

SUMMARY OF EIA / EMP REPORT

FOR

M/S.SRI MAGAVEER MINES ROUGH STONE AND GRAVEL QUARRY

Extent	3.04.00 Ha
SF.Nos.	7/1, 7/2, 7/3, 7/4, 7/5, 7/6 & 7/7
Location	Senalur Village, Tindivanam Taluk, Viluppuram District Tamil Nadu
Land Type	Patta Land
Production	5,84,175m ³ of Rough stone and 48,912m ³ of gravel up to 52m depth for the five years lease period.

- Terms Identification No – TO25B0108TN5160551N dated 30.07.2025
- Baseline Monitoring– Summer Season (Mar – May 2026)

PROJECT PROPONENT

M/S.SRI MAGAVEER MINES

Prop: T.A.P. Jayakeerthi,
Senalur Village, Tindivanam Taluk,
Viluppuram District- 604 101

CONSULTANT

CREATIVE ENGINEERS & CONSULTANTS

NABET ACCREDITED CONSULTANCY, NABL ACCREDITED TESTING LAB

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SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

M/s. Sri Magaveer Mines, Prop. T.A.P.Jayakeerthi proposes to operate a **Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry** over an area of **3.04.00Ha** in Senalur Village, Tindivanam Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu and has initiated action towards obtaining environmental clearance.

Proposed Production capacity will be 5,84,175m³ of Rough stone and 48,912m³ of gravel with annual peak production of 1,19,950m³ of Rough stone (Year 5) and 16,544m³ (Year2) of Gravel upto the depth of 52m BGL (2m Gravel + 50m Roughstone) for the five years lease period. Entire lease area is patta land in the name of T.A.P. Jayakeerthi who is the proprietor of this company.

Since the lease area is >5 Ha, this proposal is considered under Category – B1 and as per MoEF& CC notification necessitates preparation of EIA/EMP report and public hearing..

This EIA/EMP report is prepared based on standard and additional Terms of Reference issued by SEIAA, Tamil Nadu and is in conformance of the generic structure prescribed by MOEF&CC in their notification of September 2006 and the approved mining plan.

Salient details of the EIA/ EMP report prepared for this project is provided below

Table 1: Salient Details of the Project

Details	Particulars
A. Statutory Clearances	
Precise Area Communication	•Issued by Department of Geology & Mining vide R.C.No.B/G&M/277/2024 dated 08.04.2025
Mining Plan Approval	Issued by Department of Geology & Mining vide R.C.No.B/G&M/277/2024 dated 15.04.2025
Details of Quarries within 500m radius	Obtained from Assistant Director, Dep. of Geology & Mining vide R.C.No.B/G&M/277/2024 dated 15.04.2025
B. Site Details	
Location	Senalur Village, Tindivanam Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu
Survey No.	7/1, 7/2, 7/3, 7/4, 7/5, 7/6 & 7/7
Coordinates	Latitude: 12°13'47.6714" N to 12°13'52. 8157" N Longitude: 79°45'15.9136" E to 79°45'24.0670" E

DRAFT EIA/EMP REPORT FOR ROUGHSTONE & GRAVEL QUARRY OF M/S.SRI MAGAVEER MINES PROP.T.A.P. JAYAKEERTHI IN S.F.Nos. 7/1, 7/2, 7/3, 7/4, 7/5, 7/6 & 7/7 OVER AN AREA OF 3.04.00HA IN SENALUR VILLAGE, TINDIVANAM TALUK, VILUPPURAM DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU.

Mining Lease Area	3.04.00Ha
Type of Land	Patta land
Accessibility	There is an existing road from the lease area leads to Kilsevir Village Road at 140m in Western side of the lease area which is connected to SH-134 (Tindivanam to Marakkanam) road about 3km south of the lease area.
Topography & Drainage	The lease applied area is exhibits Plain topography and the altitude of the area is 68m MSL. First order streams connected to tanks controls the drainage of the area.
Nearest Village	Senalur – 850m – (SE)
Nearest Town	Tindivanam – 10.7km - (SW)
Nearest Highway	(SH-134) - Tindivanam– Marakkanam Road - 3.0km - (S) NH-179B - 7.7Km – (NW)
Nearest Railway Station	Tindivanam – 11.0km – (SW)
C. Environmental Setting of the Study Area	
Water Bodies	Saram River – 7.9km - (NW)
Nearest Reserve Forests	Sevir RF – 720m – NW, Kumalumpattu RF – 7.8Km- SE
Notified Archaeologically important places, Monuments	Nil within 10km radius
Environmental sensitive areas, Protected areas as per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972*	Nil within 10km radius

1.2 Technical Description:

A. Technical Description			
Geological Reserves	15,27,250 m ³ Roughstone & 61,090 m ³ Gravel		
Mineable Reserves	5,84,175m ³ Roughstone & 48,912 m ³ Gravel		
Mining Method	Open cast mechanized mining method with drilling, blasting, excavation, loading and transportation of material to needy buyers.		
Production	Year	Roughstone(m3)	Gravel (m3)
	I	1,09,000	16,384
	II	1,18,040	16,544
	III	1,18,400	15,984
	IV	1,18,785	---
	V	1,19,950	---

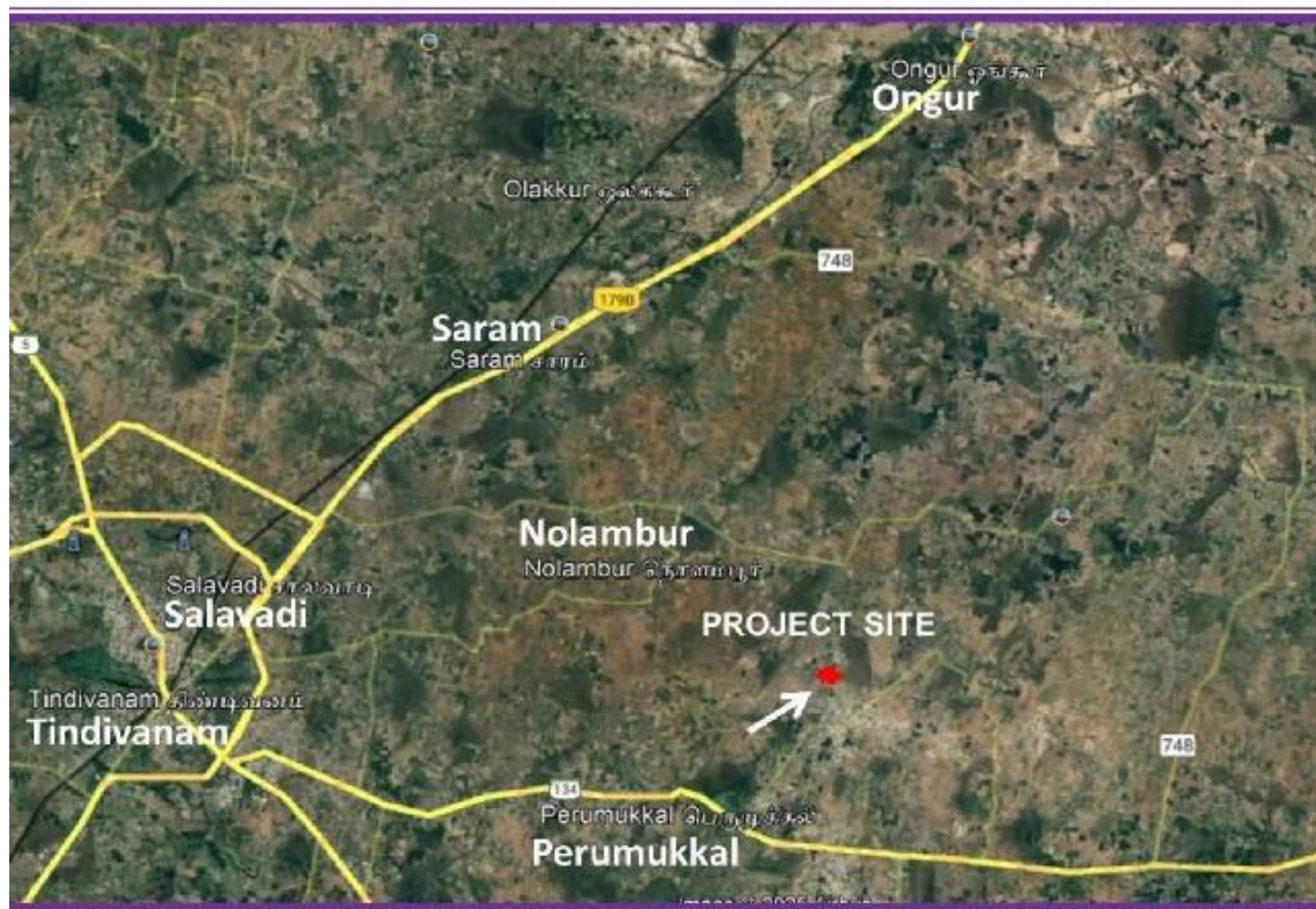


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	Total	5,84,175	48,912
Waste Generation and Management	There is no waste generation anticipated in this quarry operation since the entire excavated material will be utilized.		
Ultimate Depth	52 m BGL (2m Gravel + 50m Roughstone) for five years of lease period		
B. Project Requirements			
Manpower	35 people persons directly and indirectly.		
Water requirement & Source	Requirement – 9.0 KLD, Initially will be procured from outside agency and later rain water collected in the mine sump will be used.		
Power Requirement	All the equipment will be diesel operated. No electricity is needed for mining operation. The minimum power requirement for office, etc will be met from state grid.		
Site services	Mine office, first aid room, rest shelters, toilets etc. will be provided as semi-permanent structures.		
Project cost	Rs. 77,19,400/-		

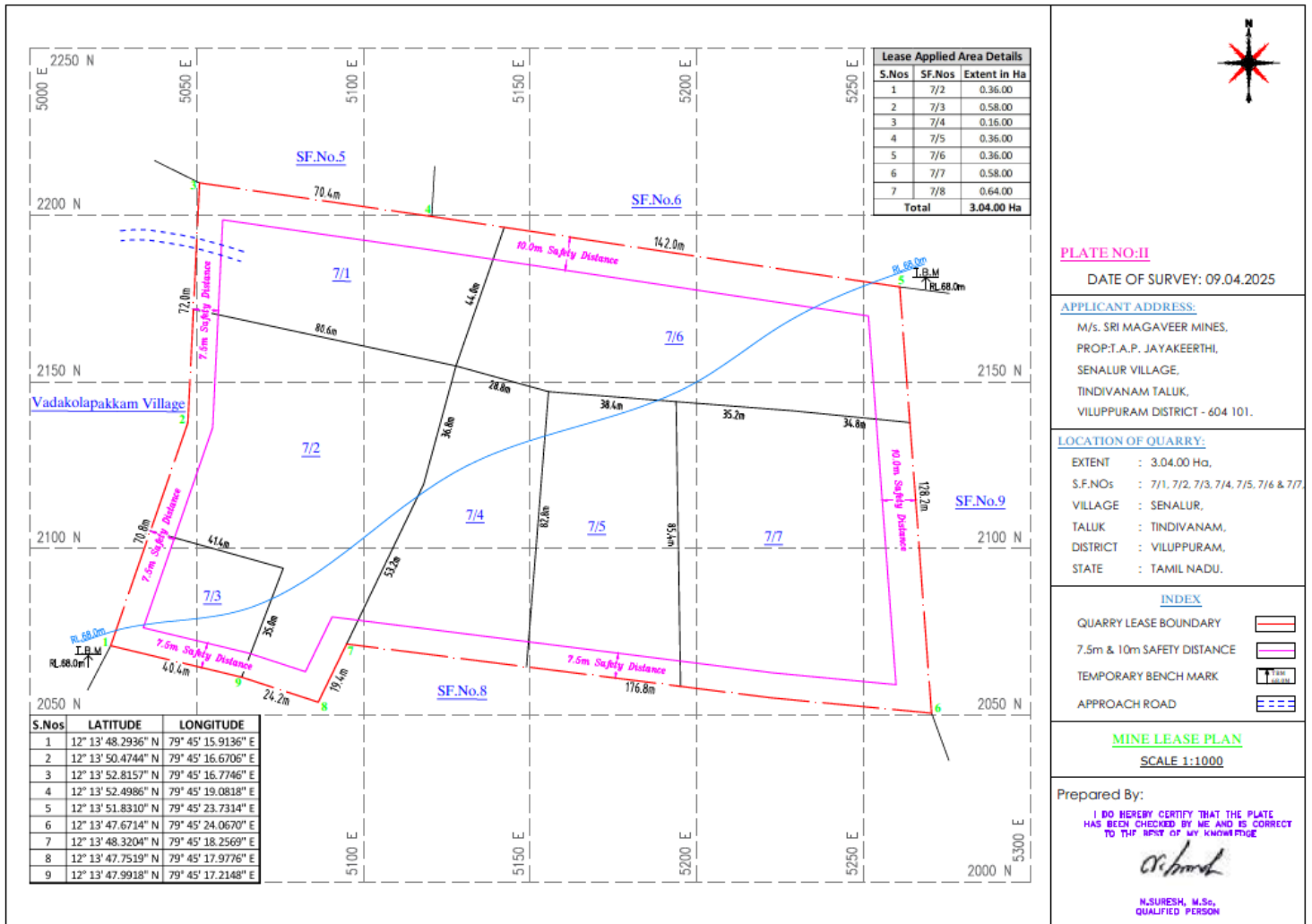
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Figure 1: Location Map



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Figure 2: Lease Plan



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Figure 3: Study Area Map



1.3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SCENARIO:

The studies and data collection have been carried out systematically and meticulously as per relevant IS codes, CPCB and MoEF&CC guidelines and as per approved ToR during **Summer Season (Mar 2026 – May 2026)** for the purpose of this study, the area has been divided into two zones, namely, core and buffer zones. Core zone is considered as the total lease area, while buffer zone encompasses an area of 10 km radius distance from the periphery of core zone.

The proposed Roughstone and gravel quarry is located in Senalur Village, Tindivanam Taluk, Vilupuram District, Tamil Nadu. The details of the 10Km radius study area has been provided below:

Table 2: Social, Economic and Demographic Profile of the Study Area

Details	Population	Percentage
A. Gender-wise distribution		
Male Population	62444	50.35
Female Population	61588	49.65
Total	124032	100
B. Caste-wise population distribution		
Scheduled Caste	49862	40.20
Scheduled Tribes	2156	1.74
Other	72014	58.06
Total	124032	100
C. Literate and Illiterate population		
Literate Males	44725	36.06
Literate Females	34251	27.61
Total Literate Population	124032	100
Others Males	17719	14.29
Others Females	27337	22.04
Others Population	45056	36.33
Total	124032	100
D. Occupational structure		
Main workers	45856	37.00
Marginal workers	15720	12.70
Total Workers	61576	49.70
Total Non-workers	62456	50.40
Total	124032	100

Further developments in this area with respect to these various facilities has occurred over the years.

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1.3.1 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY:

Table Error! No text of specified style in document..3: Baseline Data

A) AMBIENT AIR QUALITY		Monitoring Location – 5 locations	
PARAMETER	RESULT (µg/m3)		*LIMIT (µg/m3)
Location	Core Zone	Buffer Zone	
Particulate Matter (Size <10 µm)	53.4 – 66.2	45.9 – 61.3	100
Particulate Matter (Size <2.5 µm)	25.6 – 31.8	22.1 – 29.7	60
Sulphur Dioxide (as SO ₂)	5.7 – 8.7	4.3 – 8.4	80
Nitrogen Dioxide (as NO ₂)	8.2 – 13.8	7.2 – 12.5	80
Conclusion: The existing Ambient Air Quality levels for PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NO2, are within the NAAQ standards prescribed CPCB limits of 100 µg/m3, 60 µg/m3, 80 µg/m3 & 80 µg/m3. The CO values in all the locations were found to be below detectable limit (DL – 1144 µg/m³). Silica values in the study area are found to be below detectable limit. (Detection limit – 0.05 mg/m3)			
B) WATER QUALITY		Monitoring Location – 5 locations	
PARAMETER	Result	*LIMIT (µg/m3)	
pH at 25 °C	7.13 – 7.62	6.5-8.5	
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	252 – 430	2000	
Chloride as Cl-, mg/L	70.5 – 156	1000	
Total Hardness (as CaCO3), mg/L	182 – 254	600	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3), mg/L	135– 223	600	
Sulphates as SO42-, mg/L	20.5 – 44.8	400	
Iron as Fe, mg/L	0.02 – 0.06	0.3	
Nitrate as NO3, mg/L	2.31 – 3.26	45	
Conclusion: The water quality of ground water is found to be within the prescribed Permissible limits of IS: 10500 Norms in the absence of an alternative source as per Drinking Water Specifications.			
C) NOISE LEVELS		Monitoring Location – 5 locations	
PARAMETER	RESULT dB(A)		*LIMIT (µg/m3)
	Day Equivalent	Night Equivalent	
Core Zone	51.6	39.8	90
Buffer Zone	47.7 – 48.9	36.9 – 42.6	Day Equivalent - 55dB(A), Night Equivalent - 45dB(A)
*Permissible noise for industrial workers as laid down by CPCB (at 8 hrs Exposure Time). While comparing with the MoEF&CC Norms, the monitored ambient noise levels are generally within the limit values.			
D) SOIL QUALITY		Monitoring Location – 3 locations	
PARAMETER	Range of values		
pH	6.69 – 7.65		
Electrical Conductivity (µmho/cm)	90.7-105.2		
Organic matter (%)	2.24-2.97		
Total Nitrogen (mg/kg)	556-925		
Phosphorus (mg/kg)	1.3-2.5		
Sodium (mg/kg)	668-935		
Potassium (mg/kg)	458-652		
Soil is of Sandy type.			

1.3.2 A) LAND ENVIRONMENT:

Land use pattern study carried out through remote sensing satellite data around the 10km buffer zone shows that 58.24% of the buffer area is classified under fallow land, 16.12 % of Agriculture/ Plantation land, 14.93 % constitutes land with scrub, 0.97 % constitutes land without scrub and the balance falls under other land use categories. The lease area is mostly barren with patches of shrubs and thorny bushes of *Prosopis juliflora*.

1.3.3 B) BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT:

Flora: The proposed lease area is a non forest, private land. exposed with rock. The lease area is mostly barren with patches of shrubs and thorny bushes of *Prosopis juliflora*.

Study area is dominated with coconut and casurina, coco nut & Palm trees (*Borassus flabellifer*), Besides, other species like *Albizia lebbbeck*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Sygygium cumuni*, *Azadirachta indica*, etc.

Fauna: There is no Wild Life Sanctuary or National Park within the study area of 10 km. Domesticated animals are commonly found. No wild mammalian species was directly sighted during the field survey.

C) HYDROLOGICAL STUDY:

Drainage of the area is controlled by first & second order streams connected to tanks There are no streams, canals or water bodies in the lease area. A Seasonal drainage is located north of the lease area for which a Safety distance of 10m is left. During monsoon season the rainwater drains through these drainage channel confluences in the eri more than 200m east of the lease area. There are no perennial water course or river in the study area. The drainage map prepared from the survey of India topographic maps shows the presence of few streams running in a dendritic pattern. These are mostly rainwater drains and It remains dry for most of the year.

In the study area, the shallow aquifer is developed through dug wells and deeper aquifer through tube wells. Based on the well inventory of the nearby wells & borewells, it is observed that post monsoon rains water level in wells are observed at shallow level where as in summer it reaches to bottom of the well or dry in case of some wells. Occurrence of wells are primarily observed in the northern side of the lease area where as in the southern side, only deep bore

wells are found. This may be due to dominance of geologically harder rocky charnokite type of rock formation in the southern side. The observed borewell are of 500 to 800 ft depth. The study indicates only few are productive with moderate yield, while the remaining bore wells are dry to poor yield. The groundwater occurrence is discontinuous and controlled by fractures at deeper levels. Water levels ranging from 65 m to 70 m suggest deeper aquifer conditions. The overall hydrogeological condition indicates moderate groundwater potential with localized dry zones.”

Direct rainfall falling into the mine pit during monsoon season and intermittent seepage from phreatic top layer if any will be collected in the bottom of the mine pit and gainfully used for Greenbelt development, Dust suppression etc.

1.4 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES:

In this project Open Cast semi-mechanized mining will be carried out to quarry Rough Stone & Gravel. The identified impacts due to this mine during mining and associated activities have been studied in relation to various environmental components like Air, water, noise, vibration, land, transport etc.

1.4.1 AIR ENVIRONMENT:

The principal sources of air pollution due to mining and allied activities in the area will be dust generation in the mine due to various activities such as excavation of material, movement of HEMM, loading, unloading and transportation operations.. Besides, Gas emission also occurs as a result of emission of SO₂, NO_x, CO etc., from diesel driven mining equipment, compressors, generator sets, etc. The following measures will be adopted to control impact on the air quality due to mining operations in the lease area:

- Regular wetting of transport road using mobile water tanker.
- Wet drilling / Covering of drill holes with wet clothes
- Use of controlled blasting techniques with Nonel to keep the dust generation within the prescribed limits.
- Proper maintenance of roads.
- Avoiding overloading of tippers

- Transportation of material by tarpaulin covered trucks
- Proper maintenance of HEMM to minimize gaseous emission
- Setting up of tyre washing facility in the lease area exit.
- Vehicular emission tests with digital smoke meter.
- Provision of green netting around the lease periphery on all sides.
- Development of green belt/ plantation in various areas within the mine lease area etc.

By adoption of all these measures, no adverse impact on air quality is envisaged due to this proposed opencast mining operation.

The impact on air quality due to the proposed project operations is estimated using AERMOD dispersion models show that the resultant added concentrations with baseline figures even at worst scenario, the values of ambient air quality with respect to PM10 are in the range of 53.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 70.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and with respect to PM2.5 are in the range of 26.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 32.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ which are within the statutory limits in each case.

For preservation of environment in this mine strict enforcement of management schemes will be undertaken for taking corrective actions, as needed. By adopting the effective implementation of all the mitigative measures, no adverse impact on Air quality due to the mining operation in this lease area is expected.

1.4.2 WATER ENVIRONMENT:

Water Requirement: The total water requirement for this project will be 9.0 KLD. The water will be sourced initially from outside agencies. Later the rainwater collected in the mine pit sump will be used for this purpose.

The domestic effluent to be generated from the project will be collected in septic tank with soak pits arrangements. There are no streams, canals or water bodies in the lease area. A Seasonal drainage is located north of the lease area for which a Safety distance of 10m is left. It is first order stream and more of a rainwater carrying channel. The channel on the western side of the lease area drains water from the north western side. These streams are ephemeral in nature & It remains dry for most of the season. During monsoon season the rainwater drains through

these drainage channel confluences in the eri more than 200m east of the lease area. By proper surface runoff management, the rainwater from the lease periphery will be channelized through the peripheral garland drain all around the lease area and then through settling pond to be located in the northern side of the lease area. Supernatant clear water will be discharged to the drainage on the northern side ensuring proper flow of rainwater to the connecting eri.

The lease periphery will be fenced and protective earthen embankment of at least 2m height will be created in the safety zone on the northern & eastern side so that the drainage in the north and the Government land in the east of the lease area is not disturbed

This being a mining project, there will not be any generation of process effluent or discharge any effluent into the water bodies. No major impact is envisaged on the nearby water bodies due to project operations.

The ultimate pit depth of mining will be 52m BGL. The ground water table in the area is about 65 - 70 m BGL. Since the mining operation will be above this level, the ground water intersection is not envisaged and ground water will not be affected appreciably due to the quarrying operation. There is no water seepage noticed in to the already quarried deeper pits situated nearby the proposed quarry area. Hence, the quarrying rough stone up to the proposed depth may not have any adverse impact in the area over ground water conditions

Good rainwater harvesting measures for augmenting the ground water level in the region will be implemented.

1.4.3 NOISE ENVIRONMENT:

During mining operation there will be noise generation due to working of excavators, movement of vehicles, etc. However, it will be felt near the active working area only and at away from its source it will get reduced. There will also be attenuation due to vegetation, tin sheet/ green netting to be erected by the proponent all around the lease and as such there will not be any adverse noise propagation outside the lease boundary. Due to natural attenuation effects, by proper green belt development, design / maintenance of machines, etc., the impact on noise levels will be negligible and are expected to be well within the prescribed limits.

1.4.4 VIBRATION:

In the proposed mine workings, blasting & vibration effects will be controlled by adopting following measures.

- Carrying out controlled blasting using Nonel delay detonator.
- Optimum design for burden and spacing.
- Reducing explosive charge per delay to minimum.
- The peak particle velocity (PPV) of ground vibration will be kept very low through optimally controlled blasting techniques, after necessary field trials.
- Muffled blasting, as needed to stop fly rocks propagation.
- Blasting will be done during midday time.
- Proper care and supervision during blasting by a competent and experienced person to be carried out.
- Blasting at different times across leases in the cluster.

By adoption of above measures, it will be ensured that ground vibrational levels due to blasting will be maintained within the prescribed DGMS conditions of 10 mm/s for the domestic houses/structures.

1.4.5 IMPACT ON LAND ENVIRONMENT:

The entire lease area of 3.04.00Ha is patta land owned by Proponent. There is no waste generation anticipated in this quarry operation since the entire excavated material will be utilized. Hence, there is no external overburden dump involved. Plantation will be carried out in this safety zone area. In the post mining stage, the mine pit area of 2.37.30 Ha will be left as a water body. Plantation will be carried out over 0.62.70 Ha of safety zone and 0.02.00Ha will be utilized for road and 0.02.00Ha used for infrastructure will be reclaimed. Entire mined out area will be properly fenced to prevent inadvertent entry of men and animals. In the post mining stage, the rainwater harvested in the mined-out void shall be utilized.

Effective post closure monitoring will be done to ensure that there will be no adverse impact due to mining operations

1.4.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT:

The lease area is mostly barren with patches of shrubs and thorny bushes of *Prosopis juliflora*. Mining operation will be carried out ensuring necessary mitigative measures like dust suppression, proper maintenance of equipment's, greenbelt and plantation etc., to prevent dust generation & any further impact on the vegetation. In the safety zone within the lease area and in the nearby areas including mineral transport road, plantation of local trees will be carried out about 550 trees will be planted in and around the lease area.

1.4.7 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT:

The entire lease area is a private patta land. There are no habitations or hutments in the core zone area and as such no rehabilitation or resettlement is involved. The mining operations in the proposed quarry will employ about 35 people by direct & indirect means. Besides through allied opportunities in logistics, trading, repairing works etc. good employment potential will arise in this area, which will provide raising income levels and standards of living in the area through various service-related activities connected with the project operations.

Towards the socio-economic development of the surrounding area, the proponent has earmarked an amount of Rs.5.0 Lakhs under Corporate Environmental Responsibility. The activities identified under CER will be implemented in the nearby Government school. In consultation with the locals based on the need & priority it will be implemented.

1.4.8 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ASPECTS:

In order to ensure minimisation of occupational health and safety problems in the project operation, the following preventive remedial measures will be effectively exercised in the project operations, so as to comply with applicable standards.

- Medical examination of workers at pre-entry level stage of workers, etc., by qualified doctors, with periodical examination of all workers/staff at least once a year, as per DGMS circulars.
- Regular awareness campaigns amongst staff and workers
- Staff will be provided with PPE to guard against excess noise levels, Dust generation and inhalation, etc., as per standards prescribed by DGMS.

1.4.9 IMPACT ON LOCAL LOGISTICAL SYSTEM DUE TO PROJECT:

From this proposed quarry the entire output will be transported to the consumers . There will be just 6 trip per hour of additional truck traffic. The transport route can absorb this negligible traffic due to this project. The following mitigative measures are suggested for mitigation of adverse impacts on the logistical aspect of the project:

- ❖ Water sprinkling on Rough stone in the transport vehicles before transporting, so that no dust nuisance during transport will arise.
- ❖ Proper maintenance of transport roads
- ❖ Proper maintenance of transport vehicles.
- ❖ Avoiding overloading of material
- ❖ Covering of loaded vehicles with tarpaulins sheet if warranted.

1.4.10 WASTE MANAGEMENT:

There is no process effluent generation from this mine. Hence no liquid waste is generated. Single use plastics/ use and throwaway plastics will be banned in the site as directed by the Tamil Nadu Government vide GO(Ms)No.84 regarding ban on use of plastic products. The employees will be encouraged to use compostable material or reusable material.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME:

Regular, systematic and sustained programme schedules for implementation and monitoring of various control measures are devised with clear cut guidelines of various concerned plans for keeping a continuous surveillance on the various environmental quality parameters in the area. The Mines Manager in the mine project site will be directly responsible for various environmental activities in the mine and will undertake effective monitoring and implementation of various environmental control measures promptly and effectively and to oversee various environmental management schemes for air quality control, water quality status, noise level control, plantation programme, social development schemes, etc in the mine. Towards implementation of environmental control measures, Rs.20.37 Lakhs is allocated under capital cost. Besides, Rs.25.53 Lakhs per annum will be spent under recurring cost.

1.6 ADDITIONAL STUDIES:

The lease area is >5 Ha . The total lease within the 500m radius (Existing + Proposed) works out 7.04.0ha which is greater than 5Ha. Hence this is a **Category-B1 Project**. As such cluster situation applicable and this EMP is prepared.. The baseline monitoring carried out for this project reflects the impact of the existing quarries

1.7 CONCLUSION:

Systematic mining and ensuring adoption of various mitigative measures given in the report will ensure that the future environmental quality in the area will be maintained within statutory limits. The environmental management strategy as explained above will prove that industrial growth, if properly planned with all environmental concerns and appropriate remedial measures can benefit this region in the fields of potential employment opportunities, improved per capita income for local people, improved social welfare facilities etc. in its own way and also revenue to Government through royalty, taxes etc. Besides, it will meet the raw material requirement of the construction industry also.

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