

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FOR OBTAINING

Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification – 2006

Schedule Sl. No. 1 (a) (i): Mining Project

“B1” CATEGORY (Cluster) – MINOR MINERAL – CLUSTER –

PATTA LAND - EXISTING QUARRY

THIRU. P. GOPAL ROUGH STONE AND GRAVEL QUARRY

Cluster Extent – 18.77.36Ha

PROJECT PROPONENT

Thiru. P. Gopal

S/o. Palani Gounder
No. 1/354, West Thottam,
Karanampettai,
Palladam Taluk,
Tiruppur District - 641 662.

PROJECT LOCATION	PROPOSED PRODUCTION
S.F.No. 27/2B (Part) Extent:1.68.50 of Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District	Reserves: 58,435m ³ of Rough Stone, 5,253m ³ of Weathered Rock & 4,142m ³ of Gravel Peak Production = 16,340m ³ of Rough Stone Proposed Depth = 35m bgl
ToR obtained vide Lr No.SEIAA-T.N/F.No.10121/SEAC/ToR-1604/2023 Dated:14. 11.2023	
Environmental Consultant GEO EXPLORATION AND MINING SOLUTIONS Old No. 260-B, New No. 17, Advaita Ashram Road, Alagapuram, Salem – 636 004, Tamil Nadu, India Accredited for sector 1 Cat ‘A’, sector 31 & 38 Cat ‘B’ Certificate No : NABET/EIA/2225/RA 0276 Phone: 0427-2431989, Email: infogeoexploration@gmail.com Web: www.gemssalem.com	Laboratory GLOBAL LAB AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES S.F.NO:92/3A2, Geetha Nagar, Alagapuram Pudur, Salem – 636 016, Tamil Nadu, India.
Baseline Monitoring Period October to December 2023 DECEMBER 2023	

* Calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification – S.O. 2269(E) Dated: 01.07.2016

1. INTRODUCTION

The project proponent Thiru. P.Gopal applied for Rough stone and Gravel quarry over an extent of 1.68.50Ha in S.F.No. 27/2B (Part) of Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District.

- Proponent applied for Rough stone and Gravel quarry lease on 09.12.2020 and 01.10.2021
- Precise area communication letter was issued by the District Collector vide Rc.No.899/Mines/2021, Dated: 08.03.2023.
- The Mining plan has been prepared by the Qualified person and got approval vide Letter Rc.No. 899/Mines/2021 Dated: 15.03.2023.
- The Mining plan has been approved for the quantity of 58,435m³ of Rough stone, 5,253m³ of Weathered rock and 4,142m³ of Gravel upto the depth of 35m bgl for the period of five years.

As per the EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments and OM The proposal falls in the B1 Category (Cluster quarries – one 1) proposal and 2 Nearby Proposed quarries, 5 Existing quarries forming Cluster Category {Total Extent of the Cluster is 18.77.36Ha}- Cluster area calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E) Dated 1st July 2016).

Proponent applied for Terms of Reference vide Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/432831/2023 dated 09.06.2023.and the ToR Was Granted vide Letter No Lr No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.10121/SEAC/ToR-1604/2023 Dated:14. 11.2023.

Based on the ToR Baseline Monitoring study has been carried out for Post monsoon season i.e., **October - December 2023** 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) to minimize those adverse impacts.

1.1 DETAILS OF PROJECT PROPONENT –

Name of the Project Proponent	Thiru. P. Gopal Rough stone and Gravel quarry
Address	S/o. Palani Gounder, No. 1/354, West Thottam, Karanampettai, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu State – 641 662
Mobile	+91 98422 34939 and +91 99526 63493
Email	jagadhishspa@gmail.com
Status	Individual

Source: Approved Mining Plan of Respective Proposal

1.2 QUARRY DETAILS WITHIN 500 M RADIUS

PROPOSED QUARRY					
CODE	Name of the Owner	Village	S.F. Nos	Extent in Ha	Status
P1	Thiru.P.Gopal	Kodangi palayam	27/2B(Part)	1.68.5	Lr.No.SEIAA TN/F.No.10121/SEAC/ToR- 1604/2023 Dated:14.11.2023
NARBY PROPOSED QUARRIES					
P2	Tmt.S.Kavitha	Kodangi palayam	27/2D,27/2E	2.65.0	EC Granted Lr.No. SEIAA- TN/F.No.8644/1 (a)/EC.No:5735/2021. dated: 16.05.2023

P3	Thiru.S.Balakumar	Kodangi palayam	10/2A	1.12.86	EC Granted Lr.No. SEIAA- TN/F.No.7518/EC.No:4949/ 2020. dated: 02.02.2022
TOTAL EXTENT				5.46.36	
EXISTING QUARRIES					
CODE	Name of the Owner	Village	S.F. Nos	Extent in Ha	Status
E-1	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam	Kodangi palayam	37/1,2,38/4 (P)	4.79.5	1.10.2018 to 30.9.2023
E-2	Thiru.K.S.Rajendran	Kodangi palayam	35/1	2.36.5	EC Granted Lr.No. SEIAA- TN/F.No.7968/EC.No:4888/ 2020. dated: 30.10.2021
E-3	Thiru.K.Shanmugam	Kodangi palayam	27/1,10/8	2.28.5	EC Granted Lr.No. SEIAA- TN/F.No.8117/1 (a)/EC.No:5947/2023, dated: 21.08.2023.
E-4	Thiru.A.Venkatachalam	Kodangi palayam	38/2(P), 38/4(P)	2.05.5	EC Granted Lr.No. SEIAA- TN/F.No.7732/EC.No:4951/ 2020. dated: 02.02.2022
E-5	Tvl. S.G.Blue Metals	Kodangi palayam	25/1A, 25/1B, 25/1D	1.81.0	EC Granted Lr.No. SEIAA- TN/F.No.7600/EC.No:4950/ 2020. dated: 02.02.2022
TOTAL EXTENT				13.31.0	
ABANDONED / EXPIRED QUARRIES					
Ex-1	Thiru.Kandasamy Gounder	Kodangi palayam	11/2B	1.15.0	12.1.2009 to 11.1.2014 (Lease expired)
Ex-2	Thiru.K.Sivakumar	Kodangi palayam	28/1B,28/2A	3.06.0	10.11.2017-09.11.2022 (Lease Expired)
TOTAL EXTENT				4.21.0	
TOTAL CLUSTER EXTENT				18.77.36Ha	

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

1.2 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSAL

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Project	Thiru. P. Gopal Rough stone and Gravel quarry
S.F. No.	27/2B (Part)
Extent	1.68.50 ha
Village Taluk and District	Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District.
Land Type	Proponent own patta land
Existing quarry operation	The Rough Stone and Gravel quarry previously granted in the name of Thiru. P.Gopal (Same applicant) for the period of five years from 14.09.2016 to 13.09.2021 of Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk and Tiruppur District vide

	Rc.No.127/Mines/2015, Dated: 14.06.2016. The lessee has obtained Environmental Clearance from the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Tamil Nadu vide letter No. SEIAA-TN / F.No.4846 / 1(a) / EC. No:3341/2016 dated: 15.07.2016. Now the applicant has applied a quarry lease on 01.10.2021 for the period of five years over an extent of 1.68.5 Hectares of patta lands in S.F.No. 27/2B (Part).		
Toposheet No	58 - E/04		
Latitude between	11°01'44.89"N to 11°01'51.03"N		
Longitude between	77°13'07.63"E to 77°13'12.63"E		
Elevation of the area	378m AMSL		
Lease period	5 Years		
Mining Plan period	5 years		
Proposed Depth of Mining	35m bgl (2m Gravel + 3m Weathered Gravel + 30m Rough stone)		
	Rough Stone in m ³	Weathered Rock m ³	Gravel m ³
Geological Resources	3,42,780	22,068	14,712
Mineable Reserves	58,435	5,253	4,142
Year wise Production	58,435	5,253	4,142
Peak Production	16,340	5,253	4,142
Ultimate Pit Dimension	Pit I -125m (L) x 61m (W) x 35m(D) bgl Pit II -20m (L) x 110m (W) x 20m(D) bgl		
Existing Pit Dimension	125m (L) x 58m (W) x 22m(D) bgl		
Water Level in the region	78-73m bgl		
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving small drilling and Controlled blasting using Slurry Explosives		
Topography	The lease applied area is a Plain terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards North-eastern side and altitude of the area is 378m (max) above from Mean Sea level. The area is covered by 2m thickness of Gravel, 3m thickness of weathered rock and followed by Massive Charnockite which is clearly inferred from the existing quarry pit.		
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	2 Nos	
	Compressor	1 No	
	Excavator with Bucket and Rock Breaker	2 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. 51,99,000 /-		
EMP Cost	Rs. 3,80,000/-		
Total Project cost	Rs. 55,79,000 /-		
CER Cost	Rs. 5,00,000/-		
Nearby Water Bodies	Odai	1.6 km – East	
	Odai	4.4 km – West	
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 845Nos of trees considering 500 Nos of trees/ Ha criteria The plantation will be developed around the project site and nearby village roads		
Proposed Water Requirement	1.1 KLD		
Nearest Habitation	600m – E		

Nearest Reserve Forest	Bolampatti R.F – 32.13km - SouthWest (Source - TNGIS)
Nearest Wild Life Sanctuary	(Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve Sanctuary) - 50.0 km – NW

Source: Approved Mining Plan

1.3 STATUTORY DETAILS

SCREENING –

- The Proponent applied for Rough stone and Gravel quarry lease on 09.12.2020 and 01.10.2021
- Precise area communication letter was issued by the District Collector vide Rc.No.899/Mines/2021, Dated: 08.03.2023.
- The Mining plan has been prepared by the Qualified person and got approval vide Letter Rc.No. 899/Mines/2021 Dated: 15.03.2023.
- 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 vide online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/432831/2023 dated 09.06.2023.

SCOPING:

- The proposal was placed in 394th SEAC meeting held on 21.07.2023 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 644th SEIAA meeting held on 07.08.2023, the proponent reply on 01.11.2023 and the proposal was considered in 672nd SEIAA meeting held on 14.11.2023 and issued ToR vide Lr No. SEIAA-T.N/F.No.10121/SEAC/ToR-1604/2023 Dated:14. 11.2023.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

Method is mining is common for all the 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.

2.1 SITE CONNECTIVITY TO THE PROJECT AREA

Nearest Roadway	NH (81) - Coimbatore – Karur - 3.0 km – South West SH (165) - Puliampatii – Kamaaicken Palayam Road- 3.0 km –West
Nearest Village	Rasakoundanpalayam – 930m- SE
Nearest Town	Palladam - 8.0 km – SE
Nearest Railway Station	Tiruppur - 16.0 km – NE
Nearest Airport	Coimbatore– 19.0 km –West
Seaport	Kochi– 161km – SW

Source: Survey of India Toposheet

2.2 LAND USE PATTERN OF THE LEASE APPLIED AREA

Description	Present area (Ha)	Area at the end of this quarrying period (Ha)
Quarrying Pit	0.71.0	1.02.5
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
Roads	0.02.0	0.02.0
Green Belt	Nil	0.10.0
Unutilized Area	0.95.5	0.53.0
Grand Total	1.68.5	1.68.5

Source: Approved Mining Plans of Proposal

2.3 OPERATIONAL DETAILS OF LEASE APPLIED AREA

PARTICULARS	DETAILS		
	Rough Stone	*Weathered Rock m ³	*Gravel in m ³
Geological Resources	3,42,780	22,068	14,712
Mineable Reserves	58,435	5,253	4,142
Production for five-year plan period	58,435	5,253	4,142
Peak Production	16,340	5,253	4,142
Mining Plan Period / Lease Applied Period	5 Years		
Number of Working Days	300 Days		
Production per day	39	18	14
No of Lorry loads (6m ³ per load)	6	3	2
Total Depth of Mining	35m bgl (2m Gravel + 3m Weathered Gravel + 30m Rough stone)		

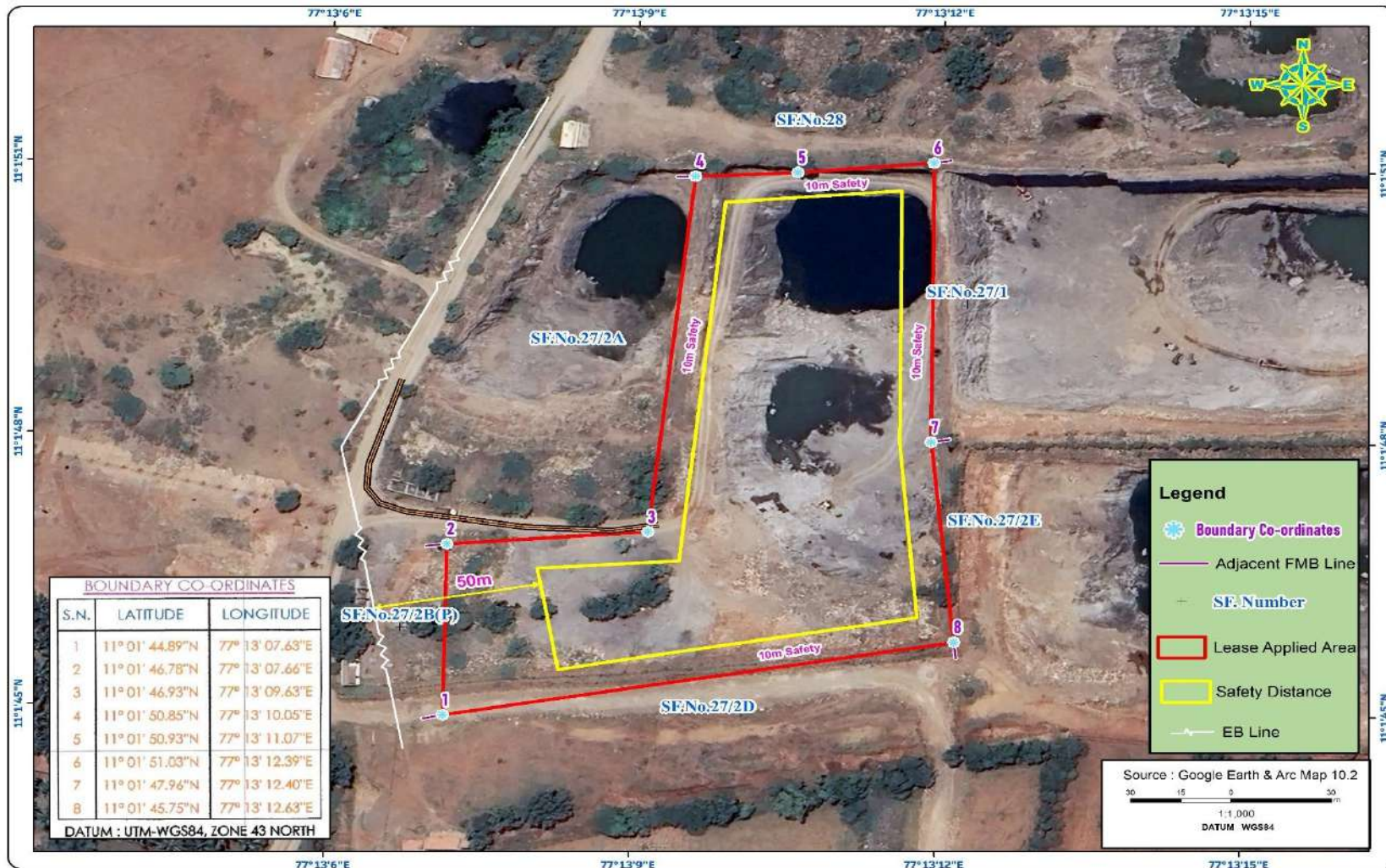
Source: proposed mining plan

2.3 YEAR-WISE PRODUCTION PLAN

YEAR	ROUGH STONE (m ³)	WEATHERED ROCK m ³	GRAVEL (m ³)
I	12,245	5,253	4,142
II	16,340	-	-
III	11,550	-	-
IV	10,825	-	-
V	7,475	-	-
TOTAL	58,435	5,253	4,142

Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE – 1: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA



Source: Google Earth Imagery

FIGURE – 2: VILLAGE MAP SUPERIMPOSED ON GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE

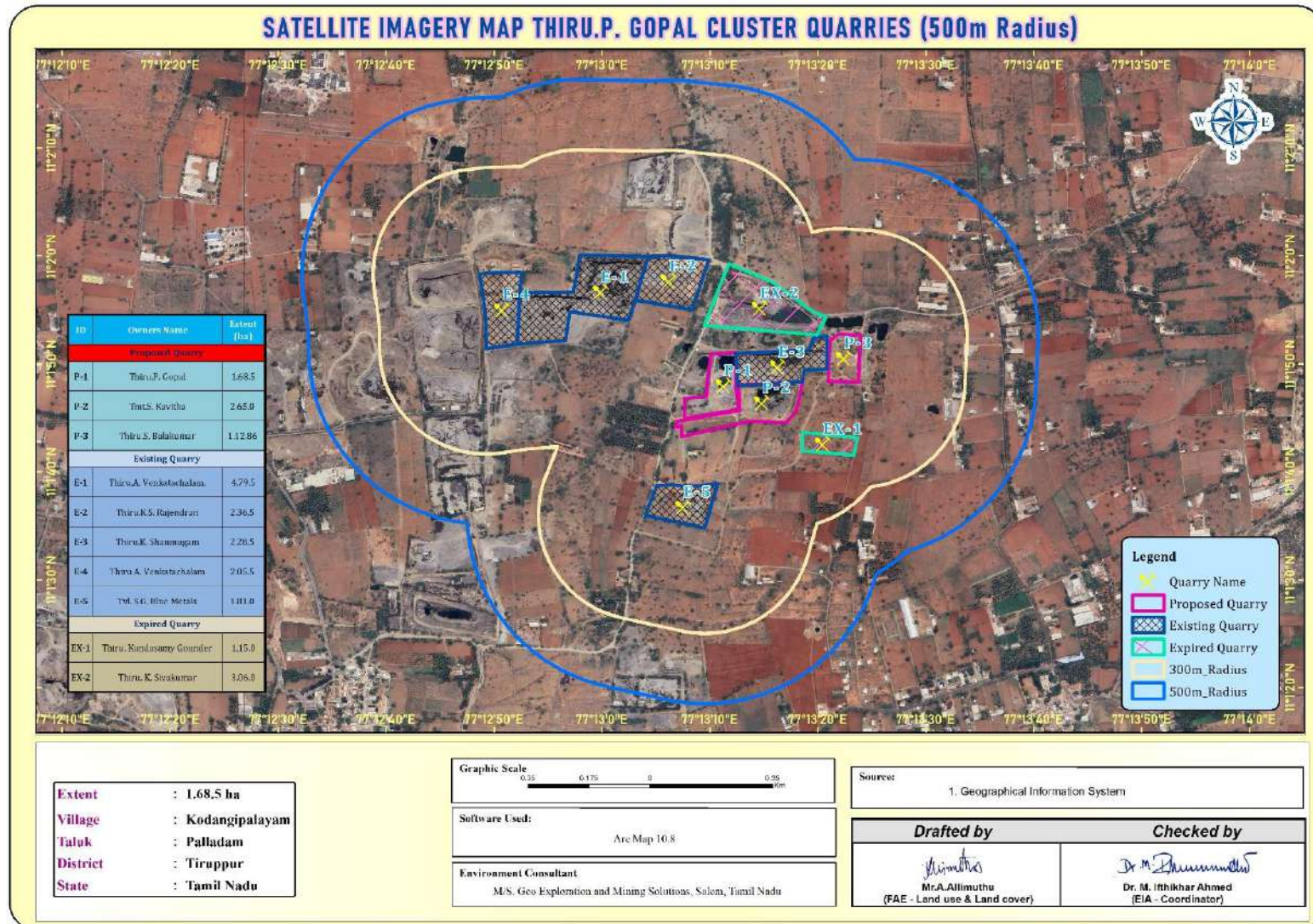


FIGURE 3: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN

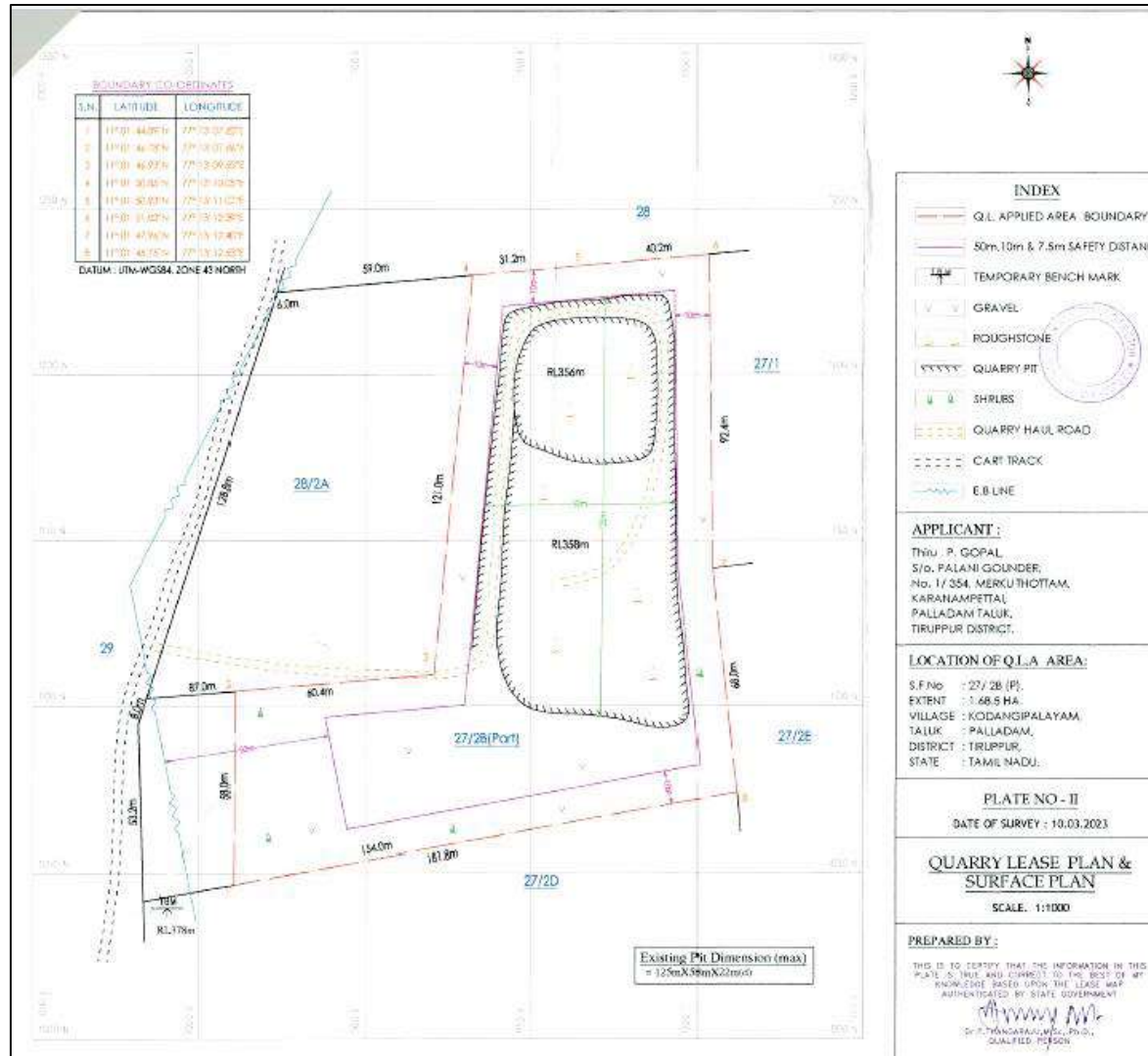
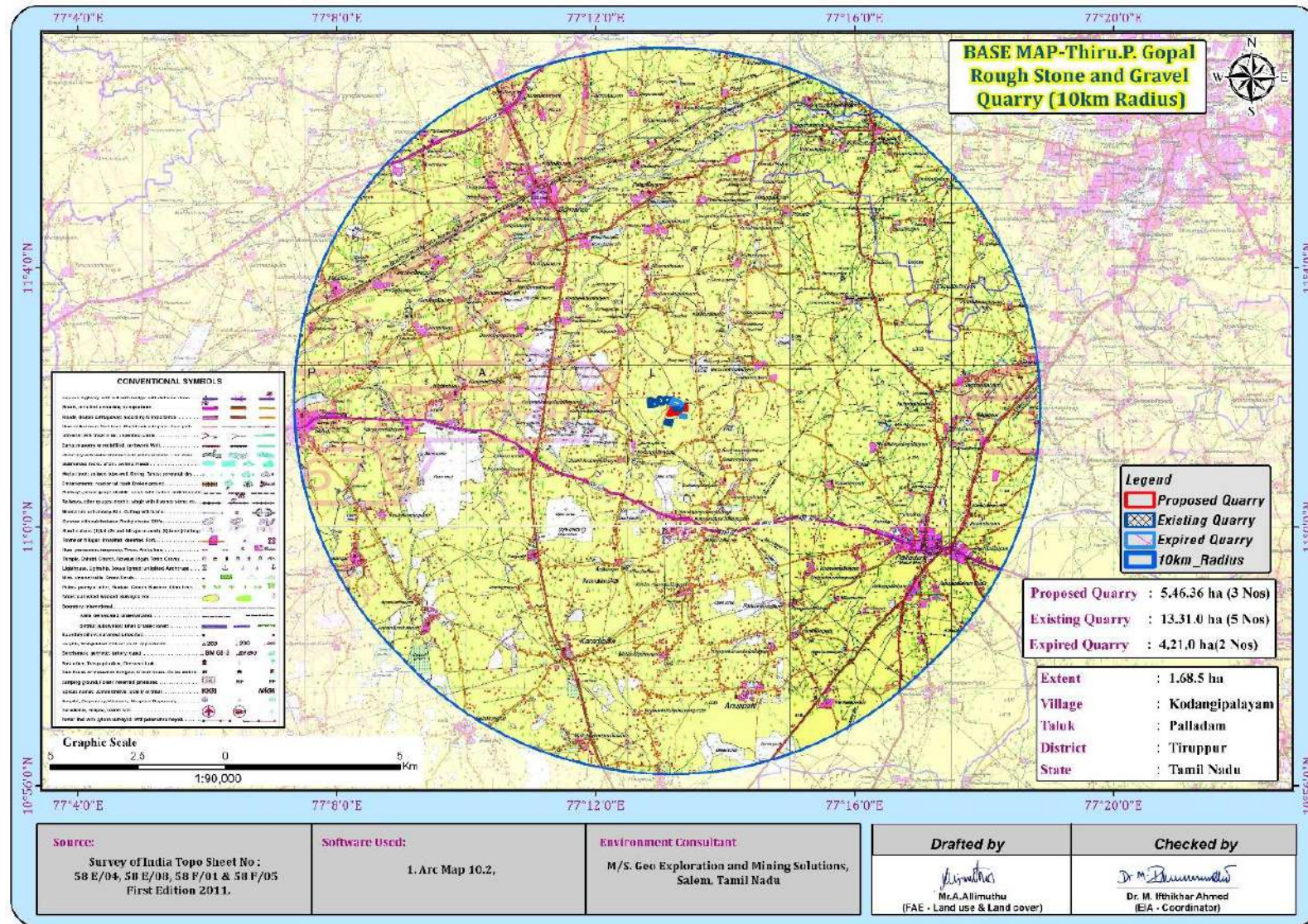


FIGURE – 4: FIGURE 1.3: TOPOSHEET MAP OF THE STUDY AREA 10 KM RADIUS



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.

2.6 PROPOSED MACHINERY DEPLOYMENT

S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammer	2	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	1	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket and Rock Breaker	2	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers	2	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive

Source: Approved Mining Plans

2.7 CONCEPTUAL MINING PLAN/ FINAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

- ✚ 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.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Field monitoring studies to evaluate the base line status of the project site were carried out during Oct 2023 to Dec 2023 as per CPCB guidelines. Environmental Monitoring data has been collected with reference to proposed mine by Global Lab and Consultancy Services, – An accredited by ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (NABL) Laboratory.

3.1 ENVIRONMENT MONITORING ATTRIBUTES

Attribute	Parameters	Frequency of Monitoring	No. of Locations	Protocol
Land-use Land cover	Land-use Pattern within 10 km radius of the study area	Data's from census handbook 2011 and from the satellite imagery	Study Area	Satellite Imagery Primary Survey
*Soil	Physio-Chemical Characteristics	Once during the study period	6 (1 core & 5 buffer zone)	IS 2720 Agriculture Handbook - Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi

*Water Quality	Physical, Chemical and Bacteriological Parameters	Once during the study period	6 (2 surface water & 4 ground water)	IS 10500& CPCB Standards
Meteorology	Wind Speed Wind Direction Temperature Cloud cover Dry bulb temperature Rainfall	1 Hourly Continuous Mechanical/Automatic Weather Station	1	Site specific primary data& Secondary Data from IMD Station
*Ambient Air Quality	PM10 PM2.5 SO2 NOX Fugitive Dust	24 hourly twice a week (Oct 2023 – Dec 2023)	7 (1 core & 6 buffer)	IS 5182 Part 1-23 National Ambient Air Quality Standards, CPCB
*Noise Levels	Ambient Noise	Hourly observation for 24 Hours per location	7 (1 core & 6 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 in association with GEMS.

* All monitoring and testing have been carried out as per the Guidelines of CPCB and MoEF & CC.

3.2 LAND ENVIRONMENT

S.No	CLASSIFICATION	AREA_HA	AREA_%
BUILTUP			
1	RURAL	3074.75	8.94
2	URBAN	2130.33	6.20
3	MINING	567.02	1.65
AGRICULTURAL LAND			
4	CROP LAND	19206.61	55.85
5	PLANTATION	1839.88	5.35
6	FALLOW LAND	5915.01	17.20
BARREN/WASTE LANDS			
7	SCRUB LAND	1146.62	3.33
WETLANDS/ WATER BODIES			
8	WATER BODIES/LAKE	507.06	1.47
TOTAL		34387.28	100.00

From the above table, pie diagram and land use map it is inferred that the majority of the land in the study area is Agriculture and fallow land (includes crop land) 73.05% followed by Built-up Lands – 15.14%, Scrub land – 3.33%, and Water bodies 1.47%.

The total mining area within the study area is 567.02 ha i.e., 1.65%. The cluster area of 18.77.36ha contributes about 0.03% of the total mining area within the study area. This small percentage of Mining Activities shall not have any significant impact on the environment.

3.3 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

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 (26.9 % 30.0 %) to Sandy Loam Soil and Bulk Density of Soils in the study area varied between 1.005-1.04 g/cc. The Water Holding Capacity 48.4-50.8% and Permeability of the soil samples is found to be medium i.e., ranging from 42.6 – 49.6%.

Chemical Characteristics –

- The nature of soil is slightly alkaline to strongly alkaline with pH range 7.58 to 8.2
- The available Nitrogen content range between 263.4 to 401.4 kg/hc
- The available Phosphorus content range between 12.3 to 19.8 mg/kg
- The available Potassium range between 1.0 mg/kg to 1.5 meq/l

3.4 WATER ENVIRONMENT

Surface Water

The pH varied from 7.65 to 7.78 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 1022 to 1210mg/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 130 – 235mg/l. Nitrates varied from BDL (DL :2.0) while sulphates varied from 22 to 26 mg/l.

Ground Water

The pH of the water samples collected ranged from 7.24 to 7.63 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. Total Dissolved Solids were found in the range of 643– 1123mg/l in all samples. Total hardness varied between 270– 570mg/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.

3.5 AIR ENVIRONMENT

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 proposed quarry forms the baseline information.

FIGURE – 5: WIND ROSE DIAGRAM

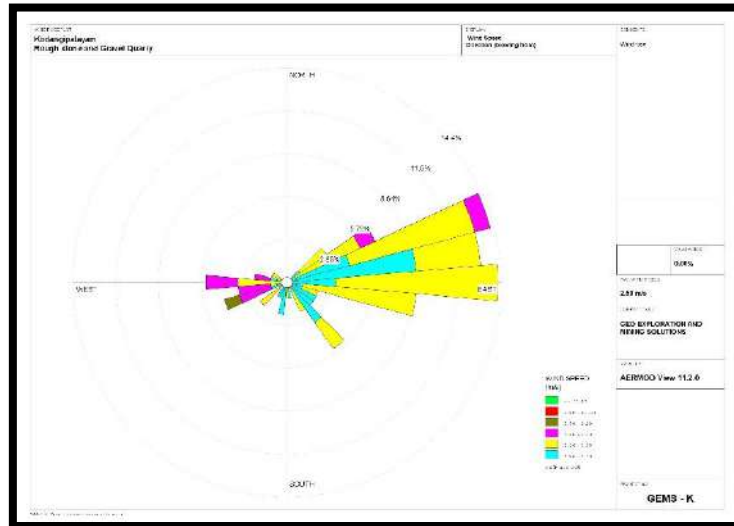
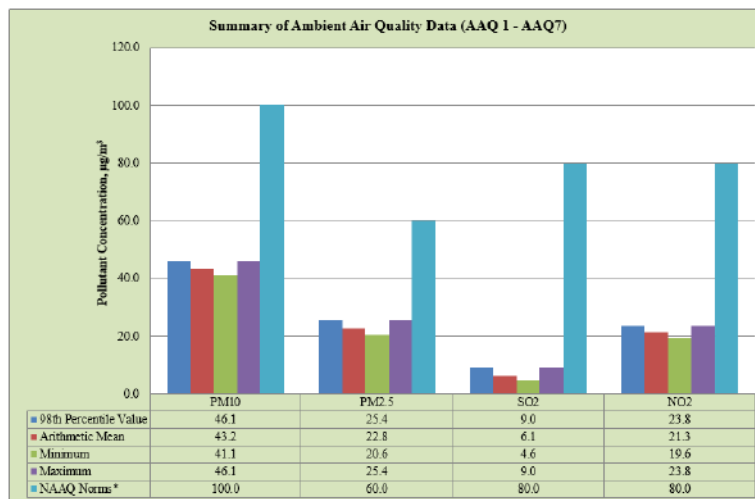


FIGURE – 6. BAR DIAGRAM OF SUMMARY OF AAQ 1 – AAQ7



The results of ambient air quality monitoring for the period (Oct 2023 to Dec 2023) are presented in the report. Data has been compiled for three months.

Interpretations & Conclusion

As per monitoring data, PM₁₀ ranges from 39.5 µg/m³ to 46.5 µg/m³, PM_{2.5} data ranges from 19.9 µg/m³ to 25.4 µg/m³, SO₂ ranges from 4.1µg/m³ to 9.0 µg/m³ and NO₂ data ranges from 17.6 µg/m³ to 24.9 µg/m³. The concentration levels of the above criteria pollutants were observed to be well within the limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB.

3.6 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

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 40.79 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 34.55 dB (A) Leq. Noise levels recorded in buffer zone during day time were from 41.12 to 45.81 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 34.8 to 36.14dB (A) Leq. Thus, the noise level for Industrial and Residential area meets the requirements of CPCB.

3.7 ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

The study involved in the collection of primary data by conducting a survey in the field, examination of floral and faunal records in previously published reports and records. Analysis of the information is the view of the possible alteration in the environment of the project site. For the survey of fauna, both direct and indirect observation methods were used.

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. Hence this small operation over short period of time will not have any significant impact on the surrounding flora and fauna.

3.8 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

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.

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 projects 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.

4. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

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.

4.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT:

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

- 1.02.5Ha of the land will be under mining since the Permanent or temporary change in land use and land cover will occur
- 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

MITIGATION MEASURES

- The 1.02.5Ha of the land will be converted into temporary reservoir which will full fill the water scarcity in the drought season and the nearby agriculture land will benefitted by the supply of water
- About 850 Nos of trees will be planted in the lease area and approach road will retain the eco system

- The mining activity will be gradual confined in blocks and excavation will be undertaken progressively along with other mitigative measures like phase wise development in the production
- Construction of garland drains all around the quarry pits and construction of silt trap 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.,
- Fencing will be constructed before starting the mining operation and it will be maintained in the conceptual stage Security will be posted round the clock, to prevent inherent entry of the public and cattle.

4.2 WATER ENVIRONMENT

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

- 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

MITIGATION MEASURES

- Water for the quarrying operation such as sprinkling on haul roads, Greenbelt development will be sourced from the lower part of the mine pit which is specifically allotted to collect the rain water.
- 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.
- 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.

4.3 AIR ENVIRONMENT

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

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

MITIGATION MEASURES

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 check-ups, 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

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

Noise pollution poses a major health risk to the mine workers. Following are the sources of noise in the existing open cast mine project are being observed such as Drilling, & Blasting, Loading and during movement of vehicles.

MITIGATION MEASURES

- 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.

4.5 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

There are no National Park and Archaeological monuments within project area. There are no migratory corridors, migratory avian-fauna, rare endemic and endangered species. There are no wild animals in the area. No breeding and nesting site were identified in project site. No National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary found within 10km radius. The dumps / bunds around the mine itself act as a good barrier for entry of stray animals. In the post mining stage, barbed wire fencing is proposed all around the mined-out void to prevent fall of animals in the mine pits.

MITIGATION MEASURES

To reduce the adverse effects on natural flora/fauna status of the area due to deposition of dust generated from mining operations, water sprinkling and water spraying systems will be ensured in all dust prone areas to arrest dust generation. Methodical and well-planned plantation scheme will be carried out.

4.5.1 GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Year	No. of tress proposed to be planted	Considering survival rate of 80% additionally 20% of plantation is proposed	Area to be covered in m ²	Name of the species
I	850	1020	The safety zone along the boundary barrier has been identified to be utilized for Greenbelt development.	Neem, Pongamia Pinnata etc.,

4.6 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

Employment generation due to the project will provide direct employment for about 21 persons.

MITIGATION MEASURES

- Good maintenance practices will be adopted for plant 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.
- Appropriate 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, DMF, NMET etc, from this project directly and indirectly.

5. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)

The site has been selected based on geological investigation and exploration as below:

- Occurrence of minerals at the specific site.
- Transportation facility for materials & manpower.
- Overall impact on environment and mitigation feasibility
- Socio – economic background.

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

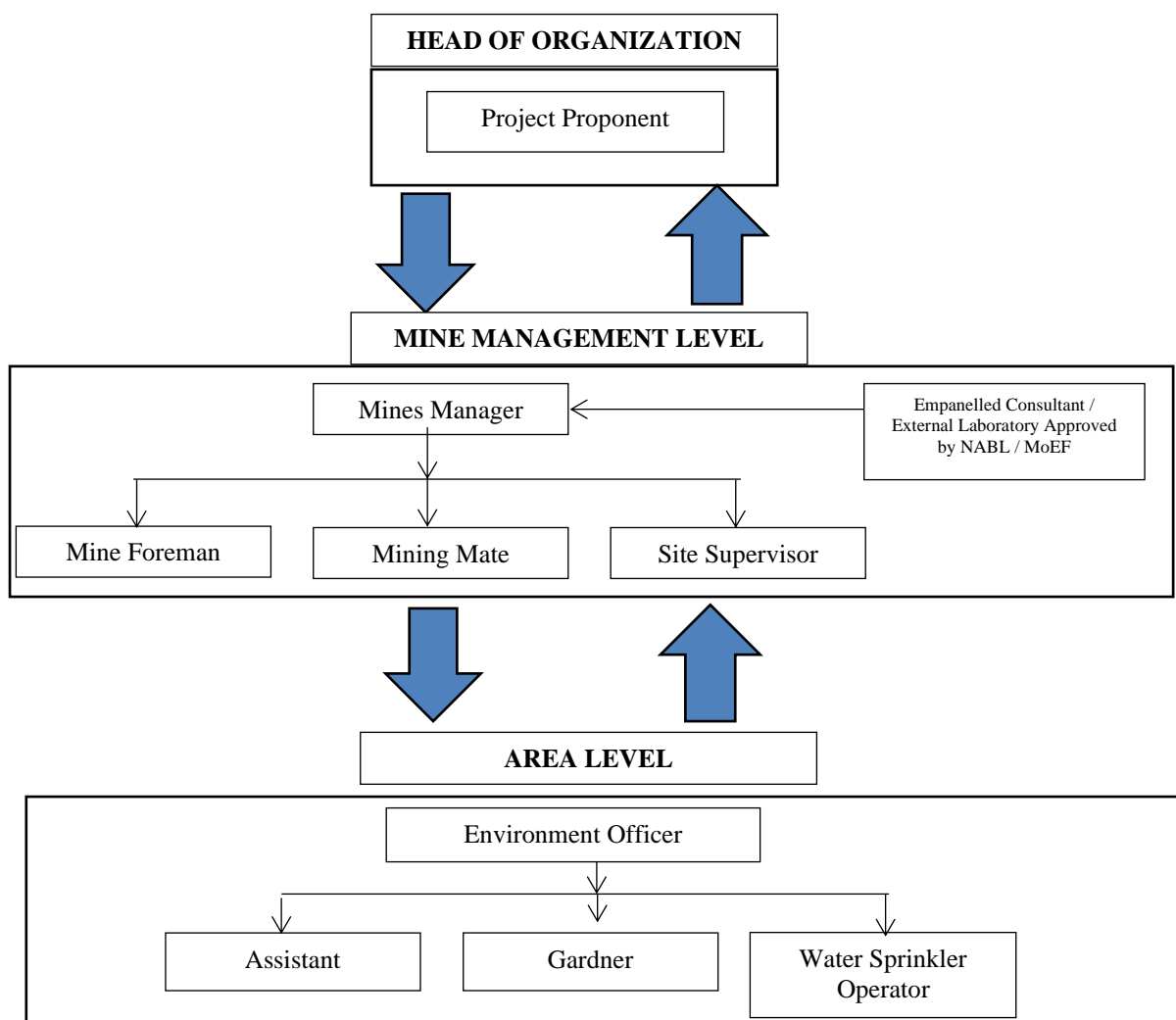
6. ENVIRONMENT MONITORING PROGRAM

Usually, an impact assessment study is carried over short period of time and the data cannot bring out all variations induced by natural or human activities. Hence regular monitoring program of Environmental parameters is essential to take into account the changes in the Environment.

The Objective of Monitoring -

- ✚ To check or assess the efficiency of the controlling measures;
- ✚ To establish a data base for future impact assessment studies.

6.1 PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CELL



6.2 POST ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE MONITORING SCHEDULE

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

7. ADDITIONAL STUDIES

7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

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

The 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. Risk Assessment is all about prevention of accidents and to take necessary steps to prevent it from happening.

7.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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.

7.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACT STUDY

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF ROUGH STONE

Quarry	Production for five-year plan period	Per Year Production in m ³	Per Day Production in m ³	Number of Lorry Load Per Day
P1	58,435	11,687	39	6
P2	2,68,630	53,726	179	30
P3	1,30,550	26,110	87	15
Total	4,57,615	91,523	305	51
E1	3,09,180	61,836	206	34
E2	3,69,000	73800	246	41
E3	1,77,020	35404	118	20
E4	1,84,295	36859	123	20
E5	1,92,600	38520	128	21
Total	12,32,095	2,46,419	821	136
Grand Total	16,89,710	3,37,942	1126	187

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF GRAVEL

Quarry	1 - 3 Years in m ³	Per Year Production in m ³	Per Day Production in m ³	Number of Lorry Load Per Day
P1	4,142	4142	14	2
P2	24,044	8,015	27	4
P3	24,120	8040	27	4
Total	52,306	20,197	68	10
E1	12,609	6,305	21	4
E2	37376	18688	62	10
E3	7068	2356	8	1
E4	23128	7709	26	4
E5	20340	6780	23	4
Total	1,00,521	41,838	140	23
Grand Total	1,52,827	62,035	208	33

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF WEATHERED ROCK

Quarry	1 Years in m ³	Per Year Production in m ³	Per Day Production in m ³	Number of Lorry Load Per Day
P1	5253	5253	18	3
Total	5253	5253	18	3

SOCIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM 8 MINES

Code	Project Cost	CER @ 2%
P1	Rs. 51,99,000 /-	Rs 5,00,000/-
P2	Rs.88,77,100/-	Rs 5,00,000/-
P3	Rs. 51,99,000 /-	Rs 5,00,000/-
Total	Rs. 1,92,75,100/-	Rs. 15,00,000/-
E1	Rs.63, 09,000/-	Rs 5,00,000/-
E2	Rs.89,51,000/-	Rs 5,00,000/-
E3	Rs.1, 06, 08,000/-	Rs 5,00,000/-
E4	Rs.2, 98 41,200/-	Rs 5,00,000/-
E5	Rs. 98,32,000/-	Rs 5,00,000/-
Total	Rs. 6,55,41,200/-	Rs. 25,00,000/-
Grand Total	Rs. 8,48,16,300/-	Rs.40,00,000/-

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FROM 8MINES

Code	Employment
P1	21
P2	30
P3	19
Total	70
E1	11
E2	12
E3	11
E4	11
E5	7
Total	52
Grand Total	122

A total of 70 people will get employment due to proposed mines in cluster and 52 people are already employed at existing mines.

GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS FROM 8 MINES

CODE	No of Trees proposed to be planted	Survival %	Area Covered Sq.m	Name of the Species	No. of Trees expected to be grown
P1	100	80%	1000	Neem, Casuarina	80
P2	200	80%	1760	Neem, Casuarina	160
P3	115	80%	1030	Neem, Casuarina	92
Total	415		3,790		332
E1	150	80%	1500	Neem, Casuarina	120
E2	450	80%	3850	Neem, Casuarina	360
E3	250	80%	2000	Neem, Casuarina	200
E4	565	80%	5100	Neem, Casuarina	452
E5	225	80%	2000	Neem, Casuarina	180
Total	1640		14,450		1,312
G.Total	2,055		18,240		1,644

8. PROJECT BENEFITS

The Proposed Project for Quarrying Rough Stone and gravel at Kodangipalayam Village aims to produce 58,435m³ Rough Stone over a period of 5 Years & Weathered Rock 5,253m³ for period of 1 years and Gravel 4,142m³ for period of 1 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

9. ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Environment Monitoring Cell formed by the mine management will ensure effective implementation of environment management plan and to ensure compliance of environmental statutory guidelines through Mine Management Level.

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. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from overall assessment of the impacts, in terms of positive and negative effects on various environmental components, that the mining activities will not have any adverse effect on the surrounding environment.

To mitigate any impacts due to the mining activities, a well-planned EMP and a detailed post project monitoring system is provided for regular monitoring and immediate rectification at site. Due to the cluster quarrying activities, socio economic conditions in and around the project site will be improved substantially. Hence, the Prior Environmental Clearance shall be granted at the earliest.
