

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KODANGIPALAYAM ROUGH STONE AND GRAVEL CLUSTER QUARRIES

At

Kodangipalayam Village, Palldam Taluk, Tiruppur District

For Obtaining

Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification – 2006

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

IN CLUSTER OVER AN EXTENT OF 19.38.11 Ha

NAME OF PROPOSED PROJECT PROPONENTS APPLYING IN CLUSTER

Code	Proponent Name	S.F No	Village & Taluk	Extent (Ha)
P1	Thiru.R.Gunasekar	103/3B2	Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk	1.69.5
P2	Thiru.P.Gowtham Rathinam	91/1A (P)		1.29.0
P3	Thiru.D.R.Karuppusamy	102/2B		1.00.11

File No.11124 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5770490N Dated: 21.09.2024 - P1

File No.11708 TOR Identification No TO25B0108TN5264313N Dated: 01.03.2025 - P2

File No.11106 TOR Identification No TO24B0108TN5808597N Dated: 06.03.2025 - P3

Environmental Consultant

GEO EXPLORATION AND MINING SOLUTIONS



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ENVIRONMENTAL LAB

GLOBAL LAB AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Approved by ISO:9001:2015, NABL, FSSAI, Experts in QHSE

S.F No:92/3A2, Geetha Nagar, Alagapuram Pudur, Salem-636016.

Baseline Monitoring Season – Oct to Dec 2024

APRIL -2025

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rough Stone and Gravel are the major requirements for construction industry. This EIA report is prepared by considering Cumulative load of all proposed quarries of Kodangipalayam Rough Stone and Gravel Cluster Quarries consisting of five Proposed quarries and nine existing quarries total extent of Cluster of 19.38.11Ha in Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu State, cluster area calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E) Dated 1st July 2016.

This EIA Report is prepared in compliance with ToR obtained for the below proposals in Table 1.1 and the Baseline Monitoring study has been carried out during the period of **Oct to Dec 2024**

TABLE 1.1: ToR OBTAINED PROJECTS

Code	Proponent Name	S.F No	Village & Taluk	Extent (Ha)
P1	Thiru.R.Gunasekar	103/3B2	Kodangipalayam Village, Palladam Taluk	1.69.5
P2	Thiru.P.Gowtham Rathinam	91/1A (P)		1.29.0
P3	Thiru.D.R.Karuppusamy	102/2B		1.00.11

Source: ToR Letters of the respective project proponents.

“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”

1.1 DETAILS OF PROJECT PROPONENT

PROPOSAL – P1	
Name of the Company	Thiru.R.Gunasekar
Address	S/o. M. Ramasamy, No. 3/176, Arul Jothy Nagar, Kodangipalayam Village, Karanampettai Post, Palladam Taluk, Tiruppur District – 641 662
Mobile	+91 98429 67273
Status	Proprietor (Individual)
PROPOSAL – P2	
Name of the Company	Thiru.P.Gowtham Rathinam
Address	S/o. Palanisamy, 1/17, Kangayampalayam Village, Sulur Taluk, Coimbatore District – 641 401.
Mobile	+91 70107 82756
Status	Proprietor (Individual)
PROPOSAL – P3	
Name of the Company	Thiru.D.R.Karuppusamy
Address	S/o. Rangasamy, No. 1/403, Thatchenkadu, Devarayanpalayam, Palladam, Tiruppur District – 641 668
Mobile	+91 99443 67404
Status	Proprietor (Individual)

The project proponent is an individual.

1.2 QUARRY DETAILS WITHIN 500 M RADIUS

*PROPOSED QUARRIES				
CODE	Name of the Proponent and Address	S.F. Nos & Village	Extent in Ha	Status
P1	Thiru.R.Gunasekar	103/3B2&Kodangipalayam Village	1.69.5Ha	Obtained ToR vide,

				File No.11124 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5770490N Dated: 21.09.2024.
P2	Thiru.P.Gowtham Rathinam	91/1A (P)&Kodangipalayam Village,	1.29.0 Ha	Obtained ToR vide, File No.11708 TOR Identification No TO25B0108TN5264313N Dated: 01.03.2025
P3	Thiru.D.R.Karuppusamy	102/2B&Kodangipalayam Village	1.00.11 Ha	Obtained ToR vide, File No.11106 TOR Identification No TO24B0108TN5808597N Dated: 06.03.2025 – P3
P4	Thiru.V.Kangesan	103/3A1A (P), 103/3A2,103/3B1&Kodangipalayam Village	1.81.0 Ha	Applied for quarry lease
P5	Thiru.R.Subramaniyan	114/1B & Kodangipalayam	1.99.5 Ha	Applied for quarry lease
P6	Thiru.P.Vasanthamani	91/A& Kodangipalayam	1.72.0 Ha	Applied for quarry lease
	Total		9.51.11 Ha	
*EXISTING QUARRIES				
CODE	Name of the Proponent and Address	S.F.Nos , Village & Taluk	Extent in Ha	Lease Period
E-1	Thiru.D.R.Karuppusamy	102/1	1.32.5	28.02.2022 to 27.02.2027
E-2	Thiru.D.R.Karuppusamy	89/2a, 89/3	1.19.0	26.08.2022 to 27.08.2027
E-3	Thiru.V.Prakash	113/6	0.86.0	20.09.2019 to 19.09.2024
E-4	Tmt.M.Subbathal	114/2C, 114/2D etc	1.82.0	28.12.2022 to 27.12.2027
E-5	Thiru.M.Venkatesh	114/1A,115/1B,115/2	2.25.5	14.12.2023 to 13.12.2028
E-6	Thiru.K.M.Chinnasamy	89/4B(P)	2.42.0	28.12.2023 to 27.12.2028
Total			9.87.0Ha	
ABANDONED/EXPIRED QURRIES				
CODE	Name of the Proponent and Address	S.F. Nos, Village & Taluk	Extent in Ha	Lease Period
Ex-1	Tmt.P.Vijayalakshmi	116/3B (P)	0.70.0	03.10.2018 to 02.10.2023
	Total		0.70.0Ha	
*TOTAL CLUSTER EXTENT			19.38.11 Ha	

TABLE 1.3: SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECTS IN CLUSTER

SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P1”				
Name of the Mine	Thiru.R.Gunasekar Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry			
Land type & details	It is a Patta land classified as punjai (Barren land) It is a Patta land, registered in the name of applicant Thiru.R. Gunasekar vide patta no.1838			
Previous Land Ownership details	It is a fresh application. But the applied area has been considered quarrying operation earlier			
	S.No	Name of Lessee	District collector's Proceeding Number and date	Lease Period
	1	Tmt.Ashwini Bala	Rc.No.2473/2005/X1 Dated: 17.12.2005	27.02.2006 to 26.02.2011
	2	Tmt.Ashwini Bala	Rc.No.128/Mines/2011 Dated: 07.03.2012	07.03.2012 To 06.03.2017
			Premature Termination vide proceedings Rc.No.105/Mines/2016, dated: 04.11.2016	

	3	Thiru.R.Gunasekar	Rc.no.737/Mines/2016, Dated: 16.04.2018	16.04.2018 to 15.04.2023
S.F. Nos	103/3B2			
Extent	1.69.5 Ha			
Maximum dimension of the existing quarry pit	Pit1: 134m (L) x 114m (W) x 27m(D)			
Geological Reserves	Rough Stone		Gravel	
	413646m ³		26484m ³	
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone		Gravel	
	94735m ³		20252m ³	
Proposed Quantity of Reserves/Production for mining Period	94735m ³		20252m ³	
Mining Plan Period / Lease Period	5 Years			
Ultimate Pit Dimension	167m (L) x 114m (W) x 37m (D) Max			
Proposed Depth of mining	37m			
Toposheet No	58 E/04			
Latitude	11°01'17.20"N to 11°01'22.10"N			
Longitude	77°12'01.36"E to 77°12'07.77"E			
Elevation	391m Amsl.			
Water table depth	The Ground water occurrence in this area is 58-62m depth below the ground level.			
Previous obtained Environmental Clearance	DEIAA-TPR/F.No.601/3(III)/2017 Dated:08.03.2018			
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer		4	
	Compressor		1	
	Excavator with Bucket and Rock Breaker		1	
	Tipper		3	
Blasting	Usage of Slurry Explosive with MSD detonators			
Water Bodies	Odai		600m East	
	Odai		1km SW	
	Odai		3km East	
	Samalapuram Lake		5.4km North	
	Noyyal River		5.8km NW	
	Sendevipalayam Check Dam		5.8km NW	
Water requirement & source	Total water requirement for 1.5KLD from from existing, bore wells and drinking water will be sourced from Approved water vendors.			
Manpower Deployment	18 Nos			
Total Project Cost	Operational Cost		Rs. 1,29,43,000/-	
	EMP Cost		Rs. 3,80,000/-	
	Total		Rs. 1,33,23,000/-	
CER cost	Rs.5,00,000/-			
Nearest Habitation	460m-S			

Source: Approved Mining Plan of the respective proposals

SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL "P2"					
Name of the Mine	Thiru.P.Gowtham Rathinam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry				
Land type & details	It is a Patta land. S.F. Nos 91/A(P) are jointly registered in the name of Tmt.P. Vasanthamani, Thiru.P. Mohan Rathinam and thiru.P. Gowtham Rathinam. vide patta no.1191. The applicant has obtained consent from the other pattadars				
Previous Land Ownership details	It is a fresh application. But the applied area has been considered quarrying operation earlier				
	S.No	Name of Lessee	S.F.No & Extent	Ditric collector's Proceeding Number and date	Lease Period

	1	Thiru.R.Palanisamy	91/1(A) & 4.07.0	-	-
	2	Thiru.R.Palanisamy	91/1(A) & 4.07.0	Rc.No.2414/2005/X1 Dated: 19.12.2005	19.12.2005 to 18.12.2010
	3	Thiru.R.Palanisamy	91/1(A) & 4.07.0	Rc.no.20/Mines/2011, Dated: 02.09.2011	02.09.2011 to 01.09.2016
	4	Tmt.P.Vasanthamani	91/1(A) & 1.72.0	Rc.no.345/Mines/2016, Dated: 10.11.2017	10.11.2017 to 09.11.2022
S.F. Nos	91/1A (P)				
Extent	1.29.0 Ha				
Maximum dimension of the existing quarry pit	Pit I : 28m (L) x 47m (W) x 1.5m Bgl (D)				
Geological Reserves	Rough Stone			Gravel	
	449120m ³			30281m ³	
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone			Gravel	
	1,35,250 m ³			23.205.5 m ³	
Proposed Quantity of Reserves /Production for mining Period	1,35,250 m ³			23.205.5 m ³	
Mining Plan Period / Lease Period	5 Years				
Ultimate Pit Dimension	103m (L) x 108m (W) x 37m Bgl (D) Max				
Proposed Depth of mining	37m below ground level				
Toposheet No	58 E/04				
Latitude	11°01'17.11"N to 11°01'21.30"N				
Longitude	77°12'11.91"E to 77°12'16.47"E				
Elevation	402m Amsl.				
Water table depth	The Ground water occurrence in this area is 68m depth below the ground level.				
Previous obtained Environmental Clearance	SEIAA-TN/F.No.5789/EC/1(a)/ No:3940/2016 Dated:14.07.2017				
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer			4	
	Compressor			1	
	Excavator with Bucket and Rock Breaker			1	
	Tipper			2	
Blasting	Usage of Slurry Explosive with MSD detonators				
Water Bodies	Odai			350m East	
	Odai			1.3km SW	
	Odai			2.7km East	
	Samalapuram Lake			5.5km North	
	Noyyal River			6.0km NW	
	Sendevipalayam Check Dam			6.2km NW	
Water requirement & source	Total water requirement for 1.6KLD from from existing, bore wells and drinking water will be sourced from Approved water vendors.				
Manpower Deployment	19 Nos				
Total Project Cost	Operational Cost			Rs. 61,02,000/-	
	EMP Cost			Rs. 3,80,000/-	
	Total			Rs. 64,82,000/-	
CER cost	Rs.5,00,000/-				
Nearest Habitation	440m-SE				

Source: Approved Mining Plan of the respective proposals

SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P3”		
Name of the Mine	Thiru.D.R.Karuppusamy Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry	
Land type & details	It is a Patta land, Registered in the name of the applicant D.R.Karuppusamy S/o Rangasamy vide patta no.3143	
S.F. Nos	102/2B	
Extent	1.00.11 Ha	
Geological Reserves	Rough Stone	Gravel
	296280m ³	19752m ³
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone	Gravel
	96110m ³	14196 m ³
Proposed Quantity of Reserves /Production for mining Period	96110m ³	14196 m ³
Mining Plan Period / Lease Period	5 Years	
Ultimate Pit Dimension	Pit1: 161m (L) x 48m (W) x 32m Bgl (D)	
Proposed Depth of mining	32m (2m Gravel + 30m Rough stone) below ground level	
Toposheet No	58 E/04	
Latitude	11°01'12.60"N to 11°01'14.87"N	
Longitude	77°11'57.79"E to 77°12'04.06"E	
Elevation	395m Amsl.	
Water table depth	The Ground water occurrence in this area is 58-62m depth below the ground level.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	3
	Compressor	1
	Excavator with Bucket and Rock Breaker	1
	Tipper	2
Blasting	Usage of Slurry Explosive with MSD detonators	
Water Bodies	Odai	700m East
	Odai	920m SW
	Odai	3.1km East
	Samalapuram Lake	5.6km North
	Noyyal River	6km NW
	Sendevipalayam Check Dam	6km NW
Water requirement & source	Total water requirement for 2.0KLD from from existing, bore wells and drinking water will be sourced from Approved water vendors.	
Manpower Deployment	20 Nos	
Total Project Cost	Operational Cost	Rs.75,28,000/-
	EMP Cost	Rs.3,80,000/-
	Total Project cost	Rs.79,08,000/-
CER cost	Rs.5,00,000/-	
Nearest Habitation	330m-South	

Source: Approved Mining Plan of the respective proposals

1.4 STATUTORY DETAILS

Project – P1

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 17.11.2016
- The precise area communication letter was received from the Assistant Director, Department of Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District vide Rc.No.737/Mines/2016, Dated: 16.04.2018
- The Mining plan was approved by the Assistant Director, Department of Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District vide Rc.No.737/Mines/2016 Dated: 12.06.2024.
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vides online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/485340/2023, Dated: 02.07.2024.

- 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. 11124 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5770490N Dated: 21.09.2024

Project – P2

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Date from 22.09.2022
- The precise area communication letter was received from the Deputy Director, Department of Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District and passed a Precise Area Communication letter vide Rc.No.660/Mines/2022, Dated:14.09.2023
- The Mining plan was approved by the Deputy Director, Department of Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District vide Rc.No.660/Mines/2022, Dated:13.12.2023
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vide online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/519258/2025, Dated:20.01.2025
- The proposal was placed in 532th SEAC meeting held on 13.02.2025 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 798th SEIAA meeting held on 26.02.2024 and issued ToR vide File No. 11708 TOR Identification No. TO25B0108TN5264313N Dated: 01.03.2025
-

Project – P3

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Date from 21.07.2023
- The Precise area communication letter was received from the District collector Tiruppur Vide Rc.No.448/Mines/2023, Dated: 11.01.2024
- The Mining Plan was got approval by the Deputy Director, Department of Geology and Mining, Tiruppur vide Rc. No. 448/Mines/2023 Dated: 12.06.2024
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vides online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/488336/2024, Dated:18.07.2024
- The proposal was placed in 492nd SEAC meeting held on 29.08.2024 & 533rd SEAC meeting held on 13.02.2025 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 799th SEIAA meeting held on 03.03.2025 & 04.03.2025 and issued ToR vide Letter No File no.1106TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5808597N Dated: 06.03.2025

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. Rough Stone and Gravel are 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 to Trichy-1.2km- South SH-165 - Annur- Kamanaichenpalayam
Nearest Village	Kodangipalayam- 770m- SE
Nearest Town	Palladam 9.5km- SE
Nearest Railway	Somanur Railway Station 7.2km- NW
Nearest Airport	Coimbatore Airport – 17Km - W
Seaport	Kochi- 155 Km-SW

Source: Survey of India Toposheet

2.2 LAND USE PATTERN OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

LAND USE PATTERN OF PROJECT – P1		
Description	Present area in (ha)	Area at the end of life of quarry (Ha)
Area under quarrying	1.25.0	1.45.0

Dump	0.014.0	Nil	
Sire Services	Nil	0.02.0	
Roads	0.01.0	0.02.0	
Green Belt	Nil	0.12.5	
Un – utilized area	0.29.5	0.08.0	
Grand Total	1.69.5	1.69.5	
LAND USE PATTERN OF PROJECT – P2			
Description	Present area in (ha)	Area at the end of life of quarry (Ha)	
Area under quarrying	0.27.70	0.96.00	
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0	
Dump	0.54.65	Nil	
Roads	0.01.0	0.02.0	
Green Belt	Nil	0.30.0	
Unutilized area	0.45.65	Nil	
Grand Total	1.29.00	1.29.00	
LAND USE PATTERN OF PROJECT – P3			
Description	Present area in (ha)	Area required during the first five year (ha)	Area at the end of life of quarry (Ha)
Area Under Quarry	Nil	0.74.9	0.74.9
Site Services	Nil	0.01.0	0.01.0
Roads	Nil	0.02.0	0.02.0
Green Belt	Nil	0.20.5	0.20.5
Unutilized Area	1.00.1	0.01.7	0.01.7
Grand Total	1.00.1	1.00.1	1.00.1

2.3 OPERATIONAL DETAILS OF LEASE APPLIED AREA

OPERATIONAL DETAILS FOR PROJECT – P1		
PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (m³) (5Year Plan period)	Gravel (m³) (3 Years Plan period)
Geological Resources	413646 m³	26484 m³
Mineable Reserves	94735 m³	20252m³
Production for five-year plan period	94735 m³	20252m³
Mining Plan Period / Lease Applied Period	5Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day	63	68
No of Lorry loads (12m³ per load)	5	6
Total Depth of Mining	37m Bgl.	
OPERATIONAL DETAILS FOR PROJECT – P2		
PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (m³) (5Year Plan period)	Gravel (m³)
Geological Resources	449120m³	30281 m³
Mineable Reserves	135250 m³	23205.5-
Production for five years Plan	135250 m³	23205.5-
Mining Plan Period / Lease Applied Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Da	
Production per day	90	26
No of Lorry loads (12m³ per load)	5	2
Total Depth of mining	37m bgl	
OPERATIONAL DETAILS FOR PROJECT – P3		
PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (m³) (5Year Plan period)	Gravel (m³) (1 st Year)
Geological Resources	296280m³	19752m³

Mineable Reserves	96110m ³	14196 m ³
Production for five years Plan	96110m ³	14196 m ³
Mining Plan Period / Lease Applied Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day	64	16
No of Lorry loads (12m ³ per load)	5	1
Total Depth of mining	32m bgl	

FIGURE – 1: GOOGLE IMAGE SHOWING PROJECT AREA
SATELLITE IMAGERY OF P1





SATELLITE IMAGERY OF P2



SATELLITE IMAGERY OF P3

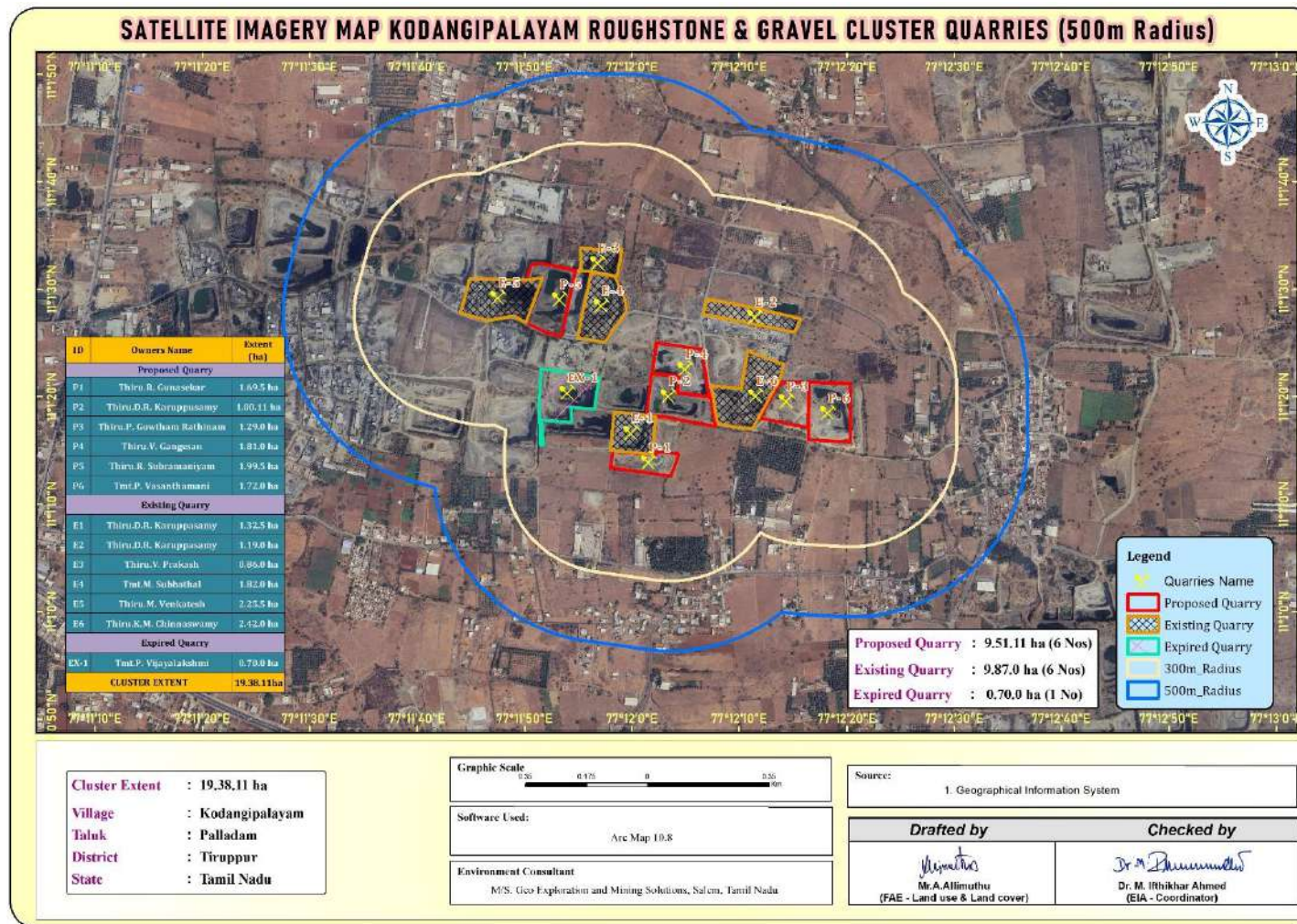
FIGURE – 2: GOOGLE IMAGE SHOWING CLUSTER (500 m QUARRIES)

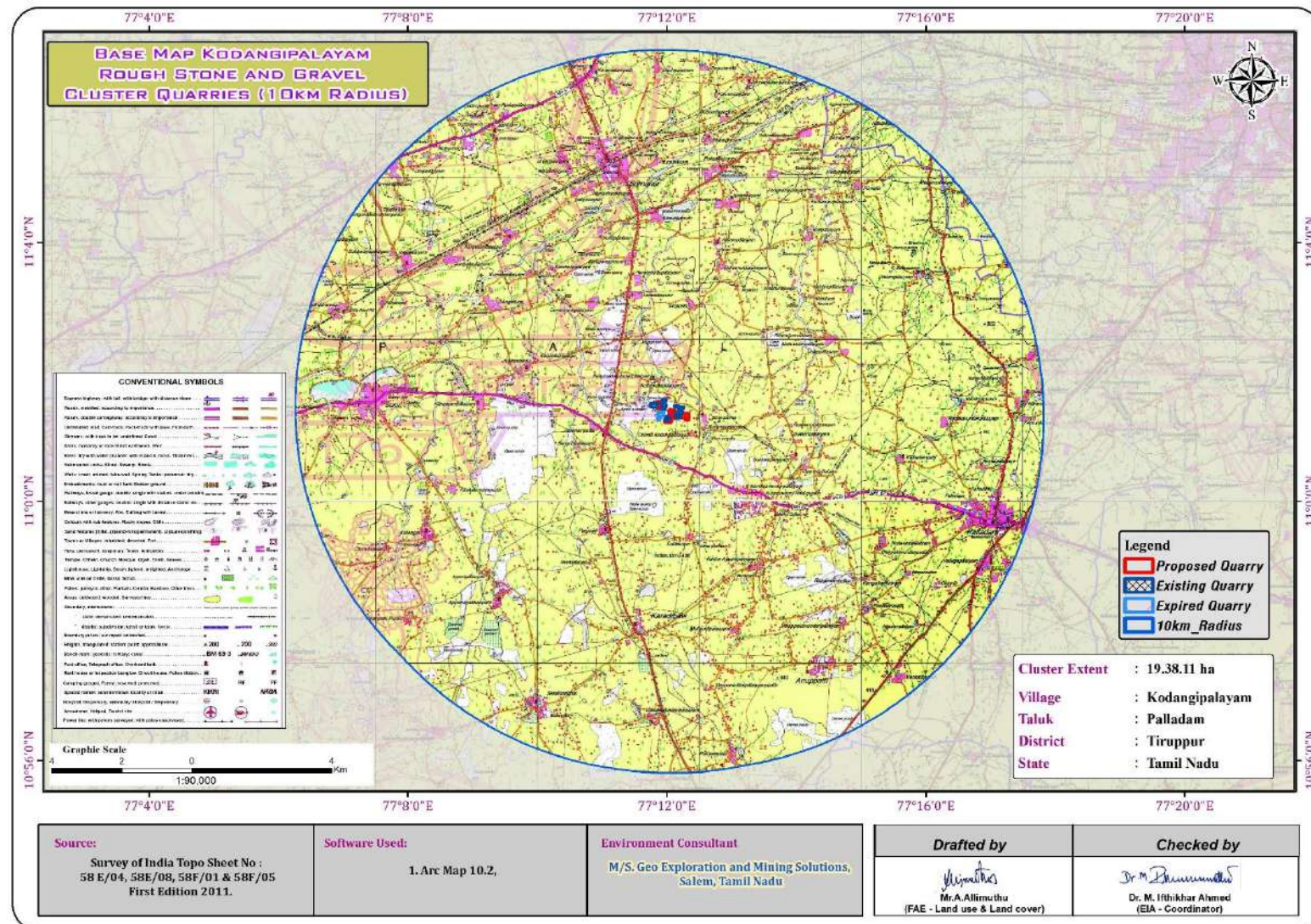
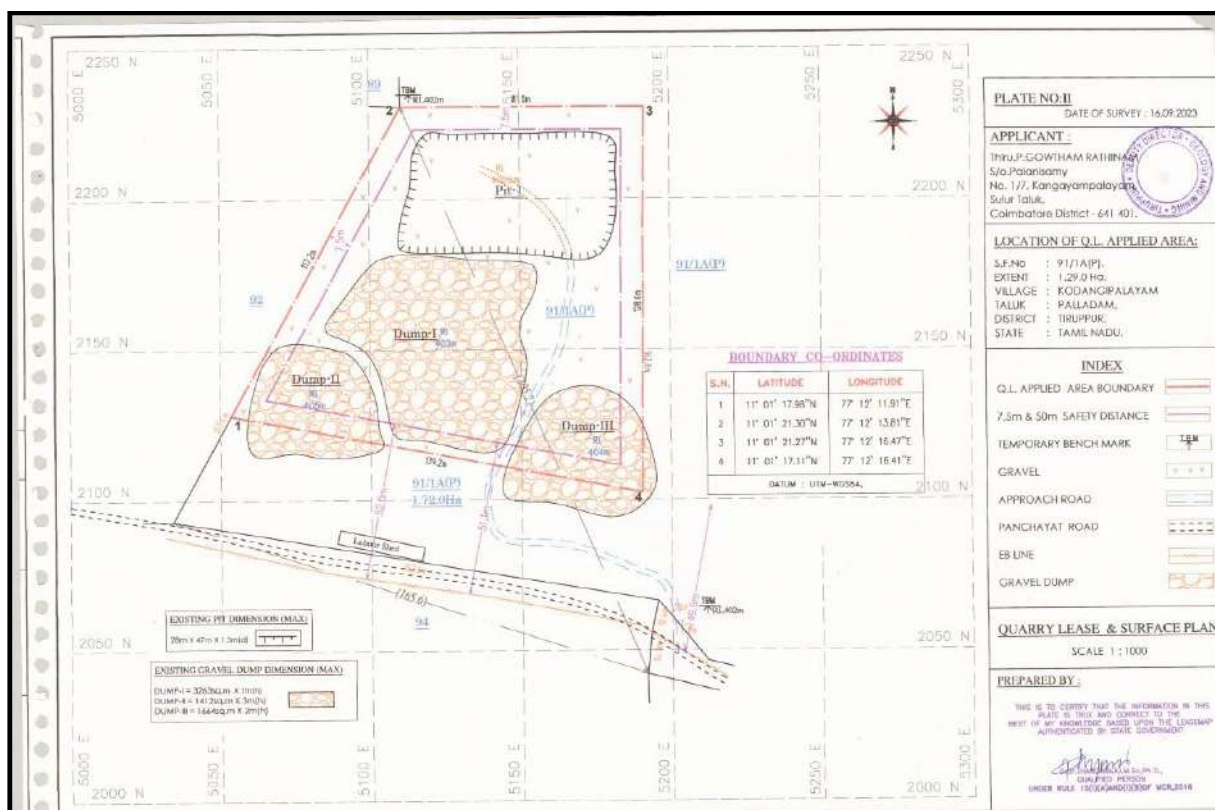
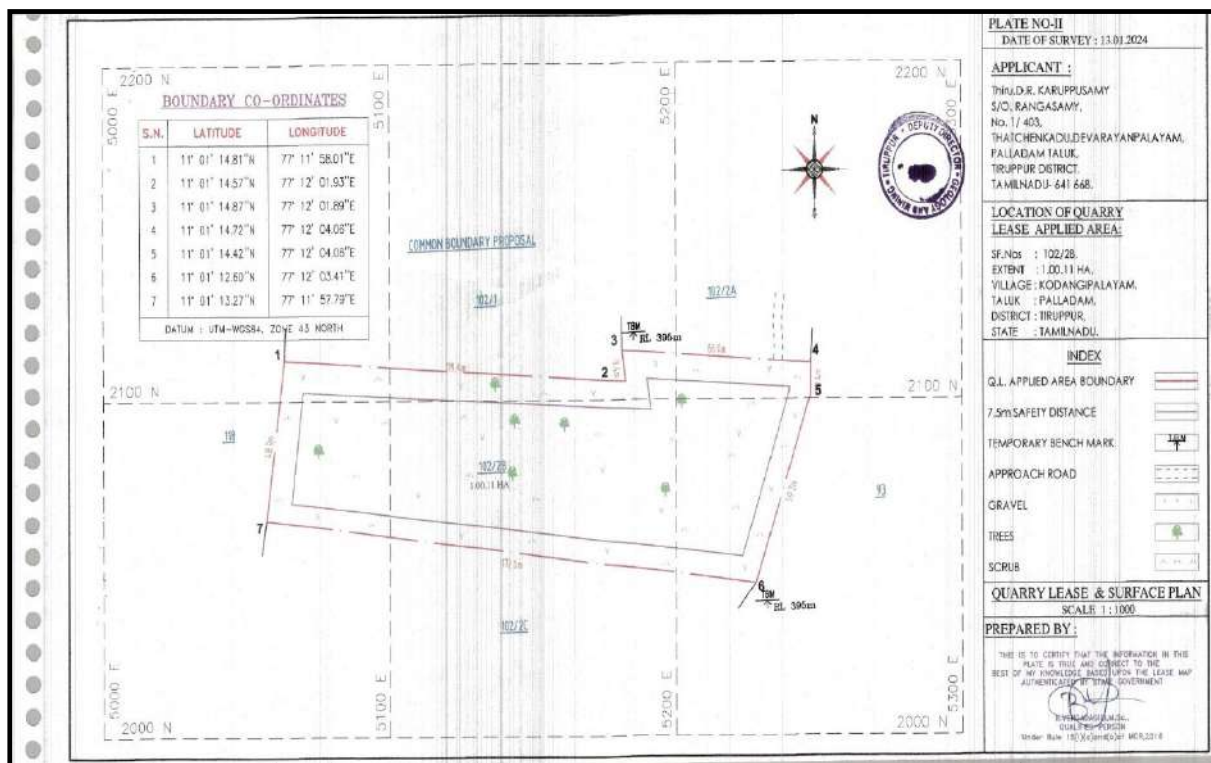
FIGURE – 3: TOPOSHEET MAP COVERING 10 KM RADIUS

FIGURE – 4: QUARRY LEASE PLAN & SURFACE PLAN**P1****P2**

P3



2.4 METHOD OF MINING

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

The top layer of Topsoil will be Excavate directly by Hydraulic Excavators and preserved all along the safety barrier to facilitate greenbelt development during Mine Closure Stage. 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 PROPOSED MACHINERY DEPLOYMENT

PROPOSAL – P1				
S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammers	4	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	1	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker	1	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers	3	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive
PROPOSAL – P2				
S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammers	4	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air

2	Compressor	1	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker	1	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers	2	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive
PROPOSAL – P3				
S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammers	3	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	1	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker	1	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers	2	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive

2.6 WATER REQUIREMENTS

PROPOSAL – P1		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Domestic & Drinking purpose	0.3KLD	From existing, bore wells and drinking water will be sourced from Approved water vendors.
Dust Suppression	0.7KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area
Green Belt	0.5KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area
Total	1.5 KLD	
PROPOSAL – P2		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Domestic & Drinking purpose	0.3KLD	From Existing, bore wells and drinking water will be sourced from Approved Water vendors.
Dust Suppression	0.7KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area
Green Belt	0.6KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area
Total	1.6 KLD	
PROPOSAL – P3		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.7KLD	The required water will be met from rainwater accumulated in mine pit (when available) and from the approved water vendors.
Green Belt	1.0KLD	The required water will be met from rainwater accumulated in mine pit (when available) and from the approved water vendors.
Sanitation & Drinking	0.3KLD	Approved water vendors
Total	2.0 KLD	

2.7 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.,

2.8 ULTIMATE PIT DIMENSION P1 to P3

Code	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max) (m)
P1	167	114	37m Bgl
P2	103	108	37m Bgl
P3	161	48	32m Bgl

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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 Oct to Dec 2024 as per CPCB & MoEF & CC guidelines.

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 (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 2024)	7 (2 core & 5buffer)	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 Quadrat & 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.

3.2 LAND ENVIRONMENT

To study the land use pattern of the core as well as a buffer zone, land use/land cover details have been identified/ maps have been prepared in accordance with the Standard ToR point. A visual interpretation technique has been adopted for land use supervised classification based on training site by Level III classification with 1:50,000 scale for the preparation of land use mapping. Land use pattern of the area was studied through **LISSIII** imagery of **NRSC-Bhuvan**. The 10 km radius map of study area was taken for analysis of **Land use/Landcover**.

TABLE 3.1: LAND USE / LAND COVER TABLE 10 KM RADIUS

S.No	CLASSIFICATION	AREA_HA	AREA_ %
	BUILTUP		
1	URBAN	2246.58	6.56
2	RURAL	2758.45	8.05
3	MINING	538.49	1.57
	AGRICULTURAL LAND		
4	CROP LAND	18847.99	55.00
5	PLANTATION	2117.73	6.18
6	FALLOW LAND	6182.94	18.04
	BARREN/WASTE LANDS		
7	SCRUB LAND	1058.07	3.09
	WETLANDS/ WATER BODIES		
9	WATER BODIES/LAKE/RIVER	520.64	1.52
	TOTAL	34270.87	100.00

LU/LC Interpretation:

- ∞ The 10 km radius study area mainly comprises of Crop land & Agriculture Plantation land accounting of 55% & 6.18% of the total study area. The study area also consists of fallow land of 18.04%.
- ∞ The buffer zone studied has no ecological sensitive area (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve/ etc.).
- ∞ Water Bodies such as Odai, ponds/ lakes comprise of 1.52% of the total buffer area. There are some River found in the study area like Noyyal River (5.8km-NW), of the total study area.
- ∞ The Scrub land accounts of 3.09%. As per the primary survey, it was observed the scrub land is mainly occupied by the stony waste and left-over domestic waste generated by the nearby areas.
- ∞ 1.57% of the total study area is occupied by the mine industries. The area occupied by Mainly Roughstone and gravel of the total buffer area. As also observed within the primary survey, the 10 km buffer area is also occupied by the medium scaled roughstone industries located in the study area.
- ∞ 14.61% of the area is covered under the Builtup Land including rural area. The project site falls under the Roughstone and gravel region. Therefore, the area is appropriate for developing Road development and building etc., it shows that the region has good prospects in the future. Due to proposed Roughstone and gravel quarry in this region, economic condition of locals is expected to be improved directly & indirectly. Hence project will prove to be the best economic proposal for the coming times.

3.3 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

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

Physical Characteristics –

The physical properties of the soil samples were examined for texture, bulk density, porosity and water holding capacity. The soil texture found in the study area is Clay to Sandy Soil and Bulk Density of Soils in the study area varied between 1.06 – 1.20 g/cc. The Water Holding Capacity 50.2 to 52.4%

Chemical Characteristics –

- The nature of soil is slightly alkaline to strongly alkaline in nature with pH range 7.90 to 8.49
- The available Nitrogen content range between 263.42 to 476.67 mg/kg
- The available Phosphorus content range between 4.9 to 18.7mg/kg
- The available Potassium range between 1.05 to 1.32 mg/100g

Whereas, the micronutrient as zinc (Zn), iron (Fe) and copper (Cu) were found in the range of 5.75 to 20.48mg/kg; 19.5 to 57.44 mg/kg and 4.0 to 6.5 mg/kg

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

3.4 WATER ENVIRONMENT

The study area is studded with few tanks that serve as the source of drinking water and also their surplus feeds adjoining tanks. 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 freshwater for couple of months after rainy season.

Surface Water

The pH of surface 7.01-7.55 while turbidity found within the standards. Total Dissolved Solids 728 to 924 mg/l and Chloride 141.95 to 157.95mg/l. Nitrates 3.09 to 3.66mg/l, while sulphates 27.43 to 33.63mg/l.

Ground Water

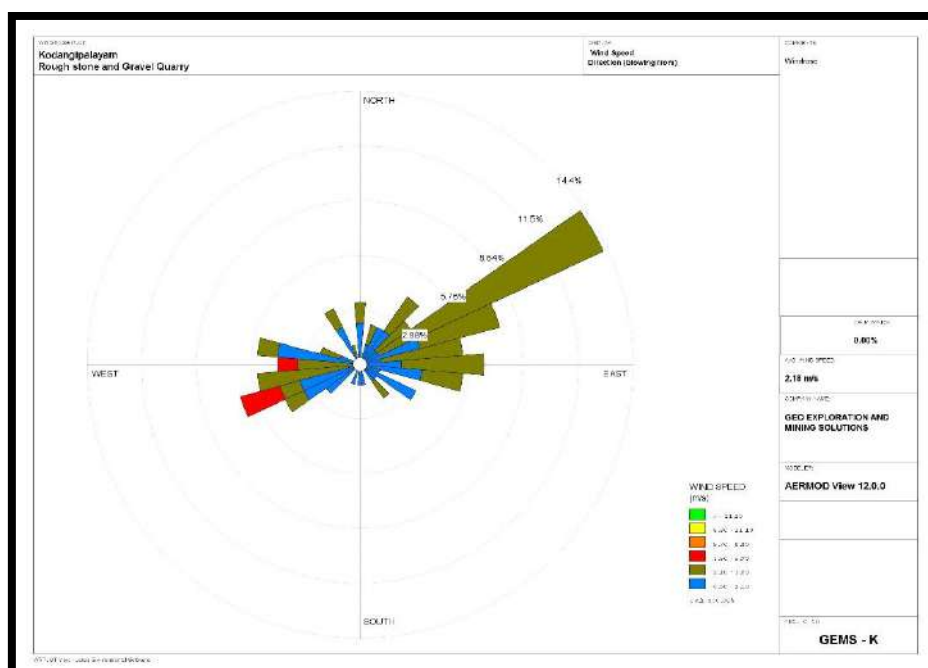
The pH of the water samples collected ranged from 7.21 to 7.81 and within the acceptable limit of 6.5 to 8.5. pH, Sulphates and Chlorides of water samples from all the sources are within the limits as per the Standard. on Turbidity, the water samples meet the requirement. Total Dissolved Solids were found in the range of 525 to 599 mg/l in all samples. The Total hardness varied between 196 - 284mg/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 – 6: WIND ROSE DIAGRAM



3.6 SUMMARY OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

As per monitoring data, PM₁₀ ranges from 44.1 µg/m³ to 45.1 µg/m³, PM_{2.5} data ranges from 23.5 µg/m³ to 24.1 µg/m³, SO₂ ranges from 4.7 µg/m³ to 5.0 µg/m³ and NO₂ data ranges from 19.5 µg/m³ to 20.0 µg/m³. The concentration levels of the above criteria pollutants were observed to be well within the limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB.

3.7 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

Ambient noise levels were measured at 7 (Seven) locations around the project area considering cluster quarries. Noise levels recorded in core zone during day time were from 43.1-48.7 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 34.7 – 35.5 dB (A) Leq. Noise levels recorded in buffer zone during day time were from 47.4– 50.5 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 35.8 – 41.0 dB (A) Leq.

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

3.8 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.

3.9 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 project will aim to provide preferential 54 persons to the local people there by improving the indirect employment opportunity for 100 persons 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

- 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.

MITIGATION MEASURES

- 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.

4.2 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

IMPACT ON SOIL ENVIRONMENT

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).

MITIGATION MEASURES FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

- 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

4.3 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

- Garland drain, settling tank will be constructed along the project 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
- 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;

4.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

- 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.

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
- AAQ monitoring will be conducted six months once to assess effectiveness of mitigation measures proposed

4.5 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.

4.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT ANTICIPATED IMPACT

There is no Forest land, National Parks, Eco sensitive areas, Wild life sanctuaries within the radius of 10km.

There are no migratory corridors, migratory avian-fauna, and 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

Keeping all this in mind the mitigations have been suggested under environmental management plan. With the understanding of the role of plant species as bio-filter to control air pollution, appropriate plant species (mainly tree species) have been suggested conceding the area/site requirements and needed performance of specific species. The details of year wise proposed plantation program.

The main objective of the green belt is to provide a barrier between the source of pollution and the surrounding areas. In order to compensate the loss of vegetation cover, it is suggested to carry out afforestation program mainly in proposed areas falls in the cluster earmarked for plantation program as per Approved Mining Plan in different phases. This habitat improvement program would ensure the faunal species to re-colonize and improve the abundance status in the core zone.

The objectives of the green belt cover will cover the following:

- Noise abatement
- Ecological restoration
- Aesthetic, biological and visual improvement of area due to improved vegetative and plantations cover.

4.7 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT ANTICIPATED IMPACT

- 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.

MITIGATION MEASURES

- 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.

5. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)

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

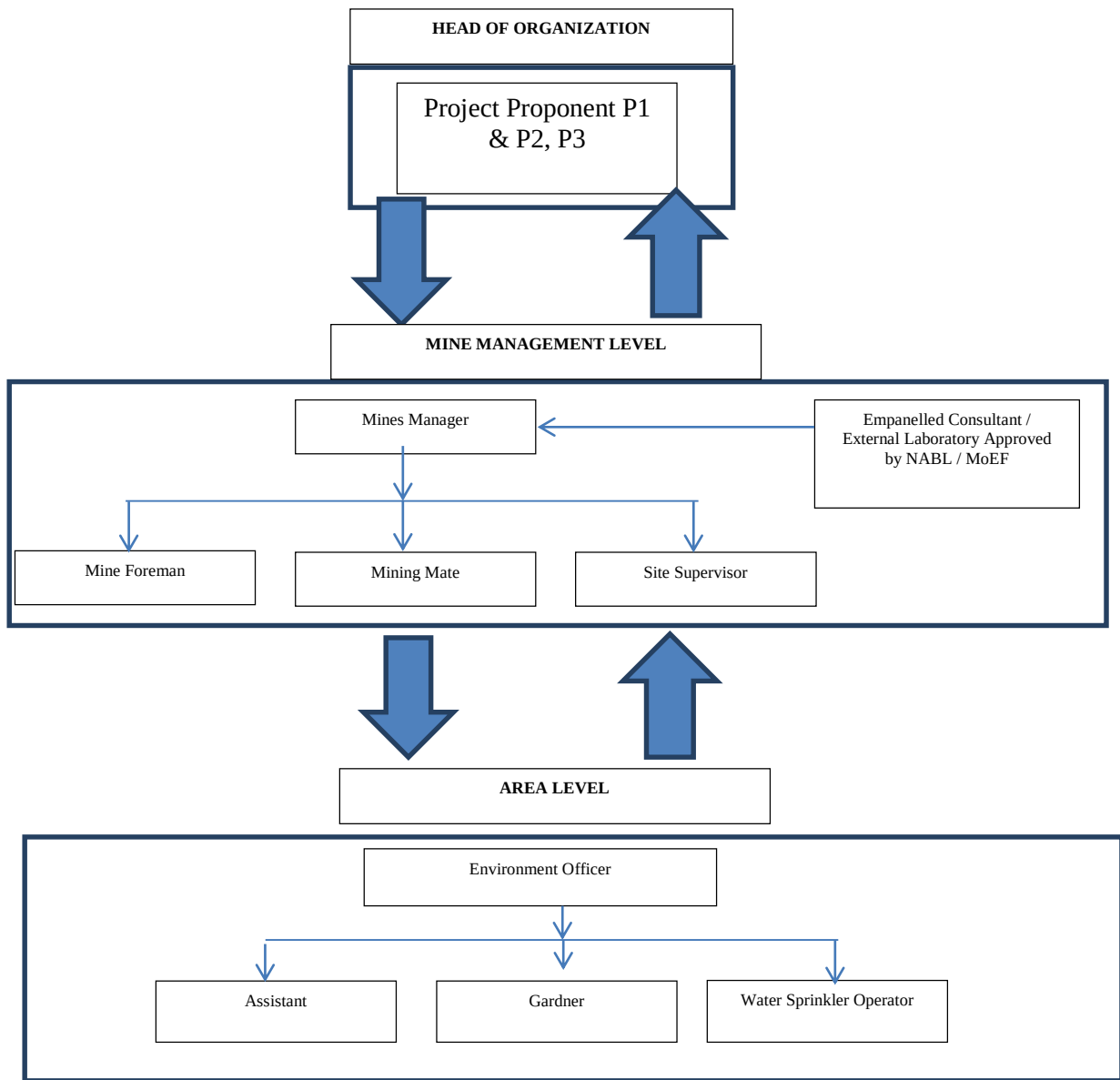
6. ENVIRONMENT MONITORING PROGRAM

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.

6.1 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 for proposed project. Risk Assessment is all about prevention of accidents and to take necessary steps to prevent it from happening

7.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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.

7.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACT STUDY

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF ROUGH STONE IN CLUSTER

Quarry	Production for five-year plan period	Per Year Production in m ³	Per Day Production in m ³	Number of Lorry Load Per Day @ 12m ³ per load
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P1	94735	18947	63	5
P2	135250	27050	90	7
P3	96110	19222	64	5
P4	105830	21166	71	6
P5	76420	15284	51	4
P6	-	-	-	-
Total	413610	101669	339	27
E-1	133300	26660	89	7
E-2	49430	9886	33	3
E-3	50487	10097	34	3
E-4	34063	6812	23	2
E-5	117664	23533	78	7
E-6	94375	18875	63	5
Total	479319	95863	320	27
G.Total	892929	197532	659	54

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF GRAVEL IN CLUSTER

Quarry	Mineable Reserves in m ³	Per Year Production in m ³	Per Day in m ³	Number of Lorry Load @ 12m ³ per load
P1	20252	6751	23	2
P2	23205.5	7735	26	2
P3	14196	4732	16	1
P4	2116	705	2	1
P5	8400	2800	9	1
P6	-	-	-	-
Total	68169.5	22723	76	7
E-1	7200	2400	8	1
E-2	5040	1680	6	1
E-3	264	264	1	1
E-4	1470	490	2	1
E-5	8174	2725	9	1
E-6	1782	594	2	1
Total	23930	8153	28	6
G.Total	92099.5	30876	104	13

PREDICTED NOISE INCREMENTAL VALUES FROM MINES

Location ID	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7
Maximum Monitored Value (Day) dB(A)	48.2	48.2	48.9	49.3	45.4	43.2	43.99
Incremental Value dB(A)	47.30	66.12	32.14	27.43	24.25	26.48	23.84
Total Predicted Noise level dB(A)	46.30	66.19	48.99	49.33	45.43	43.29	44.03
NAAQ Standards	Industrial		Day Time- 75 dB (A)		Night Time- 70 dB (A)		
	Residential		Day Time- 55 dB (A)		Night Time- 45 dB (A)		

EMISSION ESTIMATION FROM CLUSTER MINES

EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "P1"- Thiru.R.Gunasekar				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
	Drilling	Point Source	0.066416896	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000312613	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.040809061	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002488859	g/s/m
Overall Mine	Area Source	0.048124952	g/s	
Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000420055	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000016323	g/s

EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY “P2”- Thiru.P.Gowtham Rathinam				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
	Drilling	Point Source	0.070147791	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000410851	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.039947163	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002487571	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.042995141	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000349746	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000010606	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY “P3”- Thiru.D.R.Karuppusamy				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
	Drilling	Point Source	0.063827944	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.000256253	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.038771956	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002486174	g/s/m
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.038641909	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000253175	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000006090	g/s

NEAREST HABITATION FROM EACH MINE

Location ID	Distance in Meters
Habitation Near P1	460m- S
Habitation Near P2	440m-SE
Habitation Near P3	330m-S
Habitation Near P4	660m-SE
Habitation Near P5	520m-N
Habitation Near P6	-
Habitation Near E1	760 m SW
Habitation Near E2	590 m NE
Habitation Near E3	500m-N
Habitation Near E4	600m-NW
Habitation Near E5	570m-N
Habitation Near E6	640m-SE

SOCIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Location Code	Employment	Project Cost	CER
P1	18	Rs. 1,33,23,000/-	Rs.5,00,000
P2	19	Rs. 64,82,000/-	Rs.5,00,000
P3	20	Rs.79,08,000/-	Rs.5,00,000
P4	18	Rs.35,00,000/-	Rs.5,00,000
P5	16	Rs.1,12,96,000/-	Rs.5,00,000
P6	-	-	-
E1	17	Rs. 55,36,000/-	Rs.110,720/-
E2	15	Rs.82, 02,255/-	Rs.164,045/-
E3	13	Rs.45,22,000/-	Rs.90,440/-
E4	11	Rs. 95,67,000/-	Rs.191,340/-
E5	19	Rs. 2,49,45,000 /-	Rs.4,98,900/-
E6	13	Rs.56,26,000/-	Rs.112,520/-
Total	179	10,09,07,255	Rs. 36,67,965/-

8. PROJECT BENEFITS

The three Proposed Projects for Quarrying Rough Stone and Gravel at Kodangipalayam Village aims to produce cumulatively 3,26,095m³ Rough Stone over a period of 5 Years & 57,653.5m³ of

Gravel over a period of 1-2 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 discussed 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

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.
