.No	English Name	Vernacular Name	Scientific Name	Family Name
Trees				
1.	Velvet mesquite	Mullu Maram	*Prosopis juliflora*	Fabaceae
2.	White Bark Acacia	Vela maram	*Vachellia leucophloea*	Fabaceae
3.	Neem or Indian lilac	Vembu maram	*Azadirachta indica*	Meliaceae
4.	River tamarind	Soundal maram	*Leucaena leucocephala*	Fabaceae
5.	Millettia Pinnata	Pongam oiltree	*Pongamia pinnata*	Fabaceae
6.	Malayan Cherry	Ten Pazham	*Muntingia calabura*	Muntingiaceae
Shrubs				
1.	West Indian Lantana	Unni chedi	*Lantana camara*	Verbenaceae
2.	Avaram	Avarai	*Senna auriculata*	Fabaceae
3.	Devil's trumpet	Umathai	*Datura metel*	Solanaceae
4.	Milk Weed	Erukku	*Calotropis gigantea*	Apocynaceae
Herbs				
1.	Common leucas	Thumbai	*Leucas aspera*	Lamiaceae
2.	Bright eyes	Nithiyakalliyani	*Catharanthus roseus*	Apocynaceae
3.	Coat buttons	Thatha poo	*Tridax procumbens*	Asteraceae
4.	Devil‘s thorn	Nerunji	*Tribulus terrestris*	Zygophyllales
5.	Indian doab	Arugampul	*Cynodon dactylon*	Poaceae
6.	Malabar catmint	Pie Viratti	*Anisomeles malabarica*	Lamiaceae
7.	Holy basil	Thulasi	*Ocimum tenuiflorum*	Lamiaceae
8.	Indian nettle	Nayuruvi	*Achyranthes aspera*	Amaranthaceae
Climber				
1.	Stemmed vine	Perandai	*Cissus quadrangularis*	Vitaceae
Grasses				
2.	Eragrostis	Pullu	*Eragrostis ferruginea*	Poaceae
3.	Great brome	Thodappam	*Bromus diandrus*	Poaceae

FIGURE 3.18: FIELD IMAGERY OF FLORA STDUY

a.Tridax procumbens b.Anisomeles malabarica c.Catharanthus roseus

d.Muntingia calabura e.Lantana camara f.Calotropis gigantea

g.Azadirachta indica h.Datura metel i.Vachellia leucophloea

j.Cynodon dactylon k.Pongamia pinnata l.Leucaena leucocephala

Table No: 3.33B Flora in Buffer Zone

SI.No	English Name	Vernacular Name	Scientific Name	Family Name
Trees				
1.	Velvet mesquite	Mullu maram	*Prosopis juliflora*	Fabaceae
2.	Neem or Indian lilac	Vembu	*Azadirachta indica*	Meliaceae
3.	Mango	Manga	*Mangifera indica*	Anacardiaceous
4.	Wild Tamarind	Savundal	*Leucaena latisiliqua*	Mimosaceae
5.	Coconut	Thennai maram	*Cocos nucifera*	Arecaceae
6.	Madras thorn	Kudukapuli	*Pithecellobium dulce*	Fabaceae
7.	River tamarind	Soundal maram	*Leucaena leucocephala*	Fabaceae
8.	Indian siris	Eayal vaagai	*Albizia lebbeck*	Mimosaceae
9.	Monkey pod tree	Thungumoonchi	*Samanea saman*	Fabaceae
10.	Portia tree	Poovarasan	*Thespesia Populnea*	Malvaceae
11.	Jack fruit	Bala maram	*Artocarpusintegrifolia*	Moraceae
12.	Tree of heaven	Perumaram	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae
13.	Velvet mesquite	Mullu maram	*Prosopis juliflora*	Fabaceae
14.	Yellow Flame	Vagai	*Peltophorum pterocarpum*	Caesalpiniaceae
15.	Lemon	Ezhumuchaipalam	*Citrus lemon*	Rutaceae
16.	Jamun Fruit Plant	Naval maram	*Syzygium cumini*	Myrtaceae
17.	Gum arabic tree	Karuvelam	*Vachellia nilotica*	Fabaceae
18.	Yellow oleander	Ponarali	*Cascabela thevetia*	Apocynaceae
19.	Rain Tree	Mazlhimaram	*Samanaea saman*	Mimosaceae
20.	Chinese chaste tree	Nochi	*Vitex negundo*	Verbenaceae
21.	Asian Palmyra palm	Panai maram	*Borassus flabellifer*	Arecaceae
22.	Curry tree Plant	Karuveppilai	*Murraya koenigii*	Rutaceae
23.	Teak	Thekku	*Tectona grandis*	Verbenaceae
24.	Indian mulberry	Nuna maram	*Morinda tinctoria*	Rubiaceae
25.	Drumstick tree	Murunga maram	*Moringa oleifera*	Moringaceae
26.	Guava	Koyya	*Psidium guajava*	Myrtaceae
27.	Indian-almond	Inguti	*Terminalia catappa*	Combretaceae
28.	Eucalyptus	Thailam maram	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Myrtaceae
29.	Pongamia pinnata	Pongam	*Millettia pinnata*	Fabaceae
30.	Horsetail She-oak	Savukku maram	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae
31.	Henna	Marudaani	*Lawsonia inermis*	Lythraceae
32.	Indian gooseberry	Nelli	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Phyllanthaceae
33.	Peepal	Asoka maram	*Ficus religiosa*	legume
34.	Tamarind	Puliyamaram	*Tamarindus indica*	Legumes
35.	Malayan Cherry	Ten Pazham	*Muntingia calabura*	Muntingiaceae
36.	Jujube Trees	Elantha Pazham	*Ziziphus Mauritiana*	Rhamnaceae
37.	Papaya	Pappali maram	*Carica papaya L*	Caricaceae
38.	Java olive tree	Kutiraippitukku	*Sterculia foetida*	Malvaceae
39.	Banana tree	Vazhaimaram	*Musa acuminata*	Musaceae
40.	Amati	Agathi keerai	*Sesbania grandiflora*	Fabaceae
41.	Custard apple	Seethapazham	*Annona reticulata*	Annonaceae
42.	Manilkara zapota	Sapota	*Manilkara zapota*	Sapotaceae
43.	Indian-almond	Badam	*Terminalia catappa*	Combretaceae
44.	Banyan tree	Alamaram	*Ficus benghalensis*	Moraceae
45.	Jack fruit	Palamaram	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Moraceae
Shrubs				
1.	Giant reed	Mudaampul	*Arundo donax*	Poaceae
2.	Devil's trumpet	Umathai	*Datura metel*	Solanaceae
3.	Avaram	Avarai	*Senna auriculata*	Fabaceae
4.	Water-hyacinth	Agayathamarai	*Eichhornia crassipes*	Pontederiaceae
5.	Kangkong	Sarkaraivalli	*Ipomeae aquatica*	Convolvulaceae

6.	Castor bean	Amanakku	*Ricinus communis*	Euphorbiaceae
7.	Green amaranth	Kuppaikeerai	*Amaranthus vividis*	Amaranthaceae
8.	Jungle geranium	Idly Poo	*Ixora coccinea*	Rubiaceae
9.	Shoe flower	Chemparuthi	*Hibiscu rosa-sinensis*	Malvaceae
10.	Milk Weed	Erukku	*Calotropis gigantea*	Apocynaceae
11.	Rough cocklebur	Marlumuttu	*Xanthium indicum*	Asteraceae
12.	Mexican prickly poppy	Bramathndu	*Argemone mexicana*	Papaveraceae
13.	Puriging nut	Kattamanakku	*Jatropha curcas*	Euphorbiaceae
14.	Malabar catmint	Pei veratti	*Anisomeles malabarica*	Lamiaceae
15.	Dwarf Heliotrope	Theelkoduku	*Heliotropium supinum*	Boraginaceae
16.	Touch-me-not	Thottalchinungi	*Mimosa pudica*	Mimosaceae
17.	Indian mallow	Thuthi	*Abutilon indicum*	Meliaceae
18.	Night shade plan	Sundaika	*Solanum torvum*	Solanaceae
19.	Rosary pea	Kundumani	*Abrus precatorius*	Fabaceae
20.	Indian Oleander	Arali	*Nerium indicum*	Apocynaceae
21.	West Indian Lantana	Unni chedi	*Lantana camara*	Verbenaceae
22.	Rough cocklebur	Marlumutt	*Xanthium indicum*	Asteraceae
Herbs				
1.	Carrot grass	Parttiniyam	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	Asteraceae
2.	Sessile Joyweed	Ponnankanni	*Alternanthera sessilis*	Amaranthaceae
3.	Billygoat weed	Pumpillu	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Asteraceae
4.	Aloe barbadensis	Katrazhai	*Aloe vera*	Asphodelaceae
5.	Madagascar Periwinkle	Nithyakalyani	*Catharanthus roseus*	Apocynaceae
6.	Indian Mercury	Kuppamani	*Acalypha indica*	Euphorbiaceae
7.	Indian nettle	Nayuruvi	*Achyranthes aspera*	Amaranthaceae
8.	Chloris barbata	Kodai pul	*Chloris barbata*	Poaceae
9.	Bui	Ciru-pulai	*Aervalanata*	Amaranthaceae
10.	Indian doab	Arugampul	*Cynodon dactylon*	Poaceae
11.	Datura metel	Oomathai	*Datura metel*	Solanaceae
12.	Yellow elder	Manjarali	*Tecoma stans*	Apocynaceae
13.	Cleome viscosa	Nai kadugu	*Celome viscosa*	Capparidaceae
14.	Common leucas	Thumbai	*Leucas aspera*	Lamiaceae
15.	Fish poison	Kollukaivelai	*Tephrosia purpureae*	Papilionaceae
16.	Asthma-plant	Amman pacharisi	*Euphorbia hirta*	Euphorbiaceae
17.	Holy basil	Thulasi	*Ocimum tenuiflorum*	Lamiaceae
18.	Peanut	Kadalai	*Arachis hypogaea*	Fabaceae
19.	Red Hogweed	Mukurattai	*Boerhavia diffusa*	Nyctaginaceae
20.	Tridax daisy	Thatha poo	*Tridax procumbens*	Asteraceae
21.	Gale of the wind	Keelaneeli	*Phyllanthus niruri*	Phyllanthaceae
22.	Eggplant	kathirikai	*Solanum melongena*	Solanaceae
23.	European black nightshade	Manathakkali	*Solanumnigrum*	Solanaceae
Climber/ Creeper				
1.	Ivy gourd	Kovai	*Coccinia grandis*	Cucurbitaceae
2.	Cucumis maderaspatanus	Musumusukkai	*Mukia maderaspatana*	Cucurbitaceae
3.	Butterfly pea	Sangu poo	*Clitoria ternatea*	Fabaceae
4.	Wild water lemon	Sirupoonaikaali	*Passiflora foetida*	Passifloraceae
5.	Stemmed vine	Perandai	*Cissus quadrangularis*	Vitaceae
6.	Bottle Guard	Sorakkai	*Lagenaria siceraria*	Cucurbitaceae
7.	Rosary Pea	Gundumani	*Abrus precatorius*	Fabaceae
8.	Pointed gourd	Kovakkai	*Trichosanthes dioica*	Cucurbitaceae
9.	Wild bitter	Pavarkai	*Momordica charantia*	Cucurbitaceae
Grass				
1.	Eragrostis	Pullu	*Eragrostis ferruginea*	Poaceae
2.	Windmill grass	Chevvarakupul	*Chloris barbata*	Amaranthaceae
3.	Nut grass	Korai	*Cyperus rotandus*	Poaceae

4.	Great brome	Thodappam	*Bromus diandrus*	Poaceae
Cactus				
1.	Prickly pear	Nagathali	*Opuntia dillenii*	Cactaceae
2.	Triangular spruge	Chaturakalli	*Euphorbia antiquorum*	Euphorbiaceae

E- Economical, M- Medicinal, EM- Both Economical and Medicinal, NE- Not evaluated

3.5.15 Flora Composition in the Buffer Zone

Similar habitats may be found in the buffer area as well, although there is a wider variety of plants there than in the core zone area. The buffer zone study area contains a total of 105 species that have been recorded from the buffer zone. The floral (105) varieties among them Trees 45, herbs 22, shrubs 13, Climbers 9, Grasses 4, and Cactus 2 were identified. The result of the buffer zone of flora studies shows that Fabaceae and Poaceae, Euphorbiaceae is the main dominating species in the study area mentioned in Table No.3.2. There are no impacts due to this mining activity. There are no Rare, Endangered, and Threatened Flora species in the mining area and their surrounding study area. Apart from the proposed project area, there is agricultural land. Horticulture and agricultural land are untouched. There are no Rare, Endangered, and Threatened Flora species in the mining area and their surrounding study area. A list of floral species has been prepared based on primary survey (site observations) and discussion with local people. The total number of different plant life forms under trees, shrubs, herbs, and climbers is shown in Table 3.3 and their % distribution is shown in Figure 3.19

Table 3.33C: Number of floral life forms in the Study Area

S. No	Plant Life Form	Number of Species
1	Trees	45
2	Shrubs	22
3	Herbs	23
4	Climber	9
6	Grass	4
7	Cactus	2
Total No. of Species		**105**

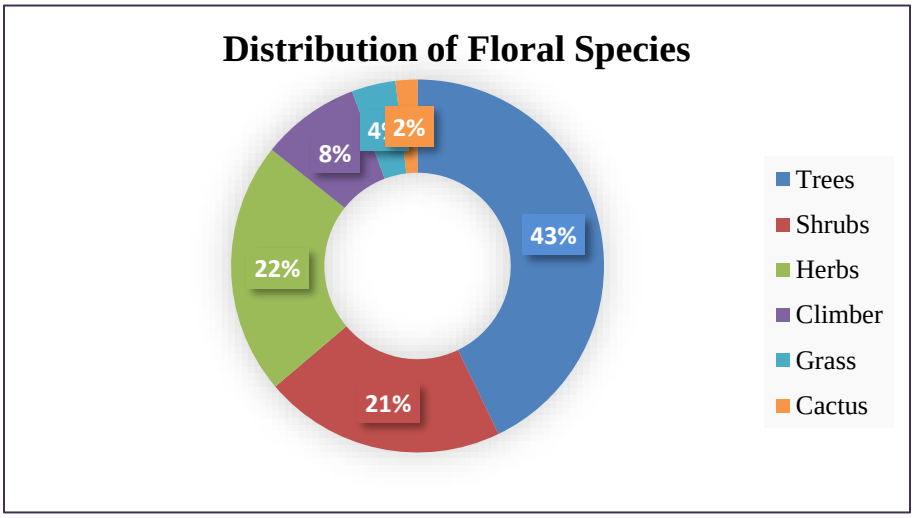


FIG NO. 3.19 GRAPH SHOWING % DISTRIBUTION OF FLORAL LIFE FORMS

a. Ziziphus Mauritiana

b. Azadirachta indica

c. Morinda tinctoria

d. Ricinus communis

e. Tectona grandis

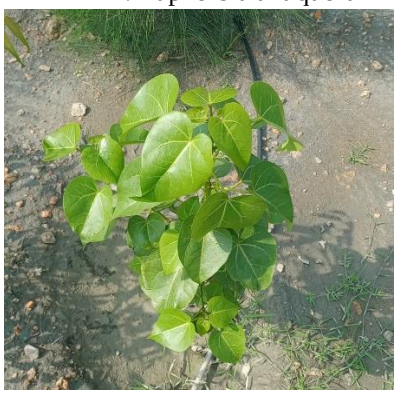
f. Cissus quadrangularis

g. Eucalyptus tereticornis

h. Euphorbia antiquorum

i.Parthenium hysterophorus

J.Cocos nucifera



k.Thespesia Populnea

l. Prosopis juliflora


m. Tridax procumbens


n.Tecoma stans


o. Vitex negundo


p. Opuntia dillenii


q.Pithecellobium dulce


r.Lantana camara


S. Borassus flabellifer


t.Casuarina equisetifolia


u. Calotropis gigantea

FIG NO: 3.19A FLORA SPECIES OBSERVATION IN THE BUFFER ZONE AREA

3.5.16 The vegetation in the RF / PF areas, ecologically sensitive areas

There are neither reserved (RF) nor protected (PF) forests either in the mine lease area or in the buffer zone. Thus, no forest land is involved in any manner. Hence, no certificate from the Forest department is required. There are no protected or ecologically sensitive areas such as National parks or Important Bird Areas (IBAs), or Wetlands or migratory routes of fauna or water bodies or human settlements within the proposed mine lease area. There are no Biosphere reserves or wildlife sanctuaries or National parks or Important Bird Areas (IBAs), or migratory routes of fauna. Thus, the area under study (Mine lease area and the 10 Km buffer zone) is not ecologically sensitive. It is away from the proposed project site.

Thus, no forest land is involved in any manner. Hence, no certificate from the Forest department is required. There are no impacts due to this mining activity. There are neither forests nor forest dwellers nor forest-dependent

communities in the mine lease area. There shall be no forest-impacted families (PF) or people (PP). Thus, the rights of Traditional Forest Dwellers will not be compromised on account of the project.

3.5.17 Fauna

The faunal survey has been carried out as per the methodology cited and listed out Mammals, birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, and Butterflies. All the listed species were compared with Red Data Book and Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. There are no rare, endangered, threatened (RET), and endemic species present in the core area.

3.5.18 Fauna Composition in the Core Zone

Core Zone: During the study, it was found that the faunal diversity in the core site was limited to Butterflies, insects, and some species of mammals & reptiles among them numbers Insects 5, Reptiles 3, Mammals 3, and Avian 6. The core site has avifauna species like crow, Black drongo, Koel, etc. None of these species are threatened or endemic in the study area and surroundings. There is no Schedule I species and nine species are under schedule IV according to the Indian Wildlife Act 1972. There are no critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, and endemic species were observed.

TABLE 3.33 – FAUNA

SI. No	Common Name	Scientific Name	Schedule list WLPC 1972
Insects			
1.	Tawny coster	*Danaus chrysippus*	Schedule IV
2.	Striped tiger	*Danaus plexippus*	Schedule IV
3.	House fly	*Musca domestica*	-
4.	Dragonfly	*Agriansp*	-
5.	Common Tiger	*Danaus genutia*	NL
Reptiles			
1.	Oriental garden lizard	*Calotes versicolor*	NL
2.	Indian forest skink	*Sphenomorphus indicus*	NL
3.	House lizards	*Hemidactylus flaviviridis*	Schedule IV
Mammals			
1.	Indian Field Mouse	*Mus booduga*	Schedule IV
2.	Asian Small Mongoose	*Herpestes javanicus*	Schedule (Part II)
3.	Squirrel	*Funambulus palmarum*	Schedule IV
Aves			
1.	Rose-ringed parkeet	*Psittacula krameri*	Schedule IV
2.	Common myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	NL
3.	Asian koel	*Eudynamysscolopacea*	Schedule IV
4.	Koel	*Eudynamys*	Schedule IV
5.	Black drongo	*Dicrurus macrocercus*	Schedule IV
6.	House crow	*Corvussplendens*	NL

*NL- Not listed, LC- Least Concern

(**Sources:** Species observation in the field study)

3.5.19 Findings/Results

The assessment was carried out during the Winter season. The inspection day was quite alright with respectable weather. The details of the flora and fauna observed are given below.

Records of threatened species in the area

No threatened species were observed

Endangered Species as per Wildlife (Protection) Act

No Endangered fauna was recorded in the project area**.**

Endemic Species of the Project areas

No endemic species were observed in the project area.

Migratory species of the Project areas

No migratory fauna observed in project area.

Migratory corridors and Flight paths

No migratory corridors and Flight paths were observed in project area.

Breeding and spawning grounds

No breeding and spawning grounds were earmarked for the wildlife fauna in project area.

There are no critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and endemic species were observed. As the rainfall in the area is scanty and as no toxic wastes are produced or discharged on account of mining, the proposed mining activity is not going to have any additional and adverse impacts on these RET species. There are no ecologically sensitive areas or protected areas within the 10 Km radius. Hence no specific conservation for conservation of any RET species or Wildlife is envisaged.

There are no National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar sites, Tiger/Elephant Reserves/(existing as well as proposed) within 10 km of the mine lease area. There are no protected forests within the project area. Hence submission of clearance from the National Board of Wildlife does not arise.

There is no endangered, endemic and RET Species. There is no Schedule I species in study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] The proposed project is not going to have any direct or indirect adverse impact on the species mentioned above.

3.5.20 Conclusion

The observations and assessment of the overall ecological scenario involve details such as classification of Biogeographic zone, eco-region, habitat types and land cover, distances from natural habitats, vegetation/forest types, and sensitive ecological habitats such as Wetlands sites, Important Bird areas, migration corridors of important wildlife etc. Such baseline information provides better understanding of the situation and overall ecological importance of the area. This baseline information viewed against proposed project activities help in predicting their impacts on the wildlife and their habitats in the region. Data collected and information gathered from secondary literature on flora, fauna, protected area, natural habitats, and wildlife species etc., and consulted and discussed with local people, from the villages, herders and farmers who inhabit close to the proposed project area.

3.6 Socio Economic Environment

The major developmental activities in mining /Industrial sector are required for economic development as well as creation of employment opportunities (direct and indirect) and to meet the basic/modern needs of the society, which ultimately results in overall improvement of the quality of life through upliftment of social, economic, health, education and nutritional status in the project region, state as well as the country. In this manner all developmental projects have direct as well as indirect relationships with socioeconomic aspects, which also include public acceptability for new developmental projects. Thus, the study of socioeconomic component incorporating various facets related to prevailing social and cultural conditions and economic status of the Roughstone and Gravel quarry project region is an important part of EIA study. The study of these parameters helps in identification, prediction and evaluation of the likely impacts on the socio economics and parameters of human interest due to the project.

3.6.1 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the socio-economic impact assessment are as follows:

a) To study the socio-economic status of the people living in the study area of the project.

b) To identify the basic needs of the nearby villages within the study area.
c) To assess the impact on socio-economic environment due to the project.
d) To provide the employment and improved living standards.
f) To assess the impact on socio-economic environment due to Roughstone and Gravel quarry project region.
g) To analysis of impact of socio economic and Environmental Infrastructure facilities and road accessibility.

3.6.2 Scope of Work

- To study the Socio-economic Environment of area from the secondary sources
- Data Collection and Analysis
- Identification of impacts due to the mining projects
- Mitigation Measures

3.6.3 Methodology

The methodology adopted for the socio-economic impact assessment is as follows:
a) The details of the activities and population structure have been obtained from Census 2001 and 2011 and analyzed.
b) Based on the above data, impacts due to plant operation on the community have been assessed and recommendations for further improvement have been made.

3.6.4 Sources of Information and Data Base

To achieve the above objectives, the information has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. Both primary data and secondary data have been analyzed by means of suitable statistical techniques for the purpose of verifying the above selected hypotheses concerned with the surrounding area.

3.6.5 Primary Survey

The primary data collection includes the collection of data through a structured interview schedule by direct observation method. The questionnaire survey includes both open and closed methods. The sample size is limited respondents, who were selected on the basis of simple random sampling from Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu State, in the field survey has been divided into three major segments namely Primary Zone (0 - 3 km), Secondary Zone (3 - 7 km) and tertiary Zone (7 - 10 km).

The questionnaires were designed to suit the subjects considering their rural background enabling to furnish correct information and data as far as possible. Data were collected at village level and household level by questionnaires and focused group discussions.

The study area for the field survey has been divided into three major segments namely Primary Zone (0 - 3 km), Secondary Zone (3 - 7 km) and Outer Zone (7 - 10 km).

3.6.6 Collection of Data from Secondary Sources

Data from secondary sources were collected on following aspects:

- Demographic profile of the area
- Economic profile of the area

Table 3.34 Type of Information and Sources

Information	Source
Demography	District Census Handbook, Govt. of India
Economic profile of the area	Census of India, Tamil Nadu State

b) Data Presentation and Analysis

The data collected were presented in a suitable, concise form i.e., tabular or diagrammatic or graphic form for further analysis. These tabulated data were interpreted and analyzed with the help of various qualitative techniques and ideographic approaches.

3.7 Background Information of the Area

Tamil Nadu is the 11th largest states in India in terms of area. The state is the seventh most populous state in the country and its main language Tamil has origins that date back to 500 BC. Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu and lies on the eastern coast line of India. Tamil Nadu is famous for its wonderful temples and monuments that have been built 1000s of years ago and has places that have been marked as heritage sites by the United Nations. In a 180 degree paradigm shift, this state with a rich historical importance is also one of the fastest developing centre for technology and trade.

The State can be divided broadly into two natural divisions (a) the Coastal plains of South India and (b) the hilly western area. Parallel to the coast and gradually rising from it is the broad strip of plain country. It can further be subdivided into coromandal plains comprising the districts of Kancheepuram, Coimbatore, Cuddalore and Vellore. The alluvial plains of the Cauvery Delta extending over Thanjavur and part of Tiruchirapally districts and dry southern plains in Madurai, Dindigul, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Virudhnagar, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin districts. It extends a little beyond Western Ghats in Kanyakumari District. The Cauvery Delta presents some extremely distinctive physical and human

features, its power being a main factor in the remarkable growth, the towns of Tamilnadu have witnessed.

3.8 Geography of the Area

Tamil Nadu is one of the 28 states of India, located in the southernmost part of the country. It extends from 8°4'N to 13°35'N latitudes and from 76°18'E to 80°20'E longitudes. Its extremities are

- in eastern - Point Calimere
- in western - hills of Anaimalai
- in northern - Pulicat lake
- in southern - Cape Comorin

It covers an area of 1,30,058 sq.km and 11th largest state in India. It covers 4% of the area of our country. Tamil Nadu is bounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, Kerala in the west, Andhra Pradesh in the north, Tamil Nadu in the northwest and Indian Ocean in the south. Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait separate Tamil Nadu from the Island of Sri Lanka, which lies to the southeast of India.

Already we have learnt that the state of Tamil Nadu had only 13 districts at the time of its formation. After that, the state was reorganised several times for the administrative convenience. At present there are 37 districts in Tamil Nadu, including the newly created districts such as Kallakurichi, Tenkasi, Chengalpet, Ranipet and Tirupathur.

3.9 Population Growth Rate

In 1991, there were only 21 districts in the State of Tamil Nadu. In 2001, eight new districts were created by reorganising the territorial jurisdiction. The nine districts are – Coimbatore, Namakkal, Coimbatore, Perambalur, Viluppuram, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, and Theni. The population and its growth trend are important economic factors in a developing economy.

Year	Tamil Nadu	India
1941	11.91	14.22
1951	14.66	13.31
1961	11.85	21.51
1971	22.30	24.80
1981	17.50	24.66
1991	15.39	23.86

2001	11.19	21.34
2011	15.61	5.96
2021	5.96	1.0

3.10 Coimbatore District

Coimbatore is the third largest city of the state, one of the most industrialized cities in Tamil Nadu, known as the textile capital of South India or the Manchester of the South India, the city is situated on the banks of the river Noyyal, Coimbatore existed even prior to the 2nd or 3rd century AD by Karikalan, the first of the early Cholas. Among its other great rulers were Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas, Pandyas, Hoysalas and the Vijayanagara kings. When Kongunadu fell to the British along with the rest of the state, its name was changed to Coimbatore and it is by this name that it is known today, in local Tamil language it is also called as Kovai.

Coimbatore serves as an entry and exit point to neighboring Kerala State and the very popular hill station of Udhagamandalam (Ooty) is 70 kms from Coimbatore. It is the disembarking point for those who want to take the Mountain train that runs from Mettupalayam just 35 kms away from Coimbatore, regular bus services also available daily from Coimbatore to Ooty and other districts, towns and major cities.

Coimbatore lies at 11°1′6″N 76°58′21″E in south India at 427 metres above sea level on the banks of the Noyyal River, in northwestern Tamil Nadu.

3.11 Study Area

Detailed socio-economic survey was conducted in the study area (Core and buffer zone) within 10 km radius of the area at Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu State. In order to determine the impact of the proposed project on nature and inhabitant. To get an overview of the villagers and their perspectives about this proposed activity, different demographic parameters and social aspects such population density, sex ratio, literacy rate, worker ratio etc. has been identified, analyzed, studied together. These impacts may be beneficial or disadvantageous. If disadvantageous anticipated suggestions measures are advocated in order to have collective development.

3.12 Demographic pattern of 10km study area characteristics a comparative analysis

Table 3.35 Shows the socio-economic profile of the study area as compared to district, state and national level socio-economic profile

Particular	India	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore District	Study Area (10km Radius)
Area (in sq. km.)	3,287,263	130058	7649	319
Population Density/ sq. Km.	368	554	452	249
No. of Households	249454252	13357027	958035	22699
Population	1210569573	72147030	3458045	79324
Male	623121843	36137975	1729297	39687
Female	587447730	36009055	1728748	39637
Scheduled Tribes	104281034	794697	28342	3726
Scheduled Castes	201378086	14438445	535911	17578

Particular	India	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore District	Study Area (10km Radius)
Literacy Rate	**72.99%**	**80%**	**76.22%**	**72%**
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	**943**	**996**	**1000**	**999**

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table no 3.12.1 show demographic pattern of India, Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore District & Study area (10km Radius). In India had total area of 3.2 sqkm, State of Tamil Nadu area was 130058 sqkm, District of Coimbatore area was 642 sqkm and study area is about 319 sqkm. Population density is total population per sqkm. So, India population density was 368 sqkm, state of Tamil Nadu density was 554 sqkm, District had density about 452 sqkm and study area density is about 249 sqkm. As per Census 2011, about 5.96percent of population in the state lives in areas. Coimbatore had comparing state wise 4.79 percent of population lives in the district. In study area has 2.29 % around 10km radius. State, District and study area. In Tamil Nadu state SC categories people had about 19 %, district of Coimbatore about 15.49 % it has increasing to Study area about 22% increasing in the total population Similarly ST population is about 1.10%, 0.82% and 4.7% of the total population in the study area. State level Literacy rate is 80%, district level is 76% but study area has decreased about 72%. There is literacy rate is study area decrease comparing district level decrease in the study area. Sex ratio female per thousand males about state level is 996, District level is 1000 and study area is 999.

The study area has population density 249 persons per sq.km of total population about 79324 as per census 2011. There were about 50.03 percent male and 49.97% female population. Study area has literate rate is about 72%. District had about 76% of literate rate as per census 2011.

3.13 Population Projection of the Study Area

A population projection is an estimation of the number of people expected to be alive at a future date that is made based on assumptions of population structure, fertility, mortality and migration. It is an essential to assess the need for new jobs, schools, doctors and nurses, planning urban housing, foods, clothing and requirements of energy and resources. It is also needed for policy discourse i.e., helps to the policy-makers to understand the existing problems and finally supports to develop the suitable solutions.

Table 3.36 Total Population of Study Area

Sl No.	Population in 2001	Population in 2011
1	75028	79324

Source: https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/

Table 3.37 Population Projection of Study Area

S. No	Year	Projected Population (Approximately)
1.	2021	83620
2.	2031	87916
3.	2041	92212
4.	2051	96508

Source: Calculated by SPSS v23, 2022.

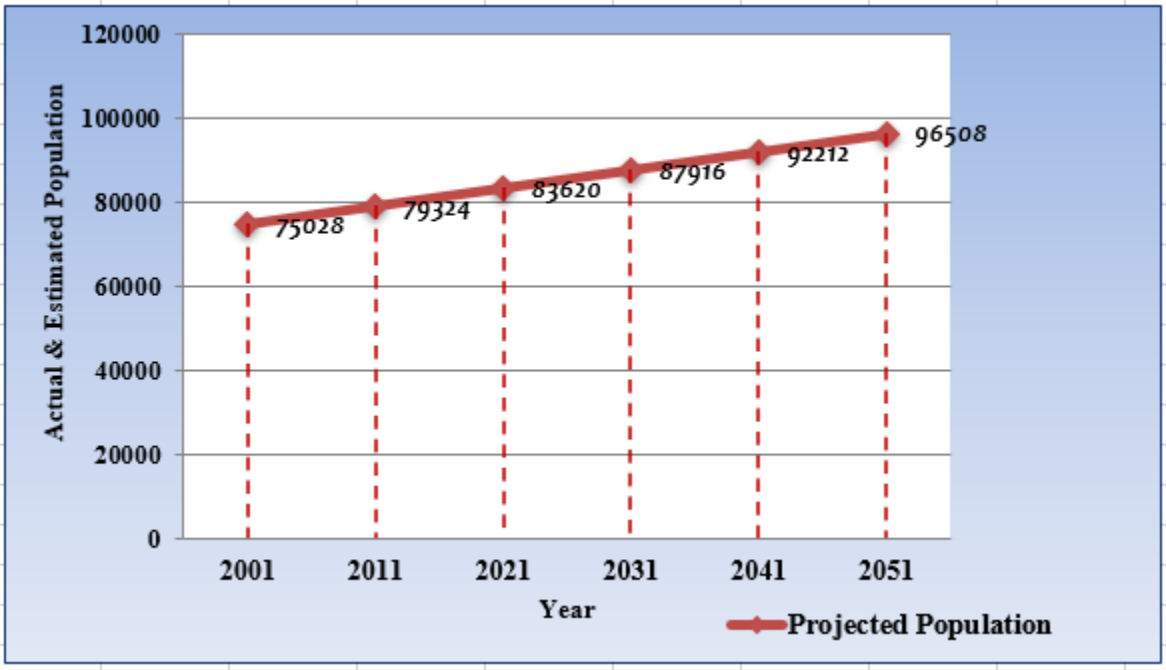


Fig 3.20 Graph Showing Population Projection

Following formula has been used for the projection of population.

$$Y=a+b_t$$

Where: Y= Dependent variable (Population)

a=Intercept

b=Slope

t=Interdependent variables (Time)

Above formula is applied to project population for the years (2021, 2031,2041,2051). Due to avoid the errors in manual calculation the statistical software SPSS (demo version 23) is used to calculate the intercept and the slope.

Due to the shortage of data on population the results show same value of growth for the years (2021,2031,2041,2051). If the researcher gets enough the data on population for earlier years the data projection will be accurate.

- Ref: Indian Economic survey, the SLR (Simple Linear Regression) techniques are used by statistical department, Government of India to project population.
- Source: https://www.ibm.com/in-en/analytics/spss-statistics-software

3.14 Population Growth of the Study Area

Table 3.38 Population Growth rate in Study area

Year	Actual Population	Growth Rate %
2001	75028	
2011	79324	10.57
2021	83620	10.54
2031	87916	10.51
2041	92212	10.49
2051	96508	10.47

Source: Compiled by Author-2023

Above table no 3.14.1 is showing the growth rate of population since 2001, as per census in 2001 the population of study area was 75028 and 2011 it was 79324 if the population growth rate is 10.57%, it will approximately 83620 in year 2021 and 96508 in the year of 2051. It has approximately population growth rate decline will be 10.47%.

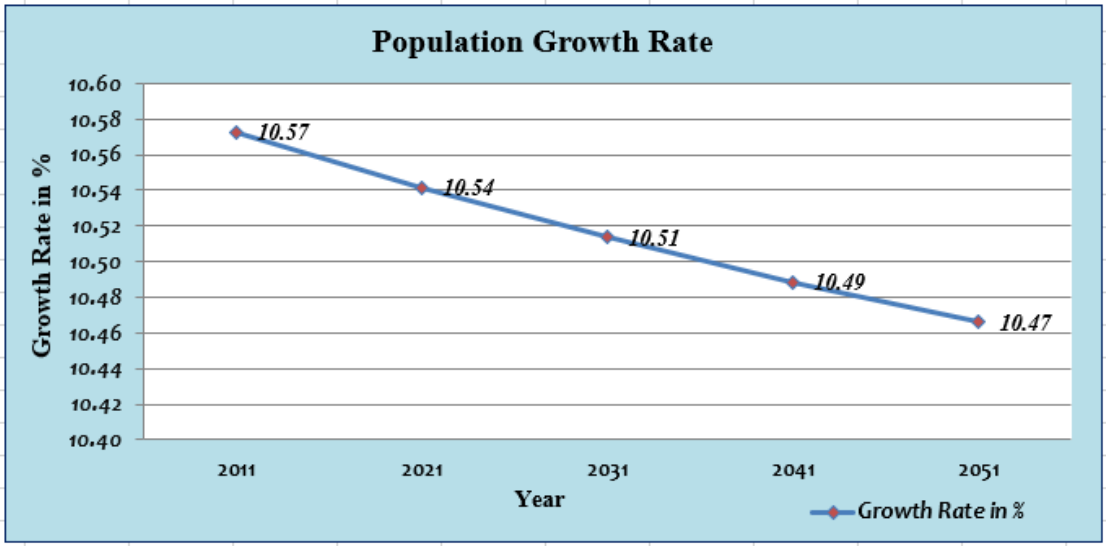


Fig.3.21 Graph Showing Population Growth Rate

Planning Analysis:

Calculating Growth Rates

The percent change from one period to another is calculated from the formula:

Where:

$$PR = \frac{(V_{Present} - V_{Past})}{V_{Past}} x100$$

PR=Percent Rate

$V_{Present}$ =Present or Future Value

V_{Past} = Past or Present Value

The *annual* percentage growth rate is simply the percent growth divided by N, the number of years.

Source: https://pages.uoregon.edu/rgp/PPPM613/class8a.htm

3.15 Population Distribution and Composition of Study Area

The population as per 2011 Census records is 79324 (for 10 km radius buffer zone). Total no. of household is 5854, 6946 and 9899 respectively, in primary, secondary and tertiary zone. Sex ratio is 999, 1005 and 994 (females per 1000 males) observed in primary, secondary and tertiary zone respectively. SC population distribution is 3226, 4256 and 10099 respectively in primary, secondary and tertiary zone. ST population distribution is 9, 2830 and 887 respectively in primary, secondary and tertiary. Average household size is 3. Zone wise Demographic profile of study area is given in the table 3.15.1 below:

Source: **https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/data/census-tables**

Table 3.39 Zone wise Demographic Profile of Study Area

Zone	No. of Villages	Total Household	Total Population	Male Population	%	Female Population	%
Primary Zone (0 - 3 Km)	3	5854	20107	10060	50.03	10047	49.97
Secondary Zone (3 - 7 Km)	4	6946	24413	12177	49.88	12236	50.12
Tertiary Zone (7 - 10 km)	7	9899	34804	17450	50.14	17354	49.86
Study Area (0-10 km)	**14**	**22699**	**79324**	**39687**	**50.03**	**39637**	**49.97**

Source: Census of India, 2011

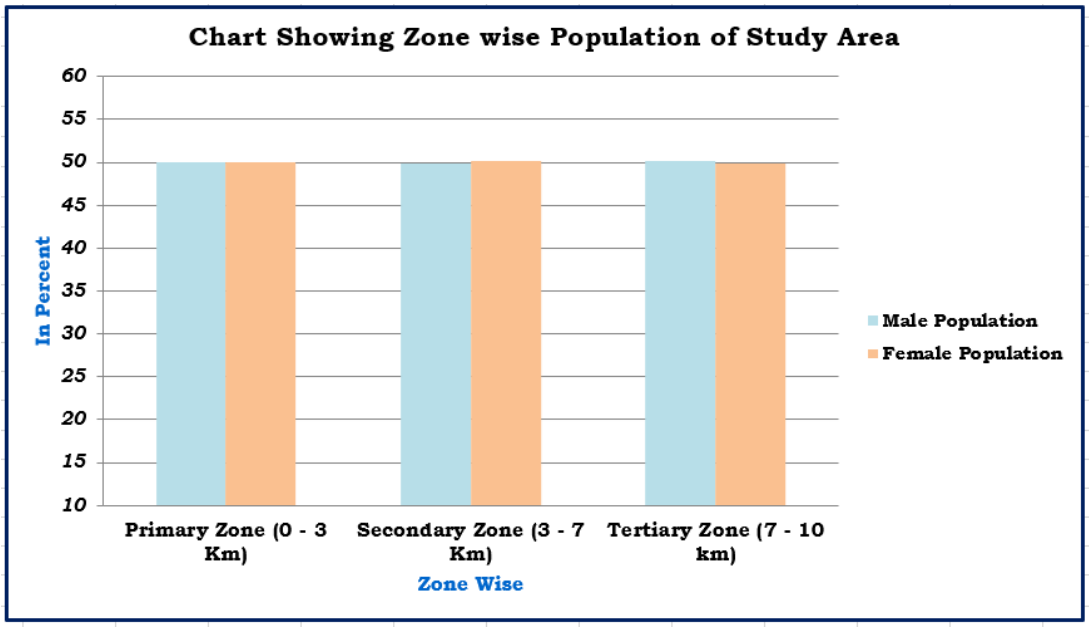


Figure 3.22 Population of study area

- ✓ Above table identifies the presence of villages and their subsequent population divided under three zones from plant boundary (i.e., Primary, secondary and tertiary zone
- ✓ Primary zone has 3 villages where as much as 5854 households with 20107 population are located. Mostly lying on Built-up land for their livelihood and substance.
- ✓ Secondary and tertiary zone both comprise of 4 and 7 villages having a total population of 24413 and 34804 respectively.

Table 3.40 Village wise Demographic Profile of the Study Area (Core and Buffer Zone)

0-3km

Sno	Name	No.of Households	Total population	Total Male	Total Female	Sex Ratio	Population below 6	Male below 6	Female below 6	Child Sex Ratio	SC population	SC Male	SC Female	ST population	ST Male	ST Female	Literate population	Male Literate	Female Literate	Total Lite.rate (%)	Male Lite rate (%)	Female Lite.rate (%)	Total workers	Total Workers Rate (%)	Main workers	MainWorkers Rate (%)	Marginal workers	Marginal Workers Rate (%)	Nonworkers	Non Workers Rate (%)
1	Bilichi	3076	10412	5188	5224	1007	902	476	426	895	1983	980	1003	5	3	2	7231	3884	3347	76.04	82.43	69.76	5390	51.77	4717	45.30	673	6.46	5022	48.23
2	Vellamadai	1975	6874	3458	3416	988	571	280	291	1039	808	420	388	4	3	1	4003	2263	1740	63.51	71.21	55.68	3964	57.67	3085	44.88	879	12.79	2910	42.33
3	Kallipalayam	803	2821	1414	1407	995	248	138	110	797	435	225	210	0	0	0	1902	1039	863	73.92	81.43	66.54	1328	47.08	940	33.32	388	13.75	1493	52.92
Total		**5854**	**20107**	**10060**	**10047**	**999**	**1473**	**756**	**717**	**948**	**2791**	**1400**	**1391**	**9**	**6**	**3**	**11234**	**6147**	**5087**	**60.29**	**66.07**	**54.52**	**10682**	53.13	**8742**	43.48	**1940**	9.65	**9425**	46.87

3-7km

Sno	Name	No.of Households	Total population	Total Male	Total Female	Sex Ratio	Population below 6	Male below 6	Female below 6	Child Sex Ratio	SC population	SC Male	SC Female	ST population	ST Male	ST Female	Literate population	Male Literate	Female Literate	Total Lite.rate (%)	Male Lite rate (%)	Female Lite.rate (%)	Total workers	Total Workers Rate (%)	Main workers	MainWorkers Rate (%)	Marginal workers	Marginal Workers Rate (%)	Nonworkers	Non Workers Rate (%)
1	Vadavalli	1105	3859	1902	1957	1029	285	131	154	1176	938	451	487	0	0	0	2496	1359	1137	69.84	76.74	63.06	2519	65.28	2420	62.71	99	2.57	1340	34.72
2	Kuppepalayam	779	2784	1424	1360	955	243	123	120	976	543	282	261	1	1	0	1642	936	706	64.62	71.94	56.94	1476	53.02	1423	51.11	53	1.90	1308	46.98
3	Veerapandi	2105	7528	3792	3736	985	616	301	315	1047	727	354	373	2820	1417	1403	4788	2694	2094	69.27	77.17	61.21	4271	56.73	3724	49.47	547	7.27	3257	43.27
4	Chikkarampalayam	2957	10242	5059	5183	1025	874	436	438	1005	2045	1033	1012	9	3	6	7383	3929	3454	78.81	84.99	72.79	4694	45.83	4269	41.68	425	4.15	5548	54.17
Total		**6946**	**24413**	**12177**	**12236**	**1005**	**2018**	**991**	**1027**	1036	**4253**	**2120**	**2133**	**2830**	**1421**	**1409**	**16309**	**8918**	**7391**	**72.82**	**79.72**	**65.94**	**12960**	**53.09**	**11836**	**48.48**	**1124**	**4.60**	**11453**	**46.91**

7-10km

Sno	Name	No.of Households	Total population	Total Male	Total Female	Sex Ratio	Population below 6	Male below 6	Female below 6	Child Sex Ratio	SC population	SC Male	SC Female	ST population	ST Male	ST Female	Literate population	Male Literate	Female Literate	Total Lite.rate (%)	Male Lite rate (%)	Female Lite.rate (%)	Total workers	Total Workers Rate (%)	Main workers	MainWorkers Rate (%)	Marginal workers	Marginal Workers Rate (%)	Nonworkers	Non Workers Rate (%)
1	Pogalur	1321	4671	2332	2339	1003	373	197	176	893	1236	616	620	0	0	0	2874	1599	1275	66.87	74.89	58.95	2524	54.04	2315	49.56	209	4.47	2147	45.96
2	Pillaiappampalayam	893	3233	1617	1616	999	313	158	155	981	1505	750	755	0	0	0	1883	1046	837	64.49	71.69	57.29	1718	53.14	1707	52.80	11	0.34	1515	46.86
3	Kariampalayam	1232	4498	2264	2234	987	443	223	220	987	1141	567	574	0	0	0	2839	1595	1244	70.01	78.15	61.77	2263	50.31	1939	43.11	324	7.20	2235	49.69
4	Agraharasamakulam	1219	4144	2071	2073	1001	405	212	193	910	1461	741	720	0	0	0	2431	1353	1078	65.02	72.78	57.34	2302	55.55	1781	42.98	521	12.57	1842	44.45
5	Naickenpalayam	1710	5914	2964	2950	995	447	225	222	987	1528	780	748	883	454	429	3940	2181	1759	72.07	79.63	64.48	3257	55.07	2833	47.90	424	7.17	2657	44.93
6	Keeranatham	1369	4707	2339	2368	1012	420	210	210	1000	1124	564	560	0	0	0	3183	1757	1426	74.25	82.53	66.08	2260	48.01	1968	41.81	292	6.20	2447	51.99
7	Belladhi	2155	7637	3863	3774	977	669	319	350	1097	2104	1037	1067	4	1	3	5293	2987	2306	75.96	84.28	67.35	3526	46.17	3331	43.62	195	2.55	4111	53.83
Total		**9899**	**34804**	**17450**	**17354**	**994**	**3070**	**1544**	**1526**	**988**	**10099**	**5055**	**5044**	**887**	**455**	**432**	**22443**	**12518**	**9925**	**70.72**	**78.70**	**62.71**	**17850**	**51.29**	**15874**	**45.61**	**1976**	**5.68**	**16954**	**48.71**
Grand total		**22699**	**79324**	**39687**	**39637**	**999**	**6561**	**3291**	**3270**	**994**	**17143**	**8575**	**8568**	**3726**	**1882**	**1844**	**49986**	**27583**	**22403**	**68.70**	**75.79**	**61.60**	**41492**	**52.31**	**36452**	**45.95**	**5040**	**6.35**	**37832**	**47.69**

Source: Village Wise Demographic Profile of the Study Area, *Census of India, 2011*

3.16 Gender and Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. Sex ratio is a valuable source for finding the population of women in India and what is the ratio of women to that of men in India. In the Population Census of 2011, it was revealed that the population ratio in India 2011 is 940 females per 1000 of males. The study area has 999 females per 1000 males. Gender and sex ratio determine the Human Development Index (HDI) of an area thereby understanding the status of women in that region. Following table entails information about sex ratio of 14 villages lying in study area (buffer zone) as primary, secondary and tertiary zone.

Table 3.41 Sex ratio of the study area

S. No.	Buffer Zone	Sex Ratio of Study area Female/ 1000 Male
1	Primary Zone (0-3 km)	999
2	Secondary zone (3-7 km)	1005
3	Tertiary Zone (7-10 km)	994

Source: Census of India, 2011

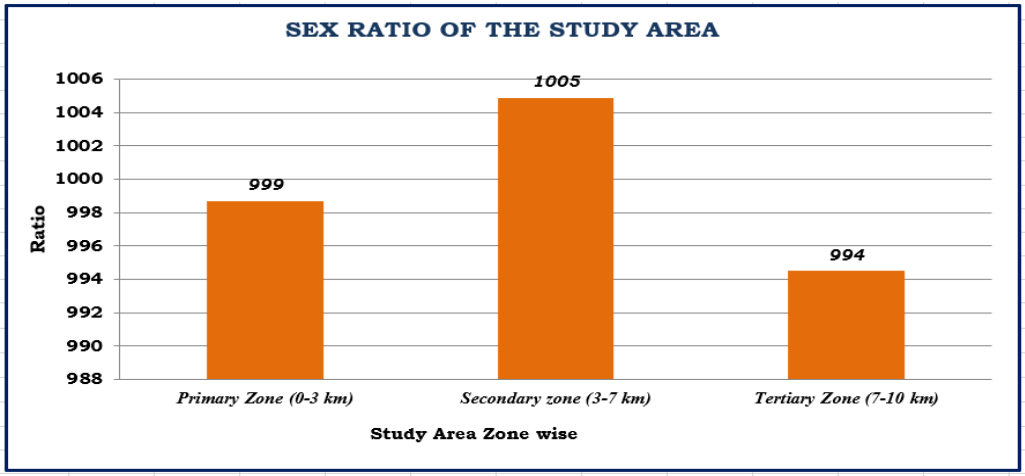


Figure 3.23 Sex Ratio within 10 Km study area

3.16.1 Child Sex Ratio

The Child Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the age group 0–6 years. In the census 2001 the child sex ratio of India was 927 which declined to 919 in the census 2011. As per the census 2011, Tamil Nadu has the highest child sex ratio among the Indian states i.e., 952 while Coimbatore has the child sex ratio i.e. 956 per thousand males.

Table 3.42 Child Sex ratio of the study area

S. No.	Buffer Zone	Child Sex Ratio of Study area Female/ 1000 Male
1	Primary Zone (0-3 km)	**925**
2	Secondary zone (3-7 km)	**1036**
3	Tertiary Zone (7-10 km)	**988**

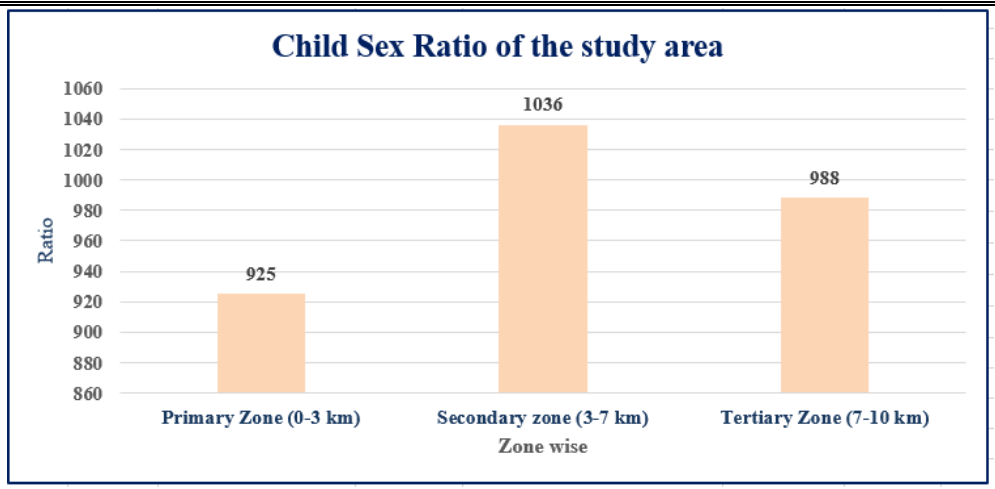


Figure 3.24 Child Sex Ratio within 10 Km study area

3.17 Literacy Rate in Study Area

Literacy Rate is the percentage of people in a country with the ability to read and write. The analysis of the literacy levels is done in the study area. The 10 km radius of study area demonstrates a literacy rate of 72% as per census data 2011. The male literacy rate in the study area indicates 79% whereas the female literacy rate, which is an important indicator for social change, is observed to be 64% as per the census data 2011. This needs to focus on the region and enhance further development focusing on education. (Table no 3.17.1).

Table 3.43 Literacy Rate of the Study Area

Zone	No. of Villages	Male Literacy Population	Male literacy Rate	Female Literacy Population	Female literacy Rate	Total Literacy	Total Literacy Rate
Primary Zone (0 - 3 Km)	3	**7186**	78.40	**5950**	64.53	**13136**	71.45
Secondary Zone (3 - 7 Km)	4	**8918**	79.72	**7391**	65.94	**16309**	72.82
Tertiary Zone (7 - 10 Km)	7	**12518**	78.70	**9925**	62.71	**22443**	70.72
Study Area (0-10km)	**14**	**28622**	**78.94**	**23266**	**64.17**	**51888**	**71.55**

Source: Census of India, 2011

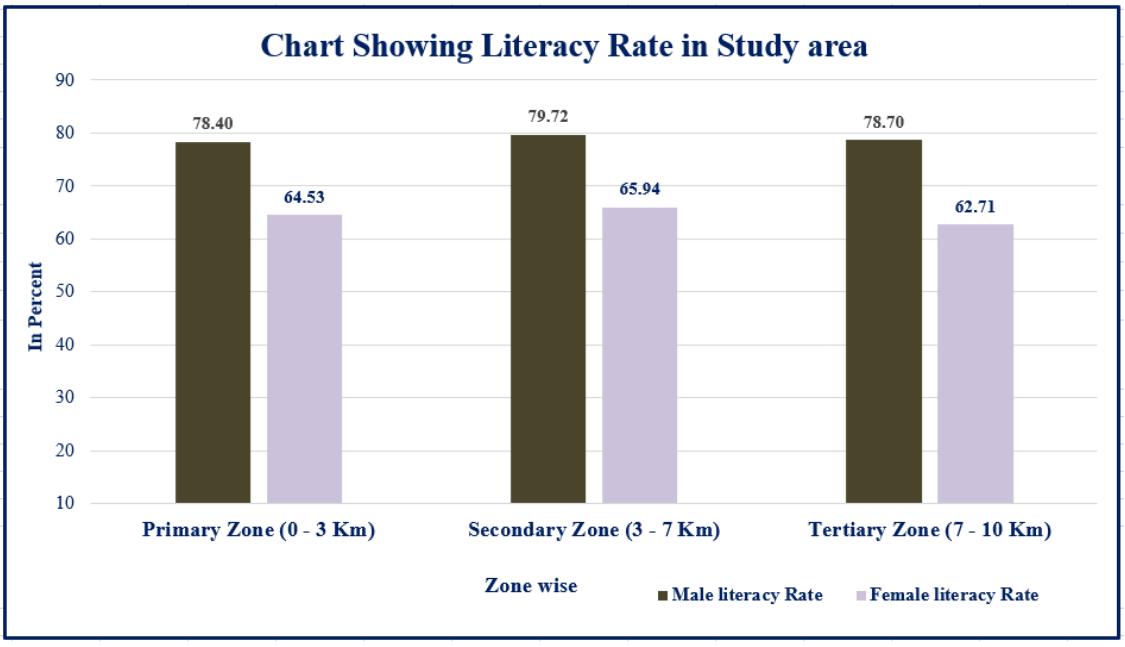


Figure 3.25 Gender wise Literacy Rate in the study area

3.18 Family Size

Size of family also describes about family functioning, resource consumption, total income generated and their expenditure pattern. Census 2011 data suggests that most of these households have a family size of up to 3 members, knowing the size of family also give fair understanding of relating how much resource consumption is being incurred, and annual income being generated and spent.

3.19 Vulnerable Group

While developing an action plan, it is very important to identify the population who fall under the marginalized and vulnerable groups and special attention has to be given towards these groups while making action plans. Special provisions should be made for them. In the observed villages schedule caste (SC) population is 22% and Schedule Tribe population 4.7%, Other Population is 73% in total study area.

Table 3.44 vulnerable groups of the study area

Zone	No. of Villages	Vulnerable Groups					
		SC Population	%	ST Population	%	Other Population	%
Primary Zone (0 - 3 Km)	3	3226	16.04	9	0.04	16872	83.91
Secondary Zone (3 - 7 Km)	4	4253	17.42	2830	11.59	17330	70.99
Tertiary Zone (7 - 10 Km)	7	10099	29.02	887	2.55	23818	68.43
Total area (10km)	**14**	**17578**	**22.16**	**3726**	**4.70**	**58020**	**73.14**

Source: Census of India, 2011

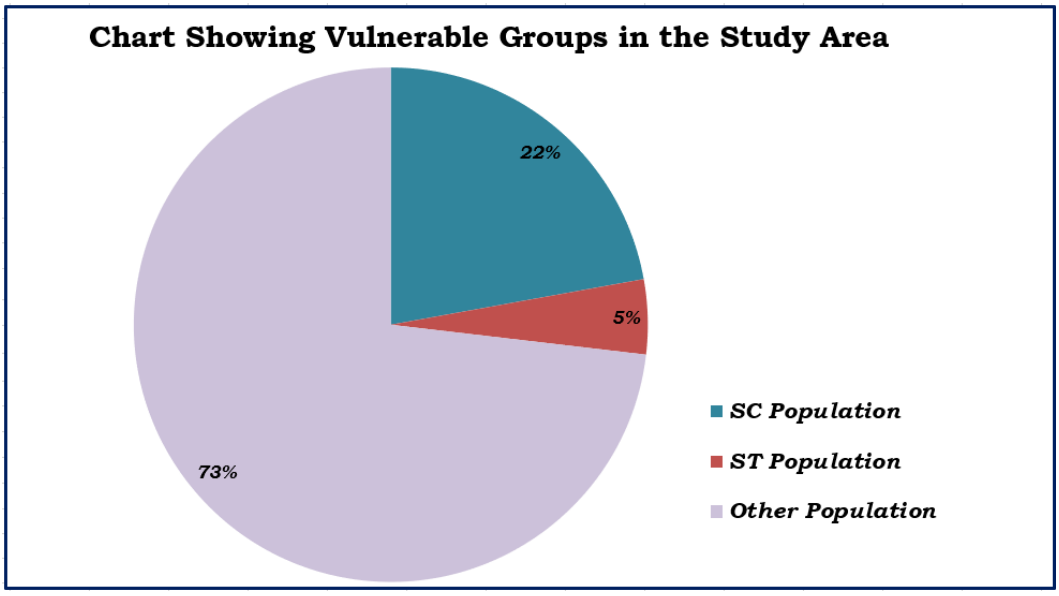


Figure 3.26 vulnerable groups

3.20 Economic Activities

The economy of an area is defined by the occupational pattern and income level of the people in the area. The occupational structure of residents in the study area is studied with reference to work category. The population is divided occupation wise into three categories, viz., Total workers, Main workers and non-workers. The main workers include

cultivators, agricultural laborers, those engaged in household industry and other services. The non-workers include those engaged in unpaid household duties like, students, retired persons, dependents, beggars, vagrants etc. besides Institutional intimates or all other non-workers who do not fall under the above categories.

Table 3.45 shows the work force of the study area

Zone	No. of Villages	Total Workers	%	Main Workers	%	Marginal Workers	%	Non-Workers	%
Primary Zone (0 - 3 Km)	3	10682	53.13	8742	43.48	1940	9.65	9425	46.87
Secondary Zone (3 - 7 Km)	4	12960	53.09	11836	48.48	1124	4.60	11453	46.91
Tertiary Zone (7 - 10 Km)	7	17850	51.29	15874	45.61	1976	5.68	16954	48.71
Study Area (10 Km)	**14**	**41492**	**52.31**	**36452**	**45.95**	**5040**	**6.35**	**37832**	**47.69**

Source: Census of India, 2011

The above table shows that out of the total working population, the percentage of main workers is 45.95 % while 6.35% are marginal workers. Number of working populations is 52.31% and non-working population is 47.69% in the study area. As per the data obtained from the survey (as mentioned previously in occupational structure) most of these people are employed for major period of the year. Also, to mention the natural environment also restricts the people in finding stable business is performed for only certain months. Thus, proposed project will act as possible exposure for them to get enroll and earn sustain livelihood.

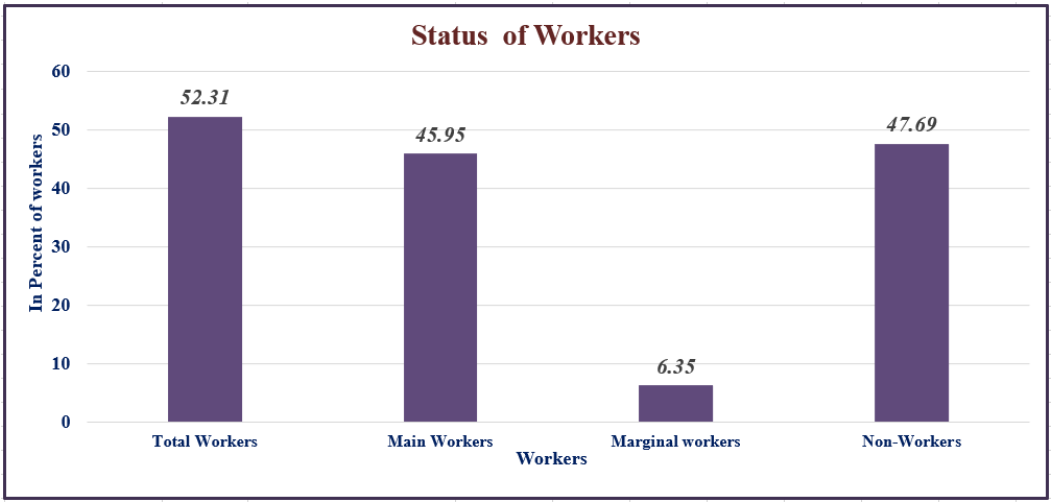


Figure 3.27 Working population in the study area

3.21 Infrastructure Base

A better network of physical infrastructure facilities (built up and roads, irrigation, power and social infrastructure support, viz. health and Education, water and sanitation are essential for the development of the rural economy.

A review of infrastructural facilities available in the area has been done based on the information from baseline survey & census data of the study area. Infrastructural facilities available in the area are described in the subsequent sections.

- Administrative offices are located in Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore district (23km-SW) from site which by local transport.
- Belladhi Lake North Western side, lake Westerm side (3km-) from mine lease boundary.
- Availability of Government high school Onnipalayam Village (NE-2.0km), TSA Government higher secondary school, Kattampatty (SE-6km), Government High School, Kannarpalayam Village (NW-5.0km), Government higher secondary school, Periyaputhur (NE-5km), Government high school, Kemanaickenpalayam Village (NE 8 km), Veerapandi, Muthamil Nagar, Naickenpalayam Village

found in Government higher secondary school, Coimbatore North and Coimbatore Taluk many Engineering college and Training institute found in study area.

- Health facilities covered in the Core zone area Bilichi SHC (4 km-W), Buffer zone area like Government Hospital Veerapandi village, Government PHC, Chikkarampalayam Village , Government general Hospital, Masagounderchettipalayam, GPHC, Sarkar samakulam, Government Hospital, Periyanaickenpalayam Village, Government Hospital, Ganesapuram Village, etc.

Table 3.46 Educational Facilities in the Surveyed Area

Sno	Village Name	Govt Primary School (Numbers)	Private Primary School (Numbers)	Govt Middle School (Numbers)	Private Middle School (Numbers)	Govt Secondary School (Numbers)	Private Secondary School (Numbers)	Govt Senior Secondary School (Numbers)	Govt Arts and Science Degree College (Numbers)
1	Bilichi	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	Vellamadai	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kallipalayam	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**8**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1	Vadavalli	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
2	Kuppepalayam	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	Veerapandi	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chikkarampalayam	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	**14**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**
1	Pogalur	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Pillaiappampalayam	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kariampalayam	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Agraharasamakulam	7	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
5	Naickenpalayam	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
6	Keeranatham	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Belladhi	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**27**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**
	Grant total	**49**	**2**	**11**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**0**

Source: ***DCHB Census 2011, Tamil Nadu.***

Table 3.47 Health/ Medical Facilities in the Surveyed Area

Sno	Village Name	Community Health Centre (Numbers)	Primary Health Centre (Numbers)	Primary Heallth Sub Centre (Numbers)	Maternity And Child Welfare Centre (Numbers)	Hospital Allopathic (Numbers)	Dispensary (Numbers)	Veterinary Hospital (Numbers)	Family Welfare Centre (Numbers)	Non Government Medical facilities Medicine Shop (Numbers)
1	Bilichi	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Vellamadai	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kallipalayam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
1	Vadavalli	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	Kuppepalayam	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Veerapandi	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chikkarampalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**2**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
1	Pogalur	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	Pillaiappampalayam	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kariampalayam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Agraharasamakulam	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	Naickenpalayam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	Keeranatham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Belladhi	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
	Grant total	**0**	**6**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**

Source: ***DCHB Census 2011, Tamil Nadu.***

Table 3.48 Water & Drainage Facilities in the Surveyed Area

Sno	Village Name	TWTS	TWUS	Covered well	Uncovered Well	Handpump	Tubewell/Borehole	Spring	R/C	T/P/L	Closed Drainage system	Open Drainage system	No Drainage system
1	Bilichi	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
2	Vellamadai	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
3	Kallipalayam	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
	Total	**3**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**3**
1	Vadavalli	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
2	Kuppepalayam	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
3	Veerapandi	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
4	Chikkarampalayam	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
	Total	**4**	**4**	**7**	**4**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**8**	**4**
1	Pogalur	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
2	Pillaiappampalayam	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
3	Kariampalayam	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
4	Agraharasamakulam	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
5	Naickenpalayam	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
6	Keeranatham	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
7	Belladhi	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
	Total	**7**	**7**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**7**	**7**
	Grant total	**14**	**14**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**5**	**5**	**3**	**14**	**18**	**14**

Source: DCHB Census 2011, Tamil Nadu.

3.49 Transport and Other Infrastructure Facilities in the Surveyed Area

Sno	Village Name	Post Office (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Sub Post Office (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Post And Telegraph Office (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Telephone (landlines) (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Public Call Office /Mobile (PCO) (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Mobile Phone Coverage (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Private Courier Facility (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Public Bus Service (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Private Bus Service (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Railway Station (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Auto/Modified Autos (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Taxi (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Vans (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Tractors (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Cycle-pulled Rickshaws (manual driven) (Status	Cycle-pulled Rickshaws (machine driven) (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Carts Drivens by Animals (Status A(1)/NA(2))	National Highway (Status A(1)/NA(2))	State Highway (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Major District Road (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Other District Road (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Black Topped (pucca) Road (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Gravel (kuchha) Roads (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Water Bounded Macadam (Status A(1)/NA(2))	All Weather Road (Status A(1)/NA(2))	Foothpath (Status A(1)/NA(2))
0-3km																											
1	Bilichi	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Vellamadai	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	Kallipalayam	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
0-3km																											
1	Vadavalli	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Kuppepalayam	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	Veerapandi	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
4	Chikkarampalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
7-10km																											
1	Pogalur	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Pillaiappampalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Kariampalayam	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Agraharasamakulam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
5	Naickenpalayam	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Keeranatham	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
7	Belladhi	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Source: DCHB Census 2011, Tamil Nadu.

3.22. Other Issues in the Study Area

1. Deforestation of Land (Cutting Trees or Plant etc.)
2. Agriculture Land decreases.
3. Lack of awareness among vulnerable groups for their welfare.
4. Medical/Clinic facilities and PHC need for the Core area.
5. Environmental clean with solid wastage pin each village.
6. Functioning of Hospital facilities with Sub Health care centers.
7. Need proper drainage system with public toilet men and women separately.

3.23 Interpretation

Based on the data, following inferences could be drawn:

- Total literacy rate in the study area is 72%.
- The study area had average educational facilities. The overall status depicts that the education is limited to primary and middle level.
- The schedule tribe community forms 4.7% and Scheduled Caste forms 22.16% of the total population of study area.
- The Other Population forms 73% of the total population of study area.
- The study area is well connected by District/Village Road.
- The study area not well health facilities of primary level.
- Considering the above facts, the proposed project will boost the socio-economic development activities in the area and hence will leave positive impact.
- The study area has mobile connectivity.

3.24 Recommendation and Suggestions

The village development plans are made in consultation with the community through Gram Sabha; these appear to address the needs of the community. However, it may be noted that at the implementation stage these plans often are fraught with problem of inadequate funds, lack of proper planning, corruption, vested interests and political agendas. Hence while ascertaining the scope for convergence with the government activities, care must be taken to ascertain realistic possibilities for implementation.

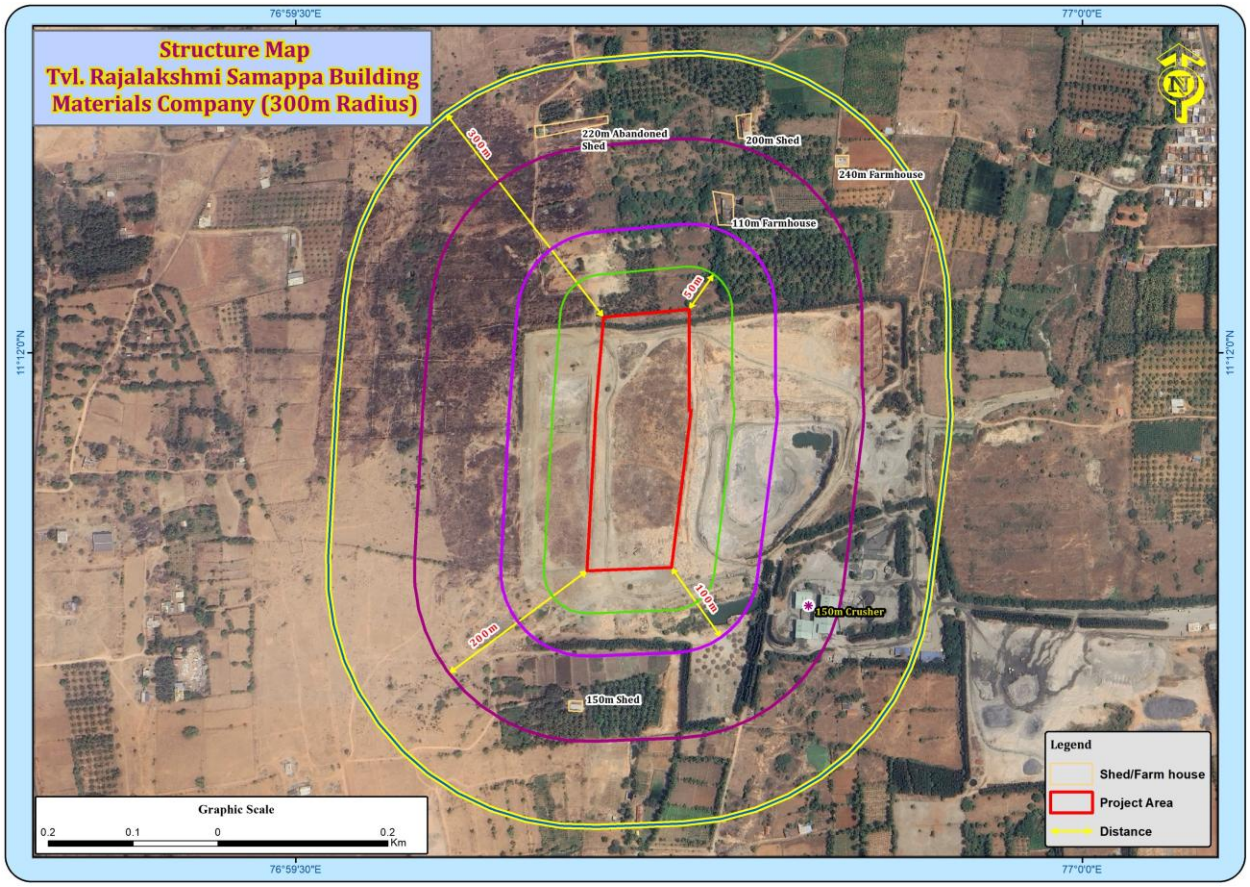
- **Women empowerment–** Home based income generation activities, vocational training programs and common education centre for increasing the literacy rate.
- **Education –** Free uniform, construction of common rooms and library, computer education and physical education, additional schools for girls, furniture and equipment in schools, up-gradation of existing school infrastructure.
- **Agriculture/livestock –** Infrastructure such as agricultural practices, electricity connections, assistance with buying improved tools and equipment, capacity building, supply and/or knowledge of better variety of seeds, pasture land development and trainings on animal husbandry & facility of veterinary doctor.
- **Health –** Improvements in sanitary conditions of villages, assistance with construction of latrines, improvement in drainage system, health camps and awareness campaigns for diseases like Covid-19, malaria, typhoid, tuberculosis, yellow fever and pneumonia. Repairing of PHCs and Anganwadi centers.
- **People with disability –** Establishment of center for special education, sensitization of the community towards disabled and awareness on Government schemes.
- While **Developing an Action Plan**, it is very important to identify the population who falls under the marginalized and vulnerable groups. So that special attention can be given to these groups with special provisions while making action plans.
- **Connectivity –**Transport connectivity to easiness accessibility to the region.

3.25 Conclusion

To evaluate the impacts of proposed quarry project on the surrounding area, it is vital to assess the baseline status of the environmental quality in the locality of the site. Hence it can be concluded that the present environment status of the study area will not be affected by the project as **Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Material Company** will adopt adequate control measures to protect the surrounding environment and will contribute in development of the study areas.

The proposed project will aim to provide preferential employment to the local people there by improving the employment opportunity in the area and in turn the social standards will improve.

Structure Study 300m radius



Structure Numbers	Distance & Direction from the project site	Structure Details and Usage Purpose	Type of Structure Structures (Kutcha/ Brick/ Cement/ RCC/ Framed Structures)	No of Occupants	Structure belongs to owner (Yes/No)	Remarks
1	110m - North	Farmhouse	Tiled & Brick Structure	Nil	No	Used to store agricultural products – No Stay
2	150m - SE	Crusher	Framed Structure	5 Nos	No	Production of M & P Sand and Jally
3	150m - South	Shed	Sheet & Brick Structure	Nil	No	Storage Purposes – No Stay
4	200m - North	Shed	Sheet & Brick Structure	Nil	No	Storage Purposes – No Stay
5	220m - North	Abandoned Poultry Shed	Tiled Structure	Nil	No	Not in use
6	240m - NE	Farmhouse	RCC Structure	Nil	No	Used to store agricultural products – No Stay

CHAPTER – 4: ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.0 General

The environmental impact can be categorized as either primary or secondary, primary impacts which are attributed directly by the project; secondary impacts are those which are indirectly induced. The open cast mining operations involve development of benches, Approach Road, Haul Road, Excavation and handling of material. If adequate control measures are not taken to prevent/mitigate the adverse environmental impacts/lead to damage of the eco-system.

In order to maintain the environmental commensuration with the mining operation, it is essential to undertake studies on the existing environmental scenario and assess the impact on different environmental components. This would help in formulating suitable management plans for sustainable resource extraction. Based on the baseline environmental status at the existing mine site, the environmental factors that are likely to be affected (Impacts) are identified, quantified and assessed. The various anticipated impacts will be on

- Land environment
- Water Environment
- Air Environment
- Noise Environment
- Socio economic environment
- Solid waste
- Soil environment

In general, the main findings regarding the potential impacts of climate change are Land Use Type, Energy Use, Water use & Dust emission and Biodiversity & rehabilitation.

Whereas, this mining activity is restricted to a small scale mining and the proposal falls in "B1" Category, the surrounding environment is already subjected to mining activities and based on the past weather data its inferred that there is no much of change in the climate data of the region and the district profile has no records or past history of climate change leading to Droughts and floods.

- The mine pit shall act as a rain water harvesting structure and formation of garland drains along the mine lease boundary to divert the surface runoff and collecting the runoff water for greenbelt development and dust suppression activities shall prove beneficial.
- The greenbelt development plan, all along the mine lease boundary, along with the budget allocation for the proposed mitigation measures shall prove beneficial to surrounding environment.
- Therefore, the implementation of proposed mitigation measures for winning of mineral may not have much of impact on the surrounding Climate Change

4.1 Land Environment

4.1.2 Anticipated Impact from Proposed Project

- Permanent or temporary change on land use and land cover.
- Change in Topography: Topography of the ML area will change at the end of the life of the mine.
- Movement of heavy vehicles sometimes cause problems to agricultural land, human habitations due to dust, noise and it also causes traffic hazards.
- Due to degradation of land by pitting the aesthetic environment of the core zone may be affected.
- Earthworks during the rainy season increase the potential for soil erosion and sediment laden water entering the water ways.
- If no due care is taken wash off from the exposed working area may choke the water course & can also causes the siltation of water course
- Impact due to heritage site, Archaeological sites

4.1.2.1 Common Mitigation Measures for Proposed Project

- The mining activity will be gradual confined in blocks and excavation will be undertaken progressively along with other mitigative measures like phase wise development of greenbelt etc.,
- Construction of garland drains all around the quarry pits and construction of check dam at strategic location in lower elevations to prevent erosion due to surface runoff during rainfall and also to collect the storm water for various uses within the proposed area
- Green belt development along the boundary within safety zone. The small quantity of water stored in the mined-out pit will be used for greenbelt
- Thick plantation will be carried out on unutilized area, top benches of mined out pits, on safety barrier, etc.,
- At conceptual stage, the land use pattern of the quarry will be changed into Greenbelt area and temporary reservoir
- In terms of aesthetics, natural vegetation surrounding the quarry will be retained (such as in a buffer area i.e., 7.5 m safety barrier and other safety provided) so as to help minimise dust emissions.
- Proper fencing will be carried out at the conceptual stage, Security will be posted round the clock, to prevent inherent entry of the public and cattle
- There are no Archaeological sites, heritage site in the vicinity of the project area, the topography will be changed due to excavation of rough stone and Gravel.

4.1.3 Soil Environment

4.1.4 Impact on Soil Environment

The top layer of the project site in the form of Gravel formation, the Gravel will be directly loaded into tippers for the filling and levelling of low-lying areas. There is no disposal of Gravel. The excavated rough stone will be directly loaded into dumpers to the needy customers.

There will be no disposal of waste water from the quarry operation, No discharge of toxic effluent from the proposed project. The dust emission at working face and haul roads will be controlled by water sprinkling and plantation.

Erosion and Sedimentation (Removal of protective vegetation cover; Exposure of underlying soil horizons that may be less pervious, or more erodible than the surface layers; Reduced capacity of soils to absorb rainfall; Increased energy in storm-water runoff due to concentration and velocity; and Exposure of subsurface materials which are unsuitable for vegetation establishment).

4.1.5 Mitigation Measures

- Run-off diversion – Garland drains will be constructed all around the project boundary to prevent surface flows from entering the quarry works areas. And will be discharged into vegetated natural drainage lines, or as distributed flow across an area stabilised against erosion.
- Sedimentation ponds - Run-off from working areas will be routed towards sedimentation ponds. These trap sediment and reduce suspended sediment loads before runoff is discharged from the quarry site. Sedimentation ponds should be designed based on runoff, retention times, and soil characteristics. There may be a need to provide a series of sedimentation ponds to achieve the desired outcome.
- Retain vegetation – Retain existing or re-plant the vegetation at the site wherever possible.
- Monitoring and maintenance – Weekly monitoring and daily maintenance of erosion control systems so that they perform as specified specially during rainy season

4.1.6 Waste Dump Management

There are no wastages anticipated in this rough stone and gravel quarrying operation. The entire quarried out materials will be utilized (100%). The overburden in the form of gravel formation the gravel will be also sold to needy customers for the filling and levelling of low-lying areas.

4.2 Water Environment

4.2.1 Anticipated Impact on Surface and ground water

The impact due to quarrying on the water quality is expected to be insignificant because of no use of chemicals or hazardous substances during quarrying process. The quarrying activity will not intersect ground water table as the maximum depth of the quarry in 45m and water table is found at 65m in summer season and 60m in rainy season.

The quarrying operation will be carried out well above the water table. There is no intersection of surface water bodies (Streams, Canal, Odai etc.,) in the project area. During rainy season rain water will be collected in the quarry pit and later used for greenbelt development and for the water sprinkling in the haul roads. There is no proposal for discharging of quarry pit water outside the project area.

TABLE 4.1: WATER REQUIREMENTS

Purpose	***Quantity calculation***	***Source***
Dust Suppression	1.5KLD	From Nearby Existing bore well
Green Belt	1.0KLD	From Nearby Existing bore well
Sanitation & Drinking	0.5KLD	Approved water vendors
Total	**3.0 KLD**	

* Water for drinking purpose will be brought from approved water vendors
Source: Approved Mining Plan Pre-Feasibility Report

Total water requirement in the proposed project is about 3.0 KLD, the water for dust suppression and greenbelt development will be sourced from the mine pit water collected during rainy seasons, the water for domestic purpose and drinking will be sourced from the approved water vendors.

4.2.2 Common Mitigation measures:

- Garland drains, settling tank will be constructed along the mining lease area. The Garland drain will be connected to settling tank and sediments will be trapped in the settling traps and only clear water will be discharged out to the natural drainage
- Rainwater will be collected in sump in the mining pits and will be allowed to store and pumped out to surface setting tank of 15 m x 10m x 3m to remove suspended solids if any. This collected water will be judiciously used for dust suppression and such sites where dust likely to be generated and for developing green belt. The proponent will collect and judicially utilize the rainwater as part of rainwater harvesting system.
- Providing benches with inner slopes and through a system of drains and channels, allowing rain water to descent into surrounding drains, so as to minimize the effects of erosion & water logging arising out of uncontrolled descent of water.
- Reuse the water collected during storm for dust suppression and greenbelt development within the mines
- Installing interceptor traps/oil separators to remove oils and greases. Water from the tipper wash-down facility and machinery maintenance yard will pass through interceptor traps/oil separators prior to its reuse;
- Using flocculating or coagulating agents to assist in the settling of suspended solids during monsoon seasons;
- Periodic (every 6 month once) analysis of quarry pit water and ground water quality in nearby villages.
- Domestic sewage from site office & urinals/latrines provided in ML is discharged in septic tank followed by soak pits.
- Waste water discharge from mine will be treated in settling tanks before using for dust suppression and tree plantation purposes.
- De-silting will be carried out before and immediately after the monsoon season.
- Regular monitoring (every 6 month once) and analysing the quality of water in open well, bore wells and surface water.

Possibilities of water contamination and impact on an aquatic ecosystem health

- Anticipated impact from this proposed mining activity is surface runoff from cleared surfaces, or discharges from the quarry pit or floor, is likely to have elevated levels of sediment (both suspended and dissolved). The quality of the water discharged from the site can have impacts on downstream ecological communities and water users.
- Therefore, Run-off diversion is proposed – Garland drains will be constructed all around the project boundary to prevent surface flows from entering the quarry works areas. And will be discharged into vegetated natural drainage lines, or as distributed flow across an area stabilised against erosion with only clear water after the garland drains are enrooted through settlement traps.
- And, the depth of the mining is maximum 37m bgl and the ground water level in the surrounding areas is about 64-59 m bgl and there are no possibilities of encountering any ground water aquifers system and hence no ground water table intersection is anticipated.
- After the completion of quarry operation, the quarried out open pit mine may utilized for pici-culture or temporary reservoir pit for use of water for domestic purpose during dry seasons.
- Therefore, it's inferred that the implementation of proposed mitigation measures for winning of mineral may not have much of impact on the possibilities of water contamination and impact on an aquatic ecosystem health.

4.3 Air Environment

The air borne particulate matter is the main air pollutant in this opencast mining. The mining operation will be carried out by jackhammer drilling (35mm dia) and Hydraulic Excavators will be utilized for excavation of Rough Stone waste.

4.3.1. Anticipated

Impact

- During mining, at various stages activities such as excavation, drilling, blasting, and transportation of materials, particular matter (PM), gases such as Sulphur dioxide, oxides of Nitrogen from vehicular exhaust are the main air pollutants.
- Emissions of noxious gases due to incomplete detonation of explosive may sometimes pollute the air.
- The fugitive dust released from the mining operations may cause effect on the mine workers who are directly exposed to the fugitive dust.
- Simultaneously, the air-borne dust may travel to longer distances and settle in the villages located near the mine lease area.

4.3.1.1. Modelling of Incremental Concentration from Proposed Project

Wind erosion of the exposed areas and the air borne particulate matter generated by quarrying operation and transportation are mainly PM_{10} & $PM_{2.5}$ and emissions of Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) & Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) due to excavation/loading equipment and vehicles plying on haul roads are the cause of air pollution in the project area.

Similarly, loading - unloading and transportation of Rough Stone, wind erosion of the exposed area and movement of light vehicles causes of pollution. This leads to an impact on the ambient air environment around the project area.

Anticipated incremental concentration due to this quarrying activity and net increase in emissions due to quarrying activities within 500 meters around the project area is predicted by Open Pit Source modelling using AERMOD Software.

The impact on Air Environment is due to the mining and allied activities during Land Development phase, Mining process and Transportation. The emissions of Sulphur dioxide (SO_2), Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) due to excavation/loading equipment and vehicles plying on haul roads are marginal. Loading - unloading and transportation of Rough Stone, wind erosion of the exposed area and movement of light vehicles will be the main polluting source in the mining activities releasing Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) affecting Ambient Air of the area. Prediction of impacts

on air environment has been carried out taking into consideration cumulative production three proposed Quarry. Air environment and net increase in emissions by Open pit source modelling in AERMOD Software.

4.3.1.2 Emission Estimation

An emissions factor is a representative value that attempts to relate the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant.
The general equation for emissions estimation is:

$$E = A \times EF \times (1-ER/100)$$

Where:
E = emissions;
A = activity rate;
EF = emission factor, and
ER =overall emission reduction efficiency, %

The proposed mining activity includes various activities like ground preparation, excavation, handling and transport of ore. These activities have been analysed systematically basing on USEPA-Emission Estimation Technique Manual, for Mining AP-42, to arrive at possible emissions to the atmosphere and estimated emissions are given in Table 4-2.

TABLE 4.2: ESTIMATED EMISSION RATE FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "P1"				
	Activity	**Source type**	**Value**	**Unit**
Estimated Emission Rate for PM_{10}	Drilling	g/s	0.169363419	g/s
	Blasting	g/s	0.033706412	g/s
	Mineral Loading	g/s	0.052812747	g/s
	Haul Road	g/s/m	0.002570448	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	g/s	0.080805001	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for SO_2	SO2	g/s	0.00528446	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for NOx	Nox	g/s	0.000427908	g/s

4.3.2 Frame work of Computation & Model details

The prediction included the impact of Excavation, Drilling, Blasting, loading and movement of vehicles during transportation and meteorological parameters such as wind speed, wind direction, temperature, rainfall, humidity and Cloud cover.

Impact was predicted over the distance of 10 km around the source to assess the impact at each receptor separately at the various locations and maximum incremental GLC value at the project site. Maximum impact of PM_{10} was observed close to the source due to low to moderate wind speeds. Incremental value of PM_{10} was superimposed on the base line data monitored at the proposed site to predict total GLC of PM_{10} due to combined impacts.

Air Pollution Dispersion Modelling.

Baseline Air Quality –

Baseline air quality has been measured at 1 locations in the cluster and 7 locations within the buffer zone of the study area. The 24 - hourly average samples of particulate matters (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), SO_2 and NO_x were measured following the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), 2009. Monitoring data of 8 sampling stations are given below –

Meteorological Data –

Meteorology is the key to understand the air quality. The essential relationship between meteorological condition and atmospheric dispersion involves the wind in the broadest sense. Wind fluctuations over a very wide range of time, accomplish dispersion and strongly influence other processes associated with them.

A temporary meteorological station was installed at project site and monitored continually for study period without break. The station was installed at a height of 4 m above the ground level in such a way that there are no obstructions facilitating flow of wind, wind speed, wind direction, humidity and temperature are recorded on hourly basis. A weather data was collected from IMD, Coimbatore agro for the month of Dec 2022 – Feb 2023 to correlate with site data and found not much of change in the parameters.

FIGURE 4.1: AERMOD TERRAIN MAP

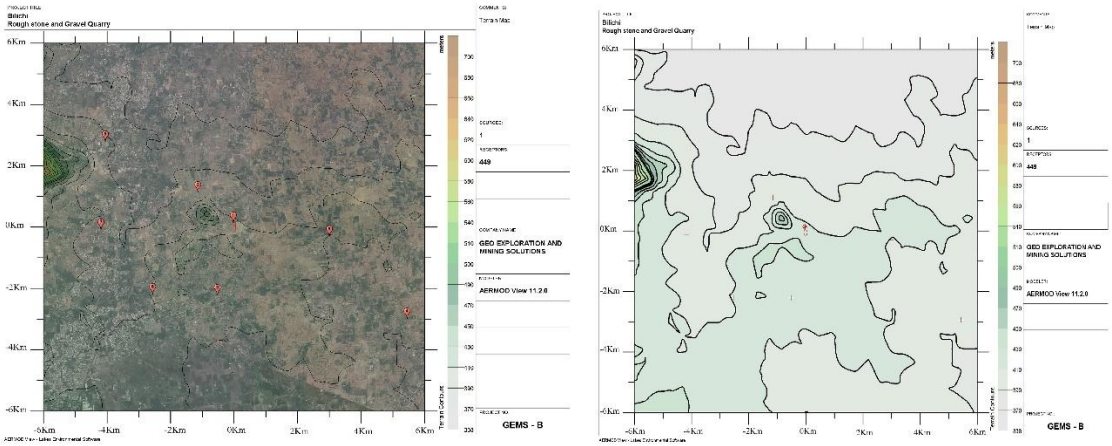


FIGURE 4.2: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF PM_{10}

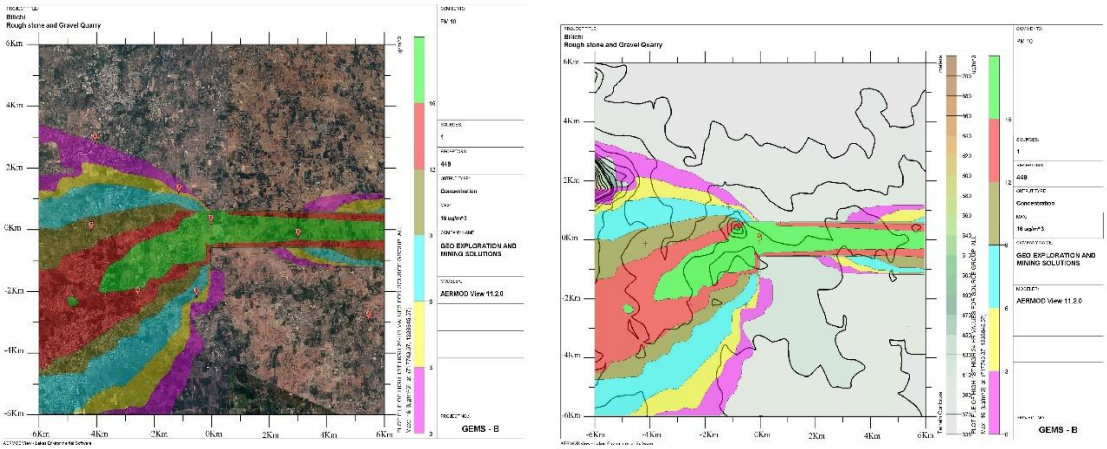


FIGURE 4.3: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF SO_2

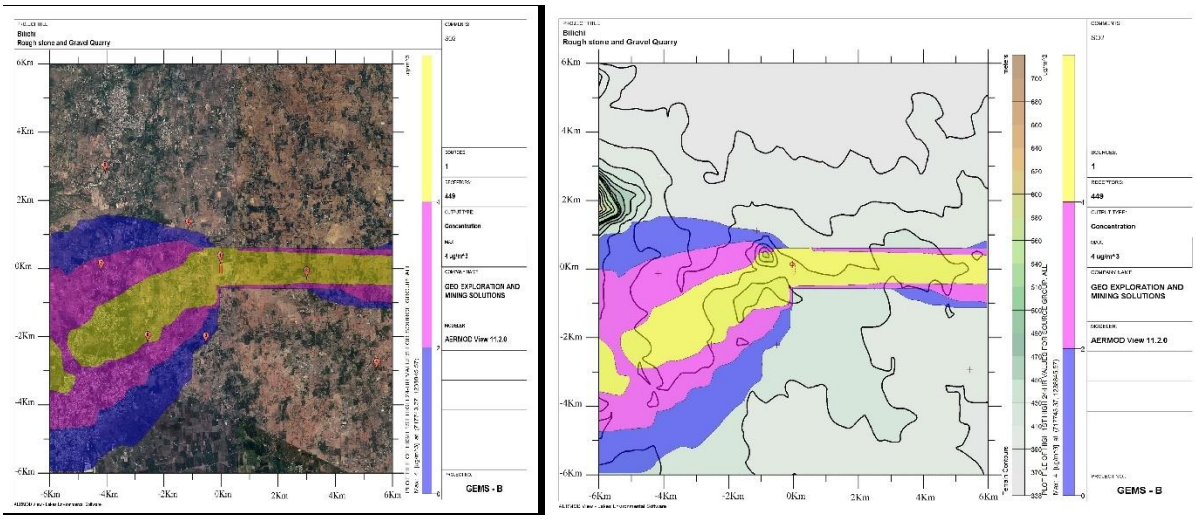


FIGURE 4.4: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF NO_x

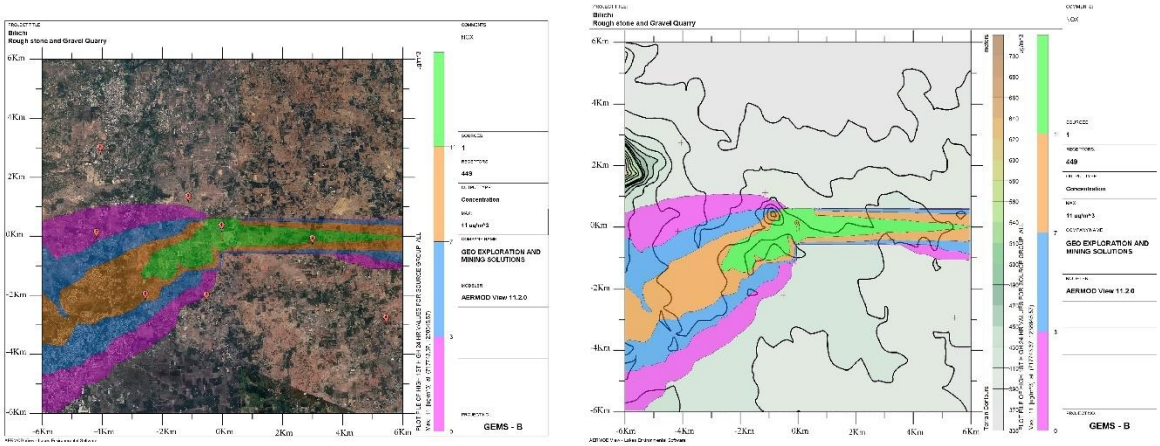
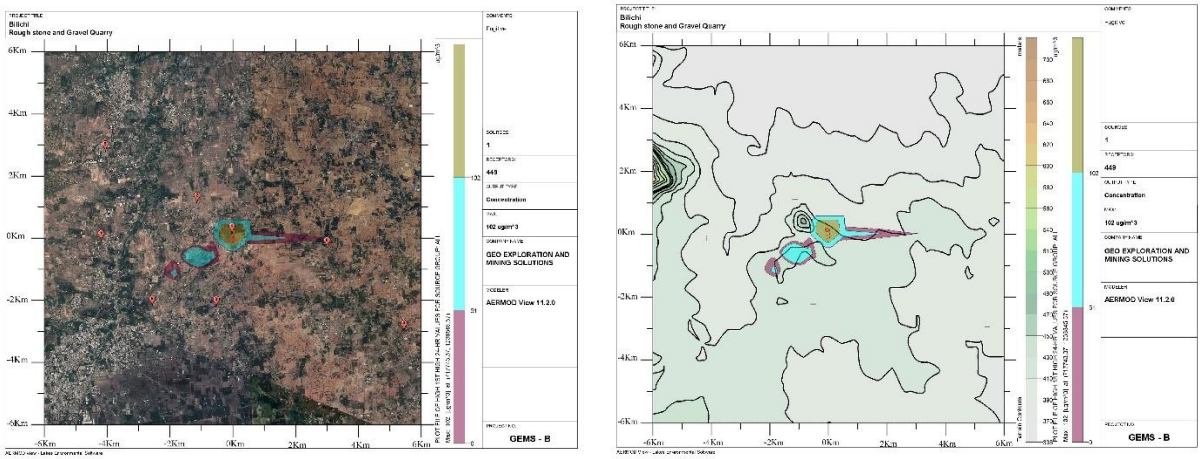


FIGURE 4.5: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF FUGITIVE DUST



4.3.2.1 Model Results

The post project Resultant Concentrations of PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2& NO_X (GLC) is given in Table below:

TABLE 4.3: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF PM_{10}

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$)	Incremental value of PM_{10} due to mining ($\mu g/m^3$)	Total PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$) (5+6)
AAQ1	11°12'0.51"N 76°59'39.01"E	-26	130	45.1	16.80	61.9
AAQ2	11°12'26.87"N 77° 0'7.67"E	-1138	1123	47.0	5.67	52.67
AAQ3	11°10'44.19"N 76°59'22.55"E	-529	-2227	45.6	7.00	52.6
AAQ4	11°10'19.43"N 77° 2'38.39"E	5450	-2999	44.4	0	44.4
AAQ5	11°13'26.14"N 76°57'26.99"E	-4054	2779	45.2	1.12	46.32
AAQ6	11°13'38.24"N 77° 1'43.30"E	-2565	-2204	44.9	14.25	59.15
AAQ7	11°11'53.08"N 76°57'22.51"E	-4192	-104	45.2	11.00	56.2
AAQ8	11°11'46.02"N 77° 1'18.17"E	2999	-318	45.0	16.00	61

TABLE 4.4: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF $PM_{2.5}$

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)	Incremental value of $PM_{2.5}$ due to mining ($\mu g/m^3$)	Total $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$) (5+6)
AAQ1	11°12'0.51"N 76°59'39.01"E	-26	130	22.9	8.72	31.62
AAQ2	11°12'26.87"N 77° 0'7.67"E	-1138	1123	25.7	2.50	28.2
AAQ3	11°10'44.19"N 76°59'22.55"E	-529	-2227	24.3	3.33	27.63
AAQ4	11°10'19.43"N 77° 2'38.39"E	5450	-2999	24.8	0	24.8
AAQ5	11°13'26.14"N 76°57'26.99"E	-4054	2779	23.5	1.60	25.1
AAQ6	11°13'38.24"N 77° 1'43.30"E	-2565	-2204	23.5	7.10	30.6
AAQ7	11°11'53.08"N 76°57'22.51"E	-4192	-104	23.3	5.45	28.75
AAQ8	11°11'46.02"N 77° 1'18.17"E	2999	-318	24.7	8.16	32.86

TABLE 4.5: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF SO_2

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline So_2 ($\mu g/m^3$)	Incremental value of So_2 due to mining ($\mu g/m^3$)	Total So_2 ($\mu g/m^3$) (5+6)
AAQ1	11°12'0.51"N 76°59'39.01"E	-26	130	6.7	4.40	11.1
AAQ2	11°12'26.87"N 77° 0'7.67"E	-1138	1123	6.8	0.68	7.48
AAQ3	11°10'44.19"N 76°59'22.55"E	-529	-2227	6.8	1.25	8.05
AAQ4	11°10'19.43"N 77° 2'38.39"E	5450	-2999	5.9	0	5.9
AAQ5	11°13'26.14"N 76°57'26.99"E	-4054	2779	7.2	0	7.2
AAQ6	11°13'38.24"N 77° 1'43.30"E	-2565	-2204	6.9	3.69	10.59
AAQ7	11°11'53.08"N 76°57'22.51"E	-4192	-104	6.9	2.36	9.26
AAQ8	11°11'46.02"N 77° 1'18.17"E	2999	-318	6.4	4.00	10.4

TABLE 4.6: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF NO_X

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline Nox ($\mu g/m^3$)	Incremental value of Nox due to mining ($\mu g/m^3$)	Total Nox ($\mu g/m^3$) (5+6)
AAQ1	11°12'0.51"N 76°59'39.01"E	-26	130	24.0	11.66	35.66
AAQ2	11°12'26.87"N 77° 0'7.67"E	-1138	1123	22.5	0	22.5
AAQ3	11°10'44.19"N 76°59'22.55"E	-529	-2227	20.6	0	20.6
AAQ4	11°10'19.43"N 77° 2'38.39"E	5450	-2999	22.4	0	22.4
AAQ5	11°13'26.14"N 76°57'26.99"E	-4054	2779	20.6	0	20.6
AAQ6	11°13'38.24"N 77° 1'43.30"E	-2565	-2204	19.3	6.59	25.89
AAQ7	11°11'53.08"N 76°57'22.51"E	-4192	-104	20.6	2.15	22.75
AAQ8	11°11'46.02"N 77° 1'18.17"E	2999	-318	22.8	9.90	45.6

TABLE 4.7: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF FUGITIVE DUST

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline Fugitive ($\mu g/m^3$)	Incremental value of Fugitive due to mining ($\mu g/m^3$)	Total Fugitive ($\mu g/m^3$) (5+6)
AAQ1	11°12'0.51"N 76°59'39.01"E	-26	130	66.5	102	168.5
AAQ2	11°12'26.87"N 77° 0'7.67"E	-1138	1123	63.13	0	63.13
AAQ3	11°10'44.19"N 76°59'22.55"E	-529	-2227	63.01	0	63.01
AAQ4	11°10'19.43"N 77° 2'38.39"E	5450	-2999	65.85	0	65.85
AAQ5	11°13'26.14"N 76°57'26.99"E	-4054	2779	63.87	0	63.87
AAQ6	11°13'38.24"N 77° 1'43.30"E	-2565	-2204	63.24	0	63.24
AAQ7	11°11'53.08"N 76°57'22.51"E	-4192	-104	64.6	0	64.6
AAQ8	11°11'46.02"N 77° 1'18.17"E	2999	-318	65.99	0	65.99

From the resultant of cumulative concentration i.e., Background + Incremental Concentration of pollutant in all the receptor locations without effective mitigation measures are still within the prescribed NAAQ limits of 100, 80 & 80 $\mu g/m^3$ for PM_{10}, SO_2 & NO_X respectively. By adopting suitable mitigation measures, the pollutant levels in the atmosphere can be further being controlled.

4.3.4. Common Mitigation

Drilling – To control dust at source, wet drilling will be practiced. Where there is a scarcity of water, suitably designed dust extractor will be provided for dry drilling along with dust hood at the mouth of the drill-hole collar.

Advantages of Wet Drilling: -

- In this system dust gets suppressed close to its formation. Dust suppression become very effective and the work environment will be improved from the point of occupational comfort and health.
- Due to dust free atmosphere, the life of engine, compressor etc., will be increased.
- The life of drill bit will be increased.
- The rate of penetration of drill will be increased.
- Due to the dust free atmosphere visibility will be improved resulting in safer working conditions.

Blasting –

- Establish time of blasting to suit the local conditions and water sprinkling on blasting face.
- Avoid blasting i.e., when temperature inversion is likely to occur and strong wind blows towards residential areas.
- Controlled blasting includes Adoption of suitable explosive charge and short delay detonators, adequate stemming of holes at collar zone and restricting blasting to a particular time of the day i.e. at the time lunch hours, controlled charge per hole as well as charge per round of hole
- Before loading of material water will be sprayed on blasted material
- Dust mask will be provided to the workers and their use will be strictly monitored

Haul Road & Transportation –

- Water will be sprinkled on haul roads twice a day to avoid dust generation during transportation
- Transportation of material will be carried out during day time and material will be covered with taurpaulin
- The speed of tippers plying on the haul road will be limited below 20 km/hr to avoid generation of dust.
- Water sprinkling on haul roads & loading points will be carried out twice a day
- Main source of gaseous pollution will be from vehicle used for transportation of mineral; therefore, weekly maintenance of machines improves combustion process & makes reduction in the pollution.
- The un-metalled haul roads will be compacted weekly before being put into use.
- Over loading of tippers will be avoided to prevent spillage.
- It will be ensured that all transportation vehicles carry a valid PUC certificate
- Grading of haul roads and service roads to clear accumulation of loose materials

Green Belt –

- Planting of trees all along main mine haul roads and regular grading of haul roads will be practiced to prevent the generation of dust due to movement of dumpers/trucks
- Green belt of adequate width will be developed around the project areas

Occupational Health –

- Dust mask will be provided to the workers and their use will be strictly monitored
- Annual medical checkups, trainings and campaigns will be arranged to ensure awareness about importance of wearing dust masks among all mine workers & tipper drivers
- Ambient Air Quality Monitoring will be conducted six months once to assess effectiveness of mitigation measures proposed

Climatic Changes:

- In general, the main findings regarding the potential impacts of climate change are Land Use Type, Energy Use, Water use & Dust emission and Biodiversity & rehabilitation.
- Whereas, this proposed mining activity is restricted to a small scale mining the proposals falls in a cluster situation where the surrounding environment is already subjected to mining activities and based on the past weather data its inferred that there is no much of change in the climate data of the region and the district profile has no records or past history of climate change leading to Droughts and floods.
- The project area's proposed with land use type of patta land for mining with 5 m height bench with 5 m width bench and Pollution Under Control Certified Machineries is proposed for wining of mineral by opencast mechanized mining method and water consumption are proposed with water tankers from nearby areas and the mine pit itself shall act as a rain water harvesting structure and formation of garland drains along the mine lease boundary to divert the surface runoff and collecting the runoff water for greenbelt development and dust suppression activities shall prove beneficial.
- The greenbelt development plan, all along the mine lease boundary @ 1500 Nos of trees, along with the budget allocation for the proposed mitigation measures shall prove beneficial to surrounding environment.
- Therefore, the implementation of proposed mitigation measures for winning of mineral may not have much of impact on the surrounding Climate Change leading Droughts and Floods etc.,

4.4 Noise Environment (Impact & Mitigation Measures)

Noise pollution is mainly due to operation like drilling & blasting and plying of trucks & HEMM. These activities will not cause any problem to the inhabitants of this area because there is no human settlement in close proximity to the project area. Noise modelling has been carried out considering blasting and compressor operation (Drilling) and transportation activities.

Predictions have been carried out to compute the noise level at various distances around the working pit due to these major noise-generating sources. Noise modelling has been carried out to assess the impact on surrounding ambient noise levels. Basic phenomenon of the model is the geometric attenuation of sound. Noise at a point generates spherical waves, which are propagated outwards from the source through the air at a speed of 1,100 ft/sec, with the first wave making an ever-increasing sphere with time. As the wave spreads the intensity of noise diminishes as the fixed amount of energy is spread over an increasing surface area of the sphere. The assumption of the model is based on point source relationship i.e., for every doubling of the distance the noise levels are decreased by 6 dB (A).

For hemispherical sound wave propagation through homogeneous loss free medium, one can estimate noise levels at various locations at different sources using model based on first principle.

$$\mathbf{Lp_2 = Lp_1 - 20 \log (r_2/r_1) - Ae_{1,2}}$$

Where:

Lp_1 & Lp_2 are sound levels at points located at distances r_1 & r_2 from the source.

$Ae_{1,2}$ is the excess attenuation due to environmental conditions. Combined effect of all sources can be determined at various locations by logarithmic addition.

$$\mathbf{Lp_{total} = 10 \log \{10^{(Lp1/10)} + 10^{(Lp2/10)} + 10^{(Lp3/10)} + \ldots\}}$$

4.4.1 Anticipated Impact

Attenuation due to Green Belt has been taken to be 4.9 dB (A). The inputs required for the model are:

- Source data
- Receptor data
- Attenuation factor

Source data has been computed taking into account of all the machinery and activities used in the mining process. Same has been listed in Table 4-8.

TABLE 4.8: ACTIVITY AND NOISE LEVEL PRODUCED BY MACHINERY

Sl.No.	Machinery / Activity	Impact on Environment?	Noise Produced in dB(A) at 50 ft from source*
1	Blasting	Yes	94
2	Jack Hammer	Yes	88
3	Compressor	No	81
4	Excavator	No	85
5	Tipper	No	84
Total Noise Produced			95.8

*50 feet from source = 15.24 meters

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation (Federal Highway Administration) – Construction Noise Handbook

The total noise to be produced by mining activity is calculated to be 95.8 dB (A). Generally, most mining operations produce noise between 100-109 dB (A). We have considered equipment and operation noise levels (max) to be approx. 109 dB (A) for nose prediction modelling.

TABLE 4.9: PREDICTED NOISE INCREMENTAL VALUES

Location ID	**N1**	**N2**	**N3**	**N4**	**N5**	**N6**	**N7**	**N8**
Maximum Monitored Value (Day) dB(A)	43.8	42.9	40	39.3	37.7	39.1	37.3	36.8
Incremental Value dB(A)	60.1	38.5	34.1	24.5	26.5	26.5	27.6	30.60
Total Predicted Noise level dB(A)	60.2	44.2	41.0	39.4	38.0	39.3	37.7	37.70
NAAQ Standards	**Industrial**		**Day Time- 75 dB (A)**			**Night Time- 70 dB (A)**		
	Residential		**Day Time– 55 dB (A)**			**Night Time- 45 dB (A)**		

4.4.2 Mitigation Measures

The following noise mitigation measures are proposed for control of Noise.

- Time intervals for each quarry during blasting.
- Use of personal protective devices i.e., earmuffs and earplugs by workers, who are working in high noise generating areas.
- Limiting time exposure of workers to excessive noise.
- Proper and regular maintenance of vehicles, machinery and other equipment's.
- The noise generated by the machinery will be reduced by proper lubrication of the machinery and other equipment's.
- Speed of trucks entering or leaving the quarry will be limited to moderate speed to prevent undue noise from empty vehicles.
- Noise levels will be controlled by using optimum explosive charge, proper delay detonators and proper stemming to prevent blow out of holes (occasionally).
- Providing proper noise proof enclosure for the workers separated from the noise source and noise prone equipment.
- Provision of Quiet areas, where employees can get relief from workplace noise.
- The development of green belts around the periphery of the quarry site to attenuate noise.
- Regular medical check–up and proper training to personnel to create awareness about adverse noise level effects.

4.4.3 Ground Vibrations

Ground vibrations due to the proposed mining activities are anticipated due to operation of Mining Machines like Excavators, drilling and blasting, transportation vehicles, etc., However, the major source of ground vibration from the quarry is blasting. The major impact of the ground vibrations is observed on the domestic houses located in the villages nearby the mine lease area. The kuchha houses are more prone to cracks and damage due to the vibrations induced by blasting whereas RCC framed structures can withstand more ground vibrations. Apart from this, the ground vibrations may develop a fear factor in the nearby settlements.

Another impact due to blasting activities is fly rocks. These may fall on the houses or agricultural fields nearby the mining lease area and may cause injury to persons or damage to the structures. Nearest habitation from the project area is located 310km NW. The ground vibrations due to the blasting in proposed mine are calculated using the empirical equation.

The empirical equation for assessment of peak particle velocity (PPV) is:

$$V = K [R/Q^{0.5}]^{-B}$$

Where –

V = peak particle velocity (mm/s)

K = site and rock factor constant

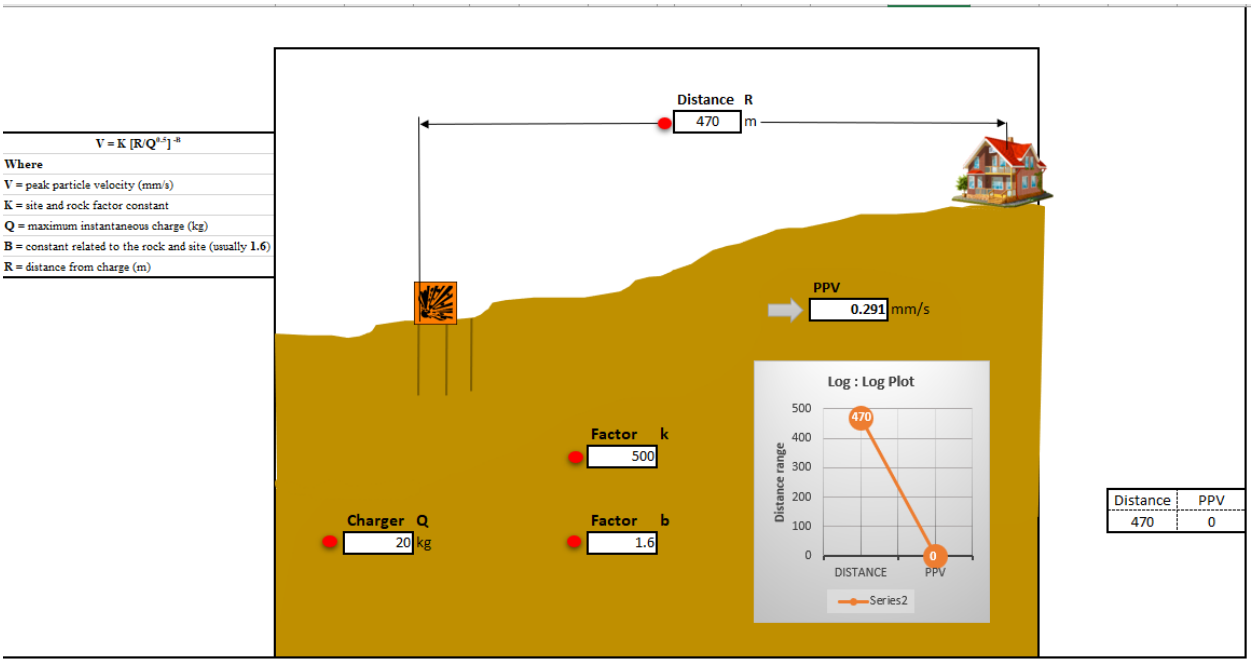
Q = maximum instantaneous charge (kg)

B = constant related to the rock and site (usually 1.6)

R = distance from charge (m)

TABLE 4.10: PREDICTED PPV VALUES DUE TO BLASTING

Location ID	Maximum Charge in kgs	Nearest Habitation in m	PPV in m/ms
P1	20	470m SW	0.887



From the above graph, the Maximum charge per blast of 20Kg is well below the Peak Particle Velocity of 8 mm/s as per Directorate General of Mines Safety for safe level criteria through Circular No. 7 dated 29/8/1997. It is proposed to carry out blasting not exceeding 2kg of Explosives per one blasting round. However, as per statutory requirement control measures will be adopted to avoid the impacts due to ground vibrations and fly rocks due to blasting.

4.4.3.1 Mitigation Measures for Proposed Project

- The blasting operations in the cluster Quarry are carried out without deep hole drilling and blasting using delay detonators, which reduces the ground vibrations;
- Proper quantity of explosive, suitable stemming materials and appropriate delay system will be adopted to avoid overcharging and for safe blasting;
- Adequate safe distance from blasting will be maintained as per DGMS guidelines;
- Blasting shelter will be provided as per DGMS guidelines;
- Blasting operations will be carried out only during day time;
- The charge per delay will be minimized and preferably a greater number of delays will be used per blasts;
- During blasting, other activities in the immediate vicinity will be temporarily stopped;
- Drilling parameters like depth, diameter and spacing will be properly designed to give proper blast;
- A fully trained explosives blast man (Mining Mate, Mines Foreman, 2nd Class Mines Manager/ 1st Class Mines Manager) will be appointed.
- A set of shot firing rules will be drawn up and blasting shall commence outlining the detailed operating procedures that will be followed to ensure that shot firing operations on site take place without endangering the workforce or public.
- Sufficient angular stemming material will be used to confine the explosive force and minimise environmental disturbance caused by venting / misfire.
- The detonators will be connected in a predetermined sequence to ensure that only one charge is detonated at any one time and a NONEL or similar type initiation system will be used.
- The detonation delay sequence shall be designed so as to ensure that firing of the holes is in the direction of free faces so as to minimise vibration effects.
- Appropriate blasting techniques shall be adopted such that the predicted peak particle velocity shall not exceed 8 Hz.
- Vibration monitoring will be carried out every 6 months to check the efficacy of blasting practices

4.5 Ecology and Biodiversity

Mining activities generally result in deforestation, land degradation, and water, air, and noise pollution which directly or indirectly affect the faunal and floral status of the mine area. However, the occurrence and magnitude of these impacts are entirely dependent upon the project location, mode of operation, and technology involved. Existing roads will be used; new roads will not be constructed to reduce the impact on flora. Wildlife is not commonly found in the lease area and its immediate environments because of the lack of vegetal cover and surface water.

4.5.1. Anticipated Impact on Flora

- None of the plants will be cut during the operational phase of the mine.
- There shall be negligible air emissions or effluents from the project site. During the loading of the truck, dust generation will be likely. This shall be a temporary effect and not anticipated to affect the surrounding vegetation significantly.
- Most of the land in the buffer area is undulating terrain with croplands, grass patches, and small shrubs. Hence, there will be no effect on the flora of the region.

4.5.1.1. Mitigation Measures

The project site should have land to develop a greenbelt in and around the limits of the mine, along roads, and another vacant area. The main objective of the green belt is to provide a barrier between the source of pollution and the surrounding areas. Although the project will not lead to any tree cutting, it is proposed to improve the greenery of the locality through plantation services. To avoid dust emissions, the mined materials will be covered with tarpaulin during transportation.

- Plants that grow fast will be preferred.
- Preference for high canopy covers plants with local varieties.
- Perennial and evergreen plants will be preferred.
- The development of the Green Belt is an important aspect for any plant because:
    - **a.** It improves the ambient air quality by controlling Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) in the air.
    - **b.** It helps in noise abatement for the surrounding area.
    - **c.** It helps in the settlement of new birds and insects within itself.
    - **d.** It maintains the ecological balance.
    - **e.** It increases the aesthetic value of the site.

TABLE NO 4.11 LIST OF PLANT SPECIES PROPOSED FOR GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT

S. No	Scientific name	Tamil Name
1	*Aegle marmelos*	Vilva Maram
2	*Albizia lebbeck*	Vaagai maram
3	*Cassia fistula*	Konrai tree
4	*Lannea coromandelica*	Othiyam
5	*Limonia acidissima*	Vila maram
6	*Syzygium cumini*	Naval maram
7	*Toona ciliata*	Santhana Vembu
8	*Ficus hispida*	Aththi maram
9	*Borassus flabellifer*	Panai-maram
Species suitable for abatement of noise and dust pollution		
1	*Azadirachta indica*	Vembhu maram
2	*Ficus religiosa*	Arasan maram
3	*Ficus hispida*	Aththi maram
4	*Bombax ceiba*	Mul Elavu
5	*Syzygium cumini*	Naval maram
6	*Tamarindus indica*	Puliyamaram
7	*Mangifera indica*	Manga maram
8	*Harwickia binata*	Anjan maram

(*Source: Guidance for Developing Green belts Manual, CPCB 2000)

4.5.2. Anticipated Impact on Fauna

- No rare, endemic & endangered species are reported in the buffer zone. However, during the course of mining, the management will practice the scientific method of mining with a proper Environmental Management Plan including pollution control measures especially for air and noise, to avoid any adverse impact on the surrounding wildlife.
- Fencing around the mine lease area to restrict the entry of stray animals.

- Green belt development will be carried out which will help in minimizing adverse impact on the flora found in the area.

4.5.2.1. Mitigation Measures

- A suitable plan for the conservation of Schedule-I Species have been prepared and the necessary fund for implementation for the same will be made.
- All the preventive measures will be taken for the growth & development of fauna.
- Creating and developing awareness for nature and wildlife in the adjoining villages.
- The workers shall be trained to not harm any wildlife, should it come near the project site. No work shall be carried out after 6.00 pm.
- Topsoil has a large number of seeds of native plant species in the mining area.
- Checks and controls the movement of vehicles in and out of the mine.
- Undertaking mitigative measures for a conducive environment for the flora and fauna in consultation with Forest Department.
- A dust suppression system will be installed within the mine and periphery of the mine.

TABLE 4.12: GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	PROPOSAL FOR P1 – Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa			
Year	**No. of trees proposed to be planted**	**Survial %**	**Area to be planted**	**Name of the species**
I	It is proposed to plant 1500 **Nos** of trees in the 1st year	80 %	7.5m Safety barrier, Panchayat Road and nearby village roads	Neem, Pongamia, Pinnata, Ashoka etc.,

TABLE 4.13: BUDGET FOR GREEBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ACTIVITY		**YEAR**					**RATE**	**COST (Rs.)**
		I						
Plantation under safety zone	Nos.	750					@200 Rs Per sapling	1,50,000
	Cost	1,50,000						
Plantation in the approach road and nearby village roads	Nos.	750						1,50,000
	Cost	1,50,000						
Wire Fencing (In Mtrs) 196Mtrs		59,000	-	-	-	-	@300 Rs Per Meter	59,000
Garland drain (In Mtrs) 195 Mtrs		59,000	-	-	-	-	@300 Rs Per Meter	59,000
TOTAL								**4,18,000/-**

After complete extraction of mineral, the excavated pits will be allowed to collect rainwater and seepage water to serve as a reservoir to charge the nearby wells. Fish culture will also be attempted. A bund will be constructed around the pits. In order to minimize the impact of mining on the vegetation outside the mine lease area, it is recommended that adequate protection measures must be implemented. As mining involves movement of vehicles and increased anthropogenic activities, some of the areas can be fenced by involving local people and educating them about increased benefits of such activities.

4.5.3. Anticipated Impact on Fauna

- There is no Wildlife Sanctuary and Biosphere Reserve within 10 km radius of the project site.
- No rare, endemic & endangered species are reported in the buffer zone. However, during the course of mining, the management will practice scientific method of mining with proper Environmental Management Plan including pollution control measures especially for air and noise, to avoid any adverse impact on the surrounding wildlife.
- Fencing around all the proposed mine lease areas will be constructed to restrict the entry of stray animals
- Green belt development will be carried out which will help in minimizing adverse impact on the flora found in the area.

4.5.3. Impact on Aquatic Biodiversity

Mining activities will not disturb the aquatic ecology as there is no effluent discharge proposed from the Rough Stone and Gravel quarry. There is no natural perennial surface water body within the mine lease area, like wetlands, rivers streams, lakes, and farmer sites. Belladhi Lake is located about 6.5km on the northwest side. There is no impact on fish habitats and the food WEB/ food chain in the water body and Reservoir. Aquatic biodiversity is observed in the study area.

4.5.4. Impacts on Bird Fauna:

The project does not involve any tree felling or removal of vegetation. Therefore, there may not be loss of nesting and roosting habitat of avian fauna.

4.5.5. Impacts on wildlife

There is no National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Wildlife corridors and Tiger/Elephant Reserve found within 10 km radius of the project site**.**

4.5.6. Impact Assessment on Biological Environment

This chapter highlights the various impacts on ecology and biodiversity due to mining activity. The major adverse impacts due to pre-mining and mining phases are loss of habitat, biodiversity, rare flora and fauna, fisheries and other aquatic life, migration of wildlife, and overall disruption of the ecology of the area. During the post-mining phase after land restoration, ecology may effectively improve. A detail of impact and assessments was mentioned in

Details of anticipated issues for the next operation period were summarized with possible impacts and mitigation measures to meet the problem (Table No.4.14.).

TABLE NO: 4.14. ANTICIPATED IMPACT OF ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY IN BILICHI VILLAGE, ROUGH STONE AND GRAVEL QUARRY

S. No	Aspect Description	Likely Impacts on Ecology and Biodiversity (EB)	Impact Consequence Probability Description Justification	Significance	Mitigation Measures
Pre-mining phase					
1	Uprooting of vegetation of lease area	Site specific loss of common floral diversity (Direct impact)	The site possesses Common floral (not tree) species. Clearance of these species will not result in loss of flora.	Less severe	No immediate action is required. However, a Greenbelt /plantation will be

		Site specific loss of associated faunal diversity (Partial impact)	The site supports only common species, which use a wide variety of habitats of the buffer zone reserve forest area. So, there is no threat of Faunal diversity		developed on the project site and on the periphery of the project boundary, which will improve the floral and faunal diversity of the project area.
		Loss of Habitat (Direct impact)	Site does not for unique / critical habitat structure for unique flora or fauna.		
Mining phase					
2	Excavation of mineral using machine and labours, transportation Activities will Generate noise.	Site-specific disturbance to normal faunal movements at the site due to noise. (Partial impact)	Site does not form unique / critical habitat structure for unique flora or fauna.	Less severe	-Mining activity should not be operated after 5PM. -Excavation of dump and transportation work should stop before 7PM.
3	Vehicular movement for transportation of materials will result in the generation of dust (Particulate matter) due to haul roads and emission of Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon monoxide, etc.	Impact on Surrounding agriculture and associated fauna due to deposition of dust and emission of CO. (Indirect impact)	Impact is less as the agricultural land is far from the core area.	Less severe	All vehicles will be certified for appropriate Emission levels. More plantations have been suggested Upgrade the vehicles with alternative fuels such biodiesel, methanol, and biofuel around the mining area.

TABLE NO. 4.15. OVERALL ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS OF BILICHI VILLAGE, ROUGH STONE AND GRAVEL QUARRY, COIMBATORE DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU.

S.No	Attributes	Assessment
1	Impact of mining activity on agricultural land nearby the proposed project site.	Agricultural land is located away from the proposed project site. There are no impacts on the agricultural land & Horticulture. Kindly refer to the conclusion.
	Activities of the project affect the breeding/nesting sites of birds and animals	No breeding and nesting site was identified in the mining lease site. The fauna sighted mostly migrated from the buffer area.
2	Located near an area populated by rare or endangered species	No Endangered, Critically Endangered, or vulnerable species were sighted in the core mining lease area.

3	Proximity to national park/wildlife sanctuary/reserve forest /mangroves/ coastline/estuary/sea	There is no National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary/ Reserve Forest/ Mangroves and Eco-Sensitive zone/ Critically polluted area/ HACA/CRZ located within 10 km radius of the area.
4	The proposed project restricts access to waterholes for wildlife	'No '
5	Proposed mining project impact surface water quality that also provides water to wildlife	'No 'scheduled or threatened wildlife animals are sighted regularly core in the core area.
6	Proposed mining project increase siltation that would affect nearby biodiversity areas.	Surface runoff management such as drains is constructed properly so there will be no siltation effect in the nearby mining area.
7	Risk of fall/slip or cause death to wild animals due to project activities.	'No'
8	The project release effluents into a water body that also supplies water to a wildlife.	No water body near to core zone so the chances of water becoming polluted is low.
9	Mining projects affect the forest-based livelihood/ any specific forest product on which local livelihood depended.	'No'
10	The project likely to affect migration routes.	'No 'migration route was observed during the monitoring period.
11	The project is likely to affect the flora of an area, which have medicinal value	'No'
12	Forestland is to be diverted, has carbon high sequestration.	'No 'There was no forest land diverted.
13	The project is likely to affect wetlands, Fish breeding grounds, and marine ecology.	'No'. Wetland was not present in the near core Mining lease area. No breeding and nesting ground is present in the core mining area.

(*Source: EIA Guidance Manual-Mining and Minerals, 2010)

4.6 Socio Economic

4.6.1 Construction Phase

Anticipated Impacts:

♣ No. of people will get employment during the construction stage resulting in the ancillary development and growth. Nearby Local people will be given preference for employment on the basis of their skill and experience.

♣ Further due to proposed project, influx of working community will also generate an indirect employment through development of nearby market/ shops, trade centers, activities, transportation etc.

♣ Population influx during the construction phase can introduce various water and vector borne diseases which can lead to various unhygienic health problems in the area by disturbing the existing sanitation infrastructure.

♣ Rapid diverse population influx at the project site can create unusual behavioural activity such as worker-community conflicts, increase violence such as theft/stabbing, and increased consumption of drugs/alcohol within the area.

♣ Impacts on the health of nearby villagers can be envisaged due to the transportation activities leading to short term exposure of fugitive dust, resulting in various acute diseases such as increased eye irritation, nausea, headache etc.

Mitigation measures:

♣ Deploying of mobile toilets or the construction of temporary toilets will be done near to the construction site with the adequate water supply.

♣ Awareness programme will be conducted before the monsoon season regarding the spread of water borne/ vector diseases.

♣ Mosquito repellents will be provided in the nearby villages and at construction site to avoid the spread of diseases.

♣ To overcome behavioral impact, proper site in charge with timely supervision will be done. In advance, facilities with equipped medical and safety services will be provided to take a control over the incident/violence if any caused.

♣ To overcome behavioral impact, supervision will be done by site in charge. In advance, emergency cell will be formed with fully equipped communication system, medical and safety services to take control over the incident/violence caused.

4.6.2 Operation Phase:

Anticipated Impacts:

♣ Long term exposure to the pollutants such as PM, SO2 and NO2 Cement dust have a potential to create health impacts such as risk of cardiovascular and respiratory disease, eye irritation, bronchitis, lung damage, increased heart ailments, etc.

♣ Other impacts, associated with the applied for rough stone and Gravel quarry Project will create a positive impact as it will result in the overall development of the area in respect to the infrastructure development, educational growth, health facilities etc., as a part of the CSR activity.

Mitigation Measures:

♣ In order to mitigate the long-term health impacts, efficient Air Pollution Control Equipment (APCE) like Bag House / Bag Filter / ESP will be installed at all major stacks to keep the emissions within the permissible limits. To reduce the gaseous emission, Pyro-process itself acts as a long SO2 scrubber and De - NOx system will be installed for fuel burning along with calciner for low NOx formation. To reduce fugitive emission from vehicles and machineries will be regularly monitored and maintained.

♣ For emergency, proposed to develop an occupational health center for its employees and nearby villagers.

4.6.3 Impact Evaluation:

Table 4.6.1 Impact Evaluation Impact evaluation *is given in table below.*

Impact Evaluation Element	Impact on socio economics due to the applied for rough stone and Gravel quarry over an extent of 3.11.5 ha of Patta lands in S.F.Nos. 1120/3, 1120/4A, 1121/3 & 1121/4A, Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu State.
Potential Effect/ Concern	Proposed project will provide direct & indirect employment opportunities to the local residents, which will help to increase their

	earning and better living standard as well as further up-liftment of socio-economic status of the area.			
Characteristics of Impacts				
Nature	Positive		Negative	Neutral
	✓			
Type	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	
			✓	
Extent	Project area	Local	Zonal	Regional
	✓			
Duration	Short time		Long term	
			✓	
Intensity	Low		Medium	High
			✓	
Frequency	Remote (R)	Occasional (O)	Periodic (P)	Continuous (C)
			✓	
Significance of Impact				
Significance	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major
			✓	

4.6.4 Common Mitigation Measures for Proposed Project

- Good maintenance practices will be adopted for all machinery and equipment, which will help to avert potential noise problems.
- Green belt will be developed in and around the project site as per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) guidelines.
- Air pollution control measure will be taken to minimize the environmental impact within the core zone.
- For the safety of workers, personal protective appliances like hand gloves, helmets, safety shoes, goggles, aprons, nose masks and ear protecting devices will be provided as per mines act and rules.
- Benefit to the State and the Central governments through financial revenues by way of royalty, tax, duties, etc.., from this project directly and indirectly.
- From above details, the quarry operations will have highly beneficial positive impact in the area.
- No villages in the proposed mineral transportation route.
- Mineral loaded Vehicles will not allow during school hours (Morning 8 AM to 10 AM & Evening 4.30PM to 5.30PM).

4.7 Occupational Health and Safety

Occupational health and safety hazards occur during the operational phase of mining and primarily include the following:

- Respiratory hazards
- Noise
- Physical hazards
- Explosive storage and handling

4.7.1 Respiratory Hazards

Long-term exposure to silica dust may cause silicosis the following measures are proposed:

- Cabins of excavators and tippers will be enclosed with AC and sound proof
- Use of personal dust masks will be made compulsory

4.7.2 Noise

Workers are likely to get exposed to excessive noise levels during mining activities. The following measures are proposed for implementation

- No employee will be exposed to a noise level greater than 85 dB(A) for a duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection
- The use of hearing protection will be enforced actively when the equivalent sound level over 8 hours reaches 85 dB(A), the peak sound levels reach 140 dB(C), or the average maximum sound level reaches 110 dB(A)
- Ear muffs provided will be capable of reducing sound levels at the ear to at least 85 dB(A)
- Periodic medical hearing checks will be performed on workers exposed to high noise levels.

4.7.3 Physical Hazards

The following measures are proposed for control of physical hazards

- Specific personnel training on work-site safety management will be taken up;
- Work site assessment will be done by rock scaling of each surface exposed to workers to prevent accidental rock falling and / or landslide, especially after blasting activities;
- Natural barriers, temporary railing, or specific danger signals will be provided along rock benches or other pit areas where work is performed at heights more than 2m from ground level;
- Maintenance of yards, roads and footpaths, providing sufficient water drainage and preventing slippery surfaces with an all-weather surface, such as coarse gravel will be taken up

4.7.4 Occupational Health Survey

All the persons will undergo pre-employment and periodic medical examination. Employees will be monitored for occupational diseases by conducting the following tests

- General physical tests
- Audiometric tests
- Full chest, X-ray, Lung function tests, Spirometric tests
- Periodic medical examination – yearly
- Lung function test – yearly, those who are exposed to dust
- Eye test

Essential medicines will be provided at the site. The medicines and other test facilities will be provided at free of cost. The first aid box will be made available at the mine for immediate treatment.

First aid training will be imparted to the selected employees regularly. The lists of first aid trained members shall be displayed at strategic places.

4.8 Mine Waste Management

No waste is anticipated from any of the proposed quarry.

4.9 Mine Closure

Mine closure plan is the most important environmental requirement in mining projects. The mine closure plan should cover technical, environmental, social, legal and financial aspects dealing with progressive and post closure activities. The closure operation is a continuous series of activities starting from the decommissioning of the project. Therefore, progressive mine closure plan should be specifically dealt with in the mining plan and is to be reviewed along with mining plan. As progressive mine closure is a continuous series of activities, it is obvious that the proposals of

scientific mining have included most of the activities to be included in the closure plan. While formulating the closure objectives for the site, it is important to consider the existing or the pre-mining land use of the site; and how the operation will affect this activity.

The primary aim is to ensure that the following broad objectives along with the abandonment of the mine can be successfully achieved:

- To create a productive and sustainable after-use for the site, acceptable to mine owners and the public
- To protect public health and safety of the surrounding habitation
- To minimize environmental damage
- To conserve valuable attributes and aesthetics
- To overcome adverse socio-economic impacts.

4.9.1 Mine Closure Criteria

The criteria involved in mine closure are discussed below:

4.9.1.1 Physical Stability

All anthropogenic structures, which include mine workings, buildings, rest shelters etc., remaining after mine decommissioning should be physically stable. They should present no hazard to public health and safety as a result of failure or physical deterioration and they should continue to perform the functions for which they were designed. The design periods and factors of safety proposed should take full account of extreme events such as floods, hurricane, winds or earthquakes, etc. and other natural perpetual forces like erosion, etc.,

4.9.1.2 Chemical Stability

The solid wastes on the mine site should be chemically stable. This means that the consequences of chemical changes or conditions leading to leaching of metals, salts or organic compounds should not endanger public health and safety nor result in the deterioration of environmental attributes. If the pollutant discharge likely to cause adverse impacts is predicted in advance, appropriate mitigation measures like settling of suspended solids or passive treatment to improve water quality as well as quantity, etc., could be planned. Monitoring should demonstrate that there is no adverse effect of pollutant concentrations exceeding the statutory limits for the water, soil and air qualities in the area around the closed mine.

4.9.1.3 Biological Stability

The stability of the surrounding environment is primarily dependent upon the physical and chemical characteristics of the site, whereas the biological stability of the mine site itself is closely related to rehabilitation and final land use. Nevertheless, biological stability can significantly influence physical or chemical stability by stabilizing soil cover, prevention of erosion/wash off, leaching, etc.,

A vegetation cover over the disturbed site is usually one of the main objectives of the rehabilitation programme, as vegetation cover is the best long-term method of stabilizing the site. When the major earthwork components of the rehabilitation programme have been completed, the process of establishing a stable vegetation community begins. For re-vegetation, management of soil nutrient levels is an important consideration. Additions of nutrients are useful under three situations.

- Where the nutrient level of spread topsoil is lower than material in-situ e.g. for development of social forestry
- Where it is intended to grow plants with a higher nutrient requirement than those occurring naturally e.g. planning for agriculture
- Where it is desirable to get a quick growth response from the native flora during those times when moisture is not a limiting factor e.g. development of green barriers

The Mine closure plan should be as per the approved mining plan. The mine closure is a part of approved mine plan and activities of closure shall be carried out as per the process described in mine closure plan.

CHAPTER – 5: ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)

5.0 Introduction:

Consideration of alternatives to a project proposal is a requirement of EIA process. This quarry is site specific. The site has been selected based on geological investigation and exploration and from the Existing quarry pits around the project site. Drilling, Blasting, Excavation, Loading & Transportation will be carried out in this quarrying operation.

- This area denotes the indicative of flow pattern of the rock mass in $N40^0E$ to $S40^0W$ with dipping $SE60^0$.
- Transportation facility for materials & manpower.
- Overall impact on environment and mitigation feasibility.
- Socio – economic background.

Enough infrastructure exists and lesser resources are required to be deployed. Since, any major construction for infrastructure is not required and hence does not affect the environment considerably.

5.1 Factors Behind the Selection of Project Site

Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Projects at Bilichi Villages is a site specific. The proposed mining lease area has following advantages: -

- The mineral deposit occurs in a non-forest area.
- There is no habitation within the project area; hence no R & R issues exist.
- There is no river, stream, nallah and water bodies within the project areas.
- Availability of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in this region.
- All the basic amenities such as medical, fire-fighting, education, transportation, communication and infrastructural facilities are well connected and accessible.
- The mining operations will not intersect the ground water level. Hence, no impact on ground water environment.
- Study area falls in seismic zone – III, there is no major history of landslides, earthquake, subsidence etc., recorded in the past history

5.2 Analysis of Alternative Site

The mineral deposits are site specific in nature; hence, question of seeking alternate site does not arise for this project.

5.3 Factors Behind Selection of Proposed Technology

Mechanized open cast mining operation with drilling and blasting method will be used to extract Rough Stone and Gravel in the area. The quarry areas fall in the clusters has following advantages –

- As the mineral deposition is homogeneous and batholith formation, therefore opencast method of working out deposit is preferred over underground method
- The material will be loaded after sprinkling with water with the help of excavators into dumpers / trippers and transported to the needy customers.
- Blasting and availability of drills along with controlled blasting technology gives desired fragmentation so that the mineral is handled safely and used without secondary blasting.

  Semi skilled labours fit for quarrying operations are easily available around the nearby villages.

5.4 Analysis of Alternative Technology

Open cast mechanized method has been selected for this project. This technology is having least gestation period, economically viable, safest and less labour intensive. The method has inbuilt flexibility for increasing or decreasing the production as per market condition.

CHAPTER – 6: ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME

6.0 General

Environmental Monitoring will be taken up for various environmental components as per conditions stipulated in Environmental Clearance Letter issued by MoEF & Consent to Operate issued by the State Pollution Control Board. Monitoring reports will be submitted to regulator as per statutory requirements. The entire monitoring work will be carried out by MoEF & CC / NABL recognized laboratories.

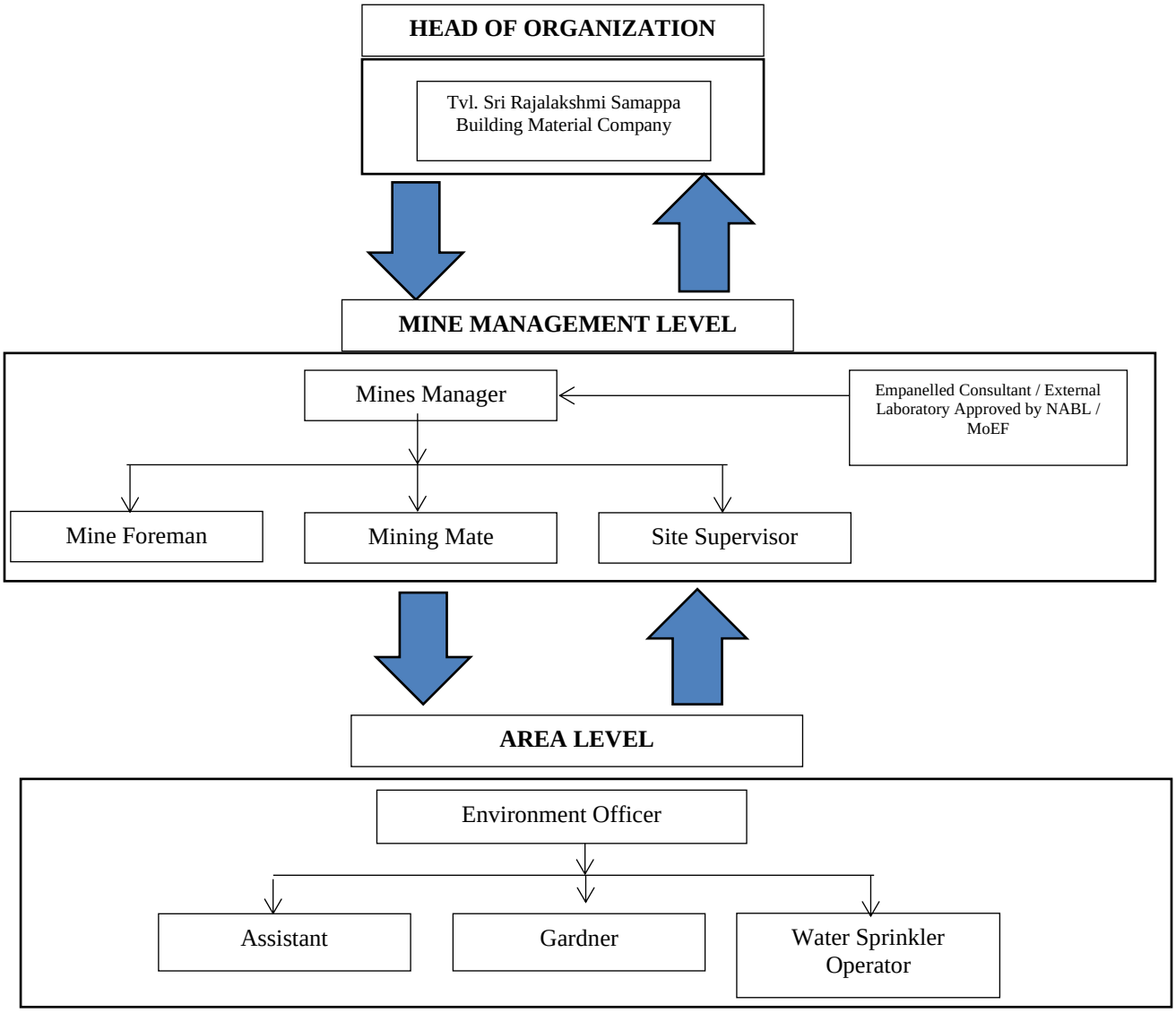
The monitoring and evaluation of environmental parameters indicates potential changes occurring in the environment, which paves way for implementation of rectifying measures wherever required to maintain the status of the natural environment. Evaluation is also a very effective tool to judge the effectiveness or deficiency of the measures adopted and provides insight for future corrections.

6.1 Methodology of Monitoring Mechanism

Implementation of EMP and periodic monitoring will be carried out by the proponents and respective quarry owners in the cluster Quarry. A comprehensive monitoring mechanism has been devised for monitoring of impacts due to proposed project; Mine Management Level environmental protection measures like dust suppression, treatment and recycling of waste water, control of noise due to blasting and Ground vibration, maintenance of machinery and vehicles, housekeeping in the mine premises, plantation, implementation of other hand, implementation of area level protection measures like plantation and green Environmental Management Plan and environmental clearance conditions will be monitored by the proponent. On the belt development, environmental quality monitoring etc.,

An environment monitoring cell (EMC) will be constituted at the quarry consisting of following members to monitor the implementation of EMP and other environmental protection measures.

FIGURE 6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CELL



The responsibilities of this cell will be:

- Implementation of pollution control measures
- Monitoring programme implementation
- Post-plantation care
- To check the efficiency of pollution control measures taken
- Any other activity as may be related to environment
- Seeking expert's advice when needed

The environmental monitoring cell will co-ordinate all monitoring programs at site and data thus generated will be regularly furnished to the State regulatory agencies. The sampling and analysis report of the monitored environmental attributes will be submitted to the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) at a frequency of monthly, half-yearly and yearly. The half-yearly reports will be submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forest, Regional Office and SEIAA as well.

The sampling and analysis of the environmental attributes will be as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)/Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC).

6.2 Implementation Schedule of Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures proposed in Chapter-4 will be implemented so as to reduce the impact on the environment due to the operations of the proposed project. Implementation schedule of mitigation measures is given in Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Sl No.	Recommendations	Time Period	Schedule
1	Land Environment Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project	Immediately after the commencement of the project
2	Soil Quality Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project	Immediately after the commencement of the project
3	Water Pollution Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project and along with mining operation	Immediately and as project progress
4	Air Pollution Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project and along with mining operation	Immediately and as project progress
5	Noise Pollution Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project and along with mining operation	Immediately and as project progress
6	Ecological Environment	Phase wise implementation every year along with mine operations	Immediately and as project progress

6.3 Monitoring Schedule and Frequency

The environmental monitoring will be conducted in the mine operations as follows:

- Air quality;
- Water and wastewater quality;
- Noise levels;
- Soil Quality; and
- Greenbelt Development

The details of monitoring are detailed in Table 6.2

TABLE 6.2: PROPOSED MONITORING SCHEDULE POST EC

S. No.	Environment Attributes	Location	Monitoring		Parameters
			Duration	Frequency	
1	Air Quality	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	24 hours	Once in 6 months	Fugitive Dust, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, SO_2 and NO_x.
2	Meteorology	At mine site before start of Air Quality Monitoring & IMD Secondary Data	Hourly / Daily	Continuous online monitoring	Wind speed, Wind direction, Temperature, Relative humidity and Rainfall
3	Water Quality Monitoring	2 Locations (1SW & 1 GW)	-	Once in 6 months	Parameters specified under IS:10500, 1993 & CPCB Norms
4	Hydrology	Water level in open wells in buffer zone around 1 km at specific wells	-	Once in 6 months	Depth in bgl
5	Noise	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	Hourly – 1 Day	Once in 6 months	Leq, Lmax, Lmin, Leq Day & Leq Night
6	Vibration	At the nearest habitation (in case of reporting)	–	During blasting Operation	Peak Particle Velocity
7	Soil	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	–	Once in six months	Physical and Chemical Characteristics
8	Greenbelt	Within the Project Area	Daily	Monthly	Maintenance

Source: Guidance of manual for mining of minerals, February 2010.

6.4 Environmental Policy of the Proponent

The project proponents in the proposed Quarry are committed to ensure that:

- Protect the environment by control and prevention of pollution and promote green environment.
- To operate the quarry with an objective of no injuries and accidents at the work place and provide a safe work place for our employees, contractors and others who perform their duties.
- Adequate health care will be taken to all the employees and create process to reduce the adverse effect of the operations on Health of the employees.
- Provide safety appliance and continuous training in safety to employees to ensure safe production and achieve the target of zero accidents.
- Develop safe working methods and practices, remove unsafe work conditions and consider all the aspects at the early stages of process development to provide safe working atmosphere.
- Communicate Safety, Health and Environmental Policy to all employees for better understanding and practice.

6.5 Budgetary Provision for Environmental Monitoring Programme

The cost in respect of monitoring of environmental attributes, parameter to be monitored, sampling/monitoring locations with frequency and cost provision against each proposal is shown in Table 6.3. Monitoring work will be outsourced to external laboratory approved by NABL / MoEF.

The proposed total cost for Environmental Monitoring Programme for one proposed quarry for the mining plan period is Rs 3,80,000/-.

TABLE 6.3 ENVIRONMENT MONITORING BUDGET

Parameter	Sl.Nos	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost
Air Quality, Meteorology, Water Quality Hydrology, Soil Quality, Noise Quality Vibration Study, Greenbelt	**P1**	Rs.3,80,000/-	Rs.76,000/-
TOTAL		**Rs. 3,80,000/-**	**Rs.76,000/-**

Source: Approved Mining Plans

6.6 Reporting Schedules of Monitored Data

The monitored data on Air quality, Water quality, Noise levels and other environmental attributes will be periodically examined by the proponent with Environmental Monitoring cell and necessary corrective measures will be carried out. The monitoring data will be submitted to Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board in the Compliance to CTO Conditions & environmental audit statements every year to MoEF & CC and Half-Yearly Compliance Monitoring Reports to MoEF & CC Regional Office and SEIAA.

Periodical reports to be submitted to: -

- MoEF & CC – Half yearly status report
- TNPCB - Half yearly status report
- Department of Geology and Mining: quarterly, half yearly annual reports
- SEIAA, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Besides the Mines Manager/Agent will submit the periodical reports to –

- Director of mines safety,
- Labour enforcement officer,
- Controller of explosives as per the norms stipulated by the department.

CHAPTER – 7: ADDITIONAL STUDIES

7.0 General

The following Additional Studies were done as per items identified by project proponent and items identified by regulatory authority. And items identified by public and other stakeholders will be incorporated after Public Hearing.

- Public Consultation
- Risk Assessment
- Disaster Management Plan
- Cumulative Impact Study
- Plastic Waste Management

7.1. Public Consultation:

Application to The Member Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) to conduct Public Hearing in a systematic, time bound and transparent manner ensuring widest possible public participation at the project site or in its close proximity in the district is submitted along with this Draft EIA / EMP Report and the outcome of public hearing proceedings will be detailed in the Final EIA/EMP Report.

7.2 Risk Assessment

The methodology for the risk assessment has been based on the specific risk assessment guidance issued by the Directorate General of Mine Safety (DGMS), Dhanbad, vide Circular No.13 of 2002, dated 31st December, 2002. The DGMS risk assessment process is intended to identify existing and probable hazards in the work environment and all operations and assess the risk levels of those hazards in order to prioritize those that need immediate attention. Further, mechanisms responsible for these hazards are identified and their control measures, set to timetable are recorded along with pinpointed responsibilities.

The cluster quarry operation will be carried out under the direction of a Qualified Competent Mine manager holding certificate of competency to manage a metalliferous mine granted by the DGMS, Dhanbad. Risk Assessment is all about prevention of accidents and to take necessary steps to prevent it from happening.

Factors of risks involved due to human induced activities in connection with mining & allied activities with detailed analysis of causes and control measures for the mine is given in below Table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT & CONTROL MEASURES

S. No	Risk factors	Causes of risk	Control measures
1	Accidents due to explosives and heavy mining machineries	Improper handling and unsafe working practice	▪ All safety precautions and provisions of Mine Act, 1952, Metalliferrous Mines Regulation, 1961 and Mines Rules, 1955 will be strictly followed during all mining operations; ▪ Entry of unauthorized persons will be prohibited; ▪ Fire fighting and first-aid provisions in the mine office complex and mining area; ▪ Provisions of all the safety appliances such as safety boot, helmets, goggles etc. will be made available to the employees and regular check for their use.

			▪ Working of quarry, as per approved plans and regularly updating the mine plans; ▪ Cleaning of mine faces shall be daily done in order to avoid any overhang or undercut; ▪ Handling of explosives, charging and firing shall be carried out by competent persons only under the supervision of a Mine Manager; ▪ Maintenance and testing of all mining equipment as per manufacturer 's guidelines.
2	Drilling& Blasting	Due to improper and unsafe practices Due to high pressure of compressed air, hoses may burst Drill Rod may break	▪ Safe operating procedure established for drilling (SOP) will be strictly followed. ▪ Only trained operators will be deployed. ▪ No drilling shall be commenced in an area where shots have been fired until the blaster/blasting foreman has made a thorough Examination of all places, ▪ Drilling shall not be carried on simultaneously on the benches at places directly one above the other. ▪ Periodical preventive maintenance and replacement of worn-out accessories in the compressor and drill equipment as per operator manual. ▪ All drills unit shall be provided with wet drilling shall be maintained in efficient working in condition. ▪ Operator shall regularly use all the personal protective equipment.
3	Blasting	Fly rock, ground vibration, Noise and dust. Improper charging, stemming & Blasting/ fining of blast holes Vibration due to movement of vehicles	▪ The maximum charge per delay and by optimum blast hole pattern, vibrations will be controlled within the permissible limit and blast can be conducted safely. ▪ SOP for Charging, Stemming & Blasting/Firing of Blast Holes will be followed by blasting crew during initial stage of operation ▪ Shots are fired during daytime only. ▪ All holes charged on any one day shall be fired on the same day. ▪ The danger zone is and will be distinctly demarcated (by means of red flags)
4	Transportation	Potential hazards and unsafe workings contributing to accident and injuries Overloading of material	▪ Before commencing work, drivers personally check the dumper/truck/tipper for oil(s), fuel and water levels, tyre inflation, general cleanliness and inspect the brakes, steering system, warning devices including automatically operated audio-visual reversing alarm, rear view

		While reversal & overtaking of vehicle Operator of truck leaving his cabin when it is loaded.	mirrors, side indicator lights etc., are in good condition. ▪ Not allow any unauthorized person to ride on the vehicle nor allow any unauthorized person to operate the vehicle. ▪ Concave mirrors should be kept at all corners ▪ All vehicles should be fitted with reverse horn with one spotter at every tipping point ▪ Loading according to the vehicle capacity ▪ Periodical maintenance of vehicles as per operator manual
5	Natural calamities	Unexpected happenings	▪ Escape Routes will be provided to prevent inundation of storm water ▪ Fire Extinguishers & Sand Buckets
6	Failure of Mine Benches and Pit Slope	Slope geometry, Geological structure	▪ Ultimate or over all pit slope shall be below 60° and each bench height shall be 5m height.

7.3 Disaster Management Plan

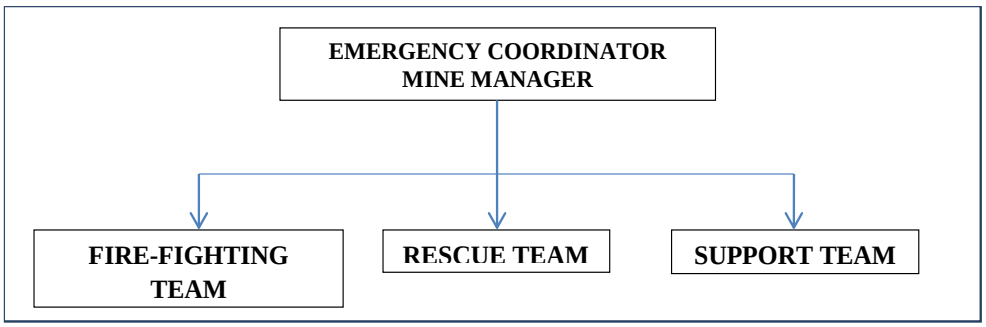
Natural disasters like Earthquake, Land slides has not been recorded in the past history as the terrain is categorized under seismic zone III. The area is far away from the sea hence the disaster due to heavy floods and tsunamis are not anticipated. The Disaster Management Plan is aimed to ensure safety of life, protection of environment, protection of installation, restoration of production and salvage operations in this same order of priorities.

The objective of the Disaster Management Plan is to make use of the combined resources of the mine and the outside services to achieve the following:

- Rescue and medical treatment of casualties;
- Safeguard other people;
- Minimize damage to property and the environment;
- Initially contain and ultimately bring the incident under control;
- Secure the safe rehabilitation of affected area; and
- Preserve relevant records and equipment for the subsequent inquiry into the cause and circumstances of the emergency.

In case a disaster takes place, despite preventive actions, disaster management will have to be done in line with the descriptions below. There is an organization proposed for dealing with the emergency situations and the coordination among key personnel and their team has been shown in Fig 7.1.

FIGURE 7.1: DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM LAYOUT



The emergency organization shall be headed by emergency coordinator who will be qualified competent mine manager. There would be three teams for taking care of emergency situations – Fire-Fighting Team, Rescue Team and Support Team. The proposed composition of the teams is given in Table 7.2.

TABLE 7.2: PROPOSED TEAMS TO DEAL WITH EMERGENCY SITUATION

DESIGNATION	QUALIFICATION
FIRE-FIGHTING TEAM	
Team Leader/ Emergency Coordinator (EC)	Mines Manager
Team Member	Mines Foreman
Team Member	Mining Mate
RESCUE TEAM	
Team Leader/ Emergency Coordinator (EC)	Mines Manager
Team Member/ Incident Controller (IC)	Environment Officer
Team Member	Mining Foreman
SUPPORT TEAM	
Team Leader/ Emergency Coordinator (EC)	Mines Manager
Assistant Team Leader	Environment Officer
Team Member	Mining Mate
Security Team Leader/ Emergency Security Controller	Mines Foreman

Once the mine becomes operational, the above table along with names of personnel will be prepared and made easily available to workers. A mobile communication network and wireless shall connect Mine Emergency Control Room (MECR) to control various departments of the mine, fire station and neighbouring industrial units/mines.

Roles and responsibilities of emergency team –

(a) Emergency coordinator (EC)

The emergency coordinator shall assume absolute control of site

(b) Incident controller (IC)

Incident controller shall be a person who shall go to the scene of emergency and supervise the action plan to overcome or contain the emergency. Shift supervisor or Environmental Officer shall assume the charge of IC.

(c) Communication and advisory team

The advisory and communication team shall consist of heads of Mining Departments i.e., Mines Manager

(d) Roll call coordinator

The Mine Foreman shall be Roll Call Coordinator. The roll call coordinator will conduct the roll call and will evacuate the mine personnel to assembly point. His prime function shall be to account for all personnel on duty.

(e) Search and rescue team

There shall be a group of people trained and equipped to carryout rescue operation of trapped personnel. The people trained in first aid and fire-fighting shall be included in search and rescue team

(f) Emergency security controller

Emergency Security Controller shall be senior most security person located at main gate office and directing the outside agencies e.g., fire brigade, police, doctor and media men etc.,

Emergency control procedure –

The onset of emergency, will in all probability, commence with a major fire or explosion or collapse of wall along excavation and shall be detected by various safety devices and also by members of operational staff on duty. If located by a staff member on duty, he (as per site emergency procedure of which he is adequately briefed) will go to nearest alarm call point, break glass and trigger off the alarms. He will also try his best to inform about location and nature of accident to the emergency control room. In accordance with work emergency procedure the following key activities will immediately take place to interpret and take control of emergency.

- On site fire crew led by a fireman will arrive at the site of incident with fire foam tenders and necessary equipment.
- Emergency security controller will commence his role from main gate office
- Incident controller shall rush to the site of emergency and with the help of rescue team and will start handling the emergency.
- Site main controller will arrive at MECR with members of his advisory and communication team and will assume absolute control of the site.
    - He will receive information continuously from incident controller and give decisions and directions to:
        - Incident controller
        - Mine control rooms
        - Emergency security controller

Proposed fire extinguishers at different locations –

The following type of fire extinguishers is proposed at strategic locations within the quarry.

Location	Type of Fire Extinguishers
Electrical Equipment's	CO_2 type, foam type, dry chemical powder type
Fuel Storage Area	CO_2 type, foam type, dry chemical powder type, Sand bucket
Office Area	Dry chemical type, foam type

Alarm system to be followed during disaster –

On receiving the message of disaster from Site Controller, fire-fighting team, the mine control room attendant will sound siren wailing for 5 minutes. Incident controller will arrange to broadcast disaster message through public address system.

On receiving the message of "Emergency Over" from Incident Controller the emergency control room attendant will give "All Clear Signal", by sounding alarm straight for 2 minutes.

The features of alarm system will be explained to one and all to avoid panic or misunderstanding during disaster.

In order to prevent or take care of hazard / disasters if any the following control measures have been adopted.

- All safety precautions and provisions of Metalliferous Mines Regulations (MMR), 1961 is strictly followed during all mining operations
- Fire fighting and first-aid provisions in the mines office complex and mining area will be provided.
- Provisions of all the safety appliances such as safety boot, helmets, goggles, dust masks, ear plugs and ear muffs etc. are made available to the employees and the use of same is strictly adhered to through regular monitoring
- Training and refresher courses for all the employees working in the quarry in phase manner
- Cleaning of mine faces will be carried out regularly
- Provision of high-capacity standby pumps with generator sets with enough quantity of diesel for emergency pumping especially during monsoon.
- A blasting SIREN will be used at the time of blasting for audio signal.
- Checking of blasting area for any un-blasted hole or material.
- Warning notice boards indicating the time of blasting and NOT TO TRESPASS will be displayed at prominent places

7.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACT STUDY

Totally 4 Quarry within the cluster, there are 1 Nos of Proposed quarry,3 existing Quarry falls in the cluster. The list of Quarry is as below –

TABLE 7.3: LIST OF QUARRY IN THE CLUSTER

PROPOSED QUARRIES				
CODE	**Name of the Proponent and Address**	**S.F. Nos, Village & Taluk**	**Extent in Ha**	**Status**
P1	Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company, No. 677/1A, Vellamadai, Annoor Taluk Coimbatore District - 641 110.	1120/3, 1120/4A, 1121/3 & 1121/4A, Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk	3.11.50	File No. 11975 ToR Identification No.TO25B0108TN5412700N Dated.16.06.2025
		TOTAL	**3.11.50**	
EXISTING QUARRIES				
CODE	**Name of the Proponent and Address**	**S.F. Nos**	**Extent in Ha**	**Lease Period**
E-1	Thiru.S.Palanisamy	1119, 1120,1121	4.62.50	10.11.2020 to 09.11.2025
E-2	Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Blue Metals	1120/2 & 1121/2	2.60.50	29.02.2024 – 28.02.2029
E-3	M/s. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company	1118/1	3.00.36	18.02.2025 – 17.02.20230
		TOTAL	**10.23.36**	
TOTAL CLUSTER EXTENT			**13.34.86**	

Note:-

- **Cluster area is calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification – S.O. 2269 (E) Dated: 01.07.2016**

TABLE 7.4: SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSAL PROJECT –P1

Name of the Quarry	**Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Material Company Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry**	
Toposheet No	58-A/16	
Land Classification	It is a Patta Land, S.F.Nos. 1120/3 & 1121/3 Registered in the name of Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company and Thiru. Gnanasekaran vide Patta No. 9428, S.F.No. 1120/4A and 1121/4A jointly Registered in the name of Tmt. G. Chandra and Tmt.P Jeyalakshmi vide patta No. 8562 and the Company has obtained consent fron the pattadhars	
Latitude between	11°11'51.7105"N to 11°12'01.6652"N	
Longitude between	76°59'41.1067"E to 76°59'45.0751"E	
Highest Elevation	426m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining as per Tor	42m (2m Gravel + 40m Rough Stone)	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
	23,49,900	62,664
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
	5,19,220	49,664
Yearwise production for first five years	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
	4,21,300	49,664
Yearwise production for Second five years	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
	97,920	-
Ultimate Pit Dimension	XY-AB = 124m (L) x 88m (W) x 42m (D) Bgl X1Y1 - CD = 160m (L) x 87m (W) x 42m (D) Bgl	
Water Level in the surrounds area	83 - 88 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards Northern side and altitude of the area is 427m (max) above from Mean Sea level. The area is covered by 2m thickness of Gravel and 3m of weathered rock and followed by Massive Charnockite which is clearly inferred from the nearby existing quarry pits. The Water level in the surrounding area is 65m in summer and at 60m in rainy seasons below general ground profile which is observed from the nearby bore wells. Average annual rainfall is about 1205.8 mm.	
Machinery proposed	Wagon drill Machine	**2 Nos**
	Jack Hammer	**6 Nos**
	Compressor	**2 Nos**

	Excavator with bucket and rock breaker	**2 Nos**
	Truck	**5 Nos**
	Water Sprinkling Tanker	**1 Nos**
Blasting Method	Controlled Blasting Method by shot hole drilling and small dia of 25mm slurry explosive are proposed to be used for shattering and heaving effect for removal and winning of Rough Stone. No deep hole drilling is proposed.	
Proposed Manpower Deployment	40 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs.3,94,71,000/-	
CER Cost	Rs 5,00,000/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	**Water bodies**	**Distance & Direction**
	Seasonal Odai	400m East
	Kuttai	420m NE
	Stream	2.8km NW
	Agrahara Samakulam Lake	4.8km SE
	Tank Near Kariampalayam	8.5km NE
	Bhavani River	13 km NW
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 1500 trees in the 7.5m Safety Zone, Village Road and panchayat roads.	
Proposed Water Requirement	3.0 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	470m SW	

TABLE 7.5: SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSAL PROJECT –E1

SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL "E1"		
Name of the Mine	Thiru.S.Palanisamy Rough stone and Gravel quarry	
Land Type	It is a Patta lands	
S.F. No.	1119, 1120/4B & 1121/4B	
Extent	4.62.50 Ha	
Previous quarry details	It is a Patta land, Jointly Registered the S.F.Nos.1120/4B & 1121/4B Name of Applicant (Thiru.P.Siddharthamouli) & Srikanth vide Patta Nos.3134 & 3133 another one S.F.No.1119 is Jointly registered Name of Chandira and Jayalakshmi vide Patta No.3289. The applicant has been consent from Joint Pattadhars. (Refer the Patta copy as Annexure No.IV & Consent Document as Annexure No.VII).	
Existing pit dimension	251m (L) X 154m (W) X 22m (D) Bgl	
Proposed depth of mining	22m bgl	
Geological Reserves	Rough Stone	Gravel
	6,42,164 m^3	92244 m^3
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone	Gravel
	3,65,156 m^3	70,592 m^3
	Rough Stone	Gravel

Proposed production for this five-year mining plan period	2,82,076 m^3	70,592 m^3
Mining Plan Period / Lease Period	5 years	
Ultimate Pit Dimension	77m (L) X 125m (W) X 47m (D)	
Toposheet No	58-A/16	
Latitude	11°11'51.83"N to 11°12'01.78"N	
Longitude	76°59'44.32"E to 76°59'54.24"E	
Water Level	55 to 50m BGL	
Proposed Water Requirement	5.0 KLD	
Machinery	Jack Hammer	8
	Compressor	2
	Hydraulic Excavator	2
	Tippers	3
Blasting	Usage of Slurry Explosive with MSD detonators	
Manpower Deployment	30 Nos	
Total Project Cost	Project Cost	Rs. 1,06,61,063/-
	EMP Cost	Rs.3,80,000/-
	Total	Rs.1,10,41,063
CER cost	Rs. 5,00,000	
Nearby Water Bodies	Odai - E River -3km -NW Gowsika River- 6.5km SE	

TABLE 7.6: SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSAL PROJECT –E2

Name of the Quarry	Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
S.F.No	1120/2 & 1121/2	
Extent	2.60.5 Ha	
Toposheet No	58-A/16	
Latitude between	11°11'51.42"N to 11°12'01.24"N	
Longitude between	76°59'38.35"E to 76°59'41.55"E	
Highest Elevation	426m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	37m (2m Gravel + 35m Rough Stone)	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
	9,15,950	51,136
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3
	3,22,380	40,936
Ultimate Pit Dimension	280m (L) x 83m (W) x 37m (2m Gravel + 35m Rough Stone) Bgl	
Existing Pit Dimension (Maximum)	192m (L) x 80m (W) x 1m (D) (Volume 15,360 $m^{3)}$	
Existing Gravel Dump Dimension (Maximum)	64 m (L) x 40m (W) x 6 m (H) (Volume 15,360 $m^{3)}$	
Water Level in the surrounds area	64 - 59m bgl	

Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is flat terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards Northern side and altitude of the area is 426m (max) above from Mean Sea level. The area is covered by 2m thickness of Gravel and followed by Massive Charnockite which is clearly inferred from the outcrop. The Water level in the surrounding area is 64m in summer and at 59m in rainy seasons below general ground profile which is observed from the nearby bore wells. Average annual rainfall is about 689mm.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	6Nos
	Compressor	2 No
	Excavator with bucket and rock breaker	2 No
	Tipper	4 No
Blasting Method	Controlled Blasting Method by shot hole drilling and small dia of 25mm slurry explosive are proposed to be used for shattering and heaving effect for removal and winning of Rough Stone. No deep hole drilling is proposed.	
Proposed Manpower Deployment	29Nos	
Project Cost	Rs.82,98,000/-	
EMP Cost	Rs. 3,80,000/-	
CER Cost	Rs 5,00,000/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	**Water bodies**	**Distance & Direction**
	Odai	780m NE
	Stream	2.7km NW
	Agrahara Samakulam Lake	4.5km SE
	Tank Near Kariampalayam	8.8km NE
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 1560 trees in the 7.5m Safety Zone,Village road and panchayat roads.	
Proposed Water Requirement	3.0 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	420m- West	

TABLE 7.7: SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSAL PROJECT –E3

Name of the Quarry	**M/s. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Material Company Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry**		
S.F.No	1118/1		
Extent	3.00.36		
Toposheet No	58-A/16		
Latitude between	11°11'57.48"N to 11°12'02.32"N		
Longitude between	76°59'46.14"E to 76°59'53.66"E		
Highest Elevation	427m AMSL		
Proposed Depth of Mining as per Tor	45m (3m Weathered Rock +2m Gravel + 40m Rough Stone)		
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3	Weathered Rock m^3
	13,50,720	60,032	90,048
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3	Weathered Rock m^3
	4,86,300	48,672	67,266
Yearwise production for first five years	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3	Weathered Rock m^3
	2,45,000	48,672	40,293
Yearwise production for Second five years	Rough Stone in m^3	Gravel m^3	Weathered Rock m^3
	2,26,800	-	26,973
Ultimate Pit Dimension	210m (L) x 119m (W) x 50m (D) Bgl		
Water Level in the surrounds area	65 - 60m bgl		
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting		
Topography	The lease applied area is plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards Northern side and altitude of the area is 427m (max) above from Mean Sea level. The area is covered by 2m thickness of Gravel and 3m of weathered rock and followed by Massive Charnockite which is clearly inferred from the nearby existing quarry pits. The Water level in the surrounding area is 65m in summer and at 60m in rainy seasons below general ground profile which is observed from the nearby bore wells. Average annual rainfall is about 1213mm.		
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	**6 Nos**	
	Compressor	**2 Nos**	
	Excavator with bucket and rock breaker	**2 Nos**	
	Tipper	**4 Nos**	
Blasting Method	Controlled Blasting Method by shot hole drilling and small dia of 25mm slurry explosive are proposed to be used for shattering and		

	heaving effect for removal and winning of Rough Stone. No deep hole drilling is proposed.	
Proposed Manpower Deployment	31 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs.1,06,27,000/-	
CER Cost	Rs 5,00,000/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	**Water bodies**	**Distance & Direction**
	Odai	250m West
	Odai	660m West
	Belladhi Lake	750mNW
	Tank	1km NE
	Odai	1.6km SE
	Bhavani River	6.8km NE
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 1800 trees in the 7.5m Safety Zone, Village road and panchayat roads.	
Proposed Water Requirement	1.5 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	310m NW	

The Cumulative Impact is mainly anticipated due to drilling & blasting and excavation and transportation activities in all the Quarry (proposed and existing) within the cluster and major impact anticipated is on Air & Noise Environment and Ground Vibrations due to blasting.

Impact on Air Environment –

Calculating the Cumulative Load of Mining within the cluster is as shown in table 7.5 & 7.6.

TABLE 7.8 CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF ROUGH STONE IN CLUSTER

Proposed Quarry Project				
Quarry	**Production for Ten/five-year plan period considering safety parameters**	**Per Year Production in m^3**	**Per Day Production in m^3**	**Number of Lorry Load Per Day @ $12m^3$ per load**
P1	5,19,220	1,03,844	346	28 Trips /Day
List of Existing Quarry				
Quarry	**Production for five-year plan period**	**Per Year Production in m^3**	**Per Day Production in m^3**	**Number of Lorry Load Per Day @ $12m^3$ per load**
E-1	2,82,076	56,415	188	16 Trips /Day
E-2	3,22,380	64,476	215	18 Trips /Day
E-3	4,71,800	47,180	158	13 Trips /Day
G.Total	**15,95,476**	**2,71,915**	**907**	**122 Trips/ Day**

TABLE 7.9: CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION OF GRAVEL IN CLUSTER

Proposed Quarry Project				
Quarry	**Production for three-year plan period considering safety parameters**	**Per Year Production in m^3**	**Per Day Production in m^3**	**Number of Lorry Load Per Day @ $12m^3$ per load**
P1	49,664	16,554	55	4 Trips /Day
List of Existing Quarry				
Quarry	**Production for three-year plan period**	**Per Year Production in m^3**	**Per Day Production in m^3**	**Number of Lorry Load Per Day @ $12m^3$ per load**
E-1	70,592	23,531	79	7 Trips /Day
E-2	40,936	13,645	45	4 trips per day /
E-3	48,672	16,224	54	5 trips per day /
G.Total	**2,09,864**	**69,954**	**233**	**20 Trips/ Day**

TABLE 7.10: CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION OF WEATHERED ROCK IN CLUSTER

Proposed Quarry Project				
Quarry	**Production for five-year plan period considering safety parameters**	**Per Year Production in m^3**	**Per Day Production in m^3**	**Number of Lorry Load Per Day @ $12m^3$ per load**
E-3	67,266	13,453	45	4 trips per day /
Total	**67,266**	**13,453**	**45**	**4 trips per day /**

Based on the above production quantities the emissions due to various activities in all the 1 proposal quarry includes various activities like ground preparation, excavation, handling and transport of mineral. These activities have been analysed systematically basing on USEPA-Emission Estimation Technique Manual, for Mining AP-42, to arrive at possible emissions to the atmosphere and estimated emissions are given in Table 7.7.

TABLE 7.11: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC WITHIN CLUSTER

PM_{10} in $\mu g/m^3$	
Location	AAQ1 – CORE
Background (average)	45.1
Anticipated Incremental due to the proposals	16.80
Resultant	61.9
NAAQ Norms	100 $\mu g/m^3$
$PM_{2.5}$ in $\mu g/m^3$	
Background (average)	22.9
Highest Incremental	8.72
Resultant	31.62
NAAQ Norms	80 $\mu g/m^3$
SO_2 in $\mu g/m^3$	
Location	AAQ1 – CORE
Background (average)	6.7
Anticipated Incremental due to the proposals	4.40
Resultant	11.1
NAAQ Norms	80 $\mu g/m^3$
NO_x in $\mu g/m^3$	
Location	AAQ1 – CORE
Background (average)	24.0
Anticipated Incremental due to the proposals	11.66
Resultant	35.66
NAAQ Norms	80 $\mu g/m^3$

Noise Environment –

Noise pollution is mainly due to operation like drilling & blasting and plying of trucks & HEMM. Cumulative Noise modelling has been carried out considering blasting and compressor operation (drilling) and transportation activities. Predictions have been carried out to compute the noise level at various distances around the different Quarry within the 500 m radius.

For hemispherical sound wave propagation through homogeneous loss free medium, one can estimate noise levels at various locations at different sources using model based on first principle.

$$Lp_2 = Lp_1 - 20 \log (r_2/r_1) - Ae_{1,2}$$

Where:

Lp_1 & Lp_2 are sound levels at points located at distances r_1 & r_2 from the source.

$Ae_{1,2}$ is the excess attenuation due to environmental conditions. Combined effect of all sources can be determined at various locations by logarithmic addition.

$$Lp_{total} = 10 \log \{10^{(Lp1/10)} + 10^{(Lp2/10)} + 10^{(Lp3/10)} + \ldots\ldots\}$$

Attenuation due to Green Belt has been taken to be 4.9 dB (A). The inputs required for the model are:

Source data has been computed taking into account of all the machinery and activities used in the mining process.

TABLE 7.12: PREDICTED NOISE INCREMENTAL VALUES FROM CLUSTER

Location ID	Background Value (Day) dB(A)	Incremental Value dB(A)	Total Predicted dB(A)	Residential Area Standards dB(A)
Habitation Near North from the cluster 310m	43.4	48.7	49.6	55
Habitation Near North from the cluster 420m	42.9	47.6	48.9	
Habitation Near East from the cluster 295 m	39.3	50.6	50.9	

Source: Lab Monitoring Data

The incremental noise level is found within the range of 48.7 – 50.6 dB (A) in Buffer zone. The noise level at different receptors in buffer zone is lower due to the distance involved and other topographical features adding to the noise attenuation. The resultant Noise level due to monitored values and calculated values at the receptors are based on the mathematical formula considering attenuation due to Green Belt as 4.9 dB (A) the barrier effect. From the above table, it can be seen that the ambient noise levels at all the locations near habitations are within permissible limits of Residential Area (buffer zone) as per THE NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 (The Principal Rules were published in the Gazette of India, vide S.O. 123(E), dated 14.2.2000 and subsequently amended vide S.O. 1046(E), dated 22.11.2000, S.O. 1088(E), dated 11.10.2002, S.O. 1569 (E), dated 19.09.2006 and S.O. 50 (E) dated 11.01.2010 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.).

Ground Vibrations

Ground vibrations due to mining activities in the all the 4 Mines within cluster are anticipated due to operation of Mining Machines like Excavators, drilling and blasting, transportation vehicles, etc., However, the major source of ground vibration from all the 4 mines is blasting. The major impact of the ground vibrations is observed on the domestic houses located in the villages nearby the mine lease areas. The kuchha houses are more prone to cracks and damage due to the vibrations induced by blasting whereas RCC framed structures can withstand more ground vibrations. Apart from this, the ground vibrations may develop a fear factor in the nearby settlements.

Another impact due to blasting activities is fly rocks. These may fall on the houses or agricultural fields nearby the mining areas and may cause injury to persons or damage to the structures. Nearest Habitations from Cluster is tabulated in Table 7.9

The ground vibrations due to the blasting in all the mines are calculated using the empirical equation for assessment of peak particle velocity (PPV) is:

$$V = K [R/Q^{0.5}]^{-B}$$

Where –
V = peak particle velocity (mm/s)
K = site and rock factor constant
Q = maximum instantaneous charge (kg)
B = constant related to the rock and site (usually 1.6)
R = distance from charge (m)

TABLE 7.13: GROUND VIBRATIONS AT MINES

PROPOSAL QUARRY			
Location ID	**Maximum Charge in kgs**	**Nearest Habitation in m**	**PPV in m/ms**
P1	20	470	0.291
EXISTING QUARRY			
Location ID	**Maximum Charge in kgs**	**Nearest Habitation in m**	**PPV in m/ms**
E1	81	295	0.614
E2	93	420	0.349
E3	35	310	0.567

Source: PPV Calculation

From the above table, the charge per blast is considered as maximum in each mine and the resultant PPV is well below the Peak Particle Velocity of 8 mm/s as per Directorate General of Mines Safety for safe level criteria through Circular No. 7 dated 29/8/1997.

Socio Economic Environment

The mines shall provide employment and revenue will be created to government

TABLE 7.14: SOCIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM CLUSTER MINES

PROPOSAL QUARRY			
Code	**Employment**	**Project Cost**	**CER**
P1	40	Rs.4,11,44,000 /-	Rs 3,00,000/-
EXISTING QUARRY			
Code	**Employment**	**Project Cost**	**CER**
E1	30	Rs. 1,10,41,063/-	Rs 5,00,000/-
E2	29	Rs.82,98,000/-	Rs 5,00,000/-
E3	31	Rs.1,06,27,000 /-	Rs 5,00,000/-
Grand Total	**130**	**Rs. 7,11,10,063/-**	**Rs. 18,00,000/-**

A total of 40 people will get employment due to this cluster, in this already 90 people employed in the existing Quarry. For the Existing Quarry Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) allocated as per Government of India, MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III, Dated: 01.05.2018.

For the proposed projects it is recommended to spent Rs 3,00,000/- towards CER Activities in the nearby Government School for Renovation or reconstruction of Existing Toilet, Providing Note books to the school library and Plantation in the school ground any other recommendations by the School Head masters.

- In this cluster from the 1 Proposal, it is proposed to spent Rs 3,00,000/- for CER activities

Considering 500 Nos of trees per hectare it is proposed to plant about 1500nos. of saplings in the proposed project for the Mining plan period in safety barrier, Un utilized area and village roads with survival rate 80% (Anticipated). The greenbelt development plan has been prepared keeping in view the land use changes that will occur due to mining operation in the area.

TABLE 7.15: GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS FROM PROPOSAL MINE

Proposed project				
CODE	**No of Trees proposed to be planted**	**Survival %**	**Area to be covered**	**Name of the Species**
P1	1500	80	7.5m Safety barrier, Panchayat road and Village roads	Neem, Pongamia, Pinnata, ashoka etc.,

It is anticipated that there shall growth of native species of Neem, Pongamia, Pinnata, Causarina, etc., in the Proposal at a rate due to these proposals 1500Trees Planted over a period of 10 Years with Survival Rate of 80%. Besides every individual lease holder will plant Saplings in the School ground as part of CER activities.

7.5 PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

All the Project Proponent shall comply with Tamil Nadu Government Order (Ms) No. 84 Environment and Forest (EC.2) Department Dated: 25.06.2018 regarding ban on one time use and throw away plastics irrespective of thickness with effect from 01.01.2019 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Objective –

- To investigate the actual supply chain network of plastic waste.
- To identify and propose a sustainable plastic waste management by installing bins for collection of recyclables with all the plastic waste
- Preparation of a system design layout, and necessary modalities for implementation and monitoring.

TABLE 7.16: ACTION PLAN TO MANAGE PLASTIC WASTE

Sl.No.	Activity	Responsibility
1	Framing of Layout Design by incorporating provision of the Rules, user fee to be charged from waste generators for plastic waste management, penalties/fines for littering, burning plastic waste or committing any other acts of public nuisance	Mines Manager
2	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio-degradable, recyclable and domestic hazardous waste	Mines Manager
3	Collection of plastic waste	Mines Foreman
4	Setting up of Material Recovery Facilities	Mines Manager
5	Segregation of Recyclable and Non-Recyclable plastic waste at Material Recovery Facilities	Mines Foreman
6	Channelization of Recyclable Plastic Waste to registered recyclers	Mines Foreman
7	Channelization of Non-Recyclable Plastic Waste for use either in Cement kilns, in Road Construction	Mines Foreman
8	Creating awareness among all the stakeholders about their responsibility	Mines Manager
9	Surprise checking's of littering, open burning of plastic waste or committing any other acts of public nuisance	Mine Owner

Source: Proposed by FAE's and EC

Carbon Emission

Carbon dioxide (CO_2): Carbon dioxide enters the atmosphere through burning fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil), solid waste, trees and other biological materials. Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere (or "sequestered") when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.

Methane (CH_4): Methane is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from livestock and other agricultural practices, land use and by the decay of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills.

Nitrous oxide (N2O): Nitrous oxide is emitted during agricultural, land use, and industrial activities; combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste; as well as during treatment of wastewater.

Therefore, the implementation of proposed mitigation measures for winning of mineral may not have much of impact on the surrounding environment leading to release of Greenhouse gases (GHC), rise in temperature & livelihood of local people.

Hydrothermal/Geothermal effect due to destruction in the Environment.

- Hydrothermal –relating to hot water used especially of the formation of minerals by hot solutions rising from a cooling magma.
- Geothermal -relating to or produced by the internal heat of the earth.
- The proposed activity is for quarrying of rough stone by opencast mechanized mining method for an ultimate depth of 42 m bgl.
- The proposed mining area and the surrounding falls under hard rock formation i.e., Charnockite Formation and the district has not recorded any Hydrothermal / Geothermal effect and as per the Seismic Zonation Map of India, the district falls under the Zone II of seismic zones classification.
- The resultant of this open cast mining shall not have any Hydrothermal/Geothermal effect on the surrounding environment.

Bio-geochemical processes and its foot prints including environmental stress.

- Bio-geochemical cycle – any of the natural pathways by which essential elements of living matter are circulated. The term biogeochemical is a contraction that refers to the consideration of the biological, geological, and chemical aspects of each cycle.
- This proposed activity is for quarrying of rough stone quarry and maximum depth of mining is 37 m bgl and the applied area for quarrying is a patta land with no major vegetation and it is proposed for greenbelt development all along the safety barrier and construction of garland drainage and implement the proposed EMP strictly to mitigate the impacts on surrounding environment.
- No Bio-geochemical processes and its foot prints including environmental stress are anticipated and at the end of life of mine the proposed quarry shall be left as an artificial reservoir structure and allowed to collect rain water and shall enrich the ecosystem.

Sediment's geochemistry in the surface streams.

- Sedimentary Geochemistry has been in use to understand the conditions of deposition, climatic variations, tectonic setting, provenance, reservoir characteristics, etc.,
- The elemental composition of sediments in surface streams is the product of physical and chemical erosion of rocks, which is then transported across drainage networks.
- The project area when broken up lead to create void and land use pattern of the proposed area is alerted by ways of formation of open pit and as mitigation measure its proposed for garland drain all along the boundary barrier to ensure that no natural drainage pattern is disturbed and the garland drains are in turn connected to settlement traps were its ensured that no debris are carried away and hence the proposed activity shall not lead to any deposition of sediments in the nearby surface streams.

7.6 CLUSTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The cluster management committee is proposed to form including of 1 Proposed quarry and 3 existing quarries total extent of the cluster is 13.34.86 Ha

In the cluster management committee, the following Environmental Management plan will be followed the activities such as

- Transportation of Minerals and blasting activities with the coordination between the individual quarry owners.
- Sprinkling of water regularly thrice a day in the mutual understanding with the quarry owners
- Carrying out blasting operation as specified times by the Mines Managers and as per the EIA report
- Usage of Haul roads in a time specified by the Cluster Management Committee
- Following Safe operating procedure prescribed by the Mines Manager during natural calamities
- Planting Trees in the Government Land, School and within the project site
- Celebrating Safety month, Environmental Month along with the Mines Managers in every six months once
- Regularly follow the health of the workers and take medical examination as per the DGMS norms under the guidance of Mines Manager
- Meet at Association Hall monthly once to review the Environmental Management and Safety activities prescribed by the Cluster Management Committee
- We have read and understood all the above steps and we ensure to follow these specific steps Quarry owners in the Cluster management committee

Quarries in the Cluster Management Committee

PROPOSED QUARRIES				
CODE	**Name of the Proponent and Address**	**S.F. Nos, Village & Taluk**	**Extent in Ha**	**Status**
P1	Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company, No. 677/1A, Vellamadai, Annoor Taluk Coimbatore District - 641 110.	1120/3, 1120/4A, 1121/3 & 1121/4A, Bilichi Village, Coimbatore North Taluk	3.11.50	File No. 11975 ToR Identification No.TO25B0108TN5412700N Dated.16.06.2025
		TOTAL	**3.11.50**	
EXISTING QUARRIES				
CODE	**Name of the Proponent and Address**	**S.F. Nos**	**Extent in Ha**	**Lease Period**
E-1	Thiru.S. Palanisamy	1119, 1120,1121	4.62.50	10.11.2020 to 09.11.2025
E-2	Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Blue Metals	1120/2 & 1121/2	2.60.50	29.02.2024 – 28.02.2029
E-3	M/s. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Materials Company	1118/1	3.00.36	18.02.2025 – 17.02.20230
		TOTAL	**10.23.36**	
TOTAL CLUSTER EXTENT			**13.34.86**	

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR BILICHI CLUSTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

1. Maintenance of Haul Roads and Village Roads:

- Water will be sprinkled on haul roads twice a day to avoid dust generation during transportation
- Transportation of material will be carried out during day time and material will be covered with tarpaulin
- The speed of tippers plying on the haul road will be limited below 20 km/hr to avoid generation of dust.
- Water sprinkling on haul roads & loading points will be carried out twice a day
- Main source of gaseous pollution will be from vehicle used for transportation of mineral; therefore, weekly maintenance of machines improves combustion process & makes reduction in the pollution.
- The un-metaled haul roads will be compacted weekly before being put into use.
- Over loading of tippers will be avoided to prevent spillage.
- It will be ensured that all transportation vehicles carry a valid PUC certificate
- Grading of haul roads and service roads to clear accumulation of loose materials

2. Maintenance of Drilling Activities

- In this system dust gets suppressed close to its formation. Dust suppression become very effective and the work environment will be improved from the point of occupational comfort and health.
- Due to dust free atmosphere, the life of engine, compressor etc., will be increased.
- The life of drill bit will be increased.
- The rate of penetration of drill will be increased.
- Due to the dust free atmosphere visibility will be improved resulting in safer working conditions.
- Usage of sharp drill bits while drilling which will help in reducing noise;
- Secondary blasting will be totally avoided and hydraulic rock breaker will be used for breaking boulders;
- Controlled blasting with proper spacing, burden, stemming and optimum charge/delay will be maintained;
- The blasting will be carried out during favourable atmospheric condition and less human activity timings by using nonelectrical initiation system;
- Proper maintenance, oiling and greasing of machines will be done every week to reduce generation of noise;
- Provision of sound insulated chambers for the workers working on machines (HEMM) producing higher levels of noise;
- Silencers / mufflers will be installed in all machineries;
- Green Belt/Plantation will be developed around the project area and along the haul roads. The plantation minimizes propagation of noise;
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) like ear muffs/ear plugs will be provided to the operators of HEMM and persons working near HEMM and their use will be ensured though training and awareness.
- Regular medical check–up and proper training to personnel to create awareness about adverse noise level effects

3. Maintenance of Blasting Activities

- Establish time of blasting to suit the local conditions and water sprinkling on blasting face
- Avoid blasting i.e., when temperature inversion is likely to occur and strong wind blows towards residential areas
- Controlled blasting includes Adoption of suitable explosive charge and short delay detonators, adequate stemming of holes at collar zone and restricting blasting to a particular time of the day i.e., at the time lunch hours (1.00 PM to 2.00 PM), controlled charge per hole as well as charge per round of hole
- Before loading of material water will be sprayed on blasted material
- Dust mask will be provided to the workers and their use will be strictly monitored
- The blasting operations in the cluster quarries are carried out without deep hole drilling and blasting using delay detonators, which reduces the ground vibrations;
- Proper quantity of explosive, suitable stemming materials and appropriate delay system will be adopted to avoid overcharging and for safe blasting;
- Adequate safe distance from blasting will be maintained as per DGMS guidelines;
- Blasting shelter will be provided as per DGMS guidelines;
- Blasting operations will be carried out only during day time;
- The charge per delay will be minimized and preferably a greater number of delays will be used per blasts;
- During blasting, other activities in the immediate vicinity will be temporarily stopped;
- Drilling parameters like depth, diameter and spacing will be properly designed to give proper blast;
- A fully trained explosives blast man (Mining Mate, Mines Foreman, 2nd Class Mines Manager/ 1st Class Mines Manager) will be appointed.
- A set of shot firing rules will be drawn up and blasting shall commence outlining the detailed operating procedures that will be followed to ensure that shot firing operations on site take place without endangering the workforce or public.
- Sufficient angular stemming material will be used to confine the explosive force and minimise environmental disturbance caused by venting / misfire.
- The detonators will be connected in a predetermined sequence to ensure that only one charge is detonated at any one time and a NONEL or similar type initiation system will be used.
- The detonation delay sequence shall be designed so as to ensure that firing of the holes is in the direction of free faces so as to minimise vibration effects.
- Appropriate blasting techniques shall be adopted such that the predicted peak particle velocity shall not exceed 8 Hz.
- Vibration monitoring will be carried out every 6 months to check the efficacy of blasting practices

4. Maintenance of Greenbelt Activities

- Planting of trees all along main mine haul roads and regular grading of haul roads will be practiced to prevent the generation of dust due to movement of dumpers/trucks
- Green belt of adequate width will be developed around the project areas
- Suitable plan for conservation of Schedule-I Species have prepared and necessary fund for implement for the same will be made.
- All the preventive measures will be taken for growth & development of fauna.
- Creating and development awareness for nature and wildlife in the adjoin villages.

- The workers shall be trained to not harm any wildlife, should it come near the project site. No work shall be carried out after 6.00 pm

5. Maintenance of Occupational Health

- Dust mask will be provided to the workers and their use will be strictly monitored
- Annual medical checkups, trainings and campaigns will be arranged to ensure awareness about importance of wearing dust masks among all mine workers & tipper drivers
- Ambient Air Quality Monitoring will be conducted six months once to assess effectiveness of mitigation measures proposed
- Specific personnel training on work-site safety management will be taken up;
- Work site assessment will be done by rock scaling of each surface exposed to workers to prevent accidental rock falling and / or landslide, especially after blasting activities;
- Natural barriers, temporary railing, or specific danger signals will be provided along rock benches or other pit areas where work is performed at heights more than 2m from ground level;
- Maintenance of yards, roads and footpaths, providing sufficient water drainage and preventing slippery surfaces with an all-weather surface, such as coarse gravel will be taken up

Occupational health and safety hazards occur during the operational phase of mining and primarily include the following:

- Respiratory hazards
- Noise
- Physical hazards
- Explosive storage and handling

All the persons will undergo pre-employment and periodic medical examination. Employees will be monitored for occupational diseases by conducting the following tests

- General physical tests
- Audiometric tests
- Full chest, X-ray, Lung function tests, Spirometric tests
- Periodic medical examination – yearly
- Lung function test – yearly, those who are exposed to dust
- Eye test

Essential medicines will be provided at the site. The medicines and other test facilities will be provided at free of cost. The first aid box will be made available at the mine for immediate treatment.

First aid training will be imparted to the selected employees regularly. The lists of first aid trained members shall be displayed at strategic places.

6. Cluster Management Committee Policy

- Meet the requirements of all laws, acts, regulations, and standards relevant to its operations and activities
- Implement a program to train employees in general environmental issues and individual workplace environmental responsibilities
- Allocate necessary resources to ensure the implementation of the environmental policy
- Ensure that an effective closure strategy is in place at all stages of project development and that progressive reclamation is undertaken as early as possible to reduce potential long-term environmental and community impacts

- Implement monitoring programme to provide early warning of any deficiency or unanticipated performance in environmental safeguards
- Conduct periodic reviews to verify environmental performance and to continuously strive towards improvement
- Monitoring of the water/ waste water quality, air quality and solid waste generated
- Analysis of the water and air samples collected through external laboratory
- Implementation and monitoring of the pollution control and protective measures/ devices which shall include financial estimation, ordering, installation of air pollution control equipment, waste water treatment plant, etc.
- Co-ordination of the environment related activities within the project as well as with outside agencies
- Collection of health statistics of the workers and population of the surrounding villages
- Green belt development
- Monitoring the progress of implementation of the environmental monitoring programme

Compliance to statutory provisions, norms of State Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests and the conditions of the environmental clearance as well as the consents to establish and consents to operate.

CHAPTER – 8: PROJECT BENEFITS

8.1 *General*

The Proposed Project for Quarrying Rough Stone and Gravel at Bilichi Village aims to produce 5,19,220 m^3 Rough Stone over a period of 10 Years , 49,664 m^3 of Gravel over a period of 3 Years.

This will enhance the socio-economic activities in the adjoining areas and will result in the following benefits

- Increase in Employment Potential
- Improvement in Socio-Economic Welfare
- Improvement in Physical Infrastructure
- Improvement in Social infrastructure

8.2 Employment Potential

This prosed project falls in the cluster will provide employment opportunities to about employment to about 40 persons directly. In addition, there will be opportunity for indirect employment to many people in the form of contractual jobs, business opportunities, service facilities etc. the economic status of the local people will be enhanced due to mining project.

8.3 Socio-Economic Welfare Measures Proposed

The impact of mining activity in the area will be more positive than negative on the socio-economic environment in the immediate project impact area. The employment opportunities both direct and indirect will contribute to enhanced money incomes to job seekers with minimal skill sets especially among the local communities.

8.4 Improvement in Physical Infrastructure

The proposed project site is located in Bilichi village, Coimbatore North taluk, Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu and the area have communications, roads and other facilities already well established. The following physical infrastructure facilities will further improve due to the cluster quarry projects.

- Road Transport facilities
- Communications
- Medical, Educational and social benefits will be made available to the nearby civilian population in addition to the workmen employed in the mine.

8.5 Improvement in Social Infrastructure

The quarry project in the region will have positive impact on the social economic condition of the area by way of providing employment to the local peoples; thereby increasing the per capita income, housing, education, medical and transportation facilities, economic status, health and agriculture.

- Social welfare program like medical camps, educational facilities to the poverty level students, providing water supply from the Quarry during drought seasons will be taken from the project proponent's
- Supplementing Govt. efforts in health monitoring camps, social welfare and various Awareness programs among the rural population.

8.6 Other Tangible Benefits

The proposed quarry project is likely to have other tangible benefits as given below.

- Indirect employment opportunities to local people in contractual works like construction of infrastructural facilities, transportation, sanitation, for supply of goods and services to the quarry site and other community services.
- Additional housing demand for rental accommodation will increase.
- Cultural, recreation and aesthetic facilities will also improve.
- Improvement in communication, transport, education, community development and medical facilities and overall change in employment and income opportunity.
- The State Government will also benefit directly from the proposed mine, through increased revenue from royalties, cess, DMF, GST etc.,

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Project Proponent will take responsibility to develop awareness among all levels of their staff about CSR activities and the integration of social processes with business processes. Those involved with the undertaking of CSR activities will be provided with adequate training and re-orientation.

Under this programme, the project proponents will take-up following programmes for social and economic development of villages within 10 km of the project site. For this purpose, separate budget will be provided every year. For finalization of these schemes, proponent will interact with LSG. The schemes will be selected from the following broad areas –

- Health Services
- Social Development
- Infrastructure Development
- Education & Sports
- Self-Employment

CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT RESPONSIBILITY

For the existing Quarry Allocation for Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) shall be made as per Government of India, MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III, Dated: 01.05.2018.
As per para 6 (II) of the office memorandum, all the mines being a green field project & Capital Investment is ≤ 100 crores, they shall contribute 2% of Capital Investment towards CER.

For the proposed projects it is recommended to spend Rs 3, 00,000/- towards CER Activities in the nearby Government School for Renovation or reconstruction of Existing Toilet, Providing Note books to the school library and Plantation in the school ground any other recommendations by the School Head masters.

TABLE 8.1 CER – ACTION PLAN

Code	CER
P1	Rs 3,00,000/-
Total	**Rs 3,00,000/-**

Source: Field survey conducted by FAE, consultation with project proponent

CHAPTER – 9: ENVIRONMENTAL COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Not Applicable, Since Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis not recommended at the Scoping stage.

CHAPTER - 10: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

10.0 General

Environment Management Plan (EMP) aims at the preservation of ecological system by considering in-built pollution abatement facilities at the proposed site. Good practices of Environmental Management plan will ensure to keep all the environmental parameters of the project in respect of Ambient Air quality, Water quality, Socio – economic improvement standards.

Mitigation measures at the source level and an overall environment management plan at the study area are elicited so as to improve the supportive capacity of the receiving bodies. The EMP presented in this chapter discusses the administrative aspects of ensuring that mitigative measures are implemented and their effectiveness monitored after approval of the EIA.

10.1 Environmental Policy

The Project Proponent is committed to conduct all its operations and activities in an environmentally responsible manner and to continually improve environmental performance.

The Proponent **Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Material Company** will –

- Meet the requirements of all laws, acts, regulations, and standards relevant to its operations and activities
- Allocate necessary resources to ensure the implementation of the environmental policy
- Ensure that an effective closure strategy is in place at all stages of project development and that progressive reclamation is undertaken as early as possible to reduce potential long-term environmental and community impacts
- Implement a program to train employees in general environmental issues and individual workplace environmental responsibilities.
- Implement monitoring programmes to provide early warning of any deficiency or unanticipated performance in environmental safeguards.
- Conduct periodic reviews to verify environmental performance and to continuously strive towards improvement.

Description of the Administration and Technical Setup –

The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6 will ensure effective implementation of environment management plan and to ensure compliance of environmental statutory guidelines through Mine Management Level of each Proposed Quarry.

The said team will be responsible for:

- Monitoring of the water/ waste water quality, air quality and solid waste generated
- Analysis of the water and air samples collected through external laboratory
- Implementation and monitoring of the pollution control and protective measures/ devices which shall include financial estimation, ordering, installation of air pollution control equipment, waste water treatment plant, etc.
- Co-ordination of the environment related activities within the project as well as with outside agencies
- Collection of health statistics of the workers and population of the surrounding villages
- Green belt development
- Monitoring the progress of implementation of the environmental monitoring programme
- Compliance to statutory provisions, norms of State Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests and the conditions of the environmental clearance as well as the consents to establish and consents to operate.

10.2 Land Environment Management –

Land degradation is one of the major adverse impacts of opencast mining in the form of excavated voids and contamination of soil affects the viability of the soil resource.

Soil contamination then has a number of flow-on effects like, Inhabition of plant growth, and death of existing plants in contaminated areas and contamination of soil also has potential to impact on a surface water quality and groundwater resources.

TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Designing vehicle wash-down system so that all washed water is captured and passed through grease and oil separators.	Mines Manager
Re fueling will be carried out in a safe location, away from vehicle movement pathways	Mine Foreman & Mining Mate
Greenbelt development and its maintenance	Environment Officer
Garland drains with catch pits to be provided all around the project area to prevent run off affecting the surrounding lands.	Environment Officer
The periphery of Project area will be planted with thick plantation to arrest the fugitive dust, which will also act as acoustic barrier.	Mines Manager
Thick plantation using native flora spices will be carried out on the top benches.	Mines Manager
There will be formation of a small surface water body in the mined out area, which can be used for watering the greenbelt at the conceptual stages.	Environment Officer

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.3 Soil Management

Top Soil Management –

- There is no top soil within the project area thin layer of soil will be utilized for Greenbelt purpose.

Overburden / Waste and Side Burden Management –

- The overburden in the form of Gravel formation, the Gravel will be directly loaded into tippers for the filling and levelling of low-lying areas, this will be done only after obtaining permission and paying necessary seigniorage fees to the Government.

TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Garland drains are to be paved around the quarry pit area to arrest possible wash off in the rainy seasons	Mines Manager
Surface run-off from the surface water via garland drains will be diverted to the mine pits	Mine Foreman & Mining Mate
Design haul roads and other access roads with drainage systems to minimize concentration of flow and erosion risk	Environment Officer
keeping records of mitigation of erosion events, to improve on management techniques	Environment Officer
A monitoring map with information including their GPS coordinates, erosion type, intensity, and the extent of the affected area, as well as existing control measures and assessment of their performance	Environment Officer

Empty sediment from sediment traps Maintain, repair or upgrade garland drain system	Environment Officer
Test soils for pH, EC, chloride, exchangeable cations, particle size and water holding capacity	Mines Manager

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.4 Water Management

In the proposed quarrying project, no process is involved for the effluent generation, only oil & grease from the machinery wash is anticipated and domestic sewage from mine office.

The quarrying operation is proposed upto a depth of 42m BGL, the water table in the area is 83m – 88m below ground level, hence the proposed projects will not intersect the Ground water table during entire quarry period.

TABLE 10.3: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR WATER ENVIRONMENT

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
To maximize the reuse of pit water for water supply	Mines Foreman
Temporary and permanent garland drain will be constructed to contain the catchments of the mining area and to divert runoff from undisturbed areas through the mining areas	Mines Manager
Natural drains/nallahs/brooklets outside the project area should not be disturbed at any point of mining operations	Mines Manager
Ensure there is no process effluent generation or discharge from the project area into water bodies	Mines Foreman
Domestic sewage generated from the project area will be disposed in septic tank and soak pit system	Mines Foreman
Monthly or after rainfall, inspection for performance of water management structures and systems	Mines Manager
Conduct ground water and surface water monitoring for parameters specified by CPCB	Manager Mines

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.5 Air Quality Management

The existing and proposed mining activities would result in the increase of particulate matter concentrations due to fugitive dust. Water sprinkling twice per day on the haul roads, approach roads in the vicinity would be undertaken and will be continued as there is possibility for dust generation due to truck mobility. It will be ensured that vehicles are properly maintained to comply with exhaust emission requirements.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2): Carbon dioxide enters the atmosphere through burning fossil fuels (Coal, natural gas, and oil), solid waste, trees and other biological materials. Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere (or "sequestered") when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.

Therefore, the proposal for 1500 Nos. of trees to be planted.

TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Generation of dust during excavation is minimized by daily (twice) water sprinkling on working face and daily (twice) water sprinkling on haul road	Mines Manager
Wet drilling procedure /drills with dust extractor system to control dust generation during drilling at source itself is implemented	Mines Manager
Maintenance as per operator manual of the equipment and machinery in the mines to minimizing air pollution	Mines Manager
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring carried out in the project area and in surrounding villages to access the impact due to the mining activities and the efficacy of the adopted air pollution control measures	Mines Manager
Provision of Dust Mask to all workers	Mines Manager
Greenbelt development all along the periphery of the project area	Mines Manager

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.6 Noise Management

There will be intermittent noise levels due to vehicular movement, trucks loading, drilling and blasting and other allied activities. No mining activities are planned during night time.

TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Development of thick greenbelt all along the Buffer Zone (7.5 Meters and 50m safety barrier) of the project area to attenuate the noise and the same will be maintained	Mines Manager
Preventive maintenance of mining machinery and replacement of worn-out accessories to control noise generation	Mines Foreman
Deployment of mining equipment with an in-built mechanism to reduce noise	Mines Manager
Provision of earmuff / ear plugs to workers working in noise prone zones in the mines	Mining Mate
Provision of effective silencers for mining machinery and transport vehicles	Mines Manager
Provision of sound proof AC operator cabins to HEMM	Mines Manager
Sharp drill bits are used to minimize noise from drilling	Mines Foreman
Controlled blasting technologies are adopted by using delay detonators to minimize noise from blasting	Mines Manager
Annual ambient noise level monitoring shall be carried out in the project area and in surrounding villages to access the impact due to the mining activities and the efficacy of the adopted noise control measures. Additional noise control measures will be adopted if required as per the observations during monitoring	Mines Manager
Reduce maximum instantaneous charge using delays while blasting	Mining Mate

Change the burden and spacing by altering the drilling pattern and/or delay layout, or altering the hole inclination	Mines Manager
Undertake noise or vibration monitoring	Mines Manager

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.7 Ground Vibration and Fly Rock Control

TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Controlled blasting using delay detonators will be carried out to maintain the PPV value (below 8Hz) well within the prescribed standards of DGMS	Mines Manager
Drilling and blasting will be carried under the supervision of qualified persons	Mines Manager
Proper stemming of holes should be carried out with statutory competent qualified blaster under the supervision of statutory mines manager to avoid any anomalies during blasting	Mines Manager
Suitable spacing and burden will be maintained to avoid misfire / fly rocks	Manager Mines
Number of blast holes will be restricted to control ground vibrations	Manager Mines
Blasting will be carried out only during noon time	Mining Mate
Undertake noise or vibration monitoring	Mines Manager
ensure blast holes are adequately stemmed for the depth of the hole and stemmed with suitable angular material	Mines Foreman

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.8 Biological Environment Management

The proponent will take all necessary steps to avoid the impact on the ecology of the area by adopting suitable management measures in the planning and implementation stage. During mining, thick plantation will be carried out around the project periphery, on safety barrier zone, on top benches of quarried out area etc.,

Following control measures are proposed for its management and will be the responsibility of the Mines Manager.

- Greenbelt development all along the safety barrier of the project area
- It is also proposed to implement the greenbelt development programme and post plantation status will be regularly checked for every season.
- The main attributes that retard the survival of sapling is fugitive dust, this fugitive dust can be controlled by water sprinkling on the haul roads and installing a sprinkler unit near the newly planted area.
- Year wise greenbelt development will be recorded and monitored
    - Based on the area of plantation.
    - Period of plantation
    - Type of plantation
    - Spacing between the plants
    - Type of manuring and fertilizers and its periods
    - Lopping period, interval of watering
    - Survival rate
    - Density of plantation
- The ultimate reclamation planned leaves a congenial environment for development of flora & immigration of small fauna through green belt and water reservoir. The green belt and water reservoir developed within the Project at the end of mine life will attract the birds and animals towards the project area in the post mining period.

10.8.1 Green Belt Development Plan

About 1500 nos. of saplings is proposed to be planted for the Mining plan period in safety barrier and nearby village roads with survival rate 80%. The greenbelt development plan has been prepared keeping in view the land use changes that will occur due to mining operation in the area.

TABLE 10.7 PROPOSED GREENBELT ACTIVITIES FOR 10 YEAR PLAN PERIOD

	PROPOSAL FOR P1 – Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa			
Year	**No. of trees proposed to be planted**	**Survial %**	**Area to be planted**	**Name of the species**
I	It is proposed to plant 1500 **Nos** of trees in the 1st year	80 %	7.5m Safety barrier, Panchayat road and nearby village roads	Neem, Pongamia, Pinnata, ashoka etc.,

Source: Conceptual Plan of Approved Mining plan& proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

The objectives of the greenbelt development plan are –

- Provide a green belt around the periphery of the quarry area to combat the dispersal of dust in the adjoining areas,
- Protect the erosion of the soil, Conserve moisture for increasing ground water recharging,
- Restore the ecology of the area, restore aesthetic beauty of the locality and meet the requirement of fodder, fuel and timber of the local community.

A well-planned Green Belt with multi rows (three tiers) preferably with long canopy leaves shall be developed with dense plantations around the boundary and haul roads to prevent air, dust noise propagation to undesired places and efforts will be taken for the enhancement of survival rate.

10.8.2 Species Recommended for Plantation

Following points have been considered while recommending the species for plantation:

- Creating of bio-diversity.
- Fast growing, thick canopy cover, perennial and evergreen large leaf area,
- Efficient in absorbing pollutants without major effects on natural growth

TABLE 10.8: RECOMMENDED SPECIES TO PLANT IN THE GREENBELT

S.No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Importance
1.	Azadirachta indica	Neem, Vembu	Neem oil & neem products
2.	Borassus Flabellifer	Palmyra Palm	Tall Wind breaker tree and its fruits are edible

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.9 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Occupational safety and health are very closely related to productivity and good employer-employee relationship. The main factors of occupational health impact in Quarry are fugitive dust and noise. Safety of employees during quarrying operation and maintenance of mining equipment will be taken care as per Mines Act 1952 and Rule 29 of Mines Rules 1955. To avoid any adverse effect on the health of workers due to dust, noise and vibration sufficient measures have been provided.

10.9.1 Medical Surveillance and Examinations –

- Identifying workers with conditions that may be aggravated by exposure to dust & noise and establishing baseline measures for determining changes in health.
- Evaluating the effect of noise on workers
- Enabling corrective actions to be taken when necessary
- Providing health education

The health status of workers in the mine shall be regularly monitored under an occupational surveillance program. Under this program, all the employees are subjected to a detail medical examination at the time of employment. The medical examination covers the following tests under mines act 1952.

- General Physical Examination and Blood Pressure
- X-ray Chest and ECG
- Sputum test
- Detailed Routine Blood and Urine examination

The medical histories of all employees will be maintained in a standard format annually. Thereafter, the employees will be subject to medical examination annually. The below tests keep upgrading the database of medical history of the employees.

TABLE 10.9: MEDICAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE – P1

Sl.No	Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
1	Initial Medical Examination (Mine Workers)					
A	Physical Check-up					
B	Psychological Test					
C	Audiometric Test					
D	Respiratory Test					
2	Periodical Medical Examination (Mine Workers)					
A	Physical Check – up					
B	Audiometric Test					
C	Eye Check – up					
D	Respiratory Test					
3	Medical Camp (Mine Workers & Nearby Villagers)					
4	Training (Mine Workers)					

Medical Follow ups:- Work force will be divided into three targeted groups age wise as follows:-

Age Group	**PME as per Mines Rules 1955**	**Special Examination**
Less than 25 years	Once in a Three Years	In case of emergencies
Between 25 to 40 Years	Once in a Three Years	In case of emergencies
Above 40 Years	Once in a Three Years	In case of emergencies

Medical help on top priority immediately after diagnosis/ accident is the essence of preventive aspects.

10.9.2 Proposed Occupational Health and Safety Measures –

- The mine site will have adequate drinking water supply so that workers do not get dehydrated.
- Lightweight and loose-fitting clothes having light colours will be preferred to wear.
- Noise exposure measurements will be taken to determine the need for noise control strategies.
- The personal protective equipment will be provided for mine workers.
- Supervisor will be instructed for reporting any problems with hearing protectors or noise control equipment.
- At noisy working activity, exposure time will be minimized.

- Dust generating sources will be identified and proper control measure will be adopted.
- Periodic medical examinations will be provided for all workers.
- Strict observance of the provisions of DGMS Acts, Rules and Regulations in respect of safety both by management and the workers.
- The width of road will be maintained more than thrice the width of the vehicle. A code of traffic rules will be implemented.
- In respect of contract work, safety code for contractors and workers will be implemented. They will be allowed to work under strict supervision of statutory person/officials only after they will impart training at vocational training centres. All personal protective equipment's will be provided to them.
- A safety committee meeting every month will be organized to discuss the safety of the mines and the persons employed.
- Celebration of annual mines safety week and environmental week in order to develop safety awareness and harmony amongst employees and co quarry owners.

FIGURE 10.1: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO THE MINE WORKERS

10.9.3 Health and Safety Training Programme

The Proponent will provide special induction program along with machinery manufacturers for the operators and co-operators to run and maintain the machinery effectively and efficiently. The training program for the supervisors and office staffs will be arranged in the Group Vocational Training Centres in the State and engage Environmental Consultants to provide periodical training to all the employees to carry out the mining operation in and eco-friendly manner.

TABLE 10.10: LIST OF PERIODICAL TRAININGS PROPOSED FOR EMPLOYEES

Course	Personnel	Frequency	Duration	Instruction
New-Employee Training	All new employees exposed to mine hazards	Once	One week	Employee rights Supervisor responsibilities Self-rescue Respiratory devices Transportation controls Communication systems Escape and emergency evacuation Ground control hazards Occupational health hazards Electrical hazards First aid Explosives
Task Training Like Drilling, Blasting, Stemming, safety, Slope stability, Dewatering, Haul road maintenance,	Employees assigned to new work tasks	Before new Assignments	Variable	Task-specific health &safety procedures and SOP for various mining activity. Supervised practice in assigned work tasks.
Refresher Training	All employees who received new-hire training	Yearly	One week	Required health and safety standards Transportation controls Communication systems Escape ways, emergency evacuations Fire warning Ground control hazards First aid Electrical hazards Accident prevention Explosives Respirator devices
Hazard Training	All employees exposed to mine hazards	Once	Variable	Hazard recognition and avoidance Emergency evacuation procedures Health standards Safety rules Respiratory devices

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator as per DGMS Norms

10.9.4 Budgetary Provision for Environmental Management –

Adequate budgetary provision has been made by the Company for execution of Environmental Management Plan. The Table 10.11 gives overall investment on the environmental safeguards and recurring expenditure for successful monitoring and implementation of control measures.

TABLE 10.11: EMP BUDGET FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

Activities	Mitigation Measure	Provision for Implementation	Capital	Recurring
Air Environment	Haul road maintenance & Water sprinkling	Lump sum fund allocation for daily maintenance of haul roads and thrice a day water sprinkling by fixed sprinklers or water tankers	0	50000
	Muffle blasting – To control fly rocks during blasting	Lump sum fund allocation Blasting face will be covered with sand bags / steel mesh / old tyres / used conveyor belts	0	5000
	Wet drilling procedure	Lump sum fund allocation for ensuring wet drilling by covering drill holes with wet gunny bags and spraying water while drilling	0	10000
	No overloading of trucks/tippers/tractors	Lump sum fund allocation Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Stone carrying trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	Lump sum fund allocation Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Enforcing speed limits of 20 km/hr within ML area	Lump sum fund allocation Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Regular monitoring of exhaust fumes as per RTO norms	Lump sum fund allocation Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Installing wheel wash system near gate of quarry	Installation + Maintenance + Supervision	50000	5000
	Haul road maintenance & Water sprinkling	Lump sum fund allocation for daily maintenance of haul roads and thrice a day water sprinkling by fixed sprinklers or water tankers	0	50000
Noise Environment	Source of noise will be during operation of transportation vehicles, HEMM for this proper maintenance will be done at regular intervals.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0

	Oiling & greasing of Transport vehicles and HEMM at regular interval will be done	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	Adequate silencers will be provided in all the diesel engines of vehicles.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	It will be ensured that all transportation vehicles carry a fitness certificate.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	Safety tools and implements that are required will be kept adequately near blasting site at the time of charging.	Provision made in OHS part	0	0
	Line Drilling all along the boundary to reduce the PPV from blasting activity and implementing controlled blasting.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	Proper warning system before blasting will be adopted and clearance of the area before blasting will be ensured.	Blowing Whistle by Mining Mate / Blaster / Competent Person	0	0
	Provision for Portable blaster shed	Installation of Portable blasting shelter	50000	2000
	NONEL Blasting will be practiced to control Ground vibration and fly rocks	Rs. 30/- per 6 Tonnes of Blasted Material	0	0
Waste Management	Waste management (Spent Oil, Grease etc.,)	Provision for domestic waste collection and disposal through authorized agency	5000	20000
		Installation of dust bins	5000	2000
	Bio toilets will be made available outside mine lease on the land of owner itself	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
Mine Closure	1. Progressive Closure Activity - Surface Runoff management	Provision for garland drain @ Rs. 10,000/- per Hectare	5000	1000
	2. Progressive Closure Activity Barbed Wire Fencing to quarry area will be provisioned.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0

	3. Greenbelt development under safety zone during the mining plan period	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
Implementation of EC, Mining Plan & DGMS Condition	Size 6’ X 5’ with blue background and white letters as mentioned in MoM Appendix II by the SEAC TN	Fixed Display Board at the Quarry Entrance as permanent structure mentioning Environmental Conditions	10000	1000
	Air, Water, Noise and Soil Quality Sampling every 6 Months for Compliance Report of EC Conditions	Submission of 2 Half Yearly Compliance - Lab Monitoring Report as per CPCB norms	0	100000
	Workers will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment's	Lumpsum fund allocation	50000	15000
	Health checkup for workers will be provisioned	IME & PME Health checkup for all the employees will be covered batch wise.	0	50000
	First aid facility will be provided	Lumpsum fund allocation	0	5000
	Mine will have safety precaution signages, boards.	Provision for signages and boards made	10000	2000
	No parking will be provided on the transport routes. Separate provision on the south side of the hill will be made for vehicles /HEMMs. Flaggers will be deployed for traffic management	Lumpsum fund allocation	50000	10000

	Installation of CCTV cameras in the mines and mine entrance	Camera 4 Nos, DVR, Monitor with internet facility	30000	5000
	Appointment of Competent person for ensuring the safety operation	Provision made in operational cost	0	0
CER	As per MoEF &CC OM 22-65/2017-IA.III Dated 25.02.2021	Lumpsum fund allocation	300000	0
TOTAL			**5,65,000**	**3,03,000**

10.10 CONCLUSION –

Various aspects of mining activities were considered and related impacts were evaluated. Considering all the possible ways to mitigate the environmental concerns Environmental Management Plan was prepared and fund has been allocated for the same. The EMP is dynamic, flexible and subjected to periodic review. For project where the major environmental impacts are associated, EMP will be under regular review. Senior Management responsible for the project will conduct a review of EMP and its implementation to ensure that the EMP remains effective and appropriate. Thus, the proper steps will be taken to accomplish all the goals mentioned in the EMP and the project will bring the positive impact in the study area.

CHAPTER – 11: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Material Company Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Cluster Extent – 13.34.86 ha); falls under "B" category as per MoEF & CC Notification (S.O. 3977 (E)).

Now, as per Order Dated: 04.09.2018 & 13.09.2018 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in O.A. No. 173 of 2018 & O.A. No, 186 of 2016 and MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F. No. L-11011/175/2018-IA-II (M) Dated: 12.12.2018 clarified the requirement for EIA, EMP and therefore, Public Consultation for all areas from 5 to 25 ha falling in Category B-1 and appraised by SEAC/ SEIAA as well as for cluster situation.

A detailed Draft EIA /EMP Report is prepared for public and other stakeholders' suggestions and the Final EIA /EMP Report will be prepared based on the outcome of Public Consultation and the outcome will be incorporated in the EMP Report.

Environmental monitoring and audit mechanism have been recommended before and after commencement of the project, where necessary, to verify the accuracy of the EIA predictions and the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures.

The main scope of the EIA study is to quantify the cumulative impact in the study area due to cluster Quarry and formulate the effective mitigation measures for each individual leases. A detailed account of the emission sources, emissions control equipment, background Air quality levels, Meteorological measurements, Dispersion model and all other aspects of pollution like effluent discharge, Dust generation etc., have been discussed in this report. The baseline monitoring study has been carried out during the months Dec 2022 to Feb 2023 (Baseline Data Used is as per MoEF & CC Office Memorandum No. J-11013/41/2006-IA-II (I) (Part) Dated 29th August 2017 & MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F.No.IA3-22/10/2022-IA.III [E 177258] Dated: 08.06.2022) for various environmental components so as to assess the anticipated impacts of the cluster quarry projects on the environment and suitable mitigation measures for likely adverse impacts due to the proposed project is suggested individually for the respective proposed project under Chapter 10.

The project proponent ensures to obtain necessary clearances and quarrying will be carried out as per rules and regulations. The Mining Activity will be carried out in a phased manner as per the approved mining plan after obtaining EC, CTO from TNPCB, execution of lease deed and obtaining DGMS Permission and working will be carried out under the supervision of Competent Persons employed.

Overall, the Draft EIA report has predicted that the project will comply with all environment standards and legislation after commencement of the project and operational stage mitigation measures are implemented.

Mining operations has positive impact on environment and socio economy such as landscape improvement, water as by-product, economy development and better public services, providing and supply of Rough Stone as per market demand.

Sustainable and modern mining leads us to see positive impact of mining operation and providing consistent employment for nearly 40 people directly in the one proposed project people.

As discussed, it is safe to say that the one proposed quarry in cluster is not likely to cause any significant impact to the ecology of the area, as adequate preventive measures will be adopted to keep the various pollutants within the permissible limits. Green belt development around the area will also be taken up as an effective pollution mitigate technique, as well as to serve as biological indicators for the pollutants released from Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Material Company Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 3.11.5ha).

CHAPTER 12.0: DISCLOSURE OF CONSULTANTS

The Project Proponent –

Tvl. Sri Rajalakshmi Samappa Building Material Company Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (3.11.5 ha) have engaged M/s Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions, an Accredited Organization under Quality Council of India – National Accreditation Board for Education & Training, New Delhi, for carrying out the EIA Study as per the ToR Issued.

Name and address of the consultancy:

GEO EXPLORATION AND MINING SOLUTIONS

No 17, Advaitha Ashram Road,
Alagapuram, Salem – 636 004
Tamil Nadu, India
Email: infogeoexploration@gmail.com
Web: www.gemssalem.com
Phone: 0427 2431989.

The Accredited Experts and associated members who were engaged for this EIA study as given below –

Sl.No.	Name of the expert	In house/ Empanelled	EIA Coordinator		FAE	
			Sector	Category	Sector	Category
1	**Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed**	**In-house**	**1**	**A**	WP GEO SC	B A A
2	Dr. P. Thangaraju	In-house	-	-	HG GEO	A A
3	Mr. A. Jagannathan	In-house	-	-	AP NV SHW	B A B
4	Mr. N. Senthilkumar	Empanelled	38 28	B B	AQ WP RH	B B A
5	Mrs. Jisha parameswaran	In-house	-	-	SW	B
6	Mr. Govindasamy	In-house	-	-	WP	B
7	Mrs. K. Anitha	In-house	-	-	SE	A
8	Mrs. Amirtham	In-house	-	-	EB	B
9	Mr. Alagappa Moses	Empanelled	-	-	EB	A
10	Mr. A. Allimuthu	In-house	-	-	LU	B
11	Mr. S. Pavel	Empanelled	-	-	RH	B
12	Mr. J. R. Vikram Krishna	Empanelled	-	-	SHW RH	A A

Abbreviations	
EC	EIA Coordinator
AEC	Associate EIA Coordinator
FAE	Functional Area Expert
FAA	Functional Area Associates
TM	Team Member
GEO	Geology
WP	Water pollution monitoring, prevention and control
AP	Air pollution monitoring, prevention and control
LU	Land Use
AQ	Meteorology, air quality modeling, and prediction
EB	Ecology and bio-diversity
NV	Noise and vibration
SE	Socio economics
HG	Hydrology, ground water and water conservation
SC	Soil conservation
RH	Risk assessment and hazard management
SHW	Solid and hazardous wastes
MSW	Municipal Solid Wastes
ISW	Industrial Solid Wastes
HW	Hazardous Wastes

DECLARATION BY EXPERTS CONTRIBUTING TO THE EIA/EMP

Declaration by experts contributing to the EIA/EMP for Rough Stone & Gravel Cluster Quarry over an Extent of 13.34.86 ha in Bilichi Village of Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu. It is also certified that information furnished in the above EIA study are true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

I, hereby, certify that I was a part of the EIA team in the following capacity that developed the EIA/EMP Report.

Name**:** **Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed**

Designation**:** **EIA Coordinator**

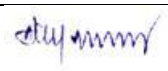
Date & Signature: 

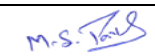
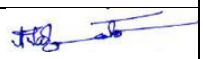
Period of Involvement: **December 2022 to till date**

Associated Team Member with EIA Coordinator:

1. **Mr. Viswanathan**
2. **Mr. Santhoshkumar**
3. **Mr. S. Ilavarasan**

FUNCTIONAL AREA EXPERTS ENGAGED IN THE PROJECT

Sl. No.	Functional Area	Involvement	Name of the Expert/s	Signature
1	AP	▪ Identification of different sources of air pollution due to the proposed mine activity ▪ Prediction of air pollution and propose mitigation measures / control measures	Mr. A. Jagannathan	
2	WP	▪ Suggesting water treatment systems, drainage facilities ▪ Evaluating probable impacts of effluent/waste water discharges into the receiving environment/water bodies and suggesting control measures.	Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed	
			Mr. N. Senthilkumar	
3	HG	▪ Interpretation of ground water table and predict impact and propose mitigation measures. ▪ Analysis and description of aquifer Characteristics	Dr. P. Thangaraju	
4	GEO	▪ Field Survey for assessing the regional and local geology of the area. ▪ Preparation of mineral and geological maps. ▪ Geology and Geo morphological analysis/description and Stratigraphy/Lithology.	Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed	
			Dr. P. Thangaraju	
5	SE	▪ Revision in secondary data as per Census of India, 2011. ▪ Impact Assessment & Preventive Management Plan ▪ Corporate Environment Responsibility.	Mrs. K. Anitha	
6	EB	▪ Collection of Baseline data of Flora and Fauna. ▪ Identification of species labelled as Rare, Endangered and threatened as per IUCN list.	Mrs. Amirtham	

		▪ Impact of the project on flora and fauna. ▪ Suggesting species for greenbelt development.	Mr. Alagappa Moses	
7	RH	▪ Identification of hazards and hazardous substances ▪ Risks and consequences analysis ▪ Vulnerability assessment ▪ Preparation of Emergency Preparedness Plan ▪ Management plan for safety.	Mr. N. Senthilkumar	
			Mr. S. Pavel	
			Mr. J. R. Vikram Krishna	
8	LU	▪ Construction of Land use Map ▪ Impact of project on surrounding land use ▪ Suggesting post closure sustainable land use and mitigative measures.	Mr. A. Allimuthu	
9	NV	▪ Identify impacts due to noise and vibrations ▪ Suggesting appropriate mitigation measures for EMP.	Mr. A. Jagannathan	
10	AQ	▪ Identifying different source of emissions and propose predictions of incremental GLC using AERMOD. ▪ Recommending mitigations measures for EMP	Mr. N. Senthilkumar	
11	SC	▪ Assessing the impact on soil environment and proposed mitigation measures for soil conservation	Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed	
12	SHW	▪ Identify source of generation of non-hazardous solid waste and hazardous waste. ▪ Suggesting measures for minimization of generation of waste and how it can be reused or recycled.	Mr. A. Jagannathan	
			Mr. J. R. Vikram Krishna	

LIST OF TEAM MEMBERS ENGAGED IN THIS PROJECT

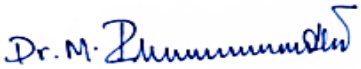
Sl.No.	Name	Functional Area	Involvement	Signature
1	Mr. S. Nagamani	AP; GEO; AQ	▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Provide inputs & Assisting FAE with sources of Air Pollution, its impact and suggest control measures ▪ Provide inputs on Geological Aspects ▪ Analyse & provide inputs and assist FAE with meteorological data, emission estimation, AERMOD modelling and suggesting control measures	
2	Mr. Viswanathan	AP; WP; LU	▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Provide inputs & Assisting FAE with sources of Air Pollution, its impact and suggest control measures ▪ Assisting FAE on sources of water pollution, its impacts and suggest control measures ▪ Assisting FAE in preparation of land use maps	
3	Mr. Santhoshkumar	GEO; SC	▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Provide inputs on Geological Aspects ▪ Assist in Resources & Reserve Calculation and preparation of Production Plan & Conceptual Plan ▪ Provide inputs & Assisting FAE with soil conservation methods and identifying impacts	

4	Mr. Umamahesvaran	GEO	▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Provide inputs on Geological Aspects ▪ Assist in Resources & Reserve Calculation and preparation of Production Plan & Conceptual Plan	
5	Mr. A. Allimuthu	SE	▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Assist FAE with collection of data's ▪ Provide inputs by analysing primary and secondary data	
6	Mr. S. Ilavarasan	LU; SC	▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Assisting FAE in preparation of land use maps ▪ Provide inputs & Assisting FAE with soil conservation methods and identifying impacts	
7	Mr. E. Vadivel	HG	▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Assist FAE & provide inputs on aquifer characteristics, ground water level/table ▪ Assist with methods of ground water recharge and conduct pump test, flow rate	
8	Mr. D. Dinesh	NV	▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Assist FAE and provide inputs on impacts due to proposed mine activity and suggest mitigation measures ▪ Assist FAE with prediction modelling	
9	Mr. Panneer Selvam	EB	▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Assist FAE with collection of baseline data ▪ Provide inputs and assist with labelling of Flora and Fauna	
10	Mrs. Nathiya	EB	▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Assist FAE with collection of baseline data ▪ Provide inputs and assist with labelling of Flora and Fauna	

DECLARATION BY THE HEAD OF THE ACCREDITED CONSULTANT ORGANIZATION

I, Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed, Managing Partner, Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions, hereby, confirm that the above-mentioned Functional Area Experts and Team Members prepared the EIA/EMP for Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry over an Extent of 13.34.86 ha in Bilichi Village of Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu. It is also certified that information furnished in the EIA study are true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

Signature& Date:



Name:	**Dr. M. Ifhikhar Ahmed**
Designation:	**Managing Partner**
Name of the EIA Consultant Organization:	**M/s. Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions**
NABET Certificate No & Issue Date:	**NABET/EIA/2225/RA0276 Dated: 20.2.2023**
Validity:	**August 06, 2025**