

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR OBTAINING

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

“B1” CATEGORY – MINOR MINERAL – CLUSTER – NON-FOREST LAND

CLUSTER EXTENT = 30.33.3 ha

**KODANGIPALAYAM & ICHIPATTI ROUGH STONE & GRAVEL QUARRIES
At**

Kodangipalayam & Ichipatti Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District

Complied as per ToR obtained for the Projects in Cluster Situation –
Cluster area is calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification – S.O. 2269
(E) Dated: 01.07.2016

NAME OF PROPOSED PROJECT PROPONENTS APPLYING IN CLUSTER

Sl. No.	Name	Extent of Mining Applied
1	Thiru. R.Gunasekar	2.44.40 Ha
2	Thiru.V.Prakash	0.87.50 Ha
3	Tmt. G.Jagadeeswari	2.18.00 Ha
4	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam	0.88.0 Ha
5	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam	2.19.0 Ha
6	Thiru.K.Sivakumar	4.09.50 Ha
7	Tvl.Shri Praveen and company	1.23.00 Ha

Environmental Consultant

GEO EXPLORATION AND MINING SOLUTIONS



Old No. 260-B, New No. 17,

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Salem – 636 004, Tamil Nadu, India

Accredited for sector 1, 28 & 38 Category 'A'

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Laboratory

GLOBAL LAB AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

S.F.NO:92/3A2, Geetha Nagar, Alagapuram Pudur,

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(NABET Accredited vide Certificate No. NABET/EIA/2225/RA 0276, valid up to 06.08.2025)

Baseline Monitoring Period: October - December 2024

JANUARY 2025

- ❖ For easy representation of Proposed and Existing Quarries in the Cluster are given unique codes and identifies and studied in this EIA EMP Report.

PROPOSED QUARRIES				
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. Nos	Extent	Status
P1	Thiru. R.Gunasekar	35/2B and 35/2C	2.44.40 Ha	File No.:11107 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5247671N, Dated: 21.09.2024
P2	Thiru.V.Prakash	27/2A	0.87.50 Ha	File No.:11125 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5206217N, Dated: 21.09.2024
P3	Tmt. G.Jagadeeswari	63/3A(Part), 54/1(Part) and 55/1A1(Part)	2.18.00 Ha	File No.: 10817 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5248192N, Dated: 09.10.2024
P4	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam	38/3	0.88.0 Ha	File No.: 11193 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5149533N, Dated: 09.10.2024
P5	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam	39/1	2.19.0 Ha	File No.: 11192 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5833655N, Dated: 09.10.2024
P6	Thiru.K.Sivakumar	26/1, 26/2, 26/3, 26/4, 26/5A, 26/5B & 11/2A	4.09.50 Ha	File No.: 11255 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5137309N, Dated: 22.10.2024
P7	Tvl.Shri Praveen and company	150/2A, 150/2C, 150/2D and 150/2E	1.23.00 Ha	File No.: 11343 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5550982N, Dated: 04.12.2024
PROPOSED NEARBY QUARRIES				
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. Nos	Extent	Status
P8	P.Gopal	27/2B(P)	1.68.50 Ha	Draft EIA submitted for Public Hearing to TNPCB, Tiruppur South
TOTAL			15.57.90 ha	
EXISTING QUARRIES				
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. No	Extent	Status
E1	K.S.Rajendran	35/1	2.36.5 Ha	14.12.2021 to 13.12.2026
E2	K.S.Shanmugam	27/1&10/8	2.28.5 Ha	28.02.2022 to 27.02.2027
E3	S.Kavitha	27/2D & 27/2B	2.65.0 Ha	06.07.2023 to 05.07.2028
E4	S.G.Blue Metals	25/1A,1B&1D	1.81.0 Ha	24.03.2022 to 23.03.2027
E5	A.Venkatachalam	38/2(P)&38/4(P)	2.05.50 Ha	26.08.2022 to 25.08.2027
E6	R.Ramakrishnan	55/2A(P),55/2B,56/1A(P), 56/1B,56/2A(P), 56/2B(P)	3.58.90 Ha	02.12.2021 to 01.12.2026
TOTAL			14.75.4 ha	
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. No	Extent	Status
EX-1	A.Venkatachalam	37/1,2& 38/4(P)	4.79.50 Ha	01.10.2018 to 30.09.2023
EX-2	S.A. Ganesan	554/1,55/1A,1B1& 1C1	4.06.50 Ha	24.10.2011 to 23.10.2016
EX-3	Govt Quarry	155/8	-	-
EX-4	Palanisamy	155/10	-	-
EX-5	Sanmugam	155/9	-	-
TOTAL			8.86.0 ha	

TOTAL CLUSTER EXTENT	30.33.3 ha
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Note: -

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

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) COMPLIANCE

P1 – Thiru.R.Gunasekar

“ToR issued vide File No.11107 TOR Identification No: TO24B0108TN5247671N Dated:21.09.2024

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 & agreed.
2	Since waterbodies are situated nearby, the PP shall carry out the scientific studies to assess the hydrogeological condition of the quarry to determine impacts of the mining operation on the ground water conditions in the waterbodies.	Noted and agreed. Nilaviyal Odai-380m SE Kuttai-750m South Odai-1.1km SW Odai-1.5km SE Odai-3.3km SW Samalapuram Lake-4.7km NW Noyyal River-5.8km NW
3	The structures within the project site & 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 1km. There is no habitation within the radius of 500m from the project site the details of the structures is given in the EIA report, Chapter No.III
4	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. Fencing will be carried out before execution of lease deed and greenbelt development will be carried out from the 1 st Year of Mining Plan Period and periodical compliance with photographs will be submitted to SEIAA every 6 months.
5	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.
6	The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire project life of mine, i.e., 10 years 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., upto the lease period of 2027.
7	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.
2.SEAC STANDARD CONDITIONS		
1	In the case of existing/operating mines, a letter obtained from the concerned AD (Mines) shall be	Fresh lease

	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.	
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 1km. There is no habitation within the radius of 500m 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 operations on the waterbodies like lake, water tanks, etc are located within 1 km of the proposed quarry.	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
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 Boluvampatti Reserve Forest 31.5km- SW
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	It is a Fresh lease

	and possible mitigation measures during the time of appraisal for obtaining the EC.	
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.	Not applicable It is a fresh quarry, the slope stability plan will be submitted along with the Half yearly compliance report.
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 project proponent does not own any other quarries apart from the one proposed in this project.
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,	It is a Fresh Lease.
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 Lease.
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 Lease.
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 1222 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, 1961 for carrying out the quarrying operations scientifically and systematically in order to ensure safety and to protect the environment.	Noted and agreed The Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and the MMR, 1961 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 of the 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 October 2024 to Dec 2024. 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,	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

	operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given.	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 1222 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 ecofriendly bagsshould 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	Noted and agreed As per the recommendations during SEAC ToR Presentation of the proposal and commitment of PP a count of 1222 Nos of trees were planted as a part of greenbelt development program all along the periphery

	the boundary of the project site with at least 3 meters wide and in between blocks in an organized manner	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	Disaster management Plan is detailed 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	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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 project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.	Noted and agreed Occupational Health impacts are discussed in chapter- 10
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 Details are listed in Chapter No 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 benefit is 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.	Fresh Lease.
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., upto 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 an existing Granite quarry the blasting will be used occasionally for the removal of overburden 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 existing 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	Noted and agreed

	ecosystem for flow of goods and services.	The Eco System of the area will be retained during the mining operation by the way of planting trees in the boundary barrier and unutilized 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 detailed 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 11 open wells and 9 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	Boluvampatti R.F. 31.5-SW 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 10 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.	Detailed 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	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 ₂ O), 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 ₂ O): 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
30	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on climate change, temperature	Detailed discussed in chapter 3.

	rise, pollution and above soil & below soil carbon stock, soil health and physical, chemical & biological soil features	
31	Impact of mining on pollution leading to GHGs emissions and the impact of the same on the local livelihood.	<p>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 (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and ozone (O₃)</p> <p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 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.</p> <p>Methane (CH₄): 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.</p> <p>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</p>
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	Detailed 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.	Detailed 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.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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.	Disaster management Plan details 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.	The issues raised during public hearing is addressed in chapter No.7
39	The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & microplastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported	Plastic waste management in the project area detailed in Chapter No.7.

Standard Terms of Reference for (Mining of minerals)		
S.No	Terms of Reference	Reply
1.1	An EIA-EMP Report shall be prepared for peak capacity (.....MTPA) operation in an ML/project area of.....ha based on the generic structure specified in Appendix III of the EIA Notification, 2006.	Peak Production – 41,620m ³ Depth – 47m bgl Mine Lease area - 2.44.4 Ha
1.2	An EIA-EMP Report would be prepared for peak capacity operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan for the project specific activities on the environment of the region, and the environmental quality encompassing air, water, land, biotic community, etc. through collection of data and information, generation of data on impacts including prediction modeling for.... MTPA of mineral production based on approved project/Mining Plan for.... MTPA. Baseline data collection can be for any season (three months) except monsoon.	Peak capacity of 41,620m ³ operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan in chapter- IV and Chapter 10 covered in project specific activities. Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon Season Oct–Dec2024 as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. III
1.3	Proper KML file with pin drop and coordinate of mine at 500-1000 m interval be provided.	Noted, Google earth image showing lease area with Coordinates of pillars in chapter-II.
1.4	A Study area map of the core zone (project area) and 10 km area of the buffer zone (1: 50,000 scale) clearly delineating the major topographical features such as the land use, surface drainage pattern including rivers/streams/nullahs/canals, locations of human habitations, major constructions including railways, roads, pipelines, major industries, mines, and other polluting sources. In case of ecologically sensitive areas such as Biosphere Reserves/National Parks/WL Sanctuaries/ Elephant Reserves, forests (Reserved/Protected), migratory corridors of fauna, and areas where endangered fauna and plants of medicinal and economic importance found in the 15 km study area should be given. The above details to be furnished in tabular form also.	Land use and land cover of the 10km Radius of study area is discussed in Chapter No. III. Geology map of the project area covering 10km radius Figure No. 2.5 Geomorphology of the area is given in Chapter No 2 Figure No 2.6 There are No National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 10 km Radius from the periphery of the project area.

1.5	Map showing the core zone delineating the agricultural land (irrigated and un-irrigated, uncultivable land as defined in the revenue records, forest areas (as per records), along with other physical features such as water bodies, etc should be furnished.	Land use and land cover of the study area is discussed in Chapter No. III with Physical features such as waterbodies, odai, canal etc.,
1.6	A contour map showing the area drainage of the core zone and 25 km of the study area (where the water courses of the core zone ultimately join the major rivers/streams outside the lease/project area) should also be clearly indicated in the separate map.	DEM data using Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.7	Catchment area with its drainage map of 25 km area within and outside the mine shall be provided with names, details of rivers/ riverlet system and its respective order. The map should clearly indicate drainage pattern of the catchment area with basin of major rivers. Diversion of drains/ river need elaboration in form of length, quantity and quality of water to be diverted.	Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., is discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.8	(Details of mineral reserves, geological status of the study area and the seams to be worked, ultimate working depth and progressive stage-wise working scheme until the end of mine life should be provided on the basis of the approved rated capacity and calendar plans of production from the approved Mining Plan. Geological maps and sections should be included. The Progressive mine development and Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan should also be shown in figures. Details of mine plan and mine closure plan approval of Competent Authority should be furnished for green field and expansion projects.	Details in chapter-2 showing the land features. And also enclosed Approved 3 rd Scheme of mining plan in annexure.
1.9	Details of mining methods, technology, equipment to be used, etc., rationale for selection of specified technology and equipment proposed to be used vis-à-vis the potential impacts should be provided.	It is an opencast quarrying operation proposed to operate in Mechanized method. 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.
1.10	Impact of mining on hydrology, modification of natural drainage, diversion and channeling of the existing rivers/water courses flowing through the ML and adjoining the lease/project and the impact on the existing users and impacts of mining operations thereon.	Impact Studies and Mitigation Measures of Water Environment including Surface Water and Ground Water are discussed in Chapter 4.

1.11	A detailed Site plan of the mine showing the proposed break-up of the land for mining operations such as the quarry area, OB dumps, green belt, safety zone, buildings, infrastructure, Stockyard, township/colony (within and adjacent to the ML), undisturbed area -if any, and landscape features such as existing roads, drains/natural water bodies to be left undisturbed along with any natural drainage adjoining the lease /project areas, and modification of thereof in terms of construction of embankments/bunds, proposed diversion/re-channeling of the water courses, etc., approach roads, major haul roads, etc should be indicated.	Not Applicable. The details of waste dump management are given in the Chapter No. 4																																																																												
1.12	<p>Original land use (agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/wasteland/water bodies) of the area should be provided as per the tables given below. Impacts of project, if any on the land use, in particular, agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/water bodies falling within the lease/project and acquired for mining operations should be analyzed. Extent of area under surface rights and under mining rights should be specified. Area under Surface Rights</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sno</th> <th>ML. project Land use</th> <th>Area under Surface Rights(ha</th> <th>Area Under Mining Rights(ha)</th> <th>Area under Both (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Agriculture Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Forest Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Grazing Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Settlements</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Others (Specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th> <th>Details</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Buildings</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Roads</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Others (Specify)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sno	ML. project Land use	Area under Surface Rights(ha	Area Under Mining Rights(ha)	Area under Both (ha)	1	Agriculture Land				2	Forest Land				3	Grazing Land				4	Settlements				5	Others (Specify)				S.No	Details	Area (Ha)	1	Buildings		2	Infrastructure		3	Roads		4	Others (Specify)			Total		<p>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, Table No 2.5.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> <th>PRES ENT AREA IN (HA)</th> <th>Area Require d During the first five year</th> <th>AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area under quarry</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>1.89.67</td> <td>1.89.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.01.00</td> <td>0.01.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roads</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.02.00</td> <td>0.02.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green Belt</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.17.77</td> <td>0.47.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Un – utilized area</td> <td>2.44.40</td> <td>0.33.96</td> <td>0.04.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>2.44.40</td> <td>2.44.40</td> <td>2.44.40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	DESCRIPTION	PRES ENT AREA IN (HA)	Area Require d During the first five year	AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)	Area under quarry	Nil	1.89.67	1.89.67	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.00	0.01.00	Roads	Nil	0.02.00	0.02.00	Green Belt	Nil	0.17.77	0.47.08	Un – utilized area	2.44.40	0.33.96	0.04.65	TOTAL	2.44.40	2.44.40	2.44.40
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1.13	Study on the existing flora and fauna in the study area (10km) should be carried out by an institution of relevant discipline. The list of flora and fauna duly authenticated separately for the core and study area and a statement clearly specifying whether the study area forms a part of the migratory corridor of any endangered fauna should be given. If the study area has endangered flora and fauna, or if the area is occasionally visited or used as a habitat by Schedule-I species, or if the project falls within 15 km of an ecologically sensitive area, or used as a migratory corridor then a Comprehensive Conservation Plan along with the appropriate budgetary provision should be prepared and submitted with EIA-EMP Report; and comments/observation from the CWLW of the State Govt.	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.																																																																												

1.14	One-season (other than monsoon) primary baseline data on environmental quality - air (PM10, PM2.5, SO _x , NO _x and heavy metals such as Hg, Pb, Cr, As, etc), noise, water (surface and groundwater), soil - along with one-season met data coinciding with the same season for AAQ collection period should be provided. The detail of NABL/ MoEF&CC certification of the respective laboratory and NABET accreditation of the consultant to be provided.	Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon Season Oct-Dec 2024 as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. 3.
1.15	Map (1: 50, 000 scale) of the study area (core and buffer zone) showing the location of various sampling stations superimposed with location of habitats, other industries/mines, polluting sources, should be provided. The number and location of the sampling stations in both core and buffer zones should be selected on the basis of size of lease/project area, the proposed impacts in the downwind (air) / downstream (surface water)/groundwater regime (based on flow). One station should be in the upwind/upstream/non-impact/non-polluting area as a control station. The monitoring should be as per CPCB guidelines and parameters for water testing for both ground water and surface water as per ISI standards and CPCB classification wherever applicable. Observed values should be provided along with the specified standards.	Details in chapter-3 showing the various sampling stations As per CPCB guidelines.
1.16	For proper baseline air quality assessment, Wind rose pattern in the area should be reviewed and accordingly location of AAMSQ shall be planned by the collection of air quality data by adequate monitoring stations in the downwind areas. Monitoring location for collecting baseline data should cover overall the 10km buffer zone i.e., dispersed in 10 km buffer area. In case of expansion,	Air Quality Modelling and wind rose pattern for prediction of incremental GLC's of pollutant was carried out using AERMOD view 13 Model. Details in Chapter No. 4.
1.17	A detailed traffic study along with presence of habitation in 100 mts distance from both side of road, the impact on the air quality with its proper measures and plan of action with timeline for widening of road. The project will increase the no. of vehicle along the road which will indirectly contribute to carbon emission so what will be the compensatory action plan should be clearly spell out in EIA/ EMP report.	Traffic density survey was carried out to analyses 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 in Chapter-II.
1.18	The socio-economic study to conducted with actual survey report and a comparative assessment to be provided from the census data should be provided in EIA/ EMP report also occupational status & economic status of the study area and what economically project will contribute should be clearly mention. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area and a comparative assessment with census data to be provided and to link it with the initialization and quantification of need-based survey for CSR activities to be followed.	Detailed in chapter-3 socio-economic study with occupational status & economic status of the study area. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area CSR are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.19	The Ecology and biodiversity study should also indicate the likely impact of change in forest area for surface infrastructural development or mining activity in relation to the climate change of that area and what will be the compensatory measure to be adopted by PP to minimize the impact of forest diversion.	Detailed Ecology and biodiversity study in chapter-3
1.20	Baseline data on the health of the population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety of the personnel and manpower for the mine should be submitted.	Detailed in chapter-4 population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety and proposed occupational health in chapter-X

1.21	Impact of proposed project/activity on hydrological regime of the area shall be assessed and report be submitted. Hydrological studies as per GEC 2015 guidelines to be prepared and submitted.	Noted and agreed
1.22	Impact of mining and water abstraction from the mine on the hydrogeology and groundwater regime within the core zone and 10 km buffer zone including long-term monitoring measures should be provided. Details of rainwater harvesting and measures for recharge of groundwater should be reflected in case there is a declining trend of groundwater availability and/or if the area falls within dark/grey zone.	The ground water table is at 67-63m below ground level. In these projects, ultimate depth is 58-62m Bgl It is inferred the quarrying activities in the Cumulative EIA project (Quarry) will not intersect the Ground water table.
1.23	Study on land subsidence including modeling for prediction, mitigation/prevention of subsidence, continuous monitoring measures, and safety issues should be carried out.	Detailed in Chapter-IV Anticipated and mitigation measures of in the study area.
1.24	Detailed water balance should be provided. The breakup of water requirement as per different activities in the mining operations, including use of water for sand stowing should be given separately. Source of water for use in mine, sanction of the Competent Authority in the State Govt. and impacts vis-à-vis the competing users should be provided.	Total Water Requirement: 2.0 KLD Discussed under Chapter 2, Table No 2.15, The required water will be met from rainwater accumulated in mine pit (when available) and from the approved water vendors.
1.25	PP shall submit design details of all Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) to be implemented as part of Environment Management Plan vis-à-vis reduction in concentration of emission for each APCEs	Methodology And Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis in chapter-3 and Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) in chapter-10 sub 10.2 Environmental policy.
1.26	PP shall propose to use LNG/CNG based mining machineries and trucks for mining operation and transportation of mineral. The measures adopted to conserve energy or use of renewable sources shall be explored.	Details in Machinery and equipment details in Chapter-2 Table No 2.16
1.27	PP to evaluate the green house emission gases from the mine operation/ washery plant and corresponding carbon absorption plan.	Noted and agreed
1.28	Site specific Impact assessment with its mitigation measures, Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and Management Plan should be provided.	A Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and management Plan Chapter- 7
1.29	Impact of choice of mining method, technology, selected use of machinery and impact on air quality, mineral transportation, handling & storage/stockyard, etc, Impact of blasting, noise and vibrations should be provided.	Detailed in Machinery and technology used Chapter-3 Table 3.17 – Methodology and Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis Detailed study in chapter-4 Impact of choice of mining method and impact on air quality and blasting and noise and vibrations.
1.30	Impacts of mineral transportation within the mining area and outside the lease/project along with flow-chart indicating the specific areas generating fugitive emissions should be provided. Impacts of transportation, handling, transfer of mineral and waste on air quality, generation of effluents from workshop etc, management plan for maintenance of HEMM and other machinery/equipment should be given. Details of various facilities such as rest areas and canteen for workers and effluents/pollution load emanating from these activities should also be provided.	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. 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.

1.31	Details of various facilities to be provided to the workers in terms of parking, rest areas and canteen, and effluents/pollution load resulting from these activities should also be given.	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
1.32	The number and efficiency of mobile/static water jet, Fog cannon sprinkling system along the main mineral transportation road inside the mine, approach roads to the mine/stockyard/siding, and also the frequency of their use in impacting air quality should be provided.	Detailed in chapter-2 for mineral transportation route with approach roads etc., and impacting air quality detailed given chapter-4
1.33	Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan and post mining land use and restoration of land/habitat to the pre- mining status should be provided. A Plan for the ecological restoration of the mined-out area and post mining land use should be prepared with detailed cost provisions. Impact and management of wastes and issues of re-handling (wherever applicable) and backfilling and progressive mine closure and reclamation should be furnished.	Discussed under Chapter 2. Mine Closure Plan is a part of Approved Mining Plan enclosed as Annexure Volume – 1.
1.34	Adequate greenbelt nearby areas, mineral stock yard and transportation area of mineral shall be provided with details of species selected and survival rate Greenbelt development should be undertaken particularly around the	Greenbelt Development Plan is discussed under Chapter 4,
1.35	Cost of EMP (capital and recurring) should be included in the project cost and for progressive and final mine closure plan.	The total cost and the details are given in the Chapter No. 10
1.36	Details of R&R. Detailed project specific R&R Plan with data on the existing socio- economic status of the population (including tribals, SC/ST, BPL families) found in the study area and broad plan for resettlement of the displaced population, site for the resettlement colony, alternate livelihood concerns/employment for the displaced people, civic and housing amenities being offered, etc. and costs along with the schedule of the implementation of the R&R Plan should be given.	Not Applicable. There are no approved habitations within a radius of 300 meters. Therefore, R&R Plan / Compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) is not anticipated and Not Applicable for this project.
1.37	CSR Plan along with details of villages and specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project should be given.	CSR are discussed under Chapter 8. And specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project in chapter-10
1.38	Corporate Environment Responsibility:	CER are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.39	a) The Company must have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.	Detailed in chapter-10 The Environment Policy
1.40	b) The Environment Policy must prescribe for standard operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions.	
1.41	c) The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions must be furnished.	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.42	d) To have proper checks and balances, the company should have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large.	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.43	e) Environment Management Cell and its responsibilities to be clearly spell out in EIA/ EMP report	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6

1.44	f) In built mechanism of self-monitoring of compliance of environmental regulations should be indicated.	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.45	Status of any litigations/ court cases filed/pending on the project should be provided.	No litigation is pending in any court against this project
1.46	PP shall submit clarification from DFO that mine does not falls under corridors of any National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary with certified map showing distance of nearest sanctuary.	Nanjarayan Bird Sanctuary – 21km –NE It will Submit final EIA/EMP report
1.47	Copy of clearances/approvals such as Forestry clearances, Mining Plan Approval, mine closer plan approval. NOC from Flood and Irrigation Dept. (if req.), etc. wherever applicable	Noted and agreed
1.48	Details on the Forest Clearance should be given as per the format given: Total Mine lease area (ha): Total Forest Land (Ha) : Date of FC : Extent of Forest Land : Balance area for which FC is yet to be obtained: Status of application for diversion of forest Land: If more than one provides details of each FC	Boluvampatti R.F. 31.5km- SW Total Mine Lease area 2.44.4ha Details on the Forest Clearance will Submit final EIA/EMP report.
1.49	In case of expansion of the proposal, the status of the work done as per mining plan and approved mine closure plan shall be detailed in EIA/ EMP report.	Noted and agreed.
1.50	Details on Public Hearing should cover the information relating to notices issued in the newspaper, proceedings/minutes of Public Hearing, the points raised by the general public and commitments made by the proponent and the time bound action proposed with budgets in suitable time frame. These details should be presented in a tabular form. If the Public Hearing is in the regional language, an authenticated English Translation of the same. should be provided.	The outcome of public hearing will be updated in the final EIA/AMP report.
1.51	PP shall carry out survey through drone highlighting the ground reality for at least 10 minutes.	Noted and agreed
1.52	Detailed Chronology of the project starting from the first lease deed allotted/Block allotment/ Land acquired to its No. of renewals, CTO /CTE with details of no. renewals, previous EC(s) granted details and its compliance details, NOC details from various Govt bodies like Forest NOC(s), CGWA permissions, Power permissions, etc as per the requisites respectively to be furnished in tabular	It is a fresh lease.
1.53	The first page of the EIA/ EMP report must mention the peak capacity production, area, detail of PP, Consultant (NABET accreditation) and Laboratory (NABL / MoEF & CC certification)	Noted and agreed. As per detailed in front page of Draft EIA/EMP, NABET, NABL certification detailed given in the report.
1.54	The compliances of Tor must be properly cited with respective chapter section and page no in tabular form and also mention sequence of the respective ToR complied within the EIA-EMP report in all the chapters section.	Noted and agreed. As per Tor compliance each chapter wise page and table, figure no given in the EIA/EMP report.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) COMPLIANCE

P2 – Thiru. V.Prakash

File No.:11125 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5206217N, Dated: 21.09.2024 for P2.

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 & agreed.
2	Since waterbodies are situated nearby, the PP shall carry out the scientific studies to assess the hydrogeological condition of the quarry to determine impacts of the mining operation on the ground water conditions in the waterbodies	Nilaviyal Odai-240m SE Kuttai-660m South Odai-1.2km SW Oda-1.4km SE Odai-3.4km SW Samalapuram Lake-4.9km NW Noyyal River-6.0km NW
3	The structures within the project site & 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 1km. There is no habitation within the radius of 500m from the project site the details of the structures is given in the EIA report, Chapter No.3.
4	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. Fencing will be carried out before execution of lease deed and greenbelt development will be carried out from the 1 st Year of Mining Plan Period and periodical compliance with photographs will be submitted to SEIAA every 6 months.
5	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.
6	The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire project 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., upto the lease period of 2027.
7	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.

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.	It is an Existing Quarry Existing Pit Dimensions: 90m(L)*64m(W)*18m(D)
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 1km. There is no habitation within the radius of 500m 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 operations on the waterbodies like lake, water tanks, etc are located within 1 km of the proposed quarry.	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
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 Boluvampatti Reserve Forest 31.9km- SW
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	Noted and agreed. It is an existing lease and the validity of the lease period is upto Five years considering the timeline of the project proponent request to consider the proposal and the slope stability action plan will be submitted along with the Half yearly compliance report.

	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.	
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 an existing lease and the validity of the lease period is upto Five years considering the timeline of the project proponent request to consider the proposal and the slope stability action plan will be submitted along with the Half yearly compliance report.
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 project proponent does not own any other quarries apart from the one proposed in this project.
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 The mining lease was granted in the year of 2007 & 2017 and proponent obtained Environmental Clearance vide Letter No SEIAA-TN/F.No.1309/EC/1(a)/1026/2013 Dated 10.02.2014
13	What was the period of the operation and stoppage of the earlier mines with last work permit issued by the AD/DD mines?	After expiry of Environmental Clearance no permit has been taken the details of the permits are given in the AD letter Dated 05.07.2024
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.	Previous lease , approved depth of mining is 18m As per previous EC.
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 as 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 438 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, 1961 for carrying out the quarrying operations scientifically and systematically in order to ensure safety and to protect the environment.	Noted and agreed The Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and the MMR, 1961 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 of the 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 October 2024 to Dec 2024. 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 438 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 ecofriendly bagsshould 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 438 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	Disaster management Plan is detailed 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	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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 project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.	Noted and agreed Occupational Health impacts are discussed in chapter- 10
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 Details are listed in Chapter No 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 benefit is 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.	Its is an Existing Lease. Letter No SEIAA-TN/F.No.1309/EC/1(a)/1026/2013 Dated 10.02.2014.
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., upto 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 an existing Rough Stone quarry the blasting will be used occasionally for the removal of overburden 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 existing 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 unutilized 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 detailed 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 11 open wells and 9 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	Boluvampatti R.F. 31.9-SW 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 10 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.	Detailed 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	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 ₂ O), 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 ₂ O): 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
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	Detailed discussed in chapter 3.
31	Impact of mining on pollution leading to GHGs emissions and the impact of the same on the local livelihood.	<p>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 (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and ozone (O₃)</p> <p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 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.</p> <p>Methane (CH₄): 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.</p> <p>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</p>
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	Detailed 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.	Detailed 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.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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/unfavorable accidents in & around the	Disaster management Plan details in Chapter- 7

	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.	
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.	The issues raised during public hearing is addressed in chapter No.7
39	The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & microplastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported	Plastic waste management in the project area detailed in Chapter No.7.

Standard Terms of Reference for (Mining of minerals)		
S.	Terms of Reference	Reply
1.1	An EIA-EMP Report shall be prepared for peak capacity (.....MTPA) operation in an ML/project area of.....ha based on the generic structure specified in Appendix III of the EIA Notification, 2006.	Peak Production – 21,730m ³ of Rough Stone Depth – 47m bgl Mine Lease area – 0.87.50Ha
1.2	An EIA-EMP Report would be prepared for peak capacity operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan for the project specific activities on the environment of the region, and the environmental quality encompassing air, water, land, biotic community, etc. through collection of data and information, generation of data on impacts including prediction modeling for.... MTPA of mineral production based on approved project/Mining Plan for.... MTPA. Baseline data collection can be for any season (three months) except monsoon.	Peak capacity of 21,730m ³ operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan in chapter- IV and Chapter 10 covered in project specific activities. Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon Season Oct– Dec 2024as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. III
1.3	Proper KML file with pin drop and coordinate of mine at 500-1000 m interval be provided.	Noted, Google earth image showing lease area with Coordinates of pillars in chapter-II.

1.4	A Study area map of the core zone (project area) and 10 km area of the buffer zone (1: 50,000 scale) clearly delineating the major topographical features such as the land use, surface drainage pattern including rivers/streams/nullahs/canals, locations of human habitations, major constructions including railways, roads, pipelines, major industries, mines, and other polluting sources. In case of ecologically sensitive areas such as Biosphere Reserves/National Parks/WL Sanctuaries/ Elephant Reserves, forests (Reserved/Protected), migratory corridors of fauna, and areas where endangered fauna and plants of medicinal and economic importance found in the 15 km study area should be given. The above details to be furnished in tabular form also.	Land use and land cover of the 10km Radius of study area is discussed in Chapter No. III. Geology map of the project area covering 10km radius Figure No. 2.5 Geomorphology of the area is given in Chapter No 2 Figure No 2.6 There are No National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 10 km Radius from the periphery of the project area.
1.5	Map showing the core zone delineating the agricultural land (irrigated and un-irrigated, uncultivable land as defined in the revenue records, forest areas (as per records), along with other physical features such as water bodies, etc should be furnished.	Land use and land cover of the study area is discussed in Chapter No. III with Physical features such as waterbodies, odai, canal etc.,
1.6	A contour map showing the area drainage of the core zone and 25 km of the study area (where the water courses of the core zone ultimately join the major rivers/streams outside the lease/project area) should also be clearly indicated in the separate map.	DEM data using Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.7	Catchment area with its drainage map of 25 km area within and outside the mine shall be provided with names, details of rivers/ riverlet system and its respective order. The map should clearly indicate drainage pattern of the catchment area with basin of major rivers. Diversion of drains/ river need elaboration in form of length, quantity and quality of water to be diverted.	Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., is discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.8	(Details of mineral reserves, geological status of the study area and the seams to be worked, ultimate working depth and progressive stage-wise working scheme until the end of mine life should be provided on the basis of the approved rated capacity and calendar plans of production from the approved Mining Plan. Geological maps and sections should be included. The Progressive mine development and Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan should also be shown in figures. Details of mine plan and mine closure plan approval of Competent Authority should be furnished for green field and expansion projects.	Details in chapter-2 showing the land features. And also enclosed Approved mining plan in annexure.

<p>1.9</p>	<p>Details of mining methods, technology, equipment to be used, etc., rationale for selection of specified technology and equipment proposed to be used vis-à-vis the potential impacts should be provided.</p>	<p>It is an opencast quarrying operation proposed to operate in Mechanized method. The height and width of the bench will be maintained as 5m with 90° 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.</p>																																																																					
<p>1.10</p>	<p>Impact of mining on hydrology, modification of natural drainage, diversion and channeling of the existing rivers/water courses flowing through the ML and adjoining the lease/project and the impact on the existing users and impacts of mining operations thereon.</p>	<p>Impact Studies and Mitigation Measures of Water Environment including Surface Water and Ground Water are discussed in Chapter 4.</p>																																																																					
<p>1.11</p>	<p>A detailed Site plan of the mine showing the proposed break-up of the land for mining operations such as the quarry area, OB dumps, green belt, safety zone, buildings, infrastructure, Stockyard, township/colony (within and adjacent to the ML), undisturbed area -if any, and landscape features such as existing roads, drains/natural water bodies to be left undisturbed along with any natural drainage adjoining the lease /project areas, and modification of thereof in terms of construction of embankments/bunds, proposed diversion/re-channeling of the water courses, etc., approach roads, major haul roads, etc should be indicated.</p>	<p>Not Applicable. The details of waste dump management are given in the Chapter No. 4</p>																																																																					
<p>1.12</p>	<p>Original land use (agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/wasteland/water bodies) of the area should be provided as per the tables given below. Impacts of project, if any on the land use, in particular, agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/water bodies falling within the lease/project and acquired for mining operations should be analyzed. Extent of area under surface rights and under mining rights should be specified. Area under Surface Rights</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sno</th> <th>ML. project Land use</th> <th>Area under Surface Rights(ha)</th> <th>Area Under Mining Rights(ha)</th> <th>Area under Both (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Agriculture Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Forest Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Grazing Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Settlements</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Others (Specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th> <th>Details</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Buildings</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Roads</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Others (Specify)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sno	ML. project Land use	Area under Surface Rights(ha)	Area Under Mining Rights(ha)	Area under Both (ha)	1	Agriculture Land				2	Forest Land				3	Grazing Land				4	Settlements				5	Others (Specify)				S.No	Details	Area (Ha)	1	Buildings		2	Infrastructure		3	Roads		4	Others (Specify)			Total		<p>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, Table No 2.5.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Present area in Ha</th> <th>Area at the end of Life of Quarry (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area under quarry</td> <td>0.51.5</td> <td>0.74.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.01.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roads</td> <td>0.02.0</td> <td>0.02.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green Belt</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.09.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Un – utilized area</td> <td>0.34.0</td> <td>0.01.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>0.87.5</td> <td>0.87.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Present area in Ha	Area at the end of Life of Quarry (Ha)	Area under quarry	0.51.5	0.74.5	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0	Roads	0.02.0	0.02.0	Green Belt	Nil	0.09.0	Un – utilized area	0.34.0	0.01.0	TOTAL	0.87.5	0.87.5
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1.13	Study on the existing flora and fauna in the study area (10km) should be carried out by an institution of relevant discipline. The list of flora and fauna duly authenticated separately for the core and study area and a statement clearly specifying whether the study area forms a part of the migratory corridor of any endangered fauna should be given. If the study area has endangered flora and fauna, or if the area is occasionally visited or used as a habitat by Schedule-I species, or if the project falls within 15 km of an ecologically sensitive area, or used as a migratory corridor then a Comprehensive Conservation Plan along with the appropriate budgetary provision should be prepared and submitted with EIA-EMP Report; and comments/observation from the CWLW of the State Govt.	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.
1.14	One-season (other than monsoon) primary baseline data on environmental quality - air (PM10, PM2.5, SOx, NOx and heavy metals such as Hg, Pb, Cr, As, etc), noise, water (surface and groundwater), soil - along with one-season met data coinciding with the same season for AAQ collection period should be provided. The detail of NABL/ MoEF&CC certification of the respective laboratory and NABET accreditation of the consultant to be provided.	Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon Season Oct– Dec 2024as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. 3.
1.15	Map (1: 50, 000 scale) of the study area (core and buffer zone) showing the location of various sampling stations superimposed with location of habitats, other industries/mines, polluting sources, should be provided. The number and location of the sampling stations in both core and buffer zones should be selected on the basis of size of lease/project area, the proposed impacts in the downwind (air) / downstream (surface water)/groundwater regime (based on flow). One station should be in the upwind/upstream/non-impact/non-polluting area as a control station. The monitoring should be as per CPCB guidelines and parameters for water testing for both ground water and surface water as per ISI standards and CPCB classification wherever applicable. Observed values should be provided along with the specified standards.	Details in chapter-3 showing the various sampling stations As per CPCB guidelines.
1.16	For proper baseline air quality assessment, Wind rose pattern in the area should be reviewed and accordingly location of AAMSQ shall be planned by the collection of air quality data by adequate monitoring stations in the downwind areas. Monitoring location for collecting baseline data should cover overall the 10km buffer zone i.e., dispersed in 10 km buffer area. In case of expansion,	Air Quality Modelling and wind rose pattern for prediction of incremental GLC's of pollutant was carried out using AERMOD view 13 Model. Details in Chapter No. 4.
1.17	A detailed traffic study along with presence of habitation in 100 mts distance from both side of road, the impact on the air quality with its proper measures and plan of action with timeline for widening of road. The project will increase the no. of vehicle along the road which will indirectly contribute to carbon emission so what will be the compensatory action plan should be clearly spell out in EIA/ EMP report.	Traffic density survey was carried out to analyses 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 in Chapter-II.

1.18	The socio-economic study to conducted with actual survey report and a comparative assessment to be provided from the census data should be provided in EIA/ EMP report also occupational status & economic status of the study area and what economically project will contribute should be clearly mention. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area and a comparative assessment with census data to be provided and to link it with the initialization and quantification of need-based survey for CSR activities to be followed.	Detailed in chapter-3 socio-economic study with occupational status & economic status of the study area. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area CSR are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.19	The Ecology and biodiversity study should also indicate the likely impact of change in forest area for surface infrastructural development or mining activity in relation to the climate change of that area and what will be the compensatory measure to be adopted by PP to minimize the impact of forest diversion.	Detailed Ecology and biodiversity study in chapter-3
1.20	Baseline data on the health of the population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety of the personnel and manpower for the mine should be submitted.	Detailed in chapter-4 population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety and proposed occupational health in chapter-X
1.21	Impact of proposed project/activity on hydrological regime of the area shall be assessed and report be submitted. Hydrological studies as per GEC 2015 guidelines to be prepared and submitted.	Noted and agreed
1.22	Impact of mining and water abstraction from the mine on the hydrogeology and groundwater regime within the core zone and 10 km buffer zone including long-term monitoring measures should be provided. Details of rainwater harvesting and measures for recharge of groundwater should be reflected in case there is a declining trend of groundwater availability and/or if the area falls within dark/grey zone.	The ground water table is at 58-63m below ground level. In these projects, ultimate depth is 47m Bgl It is inferred the quarrying activities in the Cumulative EIA project (Quarry) will not intersect the Ground water table.
1.23	Study on land subsidence including modeling for prediction, mitigation/prevention of subsidence, continuous monitoring measures, and safety issues should be carried out.	Detailed in Chapter-IV Anticipated and mitigation measures of in the study area.
1.24	Detailed water balance should be provided. The breakup of water requirement as per different activities in the mining operations, including use of water for sand stowing should be given separately. Source of water for use in mine, sanction of the Competent Authority in the State Govt. and impacts vis-à-vis the competing users should be provided.	Total Water Requirement: 1.5 KLD Discussed under Chapter 2, Table No 2.15, The required water will be met from rainwater accumulated in mine pit (when available) and from the approved water vendors.
1.25	PP shall submit design details of all Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) to be implemented as part of Environment Management Plan vis-à-vis reduction in concentration of emission for each APCEs	Methodology And Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis in chapter-3and Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) in chapter-10 sub 10.2 Environmental policy.
1.26	PP shall propose to use LNG/CNG based mining machineries and trucks for mining operation and transportation of mineral. The measures adopted to conserve energy or use of renewable sources shall be explored.	Details in Machinery and equipment details in Chapter-2 Table No 2.16

1.27	PP to evaluate the green house emission gases from the mine operation/ washery plant and corresponding carbon absorption plan.	Noted and agreed
1.28	Site specific Impact assessment with its mitigation measures, Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and Management Plan should be provided.	A Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and management Plan Chapter- 7
1.29	Impact of choice of mining method, technology, selected use of machinery and impact on air quality, mineral transportation, handling & storage/stockyard, etc, Impact of blasting, noise and vibrations should be provided.	Detailed in Machinery and technology used Chapter-3 Table 3.17 – Methodology and Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis Detailed study in chapter-4 Impact of choice of mining method and impact on air quality and blasting and noise and vibrations.
1.30	Impacts of mineral transportation within the mining area and outside the lease/project along with flow-chart indicating the specific areas generating fugitive emissions should be provided. Impacts of transportation, handling, transfer of mineral and waste on air quality, generation of effluents from workshop etc, management plan for maintenance of HEMM and other machinery/equipment should be given. Details of various facilities such as rest areas and canteen for workers and effluents/pollution load emanating from these activities should also be provided.	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. 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.
1.31	Details of various facilities to be provided to the workers in terms of parking, rest areas and canteen, and effluents/pollution load resulting from these activities should also be given.	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
1.32	The number and efficiency of mobile/static water jet, Fog cannon sprinkling system along the main mineral transportation road inside the mine, approach roads to the mine/stockyard/siding, and also the frequency of their use in impacting air quality should be provided.	Detailed in chapter-2 for mineral transportation route with approach roads etc., and impacting air quality detailed given chapter-4
1.33	Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan and post mining land use and restoration of land/habitat to the pre- mining status should be provided. A Plan for the ecological restoration of the mined-out area and post mining land use should be prepared with detailed cost provisions. Impact and management of wastes and issues of re-handling (wherever applicable) and backfilling and progressive mine closure and reclamation should be furnished.	Discussed under Chapter 2. Mine Closure Plan is a part of Approved Mining Plan enclosed as Annexure Volume – 1.
1.34	Adequate greenbelt nearby areas, mineral stock yard and transportation area of mineral shall be provided with details of species selected and survival rate Greenbelt development should be undertaken particularly around the	Greenbelt Development Plan is discussed under Chapter 4,
1.35	Cost of EMP (capital and recurring) should be included in the project cost and for progressive and final mine closure plan.	The total cost and the details are given in the Chapter No. 10
1.36	Details of R&R. Detailed project specific R&R Plan with data on the existing socio- economic status of the population (including tribals, SC/ST, BPL families) found in the study area and broad plan for resettlement of the displaced population, site for the resettlement colony, alternate livelihood concerns/employment for the displaced people, civic and housing amenities being offered, etc. and costs along with the schedule of the implementation of the R&R Plan should be given.	Not Applicable. There are no approved habitations within a radius of 300 meters. Therefore, R&R Plan / Compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) is not anticipated and Not Applicable for this project.

1.37	CSR Plan along with details of villages and specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project should be given.	CSR are discussed under Chapter 8. And specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project in chapter-10
1.38	Corporate Environment Responsibility:	CER are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.39	a) The Company must have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.	Detailed in chapter-10 The Environment Policy
1.40	b) The Environment Policy must prescribe for standard operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions.	
1.41	c) The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions must be furnished.	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.42	d) To have proper checks and balances, the company should have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.43	e) Environment Management Cell and its responsibilities to be clearly spell out in EIA/ EMP report	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.44	f) In built mechanism of self-monitoring of compliance of environmental regulations should be indicated.	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.45	Status of any litigations/ court cases filed/pending on the project should be provided.	No litigation is pending in any court against this project
1.46	PP shall submit clarification from DFO that mine does not falls under corridors of any National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary with certified map showing distance of nearest sanctuary.	Nanjarayan Bird Sanctuary – 21km –NE Sathiyamangalam Tiger Reserve- 50- NW It will Submit final EIA/EMP report
1.47	Copy of clearances/approvals such as Forestry clearances, Mining Plan Approval, mine closer plan approval. NOC from Flood and Irrigation Dept. (if req.), etc. wherever applicable	Noted and agreed
1.48	Details on the Forest Clearance should be given as per the format given: Total Mine lease area (ha): Total Forest Land (Ha) : Date of FC : Extent of Forest Land : Balance area for which FC is yet to be obtained: Status of application for diversion of forest Land: If more than one provides details of each FC	Boluvamapatti R.F.31.9- SW Total Mine Lease area 0.87.50ha Details on the Forest Clearance will Submit final EIA/EMP report.
1.49	In case of expansion of the proposal, the status of the work done as per mining plan and approved mine closure plan shall be detailed in EIA/ EMP report.	Enclosed Approved mining plan in Annexure volume-I
1.50	Details on Public Hearing should cover the information relating to notices issued in the newspaper, proceedings/minutes of Public Hearing, the points raised by the general public and commitments made by the proponent and the time bound action proposed with budgets in suitable time frame. These details should be presented in a tabular form. If the Public Hearing is in the regional language, an authenticated English Translation of the same. should be provided.	The outcome of public hearing will be updated in the final EIA/AMP report.

1.51	PP shall carry out survey through drone highlighting the ground reality for at least 10 minutes.	Noted and agreed
1.52	Detailed Chronology of the project starting from the first lease deed allotted/Block allotment/ Land acquired to its No. of renewals, CTO /CTE with details of no. renewals, previous EC(s) granted details and its compliance details, NOC details from various Govt bodies like Forest NOC(s), CGWA permissions, Power permissions, etc as per the requisites respectively to be furnished in tabular form.	Noted and agreed Previous EC: SEIAA-TN/F.No.1309/EC/1(a)/1026/2013 Dated 10.02.2014.
1.53	The first page of the EIA/ EMP report must mention the peak capacity production, area, detail of PP, Consultant (NABET accreditation) and Laboratory (NABL / MoEF & CC certification)	As per detailed in front page of Draft EIA/EMP, NABET, NABL certification detailed given in the report.
1.54	The compliances of Tor must be properly cited with respective chapter section and page no in tabular form and also mention sequence of the respective ToR complied within the EIA-EMP report in all the chapters section.	As per Tor compliance each chapter wise page and table, figure no given in the EIA/EMP report.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) COMPLIANCE**P3 – Tmt.G.Jagadeeswari**

File No.: 10817 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5248192N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P3.

SEAC SPECIFIC CONDITIONS		
1	For the existing quarry, the PP shall obtain a letter from the concerned AD (Mines) which shall stipulate the following information (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) Details of any penalties levied on the PP for any violation in the quarry operation	It is an existing quarry. The existing pit depth is about 6m and the dimension is 190m(L)*67m(W)*6m
2	The structures within the radius of (i) 50 m, (ii) 100 m, (iii) 200 m and (iv) 300 m & upto 500 m 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.,	Noted and agreed The structure study has been carried out within the radius of 1km. There is no habitation within the radius of 500m from the project site the details of the structures is given in the EIA report, Chapter No.III
3	The details of schools located within the radius of 1 km shall be enumerated with details such as No. of students are studying, timing of the school, distance from the proposed quarry etc.,	Noted and agreed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young India Public School located at 512m- NW from proposed project. • No of Students : Approximately 500 to 600 • Timing of the School: 9AM to 4PM Govt High School, Kodangi palayam located at 960m- SE from the quarry.
4	Since the HT Power line is located within 50m, The proponent shall obtain NOC from the Competent Authority under the provisions of the Central Electricity Authority Notification No. CEA-PS-16/1/2021-CEI Division dt 08.07.2023.	Noted and agreed.
5	The Proponent shall develop greenbelt and garland drain around the boundary of the proposed quarry and the photographs indicating the same shall be shown during the EIA appraisal.	Noted and agreed. Fencing will be carried out before execution of lease deed and greenbelt development will be carried out from the 1 st Year of Mining Plan and also garland drain around the boundary will be carried out. Photographs will be submitted during the appraisal
6	The study on impact of the proposed quarrying operations on the surrounding environment which includes reserve forest, water bodies, etc	Noted and agreed. Impact of the quarrying operation discussed in chapter 4. Odai-440m NW Kuttai-840m SE Nilaviyal Odai-940m SE Odai-2.2km SE Odai-2.5km SE Samalapuram Lake-4.6km NW Noyyal River-5.5km NW

		The nearest R.F. is Boluvampatti R.F 30.89-SW
7	The Project Proponent shall furnish the revised EMP based on the study carried out on impact of the dust & other environmental impacts due to proposed quarrying operations on the nearby agricultural lands for remaining life of the mine in the format prescribed by the SEAC considering the cluster situation.	Noted and agreed The EMP has been prepared for the entire life of the mine i.e., upto the lease period
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 an existing Rough Stone quarry the blasting will be used occasionally for the removal of overburden 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 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 existing 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 quarry operation will employ the Wet Drilling method, which is expected to have negligible impacts on nearby agricultural lands.
Forests		
15	The project proponent shall detailed 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 11 open wells and 9 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	Boluvampatti R.F. 30.89-SW 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 10 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.	Detailed 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 & agreed. Details of carbon emission and mitigation activities are given in the Chapter No.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	Detailed 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 ₂ O), and ozone (O ₃)

		<p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 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.</p> <p>Methane (CH₄): 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.</p> <p>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</p>
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	Detailed 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.	Detailed 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.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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.	Disaster management Plan details 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.	The issues raised during public hearing is addressed in chapter No.7

39	The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & microplastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported	Plastic waste management in the project area detailed in Chapter No.7.
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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. This is not a violation category project. This proposal falls under B1 Category
2	A copy of the document in support of the fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee of the mine should be given.	The applied land for quarrying is a Patta Land. Document is enclosed along with Approved Mining Plan as Annexure Volume 1.
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).	Noted & agreed. Map showing – Project area is with adjacent quarries details is enclosed in Figure No1.1 Project area boundary coordinates superimposed on Toposheet – Figure No. 1.1A Toposheet of the project area covering 10km radius – Figure No. 1.2 Geology map of the project area covering 10km radius - Figure No. 2.11
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 - Figure No. 2.11 Geomorphological features are incorporated in the Toposheet map covering 10km radius around the project area Figure No. 2.12
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.	Noted & agreed. 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	Noted & agreed. The proponent has framed their Environmental Policy and the same is discussed in the Chapter No 10.1.

	reporting of non-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.	Noted & agreed. 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.	Noted & 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. 2, Table No 2.3
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 nearest R.F is Boluvamapatti R.F 30.89km SW The proposed project area is a Patta 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. The nearest R.F is Boluvamapatti R.F 30.89km SW
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.	Noted and agreed.

		The nearest R.F is Boluvamapatti R.F 30.89km SW
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.	Noted and agreed.
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.	Noted and agreed. 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. Noted and agreed. 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.
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 sections of the society in	Not Applicable. There are no approved habitations within a radius of 300 meters. Therefore, R&R Plan / Compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) is not anticipated and Not Applicable for this project.

	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.	
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.	Noted and agreed. Baseline Data were collected for Post Monsoon Season (Oct-Dec 2024) 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.	Noted and agreed. Air Quality Modelling for prediction of incremental GLC's of pollutant was carried out using AERMOD 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.	Noted and agreed. 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. Details under the chapter 2
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.	Noted and agreed. 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.	Noted and agreed. 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.	<p>Noted and agreed. The ground water table is at 58-62m below ground level.</p> <p>The ultimate depth of this projects is 27m from the general ground profile.</p>
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.	<p>Noted and agreed. Highest elevation of the project area is 378m AMSL Ultimate depth of the mine is 27m Water level in the area is 58-62m BGL</p>
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.	<p>Noted and agreed. Progressive greenbelt development plan has been prepared and discussed along with Recommended Species details are given in the Chapter 4, Table No.4.9</p>
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.	<p>Noted and agreed. 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.</p>
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.	<p>Noted and agreed. 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. .</p>
33	Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA Report.	<p>Noted and agreed. Discussed in chapter No 2.</p>
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.	<p>Noted and agreed. Details in Chapter 10.</p>
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	<p>Noted and agreed. Details in Chapter 10.</p>

	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.	
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.	Noted and agreed. Details in Chapter 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.	Noted and agreed. Environment Management Plan Chapter 10.
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.	Noted and agreed. The EMP discussed in chapter 10. Impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural discussed in chapter 4.
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.	Noted and agreed. The outcome of public hearing will be updated in the final EIA/AMP 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.	There is no litigation pending 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.	Noted and agreed. The proposed capital cost for Environmental Monitoring Programme is Rs 3,80,000/- and the recurring cost is Rs 76,000/- per annum. Details in Chapter 6 .
42	A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.	Noted and agreed. Details in 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.	Noted and agreed. Details in Chapter.8.
44	Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed: -	
A	Executive Summary of the EIA/EMP Report	Given in this EIA Report (Page No a to v)
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	Baseline monitoring reports are enclosed with 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 is enclosed with Annexure.
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	Noted & agreed.
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.	Surface Plan – Figure No. 2.2. Geological Plan – Figure No 2.9. Working Plan – Figure No 2.9. Closure Plan – Figure No.2.10.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) COMPLIANCE

P4 – Thiru. A.Venkatachalam

File No.: 11193 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5149533N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P4

SEAC-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS		
1	The details of the structures located within the radius of (i) 50 m, (ii) 100 m, (iii) 200 m, (iv) 300 m & upto 1km shall be enumerated with photographs. The details such as the number & purpose of the building, number dwelling houses with number of occupants, whether it belongs to the owner (or) not, places of worship, industries, factories, sheds, etc. shall be furnished. The PP shall spell out the mitigation measures proposed for the protection of those structures during quarrying operations shall also be included in the EIA report.	Noted and agreed The structure study has been carried out within the radius of 1km. 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
2	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.
3	Since waterbodies are situated nearby, the PP shall carry out the scientific studies to assess the hydrogeological condition of the quarry to determine impacts of the mining operation on the ground water conditions in the waterbodies.	Noted and agreed The hydrogeological study was conducted in the project site and the details of water bodies within 1Km radius is given in the Chapter No.III
4	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. Fencing will be carried out before execution of lease deed and greenbelt development will be carried out from the 1 st Year of Mining Plan Period and periodical compliance with photographs will be submitted to SEIAA every 6 months.
5	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.
6	The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire project 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., upto the lease period.
7	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.

8	The PP shall furnish the controlled blasting design methodology for ensuring the blast-induced ground vibration level restricted to below 2 mm/s at the structures existing in 500 m from the lease boundary.	Noted and agreed.
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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.	Fresh lease
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 1km. There is no habitation within the radius of 500m 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 operations on the waterbodies like lake, water tanks, etc are located within 1 km of the proposed quarry.	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
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 Boluvampatti Reserve Forest 31.67km- SW
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	It is a Fresh lease

	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.	
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.	Not applicable It is a fresh quarry, the slope stability plan will be submitted along with the Half yearly compliance report.
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 project proponent does not own any other quarries apart from the one proposed in this project.
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,	It is a Fresh Lease.
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 Lease.
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 Lease.
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 Given in Chapter 2 Geomorphology map of the area is enclosed in Chapter 2 Lithology and Geology Map of the area is Given in Chapter 2
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 1222 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, 1961 for carrying out the quarrying operations scientifically and systematically in order to ensure safety and to protect the environment.	Noted and agreed The Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and the MMR, 1961 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 of the 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 October 2024 to Dec 2024. 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	Noted and agreed As per the recommendations during SEAC ToR Presentation of the proposal and commitment of PP a count of 440 Nos of trees were planted as a part of greenbelt development program all along the periphery

	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.	of the lease applied area and approach roads and village roads.
33	Taller/one year old Saplings raised in appropriate size of bags, preferably ecofriendly bagsshould 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 440 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	Disaster management Plan is detailed 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	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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 project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.	Noted and agreed Occupational Health impacts are discussed in chapter- 10
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 Details are listed in Chapter No 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 benefit is 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.	Fresh Lease.
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., upto 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 an existing Granite quarry the blasting will be used occasionally for the removal of overburden 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	Noted and agreed There are no trees within the existing quarry site, and therefore, no proposal for tree felling

	shall committed mentioned in EMP.	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 unutilized 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 detailed 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 11 open wells and 9 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	Boluvampatti R.F. 31.67-SW 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 10 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.	Detailed 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 & agreed. Details of carbon emission and mitigation activities are given in the Chapter No.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	Detailed 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 ₂ O), 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 ₂ O): 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	Detailed 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.	Detailed 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.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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.	Disaster management Plan details 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.
39	The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & microplastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be	Plastic waste management in the project area detailed in Chapter No.7.

investigated and reported	
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Standard Terms of Reference for (Mining of minerals)		
S.No	Terms of Reference	Reply
1.1	An EIA-EMP Report shall be prepared for peak capacity (.....MTPA) operation in an ML/project area of.....ha based on the generic structure specified in Appendix III of the EIA Notification, 2006.	Peak Production – 11,950m ³ of Rough Stone Depth – 22m bgl Mine Lease area – 0.88.0Ha
1.2	An EIA-EMP Report would be prepared for peak capacity operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan for the project specific activities on the environment of the region, and the environmental quality encompassing air, water, land, biotic community, etc. through collection of data and information, generation of data on impacts including prediction modeling for.... MTPA of mineral production based on approved project/Mining Plan for.... MTPA. Baseline data collection can be for any season (three months) except monsoon.	Peak capacity of 11950m ³ operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan in chapter- IV and Chapter 10 covered in project specific activities. Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon Season Oct– Dec 2024as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. III
1.3	Proper KML file with pin drop and coordinate of mine at 500-1000 m interval be provided.	Noted, Google earth image showing lease area with Coordinates of pillars
1.4	A Study area map of the core zone (project area) and 10 km area of the buffer zone (1: 50,000 scale) clearly delineating the major topographical features such as the land use, surface drainage pattern including rivers/streams/nullahs/canals, locations of human habitations, major constructions including railways, roads, pipelines, major industries, mines, and other polluting sources. In case of ecologically sensitive areas such as Biosphere Reserves/National Parks/WL Sanctuaries/ Elephant Reserves, forests (Reserved/Protected), migratory corridors of fauna, and areas where endangered fauna and plants of medicinal and economic importance found in the 15 km study area should be given. The above details to be furnished in tabular form also.	Land use and land cover of the 10km Radius of study area is discussed in Chapter No. III. Geology map of the project area covering 10km radius Figure No. 2.5 Geomorphology of the area is given in Chapter No 2 Figure No 2.6 There are No National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 10 km Radius from the periphery of the project area.
1.5	Map showing the core zone delineating the agricultural land (irrigated and un-irrigated, uncultivable land as defined in the revenue records, forest areas (as per records), along with other physical features such as water bodies, etc should be furnished.	Land use and land cover of the study area is discussed in Chapter No. III with Physical features such as waterbodies, odai, canal etc.,
1.6	A contour map showing the area drainage of the core zone and 25 km of the study area (where the water courses of the core zone ultimately join the major rivers/streams outside the lease/project area) should also be clearly indicated in the separate map.	DEM data using Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.7	Catchment area with its drainage map of 25 km area within and outside the mine shall be provided with names, details of rivers/ riverlet system and its respective order. The map should clearly indicate drainage pattern of the catchment area with basin of major rivers. Diversion of drains/ river need elaboration in form of length, quantity and quality of water to be diverted.	Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., is discussed in Chapter No. 3.

1.8	<p>(Details of mineral reserves, geological status of the study area and the seams to be worked, ultimate working depth and progressive stage-wise working scheme until the end of mine life should be provided on the basis of the approved rated capacity and calendar plans of production from the approved Mining Plan. Geological maps and sections should be included. The Progressive mine development and Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan should also be shown in figures. Details of mine plan and mine closure plan approval of Competent Authority should be furnished for green field and expansion projects.</p>	<p>Details in chapter-2 showing the land features. And also enclosed Approved 3rd Scheme of mining plan in annexure.</p>
1.9	<p>Details of mining methods, technology, equipment to be used, etc., rationale for selection of specified technology and equipment proposed to be used vis-à-vis the potential impacts should be provided.</p>	<p>It is an opencast quarrying operation proposed to operate in Mechanized method. The height and width of the bench will be maintained as 5m with 90⁰ 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.</p>
1.10	<p>Impact of mining on hydrology, modification of natural drainage, diversion and channeling of the existing rivers/water courses flowing through the ML and adjoining the lease/project and the impact on the existing users and impacts of mining operations thereon.</p>	<p>Impact Studies and Mitigation Measures of Water Environment including Surface Water and Ground Water are discussed in Chapter 4.</p>
1.11	<p>A detailed Site plan of the mine showing the proposed break-up of the land for mining operations such as the quarry area, OB dumps, green belt, safety zone, buildings, infrastructure, Stockyard, township/colony (within and adjacent to the ML), undisturbed area -if any, and landscape features such as existing roads, drains/natural water bodies to be left undisturbed along with any natural drainage adjoining the lease /project areas, and modification of thereof in terms of construction of embankments/bunds, proposed diversion/re-channeling of the water courses, etc., approach roads, major haul roads, etc should be indicated.</p>	<p>Not Applicable. The details of waste dump management are given in the Chapter No. 4</p>

<p>1.12</p>	<p>Original land use (agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/wasteland/water bodies) of the area should be provided as per the tables given below. Impacts of project, if any on the land use, in particular, agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/water bodies falling within the lease/project and acquired for mining operations should be analyzed. Extent of area under surface rights and under mining rights should be specified. Area under Surface Rights</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sno</th> <th>ML. project Land use</th> <th>Area under Surface Rights(ha</th> <th>Area Under Mining Rights(ha)</th> <th>Area under Both (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Agriculture Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Forest Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Grazing Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Settlements</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Others (Specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th> <th>Details</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Buildings</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Roads</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Others (Specify)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sno	ML. project Land use	Area under Surface Rights(ha	Area Under Mining Rights(ha)	Area under Both (ha)	1	Agriculture Land				2	Forest Land				3	Grazing Land				4	Settlements				5	Others (Specify)				S.No	Details	Area (Ha)	1	Buildings		2	Infrastructure		3	Roads		4	Others (Specify)			Total		<p>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, Table No 2.5.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Present area in Ha</th> <th>Area at the end of Life of Quarry (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area under quarry</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.60.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Site Services</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.01.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roads</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.02.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green Belt</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.15.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unutilized Area</td> <td>0.88.0</td> <td>0.09.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>0.88.0</td> <td>0.88.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Present area in Ha	Area at the end of Life of Quarry (Ha)	Area under quarry	Nil	0.60.30	Site Services	Nil	0.01.00	Roads	Nil	0.02.00	Green Belt	Nil	0.15.00	Unutilized Area	0.88.0	0.09.70	Total	0.88.0	0.88.0
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<p>1.13</p>	<p>Study on the existing flora and fauna in the study area (10km) should be carried out by an institution of relevant discipline. The list of flora and fauna duly authenticated separately for the core and study area and a statement clearly specifying whether the study area forms a part of the migratory corridor of any endangered fauna should be given. If the study area has endangered flora and fauna, or if the area is occasionally visited or used as a habitat by Schedule-I species, or if the project falls within 15 km of an ecologically sensitive area, or used as a migratory corridor then a Comprehensive Conservation Plan along with the appropriate budgetary provision should be prepared and submitted with EIA-EMP Report; and comments/observation from the CWLW of the State Govt. should also be obtained and furnished.</p>	<p>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.</p>																																																																					
<p>1.14</p>	<p>One-season (other than monsoon) primary baseline data on environmental quality - air (PM10, PM2.5, SO_x, NO_x and heavy metals such as Hg, Pb, Cr, As, etc), noise, water (surface and groundwater), soil - along with one-season met data coinciding with the same season for AAQ collection period should be provided. The detail of NABL/ MoEF&CC certification of the respective laboratory and NABET accreditation of the consultant to be provided.</p>	<p>Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon Season Oct– Dec 2024as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. 3.</p>																																																																					

1.15	Map (1: 50, 000 scale) of the study area (core and buffer zone) showing the location of various sampling stations superimposed with location of habitats, other industries/mines, polluting sources, should be provided. The number and location of the sampling stations in both core and buffer zones should be selected on the basis of size of lease/project area, the proposed impacts in the downwind (air) / downstream (surface water)/groundwater regime (based on flow). One station should be in the upwind/upstream/non-impact/non-polluting area as a control station. The monitoring should be as per CPCB guidelines and parameters for water testing for both ground water and surface water as per ISI standards and CPCB classification wherever applicable. Observed values should be provided along with the specified standards.	Details in chapter-3 showing the various sampling stations As per CPCB guidelines.
1.16	For proper baseline air quality assessment, Wind rose pattern in the area should be reviewed and accordingly location of AAMSQ shall be planned by the collection of air quality data by adequate monitoring stations in the downwind areas. Monitoring location for collecting baseline data should cover overall the 10km buffer zone i.e., dispersed in 10 km buffer area. In case of expansion, the displayed data of CAAQMS and its comparison	Air Quality Modelling and wind rose pattern for prediction of incremental GLC's of pollutant was carried out using AERMOD view 13 Model. Details in Chapter No. 4.
1.17	A detailed traffic study along with presence of habitation in 100 mts distance from both side of road, the impact on the air quality with its proper measures and plan of action with timeline for widening of road. The project will increase the no. of vehicle along the road which will indirectly contribute to carbon emission so what will be the compensatory action plan should be clearly spell out in EIA/ EMP report.	Traffic density survey was carried out to analyses 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 in Chapter-II.
1.18	The socio-economic study to conducted with actual survey report and a comparative assessment to be provided from the census data should be provided in EIA/ EMP report also occupational status & economic status of the study area and what economically project will contribute should be clearly mention. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area and a comparative assessment with census data to be provided and to link it with the initialization and quantification of need-based survey for CSR activities to be followed.	Detailed in chapter-3 socio-economic study with occupational status & economic status of the study area. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area CSR are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.19	The Ecology and biodiversity study should also indicate the likely impact of change in forest area for surface infrastructural development or mining activity in relation to the climate change of that area and what will be the compensatory measure to be adopted by PP to minimize the impact of forest diversion.	Detailed Ecology and biodiversity study in chapter-3
1.20	Baseline data on the health of the population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety of the personnel and manpower for the mine should be submitted.	Detailed in chapter-4 population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety and proposed occupational health in chapter-X
1.21	Impact of proposed project/activity on hydrological regime of the area shall be assessed and report be submitted. Hydrological studies as per GEC 2015 guidelines to be prepared and submitted.	Noted and agreed

1.22	Impact of mining and water abstraction from the mine on the hydrogeology and groundwater regime within the core zone and 10 km buffer zone including long-term monitoring measures should be provided. Details of rainwater harvesting and measures for recharge of groundwater should be reflected in case there is a declining trend of groundwater availability and/or if the area falls within dark/grey zone.	The ground water table is at 58-63m below ground level. In these projects, ultimate depth is 22m Bgl It is inferred the quarrying activities in the Cumulative EIA project (Quarry) will not intersect the Ground water table.
1.23	Study on land subsidence including modeling for prediction, mitigation/prevention of subsidence, continuous monitoring measures, and safety issues should be carried out.	Detailed in Chapter-IV Anticipated and mitigation measures of in the study area.
1.24	Detailed water balance should be provided. The break up of water requirement as per different activities in the mining operations, including use of water for sand stowing should be given separately. Source of water for use in mine, sanction of the Competent Authority in the State Govt. and impacts vis-à-vis the competing users should be provided.	Total Water Requirement: 1.5 KLD Discussed under Chapter 2, Table No 2.15, The required water will be met from rainwater accumulated in mine pit (when available) and from the approved water vendors.
1.25	PP shall submit design details of all Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) to be implemented as part of Environment Management Plan vis-à-vis reduction in concentration of emission for each APCEs	Methodology And Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis in chapter-3 and Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) in chapter-10 sub 10.2 Environmental policy.
1.26	PP shall propose to use LNG/CNG based mining machineries and trucks for mining operation and transportation of mineral. The measures adopted to conserve energy or use of renewable sources shall be explored.	Details in Machinery and equipment details in Chapter-2 Table No 2.16
1.27	PP to evaluate the green house emission gases from the mine operation/ washery plant and corresponding carbon absorption plan.	Noted and agreed
1.28	Site specific Impact assessment with its mitigation measures, Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and Management Plan should be provided.	A Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and management Plan Chapter- 7
1.29	Impact of choice of mining method, technology, selected use of machinery and impact on air quality, mineral transportation, handling & storage/stockyard, etc, Impact of blasting, noise and vibrations should be provided.	Detailed in Machinery and technology used Chapter-3 Table 3.17 – Methodology and Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis Detailed study in chapter-4 Impact of choice of mining method and impact on air quality and blasting and noise and vibrations.
1.30	Impacts of mineral transportation within the mining area and outside the lease/project along with flow-chart indicating the specific areas generating fugitive emissions should be provided. Impacts of transportation, handling, transfer of mineral and waste on air quality, generation of effluents from workshop etc, management plan for maintenance of HEMM and other machinery/equipment should be given. Details of various facilities such as rest areas and canteen for workers and effluents/pollution load emanating from these activities should also be provided.	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. 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.

1.31	Details of various facilities to be provided to the workers in terms of parking, rest areas and canteen, and effluents/pollution load resulting from these activities should also be given.	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
1.32	The number and efficiency of mobile/static water jet, Fog cannon sprinkling system along the main mineral transportation road inside the mine, approach roads to the mine/stockyard/siding, and also the frequency of their use in impacting air quality should be provided.	Detailed in chapter-2 for mineral transportation route with approach roads etc., and impacting air quality detailed given chapter-4
1.33	Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan and post mining land use and restoration of land/habitat to the pre- mining status should be provided. A Plan for the ecological restoration of the mined-out area and post mining land use should be prepared with detailed cost provisions. Impact and management of wastes and issues of re-handling (wherever applicable) and backfilling and progressive mine closure and reclamation should be furnished.	Discussed under Chapter 2. Mine Closure Plan is a part of Approved Mining Plan enclosed as Annexure Volume – 1.
1.34	Adequate greenbelt nearby areas, mineral stock yard and transportation area of mineral shall be provided with details of species selected and survival rate Greenbelt development should be undertaken particularly around the transport route.	Greenbelt Development Plan is discussed under Chapter 4,
1.35	Cost of EMP (capital and recurring) should be included in the project cost and for progressive and final mine closure plan.	The total cost and the details are given in the Chapter No. 10
1.36	Details of R&R. Detailed project specific R&R Plan with data on the existing socio- economic status of the population (including tribals, SC/ST, BPL families) found in the study area and broad plan for resettlement of the displaced population, site for the resettlement colony, alternate livelihood concerns/employment for the displaced people, civic and housing amenities being offered, etc. and costs along with the schedule of the implementation of the R&R Plan should be given.	Not Applicable. There are no approved habitations within a radius of 300 meters. Therefore, R&R Plan / Compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) is not anticipated and Not Applicable for this project.
1.37	CSR Plan along with details of villages and specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project should be given.	CSR are discussed under Chapter 8. And specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project in chapter-10
1.38	Corporate Environment Responsibility:	CER are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.39	a) The Company must have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.	Detailed in chapter-10 The Environment Policy
1.40	b) The Environment Policy must prescribe for standard operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions.	
1.41	c) The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions must be furnished.	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.42	d) To have proper checks and balances, the company should have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6

1.43	e) Environment Management Cell and its responsibilities to be clearly spell out in EIA/ EMP report	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.44	f) In built mechanism of self-monitoring of compliance of environmental regulations should be indicated.	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.45	Status of any litigations/ court cases filed/pending on the project should be provided.	No litigation is pending in any court against this project
1.46	PP shall submit clarification from DFO that mine does not falls under corridors of any National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary with certified map showing distance of nearest sanctuary.	Sathiyamangalam Tiger Reserve-49.5km NW It will Submit final EIA/EMP report
1.47	Copy of clearances/approvals such as Forestry clearances, Mining Plan Approval, mine closer plan approval. NOC from Flood and Irrigation Dept. (if req.), etc. wherever applicable	Noted and agreed
1.48	Details on the Forest Clearance should be given as per the format given: Total Mine lease area (ha): Total Forest Land (Ha) : Date of FC : Extent of Forest Land : Balance area for which FC is yet to be obtained: Status of application for diversion of forest Land: If more than one provides details of each FC	Boluvamapatti R.F -31.67km - SW Total Mine Lease area 0.88.0ha Details on the Forest Clearance will Submit final EIA/EMP report.
1.49	In case of expansion of the proposal, the status of the work done as per mining plan and approved mine closure plan shall be detailed in EIA/ EMP report.	Noted and agreed.
1.50	Details on Public Hearing should cover the information relating to notices issued in the newspaper, proceedings/minutes of Public Hearing, the points raised by the general public and commitments made by the proponent and the time bound action proposed with budgets in suitable time frame. These details should be presented in a tabular form. If the Public Hearing is in the regional language, an authenticated English Translation of the same. should be provided.	The outcome of public hearing will be updated in the final EIA/AMP report.
1.51	PP shall carry out survey through drone highlighting the ground reality for at least 10 minutes.	Noted and agreed
1.52	Detailed Chronology of the project starting from the first lease deed allotted/Block allotment/ Land acquired to its No. of renewals, CTO /CTE with details of no. renewals, previous EC(s) granted details and its compliance details, NOC details from various Govt bodies like Forest NOC(s), CGWA permissions, Power permissions, etc as per the requisites respectively to be furnished in tabular form.	It is a fresh lease
1.53	The first page of the EIA/ EMP report must mention the peak capacity production, area, detail of PP, Consultant (NABET accreditation) and Laboratory (NABL / MoEF & CC certification)	As per detailed in front page of Draft EIA/EMP, NABET, NABL certification detailed given in the report.
1.54	The compliances of Tor must be properly cited with respective chapter section and page no in tabular form and also mention sequence of the respective ToR complied within the EIA-EMP report in all the chapters section.	As per Tor compliance each chapter wise page and table, figure no given in the EIA/EMP report.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) COMPLIANCE

P5 – Thiru. A.Venkatachalam

File No.: 11192 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5833655N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P5

SEAC-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS		
1	The project proponent shall submit a Certified Compliance Report obtained from the office of the concerned DEE/TNPCB (or) IRO, MoEF & CC, Chennai as per the MoEF&CC O.M dated.08.06.2022 for the previous EC and appropriate mitigating measures for the non-compliance items, if any.	Not applicable.
2	For the existing quarry, the PP shall obtain a letter from the concerned AD (Mines) which shall stipulate the following information: i. Original pit dimension of the existing quarry 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 carried out, if any vi. Quantity of material mined out outside the mine lease area (or) in the adjacent quarry/land. vii. Existing condition of Safety zone/benches viii. Details of any penalties levied on the PP for any violation in the quarry operation	It is a Fresh lease
3	PP shall furnish a letter from AD/DD mines stating that the project will not fall under violation category.	Noted and agreed.
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.	Noted and agreed The structure study has been carried out within the radius of 1km. There is no habitation within the radius of 500m from the project site the details of the structures is given in the EIA report, Chapter No.III
5	The Proponent shall develop greenbelt and garland drain around the boundary of the proposed quarry and the photographs indicating the same shall be shown during the EIA appraisal.	Noted and agreed. Fencing will be carried out before execution of lease deed and greenbelt development will be carried out from the 1 st Year of Mining Plan and also garland drain around the boundary of the quarry will be carried out, photographs will be submitted to during the EIA appraisal
6	The study on impact of the proposed quarrying operations on the surrounding environment which includes reserve forest, water bodies, etc.	Noted and agreed. Impact of the quarrying operation discussed in chapter 4. Nilaviyal Odai-580m SE Kuttai-690m SE Odai-760m SW Odai-1.8km SE Odai-2.9km SW Samalapuram Lake-4.7km NW Noyyal River-5.8km NW The nearest reserve forest is boluvamapatti R.F-31.41-SW
7	The PP shall furnish the controlled blasting design methodology for ensuring the blast-induced ground vibration level restricted to	Noted and agreed.

	below 2 mm/s at the structures existing in 650 m from the lease boundary.	
8	The Project Proponent shall furnish the revised EMP based on the study carried out on impact of the dust & other environmental impacts due to proposed quarrying operations on the nearby agricultural lands for remaining life of the mine in the format prescribed by the SEAC considering the cluster situation.	Noted & agreed. The EMP has been prepared for the entire life of the mine and proponent given affidavit regarding the EMP.
9	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.
10	The PP shall furnish a Slope Stability action plan involving the safe methodology of maintaining the haulroad of adequate gradient benches with keeping the benches intact during the quarrying operation during the EIA appraisal.	Noted and agreed. Proponent requested as will carrying the scientific studies after commencement of quarrying operation and ensure that the reports will be submitted along with HYCR.
11	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.

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.	Fresh lease
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 1km. There is no habitation within the radius of 500m 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 operations on the waterbodies like lake, water tanks, etc are located within 1 km of the proposed quarry.	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
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 Boluvampatti Reserve Forest 31.41km- SW
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.	It is a Fresh lease
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.	Not applicable It is a fresh quarry, the slope stability plan will be submitted along with the Half yearly compliance report.
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 project proponent does not own any other quarries apart from the one proposed in this project.
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,	It is a Fresh Lease.
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 Lease.
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 Lease.
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 given in Chapter 2 Geomorphology map of the area is given in chapter 2 Lithology and Geology Map of the area is given in chapter 2
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 1095 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, 1961 for carrying out the quarrying operations scientifically and systematically in order to ensure safety and to protect the environment.	Noted and agreed The Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and the MMR, 1961 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 of the 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 October 2024 to Dec 2024. 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 1095 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 ecofriendly bagsshould 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 1095 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	Disaster management Plan is detailed 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	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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 project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.	Noted and agreed Occupational Health impacts are discussed in chapter- 10
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	Noted and agreed No Public Health Implications anticipated due to this project. The anticipated impact and

	measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.	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 Details are listed in Chapter No 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 benefit is 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.	Fresh Lease.
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., upto 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 an existing Granite quarry the blasting will be used occasionally for the removal of overburden 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	Noted and agreed

	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.	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 existing 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 detailed 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 11 open wells and 9 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	Boluvampatti R.F. 31.67-SW 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.	There are 10 open wells and 11 bore wells within the radius of 1km from the project area, Hydrogeological study has been conducted by the resistivity method

	b) Bio-geochemical processes and its foot prints including environmental stress. c) Sediment geochemistry in the surface streams.	
Energy		
28	The measures taken to control Noise, Air, Water, Dust Control and steps adopted to efficiently utilise the Energy shall be furnished.	Detailed 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 & agreed. Details of carbon emission and mitigation activities are given in the Chapter No.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	Detailed 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 ₂ O), 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 ₂ O): 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	Detailed discussed in chapter 10.
34	The Environmental Impact Assessment should hold detailed study on EMP with budget for	Detailed discussed in chapter 10.

	Green belt development and mine closure plan including disaster management plan.	
Risk Assessment		
35	To furnish risk assessment and management plan including anticipated vulnerabilities during operational and post operational phases of Mining.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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.	Disaster management Plan details 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.
39	The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & microplastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported	Plastic waste management in the project area detailed in Chapter No.7.

Standard Terms of Reference for (Mining of minerals)		
S.No	Terms of Reference	Reply
1.1	An EIA-EMP Report shall be prepared for peak capacity (.....MTPA) operation in an ML/project area of.....ha based on the generic structure specified in Appendix III of the EIA Notification, 2006.	Peak Production – 36,800m ³ of ROM Depth – 42m bgl Mine Lease area - 2.19.0Ha
1.2	An EIA-EMP Report would be prepared for peak capacity operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan for the project specific activities on the environment of the region, and the environmental quality encompassing air, water, land, biotic community, etc. through collection of data and information, generation of data on impacts including prediction modeling for.... MTPA of mineral production based on approved project/Mining Plan for.... MTPA. Baseline data	Peak capacity of 36,800 m ³ operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan in chapter- IV and Chapter 10 covered in project specific activities. Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon Season Oct– Dec 2024 as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. III
1.3	Proper KML file with pin drop and coordinate of mine at 500-1000 m interval be provided.	Noted, Google earth image showing lease area with Coordinates of pillars in chapter-

1.4	A Study area map of the core zone (project area) and 10 km area of the buffer zone (1: 50,000 scale) clearly delineating the major topographical features such as the land use, surface drainage pattern including rivers/streams/nullahs/canals, locations of human habitations, major constructions including railways, roads, pipelines, major industries, mines, and other polluting sources. In case of ecologically sensitive areas such as Biosphere Reserves/National Parks/WL Sanctuaries/ Elephant Reserves, forests (Reserved/Protected), migratory corridors of fauna, and areas where endangered fauna and plants of medicinal and economic importance found in the 15 km study area should be given. The above details to be furnished in tabular form also.	Land use and land cover of the 10km Radius of study area is discussed in Chapter No. III. Geology map of the project area covering 10km radius Figure No. 2.5 Geomorphology of the area is given in Chapter No 2 Figure No 2.6 There are No National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 10 km Radius from the periphery of the project area.
1.5	Map showing the core zone delineating the agricultural land (irrigated and un-irrigated, uncultivable land as defined in the revenue records, forest areas (as per records), along with other physical features such as water bodies, etc should be furnished.	Land use and land cover of the study area is discussed in Chapter No. III with Physical features such as waterbodies, odai, canal etc.,
1.6	A contour map showing the area drainage of the core zone and 25 km of the study area (where the water courses of the core zone ultimately join the major rivers/streams outside the lease/project area) should also be clearly indicated in the separate map.	DEM data using Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.7	Catchment area with its drainage map of 25 km area within and outside the mine shall be provided with names, details of rivers/ riverlet system and its respective order. The map should clearly indicate drainage pattern of the catchment area with basin of major rivers. Diversion of drains/ river need elaboration in form of length, quantity and quality of	Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., is discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.8	(Details of mineral reserves, geological status of the study area and the seams to be worked, ultimate working depth and progressive stage-wise working scheme until the end of mine life should be provided on the basis of the approved rated capacity and calendar plans of production from the approved Mining Plan. Geological maps and sections should be included. The Progressive mine development and Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan should also be shown in figures. Details of mine plan and mine closure plan approval of Competent Authority should be furnished for green field and expansion projects.	Details in chapter-2 showing the land features. And also enclosed Approved 3 rd Scheme of mining plan in annexure.

<p>1.9</p>	<p>Details of mining methods, technology, equipment to be used, etc., rationale for selection of specified technology and equipment proposed to be used vis-à-vis the potential impacts should be provided.</p>	<p>It is an opencast quarrying operation proposed to operate in Mechanized method. The height and width of the bench will be maintained as 5m with 90⁰ 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.</p>																																																																																	
<p>1.10</p>	<p>Impact of mining on hydrology, modification of natural drainage, diversion and channeling of the existing rivers/water courses flowing through the ML and adjoining the lease/project and the impact on the existing users and impacts of mining operations</p>	<p>Impact Studies and Mitigation Measures of Water Environment including Surface Water and Ground Water are discussed in Chapter 4.</p>																																																																																	
<p>1.11</p>	<p>A detailed Site plan of the mine showing the proposed break-up of the land for mining operations such as the quarry area, OB dumps, green belt, safety zone, buildings, infrastructure, Stockyard, township/colony (within and adjacent to the ML), undisturbed area -if any, and landscape features such as existing roads, drains/natural water bodies to be left undisturbed along with any natural drainage adjoining the lease /project areas, and modification of thereof in terms of construction of embankments/bunds, proposed diversion/re-</p>	<p>Not Applicable. The details of waste dump management are given in the Chapter No. 4</p>																																																																																	
<p>1.12</p>	<p>Original land use (agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/wasteland/water bodies) of the area should be provided as per the tables given below. Impacts of project, if any on the land use, in particular, agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/water bodies falling within the lease/project and acquired for mining operations should be analyzed. Extent of area under surface rights and under mining rights should be specified. Area under Surface Rights</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sno</th> <th>ML. project Land use</th> <th>Area under Surface Rights(ha)</th> <th>Area Under Mining Rights(ha)</th> <th>Area under Both (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Agriculture Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Forest Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Grazing Land</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Settlements</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Others (Specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">S.No</td> <td colspan="2">Details</td> <td>Area (Ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Buildings</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Roads</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Others (Specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sno	ML. project Land use	Area under Surface Rights(ha)	Area Under Mining Rights(ha)	Area under Both (ha)	1	Agriculture Land				2	Forest Land				3	Grazing Land				4	Settlements				5	Others (Specify)				S.No		Details		Area (Ha)	1	Buildings				2	Infrastructure				3	Roads				4	Others (Specify)						Total			<p>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, Table No 2.5.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>DESCRIPT ION</th> <th>PRE SEN T AREA IN (HA)</th> <th>AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area under quarry</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>1.70.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.01.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roads</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.02.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green Belt</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.30.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Un – utilized area</td> <td>2.19.0</td> <td>0.16.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>2.19.0</td> <td>2.19.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	DESCRIPT ION	PRE SEN T AREA IN (HA)	AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)	Area under quarry	Nil	1.70.0	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0	Roads	Nil	0.02.0	Green Belt	Nil	0.30.0	Un – utilized area	2.19.0	0.16.0	TOTAL	2.19.0	2.19.0
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1.13	Study on the existing flora and fauna in the study area (10km) should be carried out by an institution of relevant discipline. The list of flora and fauna duly authenticated separately for the core and study area and a statement clearly specifying whether the study area forms a part of the migratory corridor of any endangered fauna should be given. If the study area has endangered flora and fauna, or if the area is occasionally visited or used as a habitat by Schedule-I species, or if the project falls within 15 km of an ecologically sensitive area, or used as a migratory corridor then a Comprehensive Conservation Plan along with the appropriate budgetary provision should be prepared	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.
1.14	One-season (other than monsoon) primary baseline data on environmental quality - air (PM10, PM2.5, SOx, NOx and heavy metals such as Hg, Pb, Cr, As, etc), noise, water (surface and groundwater), soil - along with one-season met data coinciding with the same season for AAQ collection period should be provided. The detail of NABL/ MoEF&CC certification of the respective laboratory and NABET accreditation of the	Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon Season Oct– Dec 2024as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. 3.
1.15	Map (1: 50, 000 scale) of the study area (core and buffer zone) showing the location of various sampling stations superimposed with location of habitats, other industries/mines, polluting sources, should be provided. The number and location of the sampling stations in both core and buffer zones should be selected on the basis of size of lease/project area, the proposed impacts in the downwind (air) / downstream (surface water)/groundwater regime (based on flow). One station should be in the upwind/upstream/non-impact/non-polluting area as a control station. The monitoring should be as per CPCB guidelines and parameters for water testing for both ground water and surface water as per ISI standards and CPCB	Details in chapter-3 showing the various sampling stations As per CPCB guidelines.
1.16	For proper baseline air quality assessment, Wind rose pattern in the area should be reviewed and accordingly location of AAMSQ shall be planned by the collection of air quality data by adequate monitoring stations in the downwind areas. Monitoring location for collecting baseline data should cover overall the 10km buffer zone i.e.,	Air Quality Modelling and wind rose pattern for prediction of incremental GLC's of pollutant was carried out using AERMOD view 13 Model. Details in Chapter No. 4.
1.17	A detailed traffic study along with presence of habitation in 100 mts distance from both side of road, the impact on the air quality with its proper measures and plan of action with timeline for widening of road. The project will increase the no. of vehicle along the road which will indirectly contribute to carbon emission so what will be the compensatory action plan should be clearly spell out in EIA/ EMP report	Traffic density survey was carried out to analyses 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 in Chapter-II.

1.18	The socio-economic study to conducted with actual survey report and a comparative assessment to be provided from the census data should be provided in EIA/ EMP report also occupational status & economic status of the study area and what economically project will contribute should be clearly mention. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area and a comparative assessment with census data to be provided and to link it with the initialization and quantification of	Detailed in chapter-3 socio-economic study with occupational status & economic status of the study area. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area CSR are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.19	The Ecology and biodiversity study should also indicate the likely impact of change in forest area for surface infrastructural development or mining activity in relation to the climate change of that area and what will be the compensatory measure to be adopted by PP to minimize the impact of forest	Detailed Ecology and biodiversity study in chapter-3
1.20	Baseline data on the health of the population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety of the personnel and manpower for the mine should be submitted.	Detailed in chapter-4 population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety and proposed occupational health in chapter-X
1.21	Impact of proposed project/activity on hydrological regime of the area shall be assessed and report be submitted. Hydrological studies as per GEC 2015 guidelines to be prepared and submitted.	Noted and agreed
1.22	Impact of mining and water abstraction from the mine on the hydrogeology and groundwater regime within the core zone and 10 km buffer zone including long-term monitoring measures should be provided. Details of rainwater harvesting and measures for recharge of groundwater should be reflected in case there is a declining trend of groundwater availability and/or if the area falls within dark/grey zone.	The ground water table is at 58-63m below ground level. In these projects, ultimate depth is 42m Bgl It is inferred the quarrying activities in the Cumulative EIA project (Quarry) will not intersect the Ground water table.
1.23	Study on land subsidence including modeling for prediction, mitigation/prevention of subsidence, continuous monitoring measures, and safety issues should be carried out.	Detailed in Chapter-IV Anticipated and mitigation measures of in the study area.
1.24	Detailed water balance should be provided. The breakup of water requirement as per different activities in the mining operations, including use of water for sand stowing should be given separately. Source of water for use in mine, sanction of the Competent Authority in the State Govt. and impacts vis-à-vis the competing users should be provided.	Total Water Requirement: 2.5 KLD Discussed under Chapter 2, Table No 2.15, The required water will be met from rainwater accumulated in mine pit (when available) and from the approved water vendors.
1.25	PP shall submit design details of all Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) to be implemented as part of Environment Management Plan vis-à-vis reduction in concentration of emission for each APCEs	Methodology And Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis in chapter-3 and Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) in chapter-10 sub 10.2 Environmental policy.
1.26	PP shall propose to use LNG/CNG based mining machineries and trucks for mining operation and transportation of mineral. The measures adopted to conserve energy or use of renewable sources shall be explored.	Details in Machinery and equipment details in Chapter-2 Table No 2.16

1.27	PP to evaluate the green house emission gases from the mine operation/ washery plant and corresponding carbon absorption plan.	Noted and agreed
1.28	Site specific Impact assessment with its mitigation measures, Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and Management Plan should be provided.	A Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and management Plan Chapter- 7
1.29	Impact of choice of mining method, technology, selected use of machinery and impact on air quality, mineral transportation, handling & storage/stockyard, etc, Impact of blasting, noise and vibrations should be provided.	Detailed in Machinery and technology used Chapter-3 Table 3.17 – Methodology and Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis Detailed study in chapter-4 Impact of choice of mining method and impact on air quality and blasting and noise and vibrations.
1.30	Impacts of mineral transportation within the mining area and outside the lease/project along with flow-chart indicating the specific areas generating fugitive emissions should be provided. Impacts of transportation, handling, transfer of mineral and waste on air quality, generation of effluents from workshop etc, management plan for maintenance of HEMM and other machinery/equipment should be given. Details of various facilities such as rest areas and canteen for workers and effluents/pollution load emanating from these	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. 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.
1.31	Details of various facilities to be provided to the workers in terms of parking, rest areas and canteen, and effluents/pollution load resulting from these activities should also be given.	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
1.32	The number and efficiency of mobile/static water jet, Fog cannon sprinkling system along the main mineral transportation road inside the mine, approach roads to the mine/stockyard/siding, and also the frequency of their use in impacting air quality should be provided.	Detailed in chapter-2 for mineral transportation route with approach roads etc., and impacting air quality detailed given chapter-4
1.33	Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan and post mining land use and restoration of land/habitat to the pre- mining status should be provided. A Plan for the ecological restoration of the mined-out area and post mining land use should be prepared with detailed cost provisions. Impact and management of wastes and issues of re-handling (wherever applicable) and backfilling and progressive mine	Discussed under Chapter 2. Mine Closure Plan is a part of Approved Mining Plan enclosed as Annexure Volume – 1.
1.34	Adequate greenbelt nearby areas, mineral stock yard and transportation area of mineral shall be provided with details of species selected and survival rate Greenbelt development should be provided.	Greenbelt Development Plan is discussed under Chapter 4,
1.35	Cost of EMP (capital and recurring) should be included in the project cost and for progressive and final mine closure plan.	The total cost and the details are given in the Chapter No. 10
1.36	Details of R&R. Detailed project specific R&R Plan with data on the existing socio- economic status of the population (including tribals, SC/ST, BPL families) found in the study area and broad plan for resettlement of the displaced population, site for the resettlement colony, alternate livelihood concerns/employment for the displaced people, civic and housing amenities being offered, etc. and costs along with the schedule of the implementation of the R&R Plan should be given.	Not Applicable. There are no approved habitations within a radius of 300 meters. Therefore, R&R Plan / Compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) is not anticipated and Not Applicable for this project.

1.37	CSR Plan along with details of villages and specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project should be given.	CSR are discussed under Chapter 8. And specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project in chapter-10
1.38	Corporate Environment Responsibility:	CER are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.39	a) The Company must have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.	Detailed in chapter-10 The Environment Policy
1.40	b) The Environment Policy must prescribe for standard operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions.	
1.41	c) The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions must be	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.42	d) To have proper checks and balances, the company should have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.43	e) Environment Management Cell and its responsibilities to be clearly spell out in EIA/	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.44	f) In built mechanism of self-monitoring of compliance of environmental regulations should be	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.45	Status of any litigations/ court cases filed/pending on the project should be provided.	No litigation is pending in any court against this project
1.46	PP shall submit clarification from DFO that mine does not falls under corridors of any National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary with certified map showing distance of nearest sanctuary.	Sathiyamangalam Tiger Reserve – 46.9km – NW DFO letter will Submit final EIA/EMP report
1.47	Copy of clearances/approvals such as Forestry clearances, Mining Plan Approval, mine closer plan approval. NOC from Flood and Irrigation Dept. (if req.), etc. wherever applicable	Noted and agreed
1.48	Details on the Forest Clearance should be given as per the format given: Total Mine lease area (ha): Total Forest Land (Ha) : Date of FC : Extent of Forest Land : Balance area for which FC is yet to be obtained: Status of application for diversion of forest Land: If more than one provides details of each FC	Boluvamapatti R.F – 31.41km SW Total Mine Lease area 2.19.0 ha Details on the Forest Clearance will Submit final EIA/EMP report.
1.49	In case of expansion of the proposal, the status of the work done as per mining plan and approved mine closure plan shall be detailed in EIA/ EMP	Noted and agreed.
1.50	Details on Public Hearing should cover the information relating to notices issued in the newspaper, proceedings/minutes of Public Hearing, the points raised by the general public and commitments made by the proponent and the time bound action proposed with budgets in suitable time frame. These details should be presented in a tabular form. If the Public Hearing is in the regional language, an authenticated English	The outcome of public hearing will be updated in the final EIA/AMP report.

1.51	PP shall carry out survey through drone highlighting the ground reality for at least 10 minutes.	Noted and agreed
1.52	Detailed Chronology of the project starting from the first lease deed allotted/Block allotment/ Land acquired to its No. of renewals, CTO /CTE with details of no. renewals, previous EC(s) granted details and its compliance details, NOC details from various Govt bodies like Forest NOC(s), CGWA permissions, Power permissions, etc as per	Its is a fresh lease.
1.53	The first page of the EIA/ EMP report must mention the peak capacity production, area, detail of PP, Consultant (NABET accreditation) and Laboratory (NABL / MoEF & CC certification)	As per detailed in front page of Draft EIA/EMP, NABET, NABL certification detailed given in the report.
1.54	The compliances of Tor must be properly cited with respective chapter section and page no in tabular form and also mention sequence of the respective ToR complied within the EIA-EMP report	As per Tor compliance each chapter wise page and table, figure no given in the EIA/EMP report.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) COMPLIANCE**P6 – Thiru.K.Sivakumar**

File No.: 11255 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5137309N, Dated: 22.10.2024 for P6

SEIAA-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS		
1	The PP shall also submit the modified mining plan approved by the competent authority for the restricted depth of 44m BGL along with the EIA report.	Noted and agreed.
2	The PP shall carry out the scientific studies to assess the hydrogeological condition of the quarry for ensuring the safety of the persons working in the mine and to determine impacts of the mining operation on the ground water conditions in the waterbodies, by involving any one of the reputed Research and Academic Institution - CSIR-Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research / Dhanbad, NIRM/Bangalore, Division of Geotechnical Engineering-IIT-Madras, NITDept of Mining Engg, Surathkal, University of Madras – Centre for Environmental Studies, and Anna University Chennai-Dept of Geology, CEG Campus and furnish the study report to SEIAA.	Noted & agreed.
3	The PP shall carry out the scientific studies to design the controlled blast parameters for reducing the blast-induced ground/air-vibrations and eliminating the fly rock from the blasting operations carried out in the quarry, by involving anyone of these reputed Research and Academic Institution such as CSIR-Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research / Dhanbad, NIRM/Bangalore, IIT-Madras, NIT-Dept of Mining Engg, Surathkal, and Anna University Chennai-CEG Campus and furnish the study report to SEIAA.	Noted and agreed.
4	The PP shall study the socio-economic impact of the proposed activity and furnish report.	Noted & agreed. Socio Economic study covering 10 km radius is detailed in the Chapter No.3

SEAC-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS		
1	The PP shall furnish the approved mining plan obtained from competent authority for the revised mine lease area after leaving the XY-CD section.	Noted and agreed.
2	The project proponent shall submit a Certified Compliance Report obtained from the office of the concerned DEE/TNPCB (or) IRO, MoEF & CC, Chennai as per the MoEF&CC O.M dated.08.06.2022 for the previous EC and appropriate mitigating measures for the non-compliance items, if any.	Not applicable.
3	For the existing quarry, the PP shall obtain a letter from the concerned AD (Mines) which shall stipulate the following information: i. Original pit dimension of the existing quarry ii. Quantity achieved Vs EC Approved Quantity	It is a fresh Lease.

	<p>iii. Balance Quantity as per Mineable Reserve calculated.</p> <p>iv. Mined out Depth as on date Vs EC Permitted depth</p> <p>v. Details of illegal/illicit mining carried out, if any</p> <p>vi. Quantity of material mined out outside the mine lease area (or) in the adjacent quarry/land.</p> <p>vii. Existing condition of Safety zone/benches</p> <p>viii. Details of any penalties levied on the PP for any violation in the quarry operation</p>	
4	PP shall furnish a letter from AD/DD mines stating that the project will not fall under violation category	Noted and agreed.
5	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.	<p>Noted and agreed</p> <p>The structure study has been carried out within the radius of 1km.</p> <p>There is no habitation within the radius of 500m from the project site the details of the structures is given in the EIA report, Chapter No.III</p>
6	The Proponent shall develop greenbelt and garland drain around the boundary of the proposed quarry and the photographs indicating the same shall be shown during the EIA appraisal.	<p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>Fencing will be carried out before execution of lease deed and greenbelt development will be carried out from the 1st Year of Mining Plan Period and also garland drain around the boundary of the quarry will be carried out, photographs will be submitted during the appraisal</p>
7	The study on impact of the proposed quarrying operations on the surrounding environment which includes reserve forest, water bodies, etc.	<p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>Impact of the quarrying operation discussed in chapter 4.</p> <p>Nilaviyal Odai-10m Safety Provided</p> <p>Kuttai-400m SW</p> <p>Odai-1.1km SW</p> <p>Odai-1.1km SE</p> <p>Odai-3.3km SW</p> <p>Samalapuram Lake-5.0km NW</p> <p>Noyyal River-6.2km NW</p>
8	The PP shall furnish the controlled blasting design methodology for ensuring the blast-induced ground vibration level restricted to below 2 mm/s at the structures existing in 650 m from the lease boundary.	Noted and agreed.
9	The Project Proponent shall furnish the revised EMP based on the study carried out on impact of the dust & other environmental impacts due to proposed quarrying operations on the nearby agricultural lands for remaining life of the mine in the format prescribed by the SEAC considering the cluster situation.	<p>Noted & agreed.</p> <p>The EMP has been prepared for the entire life of the mine and proponent given affidavit regarding the EMP.</p>
10	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.	Noted and agreed.

	(ii) The Organisation chart of the Committee with defining the role of the members (iii) The 'Standard Operating Procedures' (SoP) executing the planned activities.	
11	The PP shall furnish a Slope Stability action plan involving the safe methodology of maintaining the haulroad of adequate gradient benches with keeping the benches intact during the quarrying operation during the EIA appraisal	Noted and agreed. Proponent requested as he will carrying the scientific studies after commencement of quarrying operation and ensure that the reports will be submitted along with HYCR.
12	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. It will be submitted during the appraisals.

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.	Fresh lease
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 1km. There is no habitation within the radius of 500m 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 operations on the waterbodies like lake, water tanks, etc are located within 1 km of the proposed quarry.	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
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 Boluvampatti Reserve Forest 31.5km- SW
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.	It is a Fresh lease
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.	Not applicable It is a fresh quarry, the slope stability plan will be submitted along with the Half yearly compliance report.
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 project proponent does not own any other quarries apart from the one proposed in this project.
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,	It is a Fresh Lease.
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 Lease.
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 Lease.

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 given in chapter 2 Geomorphology map of the area is given in chapter 2 Lithology and Geology Map of the area is given in chapter 2
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 2050 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, 1961 for carrying out the quarrying operations scientifically and systematically in order to ensure safety and to protect the environment.	Noted and agreed The Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and the MMR, 1961 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 of the 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 October 2024 to Dec 2024. 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	Noted and agreed

	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.	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	Noted and agreed

	shall strive to educate the local students on the importance of preserving local flora and fauna by involving them in the study, wherever possible	
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 2050 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 ecofriendly bagsshould 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 2050 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	Disaster management Plan is detailed 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	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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 project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.	Noted and agreed Occupational Health impacts are discussed in chapter- 10
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 Details are listed in Chapter No 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 benefit is 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	Fresh Lease.

	duly be certified by MoEF&CC, Regional Office, Chennai (or) the concerned DEE/TNPCCB.	
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., upto 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 an existing Granite quarry the blasting will be used occasionally for the removal of overburden 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 existing 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 detailed 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 11 open wells and 9 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	Boluvampatti R.F. 31.5-SW 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 10 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.	Detailed 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 & agreed. Details of carbon emission and mitigation activities are given in the Chapter No.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	Detailed 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

		<p>infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect. The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and ozone (O₃)</p> <p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 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.</p> <p>Methane (CH₄): 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.</p> <p>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</p>
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	Detailed 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.	Detailed 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.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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.	Disaster management Plan details 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.
39	The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & microplastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported	Plastic waste management in the project area detailed in Chapter No.7.

Standard Terms of Reference for (Mining of minerals)		
S.No	Terms of Reference	Reply
1.1	An EIA-EMP Report shall be prepared for peak capacity (.....MTPA) operation in an ML/project area of.....ha based on the generic structure specified in Appendix III of the EIA Notification, 2006.	Peak Production – 1,21,251m ³ of ROM Depth – 44m bgl Mine Lease area – 4.09.5 Ha
1.2	An EIA-EMP Report would be prepared for peak capacity operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan for the project specific activities on the environment of the region, and the environmental quality encompassing air, water, land, biotic community, etc. through collection of data and information, generation of data on impacts including prediction modeling for.... MTPA of mineral production based on approved project/Mining Plan for.... MTPA. Baseline data	Peak capacity of 121251m ³ operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan in chapter- IV and Chapter 10 covered in project specific activities. Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon Season Oct– Dec 2024 as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. III
1.3	Proper KML file with pin drop and coordinate of mine at 500-1000 m interval be provided.	Noted, Google earth image showing lease area with Coordinates of pillars in chapter-II.
1.4	A Study area map of the core zone (project area) and 10 km area of the buffer zone (1: 50,000 scale) clearly delineating the major topographical features such as the land use, surface drainage pattern including rivers/streams/nullahs/canals, locations of human habitations, major constructions including railways, roads, pipelines, major industries, mines, and other polluting sources. In case of ecologically sensitive areas such as Biosphere Reserves/National Parks/WL Sanctuaries/ Elephant Reserves, forests (Reserved/Protected), migratory corridors of fauna, and areas where endangered fauna and plants of medicinal and economic importance found in the 15 km study area should be given. The above details to be furnished in tabular form also.	Land use and land cover of the 10km Radius of study area is discussed in Chapter No. III. Geology map of the project area covering 10km radius Figure No. 2.5 Geomorphology of the area is given in Chapter No 2 Figure No 2.6 There are No National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 10 km Radius from the periphery of the project area.
1.5	Map showing the core zone delineating the agricultural land (irrigated and un-irrigated, uncultivable land as defined in the revenue records, forest areas (as per records), along with other physical features such as water bodies, etc should be furnished.	Land use and land cover of the study area is discussed in Chapter No. III with Physical features such as waterbodies, odai, canal etc.,

1.6	A contour map showing the area drainage of the core zone and 25 km of the study area (where the water courses of the core zone ultimately join the major rivers/streams outside the lease/project area) should also be clearly indicated in the separate map.	DEM data using Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.7	Catchment area with its drainage map of 25 km area within and outside the mine shall be provided with names, details of rivers/ riverlet system and its respective order. The map should clearly indicate drainage pattern of the catchment area with basin of major rivers. Diversion of drains/ river need elaboration in form of length, quantity and quality of	Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., is discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.8	(Details of mineral reserves, geological status of the study area and the seams to be worked, ultimate working depth and progressive stage-wise working scheme until the end of mine life should be provided on the basis of the approved rated capacity and calendar plans of production from the approved Mining Plan. Geological maps and sections should be included. The Progressive mine development and Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan should also be shown in figures. Details of mine plan and mine closure plan approval of Competent Authority should be furnished for green field and expansion projects.	Noted and agreed.
1.9	Details of mining methods, technology, equipment to be used, etc., rationale for selection of specified technology and equipment proposed to be used vis-à-vis the potential impacts should be provided.	It is an opencast quarrying operation proposed to operate in Mechanized method. 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.
1.10	Impact of mining on hydrology, modification of natural drainage, diversion and channeling of the existing rivers/water courses flowing though the ML and adjoining the lease/project and the impact on the existing users and impacts of mining operations	Impact Studies and Mitigation Measures of Water Environment including Surface Water and Ground Water are discussed in Chapter 4.
1.11	A detailed Site plan of the mine showing the proposed break-up of the land for mining operations such as the quarry area, OB dumps, green belt, safety zone, buildings, infrastructure, Stockyard, township/colony (within and adjacent to the ML), undisturbed area -if any, and landscape features such as existing roads, drains/natural water bodies to be left undisturbed along with any natural drainage adjoining the lease /project areas, and modification of thereof in terms of construction of embankments/bunds, proposed diversion/re-	Not Applicable. The details of waste dump management are given in the Chapter No. 4

1.12	Original land use (agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/wasteland/water bodies) of the area should be provided as per the tables given below. Impacts of project, if any on the land use, in particular, agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/water bodies falling within the lease/project and acquired for mining operations should be analyzed. Extent of area under surface rights and under mining rights should be specified. Area under Surface Rights				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, Table No 2.5.																							
					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> <th>PRESENT AREA IN (HA)</th> <th>AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area under quarry</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>3.37.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.01.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roads</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.02.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green Belt</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.62.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Un-utilized area</td> <td>4.09.50</td> <td>0.06.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>4.09.50</td> <td>4.09.50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			DESCRIPTION	PRESENT AREA IN (HA)	AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)	Area under quarry	Nil	3.37.40	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.00	Roads	Nil	0.02.00	Green Belt	Nil	0.62.40	Un-utilized area	4.09.50	0.06.70	TOTAL	4.09.50	4.09.50
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2	Forest Land																											
3	Grazing Land																											
4	Settlements																											
5	Others (Specify)																											
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th> <th>Details</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Buildings</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Roads</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Others (Specify)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			S.No	Details	Area (Ha)	1	Buildings		2	Infrastructure		3	Roads		4	Others (Specify)			Total					
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1.13	Study on the existing flora and fauna in the study area (10km) should be carried out by an institution of relevant discipline. The list of flora and fauna duly authenticated separately for the core and study area and a statement clearly specifying whether the study area forms a part of the migratory corridor of any endangered fauna should be given. If the study area has endangered flora and fauna, or if the area is occasionally visited or used as a habitat by Schedule-I species, or if the project falls within 15 km of an ecologically sensitive area, or used as a migratory corridor then a Comprehensive Conservation Plan along with the appropriate budgetary provision should be prepared				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.																							
1.14	One-season (other than monsoon) primary baseline data on environmental quality - air (PM10, PM2.5, SOx, NOx and heavy metals such as Hg, Pb, Cr, As, etc), noise, water (surface and groundwater), soil - along with one-season met data coinciding with the same season for AAQ collection period should be provided. The detail of NABL/ MoEF&CC certification of the respective laboratory and NABET accreditation of the				Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon Season Oct– Dec 2024as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. 3.																							

1.15	Map (1: 50, 000 scale) of the study area (core and buffer zone) showing the location of various sampling stations superimposed with location of habitats, other industries/mines, polluting sources, should be provided. The number and location of the sampling stations in both core and buffer zones should be selected on the basis of size of lease/project area, the proposed impacts in the downwind (air) / downstream (surface water)/groundwater regime (based on flow). One station should be in the upwind/upstream/non-impact/non-polluting area as a control station. The monitoring should be as per CPCB guidelines and parameters for water testing for both ground water and surface water as per ISI standards and CPCB	Details in chapter-3 showing the various sampling stations As per CPCB guidelines.
1.16	For proper baseline air quality assessment, Wind rose pattern in the area should be reviewed and accordingly location of AAMSQ shall be planned by the collection of air quality data by adequate monitoring stations in the downwind areas. Monitoring location for collecting baseline data should cover overall the 10km buffer zone i.e.,	Air Quality Modelling and wind rose pattern for prediction of incremental GLC's of pollutant was carried out using AERMOD view 13 Model. Details in Chapter No. 4.
1.17	A detailed traffic study along with presence of habitation in 100 mts distance from both side of road, the impact on the air quality with its proper measures and plan of action with timeline for widening of road. The project will increase the no. of vehicle along the road which will indirectly contribute to carbon emission so what will be the compensatory action plan should be clearly spell out in EIA/ EMP report	Traffic density survey was carried out to analyses 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 in Chapter-II.
1.18	The socio-economic study to conducted with actual survey report and a comparative assessment to be provided from the census data should be provided in EIA/ EMP report also occupational status & economic status of the study area and what economically project will contribute should be clearly mention. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area and a comparative assessment with census data to be provided and to link it with the initialization and quantification of	Detailed in chapter-3 socio-economic study with occupational status & economic status of the study area. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area CSR are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.19	The Ecology and biodiversity study should also indicate the likely impact of change in forest area for surface infrastructural development or mining activity in relation to the climate change of that area and what will be the compensatory measure to be adopted by PP to minimize the impact of forest	Detailed Ecology and biodiversity study in chapter-3
1.20	Baseline data on the health of the population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety of the personnel and manpower for the mine should be submitted.	Detailed in chapter-4 population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety and proposed occupational health in chapter-X
1.21	Impact of proposed project/activity on hydrological regime of the area shall be assessed and report be submitted. Hydrological studies as per GEC 2015 guidelines to be prepared and submitted.	Noted and agreed

1.22	Impact of mining and water abstraction from the mine on the hydrogeology and groundwater regime within the core zone and 10 km buffer zone including long-term monitoring measures should be provided. Details of rainwater harvesting and measures for recharge of groundwater should be reflected in case there is a declining trend of groundwater availability and/or if the area falls within dark/grey zone.	The ground water table is at 58-63m below ground level. In these projects, ultimate depth is 44m Bgl It is inferred the quarrying activities in the Cumulative EIA project (Quarry) will not intersect the Ground water table.
1.23	Study on land subsidence including modeling for prediction, mitigation/prevention of subsidence, continuous monitoring measures, and safety issues should be carried out.	Detailed in Chapter-IV Anticipated and mitigation measures of in the study area.
1.24	Detailed water balance should be provided. The break up of water requirement as per different activities in the mining operations, including use of water for sand stowing should be given separately. Source of water for use in mine, sanction of the Competent Authority in the State Govt. and impacts vis-à-vis the competing users should be provided.	Total Water Requirement: 3.0 KLD Discussed under Chapter 2, Table No 2.15, The required water will be met from rainwater accumulated in mine pit (when available) and from the approved water vendors.
1.25	PP shall submit design details of all Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) to be implemented as part of Environment Management Plan vis-à-vis reduction in concentration of emission for each APCEs	Methodology And Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis in chapter-3 and Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) in chapter-10 sub 10.2 Environmental policy.
1.26	PP shall propose to use LNG/CNG based mining machineries and trucks for mining operation and transportation of mineral. The measures adopted to conserve energy or use of renewable sources shall be explored.	Details in Machinery and equipment details in Chapter-2 Table No 2.16
1.27	PP to evaluate the green house emission gases from the mine operation/ washery plant and corresponding carbon absorption plan.	Noted and agreed
1.28	Site specific Impact assessment with its mitigation measures, Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and Management Plan should be provided.	A Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and management Plan Chapter- 7
1.29	Impact of choice of mining method, technology, selected use of machinery and impact on air quality, mineral transportation, handling & storage/stockyard, etc, Impact of blasting, noise and vibrations should be provided.	Detailed in Machinery and technology used Chapter-3 Table 3.17 – Methodology and Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis Detailed study in chapter-4 Impact of choice of mining method and impact on air quality and blasting and noise and vibrations.
1.30	Impacts of mineral transportation within the mining area and outside the lease/project along with flow-chart indicating the specific areas generating fugitive emissions should be provided. Impacts of transportation, handling, transfer of mineral and waste on air quality, generation of effluents from workshop etc, management plan for maintenance of HEMM and other machinery/equipment should be given. Details of various facilities such as rest areas and canteen for workers and effluents/pollution load emanating from these	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. 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.
1.31	Details of various facilities to be provided to the workers in terms of parking, rest areas and canteen, and effluents/pollution load resulting from these activities should also be given.	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

1.32	The number and efficiency of mobile/static water jet, Fog cannon sprinkling system along the main mineral transportation road inside the mine, approach roads to the mine/stockyard/siding, and also the frequency of their use in impacting air quality should be provided.	Detailed in chapter-2 for mineral transportation route with approach roads etc., and impacting air quality detailed given chapter-4
1.33	Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan and post mining land use and restoration of land/habitat to the pre- mining status should be provided. A Plan for the ecological restoration of the mined-out area and post mining land use should be prepared with detailed cost provisions. Impact and management of wastes and issues of re-handling (wherever applicable) and backfilling and progressive mine	Discussed under Chapter 2. Mine Closure Plan is a part of Approved Mining Plan enclosed as Annexure Volume – 1.
1.34	Adequate greenbelt nearby areas, mineral stock yard and transportation area of mineral shall be provided with details of species selected and survival rate Greenbelt development should be	Greenbelt Development Plan is discussed under Chapter 4,
1.35	Cost of EMP (capital and recurring) should be included in the project cost and for progressive and final mine closure plan.	The total cost and the details are given in the Chapter No. 10
1.36	Details of R&R. Detailed project specific R&R Plan with data on the existing socio- economic status of the population (including tribals, SC/ST, BPL families) found in the study area and broad plan for resettlement of the displaced population, site for the resettlement colony, alternate livelihood concerns/employment for the displaced people, civic and housing amenities being offered, etc. and costs along with the schedule of the implementation of the R&R Plan should be given.	Not Applicable. There are no approved habitations within a radius of 300 meters. Therefore, R&R Plan / Compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) is not anticipated and Not Applicable for this project.
1.37	CSR Plan along with details of villages and specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project should be given.	CSR are discussed under Chapter 8. And specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project in chapter-10
1.38	Corporate Environment Responsibility:	CER are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.39	a) The Company must have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.	Detailed in chapter-10 The Environment Policy
1.40	b) The Environment Policy must prescribe for standard operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions.	
1.41	c) The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions must be	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.42	d) To have proper checks and balances, the company should have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.43	e) Environment Management Cell and its responsibilities to be clearly spell out in EIA/	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.44	f) In built mechanism of self-monitoring of compliance of environmental regulations should be	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.45	Status of any litigations/ court cases filed/pending on the project should be provided.	No litigation is pending in any court against this project

1.46	PP shall submit clarification from DFO that mine does not falls under corridors of any National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary with certified map showing distance of nearest sanctuary.	Nanjarayan Bird Sanctuary 20.5km-NE Sathiyamangalam Tiger Reserve -50km- NW It will Submit final EIA/EMP report
1.47	Copy of clearances/approvals such as Forestry clearances, Mining Plan Approval, mine closer plan approval. NOC from Flood and Irrigation Dept. (if req.), etc. wherever applicable	Noted and agreed
1.48	Details on the Forest Clearance should be given as per the format given: Total Mine lease area (ha): Total Forest Land (Ha) : Date of FC : Extent of Forest Land : Balance area for which FC is yet to be obtained: Status of application for diversion of forest Land: If more than one provides details of each FC	Boulvampatti R.F – 31.5km SW Total Mine Lease area 4.09.5ha Details on the Forest Clearance will Submit final EIA/EMP report.
1.49	In case of expansion of the proposal, the status of the work done as per mining plan and approved mine closure plan shall be detailed in EIA/ EMP	Noted and agreed.
1.50	Details on Public Hearing should cover the information relating to notices issued in the newspaper, proceedings/minutes of Public Hearing, the points raised by the general public and commitments made by the proponent and the time bound action proposed with budgets in suitable time frame. These details should be presented in a tabular form. If the Public Hearing is in the regional language, an authenticated English Translation of the same should be provided	The outcome of public hearing will be updated in the final EIA/AMP report.
1.51	PP shall carry out survey through drone highlighting the ground reality for at least 10 minutes.	Noted and agreed
1.52	Detailed Chronology of the project starting from the first lease deed allotted/Block allotment/ Land acquired to its No. of renewals, CTO /CTE with details of no. renewals, previous EC(s) granted details and its compliance details, NOC details from various Govt bodies like Forest NOC(s), CGWA permissions, Power permissions, etc as per	It is a fresh Lease.
1.53	The first page of the EIA/ EMP report must mention the peak capacity production, area, detail of PP, Consultant (NABET accreditation) and Laboratory (NABL / MoEF & CC certification)	As per detailed in front page of Draft EIA/EMP, NABET, NABL certification detailed given in the report.
1.54	The compliances of Tor must be properly cited with respective chapter section and page no in tabular form and also mention sequence of the respective ToR complied within the EIA-EMP report	As per Tor compliance each chapter wise page and table, figure no given in the EIA/EMP report.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) COMPLIANCE

P7 – M/s. Shri Praveen and Company

File No.: 11343 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5550982N, Dated: 04.12.2024 for P7

SEAC-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS		
1	As there is a check dam in Noyyal river around 5 Km, The EIA Coordinator should study the implications, if any, with particular reference to mining operation	Noted and agreed.

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.	Fresh lease
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 1km. There is no habitation within the radius of 500m 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 operations on the waterbodies like lake, water tanks, etc are located within 1 km of the proposed quarry.	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
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 Boluvampatti Reserve Forest 31.5km- SW
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.	It is a Fresh lease
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.	Not applicable It is a fresh quarry, the slope stability plan will be submitted along with the Half yearly compliance report.
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 project proponent does not own any other quarries apart from the one proposed in this project.
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,	It is a Fresh Lease.
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 Lease.
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 Lease.
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	Noted and agreed The project site has been superimposed on the high resolution imagery. The Satellite imagery of the project site is given in chapter 2

	should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).	Geomorphology map of the area is given in chapter 2 Lithology and Geology Map of the area is given in chapter 2
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 615 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, 1961 for carrying out the quarrying operations scientifically and systematically in order to ensure safety and to protect the environment.	Noted and agreed The Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and the MMR, 1961 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 of the 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 October 2024 to Dec 2024. 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	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,

	Environment Management plan should be prepared keeping the concerned quarry and the surrounding habitations in the mind.	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 615 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 ecofriendly bagsshould 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 615 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	Disaster management Plan is detailed 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	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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 project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.	Noted and agreed Occupational Health impacts are discussed in chapter- 10
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 Details are listed in Chapter No 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 benefit is 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.	Fresh Lease.
42	The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire life of mine and also furnish the sworn affidavit	Noted and agreed

	stating to abide the EMP for the entire life of mine.	The EMP has been prepared for the entire life of the mine i.e., upto 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 an existing Granite quarry the blasting will be used occasionally for the removal of overburden 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 existing 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 detailed 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 11 open wells and 9 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	Boluvampatti R.F. 31.5-SW 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 10 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.	Detailed 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 & agreed. Details of carbon emission and mitigation activities are given in the Chapter No.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	Detailed 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),

		<p>methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and ozone (O₃)</p> <p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 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.</p> <p>Methane (CH₄): 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.</p> <p>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</p>
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	Detailed 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.	Detailed 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.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan 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.	Disaster management Plan details 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	Noted and agreed.

	activities proposed shall be part of the Environment Management Plan.	
39	The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & microplastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported	Plastic waste management in the project area detailed in Chapter No.7.

Standard Terms of Reference for (Mining of minerals)		
S.No	Terms of Reference	Reply
1.1	An EIA-EMP Report shall be prepared for peak capacity (.....MTPA) operation in an ML/project area of.....ha based on the generic structure specified in Appendix III of the EIA Notification, 2006.	Peak Production – 21130m ³ of Rough stone Depth – 32m bgl Mine Lease area – 1.23.0Ha
1.2	An EIA-EMP Report would be prepared for peak capacity operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan for the project specific activities on the environment of the region, and the environmental quality encompassing air, water, land, biotic community, etc. through collection of data and information, generation of data on impacts including prediction modeling for.... MTPA of mineral production based on approved project/Mining Plan for.... MTPA. Baseline data	Peak capacity of 21130m ³ operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan in chapter- IV and Chapter 10 covered in project specific activities. Baseline Data were collected for Post monsoon Season Oct– Dec 2024 as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. III
1.3	Proper KML file with pin drop and coordinate of mine at 500-1000 m interval be provided.	Noted, Google earth image showing lease area with Coordinates of pillars in chapter-
1.4	A Study area map of the core zone (project area) and 10 km area of the buffer zone (1: 50,000 scale) clearly delineating the major topographical features such as the land use, surface drainage pattern including rivers/streams/nullahs/canals, locations of human habitations, major constructions including railways, roads, pipelines, major industries, mines, and other polluting sources. In case of ecologically sensitive areas such as Biosphere Reserves/National Parks/WL Sanctuaries/ Elephant Reserves, forests (Reserved/Protected), migratory corridors of fauna, and areas where endangered fauna and plants of medicinal and economic importance found in the 15 km study area should be given. The above details to be furnished in tabular form also.	Land use and land cover of the 10km Radius of study area is discussed in Chapter No. III. Geology map of the project area covering 10km radius Figure No. 2.5, Page No. 20. Geomorphology of the area is given in Chapter No 2 Figure No 2.6, Page No. 20 There are No National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 10 km Radius from the periphery of the project area.
1.5	Map showing the core zone delineating the agricultural land (irrigated and un-irrigated, uncultivable land as defined in the revenue records, forest areas (as per records), along with other physical features such as water bodies, etc should be furnished.	Land use and land cover of the study area is discussed in Chapter No. III with Physical features such as waterbodies, odai, canal etc.,
1.6	A contour map showing the area drainage of the core zone and 25 km of the study area (where the water courses of the core zone ultimately join the major rivers/streams outside the lease/project area) should also be clearly indicated in the separate map.	DEM data using Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., discussed in Chapter No. 3.

1.7	Catchment area with its drainage map of 25 km area within and outside the mine shall be provided with names, details of rivers/ riverlet system and its respective order. The map should clearly indicate drainage pattern of the catchment area with basin of major rivers. Diversion of drains/ river need elaboration in form of length, quantity and quality of	Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., is discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.8	(Details of mineral reserves, geological status of the study area and the seams to be worked, ultimate working depth and progressive stage-wise working scheme until the end of mine life should be provided on the basis of the approved rated capacity and calendar plans of production from the approved Mining Plan. Geological maps and sections should be included. The Progressive mine development and Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan should also be shown in figures. Details of mine plan and mine closure plan approval of Competent Authority should be furnished for green field and expansion projects.	Details in chapter-2 showing the land features. And also enclosed mining plan in annexure.
1.9	Details of mining methods, technology, equipment to be used, etc., rationale for selection of specified technology and equipment proposed to be used vis-à-vis the potential impacts should be provided.	It is an opencast quarrying operation proposed to operate in Mechanized method. 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.
1.10	Impact of mining on hydrology, modification of natural drainage, diversion and channeling of the existing rivers/water courses flowing through the ML and adjoining the lease/project and the impact on the existing users and impacts of mining operations	Impact Studies and Mitigation Measures of Water Environment including Surface Water and Ground Water are discussed in Chapter 4.
1.11	A detailed Site plan of the mine showing the proposed break-up of the land for mining operations such as the quarry area, OB dumps, green belt, safety zone, buildings, infrastructure, Stockyard, township/colony (within and adjacent to the ML), undisturbed area -if any, and landscape features such as existing roads, drains/natural water bodies to be left undisturbed along with any natural drainage adjoining the lease /project areas, and modification of thereof in terms of construction of embankments/bunds, proposed diversion/re-	Not Applicable. The details of waste dump management are given in the Chapter No. 4

1.15	Map (1: 50, 000 scale) of the study area (core and buffer zone) showing the location of various sampling stations superimposed with location of habitats, other industries/mines, polluting sources, should be provided. The number and location of the sampling stations in both core and buffer zones should be selected on the basis of size of lease/project area, the proposed impacts in the downwind (air) / downstream (surface water)/groundwater regime (based on flow). One station should be in the upwind/upstream/non-impact/non-polluting area as a control station. The monitoring should be as per CPCB guidelines and parameters for water testing for both ground water and surface water as per ISI standards and CPCB	Details in chapter-3 showing the various sampling stations As per CPCB guidelines.
1.16	For proper baseline air quality assessment, Wind rose pattern in the area should be reviewed and accordingly location of AAMSQ shall be planned by the collection of air quality data by adequate monitoring stations in the downwind areas. Monitoring location for collecting baseline data should cover overall the 10km buffer zone i.e.,	Air Quality Modelling and wind rose pattern for prediction of incremental GLC's of pollutant was carried out using AERMOD view 13 Model. Details in Chapter No. 4.
1.17	A detailed traffic study along with presence of habitation in 100 mts distance from both side of road, the impact on the air quality with its proper measures and plan of action with timeline for widening of road. The project will increase the no. of vehicle along the road which will indirectly contribute to carbon emission so what will be the compensatory action plan should be clearly spell out in EIA/ EMP report	Traffic density survey was carried out to analyses 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 in Chapter-II.
1.18	The socio-economic study to conducted with actual survey report and a comparative assessment to be provided from the census data should be provided in EIA/ EMP report also occupational status & economic status of the study area and what economically project will contribute should be clearly mention. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area and a comparative assessment with census data to be provided and to link it with the initialization and quantification of	Detailed in chapter-3 socio-economic study with occupational status & economic status of the study area. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area CSR are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.19	The Ecology and biodiversity study should also indicate the likely impact of change in forest area for surface infrastructural development or mining activity in relation to the climate change of that area and what will be the compensatory measure to be adopted by PP to minimize the impact of forest	Detailed Ecology and biodiversity study in chapter-3
1.20	Baseline data on the health of the population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety of the personnel and manpower for the mine should be submitted.	Detailed in chapter-4 population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety and proposed occupational health in chapter-X
1.21	Impact of proposed project/activity on hydrological regime of the area shall be assessed and report be submitted. Hydrological studies as per GEC 2015 guidelines to be prepared and submitted.	Noted and agreed

1.22	Impact of mining and water abstraction from the mine on the hydrogeology and groundwater regime within the core zone and 10 km buffer zone including long-term monitoring measures should be provided. Details of rainwater harvesting and measures for recharge of groundwater should be reflected in case there is a declining trend of groundwater availability and/or if the area falls within dark/grey zone.	The ground water table is at 67-63m below ground level. In these projects, ultimate depth is 46m Bgl It is inferred the quarrying activities in the Cumulative EIA project (Quarry) will not intersect the Ground water table.
1.23	Study on land subsidence including modeling for prediction, mitigation/prevention of subsidence, continuous monitoring measures, and safety issues should be carried out.	Detailed in Chapter-IV Anticipated and mitigation measures of in the study area.
1.24	Detailed water balance should be provided. The break up of water requirement as per different activities in the mining operations, including use of water for sand stowing should be given separately. Source of water for use in mine, sanction of the Competent Authority in the State Govt. and impacts vis-à-vis the competing users should be provided.	Total Water Requirement: 2.4 KLD Discussed under Chapter 2, Table No 2.15, The required water will be met from rainwater accumulated in mine pit (when available) and from the approved water vendors.
1.25	PP shall submit design details of all Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) to be implemented as part of Environment Management Plan vis-à-vis reduction in concentration of emission for each APCEs	Methodology And Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis in chapter-3and Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) in chapter-10 sub 10.2 Environmental policy.
1.26	PP shall propose to use LNG/CNG based mining machineries and trucks for mining operation and transportation of mineral. The measures adopted to conserve energy or use of renewable sources shall be explored.	Details in Machinery and equipment details in Chapter-2 Table No 2.16
1.27	PP to evaluate the green house emission gases from the mine operation/ washery plant and corresponding carbon absorption plan.	Noted and agreed
1.28	Site specific Impact assessment with its mitigation measures, Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and Management Plan should be provided.	A Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and management Plan Chapter- 7
1.29	Impact of choice of mining method, technology, selected use of machinery and impact on air quality, mineral transportation, handling & storage/stockyard, etc, Impact of blasting, noise and vibrations should be provided.	Detailed in Machinery and technology used Chapter-3 Table 3.17 – Methodology and Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis Detailed study in chapter-4 Impact of choice of mining method and impact on air quality and blasting and noise and vibrations.
1.30	Impacts of mineral transportation within the mining area and outside the lease/project along with flow-chart indicating the specific areas generating fugitive emissions should be provided. Impacts of transportation, handling, transfer of mineral and waste on air quality, generation of effluents from workshop etc, management plan for maintenance of HEMM and other machinery/equipment should be given. Details of various facilities such as rest areas and canteen for workers and effluents/pollution load emanating from these	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. 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.

1.31	Details of various facilities to be provided to the workers in terms of parking, rest areas and canteen, and effluents/pollution load resulting from these activities should also be given.	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
1.32	The number and efficiency of mobile/static water jet, Fog cannon sprinkling system along the main mineral transportation road inside the mine, approach roads to the mine/stockyard/siding, and also the frequency of their use in impacting air quality should be provided.	Detailed in chapter-2 for mineral transportation route with approach roads etc., and impacting air quality detailed given chapter-4
1.33	Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan and post mining land use and restoration of land/habitat to the pre- mining status should be provided. A Plan for the ecological restoration of the mined-out area and post mining land use should be prepared with detailed cost provisions. Impact and management of wastes and issues of re-handling (wherever applicable) and backfilling and progressive mine	Discussed under Chapter 2. Mine Closure Plan is a part of Approved Mining Plan enclosed as Annexure Volume – 1.
1.34	Adequate greenbelt nearby areas, mineral stock yard and transportation area of mineral shall be provided with details of species selected and survival rate Greenbelt development should be	Greenbelt Development Plan is discussed under Chapter 4,
1.35	Cost of EMP (capital and recurring) should be included in the project cost and for progressive and final mine closure plan.	The total cost and the details are given in the Chapter No. 10
1.36	Details of R&R. Detailed project specific R&R Plan with data on the existing socio- economic status of the population (including tribals, SC/ST, BPL families) found in the study area and broad plan for resettlement of the displaced population, site for the resettlement colony, alternate livelihood concerns/employment for the displaced people, civic and housing amenities being offered, etc. and costs along with the schedule of the implementation of the R&R Plan should be given.	Not Applicable. There are no approved habitations within a radius of 300 meters. Therefore, R&R Plan / Compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) is not anticipated and Not Applicable for this project.
1.37	CSR Plan along with details of villages and specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project should be given.	CSR are discussed under Chapter 8. And specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project in chapter-10
1.38	Corporate Environment Responsibility:	CER are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.39	a) The Company must have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.	Detailed in chapter-10 The Environment Policy
1.40	b) The Environment Policy must prescribe for standard operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions.	
1.41	c) The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions must be	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.42	d) To have proper checks and balances, the company should have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company, and/or shareholders or stakeholders at	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.43	e) Environment Management Cell and its responsibilities to be clearly spell out in EIA/	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6

1.44	f) In built mechanism of self-monitoring of compliance of environmental regulations should be	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.45	Status of any litigations/ court cases filed/pending on the project should be provided.	No litigation is pending in any court against this project
1.46	PP shall submit clarification from DFO that mine does not falls under corridors of any National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary with certified map showing distance of nearest sanctuary.	Nanjarayan Bird Sanctuary – 21.0km- NE Sathiyamangalam Tiger reserve- 50.0km - NW It will Submit final EIA/EMP report
1.47	Copy of clearances/approvals such as Forestry clearances, Mining Plan Approval, mine closer plan approval. NOC from Flood and Irrigation Dept. (if req.), etc. wherever applicable	Noted and agreed
1.48	Details on the Forest Clearance should be given as per the format given: Total Mine lease area (ha): Total Forest Land (Ha) : Date of FC : Extent of Forest Land : Balance area for which FC is yet to be obtained: Status of application for diversion of forest Land: If more than one provides details of each FC	Boluvamapatti R.F- 31.5km - SW Total Mine Lease area 1.23.0 ha Details on the Forest Clearance will Submit final EIA/EMP report.
1.49	In case of expansion of the proposal, the status of the work done as per mining plan and approved mine closure plan shall be detailed in EIA/ EMP report.	Noted and agreed.
1.50	Details on Public Hearing should cover the information relating to notices issued in the newspaper, proceedings/minutes of Public Hearing, the points raised by the general public and commitments made by the proponent and the time bound action proposed with budgets in suitable time frame. These details should be presented in a tabular form. If the Public Hearing is in the regional language, an authenticated English	The outcome of public hearing will be updated in the final EIA/AMP report.
1.51	PP shall carry out survey through drone highlighting the ground reality for at least 10 minutes.	Noted and agreed
1.52	Detailed Chronology of the project starting from the first lease deed allotted/Block allotment/ Land acquired to its No. of renewals, CTO /CTE with details of no. renewals, previous EC(s) granted details and its compliance details, NOC details from various Govt bodies like Forest NOC(s), CGWA permissions, Power permissions, etc as per	Its is a fresh lease.
1.53	The first page of the EIA/ EMP report must mention the peak capacity production, area, detail of PP, Consultant (NABET accreditation) and Laboratory (NABL / MoEF & CC certification)	As per detailed in front page of Draft EIA/EMP, NABET, NABL certification detailed given in the report.
1.54	The compliances of Tor must be properly cited with respective chapter section and page no in tabular form and also mention sequence of the respective ToR complied within the EIA-EMP report	As per Tor compliance each chapter wise page and table, figure no given in the EIA/EMP report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.0 PREAMBLE.....	1
1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT.....	1
1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AND PROJECT PROPONENT.....	3
1.3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT.....	5
1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE.....	13
1.5 TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR).....	15
1.6 POST ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE MONITORING.....	16
1.7 GENERIC STRUCTURE OF EIA DOCUMENT.....	16
1.8 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY.....	16
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	17
2.0 GENERAL.....	17
2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT.....	17
2.2 LOCATION OF THE PROJECT.....	17
Source: Approved Mining Plan.....	60
2.4 RESOURCES AND RESERVES.....	63
2.5 METHOD OF MINING.....	69
2.6 GENERAL FEATURES.....	70
2.7 PROJECT REQUIREMENT.....	72
2.8 EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENT:.....	74
2.9 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	76
3. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT.....	77
3.0 GENERAL.....	77
3.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT.....	79
3.2 WATER ENVIRONMENT.....	88
3.3 AIR ENVIRONMENT.....	107
3.4 NOISE ENVIRONMENT.....	130
3.5 ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT.....	132
3.6 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT.....	154
4. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES.....	194
4.0 GENERAL.....	194
4.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT:.....	194
4.2 WATER ENVIRONMENT.....	195
4.3 AIR ENVIRONMENT.....	197

4.4	NOISE ENVIRONMENT.....	204
4.6	SOCIO ECONOMIC	214
4.7	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY	215
4.8	MINE WASTE MANAGEMENT	215
4.9	MINE CLOSURE.....	216
5.	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)	218
5.1	INTRODUCTION.....	218
5.2	FACTORS BEHIND THE SELECTION OF PROJECT SITE.....	218
5.3	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE SITE	218
5.4	FACTORS BEHIND SELECTION OF PROPOSED TECHNOLOGY.....	218
5.5	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY.....	218
6.	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME.....	219
6.0	GENERAL	219
6.1	METHODOLOGY OF MONITORING MECHANISM.....	219
6.2	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION MEASURES.....	220
6.3	MONITORING SCHEDULE AND FREQUENCY	221
6.4	BUDGETARY PROVISION FOR EMP.....	221
6.5	REPORTING SCHEDULES OF MONITORED DATA	223
7.	ADDITIONAL STUDIES.....	224
7.0	GENERAL	224
7.1.	PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR P1 TO P7	224
7.2	RISK ASSESSMENT FOR P1 TO P7	224
7.3	DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR P1 TO P7	226
7.4	CUMULATIVE IMPACT STUDY	229
8.	PROJECT BENEFITS	247
8.0	GENERAL	247
8.1	EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL.....	247
8.2	SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE MEASURES PROPOSED	247
8.3	IMPROVEMENT IN PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	247
8.4	IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	247
8.5	OTHER TANGIBLE BENEFITS	247
9.	ENVIRONMENTAL COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS	249
10.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P1	250
10.0	GENERAL	250
10.1	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	250

10.2	LAND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT –	251
10.3	SOIL MANAGEMENT	251
10.4	WATER MANAGEMENT	251
10.5	AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	252
10.6	NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL	252
10.7	GROUND VIBRATION AND FLY ROCK CONTROL	253
10.8	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT	253
10.9	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH MANAGEMENT	254
10.10	CONCLUSION –	262
10.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P2	263
10.0	GENERAL	263
10.1	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	263
10.2	LAND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT –	264
10.4	WATER MANAGEMENT	264
10.5	AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	265
10.6	NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL	265
10.7	GROUND VIBRATION AND FLY ROCK CONTROL	266
10.8	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT	266
10.9	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH MANAGEMENT	267
10.10	CONCLUSION –	275
10.0	GENERAL	276
10.1	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	276
10.2	LAND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT –	277
10.3	SOIL MANAGEMENT	277
10.4	WATER MANAGEMENT	277
10.5	AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	278
10.6	NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL	278
10.7	GROUND VIBRATION AND FLY ROCK CONTROL	279
10.8	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT	279
10.9	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH MANAGEMENT	280
10.10	CONCLUSION –	288
10.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P4	289
10.0	GENERAL	289
10.1	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	289
10.2	LAND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT –	290

10.3	SOIL MANAGEMENT.....	290
10.4	WATER MANAGEMENT.....	290
10.5	AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	291
10.6	NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL	291
10.7	GROUND VIBRATION AND FLY ROCK CONTROL.....	292
10.8	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT	292
10.9	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH MANAGEMENT.....	293
10.10	CONCLUSION –.....	301
10.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P5	302
10.0	GENERAL	302
10.1	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	302
10.2	LAND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT –.....	303
10.3	SOIL MANAGEMENT.....	303
10.4	WATER MANAGEMENT.....	303
10.5	AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	304
10.6	NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL	304
10.7	GROUND VIBRATION AND FLY ROCK CONTROL.....	305
10.8	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT	305
10.9	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH MANAGEMENT.....	306
10.10	CONCLUSION –.....	314
10.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P6	315
10.0	GENERAL	315
10.1	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	315
10.2	LAND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT –.....	316
10.3	SOIL MANAGEMENT.....	316
10.4	WATER MANAGEMENT.....	316
10.5	AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	317
10.6	NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL	317
10.7	GROUND VIBRATION AND FLY ROCK CONTROL.....	318
10.8	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT	318
10.9	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH MANAGEMENT.....	319
10.10	CONCLUSION –.....	327
10.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P7	328
10.0	GENERAL	328
10.1	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	328

10.2	LAND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT –.....	329
10.3	SOIL MANAGEMENT.....	329
10.4	WATER MANAGEMENT.....	329
10.5	AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	330
10.6	NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL	330
10.7	GROUND VIBRATION AND FLY ROCK CONTROL.....	331
10.8	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT	331
10.9	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH MANAGEMENT.....	332
10.10	CONCLUSION –.....	340
11.	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	341
12.	DISCLOSURE OF CONSULTANT.....	342

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1.1: SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECTS.....	3
TABLE 1.2: DETAILS OF PROJECT PROPONENT	3
TABLE 1.3: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P1	5
TABLE 1.4: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P2	6
TABLE 1.5: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P3	7
TABLE 1.6: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P4	8
TABLE 1.6: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P5	8
TABLE 1.6: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P6	9
TABLE 1.6: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P7	10
TABLE 1.7: ENVIRONMENT ATTRIBUTES.....	16
TABLE 2.1: SITE CONNECTIVITY	17
TABLE 2.2: BOUNDARY CO-ORDINATES OF PROPOSED PROJECT	20
TABLE 2.3: LAND USE PATTERN OF THE PROPOSED PROJECTS.....	40
TABLE 2.4: OPERATIONAL DETAILS FOR PROPOSED PROJECTS	42
TABLE 2.5: RANGE OF AQUIFER PARAMETERS	46
TABLE 2.6: AVAILABLE GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF PROPOSED PROJECT.....	63
TABLE 2.7: YEAR-WISE PRODUCTION PLAN	63
TABLE 2.8: ULTIMATE PIT DIMENSION.....	65
TABLE 2.9: MINE CLOSURE BUDGET.....	68
TABLE 2.10 PROPOSED MACHINERY DEPLOYMENT	70
TABLE.2.11: TRAFFIC SURVEY LOCATIONS	71
TABLE 2.12: EXISTING TRAFFIC VOLUME.....	71
TABLE 2.13: ROUGH STONE & GRAVEL HOURLY TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENT.....	71
TABLE 2.14: SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC VOLUME	72
TABLE 2.15: WATER REQUIREMENT FOR THE PROJECT	72
TABLE 2.16: PROJECT COST OF PROPOSED PROJECTS	74
TABLE 2.17: PROPOSED MANPOWER DEPLOYMENT	74
TABLE 2.18: EXPECTED TIME SCHEDULE	76
TABLE 3.1: MONITORING ATTRIBUTES AND FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	78
TABLE 3.2: LAND USE / LAND COVER TABLE 10 KM RADIUS	79

TABLE 3.3: DETAILS OF ENVIRONMENT SENSITIVITY AROUND THE CLUSTER	82
TABLE 3.4: NEARBY WATER BODIES FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE	82
TABLE 3.4: SOIL SAMPLING LOCATIONS.....	83
TABLE 3.5: METHODOLOGY OF SAMPLING COLLECTION	84
FIGURE 3.3: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOIL SAMPLING COLLECTION.....	84
TABLE 3.6: SOIL QUALITY OF THE STUDY AREA.....	87
TABLE 3.7: WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS	89
FIGURE 3.6: PHOTOGRAPHS OF WATER SAMPLING COLLECTION	89
TABLE 3.8: GROUND WATER SAMPLING RESULTS.....	91
TABLE 3.9: SURFACE WATER SAMPLING RESULTS.....	93
TABLE 3.10: POST MONSOON WATER LEVEL OF OPEN WELLS 1 KM RADIUS	96
TABLE 3.11: POST MONSOON WATER LEVEL OF BOREWELLS 1 KM RADIUS.....	98
TABLE 3.12: RAINFALL DATA.....	107
TABLE 3.13: METEOROLOGICAL DATA RECORDED AT SITE	108
TABLE 3.14: METHODOLOGY AND INSTRUMENT USED FOR AAQ MONITORING.....	109
TABLE 3.15: NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS	109
TABLE 3.16: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY (AAQ) MONITORING LOCATIONS	110
FIGURE 3.16: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMBIENT AIR MONITORING	110
TABLE 3.17: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ1.....	112
TABLE 3.18: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ2.....	114
TABLE 3.19: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ3.....	116
TABLE 3.20: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ4.....	118
TABLE 3.21: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ5.....	120
TABLE 3.22: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ6.....	122
TABLE 3.23: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ7.....	124
TABLE 3.24: SUMMARY OF AAQ – 1 to AAQ – 7	126
TABLE 3.25: ABSTRACT OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA.....	127
FIGURE 3.23: PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMBIENT NOISE MONITORING	130
TABLE 3.26: DETAILS OF SURFACE NOISE MONITORING LOCATIONS.....	130
TABLE 3.27: AMBIENT NOISE QUALITY RESULT	131
TABLE 3.40: KODANGIPALAYAM VILLAGE POPULATION FACTS.....	155
TABLE 3.41: DEMOGRAPHICS POPULATION OF VILLAGE KODANGIPALAYAM.....	155

TABLE 3.42: KODANGIPALAYAM VILLAGE CENSUS 2011 DATA.....	156
TABLE 3.43: KODANGIPALAYAM WORKING POPULATION ---CENSUS 2011.....	156
TABLE 3.44: POPULATION DATA OF STUDY AREA.....	157
TABLE 3.45: WORKERS PROFILE OF STUDY AREA.....	158
TABLE 3.46: COMMUNICATION & TRANSPORT FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA.....	159
TABLE 3.47: WATER & DRAINAGE FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA.....	160
TABLE 3.48: OTHER FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA.....	161
TABLE 3.49: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA.....	162
TABLE 3.50: MEDICAL FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA.....	163
Table No 3.51 Structures details in the study area around 1km Radius.....	165
Table No 3.52 Structures details in the study area around 1km Radius.....	170
Table No 3.53 Structures details in the study area around 500m Radius.....	175
Table No 3.54 Structures details in the study area around 1km Radius.....	178
Table No 3.55 Structures details in the study area around 1km Radius.....	183
Table No 3.56 Structures details in the study area around 1km Radius.....	188
Table No 3.57 Structures details in the study area around 500m Radius.....	192
TABLE 4.1: WATER REQUIREMENTS.....	196
TABLE 4.2: ESTIMATED EMISSION RATE FOR PM ₁₀	198
TABLE 4.3: ESTIMATED EMISSION RATE FOR SO ₂	198
TABLE 4.4: ESTIMATED EMISSION RATE FOR NO _x	198
TABLE 4.5: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF PM ₁₀	202
TABLE 4.6: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF PM _{2.5}	202
TABLE 4.7: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF SO ₂	202
TABLE 4.8: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF NO _x	203
TABLE 4.10: ACTIVITY AND NOISE LEVEL PRODUCED BY MACHINERY.....	205
TABLE 4.11: PREDICTED NOISE INCREMENTAL VALUES.....	205
TABLE 4.12: PREDICTED PPV VALUES DUE TO BLASTING.....	206
TABLE 4.14: GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	211
TABLE 4.15: BUDGET FOR GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	212
TABLE 6.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR ALL PROPOSED PROJECTS.....	220
TABLE 6.2: PROPOSED MONITORING SCHEDULE POST EC FOR P1 TO P7.....	221
TABLE 6.3 ENVIRONMENT MONITORING BUDGET.....	222

TABLE 7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT& CONTROL MEASURES FOR P1 TO P7	224
TABLE 7.2: PROPOSED TEAMS TO DEAL WITH EMERGENCY SITUATION	227
TABLE 7.3: PROPOSED FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS IN P1 TO P7	228
TABLE 7.4: LIST OF QUARRIES WITHIN 500 METER RADIUS	229
TABLE 7.5: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P1”	231
TABLE 7.8: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P5”	234
TABLE 7.8: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P6”	234
TABLE 7.8: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P7”	235
TABLE 7.9: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E1”	236
TABLE 7.10: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E2”	236
TABLE 7.11: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E3”	237
TABLE 7.12: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E4”	237
TABLE 7.13: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E5”	237
TABLE 7.14: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E6”	238
TABLE 7.25: CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF ROUGH STONE	239
TABLE 7.26: CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF GRAVEL	239
TABLE 7.27: EMISSION ESTIMATION FROM QUARRIES WITHIN 500 METER RADIUS	240
TABLE 7.28: PREDICTED NOISE INCREMENTAL VALUES FROM CLUSTER.....	243
TABLE 7.29: NEAREST HABITATION FROM EACH MINE.....	244
TABLE 7.30: GROUND VIBRATIONS AT 13 MINES.....	244
TABLE 7.31: SOCIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM 13 MINES	244
TABLE 7.32: EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FROM 13 MINES.....	245
TABLE 7.33: GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS FROM 13 MINES.....	245
TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P1	251
TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P1.....	251
TABLE 10.3: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR WATER ENVIRONMENT – P1	252
TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P1	252
TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P1	252
TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P1	253
TABLE 10.7 PROPOSED GREENBELT ACTIVITIES FOR5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P1.....	254
TABLE 10.8: RECOMMENDED SPECIES TO PLANT IN THE GREENBELT – P1	254
TABLE 10.9: MEDICAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE – P1	255

TABLE 10.10: LIST OF PERIODICAL TRAININGS PROPOSED FOR EMPLOYEES – P1	257
TABLE 10.11: EMP BUDGET FOR PROPOSED PROJECT – P1	258
TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P2.....	264
TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P2.....	264
TABLE 10.3: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR WATER ENVIRONMENT – P2.....	265
TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P2.....	265
TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P2	265
TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P2	266
TABLE 10.7 PROPOSED GREENBELT ACTIVITIES FOR5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P2.....	267
TABLE 10.8: RECOMMENDED SPECIES TO PLANT IN THE GREENBELT – P2	267
TABLE 10.9: MEDICAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE – P2.....	268
TABLE 10.10: LIST OF PERIODICAL TRAININGS PROPOSED FOR EMPLOYEES – P2	270
TABLE 10.11: EMP BUDGET FOR PROPOSED PROJECT – P2.....	271
TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P3.....	277
TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P3.....	277
TABLE 10.3: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR WATER ENVIRONMENT – P3.....	278
TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P3.....	278
TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P3	278
TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P3	279
TABLE 10.7 PROPOSED GREENBELT ACTIVITIES FOR5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P3.....	280
TABLE 10.8: RECOMMENDED SPECIES TO PLANT IN THE GREENBELT – P3	280
TABLE 10.9: MEDICAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE – P3.....	281
TABLE 10.10: LIST OF PERIODICAL TRAININGS PROPOSED FOR EMPLOYEES – P3	283
TABLE 10.11: EMP BUDGET FOR PROPOSED PROJECT – P3.....	284
TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P4.....	290
TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P4.....	290
TABLE 10.3: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR WATER ENVIRONMENT – P4.....	291
TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P4.....	291
TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P4	291
TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P4	292
TABLE 10.7 PROPOSED GREENBELT ACTIVITIES FOR5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P4.....	293
TABLE 10.8: RECOMMENDED SPECIES TO PLANT IN THE GREENBELT – P4	293

TABLE 10.9: MEDICAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE – P4.....	294
TABLE 10.10: LIST OF PERIODICAL TRAININGS PROPOSED FOR EMPLOYEES – P4	296
TABLE 10.11: EMP BUDGET FOR PROPOSED PROJECT – P4.....	297
TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P5.....	303
TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P5.....	303
TABLE 10.3: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR WATER ENVIRONMENT – P5.....	304
TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P5.....	304
TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P5	304
TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P5	305
TABLE 10.7 PROPOSED GREENBELT ACTIVITIES FOR5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P5.....	306
TABLE 10.8: RECOMMENDED SPECIES TO PLANT IN THE GREENBELT – P5	306
TABLE 10.9: MEDICAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE – P5.....	307
TABLE 10.10: LIST OF PERIODICAL TRAININGS PROPOSED FOR EMPLOYEES – P5	309
TABLE 10.11: EMP BUDGET FOR PROPOSED PROJECT – P5.....	310
TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P6.....	316
TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P6.....	316
TABLE 10.3: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR WATER ENVIRONMENT – P6.....	317
TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P6.....	317
TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P6	317
TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P6	318
TABLE 10.7 PROPOSED GREENBELT ACTIVITIES FOR5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P6.....	319
TABLE 10.8: RECOMMENDED SPECIES TO PLANT IN THE GREENBELT – P6	319
TABLE 10.9: MEDICAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE – P6.....	320
TABLE 10.10: LIST OF PERIODICAL TRAININGS PROPOSED FOR EMPLOYEES – P6	322
TABLE 10.11: EMP BUDGET FOR PROPOSED PROJECT – P6.....	323
TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P7.....	329
TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P7.....	329
TABLE 10.3: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR WATER ENVIRONMENT – P7.....	330
TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P7.....	330
TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P7	330
TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P7	331
TABLE 10.7 PROPOSED GREENBELT ACTIVITIES FOR5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P7.....	332

TABLE 10.8: RECOMMENDED SPECIES TO PLANT IN THE GREENBELT – P7	332
TABLE 10.9: MEDICAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE – P7	333
TABLE 10.10: LIST OF PERIODICAL TRAININGS PROPOSED FOR EMPLOYEES – P7	335
TABLE 10.11: EMP BUDGET FOR PROPOSED PROJECT – P7	336

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1.1: SATELLITE IMAGERY CLUSTER QUARRIES.....	2
FIGURE 1.2: KEY MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE CLUSTER SITE	11
FIGURE 1.3: TOPOSHEET MAP OF THE STUDY AREA 10 KM RADIUS	12
FIGURE 2.0: PHOTOGRAPHS OF GREEN BELT & FENCING P1 to P7.....	18
Fig 2.1 Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P1	18
Fig 2.2 Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P2	18
Fig 2.3 Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P3	18
Fig 2.3A Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P4	19
Fig 2.3B Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P5	19
Fig 2.4 Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P6	19
Fig 2.5 Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P7	20
FIGURE 2.6: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P1.....	22
FIGURE 2.7: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P2.....	23
FIGURE 2.8: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P3.....	24
FIGURE 2.9: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P4.....	25
FIGURE 2.10: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P5.....	26
FIGURE 2.11: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P6.....	27
FIGURE 2.12: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P7.....	28
FIGURE 2.14: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P2.....	30
FIGURE 2.15: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P3.....	31
FIGURE 2.16: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P4.....	32
FIGURE 2.17: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P5.....	33
FIGURE 2.18: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P6.....	34
FIGURE 2.19: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P7.....	35
FIGURE 2.20: VILLAGE MAP SUPERIMPOSED ON GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE.....	36
FIGURE 2.21: IMAGE SHOWING SURFACE FEATURES AROUND 10 KM RADIUS	37
FIGURE 2.22: IMAGE SHOWING SURFACE FEATURES AROUND 5KM RADIUS	38
FIGURE 2.23: IMAGE SHOWING SURFACE FEATURES AROUND 1 KM RADIUS	39
FIGURE 2.24: REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP.....	47
FIGURE 2.25: GEOMORPHOLOGY MAP.....	48

FIGURE 2.26: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P1	49
FIGURE 2.27: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P2	50
FIGURE 2.28: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P3	51
FIGURE 2.29: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P4	52
FIGURE 2.30: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P5	53
FIGURE 2.31: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P6	54
FIGURE 2.32: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P7	55
FIGURE 2.33: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P1	56
FIGURE 2.34: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P2	57
FIGURE 2.35: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P3	58
FIGURE 2.36: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P4	59
FIGURE 2.37: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P5	60
FIGURE 2.38: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P6	61
FIGURE 2.39: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P7	62
FIGURE.2.40: MINERAL TRANSPORTATION ROUTE MAP	72
FIGURE 3.1: PIE DIAGRAM OF LAND USE AND LAND IN STUDY AREA	79
FIGURE 3.2: LAND USE LAND COVER MAP 10KM RADIUS	80
FIGURE 3.4: SOIL SAMPLING LOCATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS	85
FIGURE 3.5: SOIL MAP	86
FIGURE 3.7: WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS	90
FIGURE 3.8: CONTOUR MAP OF OPEN WELL WATER LEVEL	96
FIGURE 3.9: CONTOUR MAP OF BORE WELL WATER LEVEL	98
FIGURE 3.10: DRAINAGE MAP AROUND 10 KM RADIUS FROM PROJECT SITE	100
FIGURE 3.11: GROUND WATER PROSPECT MAP	101
FIGURE 3.12: CONTOUR MAP 25KM RADIUS	102
FIGURE 3.13: STREAM ORDER MAP 25KM RADIUS	103
FIGURE 3.14: WATER BODIES MAP 25KM RADIUS	104
FIGURE 3.17: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY LOCATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS	111

FIGURE 3.18: BAR DIAGRAM OF SUMMARY OF AAQ 1 – AAQ 7.....	127
FIGURE 3.19: BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER PM _{2.5}	128
FIGURE 3.20: BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER PM ₁₀	128
FIGURE 3.21: BAR DIAGRAM OF GASEOUS POLLUTANT SO ₂	129
FIGURE 3.22: BAR DIAGRAM OF GASEOUS POLLUTANT NO _x	129
FIGURE 3.24: NOISE MONITORING STATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS.....	132
FIGURE 3.25: DAY TIME NOISE LEVELS IN CORE AND BUFFER ZONE.....	131
FIGURE 3.26: NIGHT TIME NOISE LEVELS IN CORE AND BUFFER ZONE.....	132
Fig.3.35 Structure map around 1km Radius.....	165
Fig.3.36 Structure map around 1km Radius.....	170
Fig.3.37 Structure map around 500m Radius.....	175
Fig.3.38 Structure map around 1km Radius.....	178
Fig.3.39 Structure map around 1km Radius.....	183
FIGURE 4.1: AERMOD TERRAIN MAP.....	200
FIGURE 4.2: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF PM ₁₀	200
FIGURE 4.3: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF PM _{2.5}	200
FIGURE 4.4: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF SO ₂	201
FIGURE 4.5: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF NO _x	201
FIGURE 4.6: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF FUGITIVE DUST.....	201
FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P1.....	207
FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P2.....	207
FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P3.....	207
FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P4.....	208
FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P5.....	208
FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P6.....	208
FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P7.....	209
FIGURE 6.1: PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CELL P1 TO P7.....	220
FIGURE 7.1: DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM LAYOUT FOR P1 TO P7.....	226
FIGURE 10.1: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO THE MINE WORKERS – P1.....	256
FIGURE 10.1: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO THE MINE WORKERS – P2.....	269
FIGURE 10.1: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO THE MINE WORKERS – P3.....	282
FIGURE 10.1: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO THE MINE WORKERS – P4.....	295

FIGURE 10.1: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO THE MINE WORKERS – P5	308
FIGURE 10.1: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO THE MINE WORKERS – P6	321
FIGURE 10.1: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO THE MINE WORKERS – P7	334

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 all proposed & existing quarries of Kodangipalayam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarries Cluster consisting of 7 (Seven) Proposed and 6 (Six) Existing Quarries with total extent of Cluster of **30.33.3 ha** in Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District and 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.:11107 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5247671N, Dated: 21.09.2024 for P1;
- 📎 File No.:11125 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5206217N, Dated: 21.09.2024 for P2.
- 📎 File No.: 10817 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5248192N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P3.
- 📎 File No.: 11193 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5149533N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P4
- 📎 File No.: 11192 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5833655N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P5
- 📎 File No.: 11255 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5137309N, Dated: 22.10.2024 for P6
- 📎 File No.: 11343 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5550982N, Dated: 04.12.2024 for P7

The Baseline Monitoring study has been carried out during the period of **October – December 2024** (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) and this EIA and EMP report is prepared for considering cumulative impacts arising out of these projects, 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

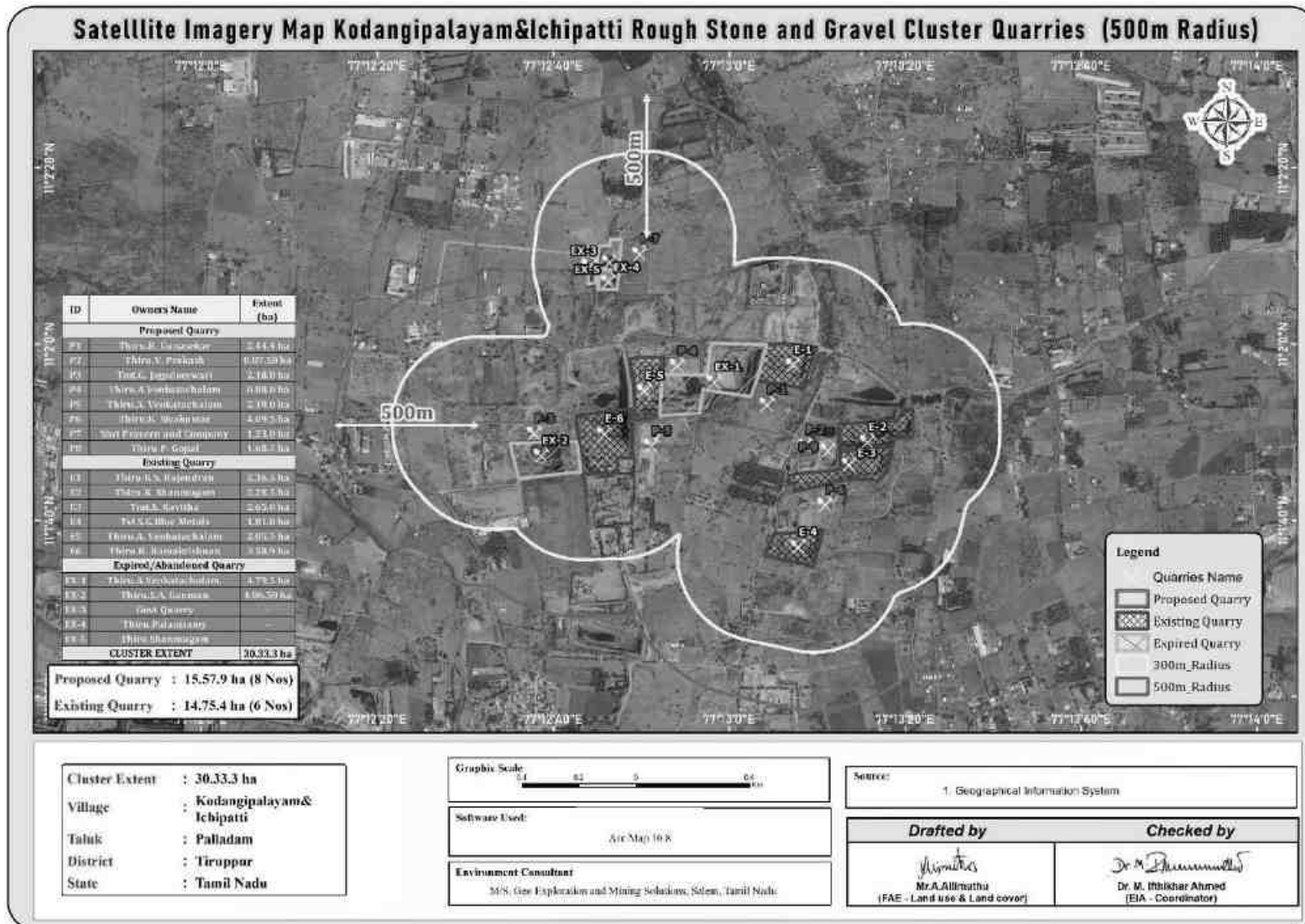
The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India, through its EIA notification S.O. 1533(E) of 14th September 2006 and its subsequent amendments as per Gazette Notification S.O. 1886(E) of 20th April 2022, Mining Projects are classified under two categories i.e. A (> 250 Ha) and B (\leq 250 Ha), 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 projects are 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 for carrying out public hearing for the grant of Environmental Clearance from SEIAA, Tamil Nadu”

FIGURE1.1: SATELLITE IMAGERY CLUSTER QUARRIES



1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AND PROJECT PROPONENT

1.2.1 Identification of Project

TABLE 1.1: SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

PROPOSAL – P1	
Name of the Project	Thiru.R.Gunasekar Rough Stone and Gravel quarry
S.F. No.	35/2B and 35/2C
Extent	2.44.40 ha
Land Type	Patta Land
Village Taluk and District	Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District
PROPOSAL – P2	
Name of the Project	Thiru. V. Prakash Rough Stone and Gravel quarry
S.F. No.	27/2A
Extent	0.87.50Ha
Land Type	Patta Land
Village Taluk and District	Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District
PROPOSAL – P3	
Name of the Project	Tmt.G.Jagadeeswari Rough Stone and Gravel quarry
S.F. No.	63/3A(Part), 54/1(Part) and 55/1A1(Part)
Extent	2.18.0 ha
Land Type	Patta Land
Village Taluk and District	Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District
PROPOSAL – P4	
Name of the Project	Thiru. A. Venkatachalam Rough Stone and Gravel quarry
S.F. No.	38/3
Extent	0.88.0 ha
Land Type	Patta Land
Village Taluk and District	Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District
PROPOSAL – P5	
Name of the Project	Thiru. A. Venkatachalam Rough Stone and Gravel quarry
S.F. No.	39/1
Extent	2.19.0 Ha
Land Type	Patta Land
Village Taluk and District	Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District
PROPOSAL – P6	
Name of the Project	Thiru.K.Sivakumar Rough Stone and Gravel quarry
S.F. No.	26/1, 26/2, 26/3, 26/4, 26/5A, 26/5B & 11/2A
Extent	4.09.5 Ha
Land Type	Patta Land
Village Taluk and District	Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District
PROPOSAL – P7	
Name of the Project	M/s. Shri Praveen and Company
S.F. No.	150/2A, 150/2C, 150/2D and 150/2E
Extent	1.23.0 Ha
Land Type	Patta Land
Village Taluk and District	Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District

Source: Approved Mining Plan of Respective Proposal.

1.2.2 Identification of Project PropONENT

TABLE 1.2: DETAILS OF PROJECT PROPONENT

PROPOSAL – P1	
Name of the Project PropONENT	Thiru. R.Gunasekar
Address	S/o. M. Ramasamy, No.3/176, Arul Jothy Nagar, Karanampettai, Palladam, Tiruppur District - 641 662.
Mobile	Mobile No: +91 98429 67273
Status	Proprietor
PROPOSAL – P2	
Name of the Project PropONENT	Thiru. V.Prakash

Address	S/o. Venkatachalam No. 1/401, North Andi Thottam, Karanampettai, Palladam, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu – 641 662.
Mobile	+919842241272
Status	Proprietor
PROPOSAL – P3	
Name of the Project Proponent	Tmt.G.Jagadeeswari
Address	W/o. Ganeshun No.12/4C, Arima Nagar, Sulur Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu – 641 402.
Mobile	+9944088845 and 9942599259
Status	Proprietor
PROPOSAL – P4	
Name of the Project Proponent	Thiru. A. Venkatachalam
Address	S/o. Arunachala Gounder, No.1/7, Trichy Main Road, Kangayampalayam, Sulur, Coimbatore District Tamil Nadu State – 641 401
Mobile	+91 98422 88677 and 9894697732
Status	Proprietor
PROPOSAL – P5	
Name of the Project Proponent	Thiru. A. Venkatachalam
Address	S/o. Arunachala Gounder, No.1/7, Trichy Main Road, Kangayampalayam, Sulur, Coimbatore District Tamil Nadu State – 641 401
Mobile	+91 98422 88677 and 9894697732
Status	Proprietor
PROPOSAL – P6	
Name of the Project Proponent	Thiru.K.Sivakumar
Address	S/o. Krishnasamy Goundar, No.1/219, Manalkadu, Somanur Road, Karanampettai Post, Kodangipalayam, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu – 641 662
Mobile	91 98422 67271
Status	Proprietor
PROPOSAL – P7	
Name of the Project Proponent	M/s. Shri Praveen and Company
Address	No. 3/1, K.P.G. Nagar, Trichy main road, Sulur Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu – 641 402
Mobile	+91 98429 89646
Status	Proprietor

Source: Approved Mining Plan of Respective Proposal.

1.3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.3.1 Nature and Size of the Project

Common Mining Methodology is proposed for all the 7 proposed mines. The quarrying operation is proposed 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 – P1

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.R.Gunasekar Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Fresh Lease	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'49.83"N to 11°01'55.86"N	
Longitude between	77°13'01.78"E to 77°13'08.33"E	
Highest Elevation	393 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	47 m bgl (2m Gravel + 45m Rough Stone)	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	10,91,070	48,492
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	3,87,120	36,756
Proposed Ultimate Pit Dimension	166 m (L)* 126 m (W)*47 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58 – 62 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards northern side. The altitude of the area is 393 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarry pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	5 Nos
	Compressor	2 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tippers	3 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	33 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 1,91,56,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 3,84,000/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Odoi	1.15km – SW
	Samalapuram Lake	4.8km – NW
	Perumpali Lake	4.5km – SE
	Noyyal River	5.4 km NW
	Sulur Lake	9.5 km West
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 1250 trees in the 7.5 m Safety Zone	
Proposed Water Requirement	2.0 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	1km - SW	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 1.4: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P2

Name of the Quarry	V.Prakash Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Existing Quarry-Fresh Lease	
Existing Pit Dimension	90 m (L)* 64 m (W)*18 m (D)	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'47.07"N to 11°01'50.97"N	
Longitude between	77°13'06.83"E to 77°13'10.38"E	
Highest Elevation	381 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	47 m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	3,26,484	6,648
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,00,363	4,494
Ultimate Pit Dimension	120 m (L) * 67 m (W) * 47 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-63 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards north eastern side. The altitude of the area is 381 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	3 Nos
	Compressor	1 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tippers	2 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	21 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 63,45,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 1,26,900/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Channel	1.7km-E
	Samalapuram Lake	5.0 km NW
	Noyyal River	6.0 km NW
	Channel	7.5 km- SE
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 440 trees	
Proposed Water Requirement	1.5 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	850 m SE	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 1.5: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P3

Name of the Quarry	Tmt.G.Jagadeeswari Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Existing Quarry – Fresh Lease	
Existing Pit Dimension	190 m (L)* 67 m (W)*6 m (D)	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11° 01' 48.75"N to 11° 01' 51.05"N	
Longitude between	77° 12' 31.57"E to 77° 12' 42.75"E	
Highest Elevation	378 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	27 m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	5,17,183	21,089
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,95,935	14,820
Ultimate Pit Dimension	309 m (L) * 67 m (W) * 27 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-62 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards northern side. The altitude of the area is 378 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	6 Nos
	Compressor	2 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tippers	3 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	27 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 1,54,08,000 /-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 3,08,160/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Canal	2km – N
	Odai	930m – W
	Samalapuram Lake	4.7 km NW
	Noyyal River	5 km NW
	Sulur Lake	8.5 km NW
	Perumpali Lake	5km – SE
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 1090 trees	
Proposed Water Requirement	2.0 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	460 m SW	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 1.6: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P4

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Fresh Lease	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'56.3165"N to 11°01'58.5573"N	
Longitude between	77°12'52.4098"E to 77°12'56.9326"E	
Highest Elevation	397 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	22 m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,76,000	17,600
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	58,180	11,700
Ultimate Pit Dimension	125 m (L) * 50 m (W) * 22 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-63 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards north east side. The altitude of the area is 397 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	2 Nos
	Compressor	1 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tipplers	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	15 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 92,72,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 1,85,440/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Odai	2.1km – East
	Odai	1.0km - SW
	Samalapuram Lake	4.5 km North
	Noyyal River	5.1 km NW
	Sulur Lake	9.1 km West
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 440 trees	
Proposed Water Requirement	1.5 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	1.1k m SE	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 1.6: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P5

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Fresh Lease	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'48.40"N to 11°01'52.46"N	
Longitude between	77°12'49.11"E to 77°12'56.05"E	
Highest Elevation	397 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	47 m bgl	
Restricted Depth	42m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	9,85,500	43,800
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	2,88,270	33,436
Ultimate Pit Dimension	116 m (L) * 83 m (W) * 32 m (D) 83 m (L) * 98 m (W) * 47 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-63 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	

Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards north east side. The altitude of the area is 397 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	6 Nos
	Compressor	2 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	2 Nos
	Tippers	3 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	15 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 92,72,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 1,85,440/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Odai	750m - SW
	Odai	2.0km – East
	Samalapuram Lake	4.8 km North
	Noyyal River	5.5 km NW
	Sulur Lake	9.0 km NW
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 1100 trees	
Proposed Water Requirement	2.5 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	880m-SW	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 1.6: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P6

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.K.Sivakumar Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Fresh Lease	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'38.3953"N to 11°01'44.6267"N	
Longitude between	77°13'05.1521"E to 77°13'16.9315"E	
Highest Elevation	400 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	49 m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	19,24,650	81,900
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	6,99,426	61,464
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-63 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards north east side. The altitude of the area is 400 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	12 Nos
	Compressor	3 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	3 Nos
	Tippers	5 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	49 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 2,89,16,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 5,78,320/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Odai	1.1km - SW
	Samalapuram Lake	5.2 km Northwest
	Noyyal River	6.2 km NW
	Sulur Lake	9.5 km W

Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 2050 trees
Proposed Water Requirement	3.0 KLD
Nearest Habitation	600 m NorthEast

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 1.6: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT – P7

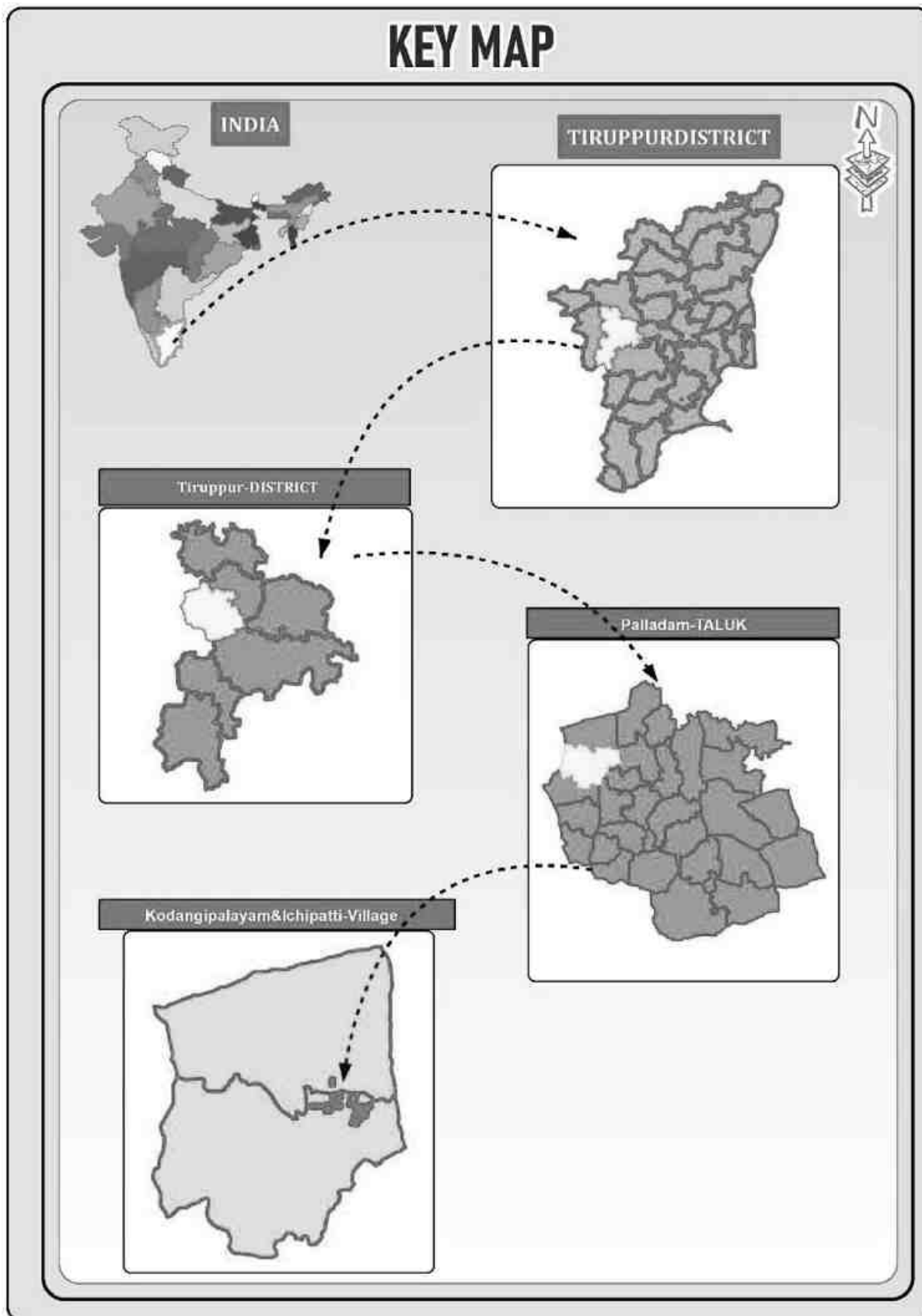
Name of the Quarry	Tvl. Shri Praveen and Company Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Fresh Lease	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°02'06.94"N to 11°02'12.07"N	
Longitude between	77°12'47.60"E to 77°12'50.76"E	
Highest Elevation	392 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	32 m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	3,69,000	24,600
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,20,575	16,606
Ultimate Pit Dimension	61 m (L) * 73 m (W) * 32 m (D) 70 m (L) * 55 m (W) * 27 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-63 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards north east side. The altitude of the area is 392 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	4 Nos
	Compressor	1 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tipplers	2 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	23 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 71,16,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 1,42,320/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Odai	1.2km-SW
	Odai	2.3km-E
	Samalapuram Lake	4.2 km N
	Noyyal River	5.2 km NW
	Sulur Lake	9.0 km W
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 615 trees	
Proposed Water Requirement	2.4 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	850 m North	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

1.3.2 Location of the Project

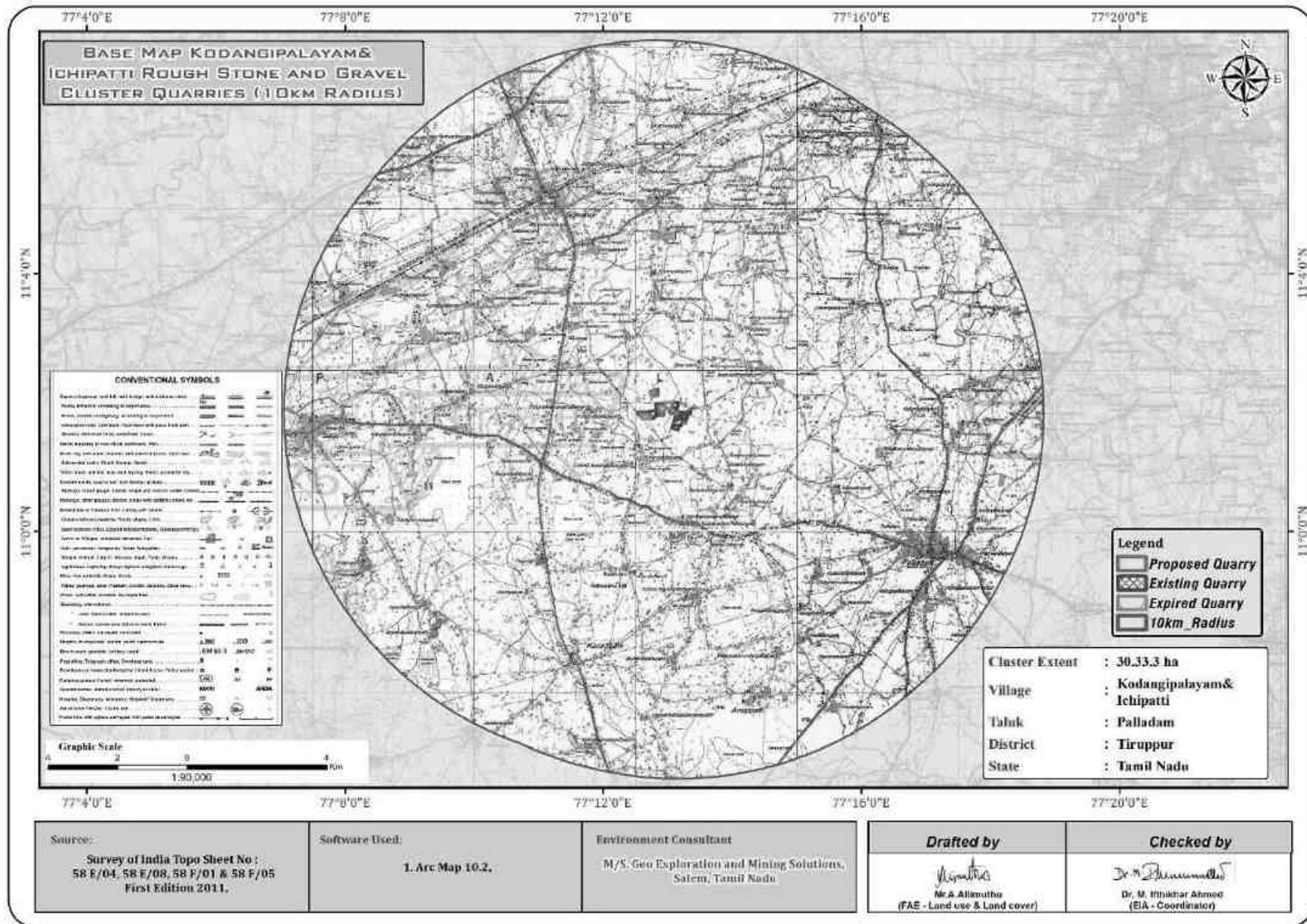
- All the proposed quarry projects fall in Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk and Tiruppur District.
- Kodangipalayam Cluster is located about 15 km South West of Tiruppur Town, 8 km of Palladam Town and 1 km western side of Kodangipalayam Village.

FIGURE1.2: KEY MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE CLUSTER SITE



Source: Survey of India Toposheet 58-E/04

FIGURE 1.3: TOPOSHEET MAP OF THE STUDY AREA 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 –

PROPOSAL – P1

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 21.09.2023.
- Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Tiruppur Rc.No.664/Mines/2023, Dated: 06.03.2024.
- The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District, vide R.C. No. 664/Mines/2023 Dated :11.06.2024.
- The proposed project falls under “B1” Category 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.
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vides online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/485627/2024, Dated:08.07.2024.

PROPOSAL – P2

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 21.09.2023.
- Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Tiruppur R.C.No.667/Mines/2023 Dated :24.06.2023
- The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District, vide R.C.No.667/2023/Mines Dated :05.07.2024.
- The proposed project falls under “B1” Category 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.
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vides online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/488793/2024, dated: 20.07.2024.

PROPOSAL – P3

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 02.02.2023.
- Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Tiruppur R.C.No:30/Mines/2023 Dated :12.02.2024.
- The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District, vide R.C.No:30/2023/Mines Dated :05.03.2024.
- The proposed project falls under “B1” Category 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.
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vides online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/468602/2024, Dated: 06.04.2024.

PROPOSAL – P4

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 12.12.2023.
- Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Tiruppur Rc.No.780/Mines/2023, Dated: 13.06.2024.
- The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District, vide R.C. No. 780/2023/Mines Dated :04.07.2024.
- The proposed project falls under “B1” Category 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.
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vides online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/492831/2024, dated: 16.08.2024.

PROPOSAL – P5

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 12.12.2023
- Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Tiruppur Rc.No.781/Mines/2023, Dated: 13.06.2024.

- The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District, vide R.C. No. 781/2023/Mines Dated :04.07.2024.
- The proposed project falls under “B1” Category 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.
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vides online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/493158/2024, dated: 17.08.2024

PROPOSAL – P6

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 24.06.2024
- Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Tiruppur Rc.No.385/Mines/2024, Dated: 28.08.2024.
- The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District, vide R.C. No. 385/2024/Mines Dated :03.09.2024.
- The proposed project falls under “B1” Category 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.
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vides online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/496298/2024, dt: 12.09.2024.

PROPOSAL – P7

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 06.08.2024
- Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Tiruppur Rc.No.569/Mines/2024, Dated: 18.09.2024.
- The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District, vide R.C. No. 569/2024/Mines Dated :25.09.2024.
- The proposed project falls under “B1” Category 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.
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vides online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/500172/2024, Dated: 08.10.2024.

SCOPING –**PROPOSAL – P1**

- The proposal was placed in 492nd SEAC meeting held on 29.08.2024 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 753rd SEIAA meeting held on 10.09.2024 and issued ToR vide File No. 11107 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5247671N Dated: 21.09.2024

PROPOSAL – P2

- The proposal was placed in 492nd SEAC meeting held on 29.08.2024 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 753rd SEIAA meeting held on 10.09.2024&11.09.2024 and issued ToR vide File No. 11125 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5206217N Dated:21.09.2024

PROPOSAL – P3

- The proposal was placed in 464th & 497th SEAC meetings held on 03.05.2024 & 13.09.2024 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 723rd & 760th SEIAA meeting held on 24.05.2024 & 01.10.2024 and issued ToR vide File No. 10817 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5248192N Dated:09.10.2024

PROPOSAL – P4

- The proposal was placed in 496th SEAC meeting held on 12.09.2024 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 759th SEIAA meeting held on 30.09.2024 and issued ToR vide File No.11193 TOR Identification No TO24B0108TN5149533N Dated :09.10.2024

PROPOSAL – P5

- The proposal was placed in 496th SEAC meeting held on 12.09.2024 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 759th SEIAA meeting held on 30.09.2024 and issued ToR vide File No.11192 TOR Identification No TO24B0108TN5833655N Dated :09.10.2024

PROPOSAL – P6

- The proposal was placed in 502nd SEAC meeting held on 03.10.2024 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 765th SEIAA meeting held on 17.10.2024 and issued ToR vide File No.11255 TOR Identification No TO24B0108TN5137309N Dated :22.10.2024

PROPOSAL – P7

- The proposal was placed in 509th SEAC meeting held on 08.11.2024 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 773rd SEIAA meeting held on 25.11.2024 & 26.11.2024 and issued ToR vide File No.11343 TOR Identification No TO24B0108TN5550982N Dated :04.12.2024

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, February, 2010
- EIA Notification, 14th September, 2006
- File No.:11107 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5247671N, Dated: 21.09.2024 for P1;
- File No.:11125 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5206217N, Dated: 21.09.2024 for P2.
- File No.: 10817 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5248192N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P3.
- File No.: 11193 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5149533N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P4
- File No.: 11192 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5833655N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P5
- File No.: 11255 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5137309N, Dated: 22.10.2024 for P6
- File No.: 11343 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5550982N, Dated: 04.12.2024 for P7
- Approved Mining Plan of Respective Proposed Projects.

1.5 TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR)

Compliance to ToR issued vide –

- ☞ File No.:11107 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5247671N, Dated: 21.09.2024 for P1;
- ☞ File No.:11125 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5206217N, Dated: 21.09.2024 for P2.
- ☞ File No.: 10817 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5248192N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P3.
- ☞ File No.: 11193 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5149533N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P4
- ☞ File No.: 11192 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5833655N, Dated: 09.10.2024 for P5
- ☞ File No.: 11255 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5137309N, Dated: 22.10.2024 for P6
- ☞ File No.: 11343 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5550982N, Dated: 04.12.2024 for P7

1.6 POST ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE MONITORING

The respective proposed project proponents 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 quarries 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 Post monsoon season (October to December 2021) 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 1.7: ENVIRONMENT ATTRIBUTES

Sl.No.	Attributes	Parameters	Source and Frequency
1	Ambient Air Quality	PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , SO ₂ , NO ₂	Continuous 24-hourly samples twice a week for three months at 8 locations (3 Core & 5 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 – 3 ground water and 3 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)	7 locations – data monitored once for 24 hours during EIA study
6	Soil Characteristics	Physical and Chemical Parameters	Once at 5 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: Onsite Monitoring Data/Sampling by Global Lab and Consultancy Services,
The data has been collected as per the requirement of the ToR issued by SEIAA – TN.

1.8.1 Regulatory Compliance & Applicable Laws/Regulations for all Proposed Quarries

- 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

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.0 GENERAL

The Proposed Rough Stone Quarries requires Environmental Clearance. There are 7 proposed and 6 existing quarries forming a cluster; calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E) Dated 1st July 2016 and the total extent of cluster is 30.33.3 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 projects are site specific and there is no additional area required for this project. There is no effluent generation/discharge from the proposed quarries.

Method of mining is common for all the proposed quarries 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

- All the proposed quarry projects fall in Kodangipalayam & Ichipatti Village, Palladam Taluk and Tiruppur District.
- Kodangipalayam Cluster "A" is located about 15 km South West of Tiruppur Town, 8 km of Palladam Town and 1 km western side of Kodangipalayam Village.
- 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	The Nearest National Highway (NH- 67) Coimbatore – Karur – 1.0km - southern side The State Highway (SH-165) Annur – Kamaickenpalayam Road – 1.0km - Western side.
Nearest Village	Kodangipalayam – 1.5 km-East
Nearest Town	Sulur – 7.0 km – West
Nearest Railway	Somanur – 7.0 km – North West Side
Nearest Airport	Coimbatore –28.0 km – Western side
Seaport	Kochi- 160 km – South West

Source: Survey of India Toposheet

FIGURE 2.0: PHOTOGRAPHS OF GREEN BELT & FENCING P1 to P7

Fig 2.1 Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P1



Fig 2.2 Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P2

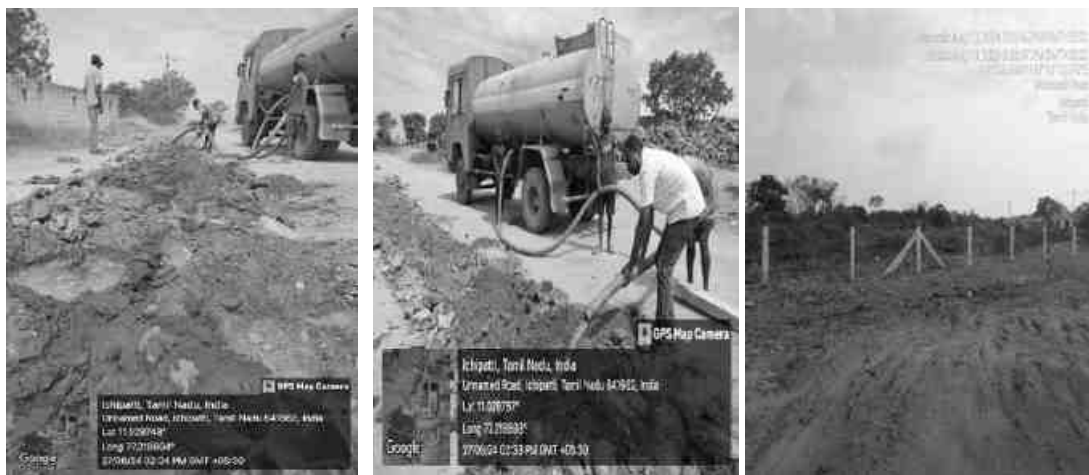


Fig 2.3 Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P3



Fig 2.3A Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P4



Fig 2.3B Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P5



Fig 2.4 Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P6





Fig 2.5 Photographs of the Green Belt & Fencing-P7



TABLE 2.2: BOUNDARY CO-ORDINATES OF PROPOSED PROJECT

PROPOSAL – P1		
Boundary Pillar No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	11°01'50.64"N	77°13'01.78"E
2	11°01'55.86"N	77°13'03.29"E
3	11°01'54.98"N	77°13'08.33"E
4	11°01'52.81"N	77°13'07.63"E
5	11°01'49.83"N	77°13'05.37"E
6	11°01'50.22"N	77°13'03.23"E
PROPOSAL – P2		
Boundary Pillar No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	11°01'47.07"N	77°13'06.83"E
2	11°01'50.95"N	77°13'08.44"E

3	11°01'50.97"N	77°13'10.38"E
4	11°01'47.09"N	77°13'09.70"E
PROPOSAL – P3		
Boundary Pillar No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	11° 01' 48.75"N	77°12'32.86"E
2	11° 01' 50.09"N	77°12'31.63"E
3	11° 01' 51.03"N	77°12'31.57"E
4	11° 01' 51.05"N	77°12'42.54"E
5	11° 01' 49.00"N	77°12'42.75"E
6	11° 01' 48.93"N	77°12'40.52"E
7	11° 01' 48.83"N	77°12'35.82"E
PROPOSAL – P4		
Boundary Pillar No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	11°01'56.3165"N	77°12'52.4098"E
2	11°01'58.5001"N	77°12'52.5199"E
3	11°01'58.5573"N	77°12'56.9326"E
4	11°01'58.0621"N	77°12'56.8553"E
5	11°01'56.4554"N	77°12'56.8932"E
PROPOSAL – P5		
Boundary Pillar No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	11°01'48.40"N	77°12'56.05"E
2	11°01'49.14"N	77°12'49.11"E
3	11°01'51.51"N	77°12'49.28"E
4	11°01'52.33"N	77°12'54.85"E
5	11°01'52.46"N	77°12'56.71"E
6	11°01'51.74"N	77°12'56.58"E
PROPOSAL – P6		
Boundary Pillar No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	11°01'38.3952"N	77°13'05.1521"E
2	11°01'41.7695"N	77°13'05.6009"E
3	11°01'42.7016"N	77°13'06.0399"E
4	11°01'42.9960"N	77°13'06.6347"E
5	11°01'44.6267"N	77°13'13.7503"E
6	11°01'42.9169"N	77°13'13.3706"E
7	11°01'42.6982"N	77°13'16.9315"E
8	11°01'41.0970"N	77°13'16.5736"E
9	11°01'41.2136"N	77°13'12.9924"E
10	11°01'38.8302"N	77°13'12.4632"E
PROPOSAL – P7		
Boundary Pillar No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	11°02'06.94"N	77°12'48.12"E
2	11°02'09.28"N	77°12'48.33"E
3	11°02'09.31"N	77°12'47.60"E
4	11°02'11.63"N	77°12'47.87"E
5	11°02'11.75"N	77°12'48.65"E
6	11°02'11.87"N	77°12'49.46"E
7	11°02'12.07"N	77°12'50.76"E
8	11°02'06.94"N	77°12'50.55"E
9	11°02'06.94"N	77°12'48.91"E

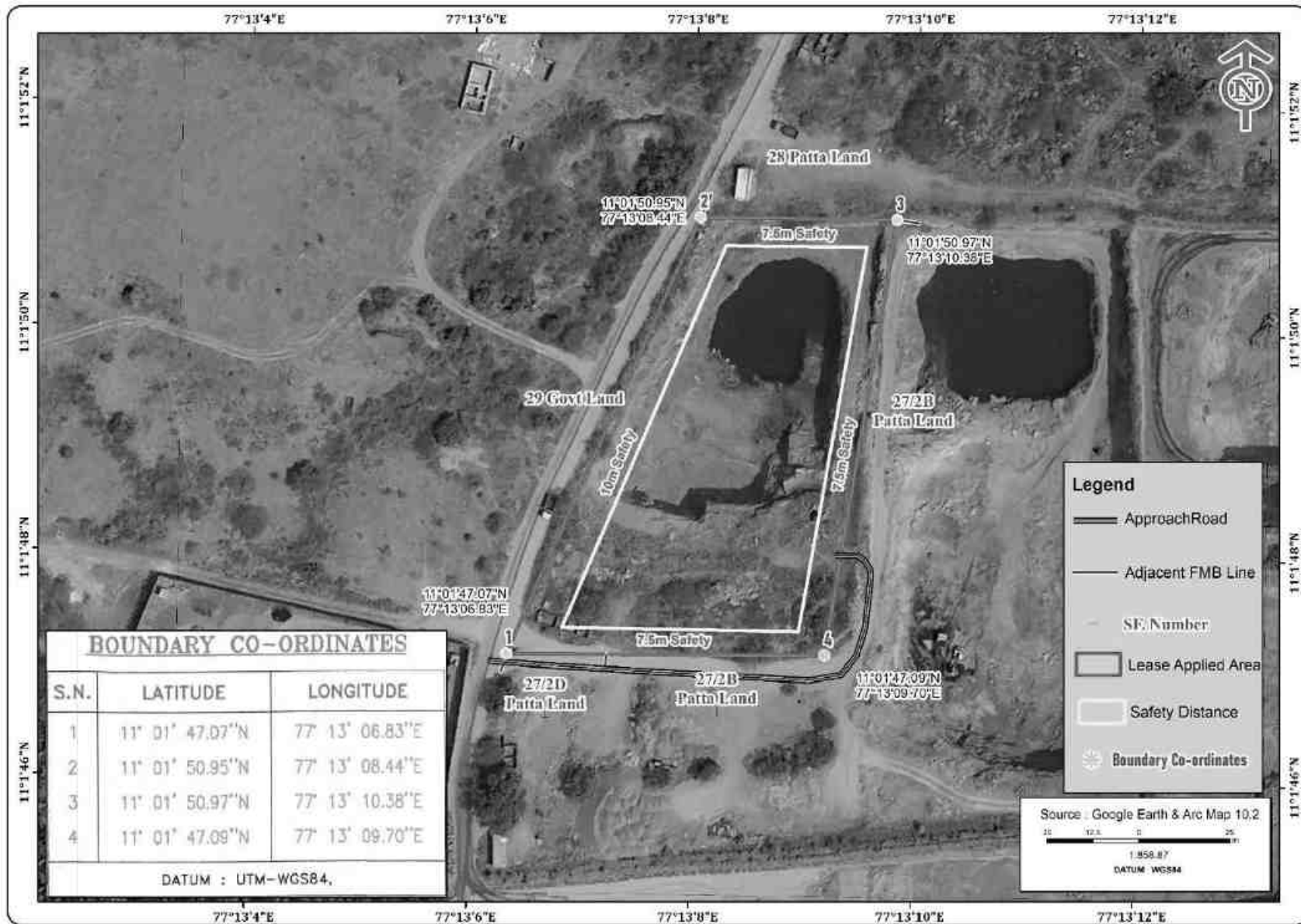
Source: Approved Mining Plans

FIGURE 2.6: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P1



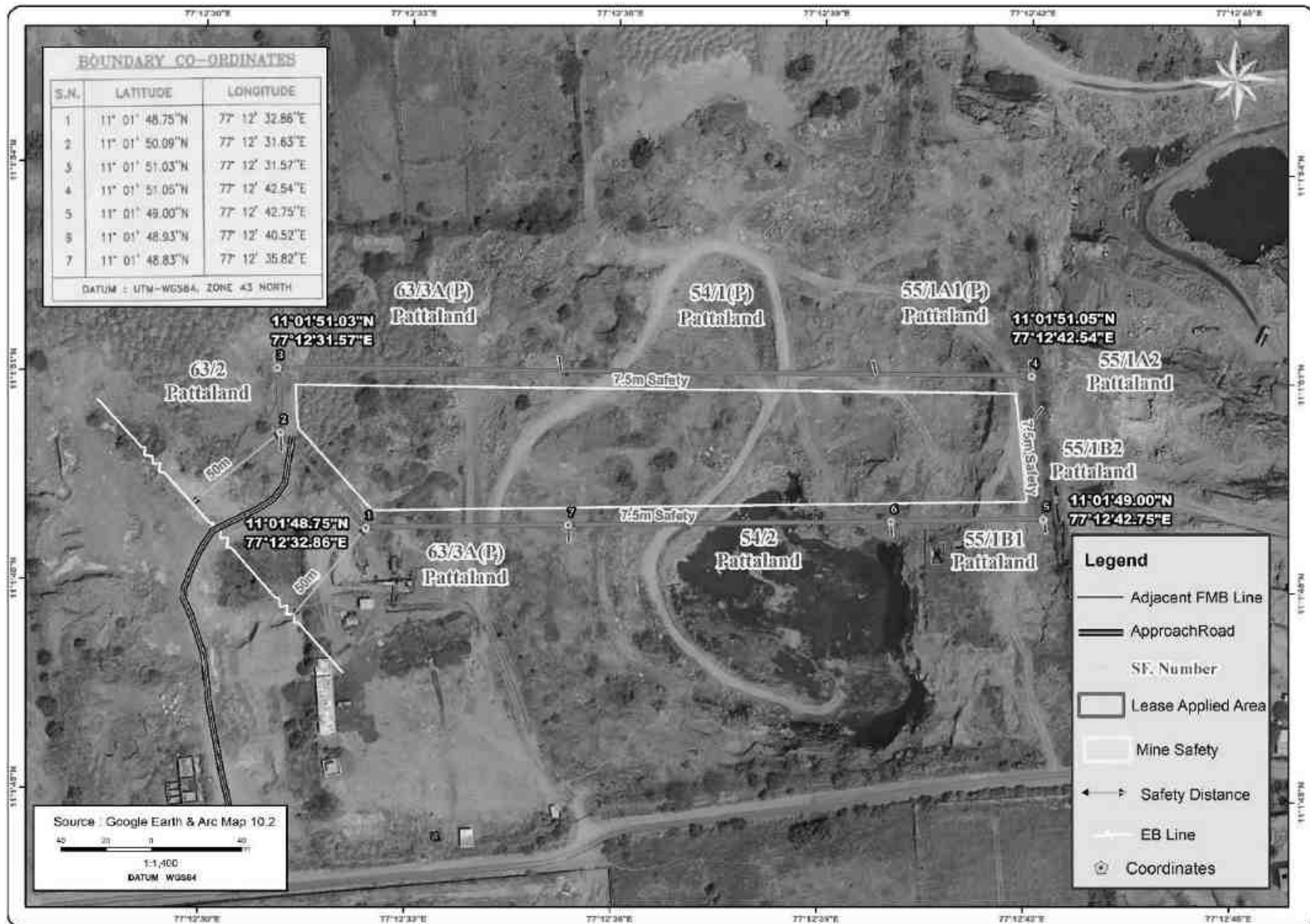
Source: Superimposed on Google Earth Imagery

FIGURE 2.7: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P2



Source: Superimposed on Google Earth Imagery

FIGURE 2.8: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P3



Source: Superimposed on Google Earth Imagery

FIGURE 2.9: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P4



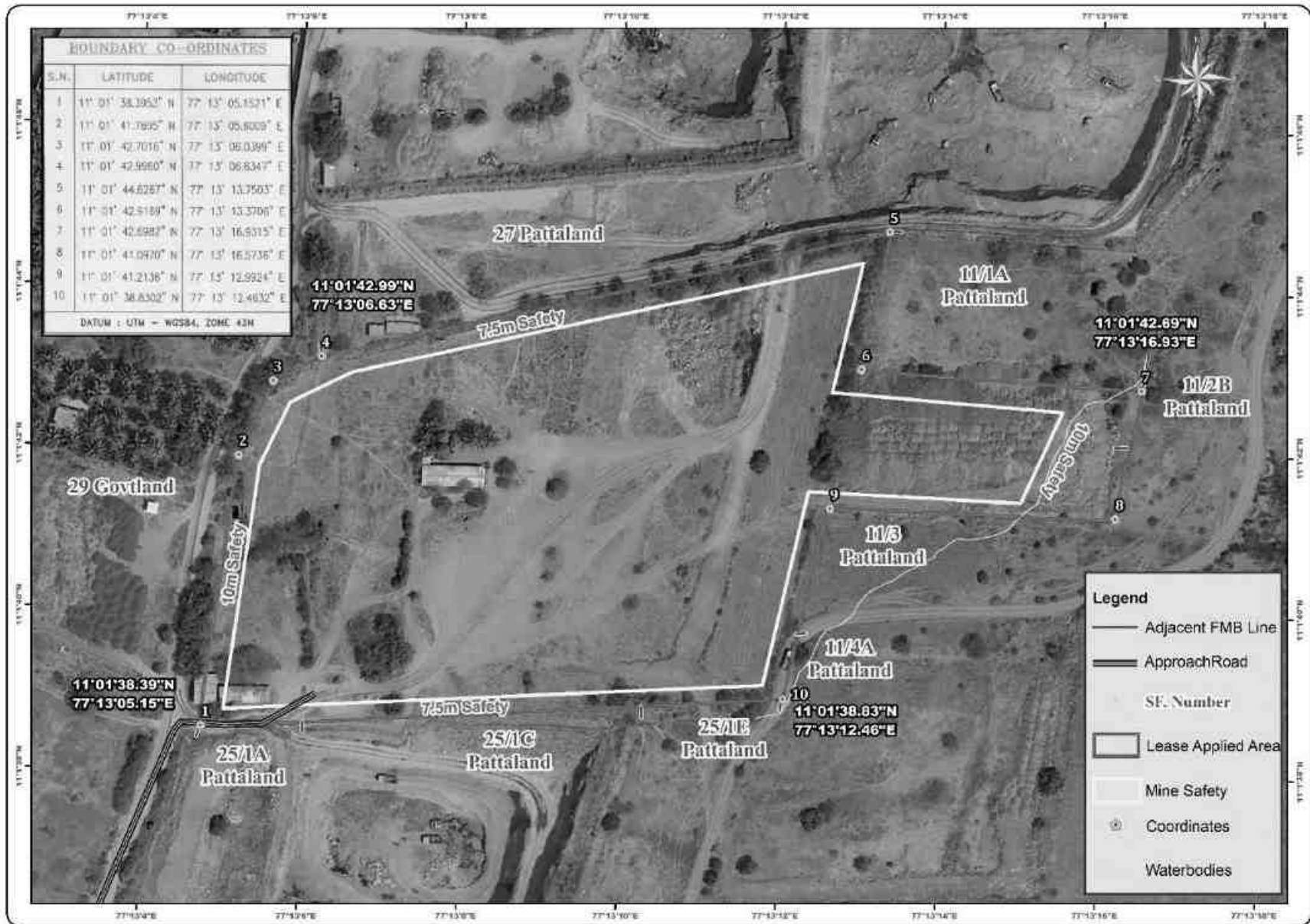
Source: Superimposed on Google Earth Imagery

FIGURE 2.10: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P5



Source: Superimposed on Google Earth Imagery

FIGURE 2.11: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P6



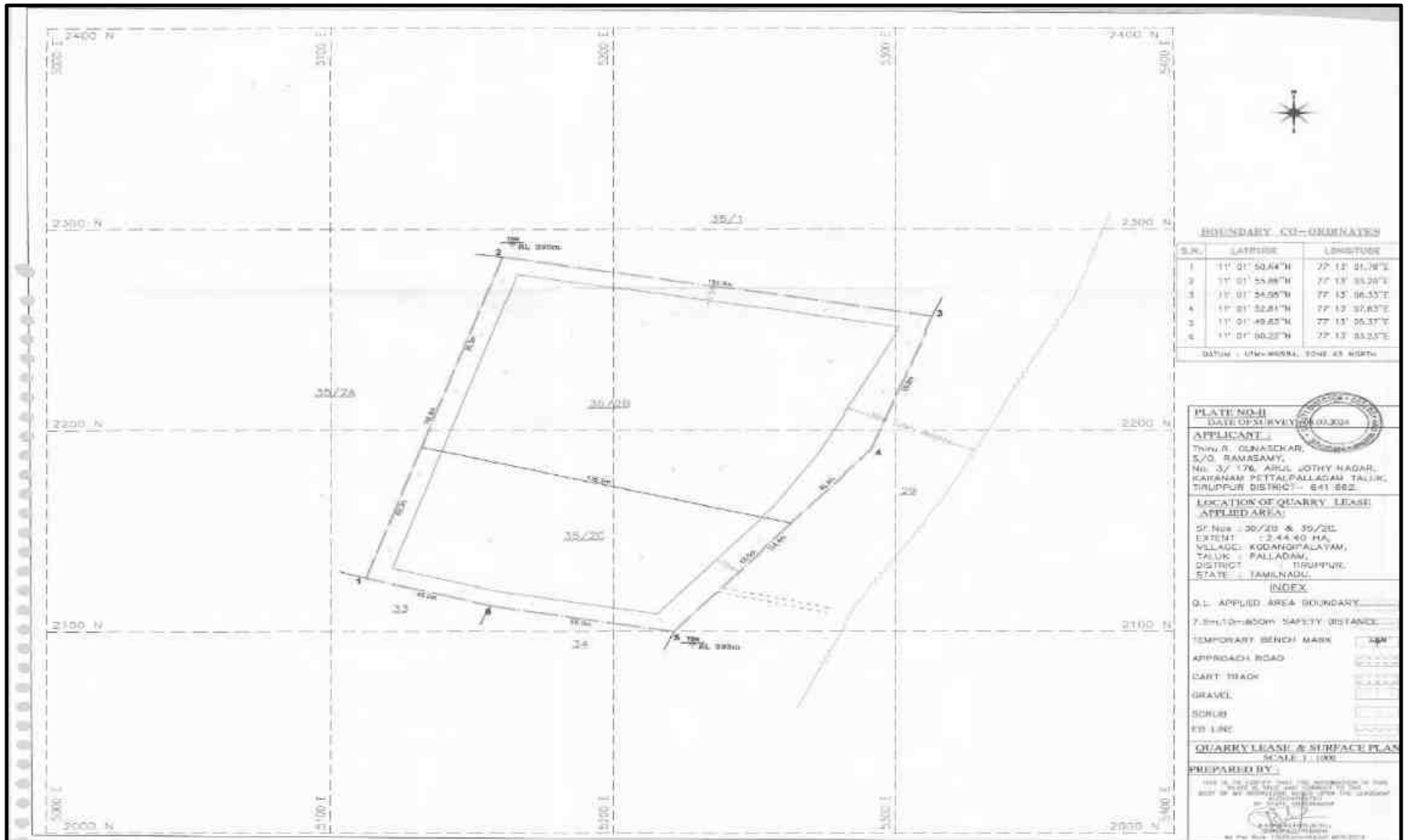
Source: Superimposed on Google Earth Imagery

FIGURE 2.12: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA – P7



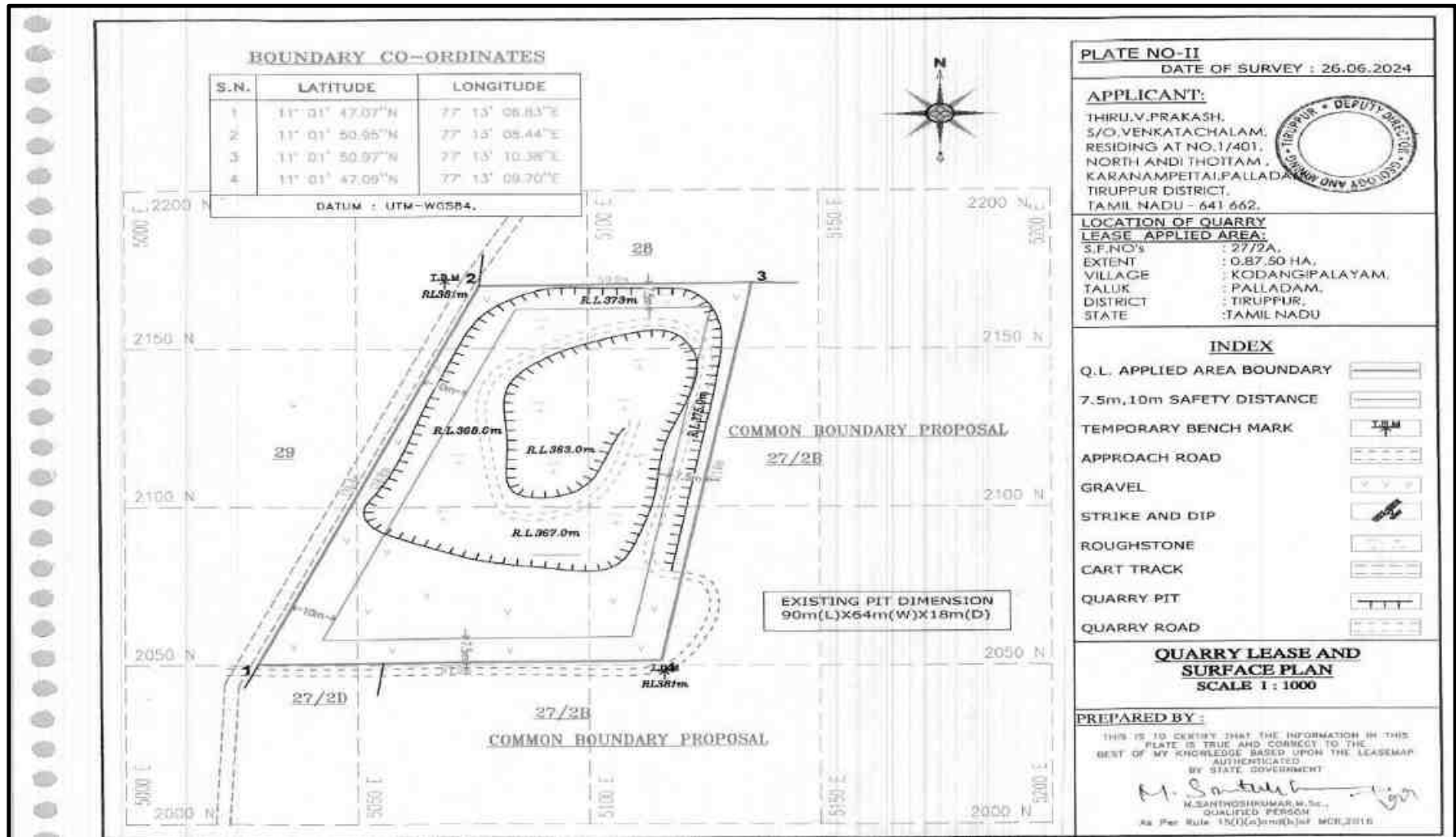
Source: Superimposed on Google Earth Imagery

FIGURE 2.13: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P1



Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.14: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P2



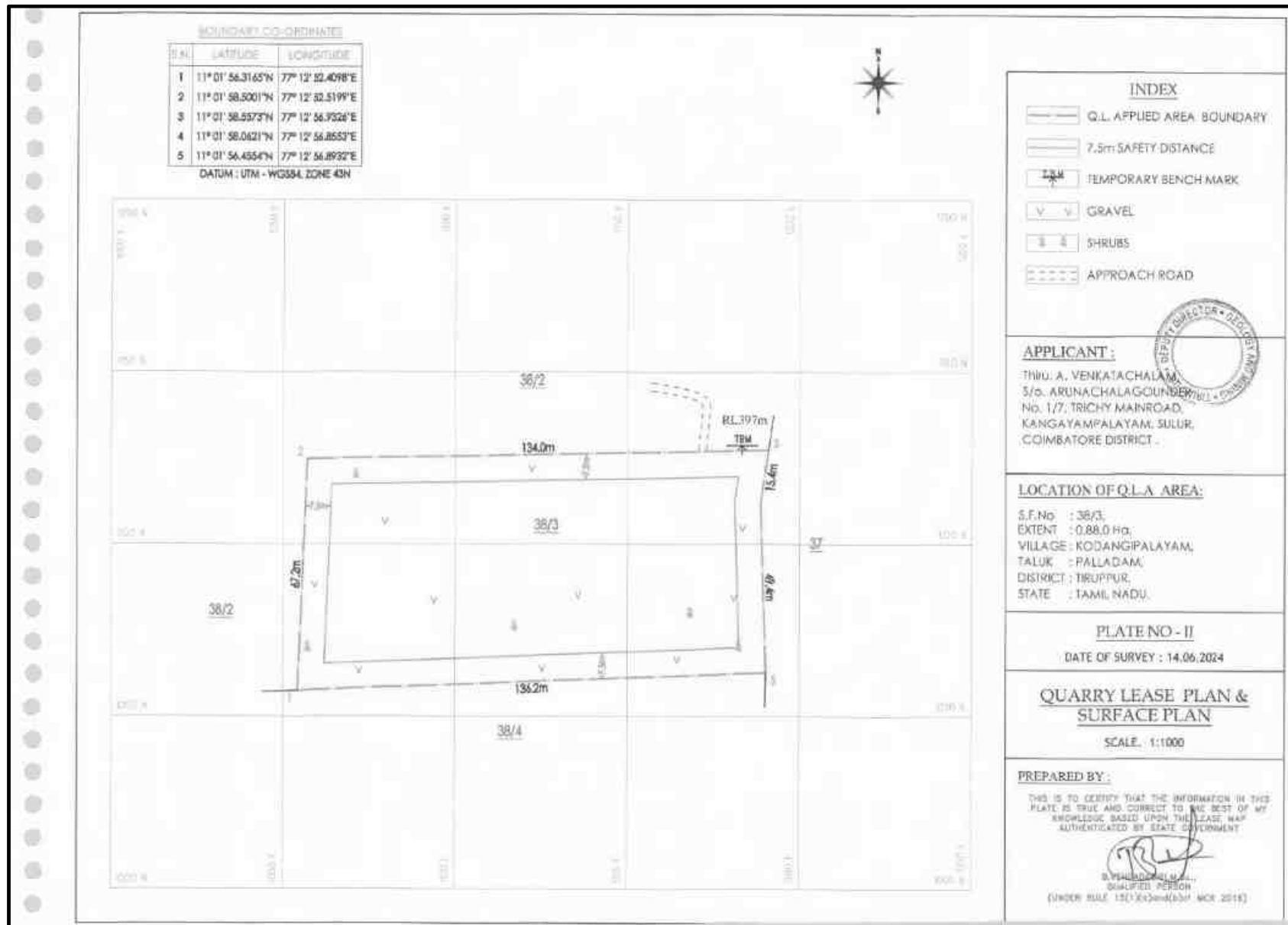
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.15: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P3



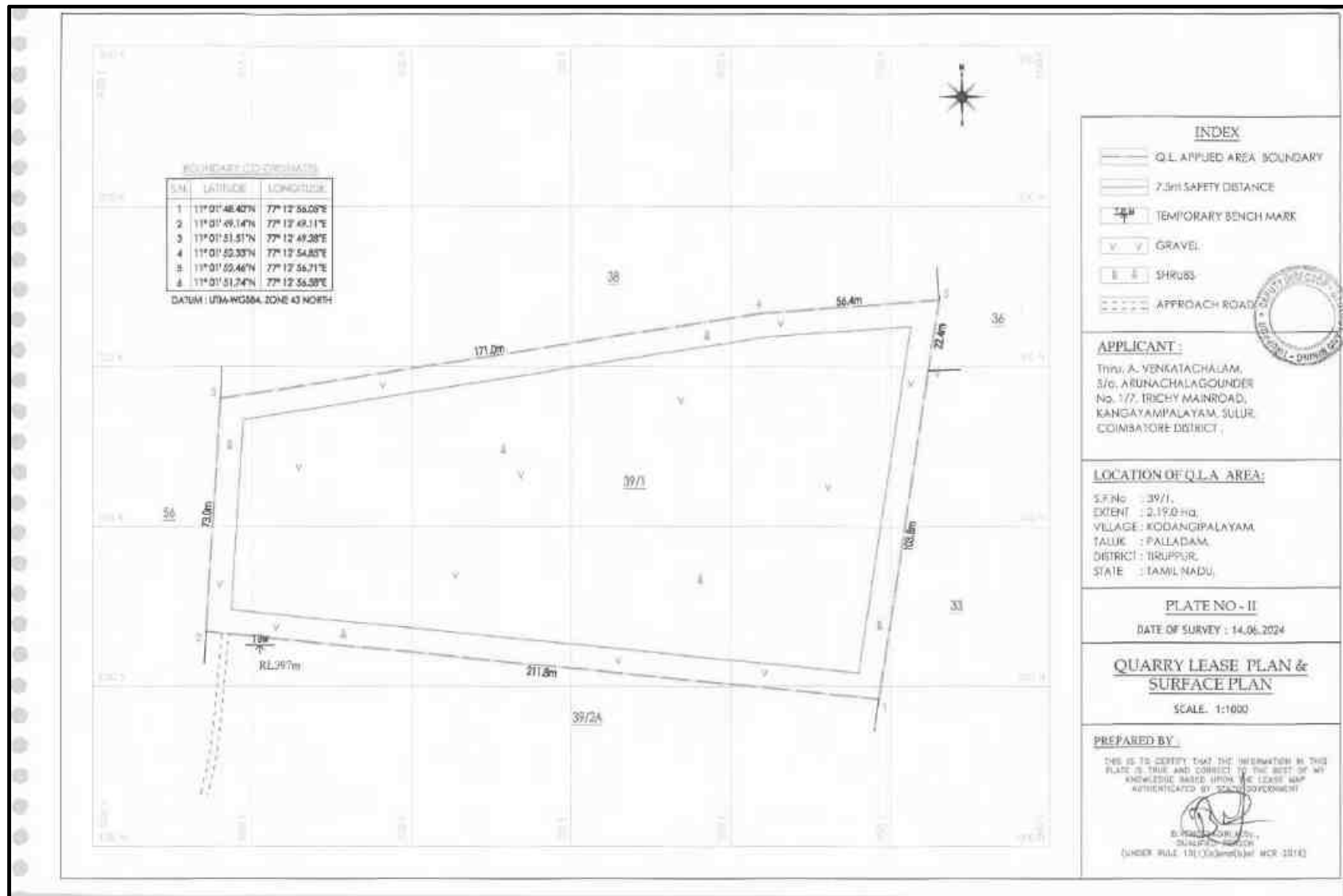
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.16: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P4



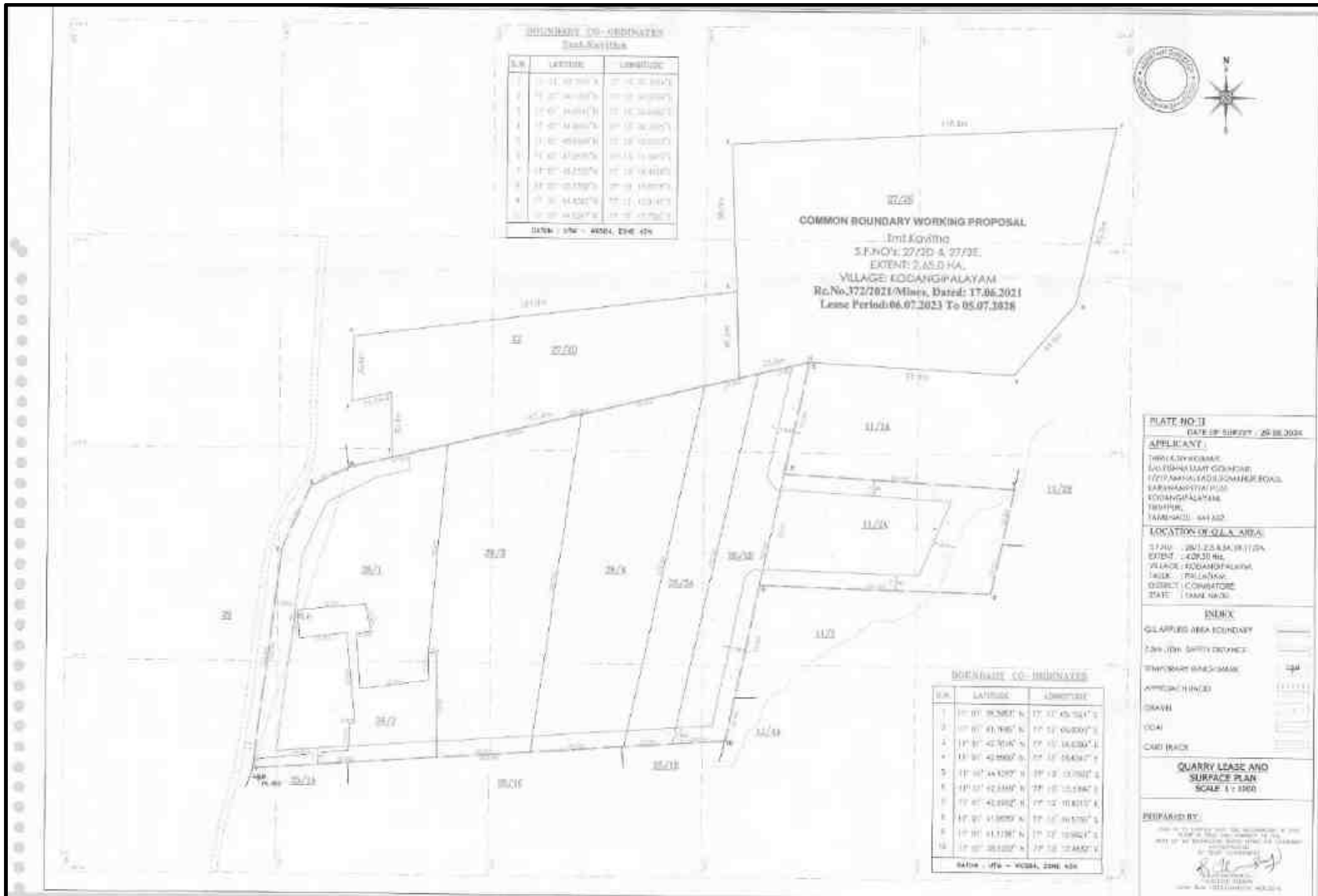
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.17: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P5



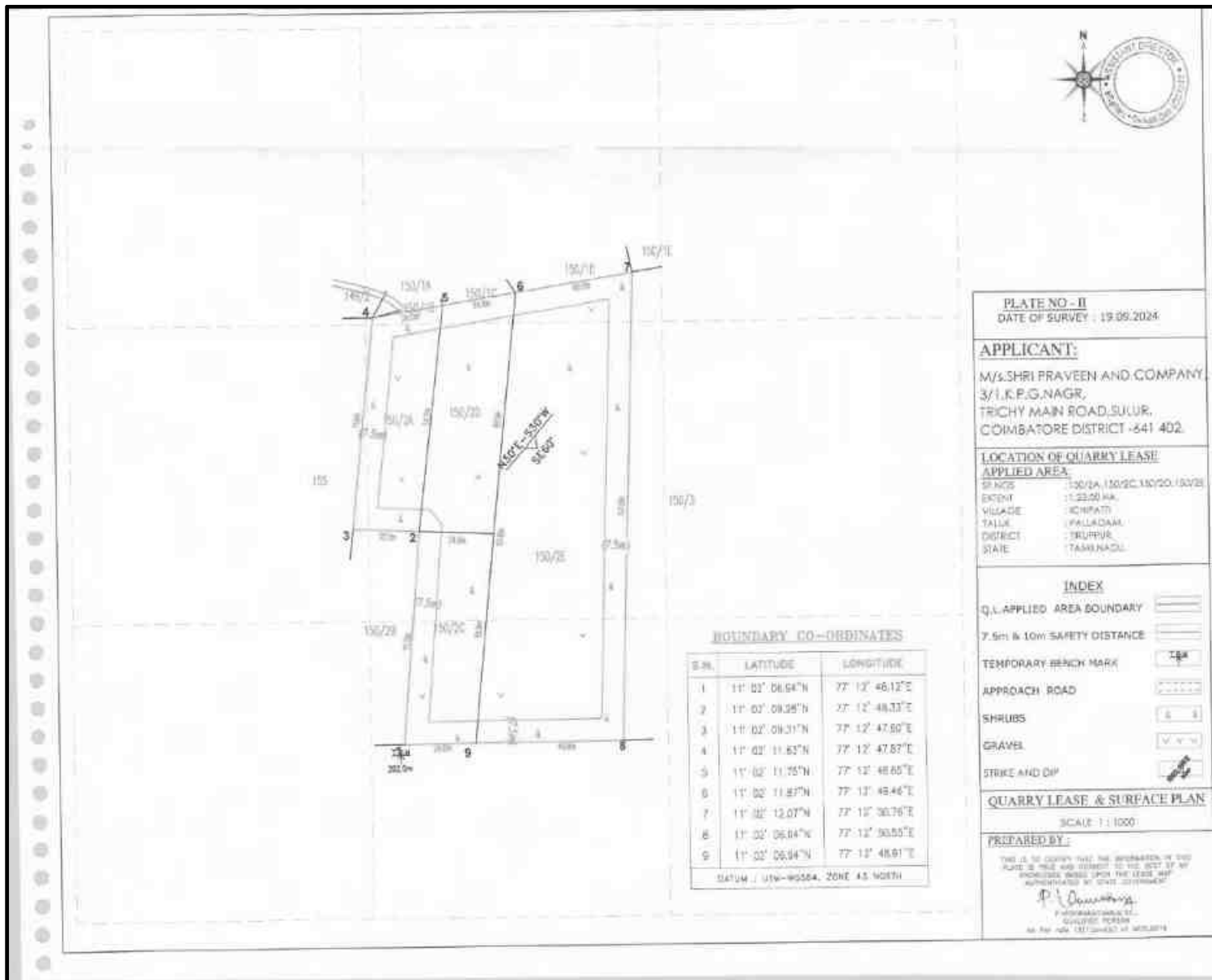
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.18: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P6



Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.19: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN – P7



Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.20: VILLAGE MAP SUPERIMPOSED ON GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE

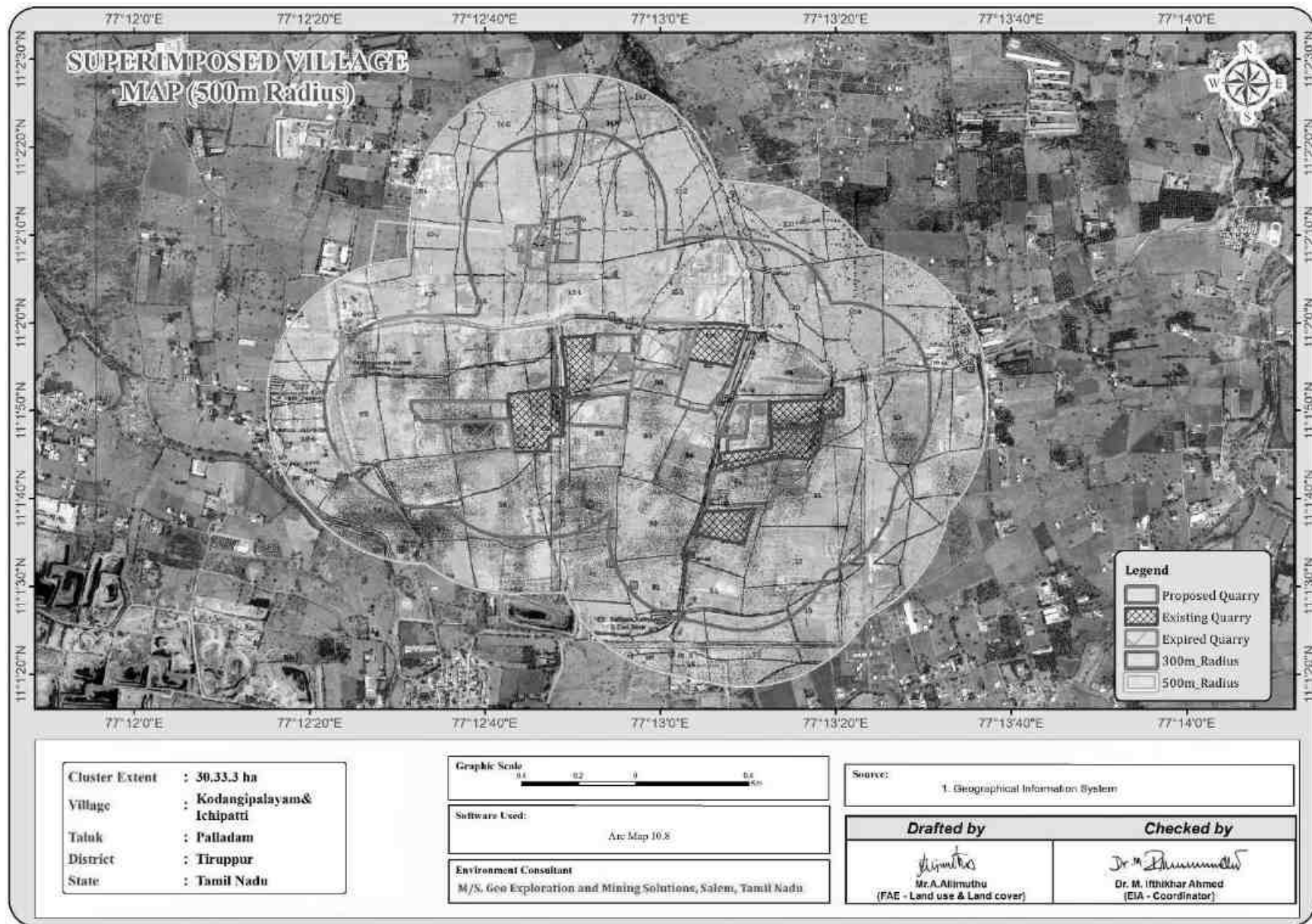


FIGURE 2.21: IMAGE SHOWING SURFACE FEATURES AROUND 10 KM RADIUS

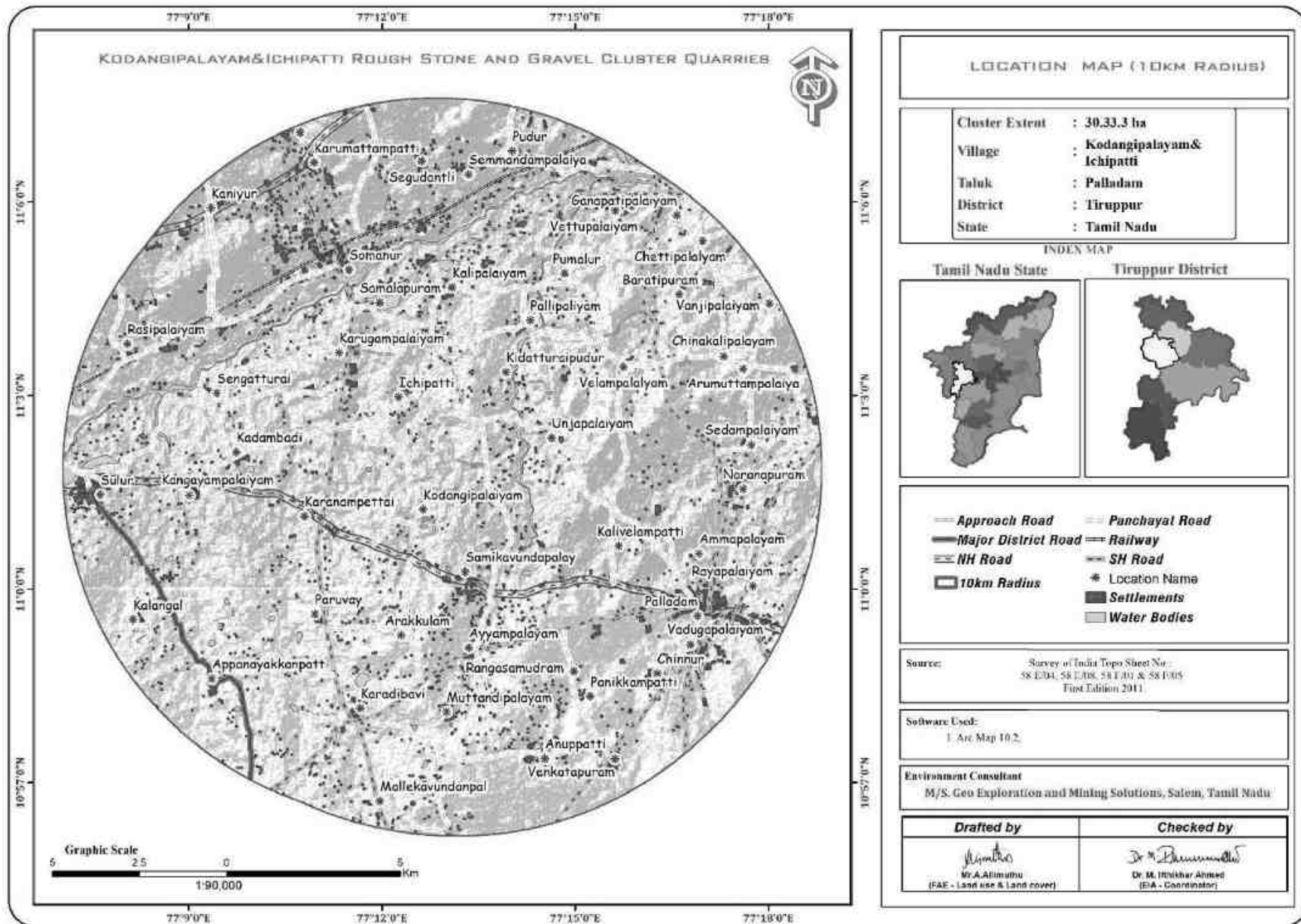


FIGURE 2.22: IMAGE SHOWING SURFACE FEATURES AROUND 5KM RADIUS

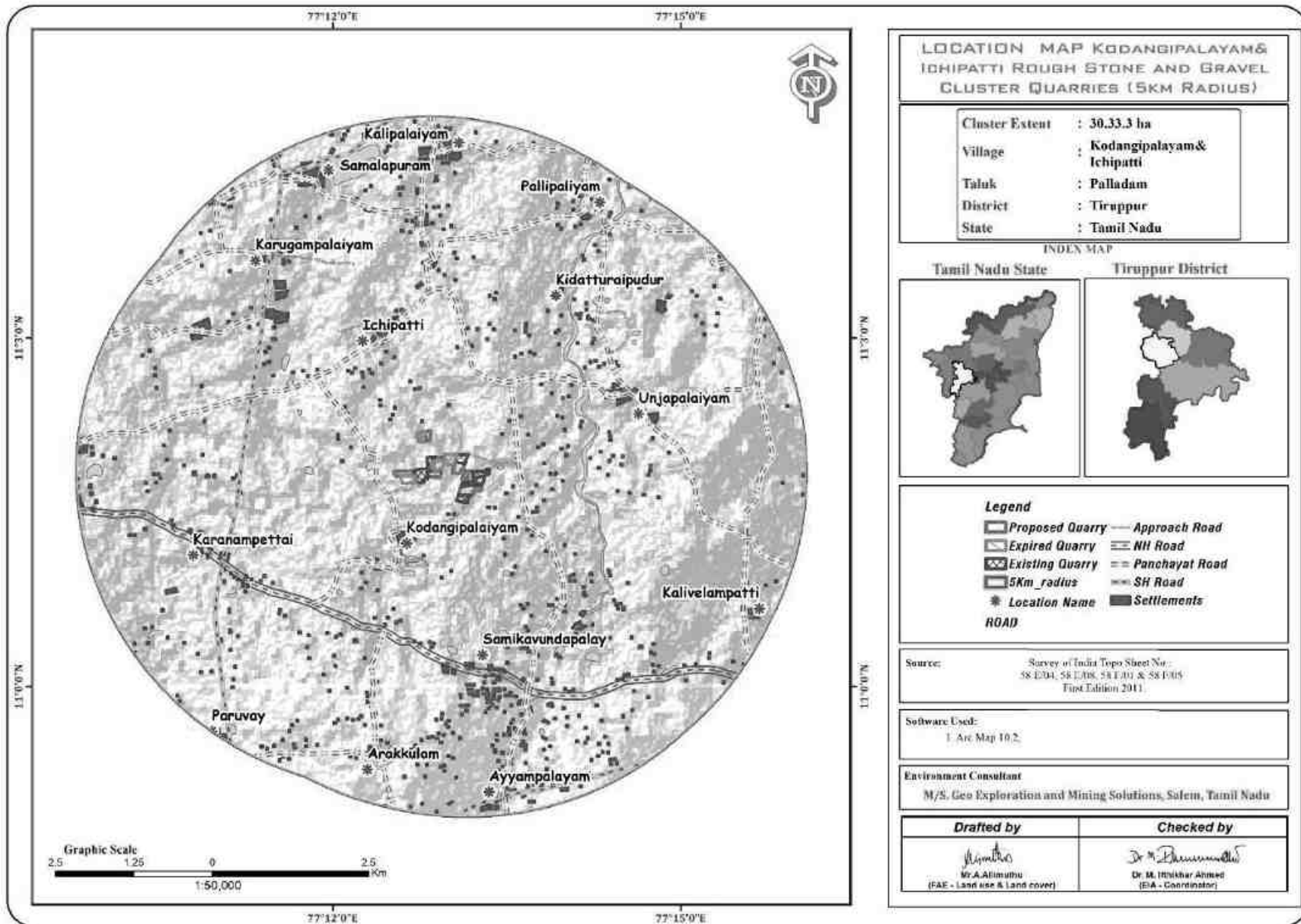
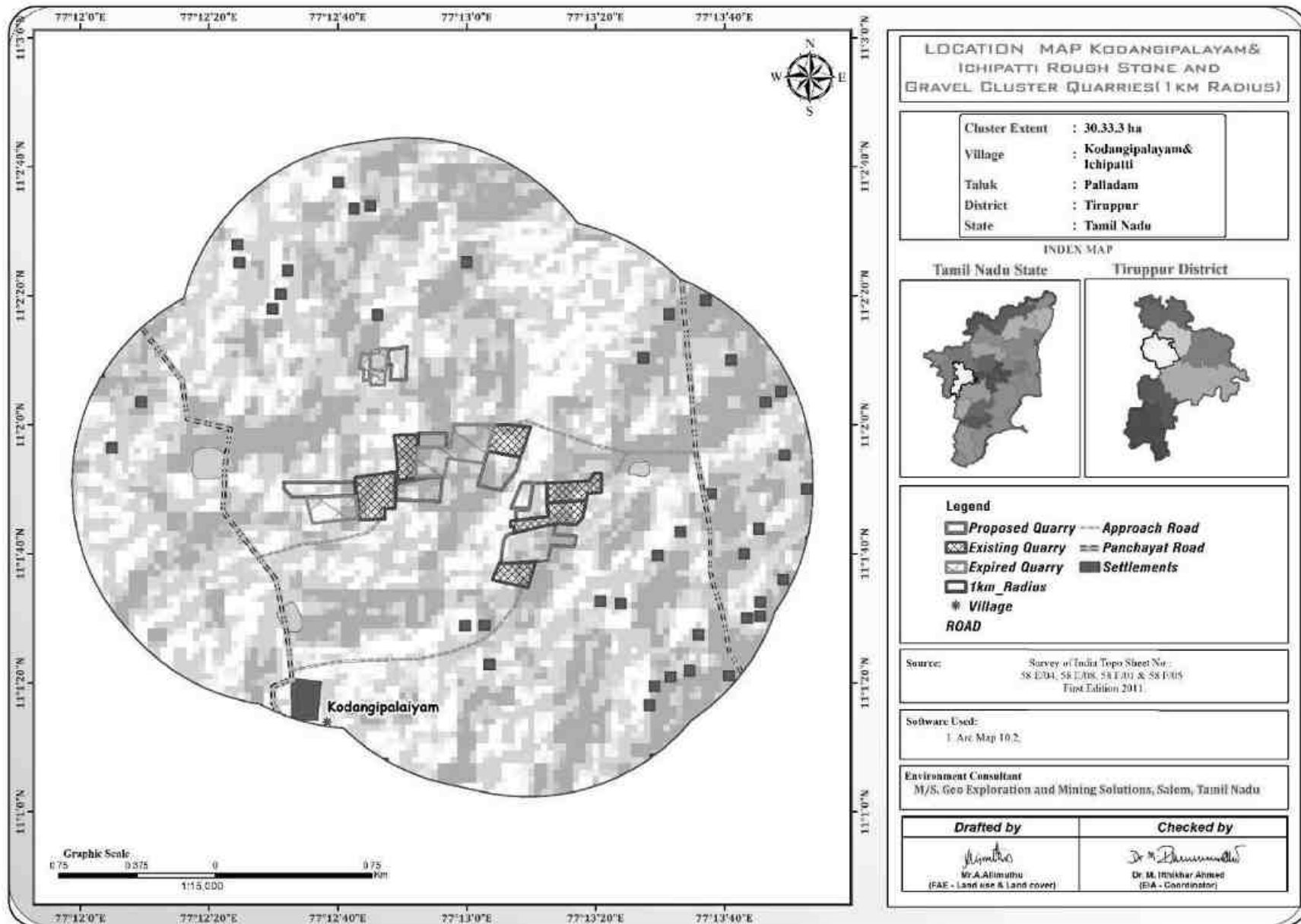


FIGURE 2.23: IMAGE SHOWING SURFACE FEATURES AROUND 1 KM RADIUS



2.2.1 Project Area

- All the Proposed Project are site specific
- There is No beneficiation or processing proposed inside all the project area.
- There is no forest land involved in the proposed projects and is devoid of major vegetation and trees.

TABLE 2.3: LAND USE PATTERN OF THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

PROPOSAL – P1		
DESCRIPTION	PRESENT AREA IN (HA)	AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)
Area under quarry	Nil	1.89.67
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.00
Roads	Nil	0.02.00
Green Belt	Nil	0.47.08
Un – utilized area	2.44.40	0.04.65
TOTAL	2.44.40	2.44.40
PROPOSAL – P2		
DESCRIPTION	PRESENT AREA IN (HA)	AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)
Area under quarry	0.51.5	0.74.5
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
Roads	0.02.0	0.02.0
Green Belt	Nil	0.09.0
Un – utilized area	0.34.0	0.01.0
TOTAL	0.87.5	0.87.5
PROPOSAL – P3		
DESCRIPTION	PRESENT AREA IN (HA)	AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)
Area under quarry	1.25.06	1.89.20
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.00
Roads	0.01.00	0.01.00
Green Belt	Nil	0.24.00
Un – utilized area	0.91.94	0.02.00
TOTAL	2.18.00	2.18.00
PROPOSAL – P4		
DESCRIPTION	PRESENT AREA IN (HA)	AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)
Area under quarry	Nil	0.60.30
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.00
Roads	Nil	0.02.00
Green Belt	Nil	0.15.00
Un – utilized area	0.88.0	0.09.70
TOTAL	0.88.0	0.88.00
PROPOSAL – P5		
DESCRIPTION	PRESENT AREA IN (HA)	AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)
Area under quarry	Nil	1.70.0
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
Roads	Nil	0.02.0
Green Belt	Nil	0.30.0
Un – utilized area	2.19.0	0.16.0
TOTAL	2.19.0	2.19.0
PROPOSAL – P6		
DESCRIPTION	PRESENT AREA IN (HA)	AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)
Area under quarry	Nil	3.37.40
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.00
Roads	Nil	0.02.00
Green Belt	Nil	0.62.40
Un – utilized area	4.09.50	0.06.70
TOTAL	4.09.50	4.09.50

PROPOSAL – P7		
DESCRIPTION	PRESENT AREA IN (HA)	AREA AT THE END OF LIFE OF QUARRY (HA)
Area under quarry	Nil	0.86.40
Infrastructure	Nil	0.02.00
Roads	Nil	0.02.00
Green Belt	Nil	0.30.35
Un – utilized area	1.23.00	0.02.25
TOTAL	1.23.00	1.23.00

Source: Approved Mining Plans of Respective Proposals

2.2.2 Size or Magnitude of Operation**TABLE 2.4: OPERATIONAL DETAILS FOR PROPOSED PROJECTS**

PROPOSAL – P1		
PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)	Gravel (3 Years Plan period)
Geological Resources in m ³	10,91,070	48,492
Mineable Reserves in m ³	3,87,120	36,756
Mining Plan Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day in m ³	258	25
No of Lorry loads (12m ³ per load)	22	2
Total Depth of Mining	47 m bgl (2m Gravel + 45m Rough Stone)	
PROPOSAL – P2		
PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)	Gravel (3 Years Plan period)
Geological Resources in m ³	3,26,484	6,648
Mineable Reserves in m ³	1,00,363	4,494
Mining Plan Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day in m ³	67	3
No of Lorry loads (12 m ³ per load)	6	2
Total Depth of Mining	47 m bgl	
PROPOSAL – P3		
PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)	Gravel (3 Years Plan period)
Geological Resources in m ³	5,17,183	21089
Mineable Reserves in m ³	1,95,935	14,820
Mining Plan Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day in m ³	131	10
No of Lorry loads (12m ³ per load)	11	1
Total Depth of Mining	27 m bgl (2 m Gravel + 25 m Rough Stone)	
PROPOSAL – P4		
PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)	Gravel (3 Years Plan period)
Geological Resources in m ³	1,76,000	17,600
Mineable Reserves in m ³	58,180	11,700
Mining Plan Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day in m ³	39	8
No of Lorry loads (12m ³ per load)	3	1
Total Depth of Mining	22 m bgl	
PROPOSAL – P5		
PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)
Geological Resources in m ³	9,85,500	43,800
Mineable Reserves in m ³	2,88,270	33,436
Mining Plan Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day in m ³	192	22

No of Lorry loads (12m ³ per load)	16	2
Total Depth of Mining	47m	
PROPOSAL – P6		
PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)
Geological Resources in m ³	19,24,650	81,900
Mineable Reserves in m ³	6,99,426	61,464
Mining Plan Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day in m ³	466	41
No of Lorry loads (12m ³ per load)	39	3
Total Depth of Mining	49 m	
PROPOSAL – P7		
PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)
Geological Resources in m ³	369000	24600
Mineable Reserves in m ³	120575	16606
Mining Plan Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day in m ³	80	11
No of Lorry loads (12m ³ per load)	7	1
Total Depth of Mining	32m	

Source: Respective Approved Mining Plans

2.3 GEOLOGY

2.3.1 Regional Geology

Tiruppur district of Tamil Nadu forms a part of southern Granulitic terrain and is predominantly occupied by crystalline rocks of Archaean to late Proterozoic age. Regionally, the rocks can be grouped under five categories namely –

- I. Charnockite Group represented by Charnockite, Pyroxene Granulite and Magnetite Quartzite,
- II. Peninsular Gneissic Complex (II) comprising hornblende-biotite gneiss,
- III. Basic intrusive include Pyroxinite/Dunite
- IV. Younger intrusive comprising, Nepheline-Syenite, Pink Granite, Pegmatite and Quartz veins and
- V. Quaternary sediments of Kankar and soil.

Stratigraphy of the area –

Age	Group	Lithology
Holocene		Block cotton soil/clay±gypsum
Cenozoic		Kankar/calc-tufa
Neoproterozoic	Acid intrusives	Quartz veins Pegmatite Pink Granite
	Sivamalai syenite Complex	Nepheline-syenite
	Chalk Hills (Basic Intrusives)	Pyroxenite/Dunite
Archaean - Palaeoproterozoic	Peninsular Gneissic Complex (II) PGC (II)	Pink Granite Gneiss Hornblende Biotite gneiss
Archaean	Charnockite Group	Charnockite (Unclassified) Pyroxene Granulite Banded Magnetite Quartzite

Tiruppur District is predominantly occupied by hornblende Biotite gneisses of PGC (II) with enclaves of Magnetite Quartzite, Pyroxene Granulite and Charnockite. The area exposes several bands of Pyroxene Granulite which is medium grained, medium to dark grey in colour and stand out prominently in the gneissic country generally parallel to regional foliation. Charnockite is coarse grained, massive, many places it is foliated, grey coloured and greasy and exposed as bouldery outcrops and small knolls. It is well exposed in Central, Western and Southern parts of the Tiruppur District. The general strike of foliation varies from ENE-WSW, E-W with dipping towards NW and N respectively.

Hornblende-Biotite gneiss is well foliated, medium to coarse grained, pale grey and exposed as sheets and small knolls. Pink Granite gneiss occurs as thin bands and lensoidal bodies. It is a medium grained rock composed of alternating bands of mafic (mainly of biotite and hornblende) and felsic (Feldspar and Quartz) minerals. It is well recognized in Avinashi area.

Basic intrusives such as pyroxinite/dunite occurs as Outcrop and lensoidal bodies in the country rock and mostly concordant to the regional foliation. Many basic intrusive are reported in south and south-east of Tiruppur town. The trend of these bodies is east-west.

Nepheline syenite is a leucocratic, coarse grained rock and composed mainly of Feldspar with Nepheline and shows pitted appearance due to removal of Nepleline. This alkaline rock is available in and around Sivanmalai area only.

Acid intrusives comprising pink granite, pegmatite and quartz veins are traversed country rocks in micro (cm wide-meter long) to meso-scale (few meters wide and several meter long) extend. Granite is exposed around 9 km SW of Avinashi. Small scale pegmatite and quartz veins are noticed almost in all the rock types.

Acid intrusives are overlain by sediments of Quaternary age, represented by Kankar and black cotton soil with Gypsum. Most of the area is covered by brown and red brown soil. Some part of the area covered with black cotton soil contains Gypsum as lumps. Black cotton soil covers south-western part of the district.

Source: District Survey Report for Minor Minerals Tiruppur District – October 2022

<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3d1f255a373a3cef72e03aa9d980c7eca/uploads/2019/05/2019052585.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. All the project areas is plain terrain, all the project areas is covered with gravel formation of 2m to 3m thickness; Massive Charnockite formation is found after 2 m to 3 m gravel formation which is clearly inferred from the nearby existing quarry pit.

2.3.3 Hydrogeology

Tiruppur 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 250m³/day and in bore well between 260 and 430 m³/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 Tiruppur 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.

Tertiary Cuddalore sandstone

Tertiary formations are represented by Cuddalore Sandstone and characterised as fluvial to brackish marine deposits. Predominantly this formation is divided into Lower and Upper Cuddalore formations. In the Upper Cuddalore formations the groundwater occurs in semi confined conditions, whereas in the Lower Cuddalore the groundwater occurs in confined condition with good groundwater potential.

Cretaceous Formations

Groundwater occurring in the lens shape in the sandy clay lenses and fine sand is underlain by white and black clay beds which constitute phreatic aquifer depth which ranges 10m to 15m below ground level. Phreatic aquifer in Limestone is potential due to the presence of Oolitic Limestone.

Hard Rock Formations

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

Granitic Gneiss

Groundwater occurs under water table conditions in weathered, jointed and fractural formations. The pore space developed in the weathered mantle acts as shallow granular aquifers and forms the potential water bearing and yielding zones water table is shallow in canal and tank irrigation regions and it is somewhat deeper in other regions.

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

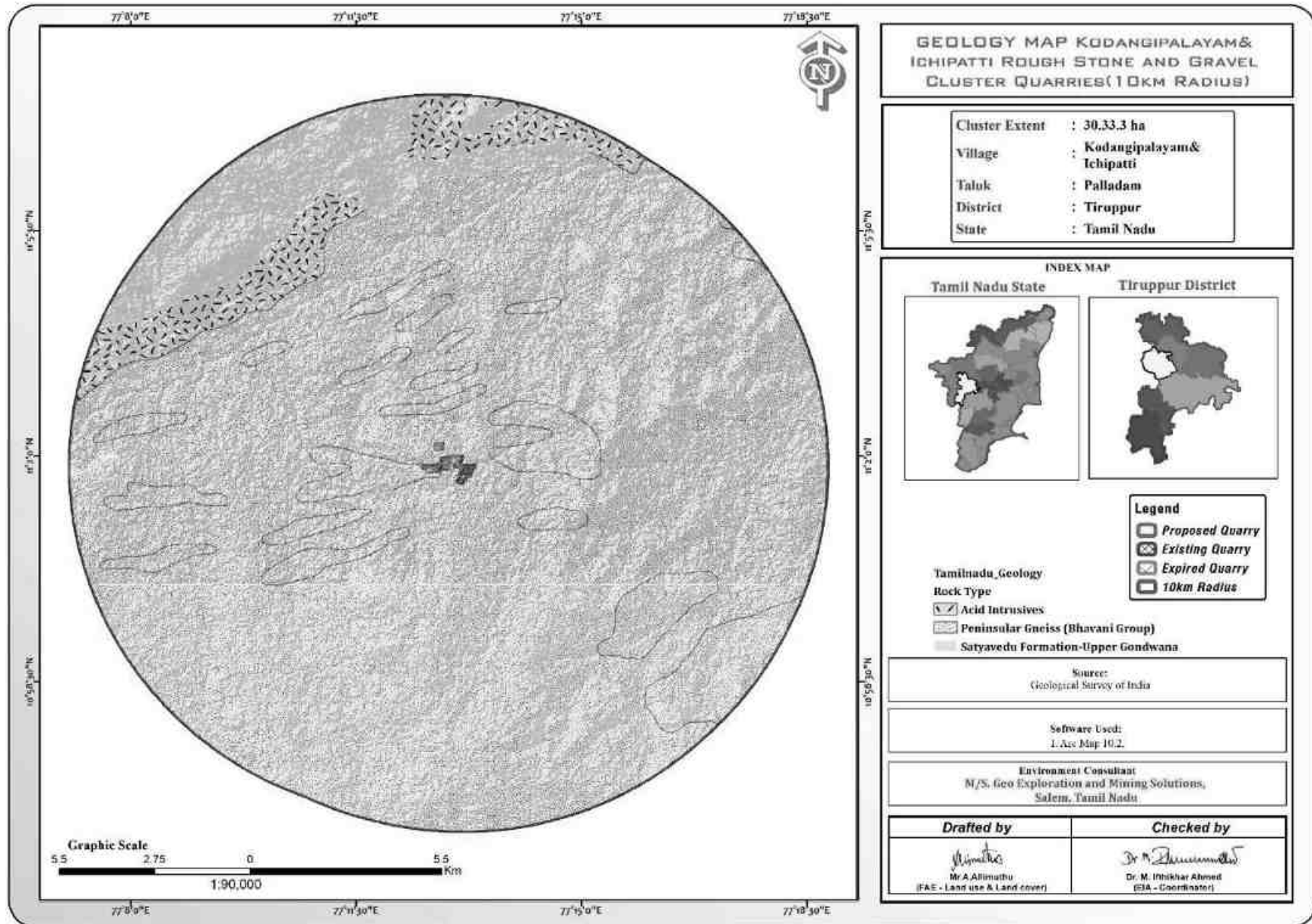
The thickness of aquifer in this district is highly erratic and varies between 15 m to 40 m below ground level. The inter granular Porosity is essentially dependent on the intensity and degree of weathering and fracture development in the bed rock. As discussed earlier deep weathering has developed in 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

Name	Sp. Capacity (lpm/d)	Specific Yield (%)	T (m ² /d)	K (m/day)	Yield of wells (lps)
Alluvium	2.08	7.2	98	19.7	2.5
Tertiary	78-173	1.4-3.5	46-134	16-33	2-3.3
Cretaceous	33-782	0.3-2.56	33-782	10-66	1.1-3.5
Crystalline	27-224	0.8-2.5	16-60	5-20	1-2

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

FIGURE 2.24: REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP



From the above map it is inferred that the cluster quarries fall in the hard rock terrain (Peninsular Gneiss)

FIGURE 2.25: GEOMORPHOLOGY MAP

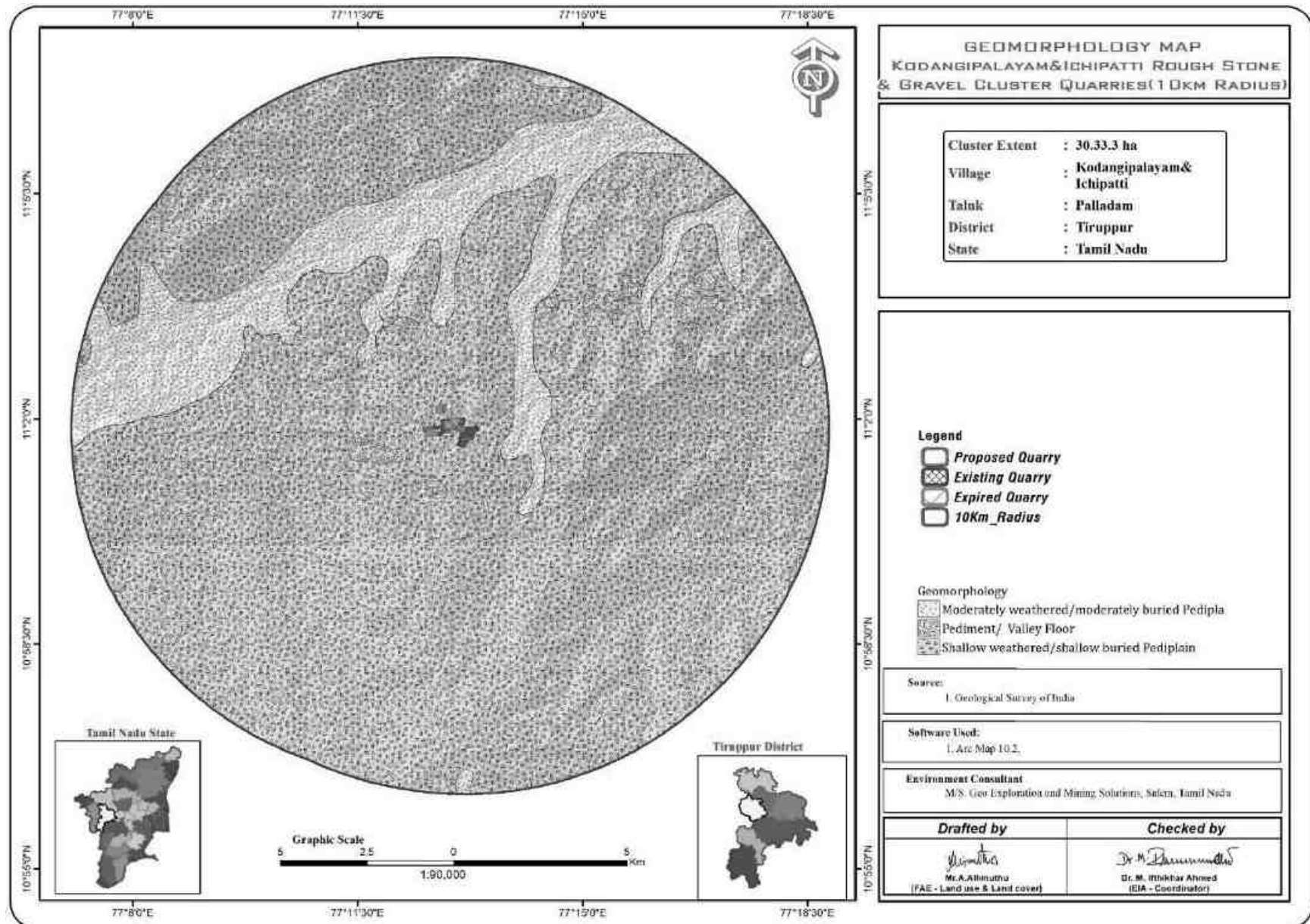
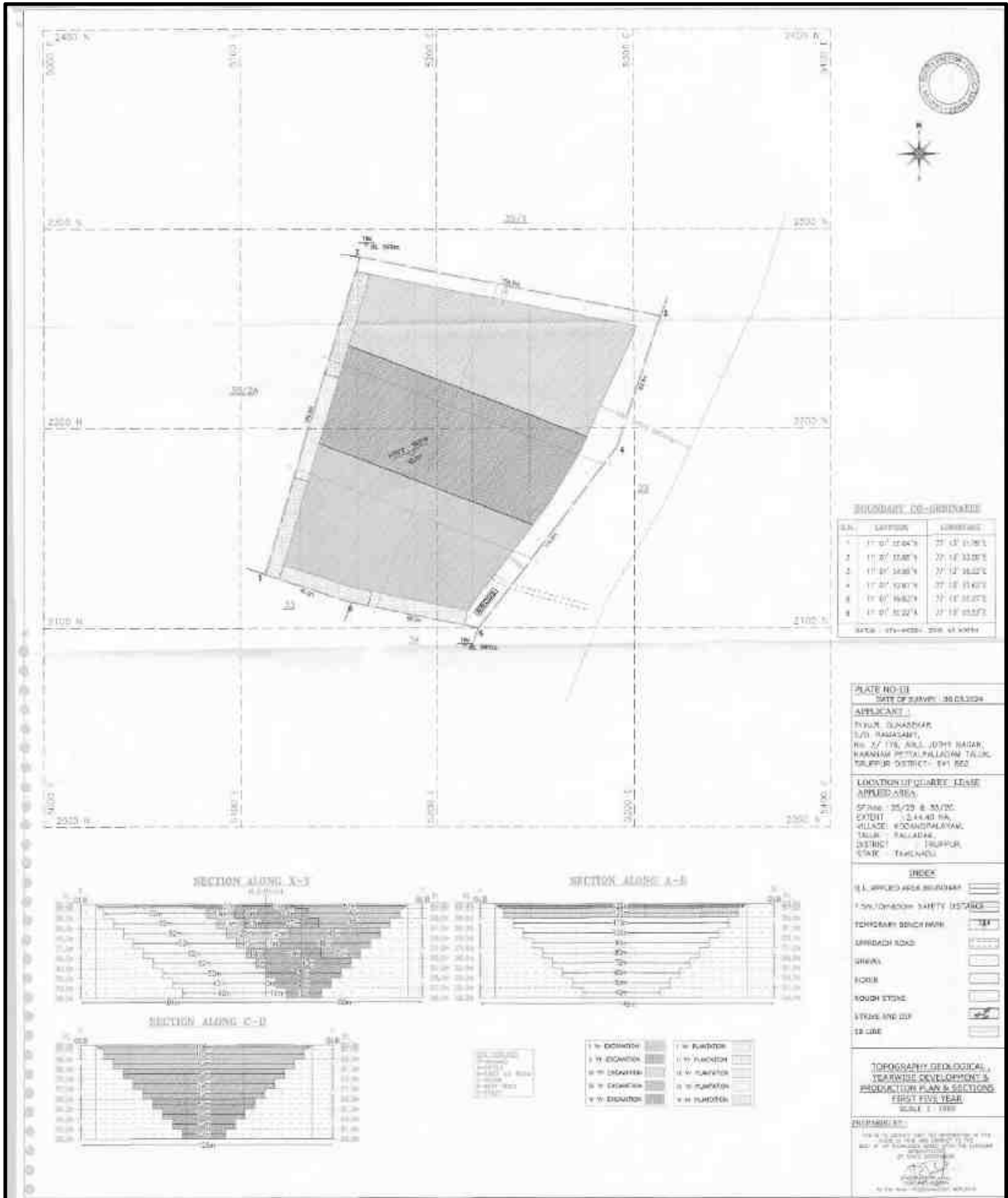
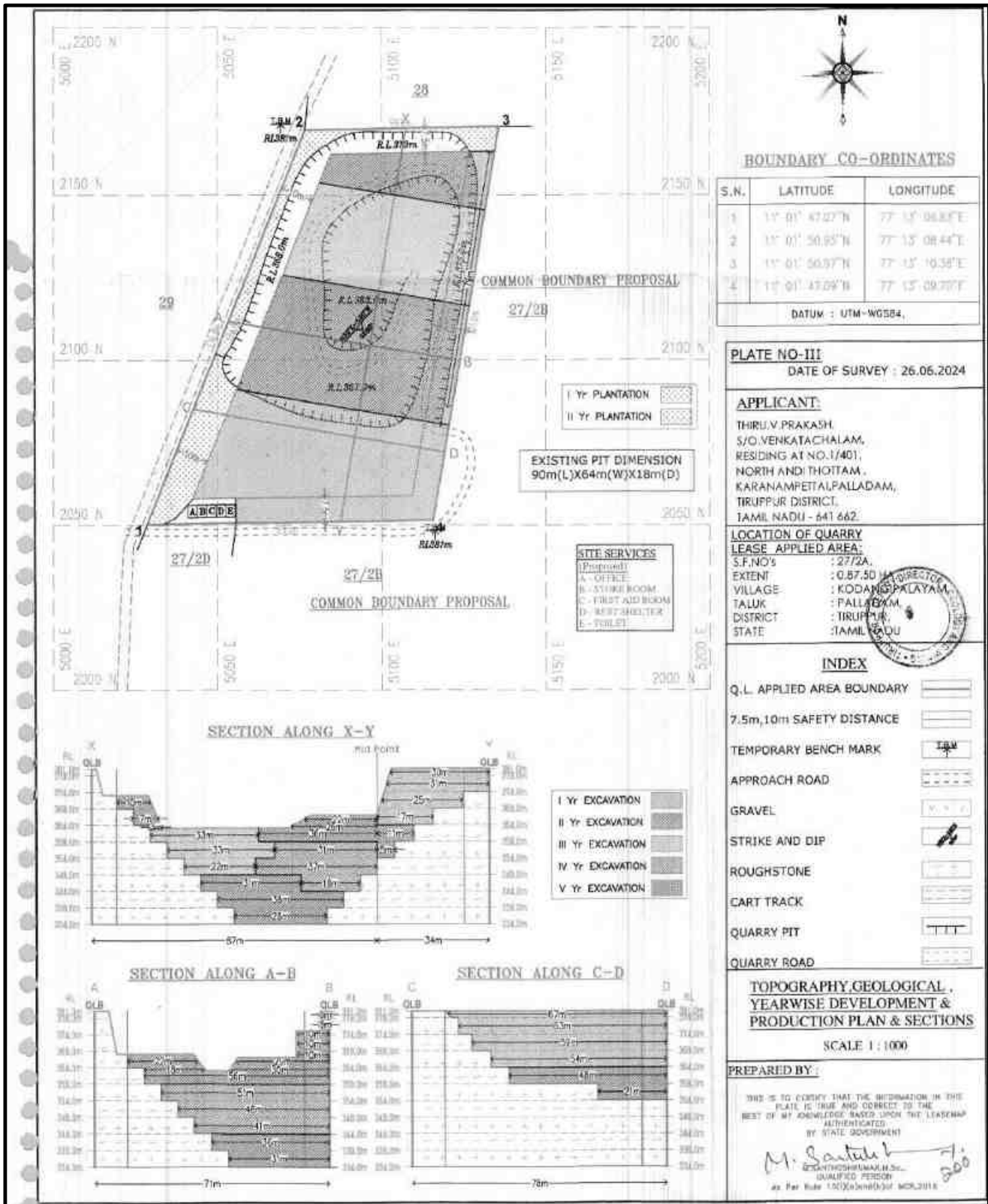


FIGURE 2.26: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P1



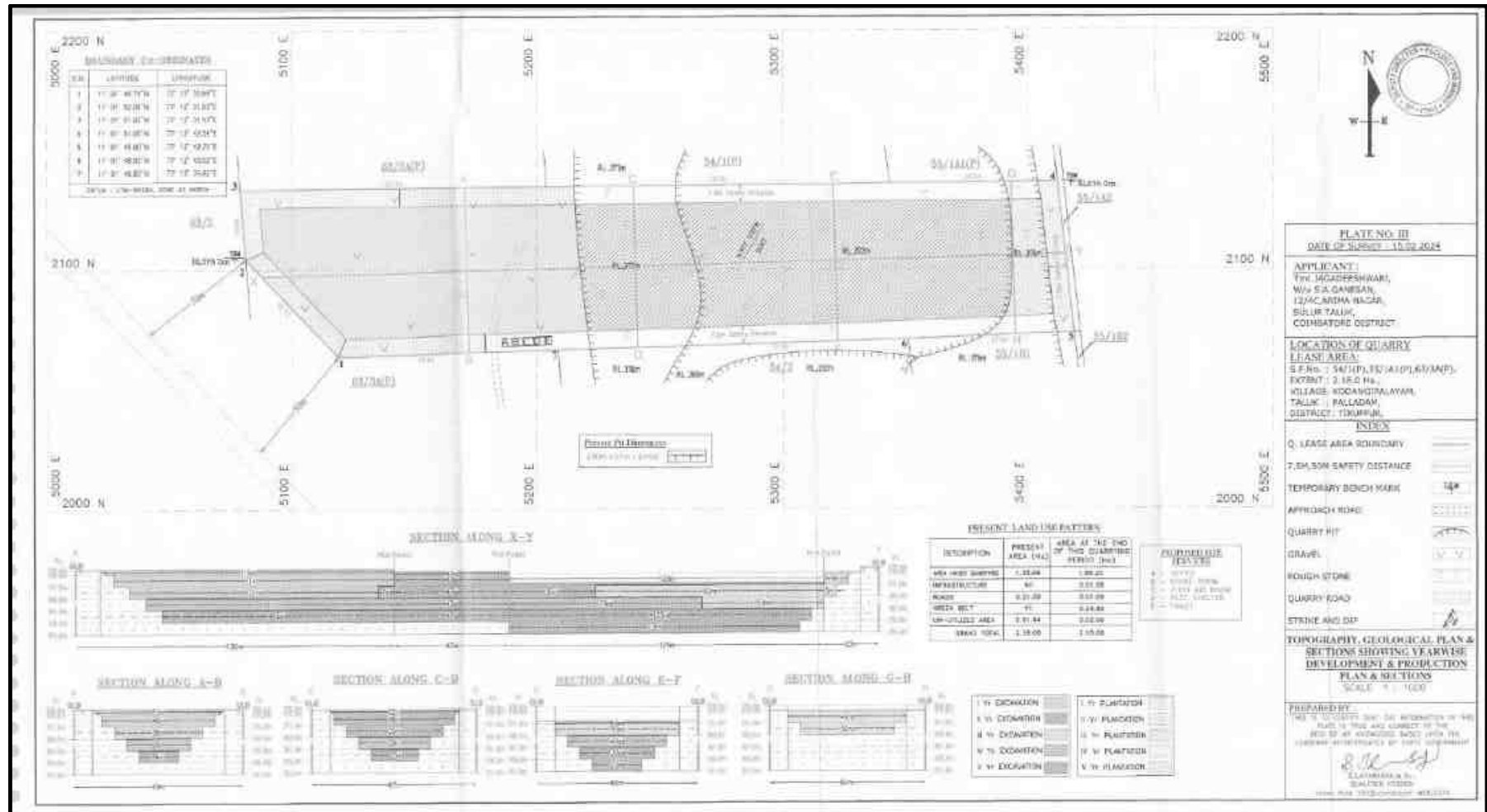
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.27: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P2



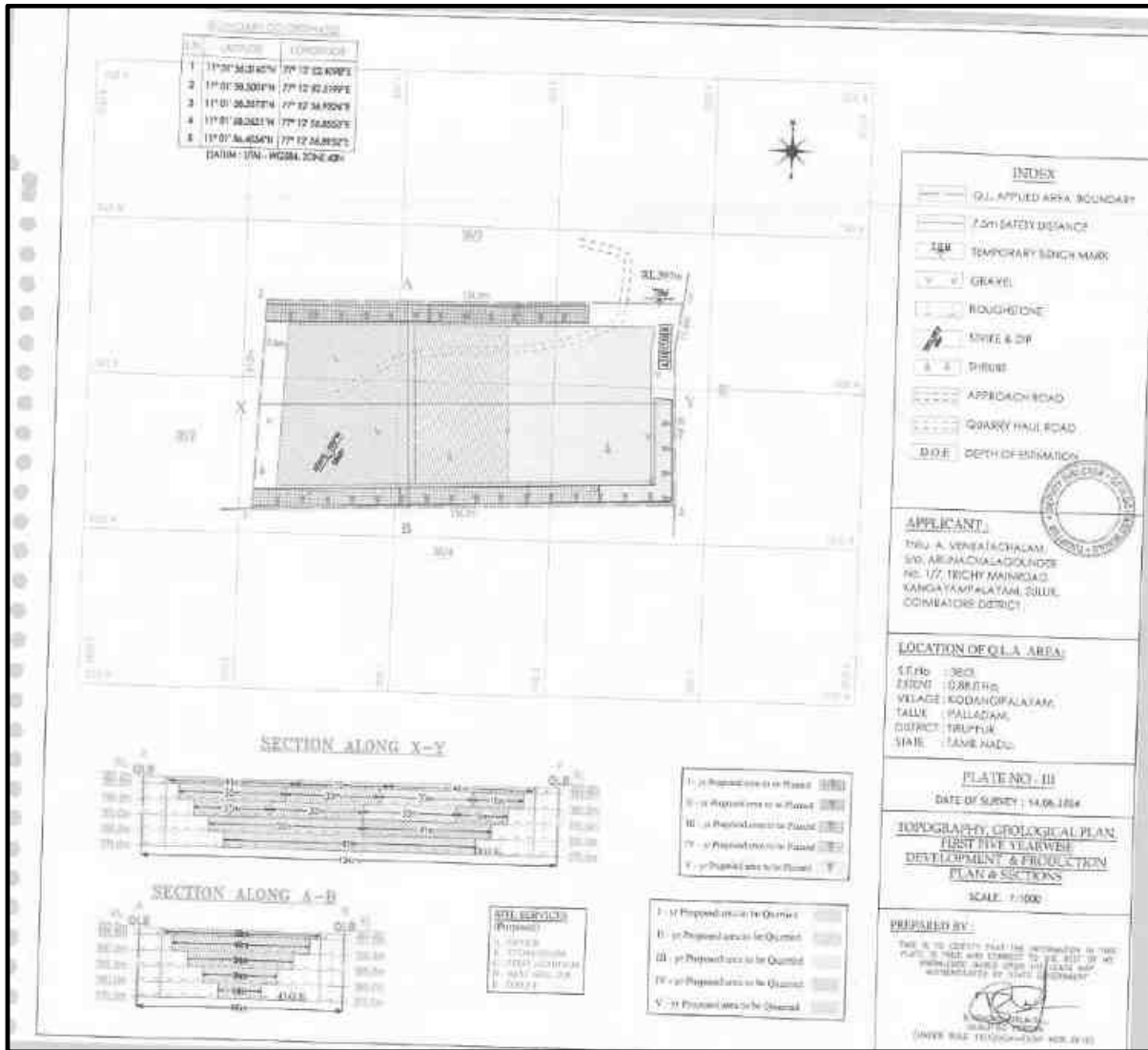
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.28: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P3



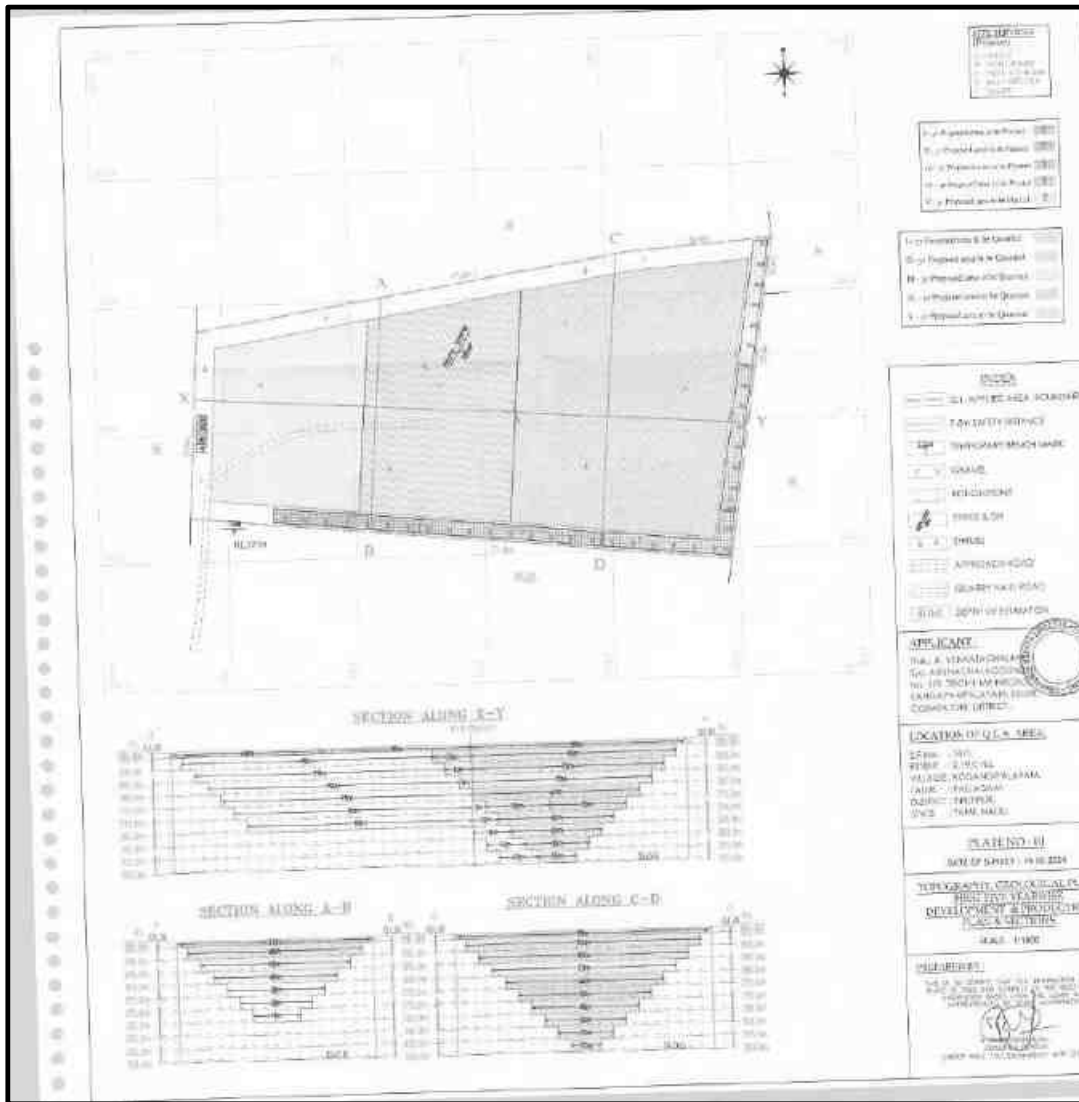
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.29: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P4



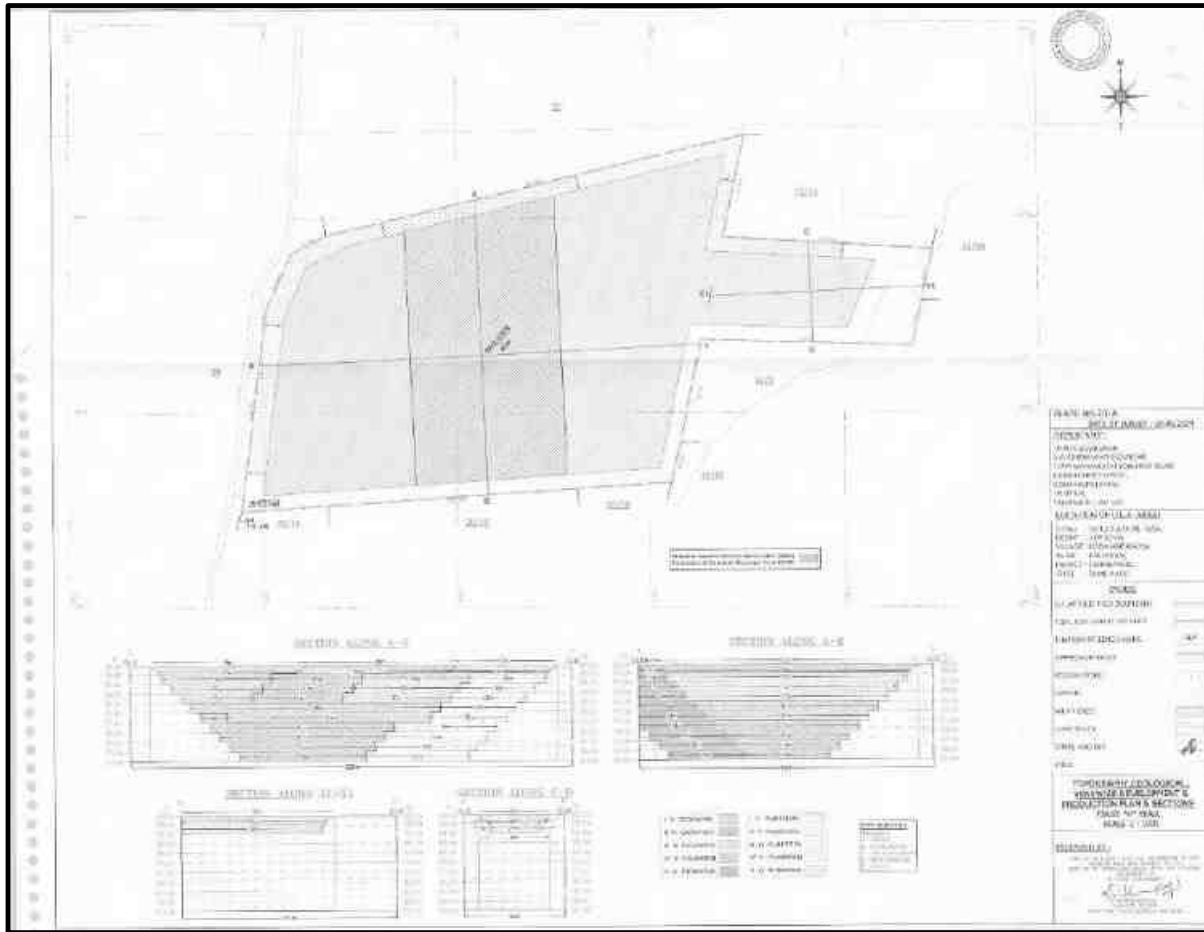
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.30: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P5



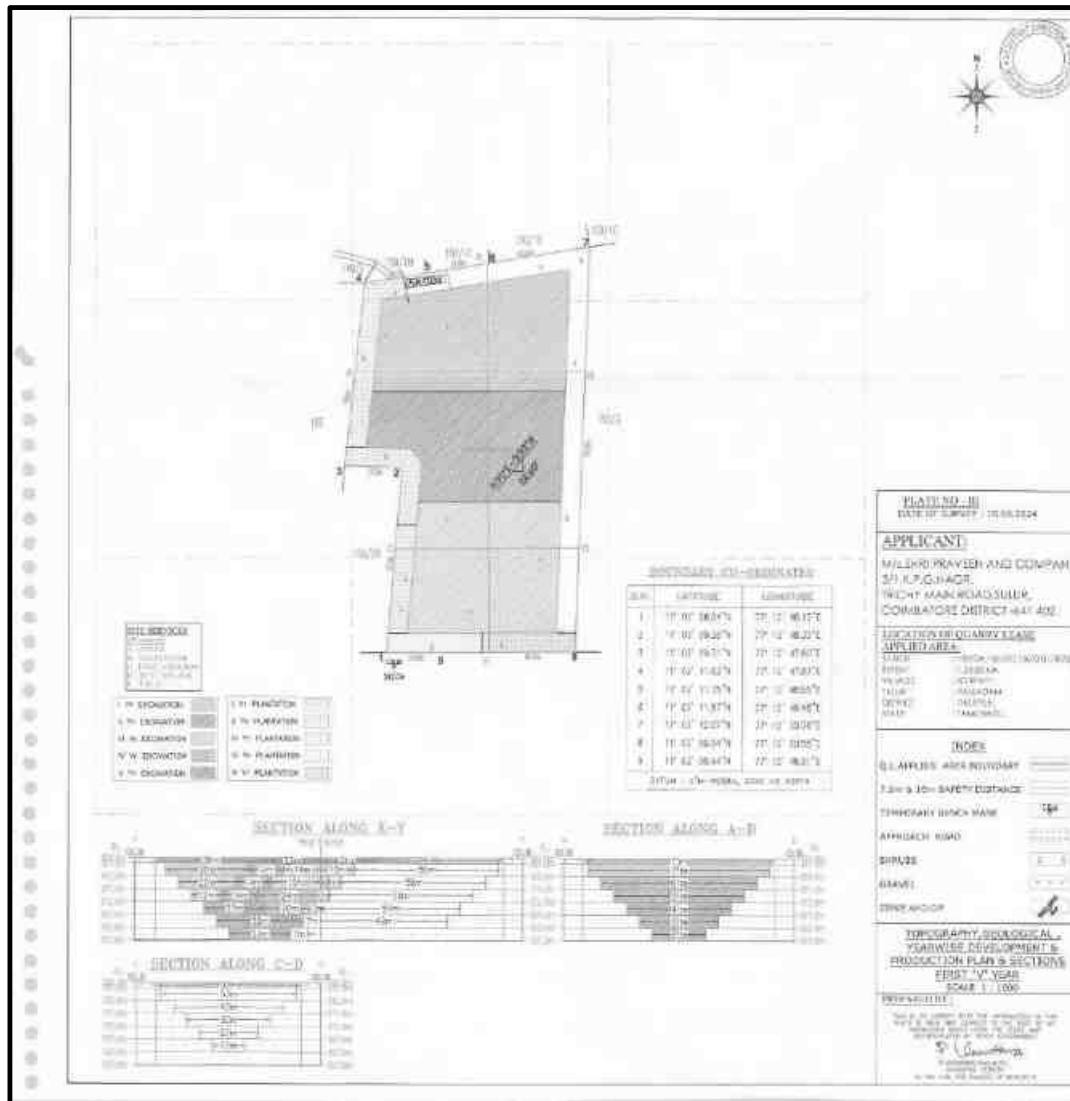
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.31: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P6



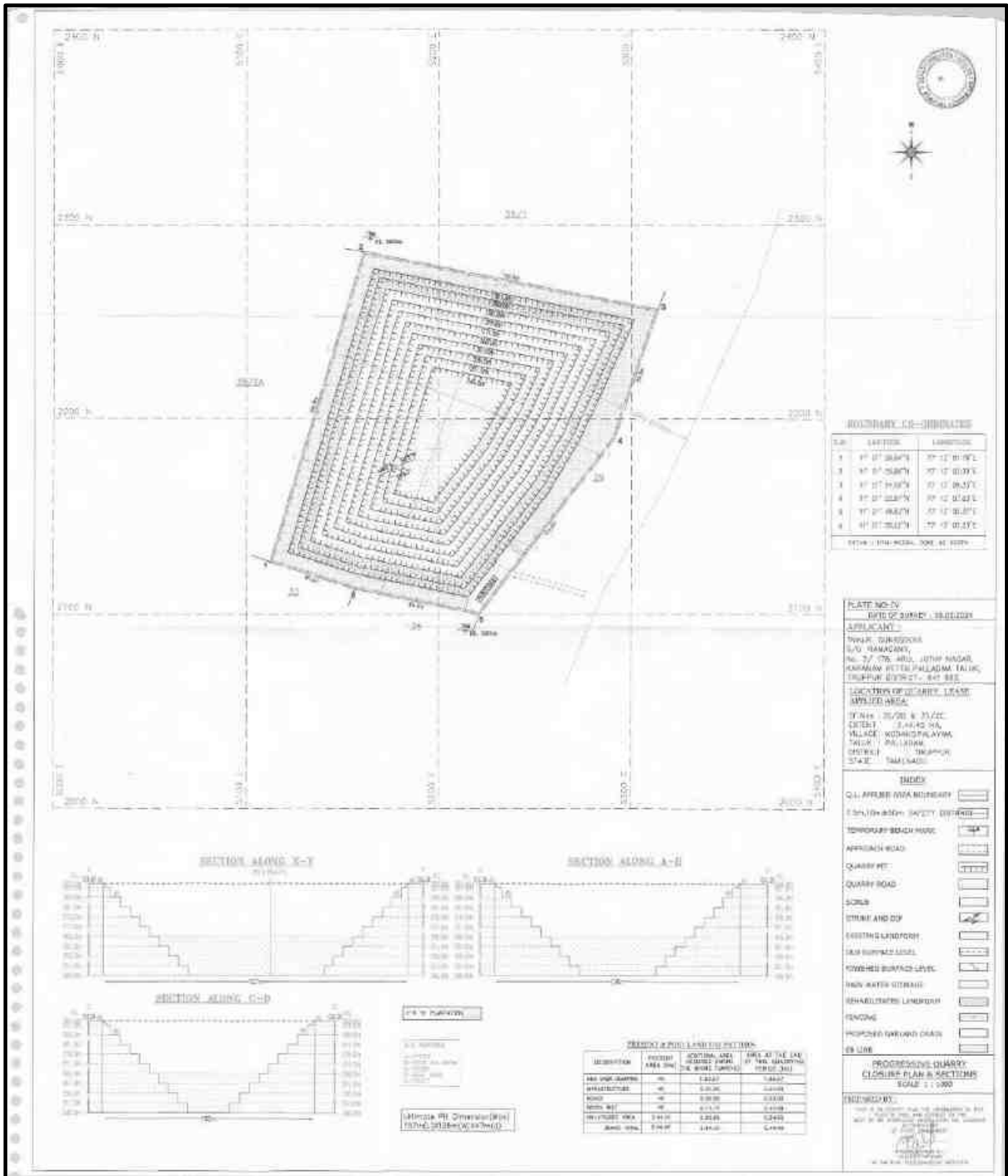
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.32: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS – P7



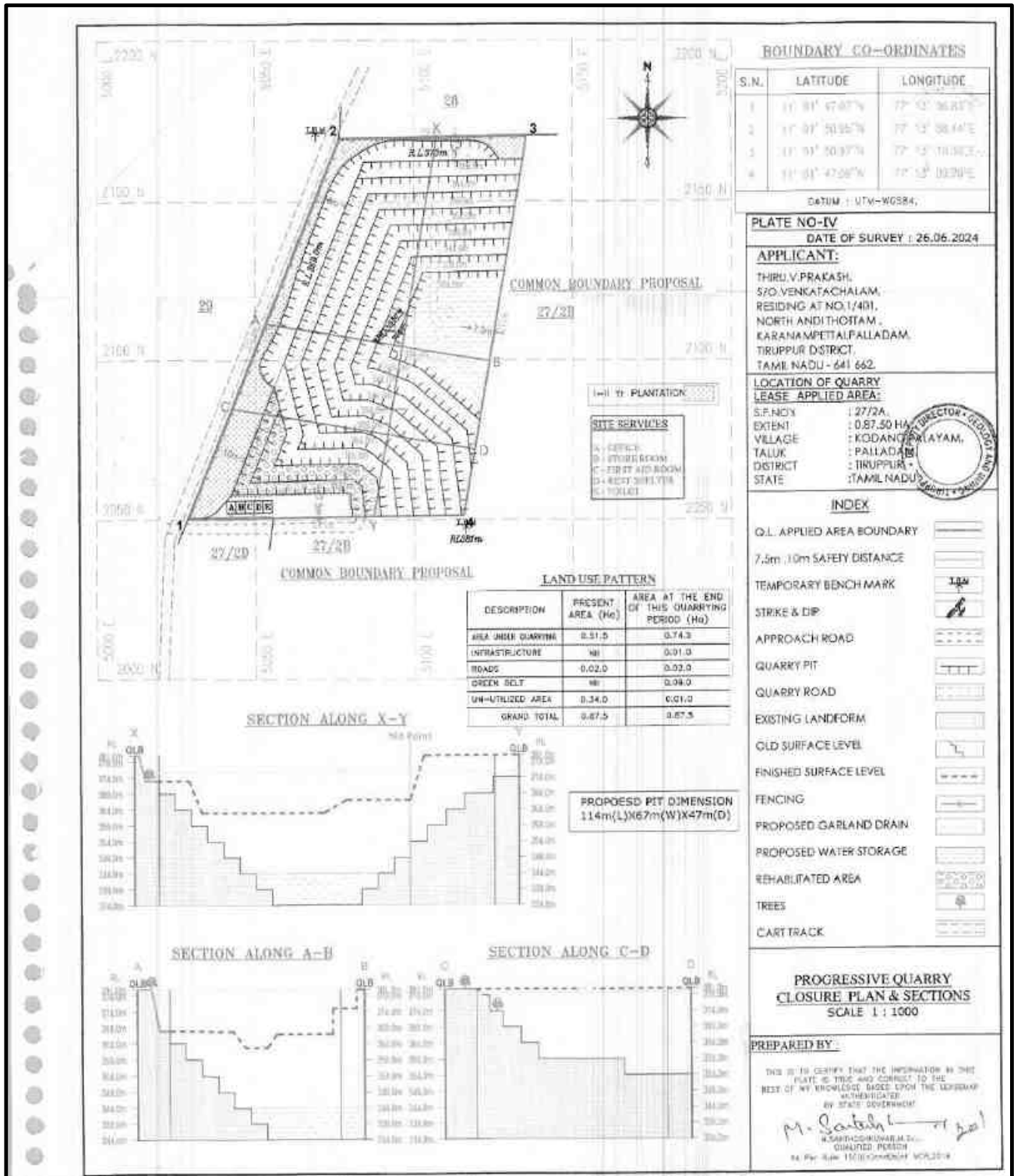
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.33: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P1



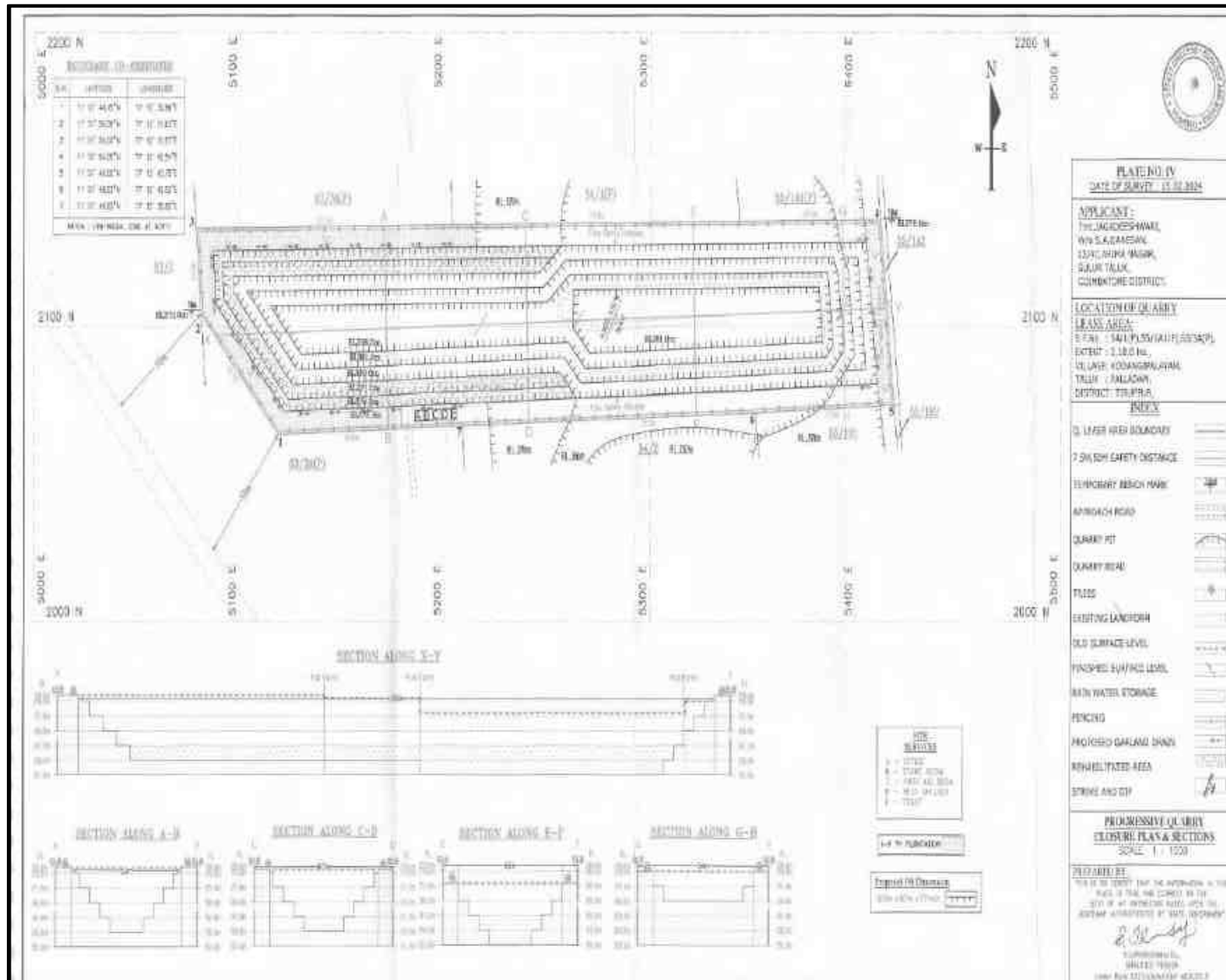
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.34: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P2



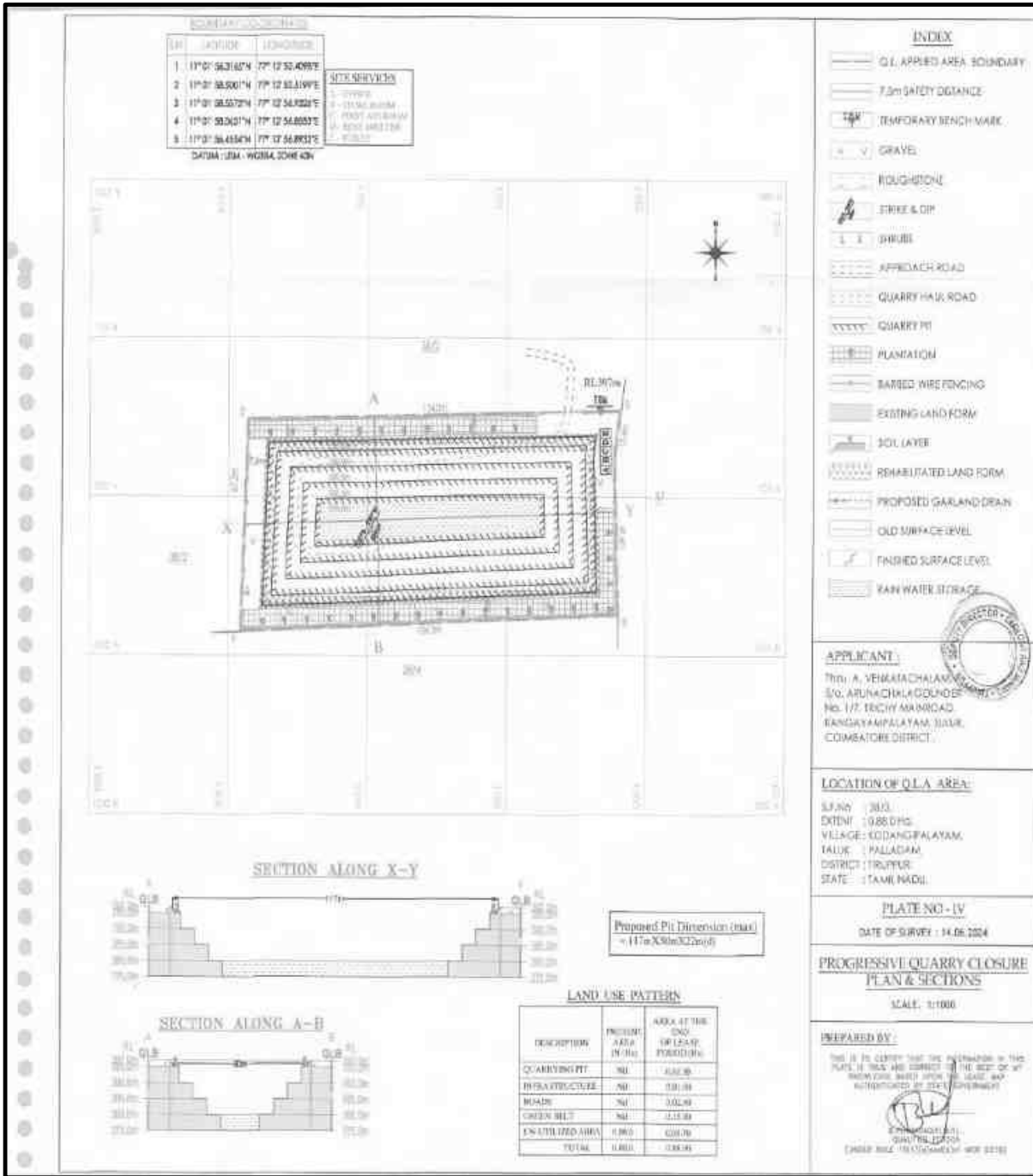
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.35: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P3



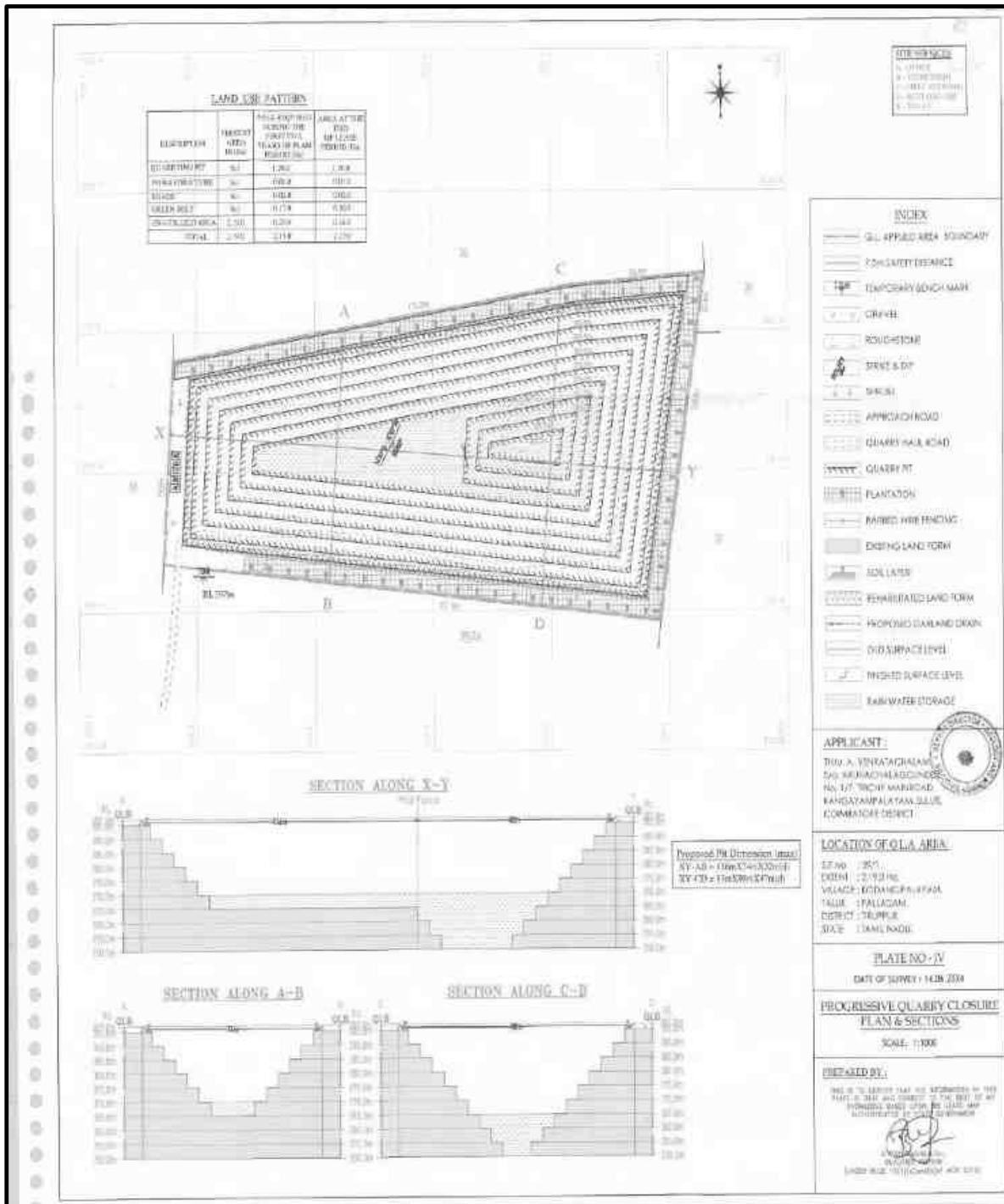
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.36: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P4



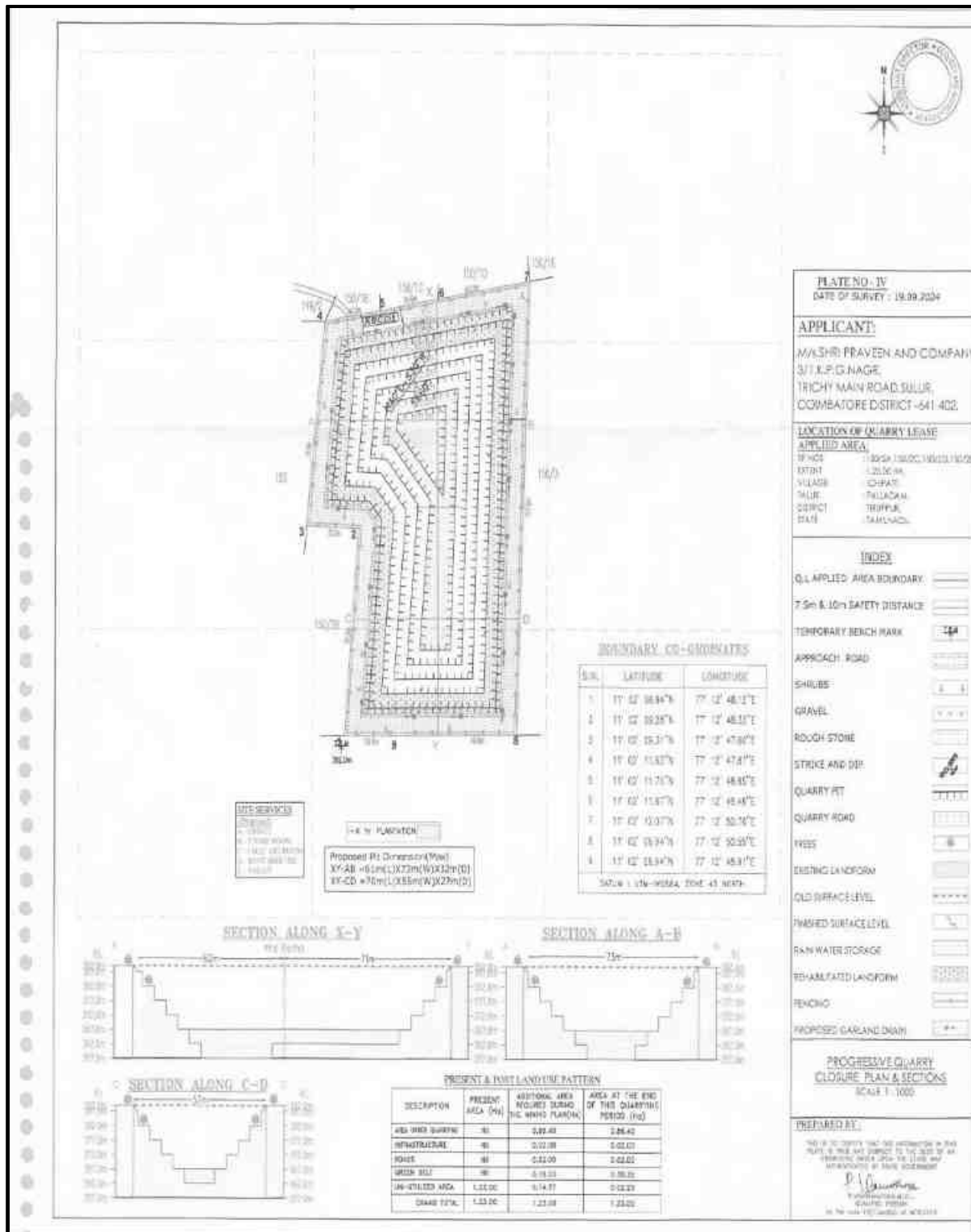
Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.37: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P5



Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.39: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS – P7



Source: Approved Mining Plan

2.4 RESOURCES AND RESERVES

The Resources and Reserves of Rough Stone and Gravel were calculated based on Cross-Section Method by plotting sections to cover the maximum lease area for all the proposed projects.

Based on the availability of Geological Resources the Mineable Reserves are calculated by considering excavation system of bench formation and leaving essential safety distance of 7.5 m (Safety Barrier all around the applied area) and safety distance as per precise area communication letter and deducting the locked up reserves during bench formation (Also called as Bench Loss) and the Mineable Reserves is calculated considering there is no waste / overburden / side burden (100% Recovery Anticipated) for all the proposed projects.

TABLE 2.6: AVAILABLE GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF PROPOSED PROJECT

PROPOSAL – P1		
	Rough Stone	Gravel
Geological Resource in m ³	10,91,070	48,492
Mineable Resource in m ³	3,87,120	36,756
PROPOSAL – P2		
	Rough Stone	Gravel
Geological Resource in m ³	3,26,484	6,648
Mineable Resource in m ³	1,00,363	4,494
PROPOSAL – P3		
	Rough Stone	Gravel
Geological Resource in m ³	5,17,183	21089
Mineable Resource in m ³	1,95,935	14,820
PROPOSAL – P4		
	Rough Stone	Gravel
Geological Resource in m ³	1,76,000	17,600
Mineable Resource in m ³	58,180	11,700
PROPOSAL – P5		
	Rough Stone	Gravel
Geological Resource in m ³	9,85,500	43,800
Mineable Resource in m ³	2,88,270	33,436
PROPOSAL – P6		
	Rough Stone	Gravel
Geological Resource in m ³	19,24,650	81,900
Mineable Resource in m ³	6,99,426	61,464
PROPOSAL – P7		
	Rough Stone	Gravel
Geological Resource in m ³	369000	24600
Mineable Resource in m ³	120575	16606

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 2.7: YEAR-WISE PRODUCTION PLAN

PROPOSAL – P1		
YEAR	ROUGH STONE (m³)	GRAVEL (m³)
I	40,020	12,312
II	39,290	12,348
III	40,290	12,096
IV	41,620	-
V	40,050	-
VI	38,900	-
VII	38,400	-
VIII	38,700	-
IX	38,500	-
X	31,350	-
TOTAL	1,85,850	1,242
PROPOSAL – P2		

YEAR	ROUGH STONE (m³)	GRAVEL (m³)
I	21,730	4,494
II	20,126	-
III	20,867	-
IV	20,105	-
V	17,535	-
TOTAL	1,00,363	4,494
PROPOSAL – P3		
YEAR	ROUGH STONE (m³)	GRAVEL (m³)
I	44400	12376
II	37090	2444
III	36430	-
IV	35545	-
V	42470	-
TOTAL	195935	8,174
PROPOSAL – P4		
YEAR	ROUGH STONE (m³)	GRAVEL (m³)
I	11,950	4,100
II	11,700	3,000
III	11,700	4,600
IV	11,160	-
V	11,670	-
TOTAL	58,180	11700
PROPOSAL – P5		
YEAR	ROUGH STONE (m³)	GRAVEL (m³)
I	36,800	16,268
II	35,850	8,584
III	29,300	8,584
IV	27,950	-
V	25,200	-
TOTAL	1,55,100	33436
PROPOSAL – P6		
YEAR	ROUGH STONE (m³)	GRAVEL (m³)
I	1,41,556	24,804
II	1,38,450	15,000
III	1,59,236	25,200
IV	1,27,525	-
V	1,30,850	-
TOTAL	6,97,617	65,004
PROPOSAL – P7		
YEAR	ROUGH STONE (m³)	GRAVEL (m³)
I	21,130	5,694
II	12,810	5,522
III	14,210	5,390
IV	12,435	-
V	12,245	-
VI	9,540	-
VII	10,675	-
VIII	9,965	-
IX	10,540	-
X	7,025	-
TOTAL	47,745	16,606

Source: Approved Mining Plans

Disposal of Waste

There is no waste anticipated in these Rough Stone quarrying operation. The entire quarried out materials will be utilized (100%). Top layer of Gravel formation will be removed and sold to needy customers directly.

Conceptual Mining Plan/ Final Mine Closure Plan

The ultimate pit size is designed based on certain practical parameters such as economical depth of mining, safety zones, permissible area, etc.

TABLE 2.8: ULTIMATE PIT DIMENSION

PROPOSAL – P1			
Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	166	126	47 m bgl
PROPOSAL – P2			
Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	120	67	47 m bgl
PROPOSAL – P3			
Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	309	67	27 m bgl
PROPOSAL – P4			
Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	125	50	22 m bgl
PROPOSAL – P5			
Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	116	83	32 m bgl
II	83	98	47 m bgl
PROPOSAL – P6			
Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	208	135	49 m bgl
PROPOSAL – P7			
Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	61	73	32 m bgl
II	70	55	27

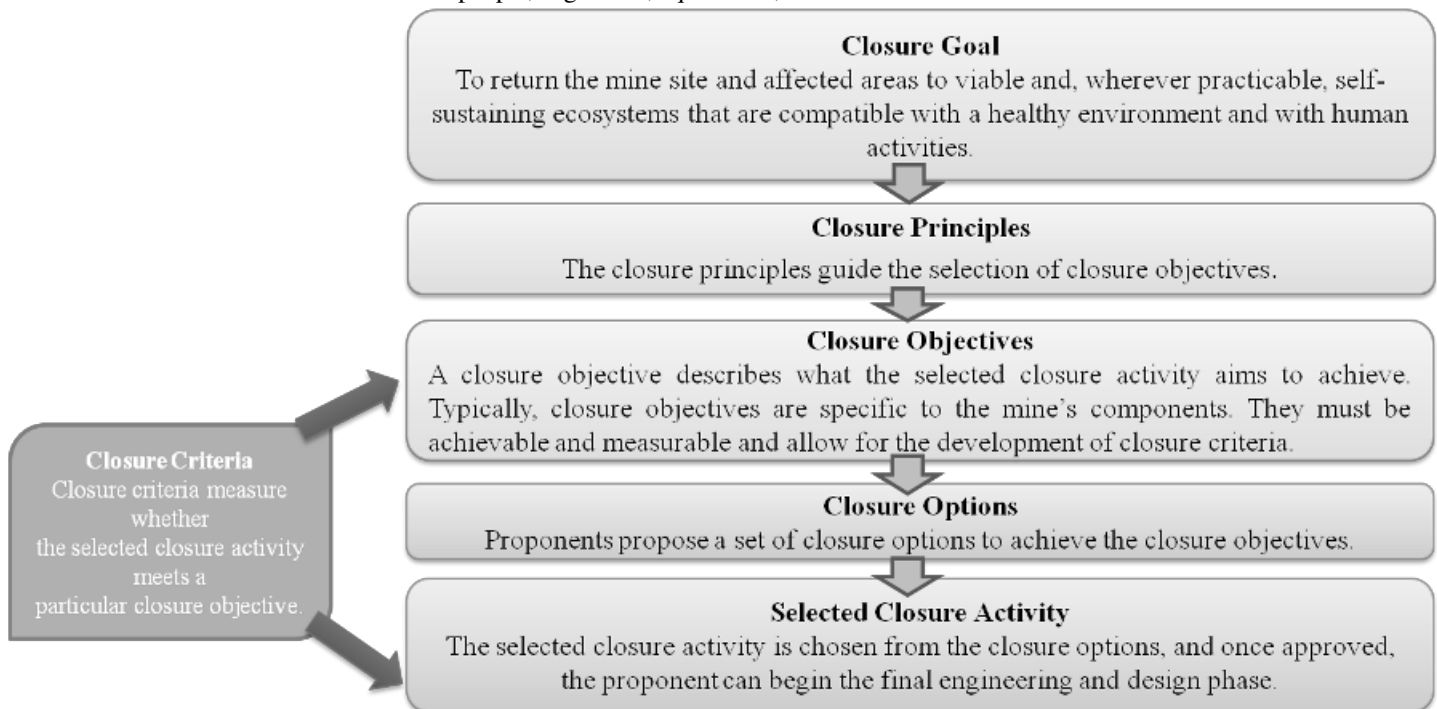
Source: Approved Mining Plans

- At the end of life of mine, the excavated mine pit / void will act as artificial reservoir for collecting rain water and helps to meet out the demand or crises during drought season.
- After mine closure the greenbelt developed along the safety barrier and top benches and temporary water reservoir will enhance the ecosystem
- Mine Closure is a process of returning a disturbed site to its natural state or which prepares it for other productive uses that prevents or minimizes any adverse effects on the environment or threats to human health and safety.
- The principal closure objectives are for rehabilitated mines to be physically safe to humans and animals, geo-technically stable, geo-chemically non-polluting/ non-contaminating, and capable of sustaining an agreed post-mining land use.

Closure Objectives –

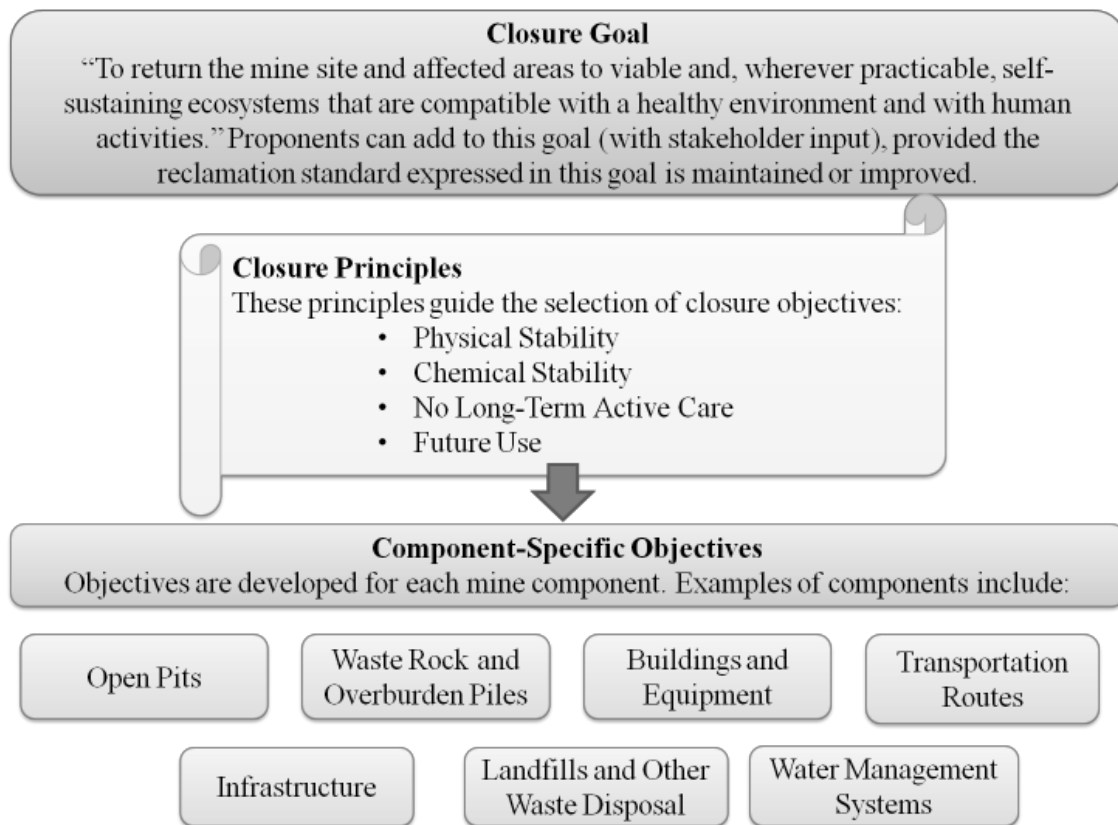
- Access to be limited, for the safety of humans and wildlife.
- The open pit mine workings and pit boundary are physically and geo-technically stable.
- Water quality in flooded pits is safe for humans, aquatic life, and wildlife.
- Discharge of contaminated drainage has been minimized and controlled.
- Original or desired new surface drainage patterns have been established.
- For flooded pits, in-pit aquatic habitat has been established where practical and feasible.
- Emergency access and escape routes from flooded pits for humans and wildlife are in place.

- Dust levels are safe for people, vegetation, aquatic life, and wildlife.



Closure Planning & Options Considerations in Mine Design –

- The closure of mine is well planned at the initial stage of planning & design consideration by the internal and external stake holders
- Construction of 2m height bund all along the mine pit boundary and ensure its stability all time & construction of garland drain along the natural slope to avoid sliding and collection of soil to the pit & surface runoff during rainfall
- After complete exploitation of mineral, the lowest bench foot wall side will be maintained as plain surface without any sump pits to avoid any accidents
- All the sharp edges will be dressed to smoother face before the closure of mine and ensure no loose debris on hanging wall side
- The project proponent as a part of social responsibilities assures to supply the stored mine pit water to the nearby villages after effective treatment process as per the standards of TNPCB & TWAD
- Native species will be planted in 3 row patterns on the boundary barriers and 1st bench, a full-time sentry will be appointed at the gate to prevent inherent entry of public & cattle.
- The access road to the quarry will be cut-off immediately after the closure
- The layout design shall be prepared and get approved from Department of Geology and Mining.
- The proponent is instructed to construct as per the layout approved
- Physical and chemical stability of structures left in place at the site, the natural rehabilitation of a biologically diverse, stable environment, the ultimate land use is optimized and is compatible with the surrounding area and the requirements of the local community, and taking the needs of the local community into account and minimizing the socio-economic impact of closure
- There will be a positive change in the environmental and ecology due to the mine closure



Post-Closure Monitoring –

The purpose of post-closure monitoring with respect to open pit mine workings is to ensure the attainment of closure objectives.

- Monitor physical and geotechnical stability of remnant pit walls.
- Monitor the ground regime in pit walls to confirm achievement of design objectives.
- Monitor water level in pit to confirm closure objectives regarding fish, fish habitat, and wildlife safety are being achieved.
- Sample water quality and quantity at controlled pit discharge points.
- Identify and test unanticipated areas where water management is an issue.
- Inspect integrity of barriers such as berms & fences.
- Monitor wildlife interactions with barriers to determine effectiveness.
- Inspect aquatic habitat in flooded pits where applicable.
- Monitor dust levels.

TABLE 2.9: MINE CLOSURE BUDGET

PROPOSAL – P1							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	1222	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 1,22,200
Plantation cost	1,22,200						
Renovation of Wire Fencing (610 meters)	1,83,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.1,83,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (560 meters)	1,68,000				-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.1,68,000
TOTAL							Rs 4,73,200
PROPOSAL – P2							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	438	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 43,800
Plantation cost	43800	-	-	-	-		
Renovation of Wire Fencing (212 meters)	64,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.64,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (220 meters)	66,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs. 66,000
TOTAL							Rs 1,73,800
PROPOSAL – P3							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	1090	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 1,09,000
Plantation cost	109000	-	-	-	-		
Renovation of Wire Fencing (780 meters)	2,34,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.2,34,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (300 meters)	90,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.90,000
TOTAL							Rs 2,92,000
PROPOSAL – P4							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	440	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 44,000
Plantation cost	44,000	-	-	-	-		
Renovation of Wire Fencing (380 meters)	1,14,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.1,14,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (330 meters)	99,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.99,000
TOTAL							Rs 2,57,000
PROPOSAL – P5							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	1095	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 1,09,500
Plantation cost	109500	-	-	-	-		
Renovation of Wire Fencing (620 meters)	1,86,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.1,86,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (530 meters)	1,59,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.1,59,000
TOTAL							Rs 4,54,000
PROPOSAL – P6							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	2048	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 2,04,800
Plantation cost	204800	-	-	-	-		

Renovation of Wire Fencing (990 meters)	2,97,000	-	-	-	1,92,000	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.2,97,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (940 meters)	2,82,000	-	-	-	1,50,000	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.2,82,000
TOTAL							Rs 7,83,800
PROPOSAL – P7							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	615	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 61,500
Plantation cost	61500	-	-	-	-		
Renovation of Wire Fencing (480 meters)	144000	-	-	-		@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.144000
Renovation of Garland Drain (430 meters)	129000					@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.129000
TOTAL							Rs 3,34,500

Source: Proposed by FAE's and EC

2.5 METHOD OF MINING

Proposed Method of Mining is common for all the Proposed Projects – 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 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 & Blasting Parameters

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

Spacing	–	1.2m
Burden	–	1.0 m
Depth of hole	–	1.5 m
Charge per hole	–	0.50 – 0.75kg
Powder factor	–	6.0 tonnes/kg
Diameter of hole	–	32 mm

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

Storage of Explosives –

No proposal for storage of explosives within the project area, the respective project proponents have made agreement with authorized explosives agencies for carrying out blasting activities and competent person as per DGMS guidelines will be employed for safety and supervision of overall quarrying activities.

The explosives will be sourced from the blasting agency on daily basis and the blasting will be carried out under the supervision of competent qualified Blaster and it will be ensured that there shall be no balance of explosive stock; any balance stock will be taken back by the supplier.

2.5.2 Extent of Mechanization

TABLE 2.10 PROPOSED MACHINERY DEPLOYMENT

PROPOSAL – P1				
S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammers	5 Nos	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	2 Nos	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker Unit	1 Nos	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers / Dumpers	3 Nos	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive
PROPOSAL – P2				
S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammers	3 Nos	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	1 Nos	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker Unit	1 Nos	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers / Dumpers	2 Nos	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive
PROPOSAL – P3				
S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammers	6 Nos	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	2 Nos	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker Unit	1 Nos	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers / Dumpers	3 Nos	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive
PROPOSAL – P4				
S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammers	2 Nos	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	1 Nos	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker Unit	1 Nos	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers / Dumpers	1 Nos	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive
PROPOSAL – P5				
S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammers	6 Nos	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	2 Nos	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker Unit	2 Nos	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers / Dumpers	3 Nos	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive
PROPOSAL – P6				
S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammers	12 Nos	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	3 Nos	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker Unit	3 Nos	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers / Dumpers	5 Nos	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive
PROPOSAL – P7				
S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammers	4 Nos	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	1 Nos	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker Unit	1 Nos	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers / Dumpers	2 Nos	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive

Source: Approved Mining Plans

2.6 GENERAL FEATURES

2.6.1 Existing Infrastructures

Infrastructures like Mine office, Temporary Rest shelters for workers, Latrine and Urinal Facilities will be maintained as per the Mine Rule in all the proposed quarries.

2.6.2 Drainage Pattern

Drainage pattern are created by stream erosion over time that reveals characteristics of the kind of rocks and geological structures in a landscape region drained by streams.

Drainage pattern is the pattern formed by the streams, rivers, and lakes in a particular drainage basin. They are governed by the topography of the land, whether a particular region is dominated by hard or soft rocks, and the gradient of the land.

Dendritic patterns, which are by far the most common, develop in areas where the rock (or unconsolidated material) beneath the stream has no particular fabric or structure and can be eroded equally easily in all directions.

There are no streams, canals or water bodies crossing within the project area. The drainage pattern of the area is dendritic – sub dendritic.

2.6.3 Traffic Density

The traffic survey conducted based on the transportation route of material, the Rough Stone is proposed to be transported mainly through Kodangipalayam – Semmipalayam – Panchayat Road and connecting to Samalapuram – Tiruppur State Highway on Eastern Side.

Traffic density measurements were performed at two locations

1. Semmipalayam – Kodangipalayam – Semmipalayam – Panchayat Road
2. Tiruppur- Somandur – State Highway Road.

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.2.11: TRAFFIC SURVEY LOCATIONS

Station Code	Road Name	Distance and Direction	Type of Road
TS1	Semmipalayam-Pallapalayam Panchayat Road	2.5 SE	Panchayat Road
TS2	Tiruppur-Somandur SH Road	6.0 NE	State Highway Road

Source: On-site monitoring by GEMS FAE & TM

TABLE 2.12: EXISTING TRAFFIC VOLUME

Station code	HMV		LMV		2/3 Wheelers		Total PCU
	No	PCU	No	PCU	No	PCU	
TS1	293	879	112	112	367	184	1175
TS2	120	360	26	26	117	59	445

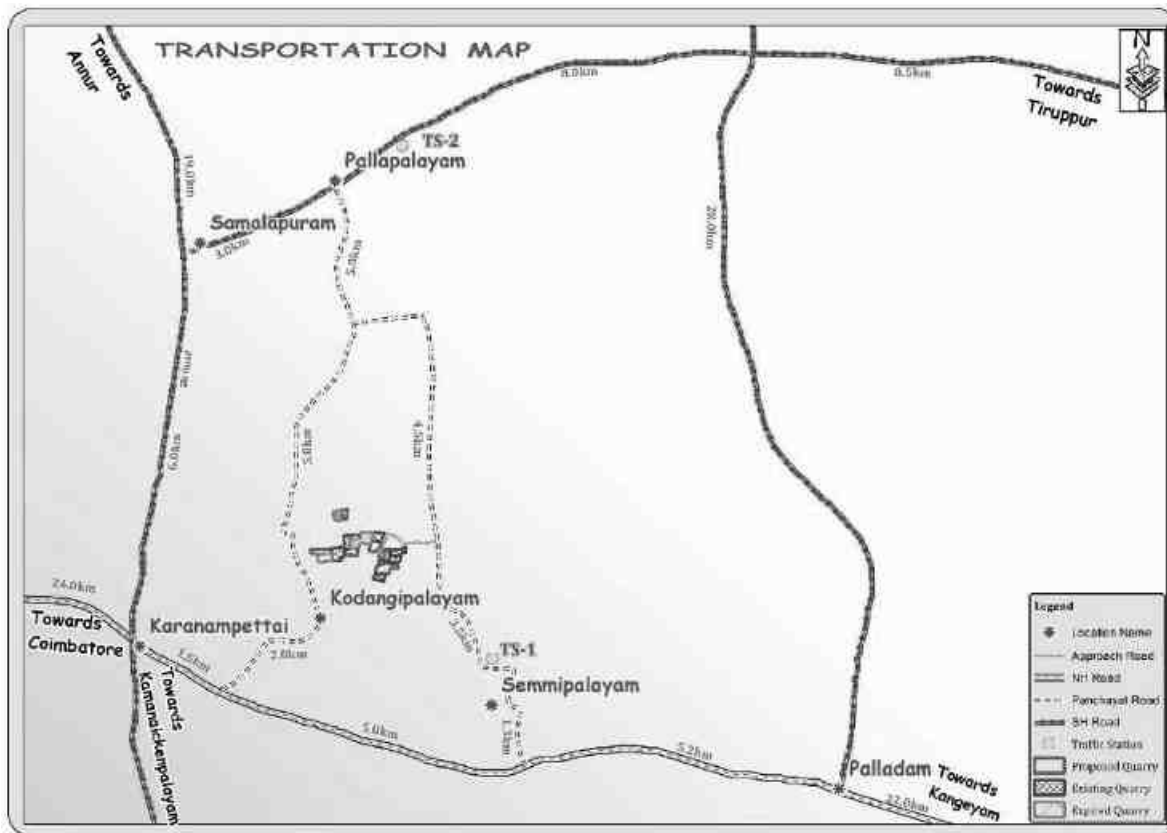
Source: On-site monitoring by GEMS FAE & TM

* PCU conversion factor: HMV (Trucks and Bus) = 3, LMV (Car, Jeep and Auto) = 1 and 2/3 Wheelers = 0.5

TABLE 2.13: ROUGH STONE & GRAVEL HOURLY TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENT

Transportation of Rough Stone & Gravel per day		
Capacity of trucks	No. of Trips per day Cumulatively	Volume in PCU
10 tonnes	211	211

Source: Data analysed from Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE.2.40: MINERAL TRANSPORTATION ROUTE MAP**TABLE 2.14: SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC VOLUME**

Route	Existing Traffic volume in PCU	Incremental traffic due to the project	Total traffic volume	Hourly Capacity in PCU as per IRC – 1960 guidelines
Samalapuram – Karanampettai State Highway	1175	211	1386	1500
Kodangipalayam – Chinna Kodangipalayam – Pethamuchipalayam Panchayat Road	445	211	656	1200

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

- Due to these projects the existing traffic volume will not exceed
- As per the IRC 1960 this existing village 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 proposed transportation.

2.6.4 Mineral Beneficiation and Processing

There is no proposal for the mineral processing or ore beneficiation in any of the proposed project

2.7 PROJECT REQUIREMENT

2.7.1 Water Source & Requirement

Detail of water requirements in KLD as given below:

TABLE 2.15: WATER REQUIREMENT FOR THE PROJECT

PROPOSAL – P1		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.9 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker

Green Belt development	0.7 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.4 KLD	Water Tankers
Total		2.0 KLD
PROPOSAL – P2		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.7 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	0.5 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.3 KLD	Water Tankers
Total		1.5 KLD
PROPOSAL – P3		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	1.0 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	0.7 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.3 KLD	Water Tankers
Total		2.0 KLD
PROPOSAL – P4		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.7 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	0.5 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.3 KLD	Water Tankers
Total		1.5 KLD
PROPOSAL – P5		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	1.0 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	1.0 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.5 KLD	Water Tankers
Total		2.5 KLD
PROPOSAL – P6		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	1.0 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	1.2 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.8 KLD	Water Tankers
Total		3.0 KLD
PROPOSAL – P7		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.9 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	0.8 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.7 KLD	Water Tankers
Total		2.4 KLD

Source: Prefeasibility report

* Drinking water will be sourced from Approved Water Vendors

2.7.2 Power and Other Infrastructure Requirement

No proposed projects require power supply for the mining operations. 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 SEB by respective project proponent.

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 plant.

2.7.3 Fuel Requirement

High speed Diesel (HSD) will be used for mining machineries. Diesel will be brought from nearby Fuel Stations. Average diesel consumption is around = 500 Liters of HSD / day per proposed project.

2.7.4 Project Cost

TABLE 2.16: PROJECT COST OF PROPOSED PROJECTS

PROPOSAL – P1	
Project Cost	Rs. 1,91,56,000/-
PROPOSAL – P2	
Project Cost	Rs. 63,45,000/-
PROPOSAL – P3	
Project Cost	Rs. 1,54,08,000/-
PROPOSAL – P4	
Project Cost	Rs. 92,72,000/-
PROPOSAL – P5	
Project Cost	Rs. 1,55,70,000/-
PROPOSAL – P6	
Project Cost	Rs. 2,89,16,000/-
PROPOSAL – P7	
Project Cost	Rs. 71,16,000/-

Source: Approved Mining Plan & Prefeasibility Report

2.8 EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENT:

The following manpower's are proposed in the mining plan to carry out the day-to-day quarrying activities, the same employment is maintaining aimed at the proposed production target and also to comply with the statutory provisions of The Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 for all the proposed projects.

TABLE 2.17: PROPOSED MANPOWER DEPLOYMENT

PROPOSAL – P1	
Mines Manager/Mines Foreman	1
Mate/Blaster	1
Jack hammer operator	15
Excavator Operator	1
Tipper Driver	3
Helper	4
Cleaner & Co-operator	4
Security	2
Total	33
PROPOSAL – P2	
Mines Manager/Mines Foreman	1
Mate/Blaster	1
Jack hammer operator	6
Excavator Operator & Driver	1
Helper	3
Cleaner & Co-operator	4
Security	1
Total	21
PROPOSAL – P3	
Mines Manager/Mines Foreman	1
Mate/Blaster	1
Jack hammer operator	12
Excavator Operator & Driver	4
Helper	2
Cleaner & Co-operator	5
Security	1
Total	27
PROPOSAL – P4	
Mines Manager/Mines Foreman	1
Mate/Blaster	1
Jack hammer operator	4

Excavator Operator & Driver	2
Helper	2
Cleaner & Co-operator	2
Security	1
Total	15
PROPOSAL – P5	
Mines Manager/Mines Foreman	1
Mate/Blaster	1
Jack hammer operator	12
Excavator Operator	2
Tipper Driver	4
Helper	4
Cleaner & Co-operator	6
Security	2
Total	34
PROPOSAL – P6	
Mines Manager/Mines Foreman	1
Mate/Blaster	1
Jack hammer operator	24
Excavator Operator & Driver	8
Helper	3
Cleaner & Co-operator	8
Security	1
Total	49
PROPOSAL – P7	
Mines Manager/Mines Foreman	1
Mate/Blaster	1
Jack hammer operator	8
Excavator Operator & Driver	3
Helper	2
Cleaner & Co-operator	4
Security	1
Total	23

Source: Approved Mining Plans of Respective Project

2.9 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The commercial operation will commence after the grant of Environmental Clearance. CTO and CTE 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 2.18: EXPECTED TIME SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	Particulars	Time Schedule (In Month)					Remarks if any
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
1	Environmental Clearance						
2	Consent to Establish						Project Establishment Period
3	Consent to Operate						Production Start Period
Time line may vary; subjected to rules and regulations /& other unforeseen circumstances							

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

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 October, November & December 2021 with CPCB guidelines. Environmental data has been collected with reference to cluster quarries by Global Lab and Consultancy Services, ISO/IEC 17025 : 2017 NABL Certified & Notified 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 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 **Post-monsoon season** i.e. October – December 2024.

Study Methodology

- The project area was surveyed in detail with the help of Total Station and the boundary pillars were picked up with the help of 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)
- Soil samples were collected and analysed for relevant physio-chemical characteristics, exchangeable Cations, nutrients & micro nutrients etc., in order to assess the impact due to mining activities and to recommend saplings for Greenbelt development
- Ground water samples were collected during the study period from the existing bore wells, while surface water was collected from ponds 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 mines
- A onsite meteorological station was setup in cluster area, to collect data about wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and general weather conditions were recorded throughout the study period
- 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, PM₁₀ and SO₂, 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.
- 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.

- Baseline biological studies were carried out to assess the ecology of the study area to study the existing flora and fauna pattern of the area.
- 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: 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 (2 core & 4 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 Fugitive Dust	24 hourly twice a week (Oct to Dec 2021)	7 (2 core & 5 buffer)	IS 5182 Part 1-23 National Ambient Air Quality Standards, CPCB
*Noise Levels	Ambient Noise	Hourly observation for 24 Hours per location	7 (2 core & 5 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 – Forest Working Plan
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 Global Lab and Consultancy Services, ISO/IEC 17025 : 2017 NABL Certified & Notified Laboratory in association with GEMS

* All monitoring and testing have 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

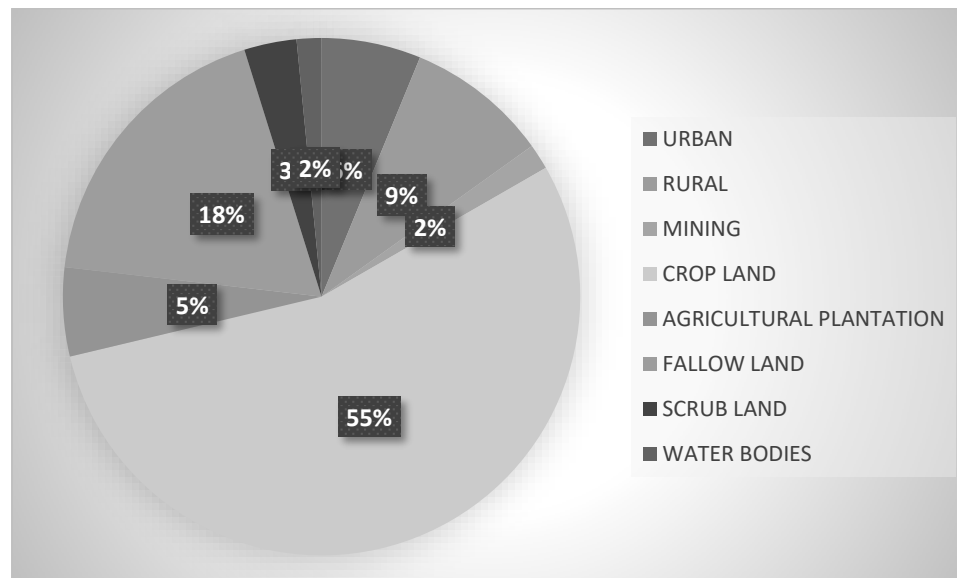
A visual interpretation technique has been adopted for land use classification based on the keys suggested in the chapter – V of the guidelines issued by NNRMS Bangalore & Level III classification with 1:50,000 scale for the preparation of land use mapping. Land use pattern of the area was studied through LISS III imagery of Bhuvan (ISRO). The 10 km radius map of study area was taken for analysis of Land use cover.

TABLE 3.2: LAND USE / LAND COVER TABLE 10 KM RADIUS

S.No	CLASSIFICATION	AREA_Ha	Area_ %
1	URBAN	2213.31	6.22
2	RURAL	3166.50	8.89
3	MINING	567.02	1.59
4	CROP LAND	19435.40	54.58
5	AGRICULTURAL PLANTATION	1974.08	5.54
6	FALLOW LAND	6535.40	18.35
7	SCRUB LAND	1166.57	3.28
8	WATER BODIES	550.89	1.55
	TOTAL	35609.17	100.00

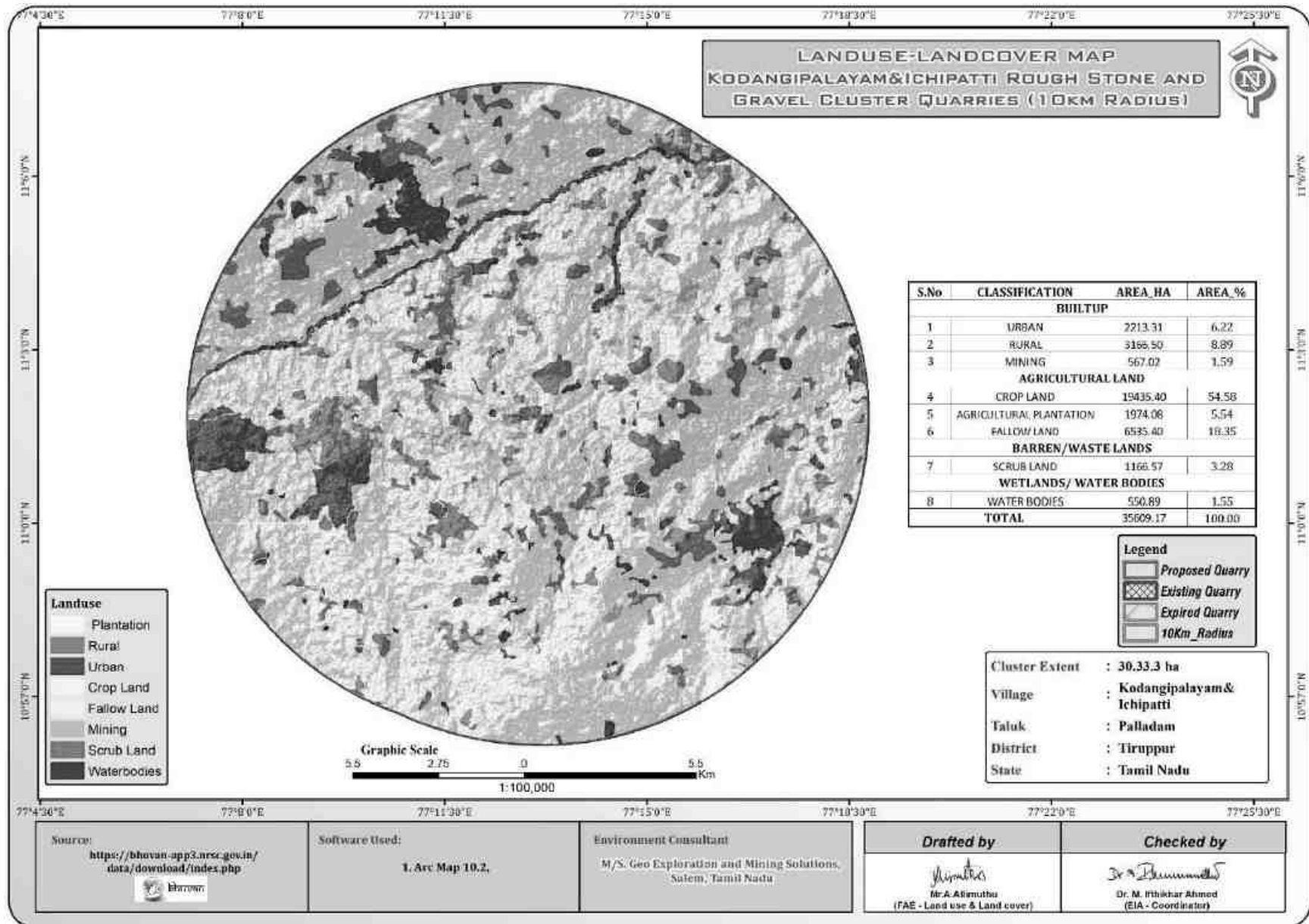
Source: Survey of India Toposheet and Landsat Satellite Imagery

FIGURE 3.1: PIE DIAGRAM OF LAND USE AND LAND IN STUDY AREA



Source: Table 3.2

FIGURE 3.2: LAND USE LAND COVER MAP 10KM RADIUS



From the above table, pie diagram and land use map it is inferred that the majority of the land in the study area is Crop land (includes crop land) 54.58% followed by Built-up Lands 15.997%, Mining – 1.59%, Water bodies 1.55% and Scrub Land 3.28%;

The total mining area within the study area is 567.02 ha i.e., 1.59 %. This small percentage of Mining Activities shall not have any significant impact on the environment.

3.1.2 Topography

All the proposed project area is plain terrain, covered with gravel formation of 2m to 3m thickness; Massive Charnockite formation is found after 2m to 3 m gravel formation which is clearly inferred from the existing quarry pits nearby.

3.1.3 Drainage Pattern of the Area

Drainage pattern are created by stream erosion over time that reveals characteristics of the kind of rocks and geological structures in a landscape region drained by streams.

Drainage pattern is the pattern formed by the streams, rivers, and lakes in a particular drainage basin. They are governed by the topography of the land, whether a particular region is dominated by hard or soft rocks, and the gradient of the land.

Dendritic patterns, which are by far the most common, develop in areas where the rock (or unconsolidated material) beneath the stream has no particular fabric or structure and can be eroded equally easily in all directions.

There are no streams, canals or water bodies crossing within the project area. The drainage pattern of the area is dendritic – sub dendritic.

3.1.4 Seismic Sensitivity

The proposed project site falls in the seismic Zone III, 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.

(Source: https://moes.gov.in/writereaddata/files/LS_EN_20032020_385.pdf)

3.1.5 Environmental Features in the Study Area

There is no Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Park and Archaeological monuments within project 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 proposed mine lease area i.e., 10 km radius, are given in the below Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.3: DETAILS OF ENVIRONMENT SENSITIVITY AROUND THE CLUSTER

Sl.No	Sensitive Ecological Features	Name	Arial Distance in km from Cluster
1	National Park / Wild life Sanctuaries	None	Nil within 10km Radius
2	Reserve Forest	None	Nil within 10km Radius
3	Lakes/Reservoir/ Dams/Stream/Rivers	Noyyal River	6 km North West
		Samalapuram Lake	4.9 km North West
4	Tiger Reserve/ Elephant Reserve/ Biosphere Reserve	None	Nil within 10KM Radius
5	Critically Polluted Areas	None	Nil within 10km Radius
6	Mangroves	None	Nil within 10km Radius
7	Mountains/Hills	None	Nil within 10km Radius
8	Notified Archaeological Sites	None	Nil within 10km Radius
9	Industries/ Thermal Power Plants	None	Nil within 10km Radius
10	Defence Installation	None	Nil within 10km Radius

Source: Survey of India Toposheet

TABLE 3.4: NEARBY WATER BODIES FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

PROPOSAL – P1		
Sl.No	NAME	DISTANCE & DIRECTION
1	Nilaviyal Odai	380m SE
2	Kuttai	750m South
3	Odai	1.1km SW
4	Odai	1.5km SE
5	Odai	3.3km SW
6	Samalapuram Lake	4.7km NW
7	Noyyal River	5.8km NW
PROPOSAL – P2		
Sl.No	NAME	DISTANCE & DIRECTION
1	Nilaviyal Odai	240m SE
2	Kuttai	660m South
3	Odai	1.2km SW
4	Odai	1.4km SE
5	Odai	3.4km SW
6	Samalapuram Lake	4.9km NW
7	Noyyal River	6.0km NW
PROPOSAL – P3		
Sl.No	NAME	DISTANCE & DIRECTION
1	Odai	440m NW
2	Kuttai	840m SE
3	Nilaviyal Odai	940m SE
4	Odai	2.2km SE
5	Odai	2.5km SE
6	Samalapuram Lake	4.6km NW
7	Noyyal River	5.5km NW
PROPOSAL – P4		
Sl.No	NAME	DISTANCE & DIRECTION
1	Nilaviyal Odai	720m SE
2	Kuttai	940m South
3	Odai	1.0km SW
4	Odai	1.9km SE

5	Odai	3.1km SW
6	Samalapuram Lake	4.5km NW
7	Noyyal River	5.5km NW
PROPOSAL – P5		
Sl.No	NAME	DISTANCE & DIRECTION
1	Nilaviyal Odai	580m SE
2	Kuttai	690m SE
3	Odai	760m SW
4	Odai	1.8km SE
5	Odai	2.9km SW
6	Samalapuram Lake	4.7km NW
7	Noyyal River	5.8km NW
PROPOSAL – P6		
Sl.No	NAME	DISTANCE & DIRECTION
1	Nilaviyal Odai	10m Safety Provided
2	Kuttai	400m SW
3	Odai	1.1km SW
4	Odai	1.1km SE
5	Odai	3.3km SW
6	Samalapuram Lake	5.0km NW
7	Noyyal River	6.2km NW
PROPOSAL – P7		
Sl.No	NAME	DISTANCE & DIRECTION
1	Nilaviyal Odai	1km SE
2	Odai	1.2km SW
3	Kuttai	1.2km SE
4	Odai	2.2km SE
5	Odai	3.2km SW
6	Samalapuram Lake	4.0km NW
7	Noyyal River	5.0km NW

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.

The objective of the soil sampling is -

To determine the baseline soil characteristics of the study area; study the impact of proposed activity on soil characteristics and study the impact on soil more importantly agriculture production point of view.

TABLE 3.4: SOIL SAMPLING LOCATIONS

S. No	Location Code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	S-1	Project Area	Core Zone	11° 1'55.36"N 77°13'3.42"E
2	S-2	Project Area	Core Zone	11° 1'48.78"N 77°12'54.62"E
3	S-3	Kodangipalayam	900m SW	11° 1'14.86"N 77°12'31.38"E
4	S-4	Velampalayam	5.8km NE	11° 3'23.80"N 77°15'55.33"E
5	S-5	Sengathurai	6km NW	11° 2'58.20"N 77° 9'31.93"E
6	S-6	Ayyampalayam	4.8km South	10°59'3.47"N 77°13'5.06"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab And Consultancy Services.

Methodology –

For studying soil quality, sampling locations were selected to assess the existing soil conditions in and around the project site representing various land use conditions. The samples were collected by auger boring into the soil up to 90-cm depth. Five (5) 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 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 3.5: 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 Global Lab And Consultancy Services

FIGURE 3.3: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOIL SAMPLING COLLECTION



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 classifications of soil and physico-chemical characteristics of the soils are presented below in Table 3.6 & Test Results in Table 3.7.

FIGURE 3.4: SOIL SAMPLING LOCATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS

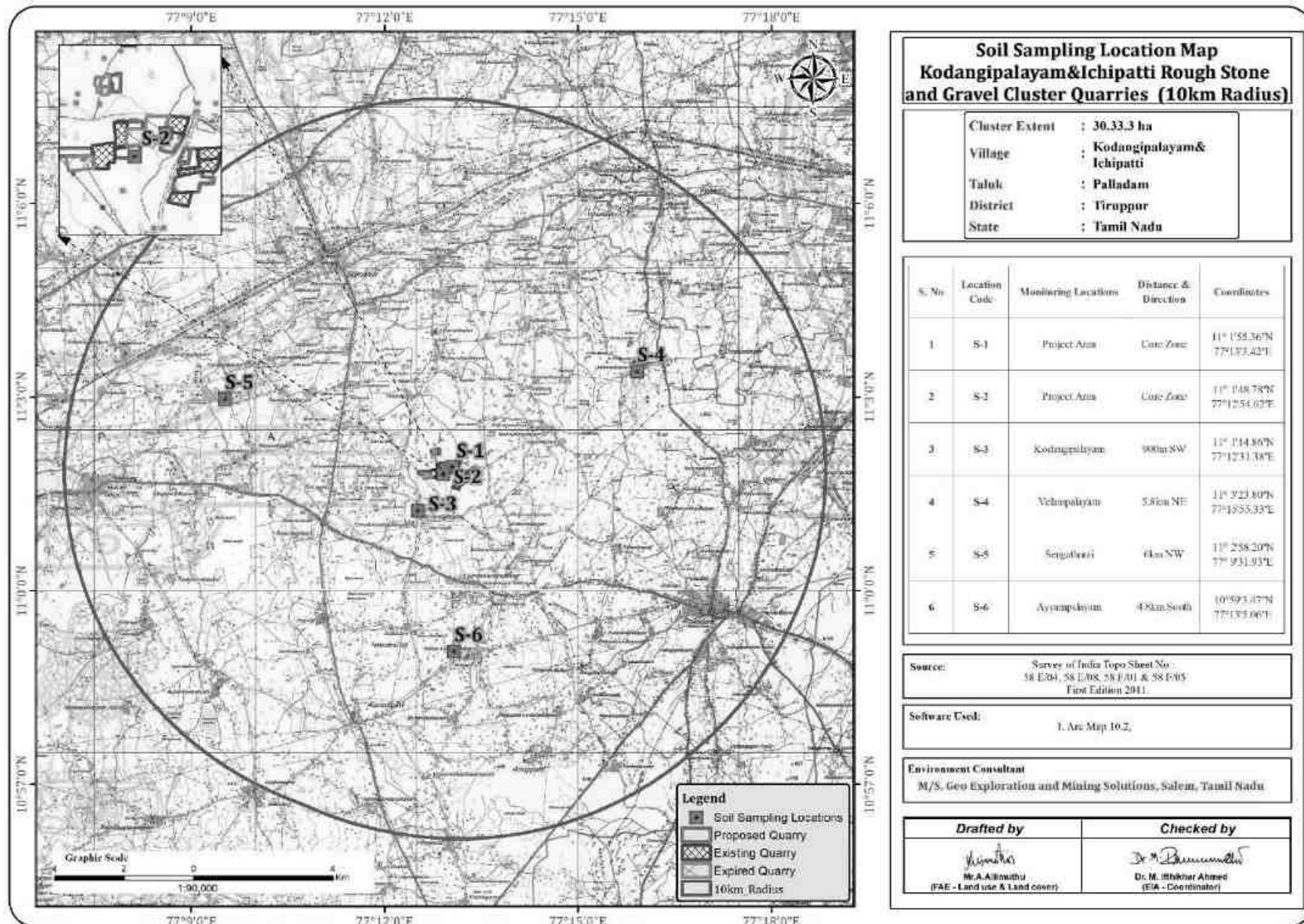


FIGURE 3.5: SOIL MAP

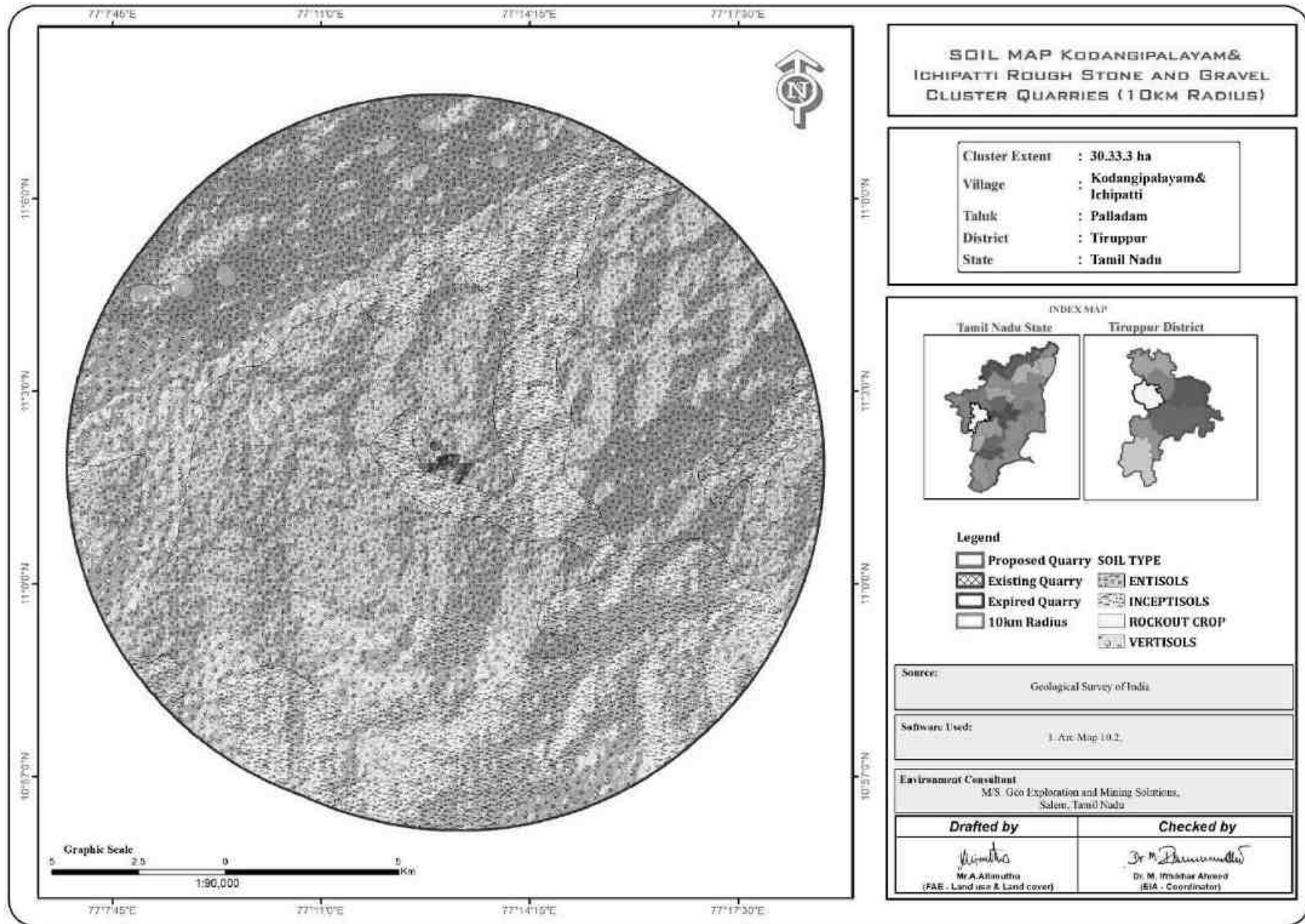


TABLE 3.6: SOIL QUALITY OF THE STUDY AREA

S.No	Parameters	Units	S1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6
1	Available Nitrogen as N	kg/ha	338.68	276.0	351.23	250.8	388.8	238.33
2	Available Phosphorous(as P)	mg/kg	5.4	2.5	5.8	8.1	8.2	9.8
3	Boron	mg/kg	BDL (DL : 0.5)	BDL (DL : 0.5)	6.10	BDL (DL : 0.5)	BDL (DL : 0.5)	BDL (DL : 0.5)
4	Bulk Density	g/cc	1.10	1.20	1.16	1.05	1.03	1.07
5	Cadmium	mg/kg	4.47	4.68	1.46	2.24	3.86	6.38
6	Cation Exchange Capacity	meq/100g	30.79	30.0	34.39	37.8	40.2	45.0
7	Chlorides (as Cl-) in satura_on extract	meq/l	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.1	3.5
8	Chromium	mg/kg	12.42	2.46	10.0	18.40	18.35	19.13
9	Copper	mg/kg	6.71	3.94	1.46	1.24	3.86	3.78
10	Exchangeable Calcium (as Ca)	meq/100g	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.9
11	Exchangeable Magnesium (as Mg)	meq/100g	BDL (DL : 1.0)	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	BDL (DL : 1.0)
12	Iron	mg/Kg	23.10	28.56	22.92	32.32	22.21	26.68
13	Lead	mg/Kg	BDL (DL : 0.5)	BDL (DL : 0.5)	BDL (DL : 0.5)	BDL (DL : 0.5)	2.41	1.65
14	Manganese	mg/Kg	37.50	21.17	17.32	26.35	4.59	22.67
15	Organic Carbon	%	0.57	0.40	0.59	0.50	0.71	0.26
16	Organic Matter	%	0.98	0.69	1.01	0.87	1.23	0.45
17	PH Value	-	8.08	7.99	8.24	8.21	7.66	8.29
18	Soluble Potassium (as K) in satura_on extract	mg/100g	1.20	1.07	0.97	1.03	0.94	1.03
19	Specific Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	440.1	510.5	325	417.1	400.6	550.5
20	Sulphate (as SO ₄)	mg/100g	3.60	4.83	3.43	5.98	3.27	3.10
21	Texture : Clay	%	19.46	20.88	17.13	15.37	23.14	21.02
22	Texture : Sand	%	27.22	39.45	36.95	52.08	39.70	40.81
23	Texture : Silt	%	53.32	39.67	45.92	32.55	37.16	38.17
24	Water Holding Capacity	%	50.4	48.4	49.0	51.0	50.2	51.8
25	Zinc	Mg/kg	19.57	12.06	8.05	20.63	17.62	19.60

Source: Sampling Results by Global Lab And Consultancy Services

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 Loam Soil and Bulk Density of Soils in the study area varied between 1.03 – 1.20 g/cc. The Water Holding Capacity and Porosity of the soil samples is found to be medium i.e. ranging from 48.4 – 51.8 %.

Chemical Characteristics –

- The nature of soil is slightly alkaline to strongly alkaline with pH range 7.66 to 8.29
- The available Nitrogen content range between 238.33 to 388.8 kg/ha
- The available Phosphorus content range between 2.5 to 9.8 mg/ha
- The available Soluble Potassium range between 0.94 to 1.20 mg/100g

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:

Noyyal River is the major surface water body in the study area and the rainfall over the area is moderate, the rainwater storage in open wells and trenches are in practice over the area and the stored water acts as source of drinking water for few months after rainy season.

3.2.2 Ground Water Resources:

Groundwater occurs in all the crystalline formations of oldest Achaeans and Recent Alluvium. The occurrence and behaviour of groundwater are controlled by rainfall, topography, geomorphology, geology, structures etc.

Ground water is occurring in pheratic conditions in weathered and fractured gneiss rock formation. The weathering is controlled by the intensity of weathering and fracturing. Dug wells as wells as bore wells are more common ground water abstraction structures in the area. The diameter of the dug well is in the range of 7 to 10 m and depth of dug wells range from 15 to 18 m bgl. The dug wells yield up to 1 lps in summer months and few wells remains dry. The yield is adequate for irrigation for one or two crops in monsoon period.

3.2.3 Methodology

Reconnaissance survey was undertaken and monitoring locations were finalized based on;

- Drainage pattern;
- Location of Residential areas representing different activities/likely impact areas; and
- Likely areas, which can represent baseline conditions

Three (3) surface water and Three (3) ground water samples were collected from the study area and were analysed for physio-chemical, heavy metals and bacteriological parameters in order to assess the effect of mining and other activities on surface and ground water. The samples were analysed as per the procedures specified by CPCB, IS-10500:2012 and 'Standard methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater' published by American Public Health Association (APHA). The water sampling locations are given in Table 3.9 and shown as Figure 3.6.

TABLE 3.7: WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

S.NO	CODE	LOCATIONS	DISTANCE & DIRECTION	COORDINATES
SURFACE WATER				
1	SW-1	Noyyal River	6km NW	11° 3'40.26"N 77° 9'43.52"E
2	SW-2	Samalapuram Lake	4.5km NW	11° 4'19.30"N 77°12'0.37"E
GROUND WATER				
3	WW-1	Near Project Area	180m South	11° 1'44.64"N 77°13'1.37"E
4	WW-2	Velampalayam	5.8km NE	11° 3'25.86"N 77°15'46.75"E
5	BW-1	Near Project Area	340m North	11° 2'1.88"N 77°12'33.07"E
6	BW-2	Ayyampalayam	4.8km South	10°59'0.85"N 77°13'15.12"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab And Consultancy Services

FIGURE 3.6: PHOTOGRAPHS OF WATER SAMPLING COLLECTION



FIGURE 3.7: WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS

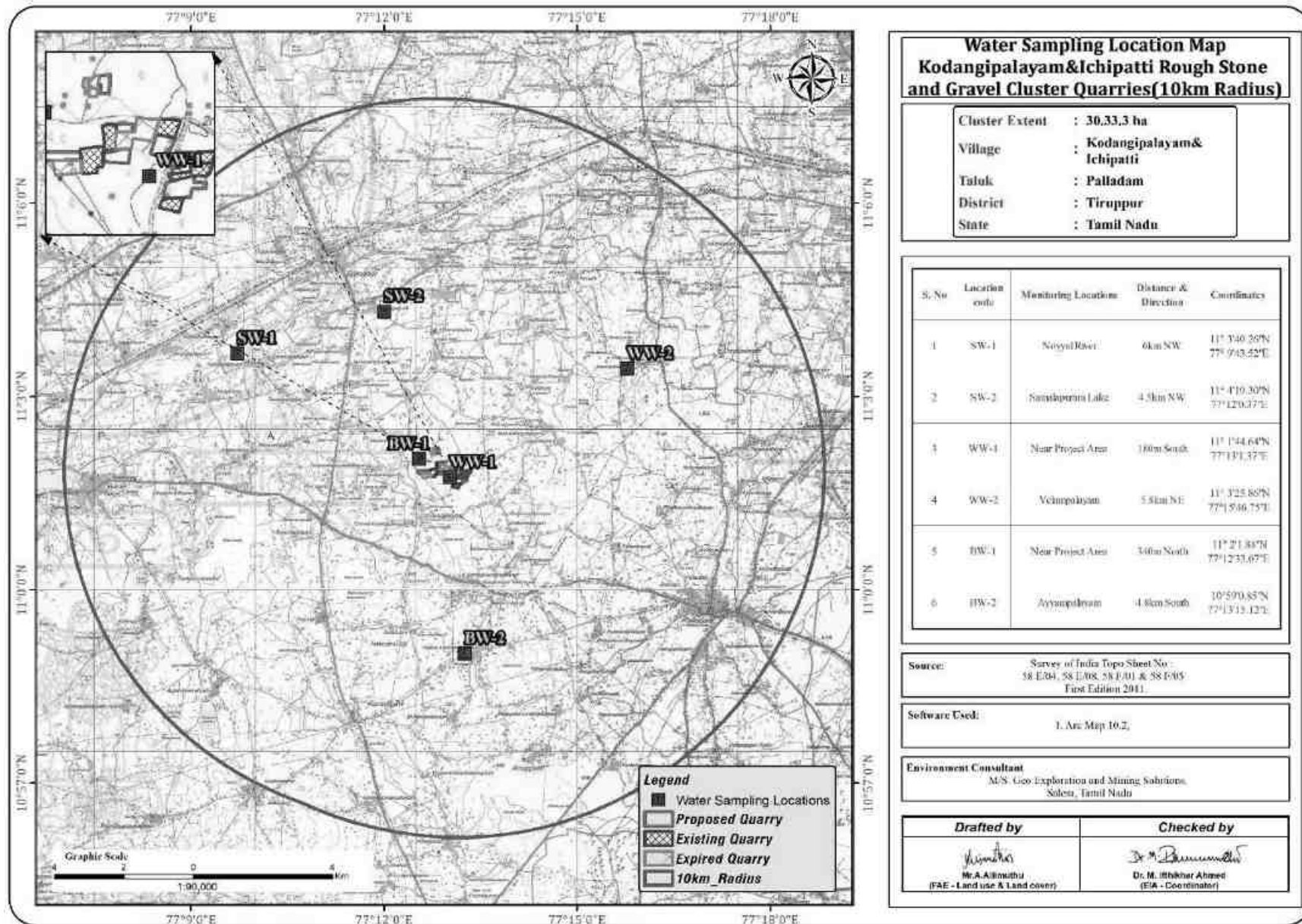


TABLE 3.8: GROUND WATER SAMPLING RESULTS

S.No	Parameters	Units	WW-1	WW-2	BW-1	BW-2	Acceptable limit	Permissible limit
1	Aluminium	mg /l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.03	0.2
2	Ammoniacal Nitrogen as NH ₃ -N	mg /l	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:1.0)	0.5	No Relaxation
3	Arsenic as As	mg /l	BDL(DL:0.002)	BDL(DL:0.002)	BDL(DL:0.002)	BDL(DL:0.002)	0.01	0.05
4	Barium as Ba	mg /l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.7	No Relaxation
5	Boron as B	mg /l	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.1)	BDL (DL:0.1)	BDL (DL:0.1)	0.5	1.0
6	Cadmium as Cd	mg /l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.003	No Relaxation
7	Calcium as Ca	mg /l	52.9	67.33	76.95	64.12	75	200
8	Chloride as Cl ⁻	mg/l	128.9	143	147	141	250	1000
9	Chromium as Cr	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.05	No Relaxation
10	Color	CU	<1	<1	<1	<1	5	15
11	Copper as Cu	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.05	1.5
12	Cyanide as CN	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.05	No Relaxation
13	Electrical Conductivity (EC)	µS/cm	1068	1194	1154	1037	2000	2000
14	Fluoride as F ⁻	mg/l	0.13	0.23	0.12	0.11	1.0	1.5
15	Free Residual Chlorine as Cl ₂	mg/l	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:1.0)	0.2	1
16	Iron as Fe	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.1)	0.19	0.22	0.16	0.3	No Relaxation
17	Lead as Pb	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.01	No Relaxation
18	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	24.32	25.29	12.65	12.64	30	100
19	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.1)	BDL (DL:0.1)	BDL (DL:0.1)	0.1	0.3
20	Mercury as Hg	mg/l	BDL(DL:0.002)	BDL(DL:0.002)	BDL(DL:0.002)	BDL(DL:0.002)	0.001	No Relaxation
21	Molybdenum as Mo	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.07	No Relaxation
22	Nitrate as NO ₃	mg/l	BDL (DL:2.0)	BDL (DL:2.0)	BDL (DL:2.0)	BDL (DL:2.0)	45	No Relaxation
23	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
24	pH	-	7.61	7.02	7.16	7.25	6.5-8.5	No Relaxation
25	Phenols	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.1)	BDL (DL:0.1)	BDL (DL:0.1)	BDL (DL:0.1)	0.001	0.002
26	Selenium as Se	mg/l	BDL(DL:0.005)	BDL(DL:0.005)	BDL(DL:0.005)	BDL(DL:0.005)	0.01	No Relaxation
27	Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/l	15.29	20.0	14.81	12.22	200	400
28	Sulphide as S (Iodometric Method)	mg/l	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:1.0)	0.05	No Relaxation
29	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/l	245.2	269.3	237.1	221.1	200	600
30	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/l	630	705	681	612	500	2000
31	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/l	232	272	244	212	200	600

32	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	BDL (DL:2.0)	BDL (DL:2.0)	BDL (DL:2.0)	BDL (DL:2.0)	500	2000
33	Turbidity	NTU	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	5
34	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	5	15
35	Escherichia coli	MPN/ 100ml	<2	<2	Absent	Absent	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml	-
36	Total Coliforms		<2	<2	Absent	Absent		-

* 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

TABLE 3.9: SURFACE WATER SAMPLING RESULTS

S.No	Parameters	Units	SW-1	SW-2	Acceptable limit	Permissible limit
1	Aluminium	mg /l	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.2
2	Ammoniacal Nitrogen as NH ₃ -N	mg /l	1.12	1.31	0.5	No Relaxation
3	Arsenic as As	mg /l	BDL(DL:0.002)	BDL(DL:0.002)	0.01	0.05
4	Barium as Ba	mg /l	0.31	0.22	0.7	No Relaxation
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) at 27°C for 3 Days	mg /l	3.6	6.0		
6	Boron as B	mg /l	BDL (DL:0.1)	BDL (DL:0.1)	0.5	1.0
7	Cadmium as Cd	mg /l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.003	No Relaxation
8	Calcium as Ca	mg /l	64.12	67.3	75	200
9	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg /l	20.0	30		
10	Chloride as Cl-	mg/l	126.8	135	250	1000
11	Chromium as Cr	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.05	No Relaxation
12	Color	CU	5	5	5	15
13	Copper as Cu	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.05	1.5
14	Cyanide as CN	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.05	No Relaxation
15	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	5.1	4.8		
16	Electrical Conductivity (EC)	µS/cm	1186	1297	2000	2000
17	Fluoride as F-	mg/l	0.26	0.20	1.0	1.5
18	Free Residual Chlorine as Cl ₂	mg/l	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:1.0)	0.2	1
19	Iron as Fe	mg/l	0.29	0.33	0.3	No Relaxation
20	Lead as Pb	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.01	No Relaxation
21	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	18.48	22.37	30	100
22	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.1)	BDL (DL:0.1)	0.1	0.3
23	Mercury as Hg	mg/l	BDL(DL:0.002)	BDL(DL:0.002)	0.001	No Relaxation
24	Molybdenum as Mo	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	0.07	No Relaxation
25	Nitrate as NO ₃	mg/l	3.24	3.52	45	No Relaxation
26	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
27	pH	-	7.81	7.55	6.5-8.5	No Relaxation
28	Phenols	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.1)	BDL (DL:0.1)	0.001	0.002
29	Selenium as Se	mg/l	BDL(DL:0.005)	BDL(DL:0.005)	0.01	No Relaxation
30	Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/l	22.18	27.2	200	400

31	Sulphide as S (Iodometric Method)	mg/l	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:1.0)	0.05	No Relaxation
32	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/l	245.2	273.4	200	600
33	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/l	700	765	500	2000
34	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/l	236.0	260	200	600
35	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	8.0	10	500	2000
36	Turbidity	NTU	5.3	6.1	1	5
37	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:0.01)	5	15
38	Escherichia coli	MPN/ 100ml	50	30	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml	-
39	Total Coliforms		300	350		-

3.2.4 Interpretation & Conclusion

Surface Water

Ph:

The pH varied from 7.55 to 7.81 while turbidity found within the standards (Optimal pH range for sustainable aquatic life is 6.5 to 8.5 pH).

Total Dissolved Solids:

Total Dissolved Solids varied from 700 to 765 mg/l, the TDS mainly composed of carbonates, bicarbonates, Chlorides, phosphates and nitrates of calcium, magnesium, sodium and other organic matter.

Other parameters:

Chloride content is 126.8 - 135 mg/l. Nitrates varied from 3.24 to 3.52 mg/l, while sulphates varied from 22.18 to 27.2 mg/l.

Ground Water

The pH of the water samples collected ranged from 7.02 to 7.61 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 612 - 705 mg/l in all samples. The Total hardness varied between 212 – 272 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 73-78m. The maximum depth proposed out of proposed projects is 42 m to 68 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. There is no necessity of stream, channel diversion due to these proposed projects.

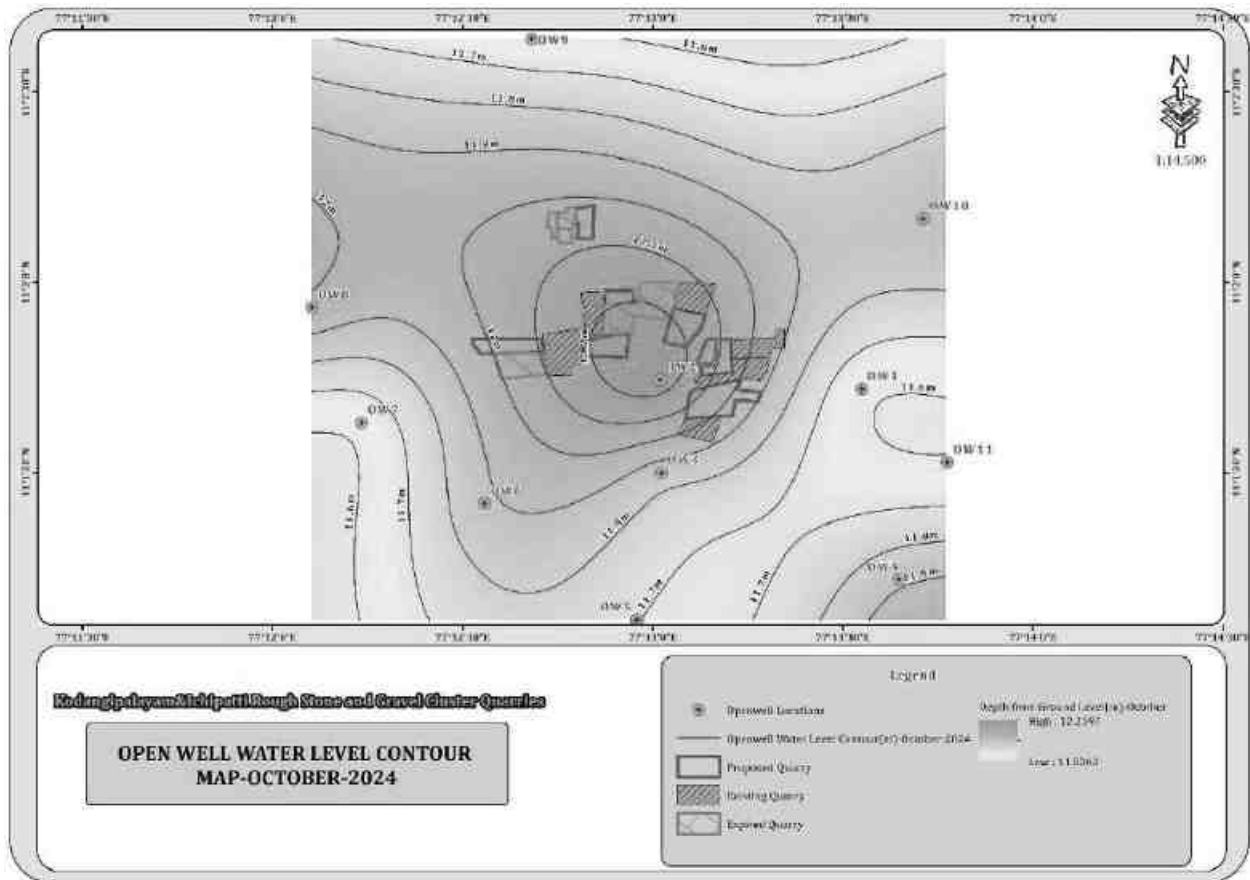
During the rainy season there is a possibility of collection of seepage water from the subsurface levels which will be collected and stored in the mine sump pits and will be used for dust suppression and greenbelt development and during the end of the life of the mine this collected water will act as a temporary reservoir.

TABLE 3.10: POST MONSOON WATER LEVEL OF OPEN WELLS 1 KM RADIUS

Station Code	Water Level in Meters bgl				Latitude	Longitude
	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Average		
OW1	11.6	12.2	12.8	12.2	11° 01' 43.1686" N	77° 13' 33.0292" E
OW2	12.3	12.9	13.5	12.9	11° 01' 44.6005" N	77° 13' 01.1762" E
OW3	11.8	12.4	13	12.4	11° 01' 29.9256" N	77° 13' 01.3781" E
OW5	11.9	12.5	13.1	12.5	11° 01' 13.0879" N	77° 13' 38.8708" E
OW4	11.7	12.3	12.9	12.3	11° 01' 06.7562" N	77° 12' 57.4831" E
OW6	11.9	12.5	13.1	12.5	11° 01' 25.1188" N	77° 12' 33.4804" E
OW7	11.6	12.2	12.8	12.2	11° 01' 37.8517" N	77° 12' 14.0456" E
OW8	12	12.6	13.2	12.6	11° 01' 56.0508" N	77° 12' 06.2181" E
OW9	11.6	12.2	12.8	12.2	11° 02' 38.4351" N	77° 12' 40.9014" E
OW10	11.9	12.5	13.1	12.5	11° 02' 10.0478" N	77° 13' 42.6950" E
OW11	11.6	12.2	12.8	12.2	11° 01' 31.5848" N	77° 13' 46.4830" E

Source: Onsite monitoring data

FIGURE 3.8: CONTOUR MAP OF OPEN WELL WATER LEVEL



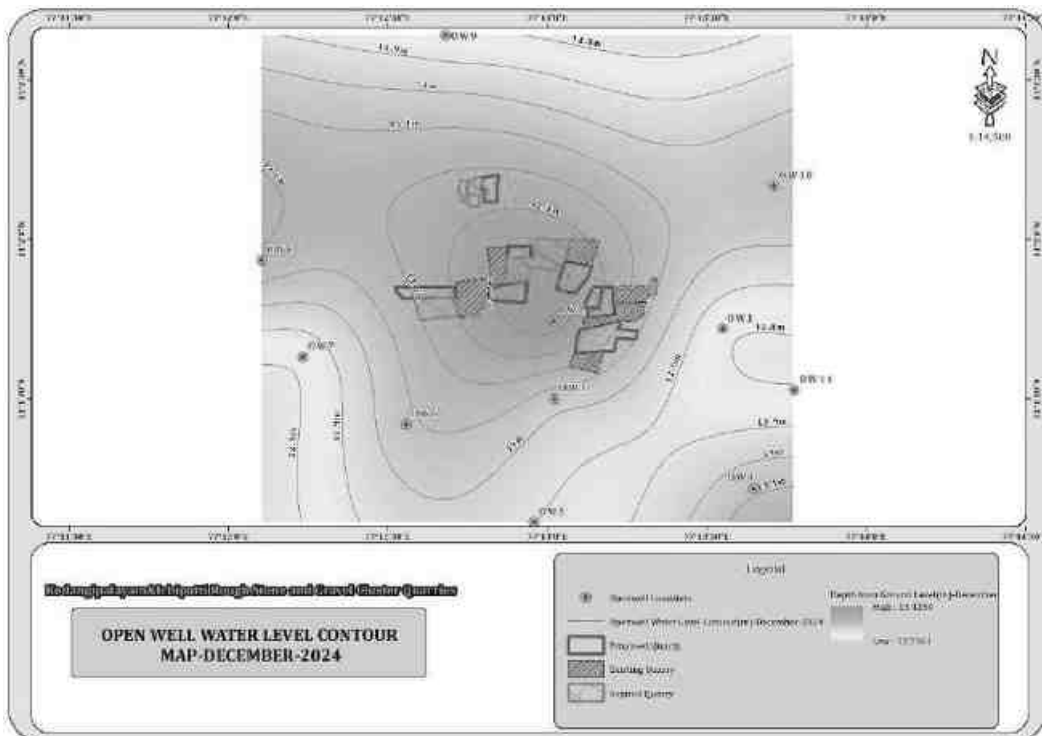
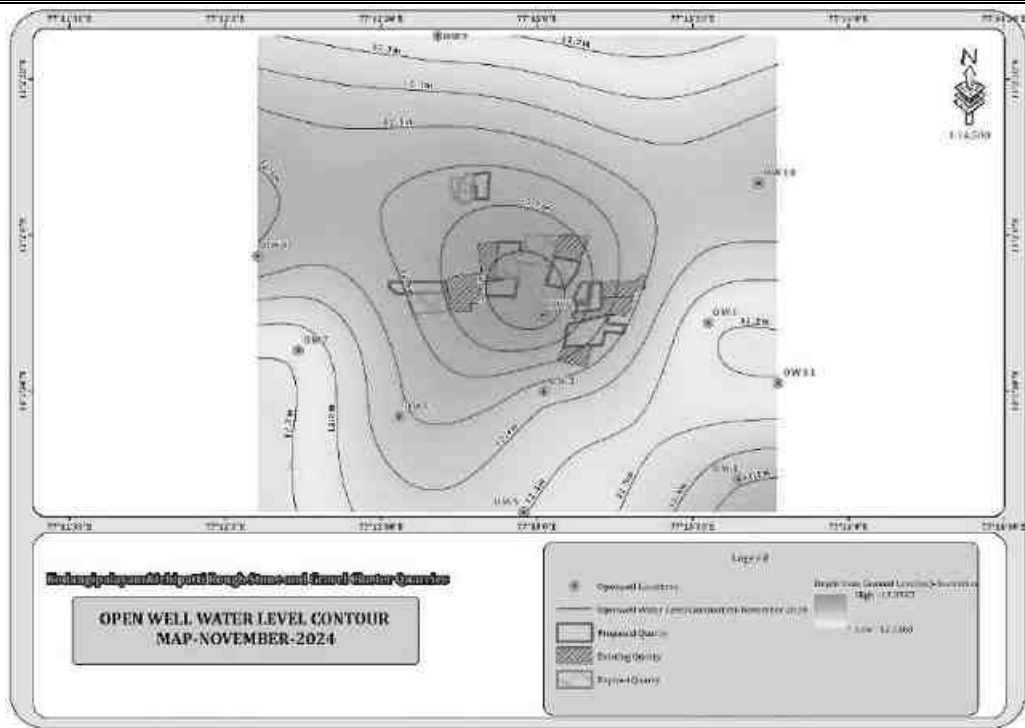
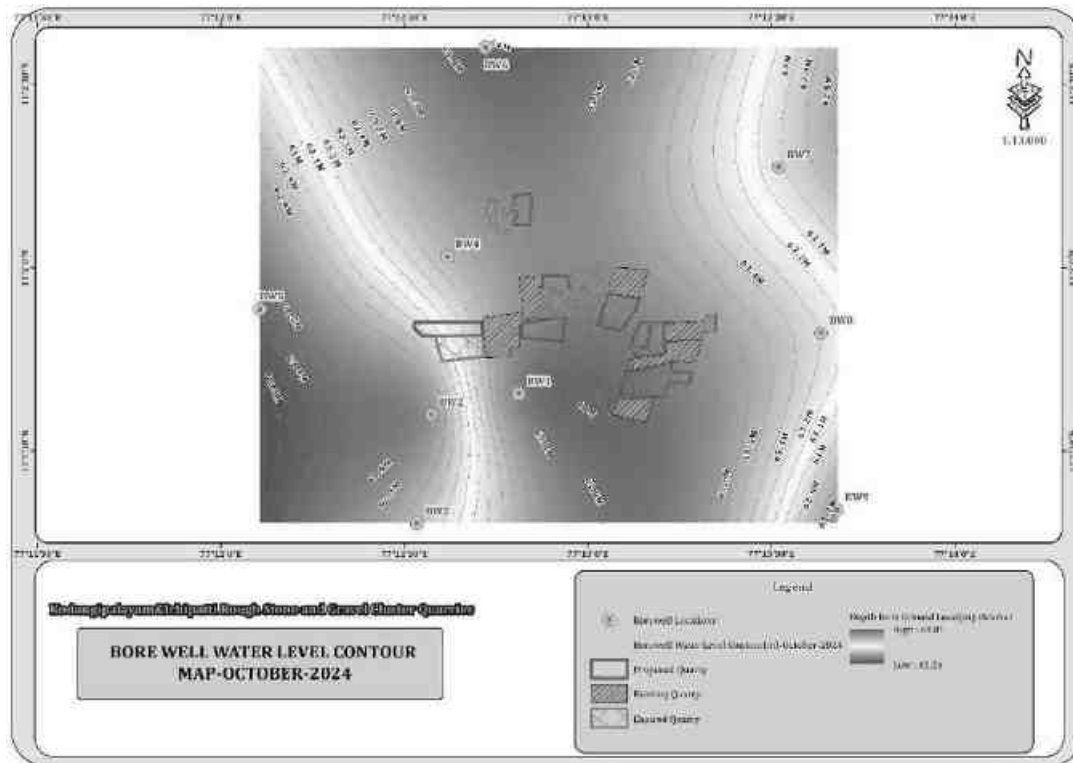


TABLE 3.11: POST MONSOON WATER LEVEL OF BOREWELLS 1 KM RADIUS

Station Code	Water Level in Meters bgl				Latitude	Longitude
	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Average		
BW1	63.9	64.5	65.1	64.5	11° 01' 39.4538" N	77° 12' 48.6712" E
BW2	62.6	63.2	63.8	63.2	11° 01' 36.0445" N	77° 12' 34.3524" E
BW3	62.9	63.5	64.1	63.5	11° 01' 18.2902" N	77° 12' 32.0270" E
BW4	63.5	64.1	64.7	64.1	11° 02' 01.7767" N	77° 12' 36.9386" E
BW5	62.4	63	63.6	63	11° 01' 53.2374" N	77° 12' 06.3461" E
BW6	64	64.6	65.2	64.6	11° 02' 35.9531" N	77° 12' 43.2324" E
BW7	63	63.6	64.2	63.6	11° 02' 16.4223" N	77° 13' 31.1735" E
BW8	63.3	63.9	64.5	63.9	11° 01' 49.3285" N	77° 13' 38.0783" E
BW9	62.7	63.3	63.9	63.3	11° 01' 20.5121" N	77° 13' 40.6693" E

Source: Onsite monitoring data

FIGURE 3.9: CONTOUR MAP OF BORE WELL WATER LEVEL



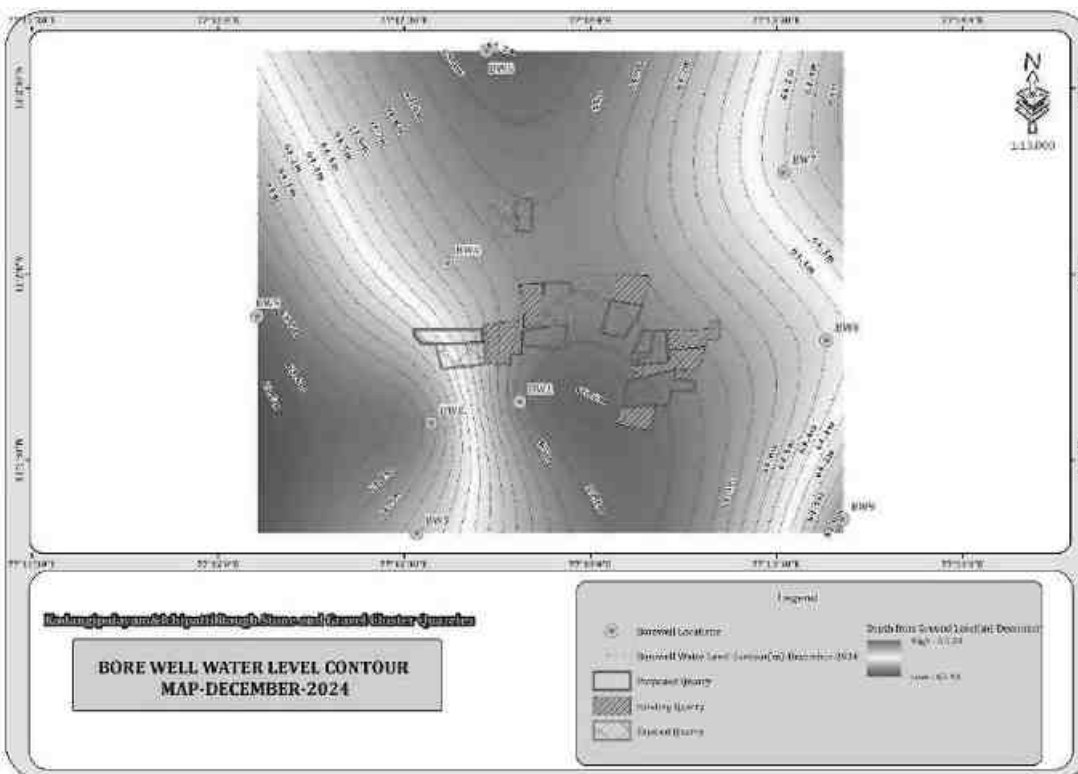


FIGURE 3.10: DRAINAGE MAP AROUND 10 KM RADIUS FROM PROJECT SITE

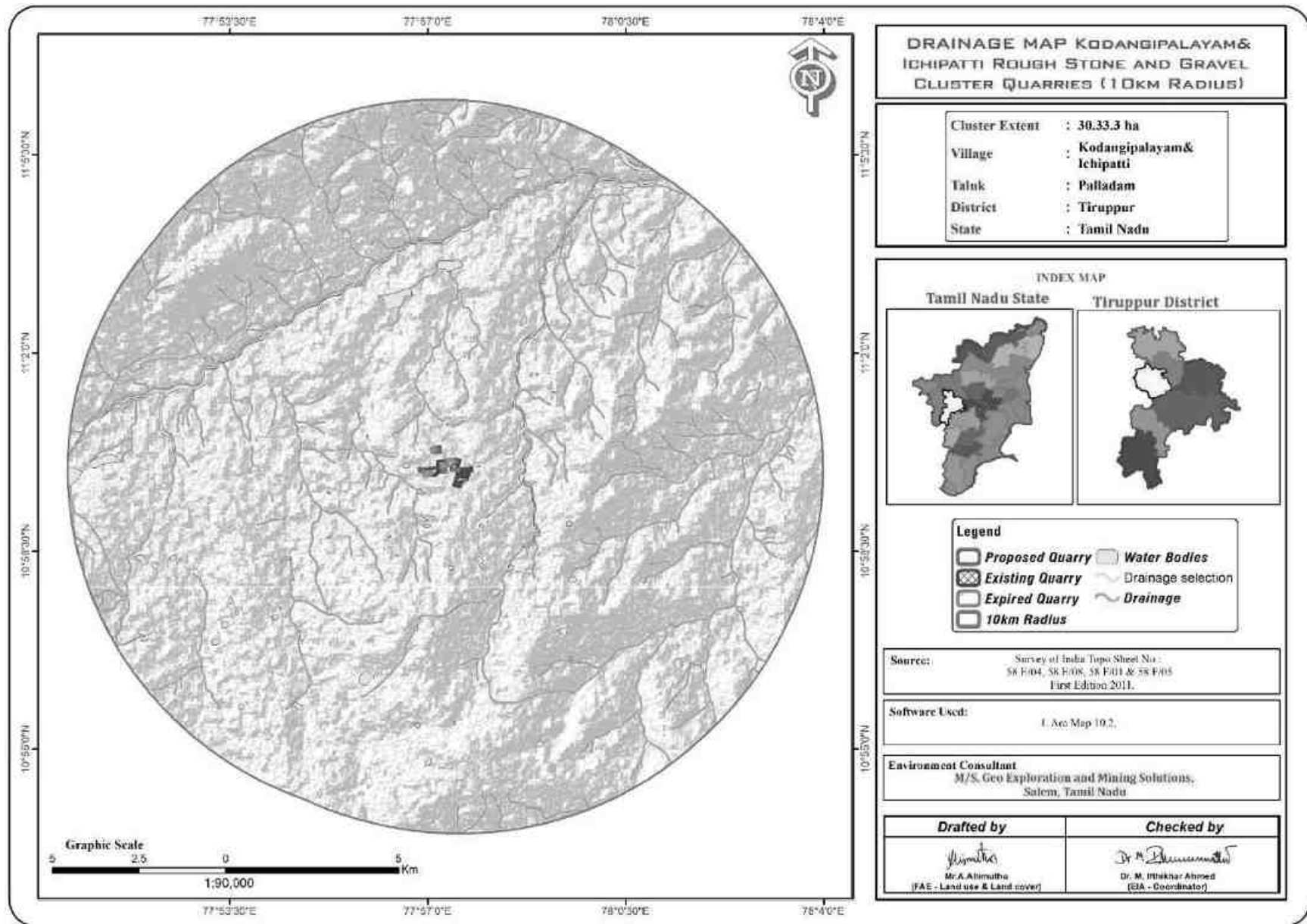


FIGURE 3.11: GROUND WATER PROSPECT MAP

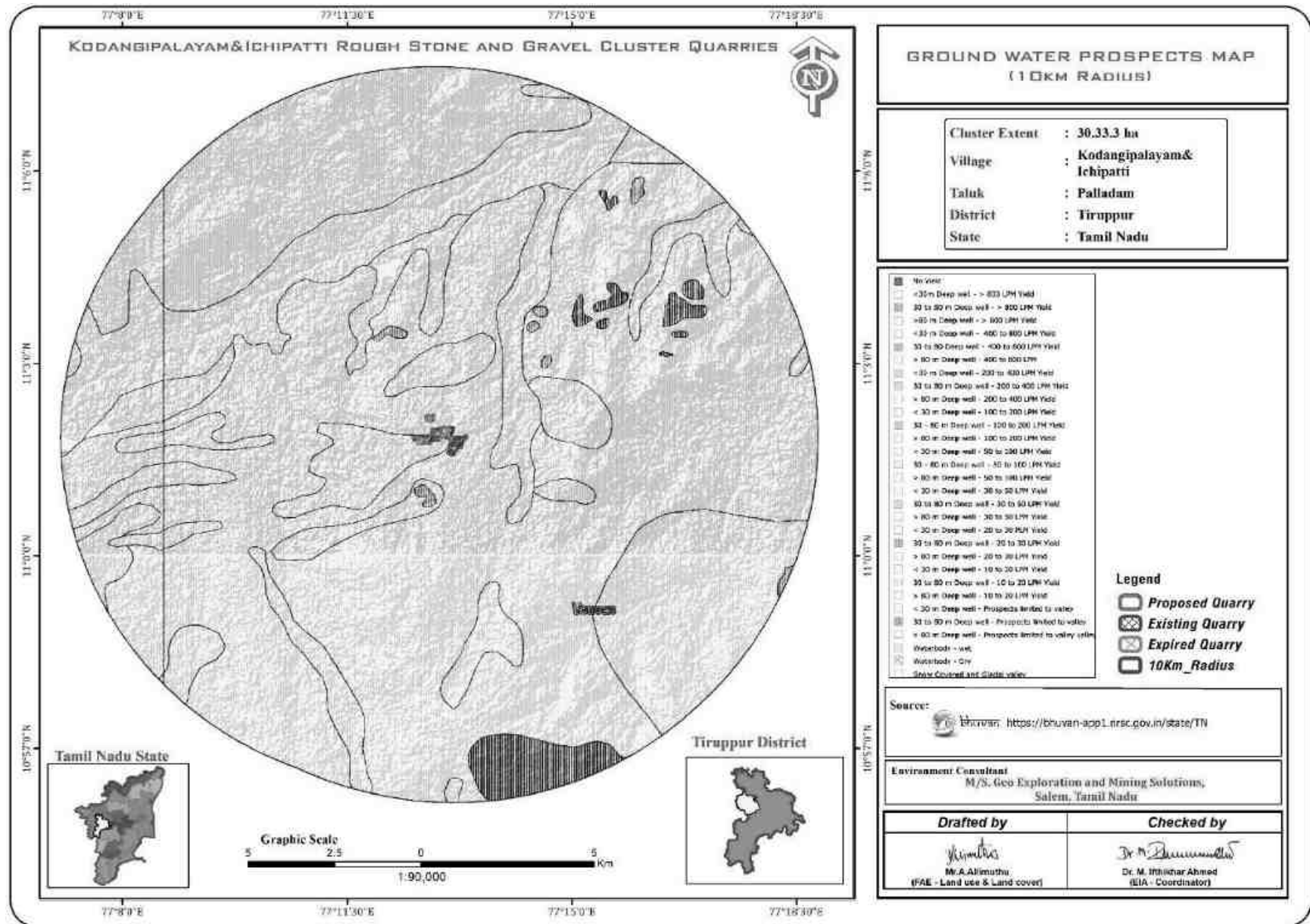


FIGURE 3.12: CONTOUR MAP 25KM RADIUS

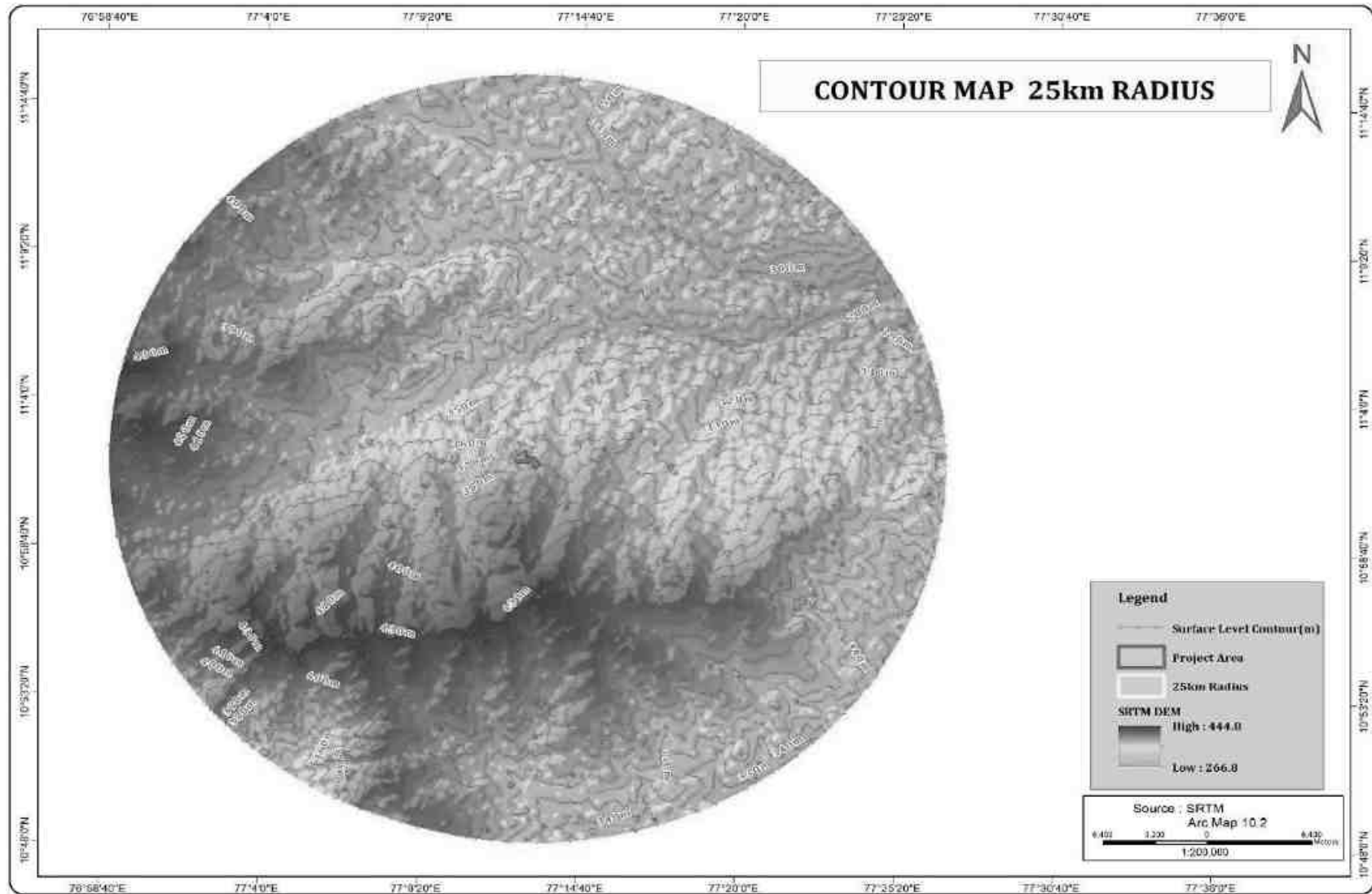


FIGURE 3.13: STREAM ORDER MAP 25KM RADIUS

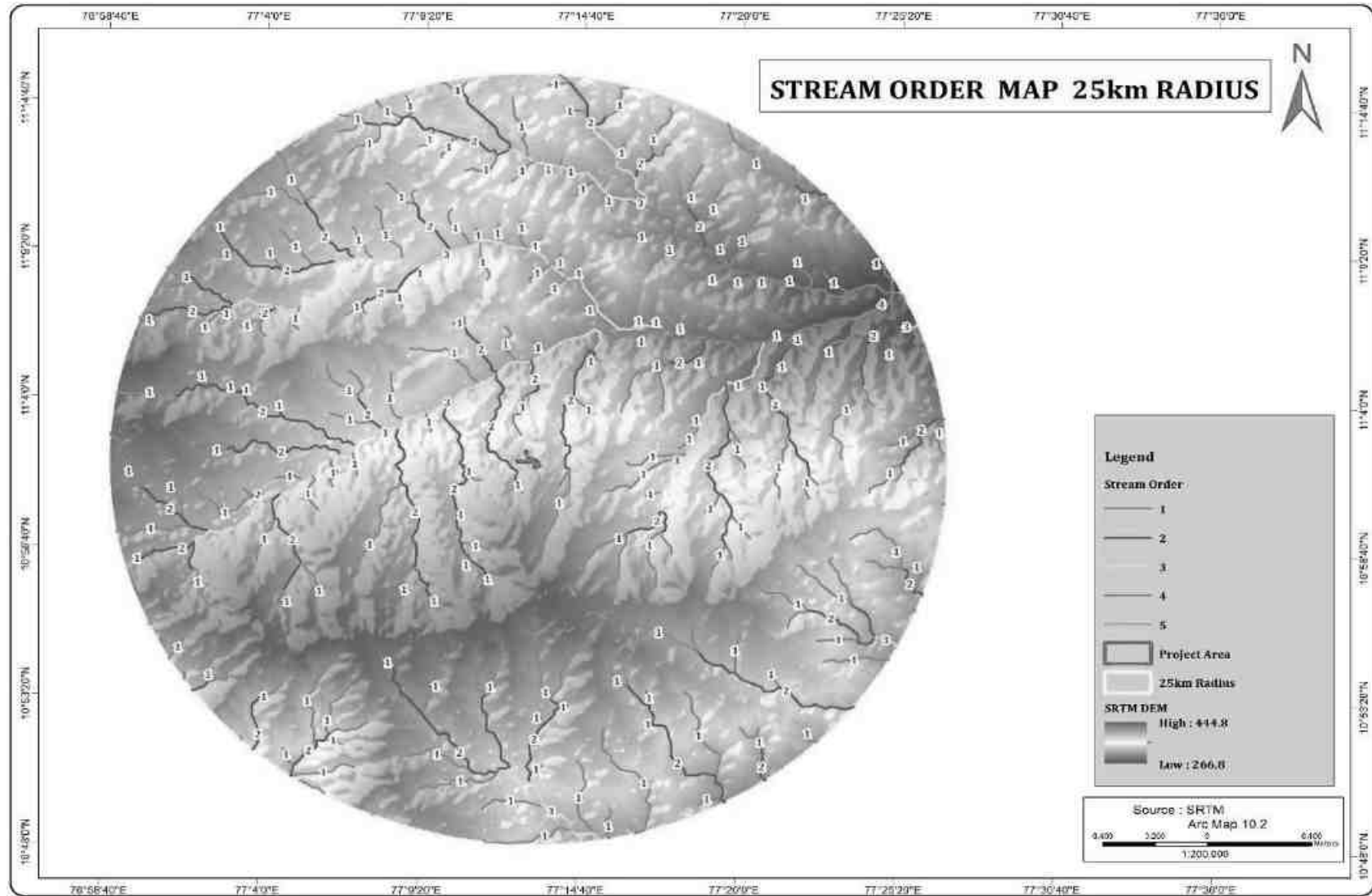
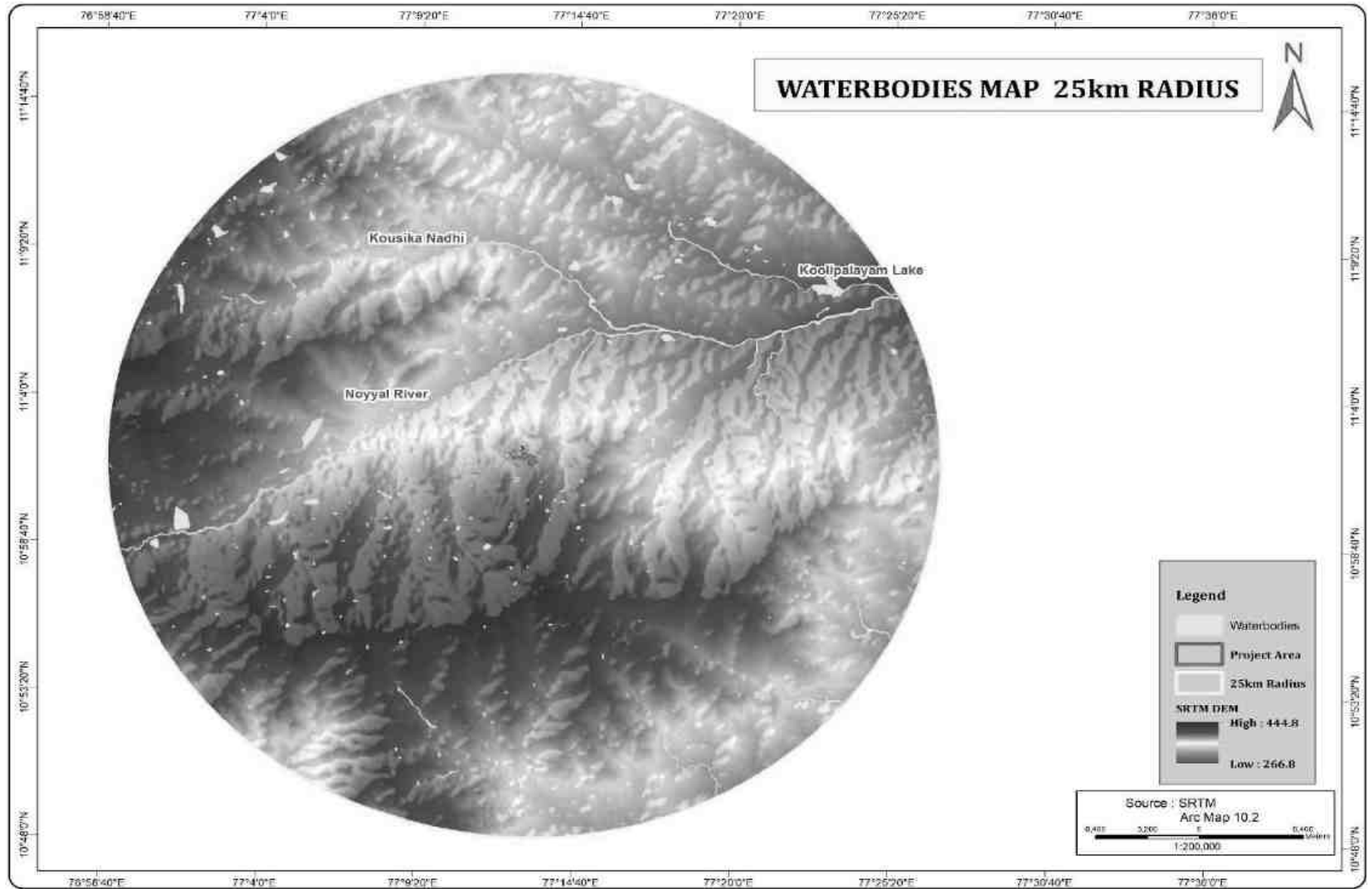


FIGURE 3.14: WATER BODIES MAP 25KM RADIUS



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 inhomogeneities 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 form 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 inhomogeneities 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,

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

ρ_r = Resistivity of Rocks

ρ_w = Resistivity of water in pores of rock

F = Formation Factor

\emptyset = Fractional pore volume

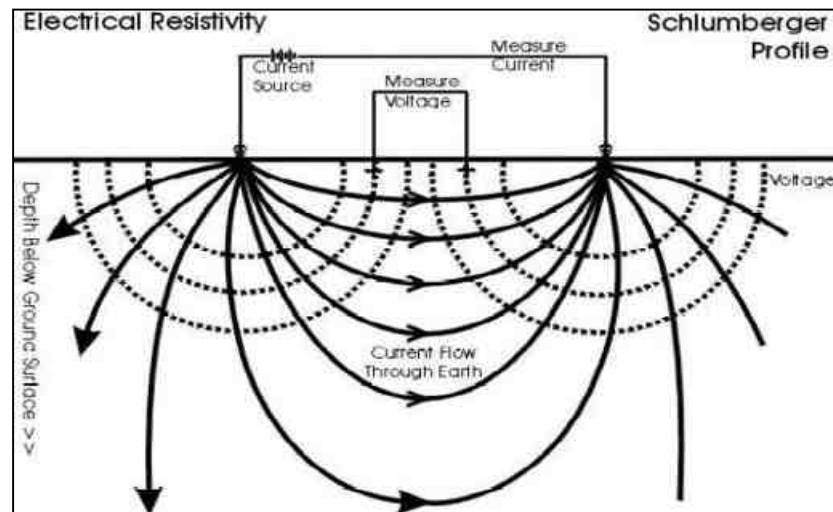
A = Constants with values ranging from 0.5 to 2.5

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 noise ration can be enhanced by \sqrt{N} where N is the number of stacked readings. This SSR meter in which running averages of measurements $[1, (1+2)/2, (1+2+3)/3 \dots (1+2\dots+16/16)]$ 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 (C₁& C₂) and measuring the resulting potential by two other electrodes called potential electrode (P₁& P₂). 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 73-78m. The maximum depth proposed out of proposed projects is 42 m to 68 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

The geophysical data 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.

3.3 AIR ENVIRONMENT

The existing ambient air quality of the area is important for evaluating the impact of mining activities on the ambient air quality.

The baseline studies on air environment include identification of specific air pollution parameters and their existing levels in ambient air. The ambient air quality with respect to the study zone of 10 km radius around the cluster forms the baseline information. The sources of air pollution in the region are mostly due to vehicular traffic, dust arising from unpaved village road and domestic & agricultural activities. The prime objective of the baseline air quality study was to establish the existing ambient air quality of the study area. These will also be useful for assessing the conformity to standards of the ambient air quality during the operation of proposed projects in cluster.

This section describes the identification of sampling locations, methodology adopted during the monitoring period and sampling frequency.

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 by covering cluster quarries. The station was installed at a height of 3 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 –

- The atmospheric conditions prevailing in this region are of a tropical nature. In Tiruppur, the precipitation during summers is significantly higher in comparison to winters. This location is classified as Aw by Köppen and Geiger. In Tiruppur, the average annual temperature is 26.4 °C | 79.6 °F. Approximately 943 mm | 37.1 inch of rainfall occurs on a yearly basis.
- Due to its proximity to the equator, it is quite challenging to precisely delineate summers in Tiruppur. The period of January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December is widely regarded as the peak season for visitation.
- The month with the least amount of precipitation is January exhibiting a mere 13 mm | 0.5 inch rainfall. The maximum quantity of rainfall is observed during the month of October, exhibiting an average value of 209 mm | 8.2 inch.
- The month of April boasts the highest average temperature, with a recorded maximum of 30.0 °C | 86.0 °F. During the month of December, there is a notable drop in temperature, with an average low of approximately 23.7 °C | 74.7 °F.

<https://en.climate-data.org/asia/india/tamil-nadu/tiruppur-2789/Rainfall> –

TABLE 3.12: RAINFALL DATA

Actual Rainfall in mm					Normal Rainfall in mm
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
703.00	360.10	277.60	411.2	679.8	618.14

Source: <https://www.twadboard.tn.gov.in/content/tiruppur>

TABLE 3.13: METEOROLOGICAL DATA RECORDED AT SITE

S.No	Parameters		Oct-2024	Nov-2024	Dec-2024
1	Temperature (°C)	Max	28.91	25.88	25.35
		Min	23.85	23.27	21.38
		Avg	26.38	24.575	23.365
2	Relative Humidity (%)	Avg	78.54	82.81	85.475
3	Wind Speed (m/s)	Max	4.8	3.47	3.84
		Min	0.9	1.32	0.9
		Avg	2.85	2.395	2.37
4	Cloud Cover (OKTAS)		0-8	0-8	0-8
5	Wind Direction		WSW,W	ENE,E	ENE,E

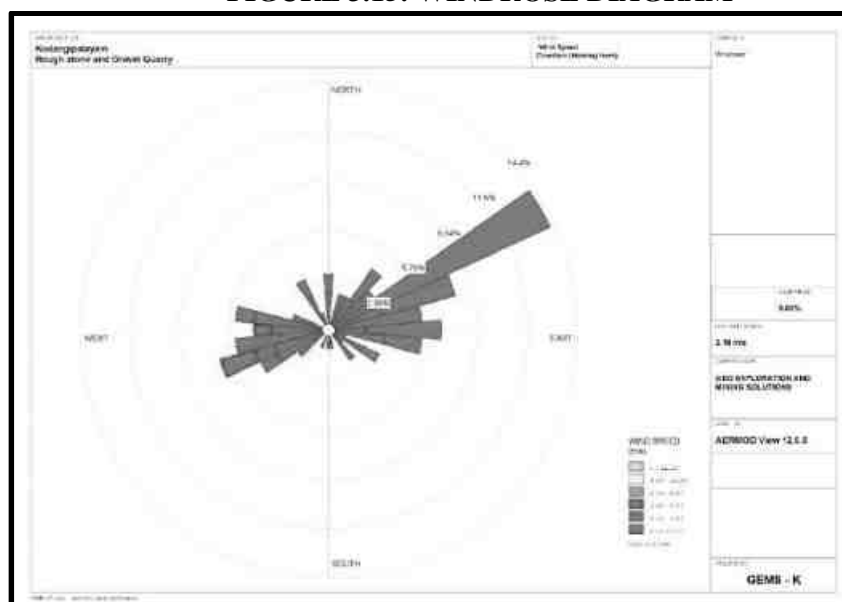
Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab And Consultancy Services

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_Agro. 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 Kodangipalayam 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.

Wind rose 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 3.15: WINDROSE DIAGRAM

Source: Wind Rose plot view, Lake Environmental Software

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

- Predominant winds were from NE- SW & SW – NE
- Wind velocity readings were recorded between 0.00 to 5.70 m/s
- Calm conditions prevail of about 0.00 % of the monitoring period
- Temperature readings ranging from 21.38 to 28.91 °C
- Relative humidity ranging from 78.54 to 85.475 %
- 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 3.14: METHODOLOGY AND INSTRUMENT USED FOR AAQ MONITORING

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 Global Lab and Consultancy Services & CPCB Notification

TABLE 3.15: 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 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Annual Avg.* 24 hours**	50.0 80.0	20.0 80.0
2	Nitrogen Dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Annual Avg. 24 hours	40.0 80.0	30.0 80.0
3	Particulate matter (size less than 10 μm) PM ₁₀ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Annual Avg. 24 hours	60.0 100.0	60.0 100.0
4	Particulate matter (size less than 2.5 μm) PM _{2.5} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	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 October to December, 2021. The baseline data of ambient air has been generated for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) & Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) Monitoring has been carried out as per the CPCB, MoEF guidelines and notifications.

It was ensured that the equipment was placed preferably at a height of at least 3 ± 0.5m above the ground level at each monitoring station, for negating the effects of wind-blown ground dust. The equipment was placed at open space free from trees and vegetation which otherwise act as a sink of pollutants resulting in lower levels in monitoring results.

3.3.5 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations

Eight (7) 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 3.16: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY (AAQ) MONITORING LOCATIONS

S. No	Location Code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	AAQ1	Project Area	Core Zone	11° 1'50.97"N 77°13'2.44"E
2	AAQ2	Project Area	Core Zone	11° 1'49.28"N 77°12'34.80"E
3	AAQ3	Kodangipalayam	900m SW	11° 1'19.49"N 77°12'31.44"E
4	AAQ4	Velampalayam	5.8km NE	11° 3'26.30"N 77°15'55.46"E
5	AAQ5	Sengathurai	6km NW	11°2'56.87"N 77° 9'25.05"E
6	AAQ6	Ayyampalayam	4.8km South	10°59'4.26"N 77°13'4.89"E
7	AAQ7	Kalipalayam	4.8km NE	11° 4'37.48"N 77°13'4.47"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab and Consultancy Services

FIGURE 3.16: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMBIENT AIR MONITORING



FIGURE 3.17: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY LOCATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS

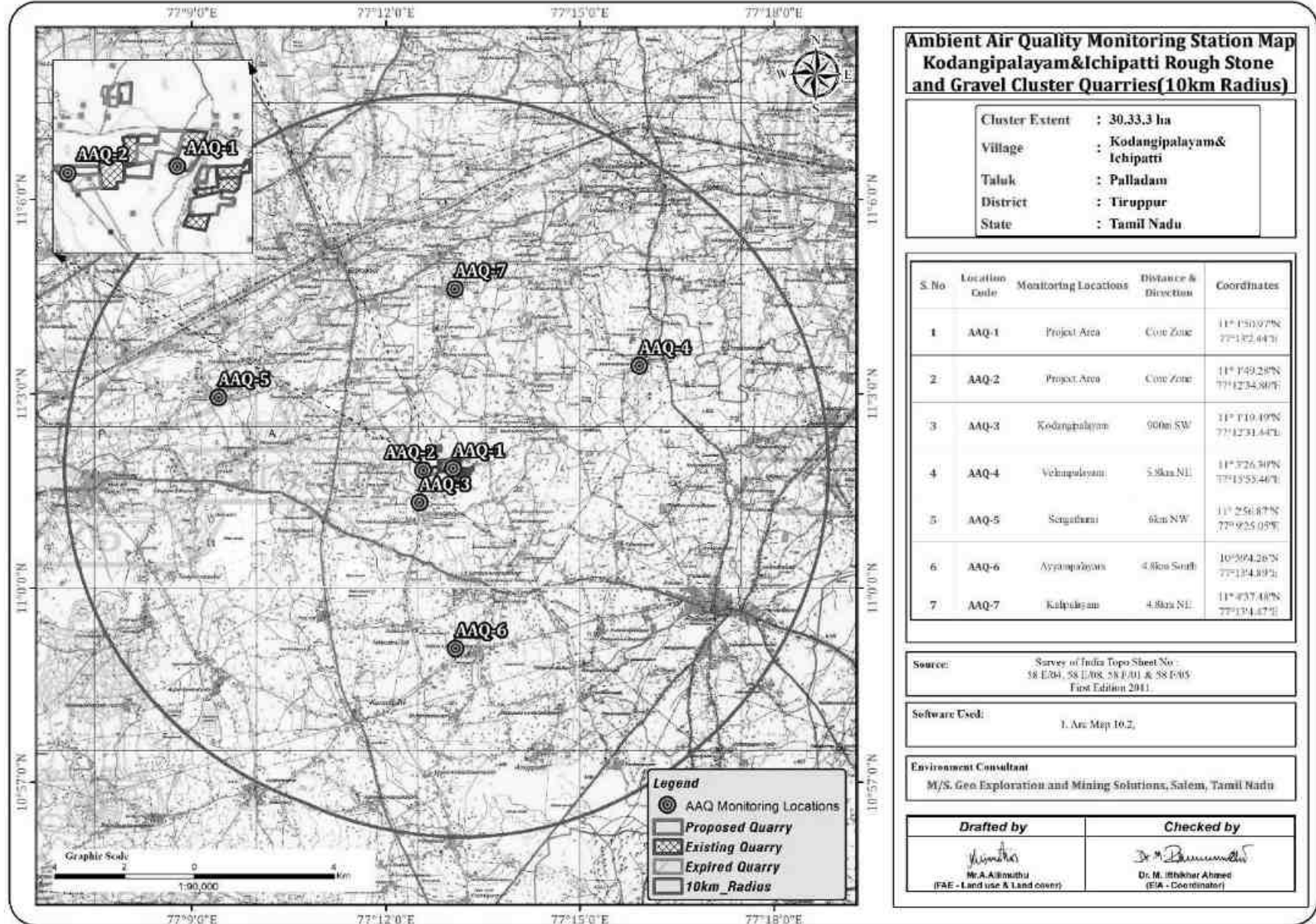


TABLE 3.17: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ1

Monitoring		Particulates, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		Gaseous Pollutants, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase) , $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$				
Date	Period, hrs.	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	NH ₃	O ₃ (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	As, ng/m^3	Ni, ng/m^3	C ₆ H ₆ , ng/m^3	BaP, ng/m^3
NAAQ Norms*		100 (24 hrs)	60 (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)
21.10.2024	07.00 – 07.00	45.07	22.45	4.14	21.06	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
22.10.2024	07.05 – 07.05	47.60	27.44	4.31	22.01	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
28.10.2024	07.00 – 07.00	45.49	24.11	5.91	20.70	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
29.10.2024	07.15 – 07.15	46.59	26.20	4.65	20.55	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
04.11.2024	07.00 – 07.00	45.50	22.45	5.14	21.66	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
05.11.2024	07.15 – 07.15	47.16	26.20	5.19	19.68	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
11.11.2024	07.30 – 07.30	46.85	26.20	4.95	20.20	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
12.11.2024	07.40 – 07.40	46.56	24.53	4.47	20.00	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
18.11.2024	07.00 – 07.00	46.05	26.20	5.05	20.13	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
19.11.2024	07.15 – 07.15	46.05	25.78	4.54	20.76	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
25.11.2024	07.15 – 07.15	44.27	22.45	5.17	18.71	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
26.11.2024	07.25 – 07.25	42.49	22.04	5.21	19.76	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
02.12.2024	07.15 – 07.15	45.01	24.11	5.15	19.92	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
03.12.2024	07.25 – 07.25	45.16	22.45	4.88	20.76	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
09.12.2024	07.15 – 07.15	43.87	24.12	4.78	19.88	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
10.12.2024	07.25 – 07.25	44.18	24.53	5.53	20.40	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
16.12.2024	07.20 – 07.20	45.01	24.53	4.84	17.53	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
17.12.2024	07.30 – 07.30	44.75	23.29	4.78	19.43	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
23.12.2024	07.20 – 07.20	44.61	23.29	4.08	18.91	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
24.12.2024	07.30 – 07.30	43.53	23.28	5.12	18.71	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
30.12.2024	07.00 – 07.00	44.55	22.45	4.57	20.46	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
31.12.2024	07.15 – 07.15	44.24	23.29	4.44	16.93	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)

06.01.2025	07.20 – 07.20	44.39	22.08	4.59	17.82	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
07.01.2025	07.30 – 07.30	43.27	23.50	4.91	18.56	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
13.01.2025	07.30 – 07.30	45.31	24.10	5.05	20.08	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
14.01.2025	07.40 – 07.40	47.8	22.0	4.2	22.9	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)

TABLE 3.18: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ2

Monitoring		Particulates, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		Gaseous Pollutants, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$				
Date	Period, hrs.	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	NH ₃	O ₃ (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	As, ng/m^3	Ni, ng/m^3	C ₆ H ₆ , ng/m^3	BaP, ng/m^3
NAAQ Norms*		100 (24 hrs)	60 (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)
21.10.2024	07.15 – 07.15	43.80	21.21	4.31	19.66	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
22.10.2024	07.20 – 07.20	46.80	26.20	4.22	21.75	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
28.10.2024	07.30 – 07.30	46.69	25.78	4.01	19.61	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
29.10.2024	07.40 – 07.40	45.69	25.36	4.47	19.31	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
04.11.2024	07.30 – 07.30	46.67	22.87	4.87	20.60	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
05.11.2024	07.40 – 07.40	46.66	25.36	5.17	20.18	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
11.11.2024	07.50 – 07.50	45.28	25.36	4.47	20.39	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
12.11.2024	08.00 – 08.00	45.86	24.95	4.62	20.88	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
18.11.2024	07.30 – 07.30	45.28	25.78	4.66	19.44	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
19.11.2024	07.40 – 07.40	45.18	25.37	4.11	20.76	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
25.11.2024	07.45 – 07.45	43.70	23.29	5.30	25.36	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
26.11.2024	07.50 – 07.50	44.06	22.87	5.05	19.58	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
02.12.2024	07.45 – 07.45	44.09	23.70	5.05	19.20	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
03.12.2024	07.50 – 07.50	42.96	23.70	4.46	19.71	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
09.12.2024	07.45 – 07.45	44.33	23.70	4.55	19.95	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
10.12.2024	07.50 – 07.50	43.23	23.29	5.01	20.72	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
16.12.2024	07.40 – 07.40	43.78	23.70	4.81	18.49	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
17.12.2024	07.50 – 07.50	44.52	24.12	4.86	19.36	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
23.12.2024	07.40 – 07.40	44.39	23.70	4.32	20.14	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
24.12.2024	07.50 – 07.50	44.25	22.45	5.63	17.76	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
30.12.2024	07.35 – 07.35	44.15	23.29	5.22	18.26	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
31.12.2024	07.45 – 07.45	43.99	22.45	4.09	18.26	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)

06.01.2025	08.00-08.00	47.8	22.8	7.1	22.2	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
07.01.2025	08.10 – 08.10	48.1	23.7	6.3	20.9	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
13.01.2025	08.00 -0 8.00	48.6	23.3	5.4	20.7	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
14.01.2025	08.10 – 08.10	46.7	22.5	6.2	20.6	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)

TABLE 3.19: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ3

Monitoring		Particulates, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		Gaseous Pollutants, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$				
Date	Period, hrs.	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	NH ₃	O ₃ (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	As, ng/m^3	Ni, ng/m^3	C ₆ H ₆ , ng/m^3	BaP, ng/m^3
NAAQ Norms*		100 (24 hrs)	60 (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)
21.10.2024	07.35 – 07.35	46.05	22.87	4.22	18.90	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
22.10.2024	07.40 – 07.40	46.96	25.78	4.32	22.48	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
28.10.2024	08.00 – 08.00	47.96	26.20	4.79	19.35	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
29.10.2024	08.10 – 08.10	47.00	26.61	4.23	20.86	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
04.11.2024	08.00 – 08.00	47.19	23.70	4.63	21.44	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
05.11.2024	08.10 – 08.10	45.85	24.53	4.83	18.66	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
11.11.2024	08.25 – 08.25	46.05	25.37	4.52	22.37	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
12.11.2024	08.30 – 08.30	46.08	25.36	4.66	20.24	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
18.11.2024	08.00 – 08.00	44.96	25.36	6.15	20.39	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
19.11.2024	08.10 – 08.10	46.49	26.20	4.40	21.01	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
25.11.2024	08.05 – 08.05	44.07	22.87	5.05	20.41	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
26.11.2024	08.15 – 08.15	41.77	22.03	4.56	18.86	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
02.12.2024	08.05 – 08.05	43.32	25.78	5.44	19.93	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
03.12.2024	08.15 – 08.15	42.65	24.53	4.75	21.36	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
09.12.2024	08.05 – 08.05	42.81	24.53	4.64	20.21	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
10.12.2024	08.15 – 08.15	43.55	23.70	5.85	20.72	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
16.12.2024	08.15 – 08.15	42.96	22.87	4.68	18.53	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
17.12.2024	08.25 – 08.25	43.85	23.70	4.71	19.68	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
23.12.2024	08.15 – 08.15	44.06	22.45	4.34	20.14	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
24.12.2024	08.25 – 08.25	43.88	21.62	4.65	19.04	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)

30.12.2024	08.00 – 08.00	43.89	22.04	4.21	17.60	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
31.12.2024	08.05 – 08.05	44.12	22.04	4.61	19.69	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
06.01.2025	08.15 – 08.15	46.0	21.2	5.5	19.2	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
07.01.2025	08.25 – 08.25	46.1	21.6	5.5	18.9	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
13.01.2025	08.15 – 08.15	47.2	22.9	5.6	22.2	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)
14.01.2025	08.25 – 08.25	49.4	24.1	5.8	19.5	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:0.5)	BDL (DL:0.01)

TABLE 3.20: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ4

Monitoring		Particulates, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		Gaseous Pollutants, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$				
Date	Period, hrs.	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	NH ₃	O ₃ (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	As, ng/m^3	Ni, ng/m^3	C ₆ H ₆ , ng/m^3	BaP, ng/m^3
NAAQ Norms*		100 (24 hrs)	60 (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)
21.10.2024	08.05 – 08.05	44.80	23.28	4.36	20.88	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
22.10.2024	08.10 – 08.10	45.52	24.95	4.23	22.63	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
28.10.2024	08.30 – 08.30	45.88	24.53	4.82	19.88	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
29.10.2024	08.40 – 08.40	46.07	26.61	4.42	21.99	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
04.11.2024	08.30 – 08.30	45.92	24.95	4.49	21.56	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
05.11.2024	08.40 – 08.40	46.17	25.78	4.75	19.49	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
11.11.2024	09.00 – 09.00	45.35	25.78	4.15	21.39	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
12.11.2024	09.10 – 09.10	46.70	25.37	5.02	18.78	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
18.11.2024	08.30 – 08.30	46.71	25.78	4.44	19.27	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
19.11.2024	08.40 – 08.40	46.76	26.19	4.03	20.39	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
25.11.2024	08.30 – 08.30	45.18	25.36	5.05	19.77	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
26.11.2024	08.40 – 08.40	41.98	21.21	4.44	19.18	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
02.12.2024	08.30 – 08.30	43.75	24.53	4.61	19.21	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
03.12.2024	08.40 – 08.40	42.55	23.27	4.61	19.70	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
09.12.2024	08.30 – 08.30	43.43	22.87	4.58	20.33	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
10.12.2024	08.40 – 08.40	43.95	22.45	5.61	21.01	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
16.12.2024	08.55 – 08.55	44.53	23.70	4.69	18.60	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
17.12.2024	09.00 – 09.00	44.09	22.87	5.01	20.49	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
23.12.2024	08.55 – 08.55	43.79	24.12	4.11	17.97	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)

24.12.2024	09.00 – 09.00	44.54	22.87	6.05	18.94	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
30.12.2024	08.20 – 08.20	43.75	21.62	5.13	18.64	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
31.12.2024	08.40 – 08.40	43.75	22.87	4.22	18.31	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
06.01.2025	08.55 – 08.55	44.8	22.0	BDL(DL:4)	19.7	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
07.01.2025	09.00 – 09.00	45.4	21.6	6.6	20.5	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
13.01.2025	08.55 – 08.55	48.6	23.1	BDL(DL:4)	19.8	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
14.01.2025	09.00 – 09.00	47.8	22.0	6.2	20.6	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)

TABLE 3.21: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ5

Monitoring		Particulates, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		Gaseous Pollutants, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$				
Date	Period, hrs.	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	NH ₃	O ₃ (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	As, ng/m^3	Ni, ng/m^3	C ₆ H ₆ , ng/m^3	BaP, ng/m^3
NAAQ Norms*		100 (24 hrs)	60 (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)
21.10.2024	08.30 – 08.30	46.68	23.70	4.22	20.73	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
22.10.2024	08.35 – 08.35	45.88	25.78	4.05	21.11	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
28.10.2024	09.00 – 09.00	47.16	24.95	4.54	20.95	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
29.10.2024	09.10 – 09.10	47.18	25.36	4.47	21.21	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
04.11.2024	09.00 – 09.00	46.80	25.36	5.22	20.76	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
05.11.2024	09.10 – 09.10	46.60	25.78	4.61	18.77	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
11.11.2024	09.25 – 09.25	45.87	25.37	4.41	19.99	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
12.11.2024	09.35 – 09.35	45.19	24.12	4.29	19.09	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
18.11.2024	09.00 – 09.00	46.69	24.95	4.49	20.52	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
19.11.2024	09.10 – 09.10	46.97	26.61	4.35	21.07	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
25.11.2024	09.00 – 09.00	43.98	23.70	4.71	20.74	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
26.11.2024	09.10 – 09.10	42.97	21.21	4.48	19.69	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
02.12.2024	09.00 – 09.00	43.85	22.87	4.87	19.94	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
03.12.2024	09.10 – 09.10	42.66	24.12	4.74	20.18	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
09.12.2024	09.00 – 09.00	43.96	23.29	4.53	20.27	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
10.12.2024	09.10 – 09.10	42.86	21.62	BDL(DL:4.0)	21.03	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
16.12.2024	09.15 – 09.15	44.88	24.12	4.74	18.31	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
17.12.2024	09.25 – 09.25	43.12	22.45	4.76	19.82	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
23.12.2024	09.15 – 09.15	43.55	23.29	4.42	19.55	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
24.12.2024	09.25 – 09.25	43.13	23.70	6.44	18.81	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
30.12.2024	08.55 – 08.55	44.27	22.45	4.12	18.38	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
31.12.2024	09.00 – 09.00	43.53	22.04	4.31	17.68	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)

06.01.2025	09.10 – 09.10	47.6	22.0	4.8	20	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
07.01.2025	09.15 – 09.15	49.0	21.6	6.3	18.4	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
13.01.2025	09.15 – 09.15	46.9	21.2	5.7	20.7	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
14.01.2025	09.25 – 09.25	46.2	21.2	4.9	19.7	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)

TABLE 3.22: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ6

Monitoring		Particulates, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		Gaseous Pollutants, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$				
Date	Period, hrs.	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	NH ₃	O ₃ (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	As, ng/m^3	Ni, ng/m^3	C ₆ H ₆ , ng/m^3	BaP, ng/m^3
NAAQ Norms*		100 (24 hrs)	60 (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)
21.10.2024	08.55 – 08.55	45.67	21.21	4.34	20.71	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
22.10.2024	09.00 – 09.00	45.99	26.20	4.28	18.94	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
28.10.2024	09.30 – 09.30	46.09	23.70	5.02	19.32	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
29.10.2024	09.40 – 09.40	46.69	26.20	4.17	20.79	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
04.11.2024	09.30 – 09.30	45.80	24.95	5.17	21.45	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
05.11.2024	09.40 – 09.40	45.30	25.36	4.55	20.20	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
11.11.2024	09.50 – 09.50	45.09	25.78	4.46	19.80	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
12.11.2024	10.00 – 10.00	45.39	25.78	4.64	21.98	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
18.11.2024	09.30 – 09.30	46.19	25.37	4.71	20.11	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
19.11.2024	09.40 – 09.40	46.17	25.78	4.26	20.08	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
25.11.2024	09.25 – 09.25	45.07	24.95	5.24	20.39	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
26.11.2024	09.35 – 09.35	41.09	21.62	4.20	19.95	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
02.12.2024	09.25 – 09.25	44.56	22.87	4.93	19.26	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
03.12.2024	09.35 – 09.35	43.98	22.87	4.93	19.92	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
09.12.2024	09.25 – 09.25	42.97	22.45	4.46	20.39	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
10.12.2024	09.35 – 09.35	42.97	22.45	5.43	21.20	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
16.12.2024	09.40 – 09.40	43.28	24.11	4.72	17.99	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
17.12.2024	09.50 – 09.50	43.95	22.87	4.83	19.15	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
23.12.2024	09.40 – 09.40	44.84	22.04	4.39	19.85	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
24.12.2024	09.50 – 09.50	44.01	22.45	5.74	18.77	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)

30.12.2024	09.35 – 09.35	43.12	21.62	5.03	20.64	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
31.12.2024	09.25 – 09.25	44.00	23.70	BDL(DL:4.0)	17.65	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
06.01.2025	09.30 – 09.30	47.1	22.5	6.2	20.0	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
07.01.2025	09.40 – 09.40	46.4	20.0	5.1	21.0	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
13.01.2025	09.50 – 09.50	47.5	22.0	4.4	20.6	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
14.01.2025	10.00 – 10.00	47.2	21.6	5.1	22.6	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:.1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)

TABLE 3.23: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA LOCATION AAQ7

Monitoring		Particulates, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		Gaseous Pollutants, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$					Other Pollutants (Particulate Phase), $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$				
Date	Period, hrs.	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	NH ₃	O ₃ (8-hly Avg.)	CO (8-hly Avg.)	Pb, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	As, ng/m^3	Ni, ng/m^3	C ₆ H ₆ , ng/m^3	BaP, ng/m^3
NAAQ Norms*		100 (24 hrs)	60 (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)
21.10.2024	09.15 – 09.15	44.66	20.79	4.20	21.12	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
22.10.2024	09.30 – 09.30	46.28	26.61	BDL (DL:4.0)	20.73	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
28.10.2024	10.00 – 10.00	45.92	25.78	4.86	19.38	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
29.10.2024	10.10 – 10.10	45.92	24.95	BDL (DL:4.0)	20.94	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
04.11.2024	10.00 – 10.00	46.31	25.78	5.13	21.24	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
05.11.2024	10.10 – 10.10	45.97	24.95	4.53	19.48	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
11.11.2024	10.30 – 10.30	45.72	26.20	4.40	19.57	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
12.11.2024	10.40 – 10.40	45.97	24.95	4.20	20.06	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
18.11.2024	10.00 – 10.00	45.22	25.78	4.34	20.98	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
19.11.2024	10.10 – 10.10	45.69	24.95	4.24	21.12	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
25.11.2024	10.00 – 10.00	44.66	24.12	5.11	20.63	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
26.11.2024	10.10 – 10.10	42.61	22.87	5.17	20.31	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
02.12.2024	10.00 – 10.00	42.77	22.45	5.05	19.61	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
03.12.2024	10.10 – 10.10	42.99	23.29	5.00	19.76	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
09.12.2024	10.00 – 10.00	43.22	23.70	4.79	20.40	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
10.12.2024	10.10 – 10.10	43.01	22.87	4.99	21.27	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
16.12.2024	10.20 – 10.20	44.18	24.53	4.71	19.11	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
17.12.2024	09.50 – 09.50	42.71	23.28	5.24	20.68	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
23.12.2024	10.20 – 10.20	43.50	22.45	4.20	19.36	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)

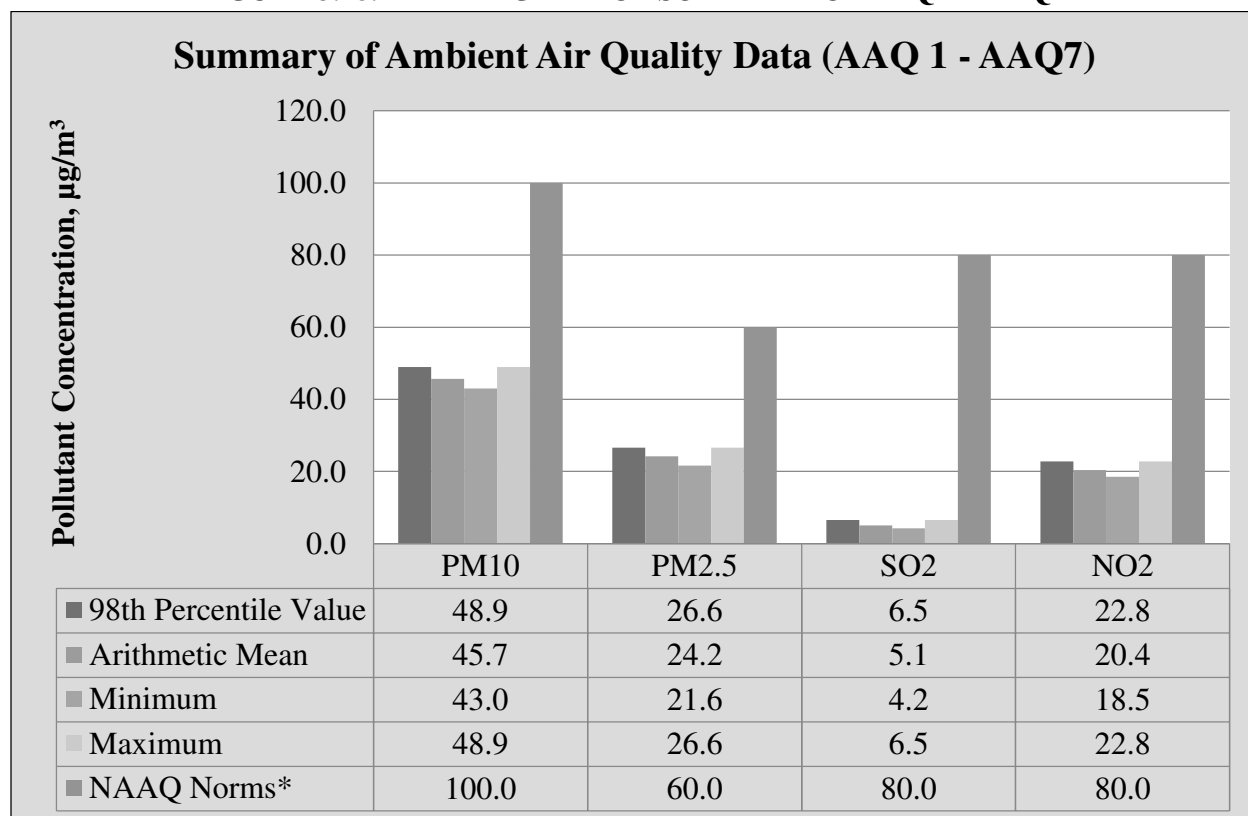
24.12.2024	10.30 – 10.30	44.37	22.87	5.69	17.70	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
30.12.2024	09.50 – 09.50	43.98	22.87	4.36	19.28	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
31.12.2024	10.00 – 10.00	43.19	21.21	5.06	17.67	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
06.01.2025	10.10 – 10.10	46.0	20.4	BDL(DL:4)	19.2	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
07.01.2025	10.20 – 10.20	47.5	21.2	5.7	21.0	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
13.01.2025	10.10 – 10.10	46.8	21.6	5.0	21.4	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)
14.01.2025	10.20 – 10.20	46.3	22.5	BDL(DL:4)	18.5	BDL(DL:20.0)	BDL(DL:5.0)	BDL(DL:1.15)	BDL (DL:0.01)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1)	BDL (DL:1.0)	BDL (DL:0.5)

TABLE 3.24: SUMMARY OF AAQ – 1 to AAQ – 7

PM10	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7
Arithmetic Mean	45.2	45.5	45.2	45.1	45.3	45.0	44.8
Minimum	42.5	43.0	41.8	42.0	42.7	41.1	42.6
Maximum	47.8	48.6	49.4	48.6	49.0	47.5	47.5
NAAQ Norms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PM2.5	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7
Arithmetic Mean	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.6	23.5	23.6
Minimum	22.0	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	20.0	20.4
Maximum	27.4	26.2	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.2	26.6
NAAQ Norms	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
SO2	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7
Arithmetic Mean	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8
Minimum	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2
Maximum	5.9	7.1	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.7
NAAQ Norms	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
NO2	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7
Arithmetic Mean	19.9	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.9	20.1	20.0
Minimum	16.9	17.8	17.6	18.0	17.7	17.7	17.7
Maximum	22.9	25.4	22.5	22.6	21.2	22.6	21.4
NAAQ Norms	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0

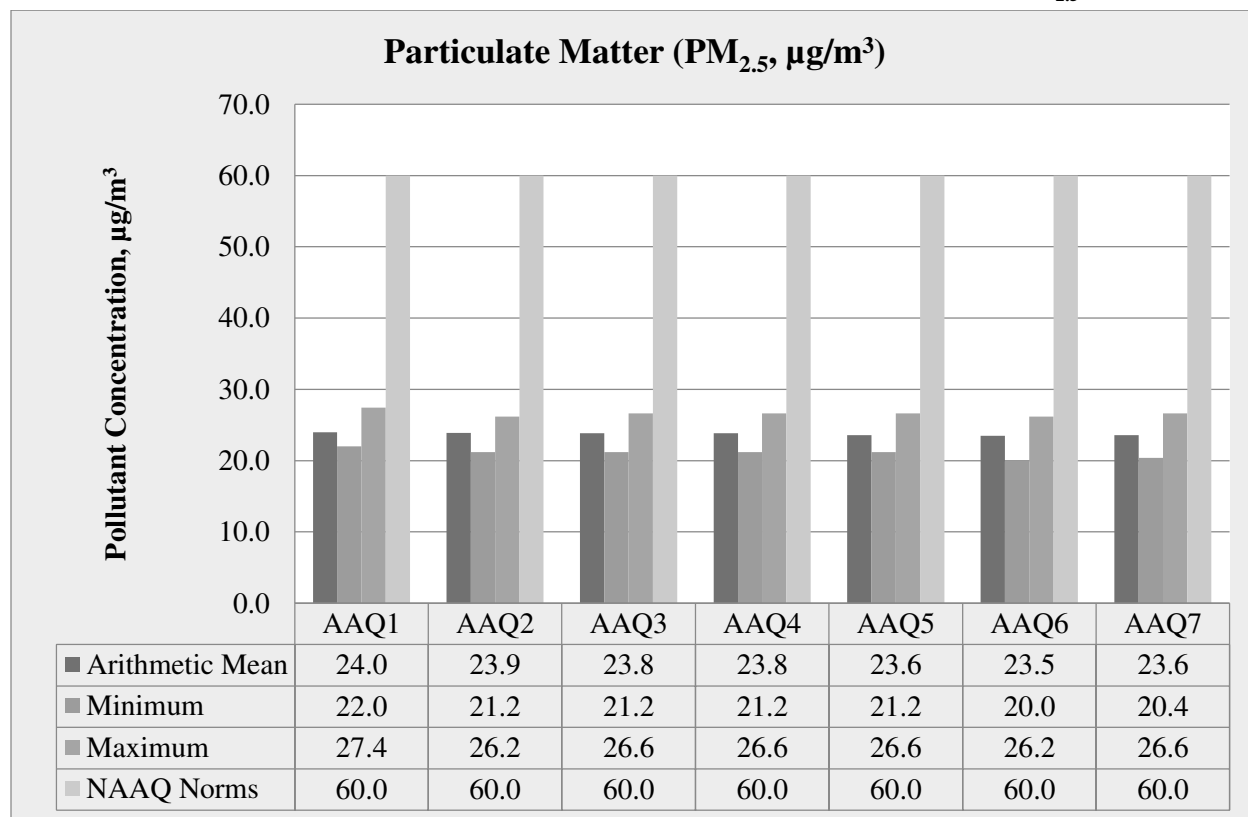
TABLE 3.25: ABSTRACT OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Sl. No	Parameter	Pollutant Concentration, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$			
		PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x
1	No. of Observations	260	260	260	260
2	10th Percentile Value	43.0	21.6	4.2	18.5
3	20th Percentile Value	43.6	22.0	4.3	18.9
4	30th Percentile Value	44.0	22.8	4.5	19.4
5	40th Percentile Value	44.4	22.9	4.6	19.7
6	50th Percentile Value	45.2	23.7	4.7	20.0
7	60th Percentile Value	45.9	24.1	4.9	20.3
8	70th Percentile Value	46.1	25.0	5.0	20.6
9	80th Percentile Value	46.7	25.4	5.2	20.9
10	90th Percentile Value	47.2	25.8	5.7	21.4
11	95th Percentile Value	47.8	26.2	6.2	22.2
12	98th Percentile Value	48.9	26.6	6.5	22.8
13	Arithmetic Mean	45.7	24.2	5.1	20.4
14	Geometric Mean	45.7	24.1	5.0	20.4
15	Standard Deviation	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.3
16	Minimum	43.0	21.6	4.2	18.5
17	Maximum	48.9	26.6	6.5	22.8
18	NAAQ Norms*	60	100	80	80
19	% Values exceeding Norms*	0	0	0	0

FIGURE 3.18: BAR DIAGRAM OF SUMMARY OF AAQ 1 – AAQ 7

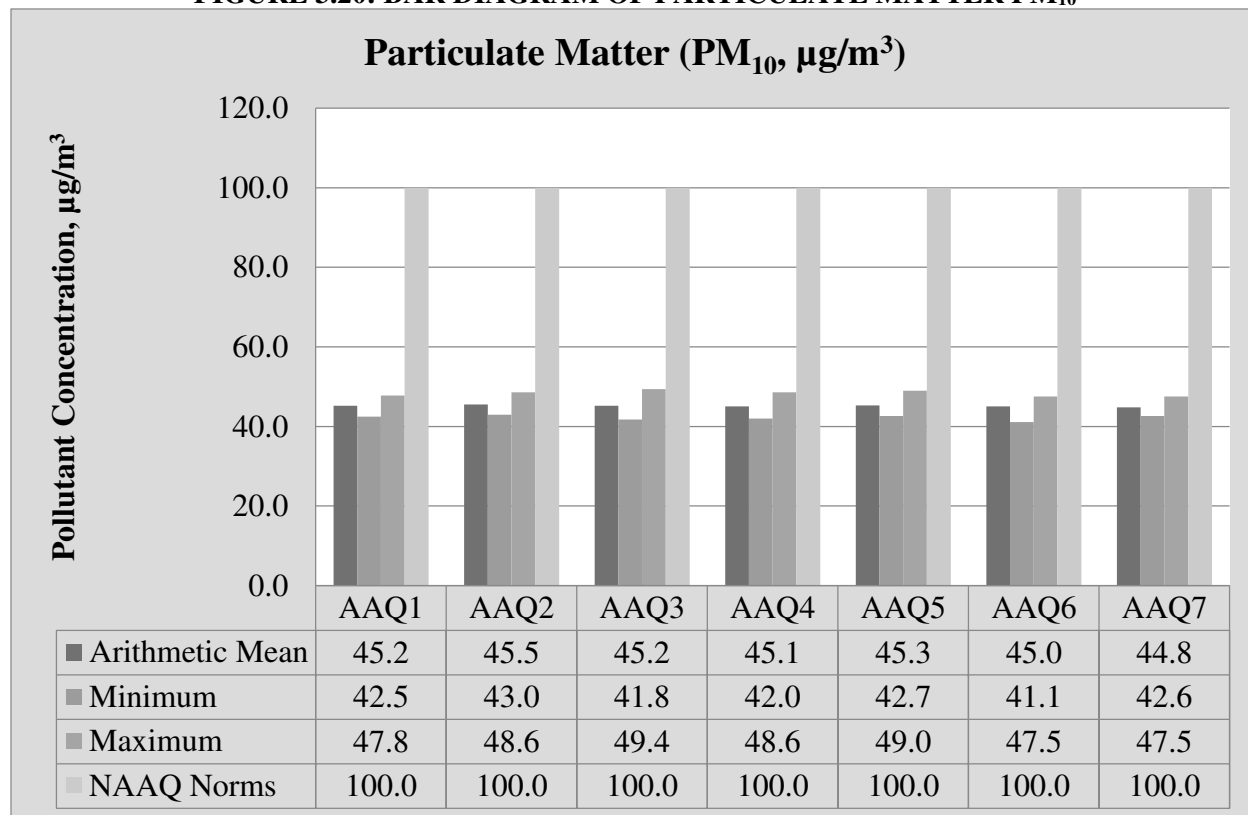
Source: Table 3.17 to 3.27

FIGURE 3.19: BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER PM_{2.5}



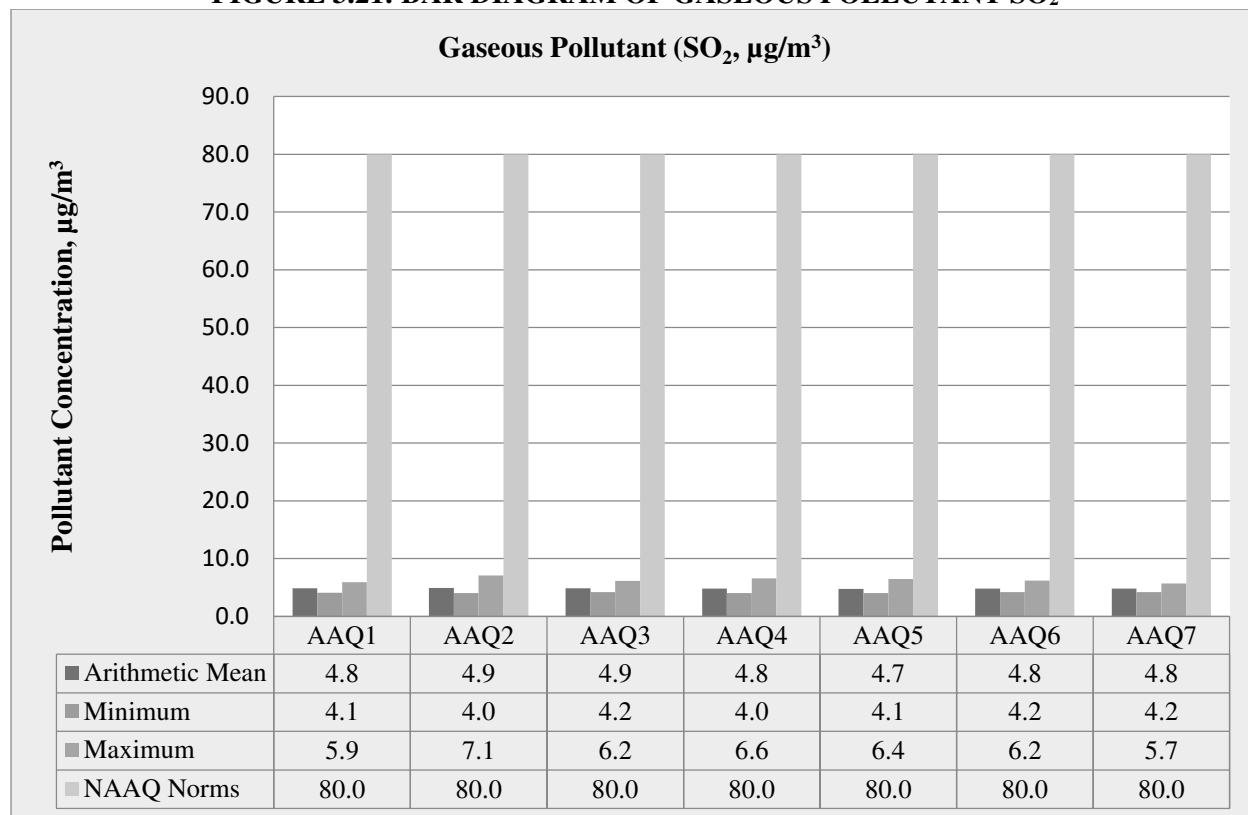
Source: Table 3.17 to 3.27

FIGURE 3.20: BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER PM₁₀



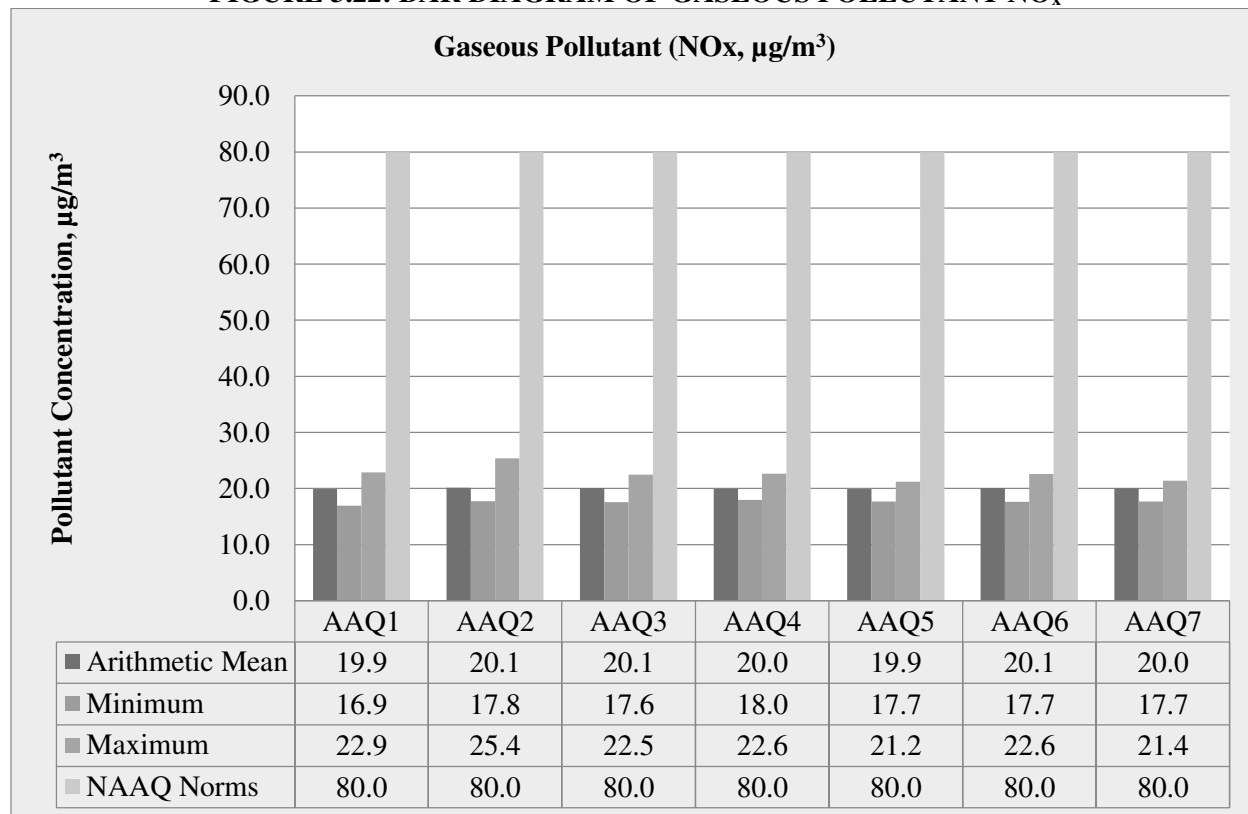
Source: Table 3.17 to 3.27

FIGURE 3.21: BAR DIAGRAM OF GASEOUS POLLUTANT SO₂



Source: Table 3.17 to 3.27

FIGURE 3.22: BAR DIAGRAM OF GASEOUS POLLUTANT NO_x



Source: Table 3.17 to 3.27

3.3.6 Interpretations & Conclusion

As per monitoring data, PM₁₀ ranges from 41.1 µg/m³ to 49.4 µg/m³, PM_{2.5} data ranges from 20 µg/m³ to 27.4 µg/m³, SO₂ ranges from 4.0 µg/m³ to 7.1 µg/m³ and NO₂ data ranges from 16.9 µg/m³ to 25.4 µg/m³. The concentration levels of the above criteria pollutants were observed to be well within the limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB.

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 Seven (7) 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.

FIGURE 3.23: PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMBIENT NOISE MONITORING



TABLE 3.26: DETAILS OF SURFACE NOISE MONITORING LOCATIONS

S. No	Location Code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	N1	Project Area	Core Zone	11° 1'50.13"N 77° 13'4.99"E
2	N2	Project Area	Core Zone	11° 1'49.95"N 77° 12'42.38"E
3	N3	Kodangipalayam	900m SW	11° 1'18.81"N 77° 12'32.69"E
4	N4	Velampalayam	5.8km NE	11° 3'26.07"N 77° 15'55.32"E
5	N5	Sengathurai	6km NW	11° 2'58.03"N 77° 9'27.99"E
6	N6	Ayyampalayam	4.8km South	10° 59'3.86"N 77° 13'3.96"E
7	N7	Kalipalayam	4.8km NE	11° 4'37.96"N 77° 13'6.90"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab And Consultancy Services

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 L_{eq} , is used. Equivalent sound level, ' L_{eq} ', can be obtained from variable sound pressure level, ' L ', over a time period by using following equation. The equivalent noise level is defined mathematically as

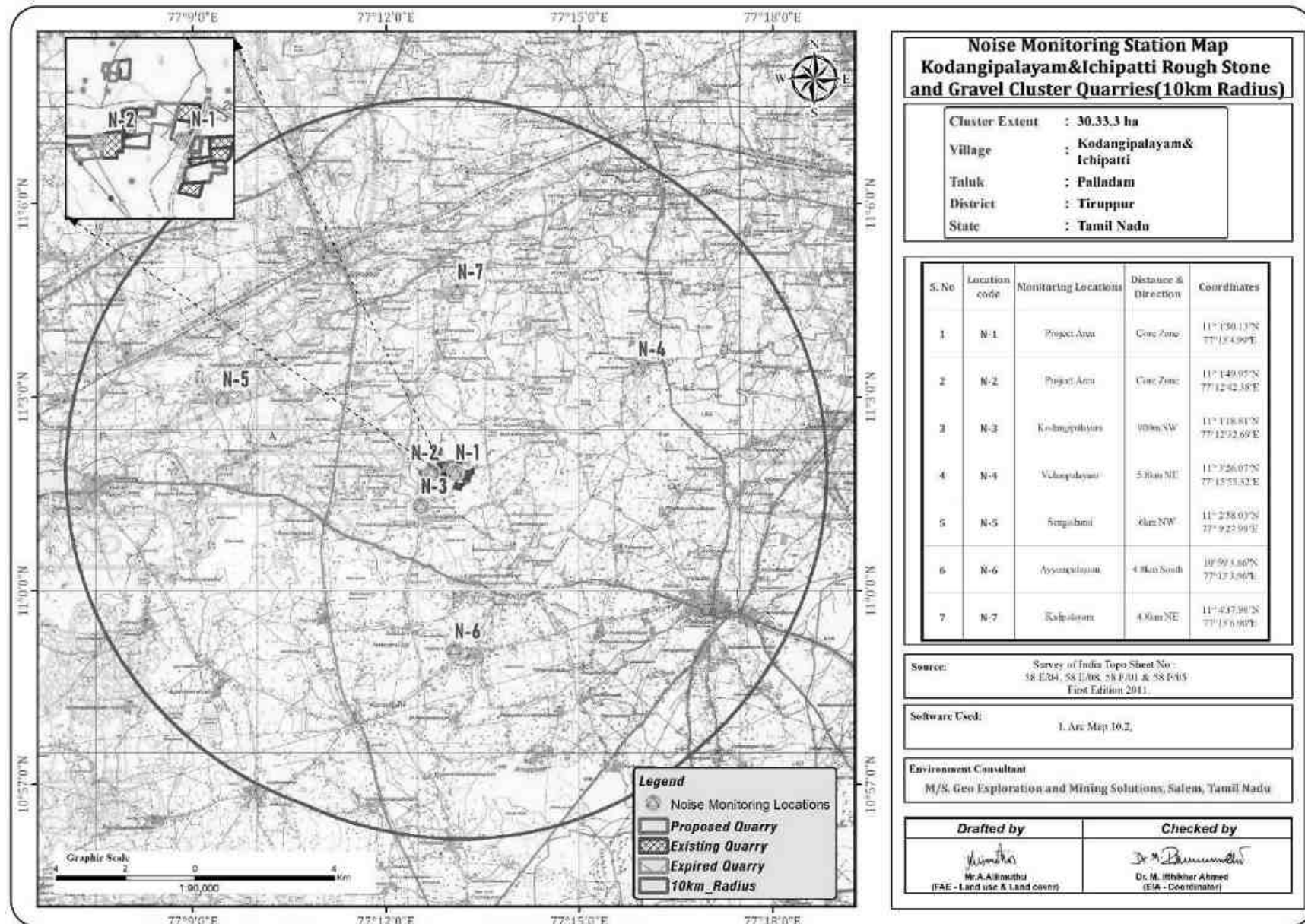
Measured noise levels, displayed as a function of time, is useful for describing the acoustical climate of the community. Noise levels recorded at each station with a time interval of about 60 minutes are computed for equivalent noise levels. Equivalent noise level is a single number descriptor for describing time varying noise levels.

$$L_{eq} = 10 \log L / T \sum (10L_n/10)$$

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

T = Time interval of observation

FIGURE 3.24: NOISE MONITORING STATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS



3.4.3 Analysis of Ambient Noise Level in the Study Area

The Digital Sound pressure level has been measured by a sound level meter (Model: HTC SL-1352)

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 3.31

Day time: 6:00 hours to 22.00 hours.

Night time: 22:00 hours to 6.00 hours.

TABLE 3.27: AMBIENT NOISE QUALITY RESULT

S. No	Locations	Noise level (dB (A) Leq)		Ambient Noise Standards
		Day Time	Night Time	
1	Core Zone	48.2	37.3	Industrial Day Time- 75 dB (A) Night Time- 70 dB (A)
2	Core Zone	49.2	36.5	
3	Kodangipalayam	47.9	36.4	
4	Velampalayam	47.5	34.7	
5	Sengathurai	49.1	37.8	Residential Day Time- 55 dB (A) Night Time- 45 dB (A)
6	Ayyampalayam	47.4	35.3	
7	Kalipalayam	47.3	38.4	

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab And Consultancy Services

FIGURE 3.25: DAY TIME NOISE LEVELS IN CORE AND BUFFER ZONE

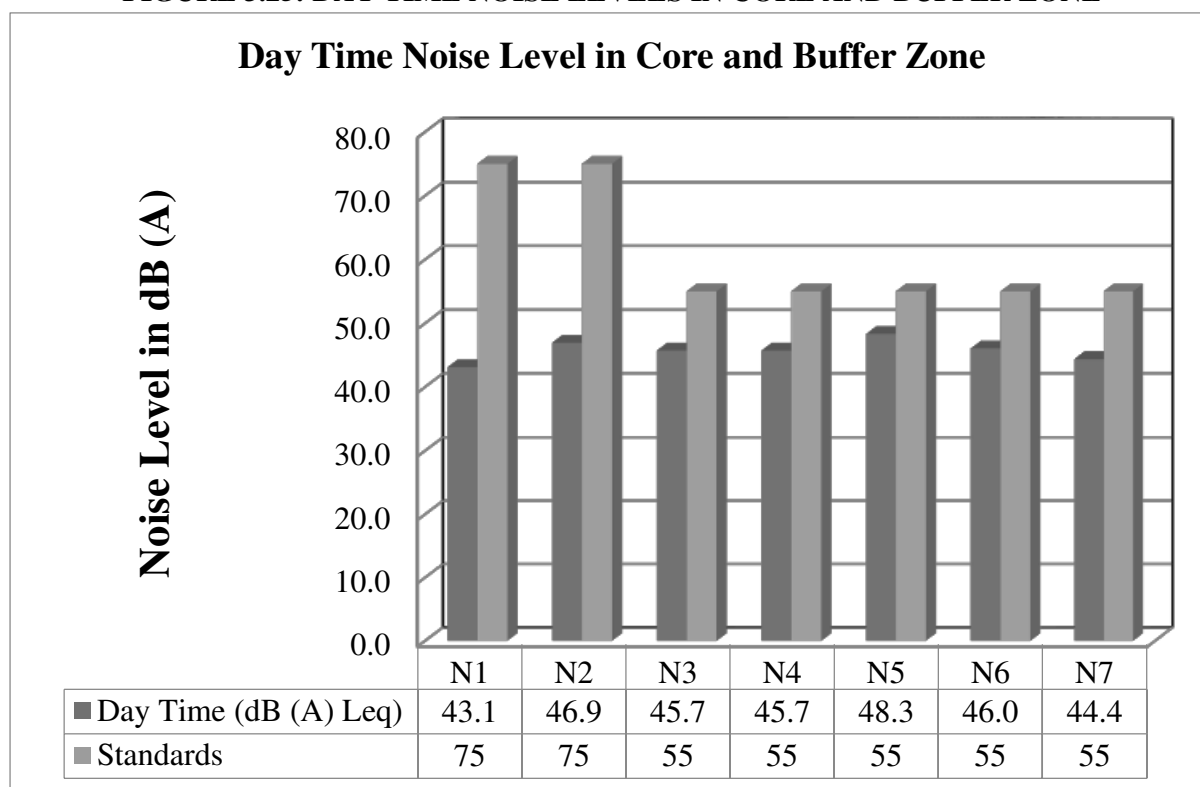
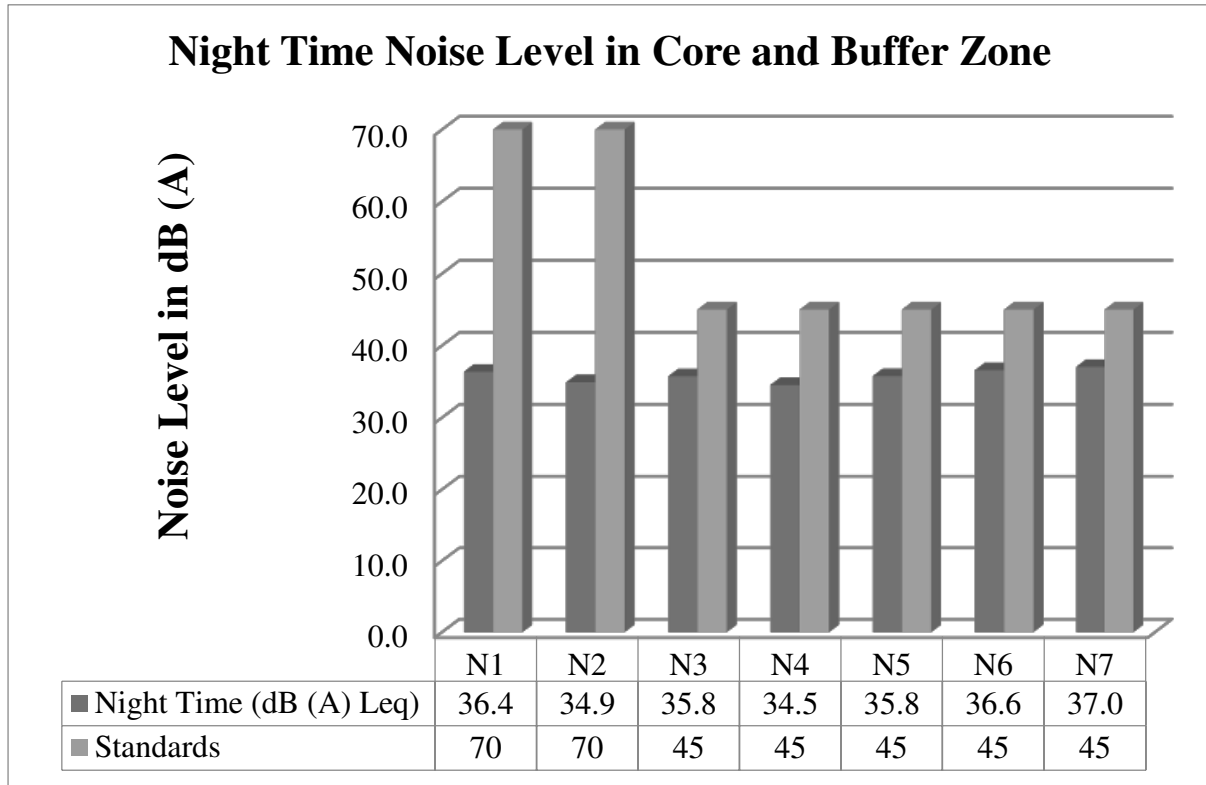


FIGURE 3.26: NIGHT TIME NOISE LEVELS IN CORE AND BUFFER ZONE



3.4.4 Interpretation & Conclusion:

Ambient noise levels were measured at 7 (Seven) locations around the proposed project area. Noise levels recorded in core zone during day time were from 43.1 to 46.9 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 34.9 to 36.4 dB (A) Leq. Noise levels recorded in buffer zone during day time were from 44.4 to 48.3 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 34.5 to 37.0 dB (A) Leq.

Thus, the noise level for Industrial and Residential area meets the requirements of CPCB.

3.5 ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Biological Environment

3.5.1. Study area Ecology

Biodiversity, or biological diversity, refers to the variety of life forms on Earth, encompassing all species of plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms, as well as the ecosystems they create. This diversity can be broadly measured by the number of species in a given area. Biodiversity is crucial for maintaining ecosystem resilience, as each species plays a vital role in essential functions such as pollination, nutrient cycling, and climate regulation. Moreover, biodiversity is crucial to human well-being, providing resources like food, medicine, and clean water. Unfortunately, human activities-including deforestation, pollution, climate change, and mining threatening biodiversity at an alarming rate, leading to habitat destruction and biodiversity loss. The preservation of biodiversity is therefore critical for sustaining natural systems and ensuring the health and stability of our planet for future generations.

Rough stone open-cast mining involves extensive land use, removing vegetation, topsoil, and large portions of the earth’s surface to extract stones, leading directly to habitat loss. Many species are forced to relocate or remove if they cannot adapt to the changes. Furthermore, open-cast mining exacerbates soil erosion, disrupts water flow, and releases dusts pollutants, all of which harm the surrounding land and water systems, making it

increasingly stress on native flora and fauna. Additionally, mining often fragments habitats, creating isolated populations of species that struggle to reproduce and thrive.

Baseline studies are critical before granting environmental clearance for mining projects, as they provide a comprehensive understanding of the existing environmental, ecological, and social conditions of a given area. These studies assess biodiversity, air and water quality, soil composition, and the presence of sensitive habitats or endangered species. By collecting this baseline data, we can accurately predict the potential environmental impacts of mining and develop strategies to minimize and mitigate the negative impact. Furthermore, baseline studies serve as a benchmark to monitor changes over time, ensuring accountability and adherence to environmental regulations. In the context of mining, it is essential to protect and conserve rare, endangered, endemic, or threatened (REET) species of flora and fauna in both the core and buffer zones to ensure the conservation these species.

3.5.2. Project Description

The Kodangipalayam Cluster quarries is involved in the undertaking of establishment, construction, development, and closure of opencast mines. She, through the exploration phase, identified the proposed project site as the one that has a great potential of producing an economically viable quantity of rough stone and gravel. The proposed quarry project is located in Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu. The area lies between latitudes from 11°01'38.3953"N to 11°01'44.6267"N and longitudes from 77°13'05.1521"E to 77°13'16.93150"E. The altitude of the area is 400m above Mean Sea level.

3.5.3. Study Area

The study area, in and around the core and buffer zones, is a plain, open land, with less vegetation, agricultural land and farms. The core zone of Ha Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry located at Kondangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District. The core mining site is located plain topography. The images of the study area are shown in Figure 2. Buffer zone is covered by mainly rainfed agriculture land as well as irrigated agriculture farms with diverse crops.

3.5.4. Scope of the Assessment

This rapid biodiversity assessment for the Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry involves a comprehensive baseline survey of the existing flora, fauna, and other ecological features, including rare, endemic, or threatened species within the project site and surrounding areas. The assessment employs rapid visual surveys, quadrat sampling, and targeted sampling of key habitats. Additionally, secondary data is collected from existing literature, reports, online biodiversity databases, and expert discussions. The study estimates population sizes and distributions of key species, particularly those with conservation status (e.g., endangered species), and evaluates population trends if historical data is available. It also identifies breeding sites, migration routes, and nesting areas critical to species' life cycle processes. The study predicts the potential direct and indirect impacts of mining on biodiversity, including habitat loss, pollution, noise, dust, and soil degradation, and recommends measures to minimize, mitigate, and, where possible, restore or offset biodiversity loss. This detailed biodiversity report has been prepared on behalf of the stakeholders involved in the Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry and is submitted to the Tamil Nadu State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (TN-SEIAA) for review and approval.

3.5.5. Objectives of Biodiversity Study

- To conduct field surveys in the proposed rough stone and gravel quarry area to document qualitative and quantitative analysis of flora and fauna in core mining and buffer zones.
- To identify and list out the flora and fauna, and check the existence of species categorized under IUCN Red List and Wildlife Protection Act Schedules.
- To calculating the species diversity and evenness index for biodiversity (flora) in core and buffer zones of the proposed quarry site.
- To identify the impacts of mining activities on local ecosystems, including agricultural lands, and evaluate how these changes may affect biodiversity.
- To recommend biodiversity conservation and management plans for the proposed mining site.

3.5.5.1. Field survey

Field survey study was conducted twice in the month Dec 2024 to survey the existing flora and fauna in the core area (actual mining place) (4.09.5 hectares) as well as the buffer area (1000-meter radius from the core zone). The study was conducted by a team consisting of experts in Biodiversity assessment, NABET certified Functional Area Expert (FAE) in Ecology and Biodiversity, and local residents for guidance. The study team visited the mining site twice to collect the field data on floral and faunal species in the study areas.

3.5.6. Methodology

3.5.6.1. Primary data collection

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 parts of plants. 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).

Known species of flora and fauna were recorded and identified in the field. Doubtful plant specimens were photographed and collected and further identified in the lab using appropriate guides, literature, online resources.

Quadrat method was used to estimate the floral count in core and buffer zones within 1000-meter periphery from the core area. Sampling locations were selected with reference to topography, land use, vegetation pattern, etc. In this study, quadrats of 10 m × 10 m were laid down to assess trees, and sub quadrats of 5 m × 5 m were laid down for shrubs, 1 m × 1 m were laid down for herbs (Figure 3 and 4). Field observation data were recorded in filed note book/data sheets. Photographs and videos were taken for ecological components, flora and available fauna species.

3.5.6.2. Secondary data

The secondary baseline data such as the morphological features, flowering and fruiting phenology, habitat and distribution of flora and fauna have been collected from various data sources:

1. Forest working plan.
2. Schedule I to V: Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
3. Vivek Menon, Indian Mammals: A Field Guide. Hachette Book publishing India Pvt.Ltd., India.
4. Daniel J.C. The Book of Indian Reptiles and Amphibians, Bombay Natural History Society., India.
5. Ali, S and Ripley. Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan together with those of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, Oxford University Press, Bombay.
6. ENVIS Centre on Wildlife and Protected Area.
7. Birds Life Data Zone
8. Ebird.org
9. Global Biodiversity Information Facility
10. http://tnenvis.nic.in/Content/1_2878.aspx
11. Endemic Birds in Tirupur, tirupur Ornithological

3.5.6.3. Data compilation and analysis

Based on the collected data, analysis was done for species identification, habit distribution pattern analysis, and phytosociological relationship, and ecological index and identify the REET categories. Endemic species were analysed using distribution in the regional and local floras and online databases. Rare or Endangered or Endemic or Threatened species were analysed based on the IUCN Red List database and threatened plants of BSI (India database of Botanical Survey of India)

<https://bsi.gov.in/uploads/documents/research-program/Threatened-plants-of%20India.pdf>

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

3.5.7. Phytosociological Studies

Phytosociological studies are the scientific investigations that focus on understanding the structure, composition, and distribution of plant communities within a specific area. These studies examine how different plant species interact with each other and their environment, and how these interactions contribute to the overall ecological balance. Phytosociology involves categorizing plant communities based on factors like species diversity, abundance, and the physical environment, such as soil, moisture, and light availability. Sample plots were selected in such a way to get maximum representation of different types of vegetation and plots were laid out in different part of the study area. Analysis of the vegetation will help in determining the relative importance of each species in the study area and to reveal if species is threatened. Phytosociological parameters, such as *Density*,

Frequency, Abundance and Importance Value Index of individual species were determined in randomly placed quadrat of different sizes in the study area, as shown the formula below.

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Total No. of individuals of species}}{\text{Total No. of Quadrats used in sampling}}$$

$$\text{Frequency (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total No. of Quadrats in which species occur}}{\text{Total No. of Quadrats studied}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Abundance} = \frac{\text{Total No. of individuals of species}}{\text{No. of Quadrats in which they occur}}$$

$$\text{Relative Density} = \frac{\text{Total No. of individuals of species}}{\text{Sum of all individuals of all species}}$$

$$\text{Relative Frequency} = \frac{\text{Total No. of Quadrats in which species occur}}{\text{Total No. of Quadrats occupied by all species}} \times 100$$

3.5.7.1. Shannon – Wiener Index, Evenness and Richness

Biodiversity index is a quantitative measure that reflects how many different types of species, there are in a dataset, and simultaneously considers how evenly the basic entities (such as individuals) are distributed among those types of species. The value of biodiversity index increases both when the number of types increases and when evenness increases. For a given number of type of species, the value of a biodiversity index is maximized when all type of species is equally abundant. The corresponding formulas are given below.

$$\text{Shannon-Wien Index} \quad H = \sum [(p_i) * \ln(p_i)]$$

Where p_i : Proportion of total sample represented by species
 i : number of individuals of species i / total number samples

$$\text{Evenness} \quad H/H_{\max}$$

Where $H_{\max} = \ln(s) = \text{maximum diversity possible}; S = \text{No. of species}$

$$\text{Species Richness by Margalef} \quad RI = S - 1 / \ln N$$

Where $S = \text{Total Number of species in the community}$
 $N = \text{Total Number of individuals of all species in the community}$

3.5.7.2. Data compilation:

Based on the collected data, exclusive checklists were prepared for both endemic and REET plants of Tamil Nadu.



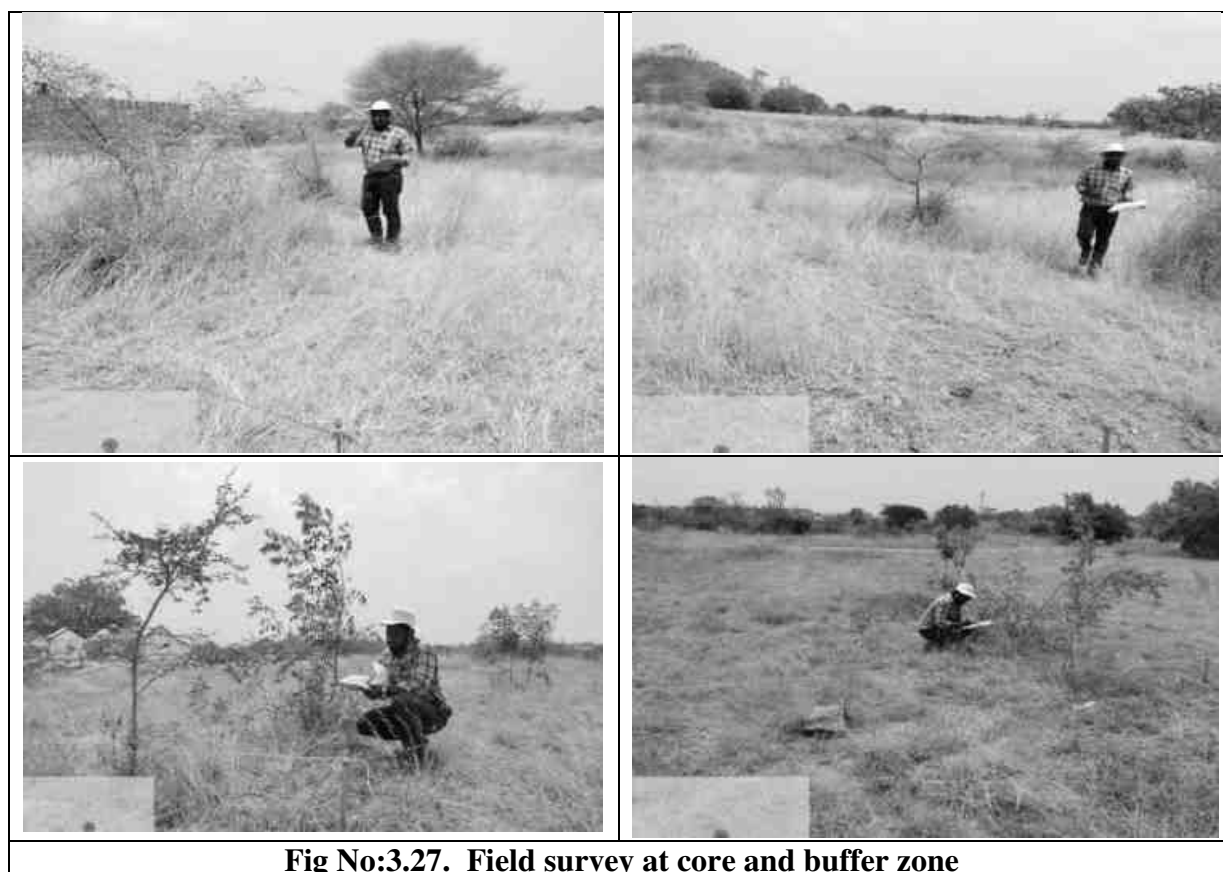


Fig No:3.27. Field survey at core and buffer zone

3.6. Floral Diversity Analysis

3.6.1. Floral Diversity in core zone

Identification of plant species for the natural flora and cultivated crops was conducted through field surveys and onsite observations. The plant species identification was done based on the reference materials and also by examining the plant morphological and reproductive characteristics of the plants i.e. flowers, fruits and seeds. Unidentified and double samples were photographed and minimally collected for further investigation in the laboratory. Land use pattern in relation to agriculture crop varieties were identified through physical verification of agriculture field.

A total number of 121 species were recorded from the study area. of the 121 species, 22 different species were observed in the core site. These floral species include 34% (6) herbs and grasses, 2% (2) shrubs (shrubs, under shrubs and climbing shrubs) 23% (5) Climbers & liana 11% (3) Trees 29% (5), (Fig No 3.34). The observed floral species are most commonly distributed plants and most of the herbs are annual plants herbs. Herbs are dominant in the core site (Table No.3.55). The members of Poaceae are abundant in number followed by Fabaceae, Malvaceae, Asteraceae (Table No.3.55).

Table No: 3.28. Occurrence of different floral habits in core and buffer zones of the study area.

Habit	Core Zone	Buffer Zone
Herbs	6	33
Grasses	2	2

Undershrubs	1	9
Shrubs	3	11
Climbing shrub	1	3
Climbers	2	9
Liana	1	3
Trees	5	29
Total	22	99

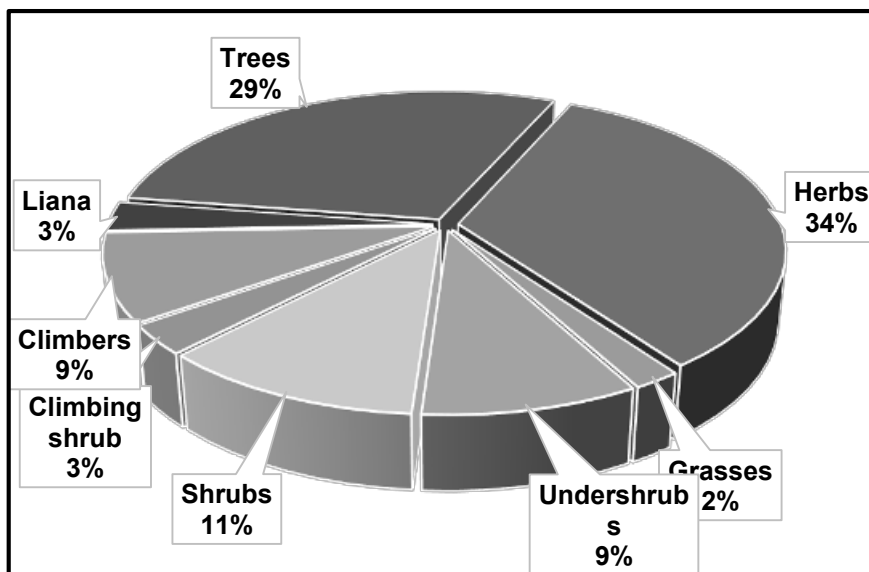


Fig No: 3.28. Habit analyses of the species recorded from core zone of the study area.



a. Azadirachta indica



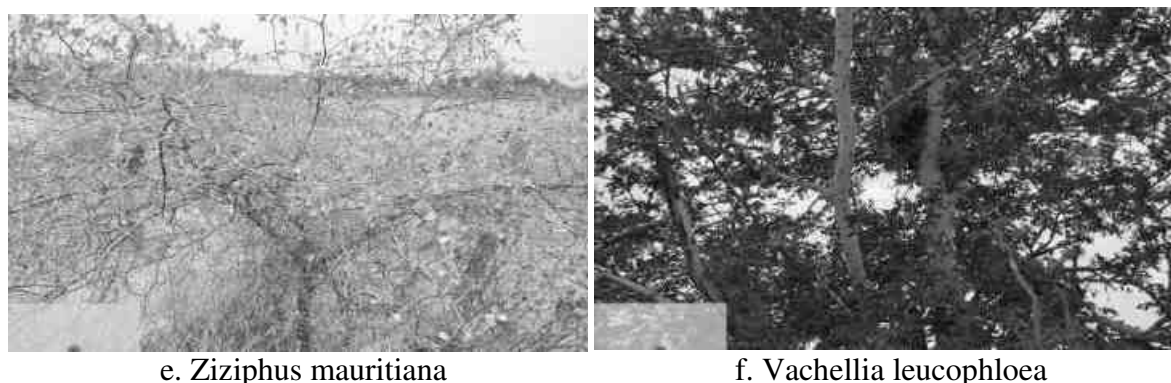
b. Prosopis juliflora



c. Calotropis gigantea



d. Senna auriculata

e. *Ziziphus mauritiana*f. *Vachellia leucophloea***Fig No: 3.29. Flora species observation in the Buffer zone area****3.6.2. Tree survey around 300m radius**

The trees surveys were conducted around 300m radius from the proposed project site cluster are of Kodangipalayam village. This is the standard scientific method followed by various workers in respect of phytosociological studies (Cottom and Curtis 1956; Ralhan et al. 1982; Saxena and Sing 1982; Nayak et al. 2000; Lu et al. 2004; Nautiyal 2008). While sampling, circumference at breast Height (CBH) of tree species was measured at 1.36m from ground level, along with the name of the species, phenology (flowering, fruiting, and flushes), and uses. After surveying areas, a detailed trees inventory has been compiled. A list of all plants from the study area was prepared and their habitats were recorded. The species of trees were documented during this base line survey. The dominant plant species growing in this area were *Cocos nucifera* *Prosopis juliflora*, etc. Please refer the Table No.3.54.

Table No: 3.29. Tree survey around 300m radius from the proposed project site (Primary data)

S. No	English Name	Vernacular Name	Scientific Name	No of trees
Trees				
1.	Acacia Nilotica	Karuvelammaram	<i>Vachellianilotica</i>	4
2.	Mesquite	Mullumaram	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	10
3.	Neem	Vembu	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	60
4.	Madras Thorn	Kodukapuli	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	10
5.	White Bark Acacia	Vela maram	<i>Vachellia leucophloea</i>	10
6.	Mango	Manga	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	3
7.	Coconut	Thennai maram	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	138

(Sources: Species observation in the field study)

3.7. Floral Diversity in buffer zone

The buffer zone area (observed within 1000 meter) encompassed different land use patterns. The survey in the buffer zone reveals that a total of 99 plant species were recorded from both natural and agricultural habitats. Of the recorded species, 92 species are wild and 7 are cultivated or planted species in agricultural land. The vegetation habit type analysis of buffer zone indicates that the flora composed of 34% herbs, 23% shrubs, 12% climbers and 29% trees species (Fig No.3.36 and Table.3.56). These 99 species belong to the 43 families. The occurrence of maximum number of species are from family Fabaceae (11), followed by Lamiaceae (6), Mimosaceae (6), Apocynaceae. Other family have less than 5 species. The details of scientific name,

common name, vernacular name and habit type and status of IUCN category are given in Table No.3.56. Diversity of floral families and number of species recorded from each family are given in Table No.3.55 and Fig No3.37.

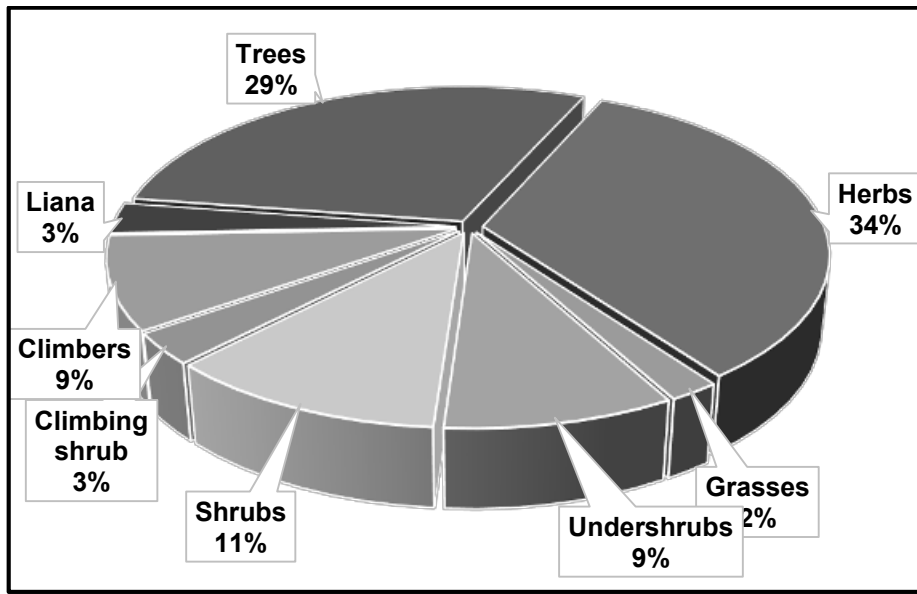


Fig No: 3.30. Habit analyses of the species recorded from buffer zone of the study area.

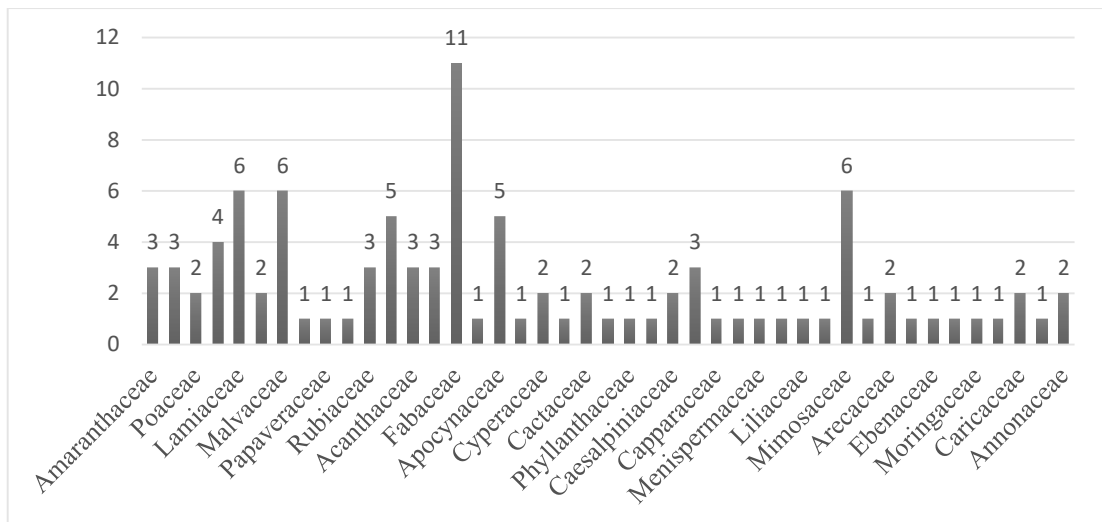


Fig No: 3.37. Family wise occurrence of flora in buffer zone.

Table No: 3.30. Diversity of plant families and number of species recorded in the study area

S.No.	Family Name	Number of Species Recorded	S.No.	Family Name	Number of Species Recorded
1	Amaranthaceae	3	26	Rhamnaceae	3
2	Asteraceae	3	27	Capparaceae	1
3	Poaceae	2	28	Sapindaceae	1
4	Euphorbiaceae	4	29	Menispermaceae	1
5	Lamiaceae	6	30	Cucurbitaceae	1
6	Cleomaceae	2	31	Liliaceae	1
7	Malvaceae	6	32	Simaroubaceae	1

8	Nyctaginaceae	1	33	Mimosaceae	6
9	Papaveraceae	1	34	Meliaceae	1
10	Plantaginaceae	1	35	Arecaceae	2
11	Rubiaceae	3	36	Burseraceae	1
12	Convolvulaceae	5	37	Ebenaceae	1
13	Acanthaceae	3	38	Moraceae	1
14	Solanaceae	3	39	Moringaceae	1
15	Fabaceae	11	40	Myrtaceae	1
16	Molluginaceae	1	41	Caricaceae	2
17	Apocynaceae	5	42	Verbenaceae	1
18	Pedaliaceae	1	43	Annonaceae	2
19	Cyperaceae	2			
20	Zygophyllaceae	1			
21	Cactaceae	2			
22	Vitaceae	1			
23	Phyllanthaceae	1			
24	Lythraceae	1			
25	Caesalpiaceae	2			



a. *Abutilon indicum*



b. *Jatropha curcas*



c. *Azadirachta indica*



d. *Ricinus communis*

e. *Vachellia leucophloea*f. *Cocos nucifera*g. *Psidium guajava*h. *Musa paradisiaca***Fig No: 3.31. Flora species observation in the Buffer zone area**

3.8. 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 impacts due to this mining activity. 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. 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. There is no invasive species present in the study area.

Table No: 3.31. Flora recorded from the study area (Core and Buffer zones) of the proposed rough stone and gravel quarry.**Herbs and Grasses**

S.No	Scientific Name	Family	English Name	Vernacular Name	Recorded Zone	IUCN Status
1.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae.	Prickly chaff flower	Nayuruv	C+B	Not Evaluated
2.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	Tridax daisy	Veetukaayapoond	C+B	Not Evaluated
3.	<i>Cynodondactylon</i>	Poaceae	Indian doab	Arugampul	C+B	Not Evaluated
4.	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Copperleaf	Kuppaimeni	B	Not Evaluated
5.	<i>Anisomelesmalabarica</i>	Lamiaceae	Indian Catmint Plant	Pei viratti	B	Not Evaluated
6.	<i>Celome viscosa</i>	Cleomaceae	Cleome viscosa	Nai kadugu	C+B	Not Evaluated
7.	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Malvaceae	Common Wireweed	Arivalmanaiapoond	B	Not Evaluated
8.	<i>Boerhaaviadiffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava	Mukkirattai	B	Not Evaluated
9.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Papaveraceae	Mexican prickly poppy	Kudiyotti	B	Least Concern
10.	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Lamiaceae	Common leucas	Thumbai	C+B	Not Evaluated
11.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Plantaginaceae	Licorice weed	Kallurukki	B	Not Evaluated
12.	<i>Oldenlandiaumbellata</i>	Rubiaceae	Chay root	Chaaya ver	B	Least Concern
13.	<i>Evolvulusalsinoides</i>	Convolvulaceae	Slender dwarf morning-glory	Vittunu-k-kiranti	B	Not Evaluated
14.	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Marsh barbel	Neermulli	B	Not Evaluated
15.	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Solanaceae	Yellow-fruit nightshade	Kandakathirika	B	Not Evaluated
16.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Fabaceae	Shameplant	Thottachenunki	B	Not Evaluated
17.	<i>Justicia procumbens</i>	Acanthaceae	Water willow	Kotakacalai	B	Not Evaluated
18.	<i>Mollugocerviana</i>	Molluginaceae	Threadstem carpetweed	Parppatakam	B	Not Evaluated
19.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Asthma-plant	Ammanpacharisi	C+B	Not Evaluated
20.	<i>Hyptissuaveolens</i>	Lamiaceae	Pignut	Nattapoochedi	B	Not Evaluated
21.	<i>Ocimumtenuiflorum</i>	Lamiaceae	Holy basil	Thulasi	B	Not Evaluated
22.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Apocynaceae	Madagascar Periwinkle	Nithykalyani	B	Least Concern
23.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Cleomaceae	Asian spiderflower	Naaikaduku	B	Not Evaluated
24.	<i>Digeria muricata</i>	Amaranthaceae	Digeria muricata	Thoiyakeerai	B	Not Evaluated
25.	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Asteraceae	Carrot grass	Parttiniyam	B	Not Evaluated
26.	<i>Sesamum alatum</i>	Pedaliaceae	Wing-Seed Sesame		B	Not Evaluated
27.	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	Poaceae	Sorghum bicolor	Cholam	B	Not Evaluated

28.	<i>Cyperus articulatus</i>	Cyperaceae	Jointed flatsedge	Korai kizhangu	C+B	Least Concern
29.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae	Nut grass	Korai kizhangu	B	Least Concern
30.	<i>Tephrosia pumila</i>	Fabaceae	Indigo Sauvage	Kolinchi	B	Least Concern
31.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	Fabaceae	Wild indigo	Kolinchi	B	Not Evaluated
32.	<i>Tephrosia villosa</i>	Fabaceae	Shaggy wild Indigo	Punaikkaivetai	B	Not Evaluated
33.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Puncture Vine	Nerunji	C+B	Least Concern
34.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	Mexican daisy	Kenathuppoondi	B	Not Evaluated
35.	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Fabaceae	Green Gram	Pachai-payaru	B	Not Evaluated

Shrubs, Undershrubs, and Climbing shrubs

S.No.	Scientific name	Family Name	Common Name	Local name	Recorded Zone	IUCN Status
36.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	Black-Eyed Susan	Kundumani	B	Not Evaluated
37.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae	Indian Mallow	Thuthi	C+B	Not Evaluated
38.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i>	Acanthaceae	porcupine flower	Sulli poo	B	Not Evaluated
39.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Apocynaceae	Giant Milk-Weed	Erukku	C+B	Not Evaluated
40.	<i>Canthium coromandelicum</i>	Rubiaceae	Coromandel Canthium	Mullukkarai	B	Not Evaluated
41.	<i>Cereus pterogonus</i>	Cactaceae		Sippaai kathaalai	B	Not Evaluated
42.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae	Adament creeper	Pirandai	C+B	Not Evaluated
43.	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Solanaceae	Pricklyburr	Oomathai	B	Not Evaluated
44.	<i>Euphorbia tricalli</i>	Euphorbiaceae		Kodi kalli	B	Least Concern
45.	<i>Flueggea leucopyrus</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Spinous Fluggea	Vellaipula	B	Least Concern
46.	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Cotton leaf	Aatalai	B	Least Concern
47.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae	Henna	Maruthani	B	Least Concern
48.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Lamiaceae	Holy Basil	Nallathulasi	C+B	Not Evaluated
49.	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	Cactaceae	Prickly Pear	Sappathikalli	C+B	Not Evaluated
50.	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Asteraceae	Congress Weed	Vishachedi	B	Not Evaluated
51.	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i>	Malvaceae	Ceylon Swamp Mallow	Mammatti	B	Not Evaluated
52.	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Sweethearts	Adai-otti	B	Least Concern
53.	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Castor Plant	Aamanakku	B	Not Evaluated
54.	<i>Senna auriculata</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Eared Senna	Aavarai	B	Not Evaluated
55.	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Malvaceae	Horn bean leaved sida	Ariva-mooku keerai	B	Not Evaluated

56.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Malvaceae	Country Mallow	Nilatutti	B	Not Evaluated
57.	<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Malvaceae	Boater Bush	Sengalipundu	B	Least Concern
58.	<i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i>	Rhamnaceae	Jackal Jujube	Chooraimullu	B	Not Evaluated
Climbers. Liana						
59.	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>	Fabaceae	Sword Bean	Kattuthammatti	B	Not Evaluated
60.	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i>	Capparaceae		Suduthorat	B	Not Evaluated
61.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Sapindaceae	Balloon vine	Modakkathan	B	Least Concern
62.	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>	Menispermaceae	Velvet Leaf Pareira	Appatta	B	Not Evaluated
63.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Ivy Gourd	Kovai	C+B	Not Evaluated
64.	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Convolvulaceae		Thuthuma Kothan	B	Least Concern
65.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Liliaceae	Glorious lily	Kanvalikodi	B	Least Concern
66.	<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i>	Convolvulaceae	Tiger's foot creeper	Punaikkirai	B	Not Evaluated
67.	<i>Ipomoea staphylina</i>	Convolvulaceae	Pretty Morning Glory	Oonankodi	B	Not Evaluated
68.	<i>Merrimea tridentata</i>	Convolvulaceae	Arrow-leaf Morning Glory	Mutiyar-kuntal	C+B	Not Evaluated
69.	<i>Pergularia daemia</i>	Apocynaceae	Trellis Vine	Veli Paruthi	B	Least Concern
70.	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	Fabaceae	Jumby-bean	Kaliyanthuvarai	B	Least Concern

Trees						
71.	<i>Ailanthus excels</i>	<i>Simaroubaceae</i>	Indian Tree of Heaven	Perumaram	B	<u>Data Deficient</u>
72.	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Fabaceae	Madras Thorn	Kodukapuli	B	Least Concern
73.	<i>Albizia amara</i>	Mimosaceae	Oil cake tree	Usilai	B	Least Concern
74.	<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	Mimosaceae	Siris Tree	Vagai	B	Least Concern
75.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Neem Tree	Veppa maram	C+B	Least Concern
76.	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Arecaceae	Palmyra Palm	Panai maram	B	Least Concern
77.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	Coconut Palm	Thennai	B	Not Evaluated
78.	<i>Commiphora berryi</i>	Burseraceae	Indian Balm of Gilead	Mul-kiluvai	B	Least Concern
79.	<i>Diospyros cordifolia</i>	Ebenaceae	Mountain Persimmon	Vakkanai maram	B	Not Evaluated
80.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	Banyan	Alamaram	B	Least Concern
81.	<i>Euphorbia antiqorum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Triangular spurge	Sadhurakalli	B	Least Concern
82.	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>	Rubiaceae	Indian mulberry	Nuna	B	Not Evaluated

83.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	Drumstick Tree	Murungai	B	Least Concern
84.	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Mimosaceae	Mesquite	Semai parambai	B	Not Evaluated
85.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Indian Blackberry	Naval	B	Least Concern
86.	<i>Albizia amara</i>	Fabaceae	Bitter Albizia	Arappu	C+B	Not Evaluated
87.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Tamarind Tree	Puliyamaram	B	Not Evaluated
88.	<i>Vachellia leucophloea</i>	Fabaceae	White Bark Acacia	Vela maram	C+B	Not Evaluated
89.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	Indian jujube	Elanthaimaram	B	Not Evaluated
90.	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	Papaya	Pappali maram	B	Not Evaluated
91.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Verbenaceae	Teak wood tree	Thaekku	B	Not Evaluated
92.	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Annonaceae	Custard apple	Seethapazham	B	Not Evaluated
93.	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Combretaceae	Indian almond	Padam maram	B	Not Evaluated
94.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceae	Portia Tree	Puvarasu	B	Not Evaluated
95.	<i>Vachellia leucophloea</i>	Mimosaceae	White Babool	Velvelam	B	Least Concern
96.	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	Mimosaceae	Gum Arabic Tree	Karuvelam	B	Least Concern
97.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	Apocynaceae	Milky Way Tree	Vetpalai	B	Least Concern
98.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	Indian jujube	Ilanthai	C+B	Least Concern
99.	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Fabaceae	Mesquite	Mullu maram	C+B	Not Evaluated

C – Core zone; B Buffer zone C+B species occur in both zones

LC- Least Concern - [Species categorized as Least Concern (LC) is a taxon when it has been evaluated against the Red List criteria and does not qualify for Endangered Near Threatened.].

DD – Data Deficient [Species categorized as DD is a taxon when there is no inadequate information to make a direct, indirect assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status].

3.9. IUCN Red List species recorded in the in the core to buffer zone area.

Based on the IUCN Red List global assessment (Version 3.1), out of 99 species, 31 species belong to 20 families come under IUCN category. Of the 31 species, the Least Concern taxon include 12 trees, 4 climbers, and 3 shrubs. A maximum of 11 species belongs to the family Leguminosae (Fabaceae, Caesalpinaceae, and Mimosaceae) followed by Apocynaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Malvaceae. Thorough analysis floral species indicates that there are no threatened (Vulnerable, Endangered & Critically Endangered) species recorded from the project area (both core and buffer zones). A list of the IUCN Red List analysed plant species recorded in the core and buffer zone of the proposed project site is Tabulated in Table No 3.57.

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

<https://bsi.gov.in/uploads/documents/research-program/Threatened-plants-of%20India.pdf>

Table No:3.32. List of IUCN categorized Plant Species

Scientific name	Family Name	Common Name	Local name	IUCN
<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	Simaroubaceae	Indian Tree of Heaven	Perumaram	DD
<i>Albizia amara</i>	Mimosaceae	Oil cake tree	Usilai	LC
<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Mimosaceae	Siris Tree	Vagai	LC
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Amaranthaceae	Joy Weed	Ponnaankannikeerai	LC
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Neem Tree	Veppa maram	LC
<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Arecaceae	Palmyra Palm	Panai maram	LC
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Sapindaceae	Balloon vine	Modakkathan	LC
<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Quail grass	Pannaikkerai	LC
<i>Commiphora berryi</i>	Burseraceae	Indian Balm of Gilead	Mul-kiluvai	LC
<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Convolvulaceae		Thuthuma Kothan	LC
<i>Cyperus articulatus</i>	Cyperaceae	Jointed flatsedge	Korai kizhangu	LC
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae	Nut grass	Korai kizhangu	LC
<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Triangular spurge	Sadhurakalli	LC
<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Green Poinsettia	Palperukki	LC
<i>Euphorbia tricalli</i>	Euphorbiaceae		Kodi kalli	LC
<i>Flueggea leucopyrus</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Spinous Fluggea	Vellaipula	LC
<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Liliaceae	Glorious lily	Kanvalikodi	LC
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Cotton leaf	Aatalai	LC
<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae	Henna	Maruthani	LC
<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	Drumstick Tree	Murungai	LC
<i>Pergularia daemia</i>	Apocynaceae	Trellis Vine	Veli Paruthi	LC
<i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Sweethearts	Adai-otti	LC
<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	Fabaceae	Jumby-bean	Kaliyanthumarai	LC
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Indian Blackberry	Naval	LC
<i>Tephrosia pumila</i>	Fabaceae	Indigo Sauvage	Kolinchi	LC
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Puncture Vine	Nerunji	LC
<i>Vachellia leucophloea</i>	Mimosaceae	White Babool	Velvelam	LC
<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	Mimosaceae	Gum Arabic Tree	Karuvellam	LC
<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Malvaceae	Boater Bush	Sengalipundu	LC
<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	Apocynaceae	Milky Way Tree	Vetpalai	LC
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	Indian jujube	Ilanthai	LC

3.10. Phytosociological analysis of floral community

For quantitative phytosociological analysis of floral community of the study area, 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. Phyto-sociological parameters, such as Density, Frequency, and Abundance individual species of wild Trees were determined in randomly placed quadrat of different sizes in the study area, as shown in Table No.3.58. Species Diversity index such as Shannon-Wiener Index, Evenness and Richness were calculated for 29 trees. The results of above phyto-sociological parameters are given in Table No.3.58 and Fig No.3.39. The Shannon-Weiner Index (H) value 3.27 indicates that the trees are rich in diversity in the study area.

Table No: 3.33. Species diversity index

Scientific Name	Total No Counts	Quadrats with species	Total Quadrats	Density	Frequency	Abundance	Total No All Species	Total No of Quadrts with all species	Relative Density (RD)	Relative Frequency (RF)	Pi	lnPi	Pi x lnPi
<i>Ailanthus excels</i>	6	3	10	0.6	30	2.0	143	64	4.2	4.7	0.04	-3.17	-0.13
<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	6	2	10	0.6	20	3.0	143	64	4.2	3.1	0.04	-3.17	-0.13
<i>Albizia amara</i>	2	2	10	0.2	20	1.0	143	64	1.4	3.1	0.01	-4.27	-0.06
<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	8	3	10	0.8	30	2.7	143	64	5.6	4.7	0.06	-2.88	-0.16
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	10	5	10	1.0	50	2.0	143	64	7.0	7.8	0.07	-2.66	-0.19
<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	6	3	10	0.6	30	2.0	143	64	4.2	4.7	0.04	-3.17	-0.13
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	5	2	10	0.5	20	2.5	143	64	3.5	3.1	0.03	-3.35	-0.12
<i>Commiphora berryi</i>	4	2	10	0.4	20	2.0	143	64	2.8	3.1	0.03	-3.58	-0.10
<i>Diospyros cordifolia</i>	2	1	10	0.2	10	2.0	143	64	1.4	1.6	0.01	-4.27	-0.06
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	5	1	10	0.5	10	5.0	143	64	3.5	1.6	0.03	-3.35	-0.12
<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i>	2	2	10	0.2	20	1.0	143	64	1.4	3.1	0.01	-4.27	-0.06
<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>	4	2	10	0.4	20	2.0	143	64	2.8	3.1	0.03	-3.58	-0.10
<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	3	2	10	0.3	20	1.5	143	64	2.1	3.1	0.02	-3.86	-0.08
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	4	2	10	0.4	20	2.0	143	64	2.8	3.1	0.03	-3.58	-0.10
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	5	2	10	0.5	20	2.5	143	64	3.5	3.1	0.03	-3.35	-0.12
<i>Albizia amara</i>	6	3	10	0.6	30	2.0	143	64	4.2	4.7	0.04	-3.17	-0.13
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	3	1	10	0.3	10	3.0	143	64	2.1	1.6	0.02	-3.86	-0.08
<i>Vachellia leucophloea</i>	10	5	10	1.0	50	2.0	143	64	7.0	7.8	0.07	-2.66	-0.19
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	5	3	10	0.5	30	1.7	143	64	3.5	4.7	0.03	-3.35	-0.12
<i>Carica papaya</i>	3	1	10	0.3	10	3.0	143	64	2.1	1.6	0.02	-3.86	-0.08
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	4	1	10	0.4	10	4.0	143	64	2.8	1.6	0.03	-3.58	-0.10
<i>Annona reticulata</i>	3	1	10	0.3	10	3.0	143	64	2.1	1.6	0.02	-3.86	-0.08
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	3	1	10	0.3	10	3.0	143	64	2.1	1.6	0.02	-3.86	-0.08
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	4	1	10	0.4	10	4.0	143	64	2.8	1.6	0.03	-3.58	-0.10
<i>Vachellia leucophloea</i>	3	1	10	0.3	10	3.0	143	64	2.1	1.6	0.02	-3.86	-0.08
<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	10	4	10	1.0	40	2.5	143	64	7.0	6.3	0.07	-2.66	-0.19
<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	5	2	10	0.5	20	2.5	143	64	3.5	3.1	0.03	-3.35	-0.12
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	8	3	10	0.8	30	2.7	143	64	5.6	4.7	0.06	-2.88	-0.16
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	4	3	10	0.4	30	1.3	143	64	2.8	4.7	0.03	-3.58	-0.10
	143	64											3.27

Table No: 3.34. Species Richness Index

Details	H	H max	Evenness	Species Richness
Trees	3.27	3.37	0.97	5.64

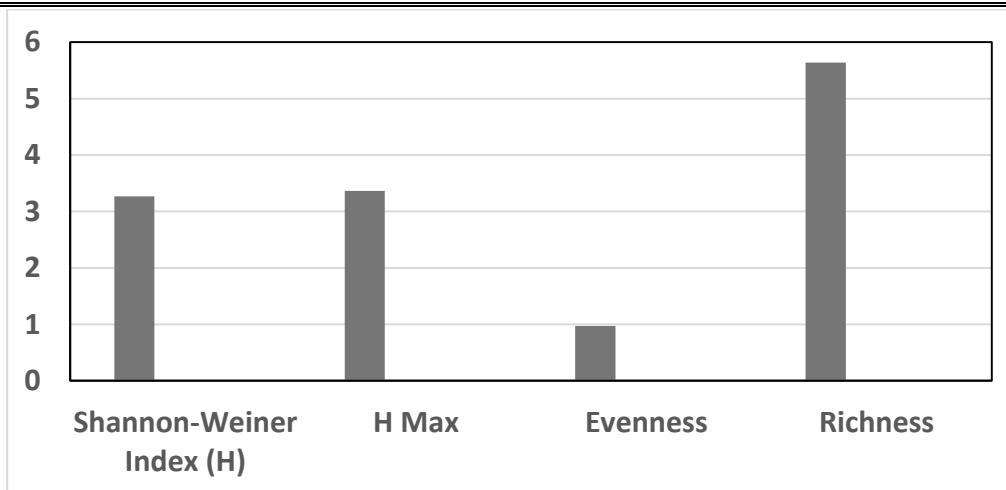


Fig No: 3.32. Species richness and evenness index.

3.10.1. Forest details

There are no biosphere reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, National parks, important bird areas (IBAs), RAMSAR Wetland sites, or faunal migration routes within and nearby the study area. The study area, encompassing the quarry lease area and a 1 km buffer zone, is not considered ecologically sensitive. Furthermore, there are no reserve forests within the buffer zone. Information regarding reserve forests was obtained from the Protected Area Gazette Notification Database (Tamil Nadu).

https://wiienvi.nic.in/Database/Tamil_Nadu_7838.aspx

https://wiienvi.nic.in/Database/ramsar_wetland_sites_8224.aspx

<https://dfe.gov.in/uploads/documents/ramsar-sites-pub.pdf>

3.10.2. Agriculture & Horticulture flora in the study area

Agriculture is the most predominant sector of the District economy, as 30 percent of the population is engaged in Agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Inattentive agriculture activities were observed in the buffer area and the region beyond the buffer area in rainfed and irrigated land. Twenty-four 24 different crop species were recorded in the sounding areas as given below (Table No.3.60).

Table No: 3.35. Agricultural activities and flora recorded from the study area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Vernacular Name
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut Palm	Thennai
<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Drumstick Tree	Murungai
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Banana	Vazhai
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Plant	Aamanakku
<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	Sorghum bicolor	Cholam
<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Green Gram	Pachai payiru



Banana



Coconut



Green Gram



Groundnut

Fig No: 3.33. Agriculture activity observed in buffer zone area.

3.11. Fauna diversity

The baseline information of the proposed project site helps predict potential impacts on wildlife and habitats in the region. Field faunal survey was conducted to gather the existing mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and butterflies in core and buffer zones of the proposed project. The methodologies used included random walks, opportunistic observations (for birds and insects), visual encounter surveys (for reptiles), and tracking signs (for mammals). Additionally, during the field survey, information was collected from local residents, using images and videos as tools to know the occurrence of faunal species in the study area. Our study team engaged in discussions and consultations with locals from nearby villages, as well as with herders and farmers to get more details. To identify and analyze the data, thoroughly searched and referred the secondary literature on flora, fauna, protected areas, natural habitats, and wildlife species. Species identification was conducted and online databases. Finally, cross checked the list of identified fauna with the IUCN Red List database to determine the presence of any REET species in the study area.

3.11.1. Fauna Composition in the Core Zone and Buffer zone

The faunal species observed in the study area are given below. A total of 53 species were recorded in both the core and buffer zones of the study area. The core zone exhibited fewer species, with only a limited number of insects, mammals and reptiles, while the buffer zone showed greater species diversity. Among the 53 species recorded, the distribution pattern was as follows: 34% birds, 26% insects, 17% reptiles, and 23% mammals (Fig No.3.41). All these species were cross-checked against the IUCN Red List Database version 3.1 to identify any threatened species. Data analysis revealed that 23 species belong to IUCN categorized list as Least Concern, while 11 species were not listed. The analysis indicates that there are no REET species in the core and buffer zones of the proposed colour rough stone and gravel quarry.

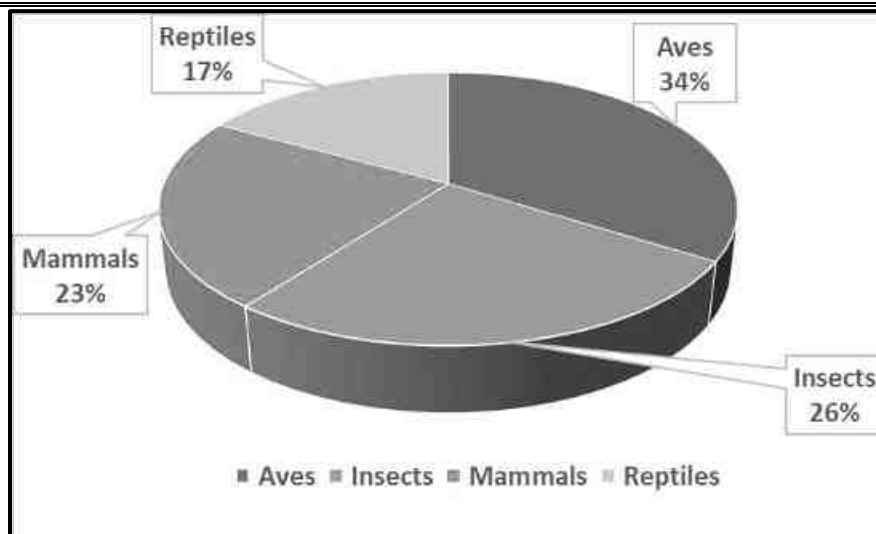


Figure No: 3.34. Occurrence of fauna in core and buffer zone

3.11.2. Mammals

The list of mammals observed including domesticated animals observed in the study areas are listed, a total 12 species were identified. Mammals traced from the site are common. There was no threatened species identified (Table No.3.61).

Table No: 3.36. diversity of mammal's species observed in the study area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	IUCN Status
Indian Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>	Sciuridae	LC
Indian mole rat	<i>Bandicota bengalensis</i>	Muridae	LC
Greater bandicoot rat	<i>Bandicota indica</i>	Muridae	LC
Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	Bovidae	NL
Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Bovidae	NL
Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Bovidae	NL
Dog	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Canidae	NL
Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Felidae	NL
Indian hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Leporidae	LC
Indian Field Mouse	<i>Mus booduga</i>	Muridae	LC
House mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Muridae	LC
Domestic Water buffalo	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	Bovidae	NL

3.11.3. Aves

A total of 18 species of birds were identified by direct observations and voice-calls from the field. Also the expert opinion was sought to list the number of birds probably occurred in the area using the photographic field guide. There was no threatened species identified from the proposed site as per the IUCN status (Table No.3.61)

Table No: 3.37. Diversity of aves species observed in the study area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	IUCN Status
Indian myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Sturnidae	LC
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Alexandrinus krameri</i>	Psittaculidae	LC
Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Anhingidae	LC

Eastern Cattle-Egret	<i>Ardea coromanda</i>	Ardeidae	NE
Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	Nectariniidae	LC
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Columbidae	LC
Indian robin	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>	Muscicapidae	LC
Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Coraciidae	LC
Large-billed crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Corvidae	LC
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Corvidae	LC
Lesser Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Anatidae	LC
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Dicruridae	LC
Asian koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	Cuculidae	LC
Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	Nectariniidae	LC
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Estrildidae	LC
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Accipitridae	LC
White browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	Motacillidae	LC
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Passeridae	LC

3.11.4. Insects

Among invertebrate, Butterflies were the most dominant category identified from the field. A total of 14 species were identified from the field and one species is in the least concerned category (Table No.3.63).

Table No: 3.38. Diversity of insects' species observed in the study area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	IUCN Status
Tawny coster	<i>Acraea terpsicore</i>	Nymphalidae	NL
Yellow crazy ant	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	Formicidae	NL
Red dwarf honey bee	<i>Apis florea</i>	Apidae	NL
Indian black ant	<i>Camponotus compressus</i>	Formicidae	NL
Lemon emigrant	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	Pieridae	NL
Mottled emigrant	<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i>	Pieridae	NL
Oriental latrine fly	<i>Chrysomya megacephala</i>	Calliphoridae	NL
Cotton tipworm moth	<i>Crociosema plebejana</i>	Tortricidae	NL
Plain Tiger butterfly	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	Nymphalidae	LC
Potter wasps	<i>Delta esuriens</i>	Vespidae	NL
Blue-eyed ensign wasp	<i>Evania appendigaster</i>	Evaniidae	NL
Chocolate pansy	<i>Junonia iphita</i>	Nymphalidae	NL
Lemon pansy	<i>Junonia lemonias</i>	Nymphalidae	NL
Termite	<i>Odontotermes assmuthi</i>	Termitidae	NL

3.11.5. Reptiles

There were 9 different reptile species were spotted in the study area. All the species are least concern category.

Table No: 3.39. Diversity of reptile's species observed in the study area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	IUCN Status
Oriental garden lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Agamidae	LC
Indian chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</i>	Chamaeleonidae	LC

House lizards	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	Gekkonidae	LC
White-spotted supple skink	<i>Lygosoma albopunctata</i>	Scincidae	LC
Common skink	<i>Mabuya carinatus</i>	Scincidae	LC
Streaked kukri snake	<i>Oligodon taeniolatus</i>	Colubridae	LC
Snake eyed lizard	<i>Ophisops leschenaultii</i>	Lacertidae	LC
South Indian rock agama	<i>Psammophilus dorsalis</i>	Agamidae	LC
Green keelback	<i>Rhabdophis plumbicolor</i>	Colubridae	LC

3.12. Findings/Results

The assessment was carried out during the summer 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.

3.13. Summary

The biodiversity assessment of the proposed project site has identified no ecologically sensitive areas within and nearby the core or buffer zone that are home to IUCN-listed endangered species. Additionally, the site is not located on a migratory route for any fauna. While the operation of the stone and gravel quarry generate rock dust, which could affect the local ecosystem. Implementation of a green belt composed of triple layer of native tree species to be established to mitigate the impact on surrounding flora and fauna. Key recommendations from the assessment include: The adoption of green mining strategies to minimize environmental impact, Development of a green belt with native trees to reduce dust movement from mining activities and increase the biodiversity.

References

Some of the online databases referred for species identification and verification of threatened species category.

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3.6 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Socio-economic study is an essential part of environmental study. It includes demographic structure of the area, provision of basic amenities viz., housing, education, health and medical services, occupation, water supply, sanitation, communication, transportation, prevailing diseases pattern as well as feature like temples, historical monuments etc., at the baseline level. This will help in visualizing and predicting the possible impact depending upon the nature and magnitude of the project.

It is expected that the Socio-Economic Status of the area will substantially improve because of this proposed project. As the proposed project will provide direct and indirect employment and improve the infrastructural facilities in that area and, thus, improve their standard of living.

3.6.1 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the socio-economic study are as follows:

- To study the socio-economic status of the people living in the study area of the proposed mining project.
- To assess the impact of the project on Quality of life of the people in the study area.
- To recommend Community Development measures needs to be taken up in the study Area.

3.6.2 Scope of Work

- To study the Socio-economic Environment of the area from the secondary sources;
- Data Collection & Analysis
- Prediction of project impact
- Mitigation Measures

3.6.3 District Profile

Tiruppur or Tirupur is a city in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Tiruppur is the administrative headquarters of Tiruppur district and the eighth largest city as well as urban agglomeration in Tamil Nadu. Located on the banks of Noyyal River, it has been ruled at different times, by the Early Pandyas, Medieval Cholas, Later Cholas, Mysore Kingdom and the British. It is about 450 kilometres (280 mi) southwest of the state capital Chennai about 50 kilometres (31 mi) east of Coimbatore 50 kilometres (31 mi) south of Erode and 50 kilometres (31 mi) north of Dharapuram.

Tiruppur is administered by municipal corporation which was established in 2008 and the total area of the corporation is 159.6 km² divided into 60 wards. The total population of the city as per the 2011 census is 877,778. Tiruppur is a part of the Tiruppur constituency that elects its member of parliament.

Tiruppur is a major textile and knit wear hub contributing to 90% of total cotton knit wear exports from India. The textile industry provides employment to over six lakh people and contributed to exports worth ₹200 billion (US\$2.8 billion) in 2014–15.

3.6.4 Study area:

KODANGIPALAYAM VILLAGE

Kodangipalayam is a village located in Palladam Taluk of Tiruppur district in Tamil Nadu. Around 606 families reside in Kodangipalayam village. Kodangipalayam village is administered by Sarpanch (Head of village) who is elected every five years.

As per the Census India 2011, Kodangipalayam village has population of 2018 of which 1006 are males and 1012 are females. The population of children between ages 0-6 is 176 which is 8.72% of total population.

The sex-ratio of Kodangipalayam village is around 1006 compared to 996 which is average of Tamil Nadu state. The literacy rate of Kodangipalayam village is 66.2% out of which 75.55% males are literate and 56.92% females are literate. There are 17.54% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 0 Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Kodangipalayam village.

TABLE 3.40: KODANGIPALAYAM VILLAGE POPULATION FACTS

Number of Households	606
Population	2018
Male Population	1006 (49.85%)
Female Population	1012 (50.15%)
Children Population	176
Sex-ratio	1006
Literacy	66.2%
Male Literacy	75.55%
Female Literacy	56.92%
Scheduled Tribes (ST) %	0
Scheduled Caste (SC) %	17.54%

Source: <https://www.censusindia2011.com/tamil-nadu/tiruppur/palladam/kodangipalayam-population.html>

Gram Panchayat name of the Kodangipalayam village is Kodangipalayam. CD Block name is Palladam and Teshil/Taluk or sub-district is Palladam. Data Reference year is 2009 of Census 2011. Sub District HQ Name is PALLADAM and Sub District HQ Distance is 11 Km from the village. District Head Quarter name is TIRUPPUR and its distance from the village is 25KM. Nearest Town of the Kodangipalayam village is SULUR and nearest town distance is 7 km. Pincode of Kodangipalayam village is 641662. As per census 2011 village code of village Kodangipalayam is 644815.

TABLE 3.41: DEMOGRAPHICS POPULATION OF VILLAGE KODANGIPALAYAM

Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
6987	3494	3493

Source: <https://etrace.in/census/village/kodangipalayam-palladam-district-tiruppur-tamil-nadu-644815>

Sex Ratio of Kodangipalayam Village -Census 2011

As per the Census Data 2011 there are 1000 Females per 1000 males out of 6987 total population of village. There are 1016 girls per 1000 boys under 6 years of age in the village.

Literacy of Kodangipalayam Village

Out of total population total 4614 people in Kodangipalayam Village are literate, among them 2568 are male and 2046 are female in the village. Total literacy rate of Kodangipalayam is 74.22%, for male literacy is 82.52% and for female literacy rate is 65.89%.

Worker's profile of Kodangipalayam Village

Total working population of Kodangipalayam is 3595 which are either main or marginal workers. Total workers in the village are 3595 out of which 2322 are male and 1273 are female. Total main workers are 3146 out of which female main workers are 2109 and male main workers are 1037. Total marginal workers of village are 449.

TABLE 3.42: KODANGIPALAYAM VILLAGE CENSUS 2011 DATA

Description	Census 2011 Data
Village Name	Kodangipalayam
Teshil Name	Palladam
District Name	Tiruppur
State Name	Tamil Nadu
Total Population	6987
Total Area	1767 (Hectares)
Total No of House Holds	1961
Total Male Population	3494
Total Female Population	3493
0-6 Age group Total Population	770
0-6 Age group Male Population	382
0-6 Age group Female Population	388
Total Person Literates	4614
Total Male Literates	2568
Total Female Literates	2046
Total Person Illiterates	2373
Total Male Illiterates	926
Total Female Illiterates	1447
Scheduled Cast Persons	1207
Scheduled Cast Males	595
Scheduled Cast Females	612
Scheduled Tribe Persons	0
Scheduled Tribe Males	0
Scheduled Tribe Females	0

Source: <https://etrace.in/census/village/kodangipalayam-palladam-district-tiruppur-tamil-nadu-644815>

TABLE 3.43: KODANGIPALAYAM WORKING POPULATION ---CENSUS 2011

	Total	Male	Female
Total Workers	3595	2322	1273
Main Workers	3146	2109	1037
Main Workers Cultivators	354	222	132
Agriculture Labourer	463	202	261
Household Industries	217	141	76
Other Workers	2112	1544	568
Marginal Workers	449	213	236
Non Working Persons	3392	1172	2220

Source: <https://etrace.in/census/village/kodangipalayam-palladam-district-tiruppur-tamil-nadu-644815>

TABLE 3.44: POPULATION DATA OF STUDY AREA

Sl.No.	Village Name	No of House Holds	Total Population	Male	Female	Total Literate Population	Male Literate	Female Literate	Total Illiterate Population	Male Illiterate	Female Illiterate
1	Anuppatti	606	2018	1006	1012	1336	760	576	682	246	436
2	Appanaickenpatti	1121	3992	1998	1994	2665	1413	1252	1327	585	742
3	Arasur	38	123	61	62	88	50	38	35	11	24
4	Ichipatti	2754	9527	4892	4635	6315	3577	2738	3212	1315	1897
5	Iduvai (CT)	2183	8006	3984	4022	5212	2837	2375	2794	1147	1647
6	Kadampadi	2370	8147	4131	4016	5913	3184	2729	2234	947	1287
7	Kalangal	1639	5590	2853	2737	3889	2158	1731	1701	695	1006
8	Kangayampalayam	2247	8251	4394	3857	6485	3643	2842	1766	751	1015
9	Kaniyur (CT)	3444	12011	6028	5983	8648	4728	3920	3363	1300	2063
10	Karadibavi	1040	3647	1809	1838	2479	1327	1152	1168	482	686
11	Kasba Ayyampalayam	1024	3430	1728	1702	2451	1358	1093	979	370	609
12	Kodangipalayam	1961	6987	3494	3493	4614	2568	2046	2373	926	1447
13	Madappur	1609	5496	2770	2726	3440	1955	1485	2056	815	1241
14	Mallegoundenpalayam	421	1448	755	693	940	549	391	508	206	302
15	Naranapuram	3862	14018	7047	6971	10117	5456	4661	3901	1591	2310
16	Neelambur (CT)	2471	8382	4109	4273	5875	3155	2720	2507	954	1553
17	Palladam	12276	43246	22243	21003	31448	17253	14195	11798	4990	6808
18	Panickampatti	1196	3982	1968	2014	2576	1410	1166	1406	558	848
19	Paruvai	1098	3778	1909	1869	2682	1470	1212	1096	439	657
20	Poomalur	2209	7605	3829	3776	4602	2614	1988	3003	1215	1788
21	Puliampatti	604	2041	1000	1041	1529	821	708	512	179	333
22	Rasipalayam	1364	4407	2208	2199	3164	1757	1407	1243	451	792
23	Sellakkarichal	1863	6209	3109	3100	4368	2447	1921	1841	662	1179
24	Semmandampalayam	1718	5970	2954	3016	4114	2195	1919	1856	759	1097
25	Semmipalayam (CT)	2380	8429	4285	4144	6413	3467	2946	2016	818	1198
26	Sukkampalayam	1247	4420	2238	2182	2947	1665	1282	1473	573	900
27	Sulur	18822	65216	32914	32302	47830	25992	21838	17386	6922	10464
28	Vadugapalayam	1569	5595	2733	2862	3912	2077	1835	1683	656	1027
29	Velampalayam	1206	3943	1941	2002	2634	1470	1164	1309	471	838

Source: www.censusindia.gov.in - Tamilnadu Census of India – 2011

TABLE 3.45: WORKERS PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

Sl.No.	Village Name	Total Workers Population	Male Workers	Female Workers	Total Main Workers	Main Workers Male	Main Workers Female	Main Cultivation Workers	Main Agriculture Workers	Main Other Workers	Non-Worker Population
1	Anuppatti	889	634	255	882	631	251	67	188	620	1129
2	Appanaickenpatti	2199	1285	914	2006	1197	809	115	430	1416	1793
3	Arasur	87	43	44	87	43	44	72	13	2	36
4	Ichipatti	4980	3290	1690	4825	3225	1600	223	484	3536	4547
5	Iduvai (CT)	3868	2558	1310	3593	2430	1163	151	305	2986	4138
6	Kadampadi	3832	2536	1296	3397	2320	1077	273	369	2579	4315
7	Kalangal	3112	1893	1219	2784	1806	978	243	639	1863	2478
8	Kangayampalayam	3493	2748	745	2753	2337	416	112	46	2513	4758
9	Kaniyur (CT)	5650	3814	1836	5268	3649	1619	121	137	4819	6361
10	Karadibavi	1842	1153	689	1678	1055	623	143	524	982	1805
11	Kasba Ayyampalayam	1692	1110	582	1372	916	456	251	290	798	1738
12	Kodangipalayam	3595	2322	1273	3146	2109	1037	354	463	2112	3392
13	Madappur	2699	1780	919	2533	1700	833	386	837	1280	2797
14	Mallegoundenpalayam	832	532	300	793	524	269	173	261	348	616
15	Naranapuram	6577	4500	2077	6251	4363	1888	177	401	5496	7441
16	Neelambur (CT)	3926	2673	1253	3718	2599	1119	65	131	3450	4456
17	Palladam	21309	14544	6765	19945	13838	6107	528	1414	17686	21937
18	Panickkampatti	2015	1290	725	1925	1260	665	189	376	1345	1967
19	Paruvai	1889	1249	640	1778	1233	545	312	378	900	1889
20	Poomalur	3960	2612	1348	3563	2446	1117	310	461	2597	3645
21	Puliampatti	1141	716	425	1093	697	396	332	431	246	900
22	Rasipalayam	2016	1404	612	1735	1288	447	126	121	1424	2391
23	Sellakkarichal	3200	2034	1166	2662	1768	894	403	1024	1097	3009
24	Semmandampalayam	2833	1861	972	2684	1793	891	382	459	1760	3137
25	Semmipalayam (CT)	4231	2687	1544	4053	2596	1457	105	271	3612	4198
26	Sukkampalayam	2760	1560	1200	2290	1356	934	404	242	1490	1660
27	Sulur	30906	21090	9816	27871	19643	8228	719	991	25575	34310
28	Vadugapalayam	2883	1794	1089	2806	1751	1055	175	504	2090	2712
29	Velampalayam	2315	1329	986	2260	1302	958	546	971	651	1628

Source: www.censusindia.gov.in – Tamil Nadu Census of India – 2011

TABLE 3.46: COMMUNICATION & TRANSPORT FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl	Village Name	PO	SPO	PTO	T	PCO	MP	IC / CSC	PCF	BS	PBS	RS	NH	SH	MDR	BTR	GR	NWR	FP
1	Anuppatti	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
2	Appanaickenpatti	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
3	Arasur	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
4	Ichipatti	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
5	Kadampadi	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
6	Kalangal	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
7	Kangayampalayam	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
8	Karadibavi	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
9	Kasba Ayyampalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
10	Kodangipalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
11	Madappur	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
12	Mallegoundenpalayam	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
13	Naranapuram	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
14	Panickampatti	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
15	Paruvai	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
16	Poomalur	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
17	Puliampatti	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
18	Rasipalayam	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
19	Sellakkarichal	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
20	Semmandampalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
21	Sukkampalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
22	Vadugapalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
23	velampalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1

Abbreviations: PO - Post Office; MP - Mobile Phone Coverage; RS - Railway Station; GR - Gravel Roads; SPO - Sub Post Office; IC / CSC - Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre; NH - National Highways; NWR - Navigate waterways River; PTO - Post & Telegraph office; PCF - Private Courier Facility; SH - State Highways; FP - Foot path; T- Telephone (Landline); BS - Public Bus Service; MDR - Major District Road; PCO - Public call office / Mobile; PBS - Private Bus Service; BTR - Black Topped (Pucca Roads). Note: 1 - Available within the village 2 - Not available

TABLE 3.47: WATER & DRAINAGE FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl	Village Name	TP	CW	UCW	HP	TW/BH	S	R/C	T/P/L	CD	OD	CT
1	Anuppatti	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
2	Appanaickenpatti	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
3	Arasur	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
4	Ichipatti	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
5	Kadampadi	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
6	Kalangal	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
7	Kangayampalayam	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
8	Karadibavi	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
9	Kasba Ayyampalayam	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
10	Kodangipalayam	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
11	Madappur	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
12	Mallegoundenpalayam	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
13	Naranapuram	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
14	Panickampatti	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
15	Paruvai	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
16	Poomalur	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
17	Puliampatti	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
18	Rasipalayam	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
19	Sellakkarichal	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
20	Semmandampalayam	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
21	Sukkampalayam	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
22	Vadugapalayam	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
23	velampalayam	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2

Abbreviations: T - Tap Water; R / C - River / Canal; CW - Covered Well; T/P/L - Tank / Pond / Lake; UCW - Uncovered Well; CD - Covered Drainage; HP - Hand Pump; OD - Open Drainage; TW/BH - Tube / Bore Well; CT - Community Toilet Complex for General public; S - Spring

Note – 1 - Available within the village; 2 - Not available

TABLE 3.48: OTHER FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl	Village Name	ATM	CB	COB	ACS	SHG	PDS	RM	AMS	NC	NC-AC	CC	SF	PL	NPS	APS	BDRO	PS
1	Anuppatti	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Appanaickenpatti	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Arasur	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
4	Ichipatti	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5	Kadampadi	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
6	Kalangal	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
7	Kangayampalayam	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
8	Karadibavi	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Kasba Ayyampalayam	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Kodangipalayam	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
11	Madappur	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
12	Mallegoundenpalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Naranapuram	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Panickampatti	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Paruvai	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Poomalur	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Puliampatti	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Rasipalayam	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
19	Sellakkarichal	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Semmandampalayam	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
21	Sukkampalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
22	Vadugapalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	velampalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Abbreviations: ATM - Automatic Teller Machine; PDS - Public Distribution System (Shop); CB - Commerical Bank; RM - Regular Market; COB - Co-operative Bank; AMS - Agricultural Market Society; ACS - Agricultural Credit Societies; NC - Nutritional Centres; SHG - Self Help Group; NC-AC - Nutritional Centres - Anganwadi Centre; DBRO - Birth & Death Registration Office; PS - Power Supply Note - 1 - Available within the village; 2 - Not available

TABLE 3.49: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl	Village Name	PPS		PS		MS		SS		SSS		DC		EC		MC		MI		PT		VTS		SSD	
		G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P
1	Anuppatti	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	Appanaickenpatti	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Arasur	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	Ichipatti	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	Kadampadi	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6	Kalangal	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	Kangayampalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8	Karadibavi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9	Kasba Ayyampalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	Kodangipalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11	Madappur	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12	Mallegoundenpalayam	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13	Naranapuram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
14	Panickampatti	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15	Paruvai	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	Poomalur	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
17	Puliampatti	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
18	Rasipalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19	Sellakkarichal	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	Semmandampalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
21	Sukkampalayam	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
22	Vadugapalayam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
23	velampalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Abbreviations: PPS-Pre Primary School; SSS-Senior Secondary School; DC-Degree School; PT-Polytechnic; PS-Primary School; G-Government; EC-Engineering College; VTS-Vocational School/ITI; MS-Middle School; P-Private; MC-Medical College; SSD-Special School For Disabled; SS-Secondary School; MI-Management College/Institute;

Note – 1 - Available within the village; 2 - Not available

TABLE 3.50: MEDICAL FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl. No.	Village Name	CHC	PHC	PHSC	MCW	TBC	HA	HAM	D	VH	MHC	FWC	NGM-I/O
1	Anuppatti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
2	Appanaickenpatti	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
3	Arasur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a
4	Ichipatti	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	b
5	Kadampadi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	b
6	Kalangal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c
7	Kangayampalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c
8	Karadibavi	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	b
9	Kasba Ayyampalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a
10	Kodangipalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
11	Madappur	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	b
12	Mallegoundenpalayam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
13	Naranapuram	0	2	7	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	
14	Panickkampatti	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
15	Paruvai	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
16	Poomalur	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
17	Puliampatti	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
18	Rasipalayam	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
19	Sellakkarichal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	b
20	Semmandampalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a
21	Sukkampalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a
22	Vadugapalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
23	Velampalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	a

Abbreviations: CHC-Community Health Centre; TBC-TB Clinic; VH- Vetrernity Hospital; PHC-Primary Health Centre; HA-Aallopathic Hospital; FWC-Family Welfare Centre; PHSC-Primary Health Sub Centre; HAM-Alternative Medicine Hospital; MH-Mobile Health Clinic; MCW-Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; D-Dispensary; NGM-I/O-Non Government Medical Facilities In & Out Patient

Note – 1 - Available within the village; 2 - Not available a-facility available at <5kms b-facility available at>10kms

Source: www.censusindia.gov.in – Tamil Nadu Census of India – 2011

3.6.6 Recommendation and Suggestion

- Awareness program to be conducted to make the population aware to get education and a better livelihood.
- Vocational training programme can be organized to make the people self - employed, particularly for women and unemployed youth.
- On the basis of qualification and skills local community may be preferred. Long term and short-term employments can be generated.
- Health care centre and ambulance facility can be provided to the population to get easy access to medical facilities. Maternity facility should be made available at the place to avoid going to distant places for treatment which involves risks. Apart from that as these areas are prone to various diseases a hospital with modern facilities should be opened on a priority basis in a central place to provide better health facilities to the villagers around the project.
- 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.

3.6.7 Summary & Conclusion

The socio-economic study of surveyed villages gives a clear picture of its population, average household size, literacy rate and sex ratio etc. It is also found that a part of population is suffering from lack of permanent job to run their day-to-day life. Their expectation is to earn some income for their sustainability on a long-term basis.

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.

3.7 Structure Studies upto 1km Radius for P1

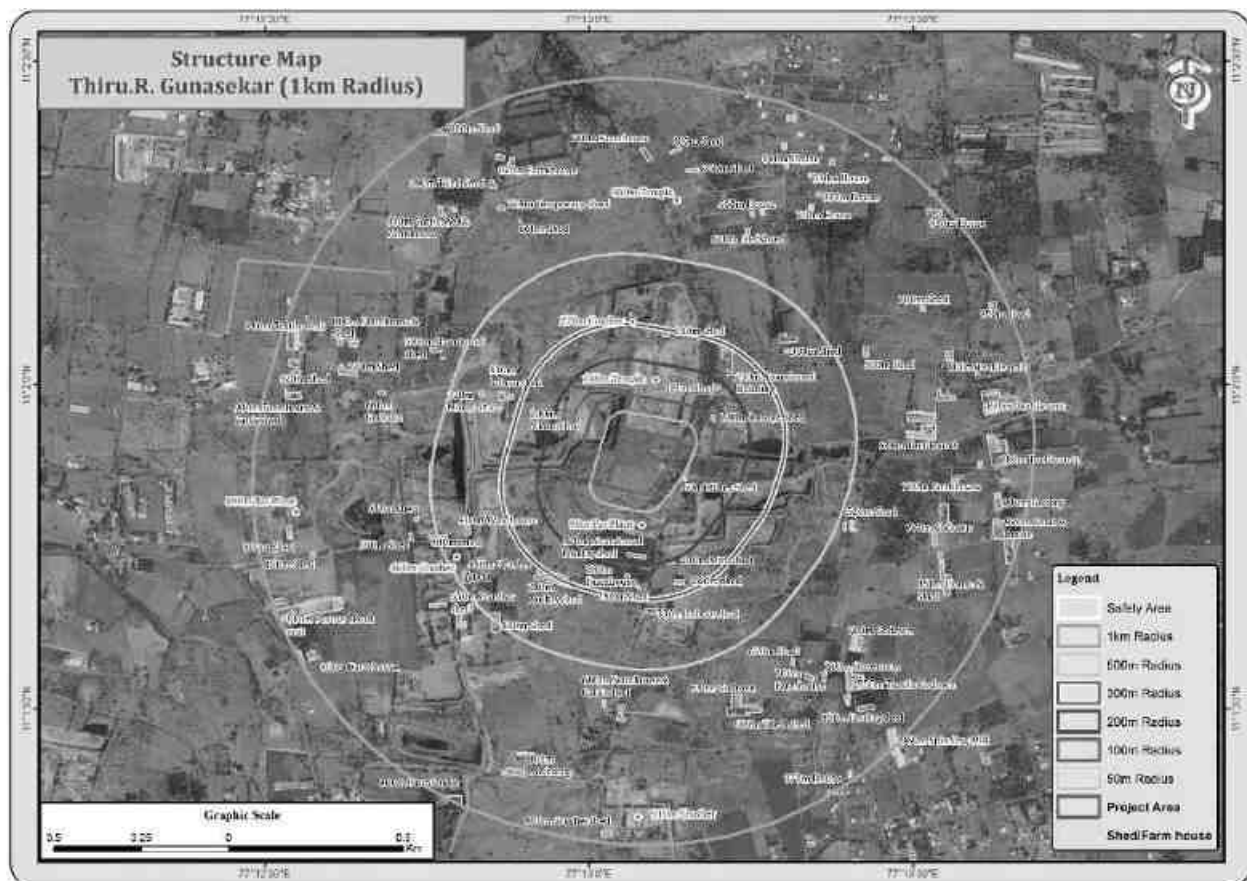


Fig.3.35 Structure map around 1km Radius**Table No 3.51 Structures details in the study area around 1km Radius**

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 0-300m							
Number of Structures - 14							
Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Mines Shed-60m-SE	Used for the storage of waste materiala	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Tar Plant-90m- S	Producing Tar	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
3	Storage Shed 110m-NE	Used for the storage of waste materiala	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
4	Temple-140m- NW	Seasonal Worship	Nil	Nil	No	Yes	Seasonal Worship
5	Abandoned Poultry Shed 170m-S	Production for eggs	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Inactive
6	Shed-180m- N	Used for the storage of waste materiala	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
7	Mines Shed -200m - W	Used for the storage of waste materiala	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
8	Mines Shed -200m – SE	Used for the storage of waste materiala	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
9	Farm House-230m- S	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
10	Abandoned Building 230m- NE	In Active Building	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Not in use
11	Shed-250m-S	Used for the storage of waste materiala	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

12	Shed - 260m-SE	Used for the storage of waste materiala	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
13	Crusher – 270m- NW	Used to produce M- sand, P – Sand & Jelly	Industry	Nil	No	Yes	Working Time: 8 AM – 5 PM 6 Nos of Employees
14	Shed-280m- W	Used for the storage of waste materiala	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 300-500m

Number of Structures - 9

Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Labour Shed 330m- SE	Shelter For Labour	Commercial	2	Yes	No	Staying
2	Labour Shed 330m- NW	Shelter For Labour	Commercial	2	Yes	No	Staying
3	Mines Office- 370m-NW						
4	Shed - 380m- NE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
5	Ware House- 410- SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
6	Crusher Shed-460m- SW	Used to store Mine equipment's and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used to Store
7	Crusher- 460m-SW	Used to produce M- sand, P – Sand & Jelly	Industry	Nil	No	Yes	Working Time: 8 AM – 5 PM 6 Nos of Employees
8	Shed-480m- SW	Used for the storage of	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

		waste materials					
9	Shed-480m-SW	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 500m-1km							
Number of Structures - 41							
Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Shed-520m - E	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Shed-540m-SW	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
3	Crusher Shed-550m-SW	Used to store Mine equipment's and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used to Store
4	Shed-570m-SW	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
5	Abandoned Shed-580m-NW	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	In Active
6	Shed - 580m- NE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
7	Farm House & Cattle Shed- 600m- S	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
8	Tiled Shed - 620m -NE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
9	Shed - 620m- SE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

10	Godown-630m- SE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
11	Textile Unit-640m - E	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
12	Shed-660m - NW	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
13	Temple-660m- N	Seasonal worship	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Seasonal worship
14	Plot area - 660m-NE	Group of Residential	residential	10	No	Yes	People staying
15	Godown-680m- W	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
16	Farm House-700m - SE	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
17	Store Room-710m - SE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
18	Godown-710m -SE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
19	Temporary Shed 720m- NW	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
20	Textile Godown - 750m SE	Used to store cloths	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
21	House-750m NE	Residential	Residential	2	No	Yes	People Staying
22	Shed-750m- N	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
23	FarmHouse-760m-N	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room

24	Godown & House-770m- SE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
25	Workshop-800m- SW	Used to repair the machineries	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
26	Textile Unit-800m- NE	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
27	Cattle Shed & farm House-800m- NW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
28	Pavour Block Unit-810mSW	Manufacturing Pavour Blocks	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
29	Poultry Shed- 850m - SE	For Eggs	Commercial	5	No	Yes	For Poultry Birds
30	Textile unit 870m - NE	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
31	Textile unit 870m - E	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
32	Factory-900m - E	Used to Manufacture Process	Commercial	15	No	Yes	No stay
33	Farm House& Cattle Shed-900m-W	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
34	Shed-900m-SW	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
35	Crusher 910m- S	Manufacturing M Sand, P Sand	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
36	Shed House-920m-E	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

37	Textile Unit- 940m-NW	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
38	House 940m-NE	Residential	Residential	2	No	Yes	People staying
39	Farm House-950-SW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
40	Spinning Mill -960m-SE	Cotton Roving	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
41	Crusher Shed - 970m- S	Used to store Mine equipment's and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used to Store

3.7.1 Structure Studies upto 1km Radius for P2

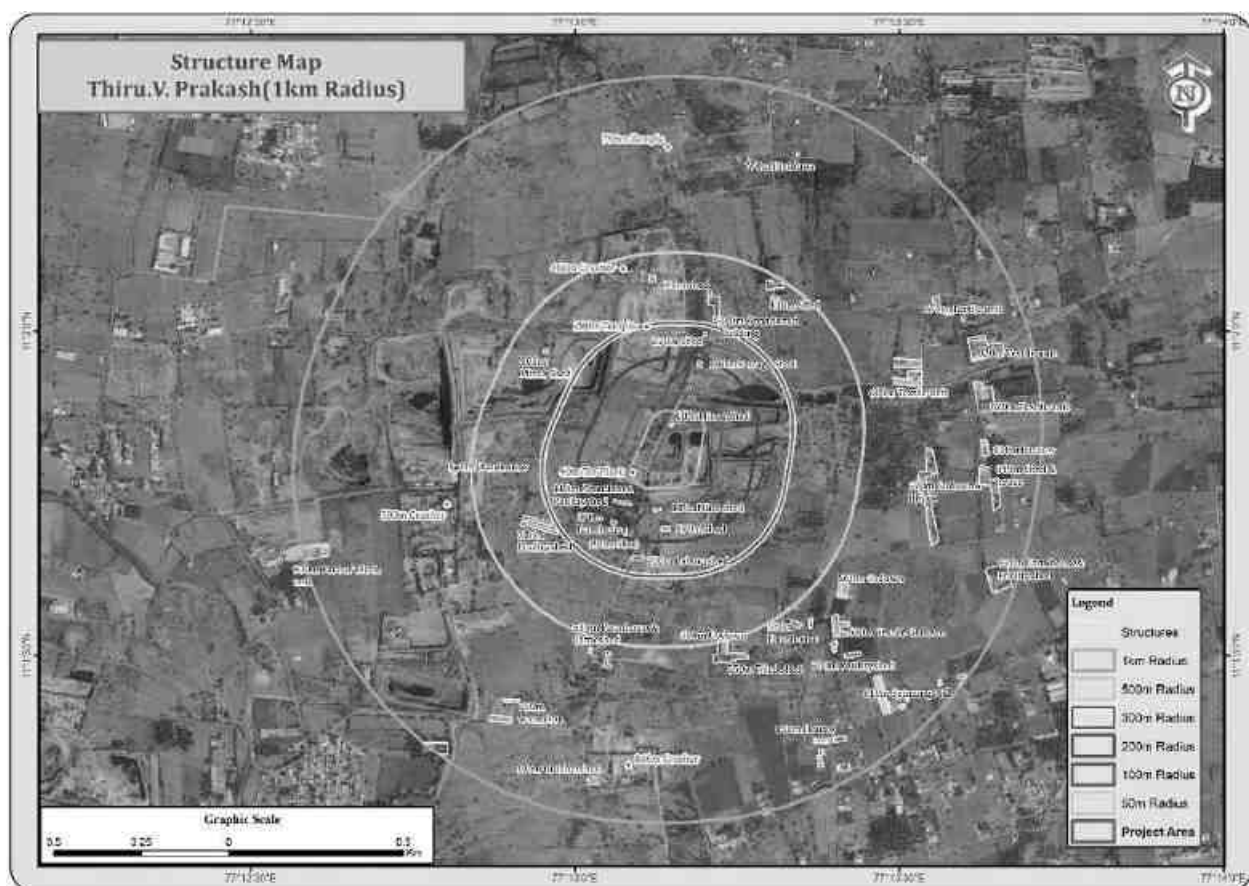


Fig.3.36 Structure map around 1km Radius

Table No 3.52 Structures details in the study area around 1km Radius

STRUCTURE ENUMERATION 0-300m

Number of Structures - 11							
Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Mines Shed -10m- N	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Tar Plant-40m- SW	Manufacturing Tar	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
3	Mines Shed-110m-S	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
4	Abandoned Poultry Shed-110m-SW	For Eggs Manufacturing	Commercial	5	No	Yes	In Active
5	Farm House 170m - SW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
6	Shed 170m- S	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
7	Storage Shed-190m- N	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
8	Shed-190m- S	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
9	Labour Shed 250m- S	Shelter for Workers	Commercial	5	No	Yes	Workers staying
10	Shed 270m - N	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
11	Temple 280m - NW	Seasonal Worship	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Seasonal Worship
STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 300-500m							
Number of Structures - 7							

Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Abandoned Building 310m-NE	In Active Building	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Not In Use
2	Poultry Shed - 310m-SW	For Eggs Manufacturing	Commercial	5	No	Yes	For Poultry Birds
3	Mines Shed -400m - NW	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
4	Shed - 410m- N	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
5	Shed - 430m-NE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
6	Crusher 460m- NW	Manufacturing M Sand & P Sand	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
7	Godown - 500m - SE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 500m-1km

Number of Structures - 24

Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Farm House & Cattle Shed - 530m-SW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
2	Farm House -530m- SE	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
3	Ware House- 540m - W	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

4	Tiled shed – 550m- SE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
5	Godown- 560m- SE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
6	Crusher – 580m- SW	Manufacturing M Sand & P Sand	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
7	Textile Unit- 600m- NE	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
8	Textile Godown – 600m- SE	Used to Storing Textile Cloths	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
9	Godown & House 670m-E	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
10	Poultry Shed – 700m - SE	For Eggs Manufacturing	Commercial	5	No	Yes	For Poultry Birds
11	Work Shop 750m- SW	Repair the machineries	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
12	Plot Area – 770m NE	Residential Area	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
13	Textile Unit- 770m- NE	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
14	Temple- 790m- N	Seasonal Worship	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
15	Spinning Mill – 810m - SE	Cotton Roving	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
16	Textile Unit 820m – E	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
17	Textile Unit 820m – NE	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay

18	Factory 830m - E	Used to Manufacturing Process	Commercial	20	No	Yes	No stay
19	Shed House 840m - E	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
20	Crusher - 840m - S	Manufacturing of M sand & P Sand	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
21	Houses 850m -SE	Residential	Residential	2	No	Yes	People Staying
22	Crusher Shed 890m - SW	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
23	Farm House & Poultry Shed -920m SE	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
24	Pavour Block unit- 930m- SW	Manufacturing Pavour Blocks	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay

3.7.2 Structure Studies upto 500m Radius for P3

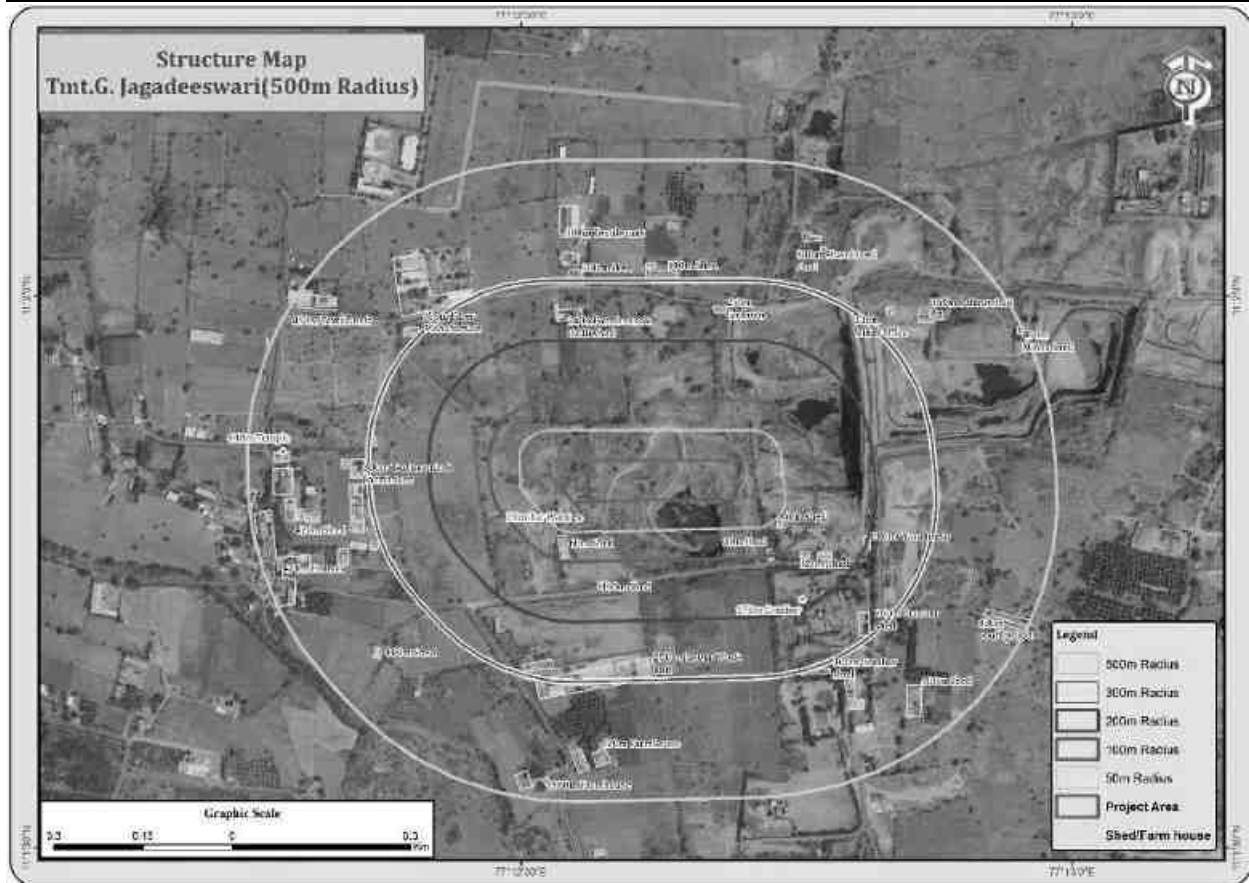


Fig.3.37 Structure map around 500m Radius

Table No 3.53 Structures details in the study area around 500m Radius

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 0-100m							
Number of Structures - 4							
Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Tar Plant – 20m- SW	Used to manufacturing Tar	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
2	Shed – 60m - SW	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
3	Shed – 60m - SE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
4	Shed 90m- SE	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 100-300m							
Number of Structures - 12							
Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
	Shed 120m-SE -	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
1	Shed 140m-S	Used for the storage of waste materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Crusher 170m- SE	Manufacturing of M sand & P Sand	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
3	Ware House 200m - SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
4	Farm House 240m- N	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
5	Godown- 250m – NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
6	CrusherShed 260m- SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
7	Pavour Block Unit-270m-S	Manufacturing Pavour Blocks	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
8	Fiber Manufacture- 300m - NW	Fiber manufacture Process	Commercial	4	No	Yes	No stay
9	Shed 300m-N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
10	Shed 300m-N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
11	Textile unit & Farm House 300m-W	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
12	Crusher Shed – 300m - SE	Used for the storage of	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

		Mines materials					
STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 300-500m							
Number of Structures - 10							
Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
	Mines Office 330m - NE	For maintain the mines Documents	commercial	5	yes	No	No stay
1	Labour Shed 360m - NE	Shelter for Workers	commercial	5	yes	No	Staying
2	Abandoned Shed 380m- NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	In Active
3	Textile Unit - 380m - N	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
4	Shed 400- SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
5	Farm House 420m S	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
6	Shed 420m- SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
7	Poultry Shed 430m- SE	For Eggs Manufacturing	Commercial	5	No	Yes	For Poultry Birds
8	Textile Unit 450m- NW	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
9	Farm House 470m- SW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
10	Houses - 470m- SW	Residential	Residential	4	No	Yes	Staying

3.7.2 Structure Studies upto 1km Radius for P4

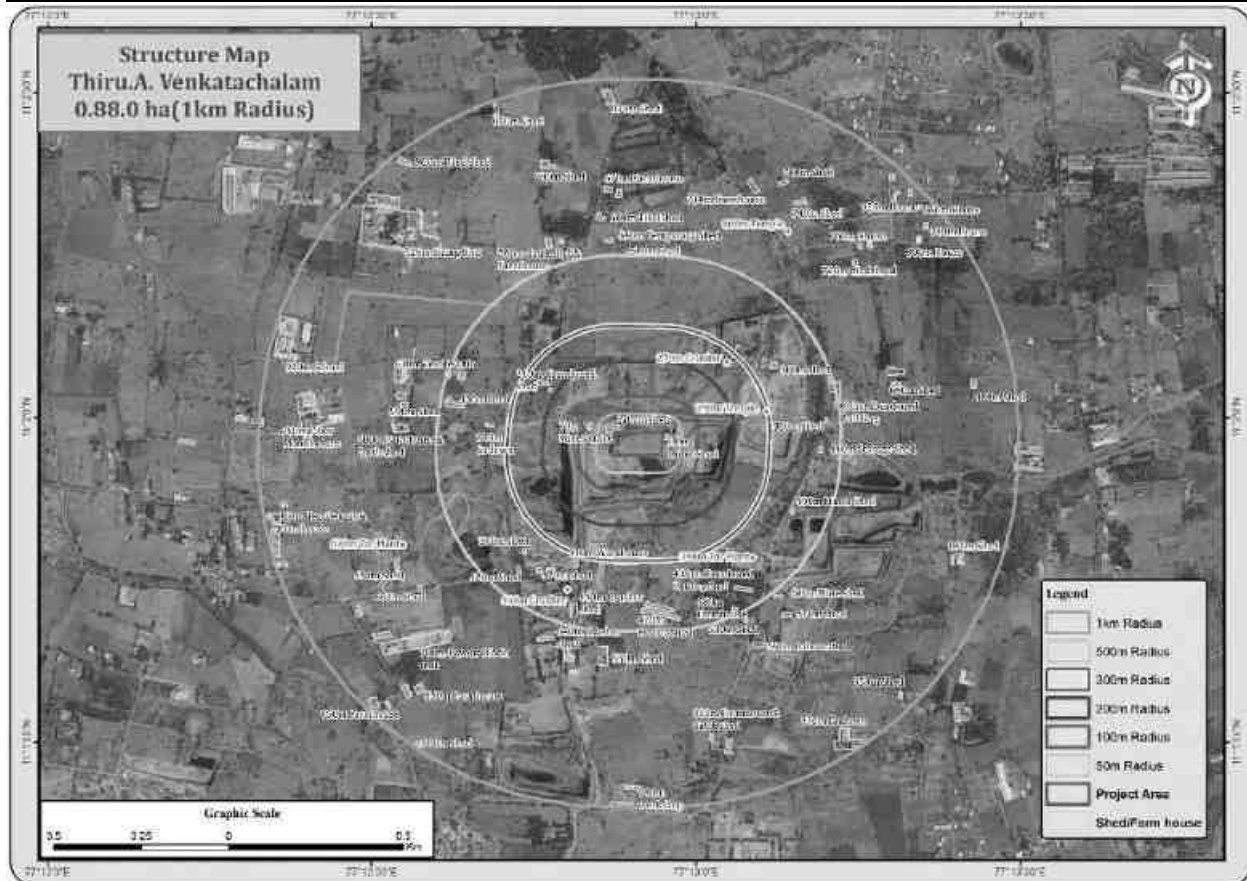


Fig.3.38 Structure map around 1km Radius

Table No 3.54 Structures details in the study area around 1km Radius

STRUCTURE ENUMERATION 0-300m							
Number of Structures - 5							
Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Mines Shed 10m-E	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Mines Office – 70m	Maintain the mines Documents	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
3	Abandoned Shed – 240m-NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	In Active
4	Crusher- 270m-NE	Manufacturing of M sand & P Sand	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
5	Temple- 290m - NE	Seasonal Worship	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	For Worship

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 300-500m							
Number of Structures - 15							
Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Ware House 310m - S	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Godown 340m- W	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
3	Shed 360m- NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
4	Shed 370m SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
5	Shed 370m SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
6	Mines Shed 400m - SE	Used for the storage of Mines materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
7	Crusher 400m- SW	Manufacturing of M sand & P Sand	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
8	Shed 420m - SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
9	Poultry Shed - 420m- S	For Eggs Manufacturing	Commercial	5	No	Yes	For Poultry Birds
10	Shed 430m- NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
11	Storage Shed 440m E	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
12	Crusher Shed 440m- SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
13	Shed 460m - E	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

14	Farm House 480m- SE	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
15	Abandoned Building 490m – NE	In Active Building	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Not In Use

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 500m-1km

Number of Structures - 41

Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Mine Shed 510m - SE	Used for the storage of Mines materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Shed 510m- N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
3	Shed 530m- SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
4	Temporary Shed 540m - N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
5	Shed 550m - S	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
6	Cattle Shed Farm house- 560m-NW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
7	Shed 570m - SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
8	Labour Shed 590m- SE	Shelter For Workers	Commercial	6	No	Yes	No stay
9	Tiled House- 600m -N	Residential	Residential	2	No	Yes	Staying
10	Textile unit 610m- NW	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
11	Tar Plant 630m- SW	Manufacturing Tar	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay

12	Crusher Shed 640m - SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
13	Shed 660m - E	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
14	Shed 660m - SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
15	Temple 660m - NE	Seasonal Worship	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	For Worship
16	Farm house 670m- N	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
17	Shed 690m - SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
18	Pavor Block Unit - 700m- SW	Manufacturing Pavour Blocks	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
19	Tiled Shed 720- NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
20	Farm house 730m- N	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
21	Shed 740m - NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
22	House 760m - NE	Residential	Residential	3	No	Yes	staying
23	Shed 780m- NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
24	Shed 780m- NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
25	Farm House & Cattle Shed 810m - SE	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
26	Farm House 850m- SW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room

27	Shed 860m - SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
28	Shed 880m - NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
29	House 900m - NE	Residential	Residential	3	No	Yes	staying
30	House 920m - NE	Residential	Residential	3	No	Yes	staying
31	Shed 930m - N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
32	Godown 930m- SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
33	House 940m - NE	Residential	Residential	3	No	Yes	staying
34	WorkShop 940m- S	Repairing the machineries	Commercial	2	No	Yes	No stay
35	Shed 950NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
36	Shed 950- SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
37	Farm House 950m - SW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
38	House 960m - NE	Residential	Residential	3	No	Yes	staying
39	Tiled Shed 960m - NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
40	Textile unit & Farm House 960m - SW	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
41	Shed 980m - SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

3.7.3 Structure Studies upto 1km Radius for P5

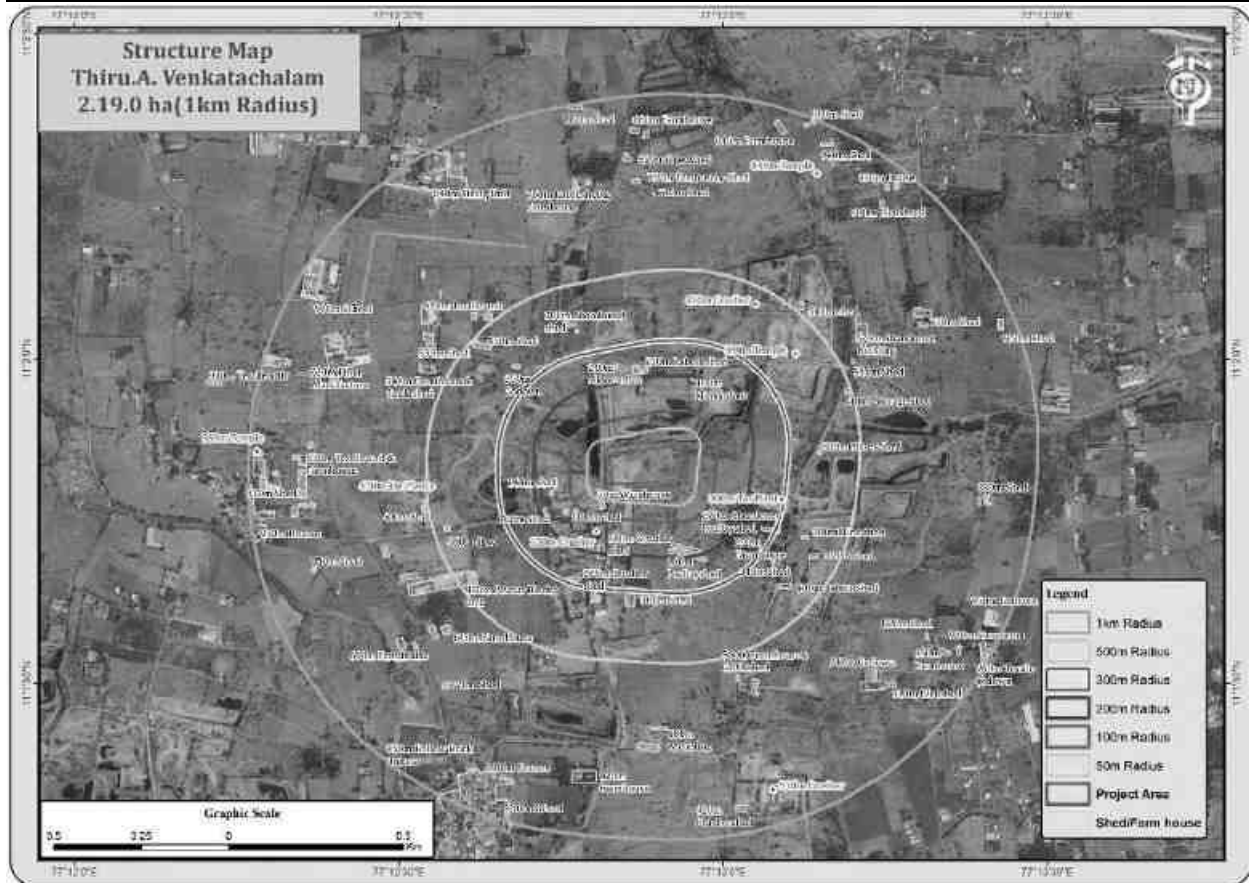


Fig.3.39 Structure map around 1km Radius

Table No 3.55 Structures details in the study area around 1km Radius

STRUCTURE ENUMERATION 0-300m							
Number of Structures - 14							
Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Ware House 50m - S	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Shed 100m - SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
3	Crusher 130m - SW	Manufacturing of M sand & P Sand	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
4	Shed 140m- W	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
5	Poultry Shed 160m- SE	For Eggs Manufacturing	Commercial	5	No	Yes	For Poultry Birds

6	Shed 180m	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
7	Mines Shed 190m - NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
8	Labour Shed 210m - N	Shelter For Workers	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	staying
9	Mines Office 240m - N	Maintain the Mines Documents	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
10	Crusher Shed 270m - SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
11	Abandoned Poultry Shed - 270- SE	For Eggs Manufacturing	Commercial	5	No	Yes	In Active
12	Farm house 290m - SE	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
13	Tar Plant 300m - SE	Manufacturing of Tar	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
14	Shed -300m - S	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 300-500m

Number of Structures - 13

Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Shed 340m - Shed - SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Godown- 350m - NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
3	Mines shed 380m- SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
4	Abandoned Shed 380m NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	In Active
5	Temple 390m - NE	Seasonal Worship	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Seasonal Worship

6	Labour Shed 400m - SE	Shelter for Mines Workers	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
7	Shed 420m - SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
8	Pavour Block Unit 450m - SW	Manufacturing of Paver Blocks	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
9	Shed 450m - NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
10	Crusher 450m - NE	Manufacturing of MSand & P Sand	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
11	Shed 460m - SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
12	Tar Plant 470m - W	Manufacturing of Tar	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
13	Shed 500m - SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 500m-1km

Number of Structures - 39

Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Shed 510m - NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Shed - 540m- NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
3	Farm House & Cattle Shed - 540m- NW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
4	Farm House & Cattle Shed - 560m-SE	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
5	Abandoned Building 570m- NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	In Active

6	Shed 590m - NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
7	Farm House 610m - SW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
8	Textile Unit 620m - NW	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
9	Workshop – 680m SE	Repairing the machineries	Commercial	2	No	Yes	No stay
10	Farm house 690m - SW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
11	Shed 710m- N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
12	Shed 720m - SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
13	Fiber Manufacture – 720m - NW	Manufacturing of Fiber	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
14	Godown 740m- SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
15	Shed 750m- NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
16	Temporary Shed 750m - N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
17	Cattle Shed & Farm House 760m- NW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
18	Tiled House 810m - SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
19	Shed 820m - SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
20	Tiled Shed 820m - N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

21	Textile Unit & Farm House 830m -W	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
22	Sizing Unit - 840m- NW	Sizing process of Yarn	Commercial	2	No	Yes	No stay
23	Temple 840m - NE	Seasonal Worship	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
24	Shed 850m - E	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
25	Store room 900m- SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
26	School 900m - NW	For Students	Academic	500	No	Yes	To develop basic mental abilities and skills
27	Crusher 910- SE	Manufacturing of MSand & P Sand	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
28	Shed 910m - NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
29	Crusher Shed 920m- SE	Manufacturing of MSand & P Sand	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
30	School 940m - SW	For Students	Academic	500	No	Yes	To develop basic mental abilities and skills
31	Shed 940m - NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
32	Hollow brick Unit- 950m- SW	Manufacturing Hollow Bricks	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
33	Houses 950m - W	Residential	Residential	2	No	Yes	staying
34	Shed 950m - NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

35	Godown 950m - SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
36	Textile Godown 960m - SE	Used for the storage of Cloth materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
37	Temple 960m- W	Seasonal Worship	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Seasonal Worship
38	Shed 980m - N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
39	Shed 980m - NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

3.7.4 Structure Studies upto 1km Radius for P6

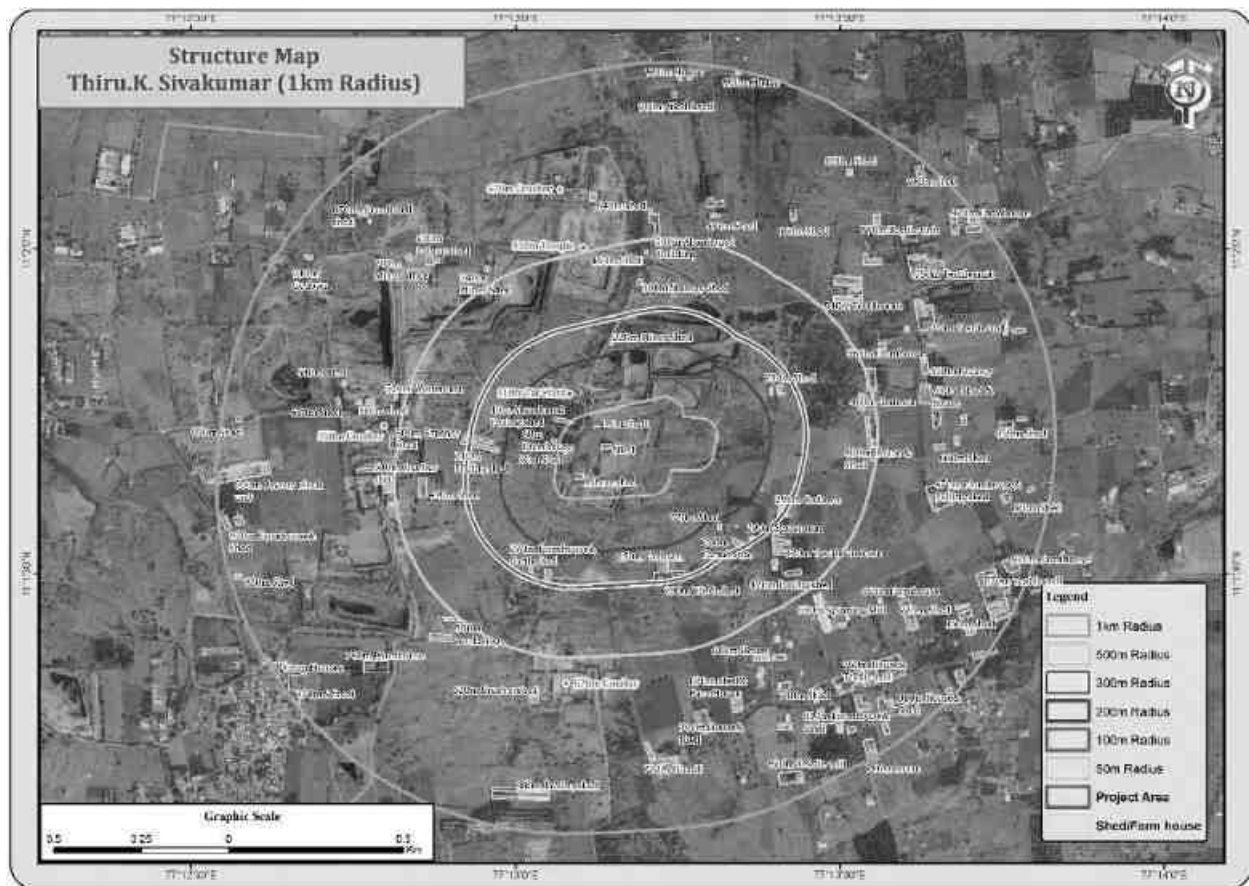


Fig.3.40 Structure map around 1km Radius

Table No 3.56 Structures details in the study area around 1km Radius

<p>STRUCTURE ENUMERATION 0-300m Number of Structures - 10</p>

Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Shed 30m- W	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Abandoned Poultry Shed - 40m- NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	In Active
3	Farm House 60m- W	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
4	Tar Plant 110m - NW	Manufacturing of Tar	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
5	Poultry Shed 210m - W	For Eggs Manufacturing	Commercial	5	No	Yes	For Poultry Birds
6	Shed 220m - SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
7	Mines Shed - 220m-N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
8	Shed 230m - NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
9	Godown 250m - S	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
10	Farm House & Cattle Shed 270m-SW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 300-500m

Number of Structures - 6

Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Textile Godown 320m-SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

2	Storage Shed - 380m- N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
3	Poultry Shed 420m -	For Eggs Manufacturing	Commercial	5	No	Yes	For Poultry Birds
4	Shed 460m - N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
5	Crusher Shed 500m - W	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
6	Crusher Shed 500m -W	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 500-1km

Number of Structures.19

1	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
2	Temple 510m- NW	Worship	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Seasonal Worship
3	Warehouse 520m - NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
4	Textile unit 540m- NE	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
5	Crusher 550m -W	Manufacturing of M Sand	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
6	Farm House 560m- NE	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
7	Crusher 570m- S	Manufacturing of M Sand	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
8	Shed 640m-N	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
9	Crusher 670m -	Manufacturing of M Sand	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
10	Shed 680m- NW	Manufacturing of M Sand	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay

11	Shed 680m- NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
12	Textile Unit 700m - NE	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
13	Textile Unit 750m - NE	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
14	Textile Unit 770m - NE	Quantify the various elements of textile	Commercial	3	No	Yes	No stay
15	Farm House & Shed – 810m - SE	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
16	Poultry Shed 880m- SW	For eggs	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	For Poultry Birds
	Textile Mill 920m -	Textile Process	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No Stay
17	Farm house 920m - SE	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
18	Farm house Shed -930m - SW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room
19	Shed 960m - NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

3.7.4 Structure Studies upto 500m Radius for P7

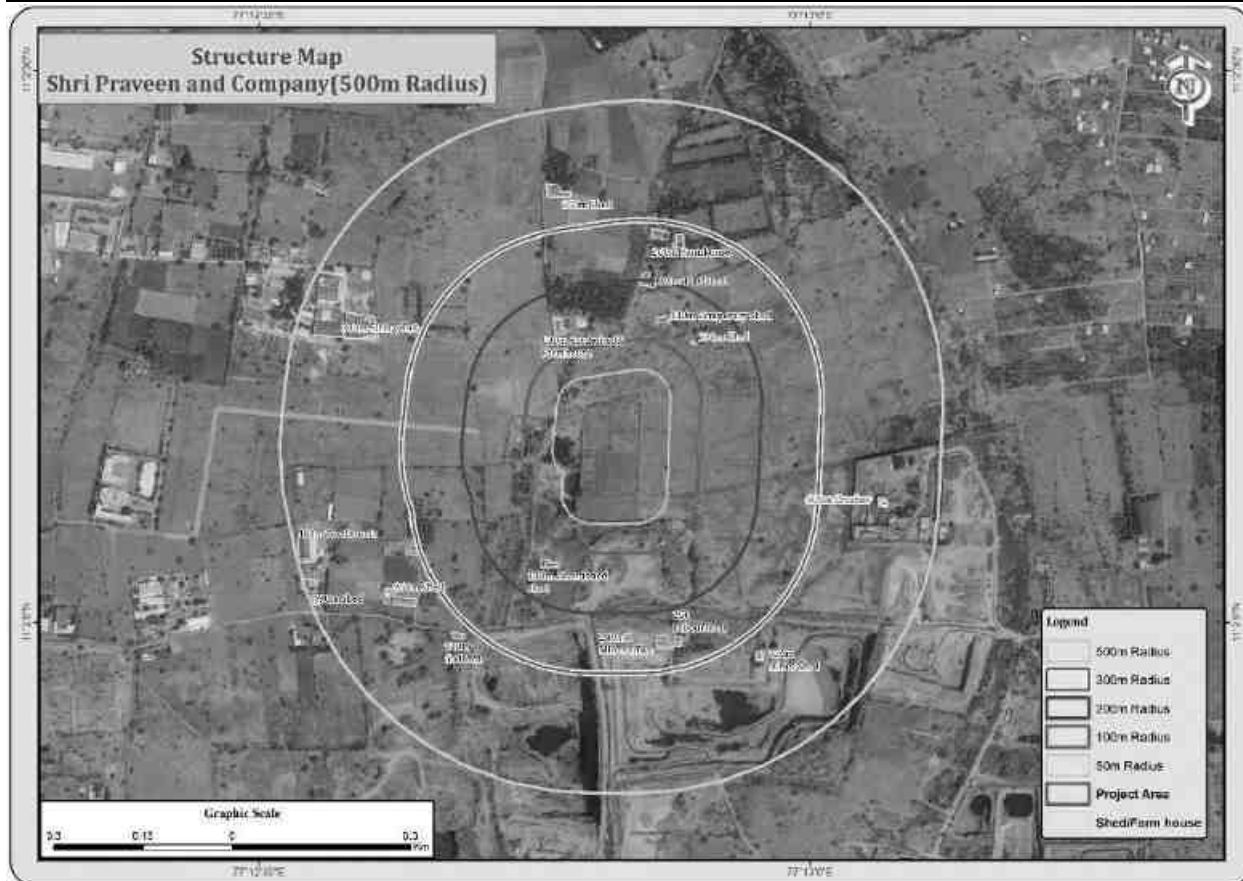


Fig.3.41 Structure map around 500m Radius

Table No 3.57 Structures details in the study area around 500m Radius

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 0-100m							
Number of Structures - Nil							
STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 100-300m							
Number of Structures - 7							
Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Shed 130m-NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Temporary Shed 130m – NE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
3	Cattle Shed & Farm house 130m – NW	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room

4	Abandoned shed -130m – SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	In Active
5	Mines Office 240m – S	Maintain the Records	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No Stay
6	Labour Shed 250m - SE	For Workers	Commercial	4	No	Yes	Staying
7	Farm House 260m - NE	Used to store agriculture goods and materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	Used as store Room

STRUCTURE ENUMURATION 300-500m

Number of Structures - 8

Structure Numbers	Type of Structure	Usage Purpose	Commercial / industry / residential / farm house / Govt. building	Occupants of Building/ Structure	Structure belongs to owner	Structure Not belongs to owner	Remarks
1	Godown 320m -SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
2	Mines Shed 330m- SE	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
3	Shed 350m NW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
4	Shed 350m SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay
5	Sizing Unit 380m – NW	Sizing process of yarn	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
6	Crusher 400m – E	Manufacturing of M Sand	Commercial	4	No	Yes	No stay
7	Textile unit 480m – SW	Manufacturing of textile	Commercial	5	No	Yes	No stay
8	Shed-490m - SW	Used for the storage of materials	Commercial	Nil	No	Yes	No stay

4. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.0 GENERAL

Environmental impacts both direct and indirect on various environmental attributes due to proposed mining activity will be created in the surrounding environment, during the operational and post-operational phases. The occurrence of mineral deposits, being site specific, their exploitation, often, does not allow for any choice except adoption of eco-friendly operation. The methods are required to be selected in such a manner, so as to maintain environmental equilibrium ensuring sustainable development.

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 sustainable resource extraction.

Several scientific techniques and methodologies are available to predict impacts of physical environment. Mathematical models are the best tools to quantitatively describe the cause-and-effect relationships between sources of pollution and different components of environment. In cases where it is not possible to identify and validate a model for a particular situation, predictions have been arrived at based on logical reasoning / consultation / extrapolation.

The following parameters are of significance in the Environmental Impact Assessment and are being discussed in detail

- Land environment
- Soil environment
- Water Environment
- Air Environment
- Noise Environment
- Socio economic environment
- Biological Environment

Based on the baseline environmental status at the project site, the environmental factors that are likely to be affected (Impacts) are identified, quantified and assessed.

4.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT:

4.1.2 Anticipated Impact from all Proposed Projects

- 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

4.1.2 Common Mitigation Measures for Respective Individual Proposed Projects

- 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

4.1.3 Soil Environment

All the proposed project area is covered by thin layer of gravel formation and the average thickness is about 2 m – 3 m, the excavated gravel will be directly sold to needy customers in open market.

4.1.4 Impact on Soil Environment from all Proposed Projects

- **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 Common Mitigation Measures for Respective Individual Proposed Projects

- 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 is no waste anticipated in this Rough Stone quarrying operation. The entire quarried out materials will be utilized (100%).

4.2 WATER ENVIRONMENT

4.2.1 Anticipated Impact from all Proposed Projects

- The major sources of water pollution normally associated due to mining and allied operations are:
 - Generation of waste water from vehicle washing.
 - Washouts from surface exposure or working areas
 - Domestic sewage
 - Disturbance to drainage course in the project area
 - Mine Pit water discharge
- Increase in sediment load during monsoon in downstream of lease area
- This being a mining project, there will be no process effluent. Waste from washing of machinery may result in discharge of Oil & grease, suspended solids.
- The sewage from soak pit may percolate to the ground water table and contaminate it.
- Surface drainage may be affected due to Mining
- Abstraction of water may lead to depletion of water table

Detail of water requirements in KLD as given below:

TABLE 4.1: WATER REQUIREMENTS

PROPOSAL – P1		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.9 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	0.7 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.4 KLD	Water Tankers
Total	2.0 KLD	
PROPOSAL – P2		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.7 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	0.5 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.3 KLD	Water Tankers
Total	1.5 KLD	
PROPOSAL – P3		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	1.0 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	0.7 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.3 KLD	Water Tankers
Total	2.0 KLD	
PROPOSAL – P4		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.7 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	0.5 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.3 KLD	Water Tankers
Total	1.5 KLD	
PROPOSAL – P5		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	1.0 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	1.0 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.5 KLD	Water Tankers
Total	2.5 KLD	
PROPOSAL – P6		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	1.0 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	1.2 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.8 KLD	Water Tankers
Total	3.0 KLD	
PROPOSAL – P7		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.9 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	0.8 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.7 KLD	Water Tankers
Total	2.4 KLD	

* Water for drinking purpose will be brought from approved water vendors

Source: Approved Mining Plan Pre-Feasibility Report

4.2.2 Common Mitigation Measures for Respective Individual Proposed Projects

- Garland drain, settling tank will be constructed along the proposed 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 judiciously 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

4.3 AIR ENVIRONMENT

4.3.1. Anticipated Impact from all Proposed Projects

- 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 all Proposed Projects

Wind erosion of the exposed areas and the air borne particulate matter generated by quarrying operation, and transportation are mainly PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} and emissions of Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) & Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) 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 (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) 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 (PM₁₀) affecting Ambient Air of the area. Prediction of impacts on air environment has been carried out taking into consideration cumulative production three proposed quarries. Air environment and net increase in emissions by Open pit source modelling in AERMOD Software.

4.3.2.1 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 Rough Stone. 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.

4.3.2 Frame work of Computation & Model details

By using the above-mentioned inputs, ground level concentrations due to the quarrying activities have been estimated to know the incremental concentration in ambient air quality and impact in the study area. The effect of air pollutants upon receptors are influenced by concentration of pollutants and their dispersion in the atmosphere. Air quality modelling is an important tool for prediction, planning and evaluation of air pollution control activities besides identifying the requirements for emission control to meet the regulatory standards and to apply mitigation measures to reduce impact caused by quarrying activities. Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) is the major pollutant occurred during quarrying activities. The prediction included the impact of Excavation, Drilling, Blasting (Occasionally), 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 PM₁₀ was observed close to the source due to low to moderate wind speeds. Incremental value of PM₁₀ was superimposed on the base line data monitored at the proposed site to predict total GLC of PM₁₀ due to combined impacts.

TABLE 4.2: ESTIMATED EMISSION RATE FOR PM₁₀

Activity	Source type	Value							Unit
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	
Drilling	Point Source	0.135399 649	0.09531 8303	0.108494 387	0.095318 303	0.135399 649	0.108494 387	0.140467 280	g/s
Blasting	Point Source	0.011007 841	0.00190 3251	0.003636 226	0.001903 251	0.011007 841	0.003636 226	0.013227 882	g/s
Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.048594 749	0.04366 0249	0.045416 908	0.043660 249	0.048594 749	0.045416 908	0.049442 879	g/s
Haul Road	Line Source	0.002520 566	0.00249 5323	0.002501 689	0.002495 323	0.002520 566	0.002501 689	0.002527 821	g/s/ m
Overall Mine	Area Source	0.062537 043	0.05274 5894	0.056746 401	0.052745 894	0.062537 043	0.056746 401	0.072720 158	g/s

TABLE 4.3: ESTIMATED EMISSION RATE FOR SO₂

Activity	Source type	Value							Unit
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	
Overall Mine	Area Source	0.002540 447	0.000891 742	0.001327 291	0.003038 568	0.000891 742	0.002540 447	0.001327 257	g/s

TABLE 4.4: ESTIMATED EMISSION RATE FOR NO_x

Activity	Source type	Value							Unit
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	

Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000147264	0.000040729	0.000147274	0.000238411	0.000068934	0.000147274	0.000147256	g/s
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FIGURE 4.1: AERMOD TERRAIN MAP

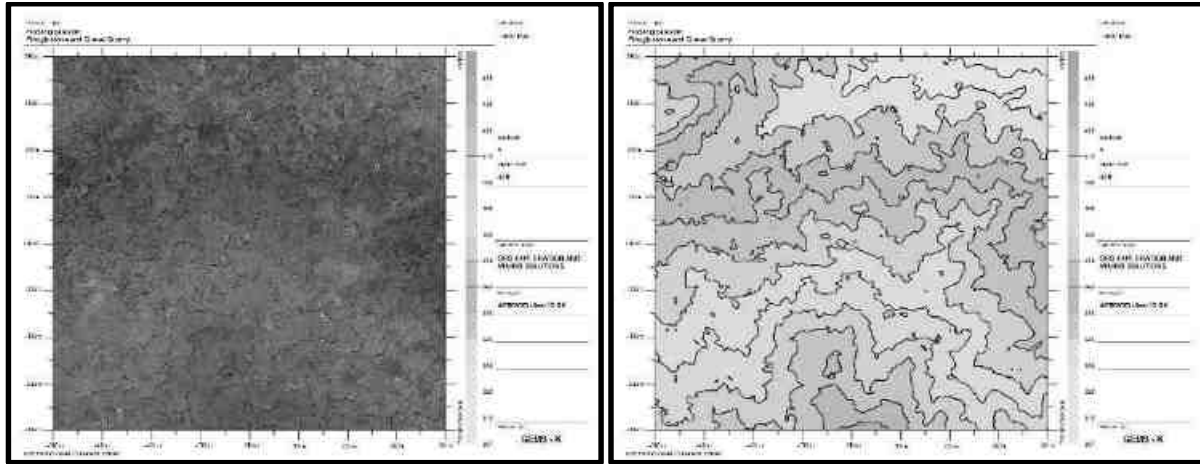


FIGURE 4.2: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF PM₁₀

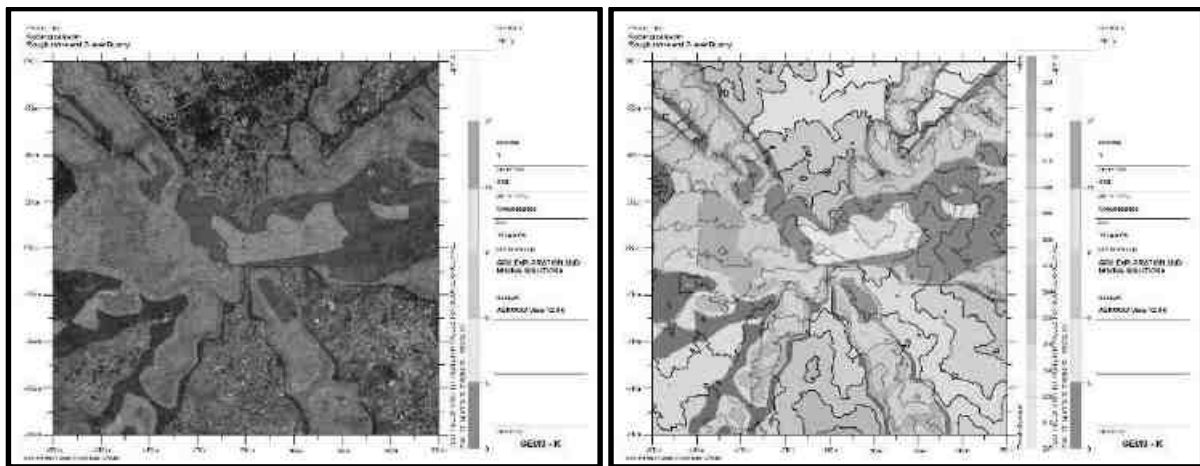


FIGURE 4.3: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF PM_{2.5}

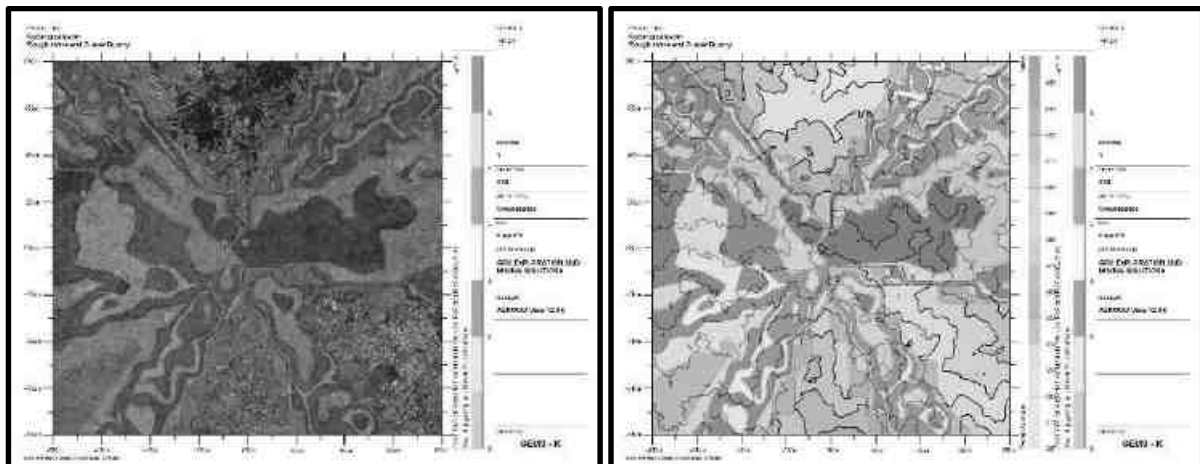


FIGURE 4.4: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF SO₂

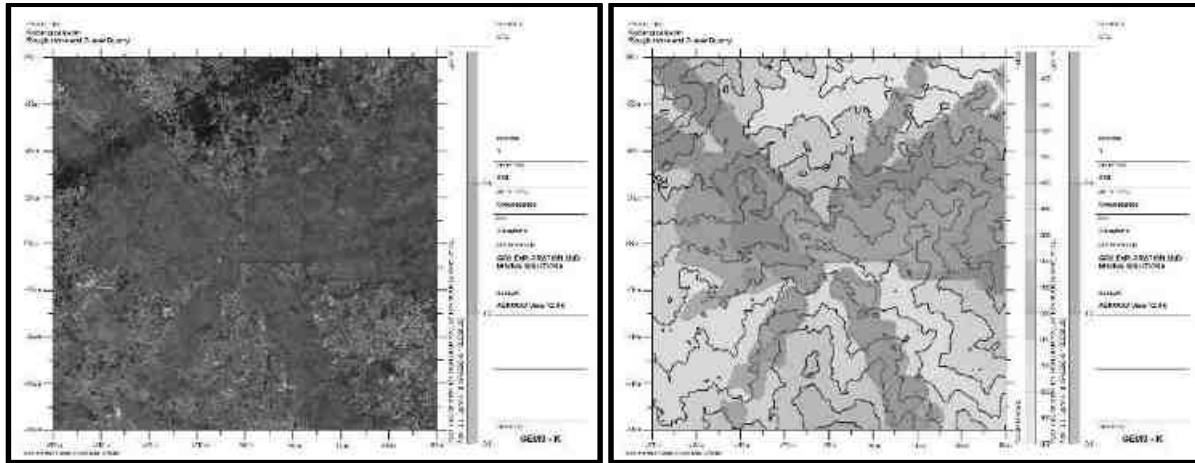


FIGURE 4.5: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF NO_x

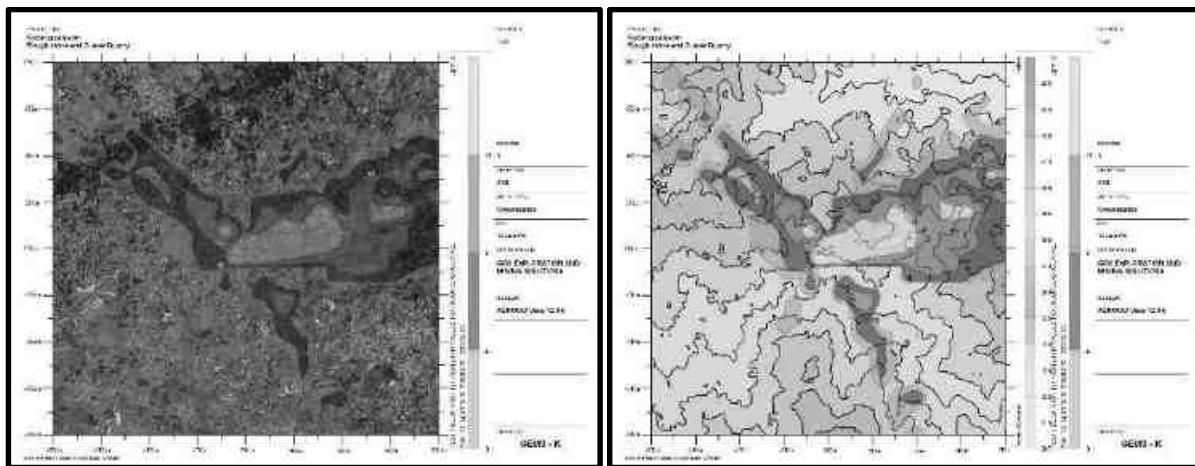
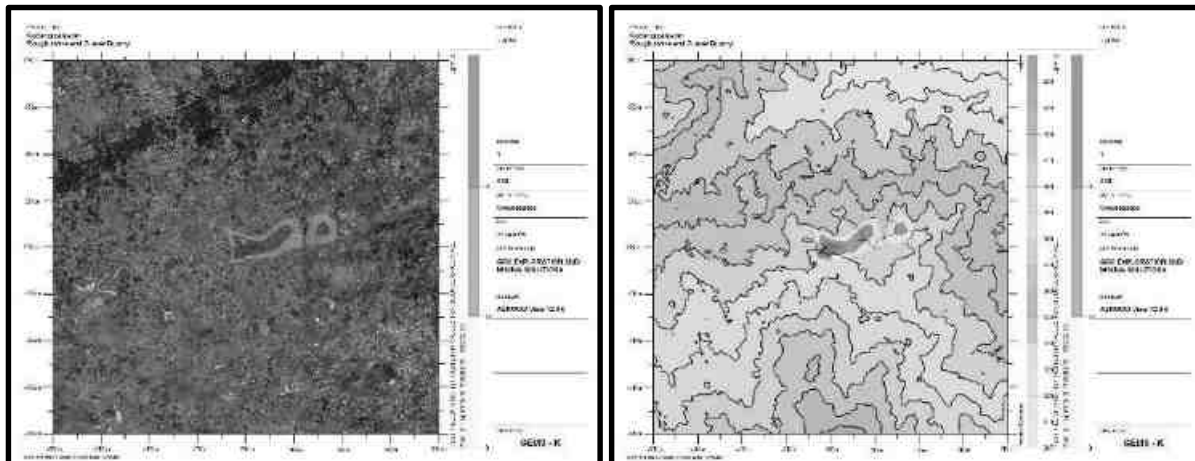


FIGURE 4.6: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF FUGITIVE DUST



4.3.2.1 Model Results

The post project Resultant Concentrations of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂& NO_x (GLC) is given in Table below:

TABLE 4.5: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF PM₁₀

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Incremental value of PM ₁₀ due to mining (µg/m ³)	Total PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) (5+6)
AAQ1	11° 1'50.97"N 77°13'2.44"E	-81	-55	45.2	17.73	62.93
AAQ2	11° 1'49.28"N 77°12'34.80"E	-927	-112	45.5	14.38	59.88
AAQ3	11° 1'19.49"N 77°12'31.44"E	-1026	-1030	45.2	11.00	56.2
AAQ4	11° 3'26.30"N 77°15'55.46"E	5209	2899	45.1	16.50	61.6
AAQ5	11° 2'56.87"N 77° 9'25.05"E	-6729	1987	45.3	4.92	50.22
AAQ6	10°59'4.26"N 77°13'4.89"E	-4	-5219	45.0	0	45.0
AAQ7	11° 4'37.48"N 77°13'4.47"E	-19	5102	44.8	0	44.8

TABLE 4.6: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF PM_{2.5}

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Incremental value of PM _{2.5} due to mining (µg/m ³)	Total PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³) (5+6)
AAQ1	11° 1'50.97"N 77°13'2.44"E	-81	-55	24.0	9.81	33.81
AAQ2	11° 1'49.28"N 77°12'34.80"E	-927	-112	23.9	8.00	31.9
AAQ3	11° 1'19.49"N 77°12'31.44"E	-1026	-1030	23.8	6.79	30.59
AAQ4	11° 3'26.30"N 77°15'55.46"E	5209	2899	23.8	9.04	32.84
AAQ5	11° 2'56.87"N 77° 9'25.05"E	-6729	1987	23.6	3.40	27.0
AAQ6	10°59'4.26"N 77°13'4.89"E	-4	-5219	23.5	0	23.5
AAQ7	11° 4'37.48"N 77°13'4.47"E	-19	5102	23.6	0	23.6

TABLE 4.7: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF SO₂

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	Incremental value due to mining (µg/m ³)	Total SO ₂ (µg/m ³)
AAQ1	11° 1'50.97"N 77°13'2.44"E	-81	-55	4.8	3.49	8.29
AAQ2	11° 1'49.28"N 77°12'34.80"E	-927	-112	4.9	3.00	7.9
AAQ3	11° 1'19.49"N 77°12'31.44"E	-1026	-1030	4.9	2.31	7.21

AAQ4	11° 3'26.30"N 77°15'55.46"E	5209	2899	4.8	3.24	8.04
AAQ5	11° 2'56.87"N 77° 9'25.05"E	-6729	1987	4.7	0.44	5.14
AAQ6	10°59'4.26"N 77°13'4.89"E	-4	-5219	4.8	0	4.8
AAQ7	11° 4'37.48"N 77°13'4.47"E	-19	5102	4.8	0	4.8

TABLE 4.8: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF NO_x

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline NO _x (µg/m ³)	Incremental value due to mining (µg/m ³)	Total NO _x (µg/m ³)
AAQ1	11° 1'50.97"N 77°13'2.44"E	-81	-55	19.9	12.64	32.54
AAQ2	11° 1'49.28"N 77°12'34.80"E	-927	-112	20.1	9.79	29.89
AAQ3	11° 1'19.49"N 77°12'31.44"E	-1026	-1030	20.1	2.00	22.1
AAQ4	11° 3'26.30"N 77°15'55.46"E	5209	2899	20	11.26	31.26
AAQ5	11° 2'56.87"N 77° 9'25.05"E	-6729	1987	19.9	0	19.9
AAQ6	10°59'4.26"N 77°13'4.89"E	-4	-5219	20.1	0	20.1
AAQ7	11° 4'37.48"N 77°13'4.47"E	-19	5102	20.0	0	20.0

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 µg/m³ for PM₁₀, SO₂ & NO_x respectively. By adopting suitable mitigation measures, the pollutant levels in the atmosphere can be further being controlled.

4.3.4. Common Mitigation Measures for Respective Individual Proposed Projects

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 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-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

4.4 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

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.

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

Where:

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

$A_{e1,2}$ is the excess attenuation due to environmental conditions. Combined effect of all sources can be determined at various locations by logarithmic addition.

$$L_{p \text{ total}} = 10 \log \{10^{(L_{p1}/10)} + 10^{(L_{p2}/10)} + 10^{(L_{p3}/10)} + \dots\}$$

4.4.1 Anticipated Impact from all Proposed Projects

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 4.10: 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 noise prediction modelling.

TABLE 4.11: PREDICTED NOISE INCREMENTAL VALUES

Location ID	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7
Maximum Monitored Value (Day) dB(A)	48.3	47.3	47.5	46.6	49.8	48.1	47.5
Incremental Value dB(A)	63.2	62.0	61.0	36.6	34.1	30.6	29.2
Total Predicted Noise level dB(A)	63.3	62.2	61.2	47.0	49.9	48.2	47.6

The incremental noise level is found within the range of 61.0 – 63.2 dB (A) in Core Zone and 29.2 – 36.6 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 are within permissible limits of Industrial area (core zone) & 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.).

4.4.2 Common Mitigation Measures for Respective Individual Proposed Projects

The following noise mitigation measures are proposed for control of Noise

- 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 through training and awareness.
- 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 proposed project areas are listed in below table. The ground vibrations due to the blasting in the quarry 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 4.12: PREDICTED PPV VALUES DUE TO BLASTING

Location ID	Maximum Charge in kgs	Nearest Habitation in m	PPV in m/ms
P1	20	1000	0.087
P2	20	850	0.113
P3	20	460	0.302
P4	20	1100	0.075
P5	20	880	0.107
P6	20	600	0.197
P7	20	850	0.113

FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P1

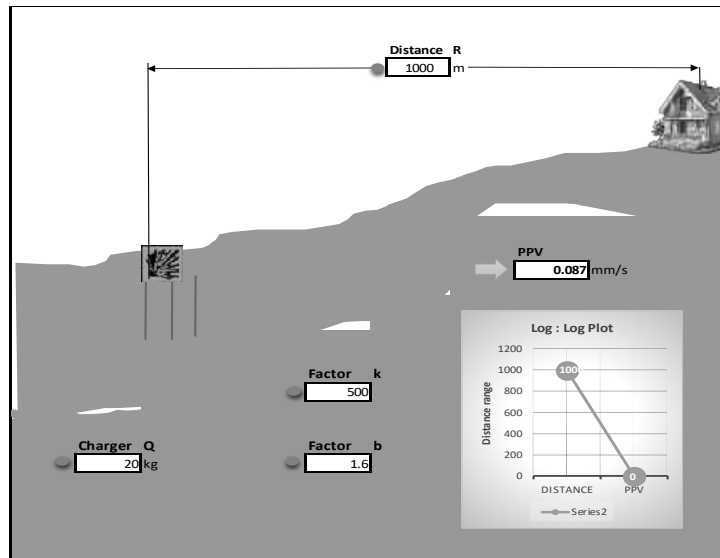


FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P2

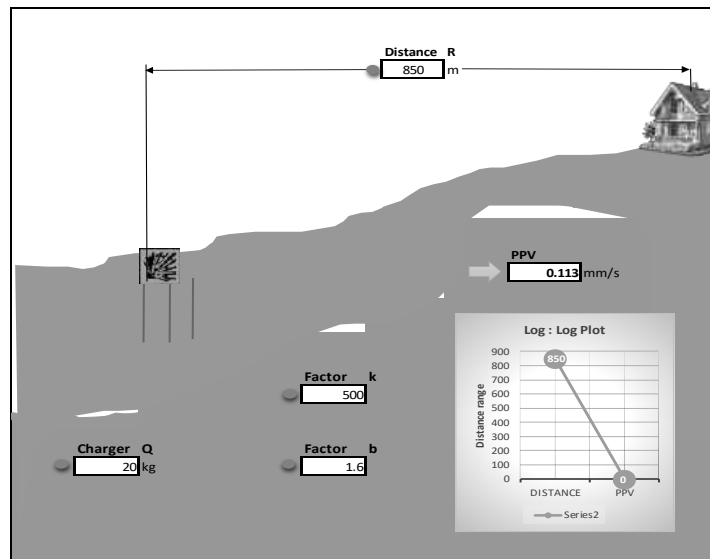


FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P3

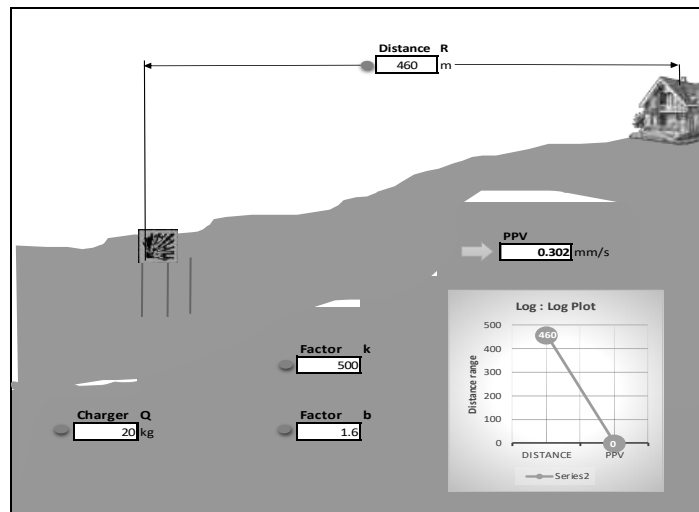


FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P4

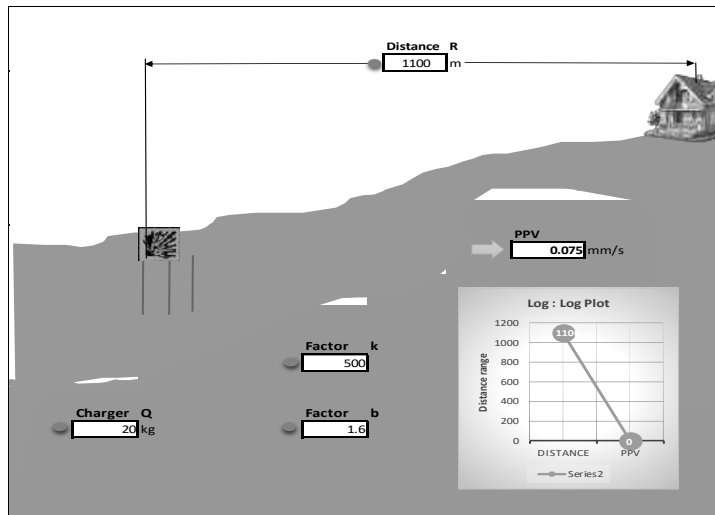


FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P5

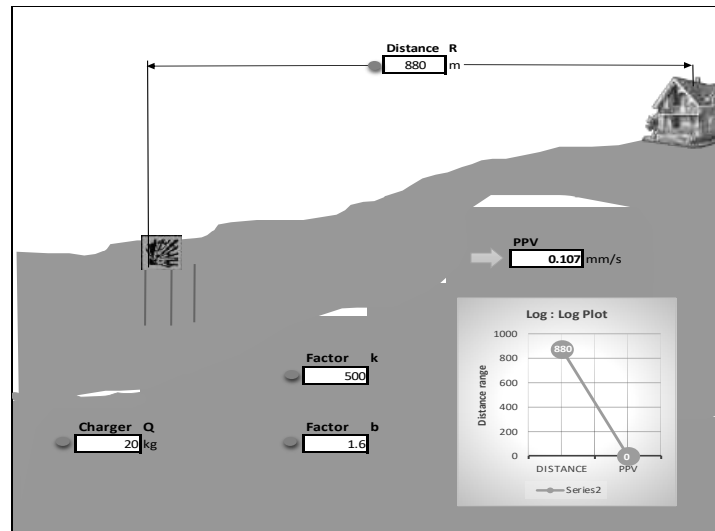


FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P6

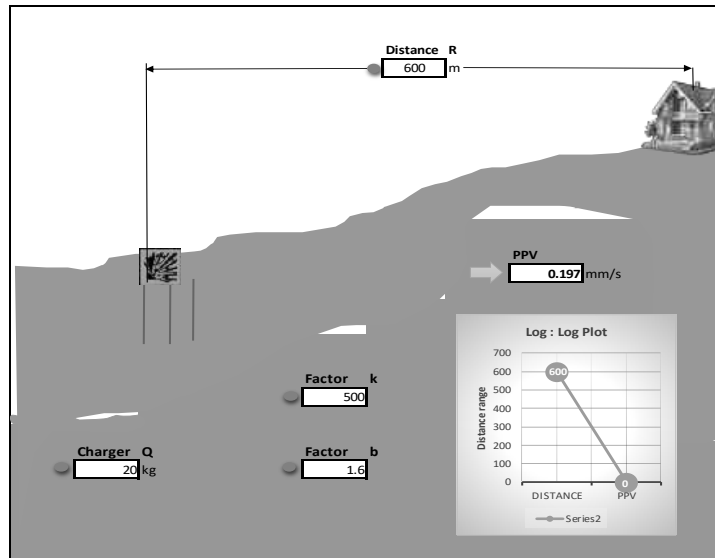
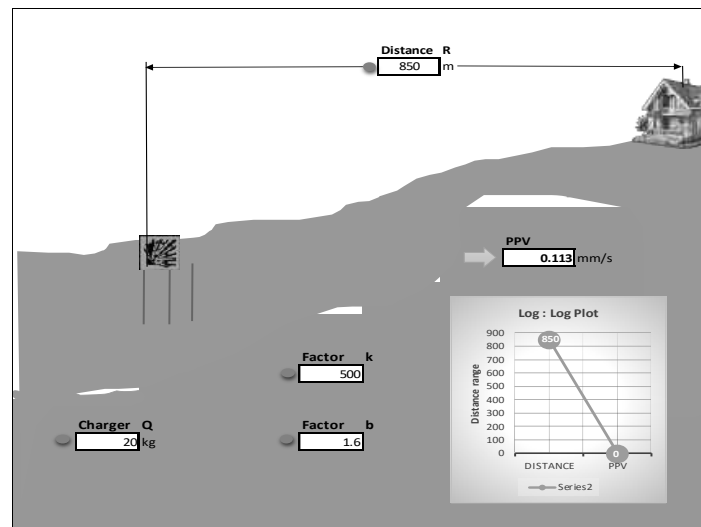


FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION-P7

From the above graph, the charge per blast of 20 kg 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. But the all the project proponents ensure that the charge per blast shall be less than 20 kg and carry out blasting twice or thrice a day based on the onsite conditions under the supervision of competent person employed. 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 Common Mitigation Measures for Respective Individual Proposed Projects

- 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 more 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. Impact on the Biological Environment

4.5.1. Anticipated Impact on agricultural land associated with flora

1. Dust particle settle on neighbouring coconut land it is located about 30m on the west side. Mostly dust emission from nearby crusher unit and during operation and minerals are transported in approach roads.
2. Dust deposition on leaf observed on nearby lease boundary local plant species which may result in decline the rate of photosynthesis and retards the plant growth.

4.5.2 Mitigation Measures

4.5.2.1. General Guidelines for Green Belt Development

Drone survey was covered the green belt and fencing as per the terms of references. The green belt and plantation purposes in and around the proposed mine lease area native species, fruit-bearing trees, medicinal plants, and dense canopy trees should be selected. These species should be tolerant to pollution levels as per Bio- Geography zones of India.

After the operation of mining production capacity, green belt and Plantation species should be in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Green belt is created not only for the purpose of protecting sensitive areas or maintaining the ecological balance but because they also act as efficient biological filters or sinks for particulate and gaseous emissions, generated by vehicular movements and various industrial and mining activities. Optimally designed green belts can be effective in reducing the impact of fugitive emissions and pollutants accidentally or otherwise released at ground levels.

4.5.2.2. Proposed Green Belt

Extensive green belt development will be started during the construction phase, which will continue till the operation of the plant. About 1500-2000 trees will be planted per hectare all around the plant, approach roads, and township premises. Locally available types of trees that are resistant to pollutants will be planted. In addition to the above, all open spaces available within the premises will be developed as nurseries, parks, gardens, and other forms of greenery. 5 m wide greenbelt will be developed along the plant premises, as per land available.

4.5.2.3. Development of Green Belt

The plantation matrix adopted for the green belt development includes pit of 0.3 m x 0.3 m in size with a spacing of 2 m x 2 m. In addition, earth filling and manure may also be required for the proper nutritional balance and nourishment of the sapling. It is also recommended that the plantation has to be taken up randomly and the landscaping aspects could be taken into consideration. Multi-layered plantations comprising of medium height trees (7 m to 10 m) and shrubs (5 m height) are proposed for the green belt.

4.5.3.4. Selection of Plant Species for Green Belt Development

It is also recommended that the plantation has to be taken up randomly and the landscaping aspects could be taken into consideration. Multi-layered plantations comprising of medium height trees (7 m to 10 m) and shrubs (5 m height) are proposed for the green belt. Green belt is plantation of trees for reducing the air pollution as they absorb both gaseous and particulate pollutant, thus removing them from atmosphere. Green plants form a surface capable of absorbing air pollutants and forming sinks for pollutants. It improves the aesthetic value of local environment. Under present project, green belts have been planned with emphasis on creating biodiversity; enhance natural surroundings and mitigating pollution. Regional tree saplings in eco-friendly bags like *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Limonia acidissima*, and *Cassia roxburghii* will be planted along the Lease boundary and avenues as well as over non-active dumps with intervals 3m in between with the GPS Coordinates. The greenbelt development plan aims to overall improvement in the environmental conditions of the region Native plant species will be preferred.

- The species should be wind-firm and deep-rooted.
- The species should form a dense canopy.
- Fast-growing plants will be planted
- Species tolerance to air pollution like SO₂ and NO₂ should be preferred.
- Plants having large leaf area index will be considered
- Soil improving plants (Nitrogen fixing rapidly decomposable leaf litter).

- Attractive appearance with good flowering and fruit-bearing.
- Birds and insects attract tree species.
- Roadsides will be planted with local vegetation.

Table No 4.1. 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
10	Madhuca longifolia	Illupai maram

(*Source: Term of Reference-ToR)

Table No 4.2. Species suitable for abatement of noise and dust pollution

S. No	Botanical name	Common name
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
9	Delonix regia	Neruppu Kondrai
10	Cassia Fistula	Sara Kondrai

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

The above-suggested list covers species with thick canopy cover, perennial green nature, native origin, and a large leaf area index. The proposed species will help in forming an effective barrier between the mine site area and the surroundings.

These species need to be planted along the periphery of the lease area for absorb fugitive emissions and noise levels which are generated during mining activities. All the open spaces, where tree plantation may not be possible, should be covered with shrubs and grass to prevent erosion of topsoil.

The 7.5m Safety distance along the boundary has been identified to be utilized for subsequent Afforestation. However, the afforestation should always be carried out in a systematic and scientific manner. Regional trees like Neem, Pongamia, Pinnata, and Casuarina will be planted along the Lease boundary and avenue plantation will be carried out in respective proposed projects. The rate of survival expected to be 80% in this area. Afforestation Plan is given in Table No.4.13 and budget of green belt development plan are given in Table No.4.14.

TABLE 4.14: GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CODE	No of Trees proposed to be planted	Name of the Species	Area to be covered sq.m
P1	1222	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	Near 7.5m safety distance, panchayat road and village road
P2	438	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
P3	1090	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
P4	440	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
P5	1095	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
P6	2050	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	

P7	615	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha
Total	6950	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha

TABLE 4.15: BUDGET FOR GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PROPOSAL – P1							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	1222	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 1,22,200
Plantation cost	1,22,200						
Renovation of Wire Fencing (610 meters)	1,83,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.1,83,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (560 meters)	1,68,000				-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.1,68,000
TOTAL							Rs 4,73,200
PROPOSAL – P2							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	438	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 43,800
Plantation cost	43800	-	-	-	-		
Renovation of Wire Fencing (212 meters)	64,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.64,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (220 meters)	66,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs. 66,000
TOTAL							Rs 1,73,800
PROPOSAL – P3							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	1090	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 1,09,000
Plantation cost	109000	-	-	-	-		
Renovation of Wire Fencing (780 meters)	2,34,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.2,34,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (300 meters)	90,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.90,000
TOTAL							Rs 2,92,000
PROPOSAL – P4							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	440	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 44,000
Plantation cost	44,000	-	-	-	-		
Renovation of Wire Fencing (380 meters)	1,14,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.1,14,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (330 meters)	99,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.99,000
TOTAL							Rs 2,57,000
PROPOSAL – P5							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	1095	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 1,09,500
Plantation cost	109500	-	-	-	-		
Renovation of Wire Fencing (620 meters)	1,86,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.1,86,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (530 meters)	1,59,000	-	-	-	-	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.1,59,000
TOTAL							Rs 4,54,000
PROPOSAL – P6							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		

Plantation in Nos	2048	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 2,04,800
Plantation cost	204800	-	-	-	-		
Renovation of Wire Fencing (990 meters)	2,97,000	-	-	-	1,92,000	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.2,97,000
Renovation of Garland Drain (940 meters)	2,82,000	-	-	-	1,50,000	@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.2,82,000
TOTAL							Rs 7,83,800
PROPOSAL – P7							
Activity	Year					Cost	Total Cost
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation in Nos	615	-	-	-	-	@ 100 Rs/ Saplings including maintenance	Rs 61,500
Plantation cost	61500	-	-	-	-		
Renovation of Wire Fencing (480 meters)	144000	-	-	-		@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.144000
Renovation of Garland Drain (430 meters)	129000					@ 300Rs per meter	Rs.129000
TOTAL							Rs 3,34,500

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.

4.5.4. Anticipated Impact on Fauna

- Noise generation due to vehicle may affect avifauna.
- The lease area is not inhabited by any wild life, as there is no forest cover, hence there will not be any effect on migration or extinction of wildlife.
- There is no National Park, Biosphere Reserve, Wildlife corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserve found within 10 km radius of the project site.

4.5.4.1. Measures for protection and conservation of wildlife species

- Topsoil has a large number of seeds of native plant species in the mining area.
- Topsoil will be used for restoration and suitable surfaces for planted seedlings.
- Checks and controls the movement of vehicles in and out of the mine.
- Undertaking mitigative measures for a conducive environment to the flora and fauna in consultation with Forest Department.
- A dust suppression system will be installed within the mine and periphery of the mine.
- Plantation around the mine area will help in creating habitats for small faunal species and create a better environment for various fauna. Creating and developing awareness for nature and wildlife in the adjoining villages.

4.5.3. Impact on Aquatic Biodiversity

- The major lake along the project sites doesn't have a rich biodiversity and almost all the species of both fauna and flora listed are either least concerned or not evaluated.
- There is no impact on fish habitats and the food WEB/ food chain in the water body and Reservoir.

Table No. 4.3. Overall Ecological impact assessments of Kodangipalayam Village, Rough stone and gravel quarry, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu.

S. No	Attributes	Assessment
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	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	Nil
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 Anticipated Impact from all Proposed Projects

- Dust generation from mining activity can have negative impact on the health of the workers and people in the nearby area.
- Approach roads can be damaged by the movement of tippers
- Increase in Employment opportunities both direct and indirect thereby increasing economic status of people of the region

4.6.2 Common Mitigation Measures for Respective Individual Proposed Projects

- 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

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 quarries.

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, regulatory agencies, 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 mine 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.

5. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Consideration of alternatives to a project proposal is a requirement of EIA process. During the scoping process, alternatives to a proposal can be considered or refined, either directly or by reference to the key issues identified. A comparison of alternatives helps to determine the best method of achieving the project objectives with minimum environmental impacts or indicates the most environmentally friendly and cost-effective options.

5.2 FACTORS BEHIND THE SELECTION OF PROJECT SITE

Kodangipalayam Rough Stone Quarry Project at Kodangipalayam Village is a mining project for excavation of Rough Stone, which is site specific. All the proposed mining lease areas have 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 in the applied mine lease areas.
- Availability of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in this region.
- All the basic amenities such as medical, firefighting, 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 – II, there is no major history of landslides, earthquake, subsidence etc., recorded in the past history

5.3 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE SITE

No alternatives are suggested as all the mine sites are mineral specific

5.4 FACTORS BEHIND SELECTION OF PROPOSED TECHNOLOGY

Mechanized open cast mining operation with drilling and blasting method will be used to extract Rough Stone in the area. All the applied mining lease areas have following advantages –

- As the mineral deposition is homogeneous and batholith formation, therefore opencast method of working is preferred over underground method
- The material will be loaded 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

5.5 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY

Open cast mechanized method has been selected for these projects. 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.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME

6.0 GENERAL

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.

The main objective of environmental monitoring is to ensure that the obtained results in respect of environmental attributes and prevailing conditions during operation stage are in conformity with the prediction during the planning stage. In case of substantial deviation from the earlier prediction of results, this forms as base data to identify the cause and suggest remedial measures. Environmental monitoring is mandatory to meet compliance of statutory provisions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, relevant conditions regarding monitoring covered under EC orders issued by the SEIAA as well as the conditions set forth under the order issued by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board while granting CTE/CTO.

6.1 METHODOLOGY OF MONITORING MECHANISM

Implementation of EMP and periodic monitoring will be carried out by Respective Project Proponents. A comprehensive monitoring mechanism has been devised for monitoring of impacts due to proposed projects; Environmental protection measures like dust suppression, control of noise and blast vibrations, maintenance of machinery and vehicles, housekeeping in the mine premises, plantation, implementation of Environmental Management Plan and environmental clearance conditions will be monitored by the Respective Mine Management. On the other hand, implementation of area level protection measures like green belt development, environmental quality monitoring etc., are taken up by a senior executive who reports to their Mine Management.

An Environment monitoring cell (EMC) will be constituted to monitor the implementation of EMP and other environmental protection measures in all the proposed quarries.

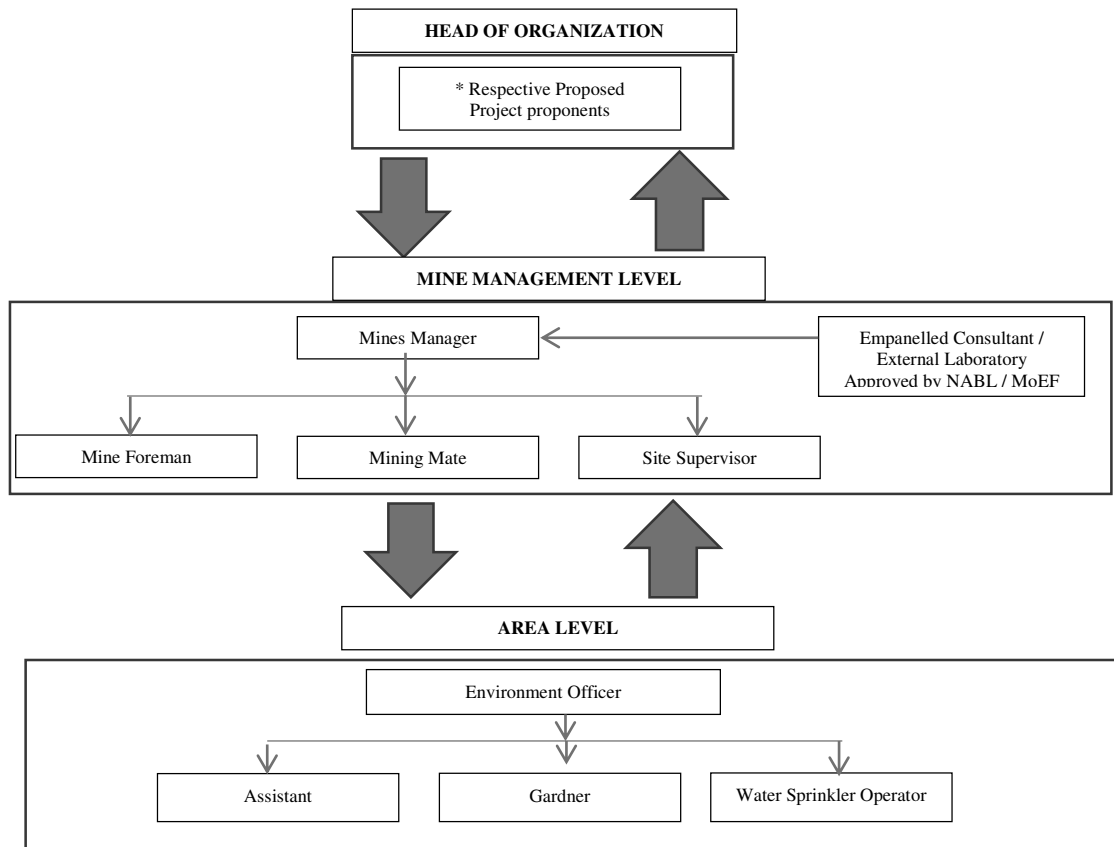
The responsibilities of this cell will be:

- 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 as compliance status reports.

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 half-yearly and yearly by each proposed project proponent. The half-yearly reports are 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).

FIGURE 6.1: PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CELL P1 TO P7

* The Environmental Monitoring Cell will be formed in all the proposed projects

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 FOR ALL PROPOSED PROJECTS

Sl No.	Recommendations	Time Period	Schedule
1	Land Environment Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project	Immediately after the commencement of project
2	Soil Quality Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project	Immediately after the commencement of 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

Monitoring shall confirm that commitments are being met. This may take the form of direct measurement and recording of quantitative information, such as amounts and concentrations of discharges, emissions and wastes, for measurement against statutory standards. Monitoring may include socio-economic interaction, through local liaison activities or even assessment of complaints.

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 FOR P1 TO P7

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 BUDGETARY PROVISION FOR EMP

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 capital cost for Environmental Monitoring Programme is Rs 3,80,000/- and the recurring cost is Rs 76,000/- per annum for each Proposed Project

TABLE 6.3 ENVIRONMENT MONITORING BUDGET

PROPOSAL – P1			
Sl.No.	Parameter	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost per annum
1	Air Quality	Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs. 76,000/-
2	Meteorology		
3	Water Quality		
4	Hydrology		
5	Soil Quality		
6	Noise Quality		
Total		Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs 76,000/-
PROPOSAL – P2			
Sl.No.	Parameter	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost per annum
1	Air Quality	Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs. 76,000/-
2	Meteorology		
3	Water Quality		
4	Hydrology		
5	Soil Quality		
6	Noise Quality		
7	Vibration Study		
Total		Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs 76,000/-
PROPOSAL – P3			
Sl.No.	Parameter	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost per annum
1	Air Quality	Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs. 76,000/-
2	Meteorology		
3	Water Quality		
4	Hydrology		
5	Soil Quality		
6	Noise Quality		
Total		Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs 76,000/-
PROPOSAL – P4			
Sl.No.	Parameter	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost per annum
1	Air Quality	Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs. 76,000/-
2	Meteorology		
3	Water Quality		
4	Hydrology		
5	Soil Quality		
6	Noise Quality		
Total		Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs 76,000/-
PROPOSAL – P5			
Sl.No.	Parameter	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost per annum
1	Air Quality	Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs. 76,000/-
2	Meteorology		
3	Water Quality		
4	Hydrology		
5	Soil Quality		
6	Noise Quality		
Total		Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs 76,000/-
PROPOSAL – P6			
Sl.No.	Parameter	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost per annum
1	Air Quality	Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs. 76,000/-
2	Meteorology		
3	Water Quality		
4	Hydrology		
5	Soil Quality		
6	Noise Quality		
7	Vibration Study		
Total		Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs 76,000/-

PROPOSAL – P7			
Sl.No.	Parameter	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost per annum
1	Air Quality	Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs. 76,000/-
2	Meteorology		
3	Water Quality		
4	Hydrology		
5	Soil Quality		
6	Noise Quality		
Total		Rs 3,80,000/-	Rs 76,000/-

Source: Approved Mining Plan

6.5 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 Cluster Mine Management Coordinator and Respective Head of Organization for taking necessary corrective measures. 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

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

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

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 FOR P1 TO P7

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 FOR P1 TO P7

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 whole 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 for all proposed projects. 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 these proposed 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 FOR P1 TO P7

S. No	Risk factors	Causes of risk	Control measures
1	Accidents due to explosives and heavy mining machineries	Improper handling and unsafe working practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All safety precautions and provisions of Mine Act, 1952, Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961 and Mines Rules, 1955 will be strictly followed during all mining operations; ▪ Workers will be sent to the Training in the nearby Group Vocational Training Centre ▪ 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 on daily basis 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	<p>Improper and unsafe practices</p> <p>Due to high pressure of compressed air, hoses may burst</p> <p>Drill Rod may break</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
4	Blasting	<p>Fly rock, ground vibration, Noise and dust.</p> <p>Improper charging, stemming & Blasting/ fining of blast holes</p> <p>Vibration due to movement of vehicles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restrict maximum charge per delay as per regulations and by optimum blast hole pattern, vibrations will be controlled within the permissible limit and blasting 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 will be distinctly demarcated (by means of red flags)
5	Transportation	<p>Potential hazards and unsafe workings contributing to accident and injuries</p> <p>Overloading of material</p> <p>While reversal & overtaking of vehicle</p> <p>Operator of truck leaving his cabin when it is loaded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 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
6	Natural calamities	Unexpected happenings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Escape Routes will be provided to prevent inundation of storm water ▪ Fire Extinguishers & Sand Buckets
7	Failure of Mine Benches and Pit Slope	Slope geometry, Geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ultimate or over all pit slope shall be below 60° and each bench height shall be 5m height.

Source: Analysed and Proposed by FAE & EC

7.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR P1 TO P7

Natural disasters like Earthquake, Landslides have 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

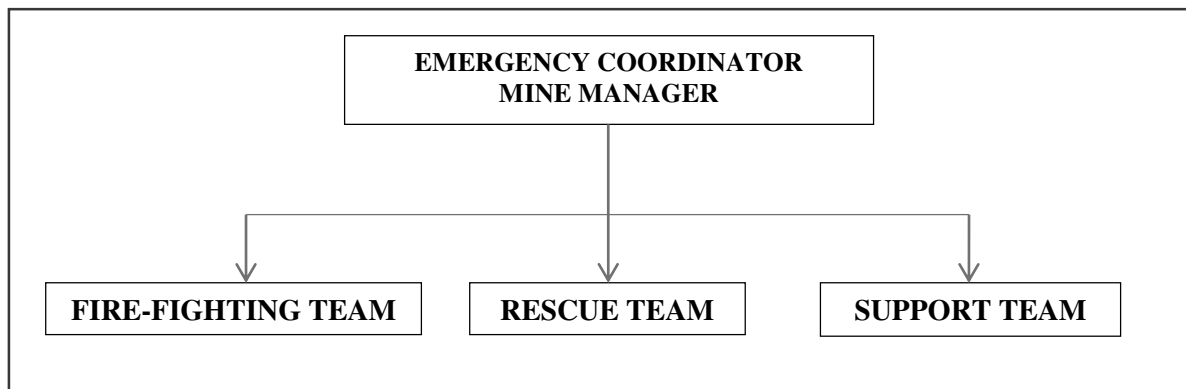
The Disaster Management Plan is aimed to ensure safety of life, protection of environment, protection of installation, restoration of production and salvage operations in this same order of priorities.

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 FOR P1 TO P7



The emergency organization shall be headed by emergency coordinator who will be qualified competent mine manager. In his absence senior most people available at the mine shall be emergency coordinator till arrival of 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 for respective proposed quarries. 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 and shall be located at MECR.

(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 has been proposed at strategic locations within the mine.

TABLE 7.3: PROPOSED FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS IN P1 TO P7

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.
- Observance of all safety precautions for blasting and storage of explosives as per MMR 1961.
- Entry of unauthorized persons into mine & allied areas is completely prohibited.
- Fire-fighting and first-aid provisions in the mines office complex and mining area are 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 hazardous premises.
- Working of mine, as per approved plans and regularly updating the mine plans.
- Cleaning of mine faces is regularly done.
- Handling of explosives, charging and blasting are carried out only by qualified persons following SOP.
- Checking and regular maintenance of garland drains and earthen bunds to avoid any inflow of surface water in the mine pit.
- Provision of high-capacity standby pumps with generator sets with enough quantity of diesel for emergency pumping especially during monsoon.
- A blasting SIREN is used at the time of blasting for audio signal.
- Before blasting and after blasting, red and green flags are displayed as visual signals.
- Warning notice boards indicating the time of blasting and NOT TO TRESPASS are displayed at prominent places.
- Regular maintenance and testing of all mining equipment were carried out as per manufacturer's guidelines.

7.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACT STUDY

For easy representation of Proposed and Existing Quarries in the Cluster are given unique codes and identifies and studied in this EIA EMP Report.

TABLE 7.4: LIST OF QUARRIES WITHIN 500 METER RADIUS

PROPOSED QUARRIES				
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. Nos	Extent	Status
P1	Thiru. R.Gunasekar	35/2B and 35/2C	2.44.40 Ha	File No.:11107 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5247671N, Dated: 21.09.2024
P2	Thiru.V.Prakash	27/2A	0.87.50 Ha	File No.:11125 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5206217N, Dated: 21.09.2024
P3	Tmt. G.Jagadeeswari	63/3A(Part), 54/1(Part) and 55/1A1(Part)	2.18.00 Ha	File No.: 10817 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5248192N, Dated: 09.10.2024
P4	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam	38/3	0.88.0 Ha	File No.: 11193 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5149533N, Dated: 09.10.2024
P5	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam	39/1	2.19.0 Ha	File No.: 11192 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5833655N, Dated: 09.10.2024
P6	Thiru.K.Sivakumar	26/1, 26/2, 26/3, 26/4, 26/5A, 26/5B & 11/2A	4.09.50 Ha	File No.: 11255 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5137309N, Dated: 22.10.2024
P7	Tvl.Shri Praveen and company	150/2A, 150/2C, 150/2D and 150/2E	1.23.00 Ha	File No.: 11343 ToR Identification No.: TO24B0108TN5550982N, Dated: 04.12.2024
PROPOSED NEARBY QUARRIES				
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. Nos	Extent	Status
P8	P.Gopal	27/2B(P)	1.68.50 Ha	Draft EIA submitted for Public Hearing to TNPCB, Tiruppur South
TOTAL			15.57.90 ha	
EXISTING QUARRIES				
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. No	Extent	Status
E1	K.S.Rajendran	35/1	2.36.5 Ha	14.12.2021 to 13.12.2026
E2	K.S.Shanmugam	27/1&10/8	2.28.5 Ha	28.02.2022 to 27.02.2027
E3	S.Kavitha	27/2D & 27/2B	2.65.0 Ha	06.07.2023 to 05.07.2028
E4	S.G.Blue Metals	25/1A,1B&1D	1.81.0 Ha	24.03.2022 to 23.03.2027
E5	A.Venkatachalam	38/2(P)&38/4(P)	2.05.50 Ha	26.08.2022 to 25.08.2027
E6	R.Ramakrishnan	55/2A(P),55/2B,56/1A(P), 56/1B,56/2A(P), 56/2B(P)	3.58.90 Ha	02.12.2021 to 01.12.2026
TOTAL			7.44.95 ha	
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. No	Extent	Status

EX-1	A.Venkatachalam	37/1,2& 38/4(P)	4.79.50 Ha	01.10.2018 to 30.09.2023
EX-2	S.A. Ganesan	554/1,55/1A,1B1& 1C1	4.06.50 Ha	24.10.2011 to 23.10.2016
EX-3	Govt Quarry	155/8	-	-
EX-4	Palanisamy	155/10	-	-
EX-5	Sanmugam	155/9	-	-
TOTAL			8.86.0 ha	
TOTAL CLUSTER EXTENT			30.33.3 ha	

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

TABLE 7.5: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P1”

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.R.Gunasekar Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Fresh Lease	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'49.83"N to 11°01'55.86"N	
Longitude between	77°13'01.78"E to 77°13'08.33"E	
Highest Elevation	393 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	47 m bgl (2m Gravel + 45m Rough Stone)	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	10,91,070	48,492
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	3,87,120	36,756
Proposed Ultimate Pit Dimension	166 m (L)* 126 m (W)*47 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58 – 62 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards northern side. The altitude of the area is 393 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarry pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	5 Nos
	Compressor	2 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tippers	3 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	33 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 1,91,56,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 3,84,000/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Odai	1.15km – SW
	Samalapuram Lake	4.8km – NW
	Perumpali Lake	4.5km – SE
	Noyyal River	5.4 km NW
	Sulur Lake	9.5 km West
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 1250 trees in the 7.5 m Safety Zone	
Proposed Water Requirement	2.0 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	1km - SW	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.6: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P2”

Name of the Quarry	V.Prakash Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Existing Quarry-Fresh Lease	
Existing Pit Dimension	90 m (L)* 64 m (W)*18 m (D)	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'47.07"N to 11°01'50.97"N	
Longitude between	77°13'06.83"E to 77°13'10.38"E	
Highest Elevation	381 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	47 m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	3,26,484	6,648
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,00,363	4,494
Ultimate Pit Dimension	120 m (L) * 67 m (W) * 47 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-63 m bgl	

Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards north eastern side. The altitude of the area is 381 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	3 Nos
	Compressor	1 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tippers	2 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	21 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 63,45,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 1,26,900/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Channel	1.7km-E
	Samalapuram Lake	5.0 km NW
	Noyyal River	6.0 km NW
	Channel	7.5 km- SE
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 440 trees	
Proposed Water Requirement	1.5 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	850 m SE	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.7: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P3”

Name of the Quarry	Tmt.G.Jagadeeswari Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Existing Quarry – Fresh Lease	
Existing Pit Dimension	190 m (L)* 67 m (W)*6 m (D)	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11° 01' 48.75"N to 11° 01' 51.05"N	
Longitude between	77°12'31.57"E to 77° 12' 42.75"E	
Highest Elevation	378 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	27 m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	5,17,183	21,089
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,95,935	14,820
Ultimate Pit Dimension	309 m (L) * 67 m (W) * 27 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-62 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards northern side. The altitude of the area is 378 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	6 Nos
	Compressor	2 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tippers	3 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	27 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 1,54,08,000 /-	

CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 3,08,160/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Canal	2km – N
	Odai	930m – W
	Samalapuram Lake	4.7 km NW
	Noyyal River	5 km NW
	Sulur Lake	8.5 km NW
	Perumpali Lake	5km – SE
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 1090 trees	
Proposed Water Requirement	2.0 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	460 m SW	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.8: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P4”

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Fresh Lease	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'56.3165"N to 11°01'58.5573"N	
Longitude between	77°12'52.4098"E to 77°12'56.9326"E	
Highest Elevation	397 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	22 m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,76,000	17,600
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	58,180	11,700
Ultimate Pit Dimension	125 m (L) * 50 m (W) * 22 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-63 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards north east side. The altitude of the area is 397 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	2 Nos
	Compressor	1 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tipplers	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	15 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 92,72,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 1,85,440/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Odai	2.1km – East
	Odai	1.0km - SW
	Samalapuram Lake	4.5 km North
	Noyyal River	5.1 km NW
	Sulur Lake	9.1 km West
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 440 trees	
Proposed Water Requirement	1.5 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	1.1k m SE	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.8: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P5”

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Fresh Lease	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'48.40"N to 11°01'52.46"N	
Longitude between	77°12'49.11"E to 77°12'56.05"E	
Highest Elevation	397 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	47 m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	9,85,500	43,800
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	2,88,270	33,436
Ultimate Pit Dimension	116 m (L) * 83 m (W) * 32 m (D) 83 m (L) * 98 m (W) * 47 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-63 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards north east side. The altitude of the area is 397 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	6 Nos
	Compressor	2 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	2 Nos
	Tipplers	3 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	15 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 1,55,70,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 3,11,400/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Odai	750m - SW
	Odai	2.0km – East
	Samalapuram Lake	4.8 km North
	Noyyal River	5.5 km NW
	Sulur Lake	9.0 km NW
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 1100 trees	
Proposed Water Requirement	2.5 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	880m-SW	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.8: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P6”

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.K.Sivakumar Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Fresh Lease	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'38.3953"N to 11°01'44.6267"N	
Longitude between	77°13'05.1521"E to 77°13'16.9315"E	
Highest Elevation	400 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	49 m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	19,24,650	81,900
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	6,99,426	61,464
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-63 m bgl	

Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards north east side. The altitude of the area is 400 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	12 Nos
	Compressor	3 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	3 Nos
	Tipper	5 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	49 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 2,89,16,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 5,78,320/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Odai	1.1km - SW
	Samalapuram Lake	5.2 km Northwest
	Noyyal River	6.2 km NW
	Sulur Lake	9.5 km W
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 2050 trees	
Proposed Water Requirement	3.0 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	600 m NorthEast	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.8: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P7”

Name of the Quarry	Tvl. Shri Praveen and Company Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Proposal Type	Fresh Lease	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°02'06.94"N to 11°02'12.07"N	
Longitude between	77°12'47.60"E to 77°12'50.76"E	
Highest Elevation	392 m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	32 m bgl	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	3,69,000	24,600
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,20,575	16,606
Ultimate Pit Dimension	61 m (L) * 73 m (W) * 32 m (D) 70 m (L) * 55 m (W) * 27 m (D)	
Water Level in the surrounds area	58-63 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards north east side. The altitude of the area is 392 m (max) above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2 m thickness of Gravel Formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2 m (Gravel Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	4 Nos
	Compressor	1 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tipper	2 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	23 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 71,16,000/-	

CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 1,42,320/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Odai	1.2km-SW
	Odai	2.3km-E
	Samalapuram Lake	4.2 km N
	Noyyal River	5.2 km NW
	Sulur Lake	9.0 km W
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 615 trees	
Proposed Water Requirement	2.4 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	850 m North	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.9: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E1”

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.K.S.Rajendran Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'54.98"N to 11°01'60.00"N	
Longitude between	77°13'03.11"E to 77°13'09.91"E	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	9,32,360	46,618
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	3,69,000	37,376
Ultimate Pit Dimension	128(L)* 146(W)*42(D)	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	8 Nos
	Compressor	2 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	2 Nos
	Tippers	5 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	38Nos	
Project Cost	Rs.89,51,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 1,79,020/-	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.10: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E2”

Name of the Quarry	Thiru. K.Shanmugam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'48.02"N to 11°01'52.52"N	
Longitude between	77°13'12.40"E to 77°13'20.88"E	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	6,94,590	17,506
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,77,020	7,068
Ultimate Pit Dimension	241 m (L) * 77 m (W) * 42 m (D)	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	4 Nos
	Compressor	1 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tippers	2 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	19 Nos	

Project Cost	Rs. 1,06,08,000/-
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 2,12,160/-

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.11: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E3”

Name of the Quarry	Tmt.S.Kavitha Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'43.23''N to 11°01'48.29''N	
Longitude between	77°13'06.77''E to 77°13'18.60''E	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	11,39,640	39,760
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	2,68,630	24,044
Ultimate Pit Dimension	267 m (L) * 91 m (W) * 47 m (D)	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	7 Nos
	Compressor	2 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	2 Nos
	Tipplers	3 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	30 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs.1,04,17,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 2,08,340/-	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.12: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E4”

Name of the Quarry	S.G.Blue Metals Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'34.77"N to 11°01'38.91"N	
Longitude between	77°13'03.99"E to 77°13'10.72"E	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	7,01,400	35,070
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,92,600	20,340
Ultimate Pit Dimension	113 (L) * 90 (W) * 42 (D)	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	5 Nos
	Compressor	1 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tipplers	2 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	22 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs.88,77,100/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 17,7,542/-	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.13: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E5”

Name of the Quarry	A.Venkatachalam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'51.42"N to 11°01'58.53"N	

Longitude between	77°12'48.68"E to 77°12'52.52"E	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	6,16,500	41,100
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,84,295	23,128
Ultimate Pit Dimension	194 (L) * 68(W) * 32 (D)	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	3 Nos
	Compressor	1 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	1 Nos
	Tippers	2 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	17 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs.2,98,41,200/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 5,96,824/-	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.14: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL "E6"

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.R.Ramakrishnan Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Toposheet No	58-E/04	
Latitude between	11°01'45.29"N to 11°01'52.62"N	
Longitude between	77°12'42.66"E to 77°12'48.99"E	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	16,15,050	71,780
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	5,37,600	47,098
Ultimate Pit Dimension	194 (L) * 132 (W) * 47 (D)	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	10 Nos
	Compressor	3 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator	2 Nos
	Tippers	5 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.1,59,83,000/-	
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs. 3,19,660/-	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

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

Air Environment –

Calculating the Cumulative Load of Mining within the cluster is as shown in table 7.25& 7.26.

TABLE 7.25: CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF ROUGH STONE

Quarry	PROPOSED PRODUCTION DETAILS			
	5 Years in m ³	Per Year in m ³	Per Day in m ³	Number of Lorry Load Per Day
P1	2,01,270	40,254	134	11
P2	1,00,363	20,072	67	6
P3	1,95,935	39,187	131	11
P4	58,180	11,636	39	3
P5	1,55,100	31,020	103	9
P6	6,97,617	1,39,523	465	39
P7	72,830	14,566	49	4
Total	14,81,295	296258	988	83
E1	369000	73800	246	21
E2	177020	35404	118	10
E3	268630	53726	179	15
E4	1,92,600	38520	128	11
E5	1,84,295	36,859	123	10
E6	5,37,600	1,07,520	358	30
Total	8,14,650	2,38,309	1152	97
Grand Total	22,95,945	5,34,567	2140	180

TABLE 7.26: CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF GRAVEL

Quarry	PROPOSED PRODUCTION DETAILS			
	3 Years in m ³	Per Year in m ³	Per Day in m ³	Number of Lorry Load Per Day
P1	36,756	12,252	41	3
P2	4,494	1,498	5	1
P3	14,820	4,940	16	1
P4	11,700	3,900	13	1
P5	33,436	11,145	37	3
P6	65,004	21,668	72	5
P7	16,606	5,535	18	1
Total	1,82,816	60,938	202	15
E1	37,376	18,688	62	5
E2	7,068	2,356	8	1
E3	24,044	8,014	27	2
E4	20,340	6,780	22	2
E5	23,128	7,709	26	2
E6	47,098	15,699	52	4
Total	1,59,054	59,246	197	16
Grand Total	3,41,870	1,20,184	399	31

On a cumulative basis considering all the 13 quarries it can be seen that the overall production of Rough Stone is 2,140 m³ per day and overall production of Gravel is 400 m³ per day with an capacity of 180 trips of Rough Stone per day and 31 Trips per day of Gravel from the cluster.

Note: Per day production of Rough Stone is calculated for 5 Years Lease Period and for Gravel production with 1, 2 or 3 or 5 years of production period. And the load of existing quarries is covered under existing environment of the cluster.

Based on the above production quantities the emissions due to various activities in all the 13 mines 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 7.27.

TABLE 7.27: EMISSION ESTIMATION FROM QUARRIES WITHIN 500 METER RADIUS

EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "P1"				
	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.079433704	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000764960	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.041730157	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002490535	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.056131920	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000570748
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000030982	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "P2"				
	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.065363020	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000288586	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.038824536	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002486229	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.036629817	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000255927
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000005455	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "P3"				
	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.080989568	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000842869	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.041942360	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002490971	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.053714104	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000594307
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000029139	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "P4"				
	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.080989568	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000842869	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.041942360	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002490971	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.037367910	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000542767
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000011763	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "P5"				
	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.076554114	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000636000	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.041660038	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002490395	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.053666589	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000546423
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000026854	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "P6"				
	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.118802770	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.005724628	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.047186847	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002510783	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.074347339	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.001992653
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000180835	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "P7"				

	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.064816271	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000276716	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.038912465	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002486322	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.041984574	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000268518
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000007777	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "E1"				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.065683752	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000330643	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.036770480	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002430996	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.039154650	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000219528
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000008481	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "E2"				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.067455941	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000377720	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.038720194	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002433439	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.038452708	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000338353
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000012387	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "E3"				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.050790314	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000091406	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.033837210	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002428957	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.028832987	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000088768
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000001746	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "E4"				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.049576749	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000080995	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.033479015	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002428799	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.032977454	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000083000
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000002210	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "E5"				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.059833210	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000207387	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.035644628	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002430031	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.033253574	g/s
	Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000154965
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000004171	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "E6"				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Drilling	Point Source	0.071213217	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000495305	g/s

	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.037774627	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002432113	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.040604819	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000288855	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000012023	g/s

Source: Emission Calculations

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 quarries 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.

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

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 7.28: 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 P1	46.2	47.2	49.8	55
Habitation Near P2	47.5	46.7	50.1	
Habitation Near P3	50.3	48.7	52.6	
Habitation Near P4	46.5	41.0	47.6	
Habitation Near P5	46.2	47.2	49.8	
Habitation Near P6	47.5	46.7	50.1	
Habitation Near P7	50.3	48.7	52.6	
Habitation Near E1	42.7	48.1	49.2	
Habitation Near E2	43.1	44.5	46.9	
Habitation Near E3	43.8	42.4	46.2	
Habitation Near E4	42.7	48.5	49.5	
Habitation Near E5	43.7	46.1	48.1	
Habitation Near E6	44.9	49.2	50.6	

Source: Lab Monitoring Data

The incremental noise level is found within the range of 41.0– 50.0 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 20 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 the all the 20 mines 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 areas and may cause injury to persons or damage to the structures.

Nearest Habitations from 20 mines respectively are as in below Table 7.29

TABLE 7.29: NEAREST HABITATION FROM EACH MINE

Location ID	Distance & Direction
Habitation Near P1	1km-SW
Habitation Near P2	850m- SE
Habitation Near P3	460m- SW
Habitation Near P4	1.1km SE
Habitation Near P5	880m- SW
Habitation Near P6	600m-NE
Habitation Near P7	850m -North
Habitation Near E1	900m-East
Habitation Near E2	650m- SW
Habitation Near E3	850m-SE
Habitation Near E4	550m-SE
Habitation Near E5	600- West
Habitation Near E6	800m - West

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 7.30: GROUND VIBRATIONS AT 13 MINES

Location ID	Maximum Charge in kgs	Nearest Habitation in m	PPV in m/ms
P1	20	1km-SW	0.087
P2	20	850m- SE	0.113
P3	20	460m- SW	0.302
P4	20	1.1km SE	0.075
P5	20	880m- SW	0.107
P6	20	600m-NE	0.197
P7	20	850m -North	0.113
E1	20	900m-East	0.103
E2	20	650m- SW	0.173
E3	20	850m-SE	0.113
E4	20	550m-SE	0.227
E5	20	600- West	0.197
E6	20	800m - West	0.124

Source: Blasting Calculations

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 12 mines shall contribute towards CER and the community shall develop.

TABLE 7.31: SOCIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM 13 MINES

	Project Cost	CER
P1	Rs. 1,91,56,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000/-
P2	Rs. 63,45,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000
P3	Rs. 1,54,08,000 /-	Rs. 5,00,000
P4	Rs. 92,72,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000

P5	Rs. 1,55,70,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000
P6	Rs. 2,89,16,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000
P7	Rs. 71,16,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000
Total	Rs.10,17,83,000/-	Rs.35,00,000/-
E1	Rs.89,51,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000
E2	Rs.1,06,08,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000
E3	Rs.1,04,17,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000
E4	Rs.88,77,100/-	Rs. 5,00,000
E5	Rs.2,98,41,200/-	Rs. 5,00,000
E6	Rs.1,59,83,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000
Total	Rs.8,46,77,300/-	Rs.30,00,000/-
Grand Total	Rs.18,64,60,300/-	Rs.65,00,000/-

As per para 6 (II) of the office memorandum, all the mines being a green field project & Capital Investment is \leq 100 crores, they shall contribute 2% of Capital Investment towards CER as per directions of EAC/SEAC.

- 7 Proposed Projects shall fund towards CER – **Rs.35,00,000/-**
- Existing Projects shall fund towards CER – **Rs.30,00,000/-**
- 13 Projects in Cluster shall fund towards CER – **Rs 65,00,000/-**

TABLE 7.32: EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FROM 13 MINES

	Employment
P1	33
P2	21
P3	27
P4	15
P5	34
P6	49
P7	23
Total	202
E1	38
E2	19
E3	30
E4	22
E5	17
E6	40
Total	166
Grand Total	368

A total of 202 people will get employment due to 7 proposed mines in cluster and 368 people are already employed at existing mines.

TABLE 7.33: GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS FROM 13 MINES

CODE	No of Trees proposed to be planted	Name of the Species	Area to be covered sq.m
P1	1222	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	Near 7.5m safety distance, panchayat road and village road
P2	438	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
P3	1090	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
P4	440	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
P5	1095	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
P6	2050	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
P7	615	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
Total	6950	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
E1	1183	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
E2	1143	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
E3	1325	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
E4	905	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	

E5	1028	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
E6	1795	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	
Total	7379	Neem, Vilvam , Ashokha	

Based on the Proposed Mining Plans it's anticipated that there shall growth of native species of Neem, Casuarina, etc in the Cluster at a rate of 6950 Trees will be Planted over a period of 5 Years with Survival Rate of 80% and expected growth is around 5560 Trees

8. PROJECT BENEFITS

8.0 GENERAL

Seven Proposed Projects for Quarrying Rough Stone at Kodangipalayam & Ichipatti Village aims to produce cumulatively **14,81,295** m³ Rough Stone & **1,82,816** m³ of Gravel over a period of 5 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

8.1 EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

It is proposed to provide employment to about 202 persons for carrying out mining operations and give preference to the local people in providing employment in this cluster. 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.

8.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE MEASURES PROPOSED

The impact of mining activity in the area will be more positive 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.

8.3 IMPROVEMENT IN PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The proposed quarries are located in Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk and Tiruppur 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 proposed mine.

- 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.

8.4 IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Employment is expected during civil construction period, in trade, garbage lifting, sanitation and other ancillary services, Employment in these sectors will be primarily temporary or contractual and involvement of unskilled labour will be more. A major part of the labour force will be mainly from local villagers who are expected to engage themselves both in agriculture and mining activities. This will enhance their income and lead to overall economic growth of the area.

8.5 OTHER TANGIBLE BENEFITS

The proposed mine 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 mine 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

Individual Project Proponents 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

CSR Cost Estimation

CSR activities will be taken up in the Kodangipalayam village mainly contributing to education, health, training of women self-help groups and contribution to infrastructure etc., CSR budget is allocated as 2.5% of the profit.

CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT RESPONSIBILITY

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 \leq 100 crores, they shall contribute Rs. 35,00,000/- of Capital Investment towards CER as per directions of EAC/SEAC.

TABLE 8.1: CER – ACTION PLAN

Activity	Beneficiaries	Total
Installation of Solar lamps at Kodangipalayam village roads	Kodangipalayam villagers	Rs. 35,00,000/-
Construction of Rainwater harvesting Structures at prominent places of Kodangipalayam village roads	Kodangipalayam villagers	
Avenue Plantation along Kodangipalayam village roads	Kodangipalayam villagers	
Providing funds for improving Sanitation facilities at Kodangipalayam village Government School	Kodangipalayam villagers	
Providing funds for smart class facilities at Kodangipalayam village Government School	Kodangipalayam villagers	
TOTAL		Rs. 35,00,000/-

Source: Field survey conducted by FAE, consultation with project proponent

9.ENVIRONMENTAL COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Not Applicable, Since Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis not recommended at the Scoping stage.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P1

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 Thiru. R.Gunasekar will –

- 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 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 –

Landscape of the area will be changed due to the quarrying operation, restoration of the land by converting the quarry pit into temporary reservoir and the remaining part of the area (un utilized areas, infrastructure, haul Roads) will be utilized for greenbelt development. Aesthetic of the Environment will not be affected. There is no major vegetation in the project area during the course of quarrying operation and after completion of the quarrying operation thick plantation will be developed under greenbelt development programme.

TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P1

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Design vehicle wash-down areas so that all runoff water is captured and passed through oil water separators and sediment catchment devices.	Mines Manager
Refueling to be undertaken in a safe location, away from vehicle movement pathways & 100 m away of any watercourse Refueling activity to be under visual observation at all times. Drainage of refueling areas to sumps with oil/water separation	Mine Foreman & Mining Mate
Soil and groundwater testing as required following up a particular incident of contamination.	Mines Manager
At conceptual stage, the mining pits will be converted into Rain Water Harvesting. Remaining area will be converted into greenbelt area	Mines Manager
No external dumping i.e., outside the project area	Mine Foreman
Garland drains with catch pits / settlement traps to be provided all around the project area to prevent run off affecting the surrounding lands.	Mines Manager
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

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.3 SOIL MANAGEMENT

There is no overburden or waste anticipated from proposed project.

TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P1

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Surface run-off from the project boundary 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	Mines Manager
Empty sediment from sediment traps Maintain, repair or upgrade garland drain system	Mines Manager
Test soils for pH, EC, chloride, size & water holding capacity	Manager Mines

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 47 m BGL, the water table in the area is 58 m – 62 m 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 – P1

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 proposed quarrying activity would result in the increase of particulate matter concentrations due to fugitive dust. Daily water sprinkling 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

TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P1

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 POLLUTION CONTROL

There will be intermittent noise levels due to vehicular movement, trucks loading, drilling and blasting and cutting activities. No mining activities are planned during night time.

TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P1

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Development of thick greenbelt all along the Buffer Zone (7.5 Meters) 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 inbuilt 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 are carried out in the project area and in surrounding villages to assess 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

The Rough stone quarry operation creates vibration due to the blasting and movement of Heavy Earth moving machineries, fly rocks due to the blasting.

TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P1

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 1222 nos. of saplings is proposed to be planted for the Mining plan period in safety barrier of applied mine lease area 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 5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P1

No. of trees proposed to be planted	Name of the species
1222	Neem, Vilvam, Ashokha 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 – P1

S.No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Importance
1.	Azadirachta indica	Neem, Vembu	Neem oil & neem products
2.	Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Edible & Medicinal and other Uses
3.	Polyalthia longifolia	Nettilinkam	Tall and evergreen tree
4.	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 quarries 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 detailed 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	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th 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 – P1



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 – P1

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 – P1

Activities	Mitigation Measure	Provision for Implementation	Capital	Recurring
Air Environment	Compaction, gradation and drainage on both sides for Haulage Road	Rental Dozer & drainage construction on haul road @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare; and yearly maintenance @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare	24440	24440
	Fixed Water Sprinkling Arrangements + Water sprinkling by own water tankers	Fixed Sprinkler Installation and New Water Tanker Cost for Capital; and Water Sprinkling (thrice a day) Cost for recurring	800000	50000
	Muffle blasting – To control fly rocks during blasting	Blasting face will be covered with sand bags / steel mesh / old tyres / used conveyor belts	0	5000
	Wet drilling procedure / latest eco-friendly drill machine with separate dust extractor unit	Dust extractor @ Rs. 25,000/- per unit deployed as capital & @ Rs. 2500 per unit recurring cost for maintenance - 5 Units	125000	12500
	No overloading of trucks/tippers/tractors	Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Stone carrying trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	Monitoring if trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	0	10000
	Enforcing speed limits of 20 km/hr within ML area	Installation of Speed Governors @ Rs. 5000/- per Tipper/Dumper deployed - 3 Units	15000	750
	Regular monitoring of exhaust fumes as per RTO norms	Monitoring of Exhaust Fumes by Manual Labour	0	5000
	Regular sweeping and maintenance of approach roads for at least about 200 m from ML Area	Provision for 2 labours @ Rs.10,000/labour (Contractual) per Hectare	0	48880
	Installing wheel wash system near gate of quarry	Installation + Maintenance + Supervision	50000	20000

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	523302
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 managment	Provision for garland drain @ Rs. 10,000/- per Hectare with maintenance of Rs. 5,000/- per annum	24440	5000
	2. Progressive Closure Activity Barbed Wire Fencing to quarry area will be provisioned.	Per Hectare fencing Cost @ Rs. 2,00,000/- with Maintenance of Rs 10,000/- per annum	488800	10000
	3. Progressive Closure Activity Green belt development - 500 trees per one hectare - Proposal for 1222 Trees - 610 Inside Lease Area & 612 Outside Lease Area)	Site clearance, preparation of land, digging of pits / trenches, soil amendments, transplantation of saplings @ 200 per plant (capital) for plantation inside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	122000	18300
		Avenue Plantation @ 300 per plant (capital) for plantation outside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	183600	18360
	4. Implementation of Final Mine Closure Activity as per Approved Mining Plan on Last Year	Few activities already covered as progressive closure activities as greenbelt development, wire fencing, garland drain. *For Final Closure Activities 15% of the proposed closure cost will be spent during the final mine closure stage - Last Year	97650	0
	5. Contribution towards Green Fund. As per TNMMCR 1959, Rule 35 A	The Contribution towards Green Funds @ 10% of Seigniorage fee are indicated as part of EMP Budge and not necessarily implemented in the Project Site	1811430	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	50000
	Workers will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment's	Provision of PPE @ Rs. 4000/- per employee with recurring based on wear and tear (say, @ Rs. 1000/- per employee) - 33 Employees	132000	33000
	Health check up for workers will be provisioned	IME & PME Health check up @ Rs. 1000/- per employee	0	33000
	First aid facility will be provided	Provision of 2 Kits per Hectare @ Rs. 2000/-	0	4888
	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	Parking area with shelter and flags @ Rs. 50,000/- per hectare project and Rs. 10,000/- as maintenance cost	122200	10000
	Installation of CCTV cameras in the mines and mine entrance	Camera 4 Nos, DVR, Monitor with internet facility	30000	5000
	Implementation as per Mining Plan and ensure safe quarry working	Mines Manager (1 st Class / 2 nd Class / Mine Foreman) under regulation 34 / 34 (6) of MMR, 1961 and Mining Mate under regulation 116 of MMR,1961 @	0	780000

		40,000/- for Manager & @ 25,000/- for Foreman / Mate		
CER	As per MoEF & CC OM 22-65/2017-IA.III Dated 25.02.2021	Detailed Description in following slides and Budget allocation is included as per MoeEF & CC OM	500000	0
TOTAL			2697480	1699420

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of Rs.26.97 lakhs as capital cost and recurring cost as Rs. 16.99 lakhs as recurring cost is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project.

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.

Year Wise Break Up	
1st Year	₹ 43,96,900
2nd Year	₹ 17,84,391
3rd Year	₹ 18,73,611
4th Year	₹ 19,67,291
5th Year	₹ 20,65,656
6th Year	₹35,17,678
7th Year	₹23,44,822
8th Year	₹24,62,063
9th Year	₹25,85,166
10th Year	₹28,12,074

10. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P2

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 Thiru. V.Prakash will –

- 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 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 –

Landscape of the area will be changed due to the quarrying operation, restoration of the land by converting the quarry pit into temporary reservoir and the remaining part of the area (un utilized areas, infrastructure, haul Roads) will be utilized for greenbelt development. Aesthetic of the Environment will not be affected. There is no major vegetation in the project area during the course of quarrying operation and after completion of the quarrying operation thick plantation will be developed under greenbelt development programme.

TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P2

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Design vehicle wash-down areas so that all runoff water is captured and passed through oil water separators and sediment catchment devices.	Mines Manager
Refueling to be undertaken in a safe location, away from vehicle movement pathways & 100 m away of any watercourse Refueling activity to be under visual observation at all times. Drainage of refueling areas to sumps with oil/water separation	Mine Foreman & Mining Mate
Soil and groundwater testing as required following up a particular incident of contamination.	Mines Manager
At conceptual stage, the mining pits will be converted into Rain Water Harvesting. Remaining area will be converted into greenbelt area	Mines Manager
No external dumping i.e., outside the project area	Mine Foreman
Garland drains with catch pits / settlement traps to be provided all around the project area to prevent run off affecting the surrounding lands.	Mines Manager
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

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.3 SOIL MANAGEMENT

There is no overburden or waste anticipated from proposed project.

TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P2

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Surface run-off from the project boundary 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	Mines Manager
Empty sediment from sediment traps Maintain, repair or upgrade garland drain system	Mines Manager
Test soils for pH, EC, chloride, size & water holding capacity	Manager Mines

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 47 m BGL, the water table in the area is 58-63 m 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 – P2

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 proposed quarrying activity would result in the increase of particulate matter concentrations due to fugitive dust. Daily water sprinkling 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

TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P2

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 POLLUTION CONTROL

There will be intermittent noise levels due to vehicular movement, trucks loading, drilling and blasting and cutting activities. No mining activities are planned during night time.

TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P2

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Development of thick greenbelt all along the Buffer Zone (7.5 Meters) 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 inbuilt 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 are carried out in the project area and in surrounding villages to assess 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

The Rough stone quarry operation creates vibration due to the blasting and movement of Heavy Earth moving machineries, fly rocks due to the blasting.

TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P2

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 438 nos. of saplings is proposed to be planted for the Mining plan period in safety barrier of applied mine lease area 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 5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P2

No. of trees proposed to be planted	Name of the species
438	Neem, Vilvam, Ashokha 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 – P2

S.No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Importance
1.	Azadirachta indica	Neem, Vembu	Neem oil & neem products
2.	Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Edible & Medicinal and other Uses
3.	Polyalthia longifolia	Nettilinkam	Tall and evergreen tree
4.	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 quarries 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 detailed 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 – P2

Sl.No	Activities	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th 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 – P2



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.

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Course	Personnel	Frequency	Duration	Instruction
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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.

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	Fixed Water Sprinkling Arrangements + Water sprinkling by own water tankers	Fixed Sprinkler Installation and New Water Tanker Cost for Capital; and Water Sprinkling (thrice a day) Cost for recurring	800000	50000
	Muffle blasting – To control fly rocks during blasting	Blasting face will be covered with sand bags / steel mesh / old tyres / used conveyor belts	0	5000
	Wet drilling procedure / latest eco-friendly drill machine with separate dust extractor unit	Dust extractor @ Rs. 25,000/- per unit deployed as capital & @ Rs. 2500 per unit recurring cost for maintenance - 3 Units	75000	7500
	No overloading of trucks/tippers/tractors	Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Stone carrying trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	Monitoring if trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	0	10000
	Enforcing speed limits of 20 km/hr within ML area	Installation of Speed Governors @ Rs. 5000/- per Tipper/Dumper deployed - 2 Units	10000	500
	Regular monitoring of exhaust fumes as per RTO norms	Monitoring of Exhaust Fumes by Manual Labour	0	5000
	Regular sweeping and maintenance of approach roads for at least about 200 m from ML Area	Provision for 2 labours @ Rs.10,000/labour (Contractual) per Hectare	0	17500
	Installing wheel wash system near gate of quarry	Installation + Maintenance + Supervision	50000	20000

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 / Compentent 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	260944
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 managment	Provision for garland drain @ Rs. 10,000/- per Hectare with maintenance of Rs. 5,000/- per annum	8750	5000
	2. Progressive Closure Activity Barbed Wire Fencing to quarry area will be provisioned.	Per Hectare fencing Cost @ Rs. 2,00,000/- with Maintenance of Rs 10,000/- per annum	175000	10000
	3. Progressive Closure Activity Green belt development - 500 trees per one hectare - Proposal for 438 Trees - 260 Inside Lease Area & 178 Outside Lease Area)	Site clearance, preparation of land, digging of pits / trenches, soil amendments, transplantation of saplings @ 200 per plant (capital) for plantation inside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	52000	7800
		Avenue Plantation @ 300 per plant (capital) for plantation outside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	53400	5340
	4. Implementation of Final Mine Closure Activity as per Approved Mining Plan on Last Year	Few activities already covered as progressive closure activities as greenbelt development, wire fencing, garland drain. *For Final Closure Activities 15% of the proposed closure cost will be spent during the final mine closure stage - Last Year	40500	0
	5. Contribution towards Green Fund. As per TNMMCR 1959, Rule 35 A	The Contribution towards Green Funds @ 10% of Seigniorage fee are indicated as part of EMP Budge and not necessarily implemented in the Project Site	903267	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	50000
	Workers will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment's	Provision of PPE @ Rs. 4000/- per employee with recurring based on wear and tear (say, @ Rs. 1000/- per employee) - 21 Employees	84000	21000
	Health check up for workers will be provisioned	IME & PME Health check up @ Rs. 1000/- per employee	0	21000
	First aid facility will be provided	Provision of 2 Kits per Hectare @ Rs. 2000/-	0	1750
	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	Parking area with shelter and flags @ Rs. 50,000/- per hectare project and Rs. 10,000/- as maintenance cost	43750	10000
	Installation of CCTV cameras in the mines and mine entrance	Camera 4 Nos, DVR, Monitor with internet facility	30000	5000
	Implementation as per Mining Plan and ensure safe quarry working	Mines Manager (1 st Class / 2 nd Class / Mine Foreman) under regulation 34 / 34 (6) of MMR, 1961 and Mining Mate under regulation 116 of MMR,1961 @	0	780000

		40,000/- for Manager & @ 25,000/- for Foreman / Mate		
CER	As per MoEF & CC OM 22-65/2017-IA.III Dated 25.02.2021	Detailed Description in following slides and Budget allocation is included as per MoeEF & CC OM	500000	0
TOTAL			1970650	1334083.8

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of Rs. 19.70 lakhs as capital cost and recurring cost as Rs. 13.34 lakhs as recurring cost is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project.

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.

Year Wise Break Up	
1st Year	₹ 33,04,734
2nd Year	₹ 14,00,788
3rd Year	₹ 14,70,827
4th Year	₹ 15,44,369
5th Year	₹ 16,62,087
Total	₹ 94 Lakhs

10. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P3

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 Tmt.G.Jagadeeswari will –

- 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 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 –

Landscape of the area will be changed due to the quarrying operation, restoration of the land by converting the quarry pit into temporary reservoir and the remaining part of the area (un utilized areas, infrastructure, haul Roads) will be utilized for greenbelt development. Aesthetic of the Environment will not be affected. There is no major vegetation in the project area during the course of quarrying operation and after completion of the quarrying operation thick plantation will be developed under greenbelt development programme.

TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P3

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Design vehicle wash-down areas so that all runoff water is captured and passed through oil water separators and sediment catchment devices.	Mines Manager
Refueling to be undertaken in a safe location, away from vehicle movement pathways & 100 m away of any watercourse Refueling activity to be under visual observation at all times. Drainage of refueling areas to sumps with oil/water separation	Mine Foreman & Mining Mate
Soil and groundwater testing as required following up a particular incident of contamination.	Mines Manager
At conceptual stage, the mining pits will be converted into Rain Water Harvesting. Remaining area will be converted into greenbelt area	Mines Manager
No external dumping i.e., outside the project area	Mine Foreman
Garland drains with catch pits / settlement traps to be provided all around the project area to prevent run off affecting the surrounding lands.	Mines Manager
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

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.3 SOIL MANAGEMENT

There is no overburden or waste anticipated from proposed project.

TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P3

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Surface run-off from the project boundary 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	Mines Manager
Empty sediment from sediment traps Maintain, repair or upgrade garland drain system	Mines Manager
Test soils for pH, EC, chloride, size & water holding capacity	Manager Mines

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 27 m BGL, the water table in the area is 58-62 m 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 – P3

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 proposed quarrying activity would result in the increase of particulate matter concentrations due to fugitive dust. Daily water sprinkling 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

TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P3

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 POLLUTION CONTROL

There will be intermittent noise levels due to vehicular movement, trucks loading, drilling and blasting and cutting activities. No mining activities are planned during night time.

TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P3

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Development of thick greenbelt all along the Buffer Zone (7.5 Meters) 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 inbuilt 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 are carried out in the project area and in surrounding villages to assess 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

The Rough stone quarry operation creates vibration due to the blasting and movement of Heavy Earth moving machineries, fly rocks due to the blasting.

TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P3

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 1090 nos. of saplings is proposed to be planted for the Mining plan period in safety barrier of applied mine lease area 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 5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P3

No. of trees proposed to be planted	Name of the species
1090	Neem, Vilvam, Ashokha 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 – P3

S.No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Importance
1.	Azadirachta indica	Neem, Vembu	Neem oil & neem products
2.	Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Edible & Medicinal and other Uses
3.	Polyalthia longifolia	Nettilinkam	Tall and evergreen tree
4.	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 quarries 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 detailed 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 – P3

Sl.No	Activities	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th 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 – P3



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 – P3

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 – P3

Activities	Mitigation Measure	Provision for Implementation	Capital	Recurring
Air Environment	Compaction, gradation and drainage on both sides for Haulage Road	Rental Dozer & drainage construction on haul road @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare; and yearly maintenance @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare	21800	21800
	Fixed Water Sprinkling Arrangements + Water sprinkling by own water tankers	Fixed Sprinkler Installation and New Water Tanker Cost for Capital; and Water Sprinkling (thrice a day) Cost for recurring	800000	50000
	Muffle blasting – To control fly rocks during blasting	Blasting face will be covered with sand bags / steel mesh / old tyres / used conveyor belts	0	5000
	Wet drilling procedure / latest eco-friendly drill machine with separate dust extractor unit	Dust extractor @ Rs. 25,000/- per unit deployed as capital & @ Rs. 2500 per unit recurring cost for maintenance - 6 Units	150000	15000
	No overloading of trucks/tippers/tractors	Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Stone carrying trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	Monitoring if trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	0	10000
	Enforcing speed limits of 20 km/hr within ML area	Installation of Speed Governors @ Rs. 5000/- per Tipper/Dumper deployed - 3 Units	15000	750
	Regular monitoring of exhaust fumes as per RTO norms	Monitoring of Exhaust Fumes by Manual Labour	0	5000
	Regular sweeping and maintenance of approach roads for at least about 200 m from ML Area	Provision for 2 labours @ Rs.10,000/labour (Contractual) per Hectare	0	43600
	Installing wheel wash system near gate of quarry	Installation + Maintenance + Supervision	50000	20000

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	509431
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 managment	Provision for garland drain @ Rs. 10,000/- per Hectare with maintenance of Rs. 5,000/- per annum	21800	5000
	2. Progressive Closure Activity Barbed Wire Fencing to quarry area will be provisioned.	Per Hectare fencing Cost @ Rs. 2,00,000/- with Maintenance of Rs 10,000/- per annum	436000	10000
	3. Progressive Closure Activity Green belt development - 500 trees per one hectare - Proposal for 1090 Trees - 750 Inside Lease Area & 340 Outside Lease Area)	Site clearance, preparation of land, digging of pits / trenches, soil amendments, transplantation of saplings @ 200 per plant (capital) for plantation inside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	150000	22500
		Avenue Plantation @ 300 per plant (capital) for plantation outside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	102000	10200
	4. Implementation of Final Mine Closure Activity as per Approved Mining Plan on Last Year	Few activities already covered as progressive closure activities as greenbelt development, wire fencing, garland drain. *For Final Closure Activities 15% of the proposed closure cost will be spent during the final mine closure stage - Last Year	74100	0
	5. Contribution towards Green Fund. As per TNMMCR 1959, Rule 35 A	The Contribution towards Green Funds @ 10% of Seigniorage fee are indicated as part of EMP Budge and not necessarily implemented in the Project Site	1763415	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	50000
	Workers will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment's	Provision of PPE @ Rs. 4000/- per employee with recurring based on wear and tear (say, @ Rs. 1000/- per employee) - 27 Employees	108000	27000
	Health check up for workers will be provisioned	IME & PME Health check up @ Rs. 1000/- per employee	0	27000
	First aid facility will be provided	Provision of 2 Kits per Hectare @ Rs. 2000/-	0	4360
	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	Parking area with shelter and flags @ Rs. 50,000/- per hectare project and Rs. 10,000/- as maintenance cost	109000	10000
	Installation of CCTV cameras in the mines and mine entrance	Camera 4 Nos, DVR, Monitor with internet facility	30000	5000
	Implementation as per Mining Plan and ensure safe quarry working	Mines Manager (1 st Class / 2 nd Class / Mine Foreman) under regulation 34 / 34 (6) of MMR, 1961 and Mining Mate under regulation 116 of MMR,1961 @	0	780000

		40,000/- for Manager & @ 25,000/- for Foreman / Mate		
CER	As per MoEF & CC OM 22-65/2017-IA.III Dated 25.02.2021	Detailed Description in following slides and Budget allocation is included as per MoeEF & CC OM	500000	0
TOTAL			2573600	1663641

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of Rs.25.73 lakhs as capital cost and recurring cost as Rs.16.63 lakhs as recurring cost is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project.

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.

Year Wise Break Up	
1st Year	₹ 42,37,241
2nd Year	₹ 17,46,823
3rd Year	₹ 18,34,164
4th Year	₹ 19,25,872
5th Year	₹ 20,96,266
Total	₹118 Lakhs

10. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P4

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 Thiru. A.Venkatachalam will –

- 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 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 –

Landscape of the area will be changed due to the quarrying operation, restoration of the land by converting the quarry pit into temporary reservoir and the remaining part of the area (un utilized areas, infrastructure, haul Roads) will be utilized for greenbelt development. Aesthetic of the Environment will not be affected. There is no major vegetation in the project area during the course of quarrying operation and after completion of the quarrying operation thick plantation will be developed under greenbelt development programme.

TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P4

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Design vehicle wash-down areas so that all runoff water is captured and passed through oil water separators and sediment catchment devices.	Mines Manager
Refueling to be undertaken in a safe location, away from vehicle movement pathways & 100 m away of any watercourse Refueling activity to be under visual observation at all times. Drainage of refueling areas to sumps with oil/water separation	Mine Foreman & Mining Mate
Soil and groundwater testing as required following up a particular incident of contamination.	Mines Manager
At conceptual stage, the mining pits will be converted into Rain Water Harvesting. Remaining area will be converted into greenbelt area	Mines Manager
No external dumping i.e., outside the project area	Mine Foreman
Garland drains with catch pits / settlement traps to be provided all around the project area to prevent run off affecting the surrounding lands.	Mines Manager
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

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.3 SOIL MANAGEMENT

There is no overburden or waste anticipated from proposed project.

TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P4

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Surface run-off from the project boundary 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	Mines Manager
Empty sediment from sediment traps Maintain, repair or upgrade garland drain system	Mines Manager
Test soils for pH, EC, chloride, size & water holding capacity	Manager Mines

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 22 m BGL, the water table in the area is 58-63 m 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 – P4

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 proposed quarrying activity would result in the increase of particulate matter concentrations due to fugitive dust. Daily water sprinkling 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

TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P4

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 POLLUTION CONTROL

There will be intermittent noise levels due to vehicular movement, trucks loading, drilling and blasting and cutting activities. No mining activities are planned during night time.

TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P4

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Development of thick greenbelt all along the Buffer Zone (7.5 Meters) 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 inbuilt 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 are carried out in the project area and in surrounding villages to assess 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

The Rough stone quarry operation creates vibration due to the blasting and movement of Heavy Earth moving machineries, fly rocks due to the blasting.

TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P4

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 440 nos. of saplings is proposed to be planted for the Mining plan period in safety barrier of applied mine lease area 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 5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P4

No. of trees proposed to be planted	Name of the species
440	Neem, Vilvam, Ashokha 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 – P4

S.No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Importance
1.	Azadirachta indica	Neem, Vembu	Neem oil & neem products
2.	Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Edible & Medicinal and other Uses
3.	Polyalthia longifolia	Nettilinkam	Tall and evergreen tree
4.	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 quarries 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 detailed 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 – P4

Sl.No	Activities	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th 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 – P4



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 – P4

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 – P4

Activities	Mitigation Measure	Provision for Implementation	Capital	Recurring
Air Environment	Compaction, gradation and drainage on both sides for Haulage Road	Rental Dozer & drainage construction on haul road @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare; and yearly maintenance @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare	14282	14282
	Fixed Water Sprinkling Arrangements + Water sprinkling by own water tankers	Fixed Sprinkler Installation and New Water Tanker Cost for Capital; and Water Sprinkling (thrice a day) Cost for recurring	800000	50000
	Muffle blasting – To control fly rocks during blasting	Blasting face will be covered with sand bags / steel mesh / old tyres / used conveyor belts	0	5000
	Wet drilling procedure / latest eco-friendly drill machine with separate dust extractor unit	Dust extractor @ Rs. 25,000/- per unit deployed as capital & @ Rs. 2500 per unit recurring cost for maintenance - 2 Units	50000	5000
	No overloading of trucks/tippers/tractors	Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Stone carrying trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	Monitoring if trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	0	10000
	Enforcing speed limits of 20 km/hr within ML area	Installation of Speed Governors @ Rs. 5000/- per Tipper/Dumper deployed - 1 Units	5000	250
	Regular monitoring of exhaust fumes as per RTO norms	Monitoring of Exhaust Fumes by Manual Labour	0	5000
	Regular sweeping and maintenance of approach roads for at least about 200 m from ML Area	Provision for 2 labours @ Rs.10,000/labour (Contractual) per Hectare	0	28564
	Installing wheel wash system near gate of quarry	Installation + Maintenance + Supervision	50000	20000

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 / Compentent 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	151268
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 managment	Provision for garland drain @ Rs. 10,000/- per Hectare with maintenance of Rs. 5,000/- per annum	14282	5000
	2. Progressive Closure Activity Barbed Wire Fencing to quarry area will be provisioned.	Per Hectare fencing Cost @ Rs. 2,00,000/- with Maintenance of Rs 10,000/- per annum	285640	10000
	3. Progressive Closure Activity Green belt development - 500 trees per one hectare - Proposal for 440 Trees - 330 Inside Lease Area & 110 Outside Lease Area)	Site clearance, preparation of land, digging of pits / trenches, soil amendments, transplantation of saplings @ 200 per plant (capital) for plantation inside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	66000	9900
		Avenue Plantation @ 300 per plant (capital) for plantation outside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	33000	3300
	4. Implementation of Final Mine Closure Activity as per Approved Mining Plan on Last Year	Few activities already covered as progressive closure activities as greenbelt development, wire fencing, garland drain. *For Final Closure Activities 15% of the proposed closure cost will be spent during the final mine closure stage - Last Year	54450	0
	5. Contribution towards Green Fund. As per TNMMCR 1959, Rule 35 A	The Contribution towards Green Funds @ 10% of Seigniorage fee are indicated as part of EMP Budge and not necessarily implemented in the Project Site	523620	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	50000
	Workers will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment's	Provision of PPE @ Rs. 4000/- per employee with recurring based on wear and tear (say, @ Rs. 1000/- per employee) - 15 Employees	60000	15000
	Health check up for workers will be provisioned	IME & PME Health check up @ Rs. 1000/- per employee	0	15000
	First aid facility will be provided	Provision of 2 Kits per Hectare @ Rs. 2000/-	0	2856.4
	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	Parking area with shelter and flags @ Rs. 50,000/- per hectare project and Rs. 10,000/- as maintenance cost	71410	10000
	Installation of CCTV cameras in the mines and mine entrance	Camera 4 Nos, DVR, Monitor with internet facility	30000	5000
	Implementation as per Mining Plan and ensure safe quarry working	Mines Manager (1 st Class / 2 nd Class / Mine Foreman) under regulation 34 / 34 (6) of MMR, 1961 and Mining Mate under regulation 116 of MMR,1961 @	0	780000

		40,000/- for Manager & @ 25,000/- for Foreman / Mate		
CER	As per MoEF & CC OM 22-65/2017-IA.III Dated 25.02.2021	Detailed Description in following slides and Budget allocation is included as per MoeEF & CC OM	500000	0
TOTAL			2059614	1227420.4

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of Rs.20.59 lakhs as capital cost and recurring cost as Rs.12.27 lakhs as recurring cost is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project.

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.

Year Wise Break Up	
1st Year	₹ 32,87,034
2nd Year	₹ 12,88,791
3rd Year	₹ 13,53,231
4th Year	₹ 14,20,893
5th Year	₹ 15,46,387
Total	₹ 89 Lakhs

10. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P5

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 Thiru. A.Venkatachalam will –

- 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 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 –

Landscape of the area will be changed due to the quarrying operation, restoration of the land by converting the quarry pit into temporary reservoir and the remaining part of the area (un utilized areas, infrastructure, haul Roads) will be utilized for greenbelt development. Aesthetic of the Environment will not be affected. There is no major vegetation in the project area during the course of quarrying operation and after completion of the quarrying operation thick plantation will be developed under greenbelt development programme.

TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P5

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Design vehicle wash-down areas so that all runoff water is captured and passed through oil water separators and sediment catchment devices.	Mines Manager
Refueling to be undertaken in a safe location, away from vehicle movement pathways & 100 m away of any watercourse Refueling activity to be under visual observation at all times. Drainage of refueling areas to sumps with oil/water separation	Mine Foreman & Mining Mate
Soil and groundwater testing as required following up a particular incident of contamination.	Mines Manager
At conceptual stage, the mining pits will be converted into Rain Water Harvesting. Remaining area will be converted into greenbelt area	Mines Manager
No external dumping i.e., outside the project area	Mine Foreman
Garland drains with catch pits / settlement traps to be provided all around the project area to prevent run off affecting the surrounding lands.	Mines Manager
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

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.3 SOIL MANAGEMENT

There is no overburden or waste anticipated from proposed project.

TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P5

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Surface run-off from the project boundary 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	Mines Manager
Empty sediment from sediment traps Maintain, repair or upgrade garland drain system	Mines Manager
Test soils for pH, EC, chloride, size & water holding capacity	Manager Mines

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 47 m BGL, the water table in the area is 58-63 m 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 – P5

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 proposed quarrying activity would result in the increase of particulate matter concentrations due to fugitive dust. Daily water sprinkling 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

TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P5

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 POLLUTION CONTROL

There will be intermittent noise levels due to vehicular movement, trucks loading, drilling and blasting and cutting activities. No mining activities are planned during night time.

TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P5

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Development of thick greenbelt all along the Buffer Zone (7.5 Meters) 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 inbuilt 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 are carried out in the project area and in surrounding villages to assess 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

The Rough stone quarry operation creates vibration due to the blasting and movement of Heavy Earth moving machineries, fly rocks due to the blasting.

TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P5

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 1095 nos. of saplings is proposed to be planted for the Mining plan period in safety barrier of applied mine lease area 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 5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P5

No. of trees proposed to be planted	Name of the species
1095	Neem, Vilvam, Ashokha 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 – P5

S.No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Importance
5.	Azadirachta indica	Neem, Vembu	Neem oil & neem products
6.	Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Edible & Medicinal and other Uses
7.	Polyalthia longifolia	Nettilinkam	Tall and evergreen tree
8.	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 quarries 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 detailed 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 – P5

Sl.No	Activities	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th 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 – P5



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 – P5

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 – P5

Activities	Mitigation Measure	Provision for Implementation	Capital	Recurring
Air Environment	Compaction, gradation and drainage on both sides for Haulage Road	Rental Dozer & drainage construction on haul road @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare; and yearly maintenance @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare	21900	21900
	Fixed Water Sprinkling Arrangements + Water sprinkling by own water tankers	Fixed Sprinkler Installation and New Water Tanker Cost for Capital; and Water Sprinkling (thrice a day) Cost for recurring	800000	50000
	Muffle blasting – To control fly rocks during blasting	Blasting face will be covered with sand bags / steel mesh / old tyres / used conveyor belts	0	5000
	Wet drilling procedure / latest eco-friendly drill machine with separate dust extractor unit	Dust extractor @ Rs. 25,000/- per unit deployed as capital & @ Rs. 2500 per unit recurring cost for maintenance - 6 Units	150000	15000
	No overloading of trucks/tippers/tractors	Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Stone carrying trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	Monitoring if trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	0	10000
	Enforcing speed limits of 20 km/hr within ML area	Installation of Speed Governors @ Rs. 5000/- per Tipper/Dumper deployed - 3 Units	15000	750
	Regular monitoring of exhaust fumes as per RTO norms	Monitoring of Exhaust Fumes by Manual Labour	0	5000
	Regular sweeping and maintenance of approach roads for at least about 200 m from ML Area	Provision for 2 labours @ Rs.10,000/labour (Contractual) per Hectare	0	43800
	Installing wheel wash system near gate of quarry	Installation + Maintenance + Supervision	50000	20000

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 / Compentent 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	403260
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 managment	Provision for garland drain @ Rs. 10,000/- per Hectare with maintenance of Rs. 5,000/- per annum	21900	5000
	2. Progressive Closure Activity Barbed Wire Fencing to quarry area will be provisioned.	Per Hectare fencing Cost @ Rs. 2,00,000/- with Maintenance of Rs 10,000/- per annum	438000	10000
	3. Progressive Closure Activity Green belt development - 500 trees per one hectare - Proposal for 1095 Trees - 540 Inside Lease Area & 555 Outside Lease Area)	Site clearance, preparation of land, digging of pits / trenches, soil amendments, transplantation of saplings @ 200 per plant (capital) for plantation inside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	108000	16200
		Avenue Plantation @ 300 per plant (capital) for plantation outside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	166500	16650
	4. Implementation of Final Mine Closure Activity as per Approved Mining Plan on Last Year	Few activities already covered as progressive closure activities as greenbelt development, wire fencing, garland drain. *For Final Closure Activities 15% of the proposed closure cost will be spent during the final mine closure stage - Last Year	53850	0
	5. Contribution towards Green Fund. As per TNMMCR 1959, Rule 35 A	The Contribution towards Green Funds @ 10% of Seigniorage fee are indicated as part of EMP Budge and not necessarily implemented in the Project Site	1395900	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	50000
	Workers will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment's	Provision of PPE @ Rs. 4000/- per employee with recurring based on wear and tear (say, @ Rs. 1000/- per employee) - 34 Employees	136000	34000
	Health check up for workers will be provisioned	IME & PME Health check up @ Rs. 1000/- per employee	0	34000
	First aid facility will be provided	Provision of 2 Kits per Hectare @ Rs. 2000/-	0	4380
	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	Parking area with shelter and flags @ Rs. 50,000/- per hectare project and Rs. 10,000/- as maintenance cost	109500	10000
	Installation of CCTV cameras in the mines and mine entrance	Camera 4 Nos, DVR, Monitor with internet facility	30000	5000
	Implementation as per Mining Plan and ensure safe quarry working	Mines Manager (1 st Class / 2 nd Class / Mine Foreman) under regulation 34 / 34 (6) of MMR, 1961 and Mining Mate under regulation 116 of MMR,1961 @	0	780000

		40,000/- for Manager & @ 25,000/- for Foreman / Mate		
CER	As per MoEF & CC OM 22-65/2017-IA.III Dated 25.02.2021	Detailed Description in following slides and Budget allocation is included as per MoeEF & CC OM	500000	0
TOTAL			2626800	1571940

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of Rs.26.26 lakhs as capital cost and recurring cost as Rs.15.71 lakhs as recurring cost is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project.

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.

Year Wise Break Up	
1st Year	₹ 41,98,740
2nd Year	₹ 16,50,537
3rd Year	₹ 17,33,064
4th Year	₹ 18,19,717
5th Year	₹ 19,10,703
6th Year	₹ 33,19,638
7th Year	₹ 21,72,219
8th Year	₹ 22,80,830
9th Year	₹ 23,94,872
10th Year	₹ 25,68,466

10. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P6

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 Thiru. K.Sivakumar will –

- 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 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 –

Landscape of the area will be changed due to the quarrying operation, restoration of the land by converting the quarry pit into temporary reservoir and the remaining part of the area (un utilized areas, infrastructure, haul Roads) will be utilized for greenbelt development. Aesthetic of the Environment will not be affected. There is no major vegetation in the project area during the course of quarrying operation and after completion of the quarrying operation thick plantation will be developed under greenbelt development programme.

TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P6

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Design vehicle wash-down areas so that all runoff water is captured and passed through oil water separators and sediment catchment devices.	Mines Manager
Refueling to be undertaken in a safe location, away from vehicle movement pathways & 100 m away of any watercourse Refueling activity to be under visual observation at all times. Drainage of refueling areas to sumps with oil/water separation	Mine Foreman & Mining Mate
Soil and groundwater testing as required following up a particular incident of contamination.	Mines Manager
At conceptual stage, the mining pits will be converted into Rain Water Harvesting. Remaining area will be converted into greenbelt area	Mines Manager
No external dumping i.e., outside the project area	Mine Foreman
Garland drains with catch pits / settlement traps to be provided all around the project area to prevent run off affecting the surrounding lands.	Mines Manager
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

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.3 SOIL MANAGEMENT

There is no overburden or waste anticipated from proposed project.

TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P6

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Surface run-off from the project boundary 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	Mines Manager
Empty sediment from sediment traps Maintain, repair or upgrade garland drain system	Mines Manager
Test soils for pH, EC, chloride, size & water holding capacity	Manager Mines

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 49 m BGL, the water table in the area is 58-63 m 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 – P6

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 proposed quarrying activity would result in the increase of particulate matter concentrations due to fugitive dust. Daily water sprinkling 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

TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P6

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 POLLUTION CONTROL

There will be intermittent noise levels due to vehicular movement, trucks loading, drilling and blasting and cutting activities. No mining activities are planned during night time.

TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P6

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Development of thick greenbelt all along the Buffer Zone (7.5 Meters) 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 inbuilt 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 are carried out in the project area and in surrounding villages to assess 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

The Rough stone quarry operation creates vibration due to the blasting and movement of Heavy Earth moving machineries, fly rocks due to the blasting.

TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P6

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
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 - 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 2050 nos. of saplings is proposed to be planted for the Mining plan period in safety barrier of applied mine lease area 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 5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P6

No. of trees proposed to be planted	Name of the species
2050	Neem, Vilvam, Ashokha 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 – P6

S.No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Importance
9.	Azadirachta indica	Neem, Vembu	Neem oil & neem products
10.	Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Edible & Medicinal and other Uses
11.	Polyalthia longifolia	Nettilinkam	Tall and evergreen tree
12.	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 quarries 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 detailed 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 – P6

Sl.No	Activities	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th 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 – P6



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 – P6

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 – P6

Activities	Mitigation Measure	Provision for Implementation	Capital	Recurring
Air Environment	Compaction, gradation and drainage on both sides for Haulage Road	Rental Dozer & drainage construction on haul road @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare; and yearly maintenance @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare	40950	40950
	Fixed Water Sprinkling Arrangements + Water sprinkling by own water tankers	Fixed Sprinkler Installation and New Water Tanker Cost for Capital; and Water Sprinkling (thrice a day) Cost for recurring	800000	50000
	Muffle blasting – To control fly rocks during blasting	Blasting face will be covered with sand bags / steel mesh / old tyres / used conveyor belts	0	5000
	Wet drilling procedure / latest eco-friendly drill machine with separate dust extractor unit	Dust extractor @ Rs. 25,000/- per unit deployed as capital & @ Rs. 2500 per unit recurring cost for maintenance - 12 Units	300000	30000
	No overloading of trucks/tippers/tractors	Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Stone carrying trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	Monitoring if trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	0	10000
	Enforcing speed limits of 20 km/hr within ML area	Installation of Speed Governors @ Rs. 5000/- per Tipper/Dumper deployed - 5 Units	25000	1250
	Regular monitoring of exhaust fumes as per RTO norms	Monitoring of Exhaust Fumes by Manual Labour	0	5000
	Regular sweeping and maintenance of approach roads for at least about 200 m from ML Area	Provision for 2 labours @ Rs.10,000/labour (Contractual) per Hectare	0	81900
	Installing wheel wash system near gate of quarry	Installation + Maintenance + Supervision	50000	20000

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 / Compentent 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	1386973
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 managment	Provision for garland drain @ Rs. 10,000/- per Hectare with maintenance of Rs. 5,000/- per annum	40950	5000
	2. Progressive Closure Activity Barbed Wire Fencing to quarry area will be provisioned.	Per Hectare fencing Cost @ Rs. 2,00,000/- with Maintenance of Rs 10,000/- per annum	819000	10000
	3. Progressive Closure Activity Green belt development - 500 trees per one hectare - Proposal for 2050 Trees - 960 Inside Lease Area & 1090 Outside Lease Area)	Site clearance, preparation of land, digging of pits / trenches, soil amendments, transplantation of saplings @ 200 per plant (capital) for plantation inside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	192000	28800
		Avenue Plantation @ 300 per plant (capital) for plantation outside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	327000	32700
	4. Implementation of Final Mine Closure Activity as per Approved Mining Plan on Last Year	Few activities already covered as progressive closure activities as greenbelt development, wire fencing, garland drain. *For Final Closure Activities 15% of the proposed closure cost will be spent during the final mine closure stage - Last Year	146850	0
	5. Contribution towards Green Fund. As per TNMMCR 1959, Rule 35 A	The Contribution towards Green Funds @ 10% of Seigniorage fee are indicated as part of EMP Budge and not necessarily implemented in the Project Site	4801059	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	50000
	Workers will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment's	Provision of PPE @ Rs. 4000/- per employee with recurring based on wear and tear (say, @ Rs. 1000/- per employee) - 49 Employees	196000	49000
	Health check up for workers will be provisioned	IME & PME Health check up @ Rs. 1000/- per employee	0	49000
	First aid facility will be provided	Provision of 2 Kits per Hectare @ Rs. 2000/-	0	8190
	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	Parking area with shelter and flags @ Rs. 50,000/- per hectare project and Rs. 10,000/- as maintenance cost	204750	10000
	Installation of CCTV cameras in the mines and mine entrance	Camera 4 Nos, DVR, Monitor with internet facility	30000	5000
	Implementation as per Mining Plan and ensure safe quarry working	Mines Manager (1 st Class / 2 nd Class / Mine Foreman) under regulation 34 / 34 (6) of MMR, 1961 and Mining Mate under regulation 116 of MMR,1961 @	0	780000

		40,000/- for Manager & @ 25,000/- for Foreman / Mate		
CER	As per MoEF & CC OM 22-65/2017-IA.III Dated 25.02.2021	Detailed Description in following slides and Budget allocation is included as per MoeEF & CC OM	500000	0
TOTAL			3605650	2690762.6

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of Rs.20.59 lakhs as capital cost and recurring cost as Rs.12.27 lakhs as recurring cost is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project.

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.

Year Wise Break Up	
1st Year	₹ 62,96,413
2nd Year	₹ 28,25,301
3rd Year	₹ 29,66,566
4th Year	₹ 31,14,894
5th Year	₹ 32,70,639
6th Year	₹ 52,36,995
7th Year	₹ 36,96,020
8th Year	₹ 38,80,821
9th Year	₹ 40,74,862
10th Year	₹ 44,25,455
Total	₹ 398 Lakhs

10. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – P7

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. Shri Praveen And Company will –

- 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 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 –

Landscape of the area will be changed due to the quarrying operation, restoration of the land by converting the quarry pit into temporary reservoir and the remaining part of the area (un utilized areas, infrastructure, haul Roads) will be utilized for greenbelt development. Aesthetic of the Environment will not be affected. There is no major vegetation in the project area during the course of quarrying operation and after completion of the quarrying operation thick plantation will be developed under greenbelt development programme.

TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT – P7

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Design vehicle wash-down areas so that all runoff water is captured and passed through oil water separators and sediment catchment devices.	Mines Manager
Refueling to be undertaken in a safe location, away from vehicle movement pathways & 100 m away of any watercourse Refueling activity to be under visual observation at all times. Drainage of refueling areas to sumps with oil/water separation	Mine Foreman & Mining Mate
Soil and groundwater testing as required following up a particular incident of contamination.	Mines Manager
At conceptual stage, the mining pits will be converted into Rain Water Harvesting. Remaining area will be converted into greenbelt area	Mines Manager
No external dumping i.e., outside the project area	Mine Foreman
Garland drains with catch pits / settlement traps to be provided all around the project area to prevent run off affecting the surrounding lands.	Mines Manager
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

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.3 SOIL MANAGEMENT

There is no overburden or waste anticipated from proposed project.

TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT – P7

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Surface run-off from the project boundary 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	Mines Manager
Empty sediment from sediment traps Maintain, repair or upgrade garland drain system	Mines Manager
Test soils for pH, EC, chloride, size & water holding capacity	Manager Mines

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 32 m BGL, the water table in the area is 58-63 m 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 – P7

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 proposed quarrying activity would result in the increase of particulate matter concentrations due to fugitive dust. Daily water sprinkling 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

TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT – P7

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 POLLUTION CONTROL

There will be intermittent noise levels due to vehicular movement, trucks loading, drilling and blasting and cutting activities. No mining activities are planned during night time.

TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT – P7

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Development of thick greenbelt all along the Buffer Zone (7.5 Meters) 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 inbuilt 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 are carried out in the project area and in surrounding villages to assess 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

The Rough stone quarry operation creates vibration due to the blasting and movement of Heavy Earth moving machineries, fly rocks due to the blasting.

TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK – P7

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 615 nos. of saplings is proposed to be planted for the Mining plan period in safety barrier of applied mine lease area 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 5 YEAR PLAN PERIOD – P7

No. of trees proposed to be planted	Name of the species
615	Neem, Vilvam, Ashokha 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,
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Occupational safety and health are very closely related to productivity and good employer-employee relationship. The main factors of occupational health impact in quarries 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.

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- 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
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Medical help on top priority immediately after diagnosis/ accident is the essence of preventive aspects.		

10.9.2 Proposed Occupational Health and Safety Measures –

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- 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.
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- 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.

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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 – P7

Activities	Mitigation Measure	Provision for Implementation	Capital	Recurring
Air Environment	Compaction, gradation and drainage on both sides for Haulage Road	Rental Dozer & drainage construction on haul road @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare; and yearly maintenance @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare	12300	12300
	Fixed Water Sprinkling Arrangements + Water sprinkling by own water tankers	Fixed Sprinkler Installation and New Water Tanker Cost for Capital; and Water Sprinkling (thrice a day) Cost for recurring	800000	50000
	Muffle blasting – To control fly rocks during blasting	Blasting face will be covered with sand bags / steel mesh / old tyres / used conveyor belts	0	5000
	Wet drilling procedure / latest eco-friendly drill machine with separate dust extractor unit	Dust extractor @ Rs. 25,000/- per unit deployed as capital & @ Rs. 2500 per unit recurring cost for maintenance - 4 Units	100000	10000
	No overloading of trucks/tippers/tractors	Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Stone carrying trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	Monitoring if trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	0	10000
	Enforcing speed limits of 20 km/hr within ML area	Installation of Speed Governors @ Rs. 5000/- per Tipper/Dumper deployed - 2 Units	10000	500
	Regular monitoring of exhaust fumes as per RTO norms	Monitoring of Exhaust Fumes by Manual Labour	0	5000
	Regular sweeping and maintenance of approach roads for at least about 200 m from ML Area	Provision for 2 labours @ Rs.10,000/labour (Contractual) per Hectare	0	24600
	Installing wheel wash system near gate of quarry	Installation + Maintenance + Supervision	50000	20000

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 / Compentent 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	189358
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 managment	Provision for garland drain @ Rs. 10,000/- per Hectare with maintenance of Rs. 5,000/- per annum	12300	5000
	2. Progressive Closure Activity Barbed Wire Fencing to quarry area will be provisioned.	Per Hectare fencing Cost @ Rs. 2,00,000/- with Maintenance of Rs 10,000/- per annum	246000	10000
	3. Progressive Closure Activity Green belt development - 500 trees per one hectare - Proposal for 615 Trees - 410 Inside Lease Area & 205 Outside Lease Area)	Site clearance, preparation of land, digging of pits / trenches, soil amendments, transplantation of saplings @ 200 per plant (capital) for plantation inside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	82000	12300
		Avenue Plantation @ 300 per plant (capital) for plantation outside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	61500	6150
	4. Implementation of Final Mine Closure Activity as per Approved Mining Plan on Last Year	Few activities already covered as progressive closure activities as greenbelt development, wire fencing, garland drain. *For Final Closure Activities 15% of the proposed closure cost will be spent during the final mine closure stage - Last Year	115950	0
	5. Contribution towards Green Fund. As per TNMMCR 1959, Rule 35 A	The Contribution towards Green Funds @ 10% of Seigniorage fee are indicated as part of EMP Budge and not necessarily implemented in the Project Site	655470	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	50000
	Workers will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment's	Provision of PPE @ Rs. 4000/- per employee with recurring based on wear and tear (say, @ Rs. 1000/- per employee) - 23 Employees	92000	23000
	Health check up for workers will be provisioned	IME & PME Health check up @ Rs. 1000/- per employee	0	23000
	First aid facility will be provided	Provision of 2 Kits per Hectare @ Rs. 2000/-	0	2460
	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	Parking area with shelter and flags @ Rs. 50,000/- per hectare project and Rs. 10,000/- as maintenance cost	61500	10000
	Installation of CCTV cameras in the mines and mine entrance	Camera 4 Nos, DVR, Monitor with internet facility	30000	5000
	Implementation as per Mining Plan and ensure safe quarry working	Mines Manager (1 st Class / 2 nd Class / Mine Foreman) under regulation 34 / 34 (6) of MMR, 1961 and Mining Mate under regulation 116 of MMR,1961 @	0	780000

		40,000/- for Manager & @ 25,000/- for Foreman / Mate		
CER	As per MoEF & CC OM 22-65/2017-IA.III Dated 25.02.2021	Detailed Description in following slides and Budget allocation is included as per MoeEF & CC OM	500000	0
TOTAL			2137600	1285668

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of Rs.21.37 lakhs as capital cost and recurring cost as Rs.12.85 lakhs as recurring cost is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project.

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.

Year Wise Break Up	
1st Year	₹ 34,23,268
2nd Year	₹ 13,49,951
3rd Year	₹ 14,17,449
4th Year	₹ 14,88,321
5th Year	₹ 15,62,737
6th Year	₹ 27,09,674
7th Year	₹ 17,76,358
8th Year	₹ 18,65,175
9th Year	₹ 19,58,434
10th Year	₹ 21,72,306

11. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Thiru. R.Gunasekar Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 2.44.40 ha), Thiru. V.Prakash Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 0.87.50 ha); Tmt.G.Jagadeeswari Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 2.18.0 ha), Thiru. A.Venkatachalam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 0.88.0 ha), Thiru. A.Venkatachalam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 2.19.0ha), Thiru.K.Sivakumar Rough Stone & gravel Quarry (Extent – 4.09.5 ha), Tvl. Shri Praveen and Company Rough Stone & gravel Quarry (Extent – 1.23.0 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 quarries 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 October to December 2021 (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 202 people directly in the Seven proposed projects and indirectly around 300 people.

As discussed, it is safe to say that the four 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 Thiru. R.Gunasekar Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 2.44.40 ha), Thiru. V.Prakash Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 0.87.50 ha); Tmt.G.Jagadeeswari Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 2.18.0 ha), Thiru. A.Venkatachalam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 0.88.0 ha), Thiru. A.Venkatachalam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 2.19.0ha), Thiru.K.Sivakumar Rough Stone & gravel Quarry (Extent – 4.09.5 ha), Tvl. Shri Praveen and Company Rough Stone & gravel Quarry (Extent – 1.23.0 ha)

12.DISCLOSURE OF CONSULTANT

The Project Proponent's –

1. Thiru. R.Gunasekar Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 2.44.40 ha)
2. Thiru. V.Prakash Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 0.87.50 ha);
3. Tmt.G.Jagadeeswari Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 2.18.0 ha)
4. Thiru. A.Venkatachalam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 0.88.0 ha)
5. Thiru. A.Venkatachalam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry (Extent – 2.19.0ha)
6. Thiru.K.Sivakumar Rough Stone & gravel Quarry (Extent – 4.09.5 ha)
7. Tvl. Shri Praveen and Company Rough Stone & gravel Quarry (Extent – 1.23.0 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, Advaita 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	EB	Ecology and bio-diversity
AEC	Associate EIA Coordinator	NV	Noise and vibration
FAE	Functional Area Expert	SE	Socio economics
FAA	Functional Area Associates	HG	Hydrology, ground water and water conservation
TM	Team Member	SC	Soil conservation
GEO	Geology	RH	Risk assessment and hazard management
WP	Water pollution monitoring, prevention and control	SHW	Solid and hazardous wastes
AP	Air pollution monitoring, prevention and control	MSW	Municipal Solid Wastes
LU	Land Use	ISW	Industrial Solid Wastes
AQ	Meteorology, air quality modeling, and prediction	HW	Hazardous Wastes

DECLARATION BY EXPERTS CONTRIBUTING TO THE EIA/EMP

Declaration by experts contributing to the Cluster EIA/EMP for Kodangipalayam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry Project over a Cluster Extent of 30.33.3 ha in Kodangipalayam & Ichipatti Village of Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur 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:






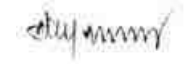














Period of Involvement: **September 2023 to till date**

Associated Team Member with EIA Coordinator:





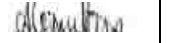
1. **Mr. S. Nagamani**
2. **Mr. Viswathanan**
3. **Mr. Santhoshkumar**
4. **Mr. S. Ilavarasan**


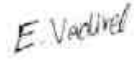



FUNCTIONAL AREA EXPERTS ENGAGED IN THE PROJECT

Sl. No.	Functional Area	Involvement	Name of the Expert/s	Signature
1	AP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interpretation of ground water table and predict impact and propose mitigation measures. ▪ Analysis and description of aquifer Characteristics 	Dr. P. Thangaraju	
4	GEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field Survey for assessing the regional and localgeology 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revision in secondary data as per Census of India, 2011. ▪ Impact Assessment & Preventive Management Plan ▪ Corporate Environment Responsibility. 	Mrs. K. Anitha	
6	EB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collection of Baseline data of Flora and Fauna. ▪ Identification of species labelled as Rare, Endangered and threatened as per IUCN list. ▪ Impact of the project on flora and fauna. ▪ Suggesting species for greenbelt development. 	Mrs. Amirtham	
			Mr. Alagappa Moses	

7	RH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify impacts due to noise and vibrations ▪ Suggesting appropriate mitigation measures for EMP. 	Mr. A. Jagannathan	
10	AQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying different source of emissions and propose predictions of incremental GLC using AERMOD. ▪ Recommending mitigations measures for EMP 	Mr. N. Senthilkumar	
11	SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessing the impact on soil environment and proposed mitigation measures for soil conservation 	Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed	
12	SHW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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

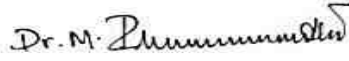
Sl.No.	Name	Functional Area	Involvement	Signature
1	Mr. S. Nagamani	AP; GEO; AQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Provide inputs & Assisting FAE with sources of Air Pollution, its impact and suggest control measures ▪ Provide inputs on Geological Aspects ▪ Analyse & provide inputs and assist FAE with meteorological data, emission estimation, AERMOD modelling and suggesting control measures 	
2	Mr. Viswathanan	AP; WP; LU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Visit with FAE ▪ Assist FAE with collection of data's 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide inputs by analysing primary and secondary data 	
6	Mr. S. Ilavarasan	LU; SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 Cluster EIA/EMP for Kodangipalayam & Ichipatti Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry Project over a Cluster Extent of 30.33.3 ha in Kodangipalayam Village of Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur 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. Ifthikhar 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/RA 0276 Dated: 20-2-2023

Validity:

Valid till 06.08.2025