

PUBLIC HEARING SUMMARY
FOR
TVL. OM VINAYAGA SUPPLIER,
PROP:K. DHAKSHANAMURTHI
ROUGH STONE AND GRAVEL QUARRY

Extent	3.32.50 Ha
SF.Nos.	37/15, 16, 18(P), 19(P), 20, 21, 22 & 23(P)
Location	Nallamur Madura Kolathur Village, Maduranthakam Taluk, Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu
Land Type	Consent Registered Patta Land
Production	4,32,760m ³ /11,90,090 MT of Rough Stone and 90,520m ³ / 1,81,040 MT of Gravel up to depth of 44 m depth for the five years lease period.

- Terms Identification No – TO25B0108TN5511208 N dated 13.02.2026
- Baseline Monitoring– Post monsoon Season(October 2025–December2025)

PROJECT PROPONENT

TVL. OM VINAYAGA SUPPLIER,
PROP:K. DHAKSHANAMURTHI
PlotNo:14,GF 7,S.V.Complex, Vanthavasi Road, Sothupakkem,
Cheyyur Taluk, Chengalpattu District

CONSULTANT

CREATIVE ENGINEERS & CONSULTANTS



NABET ACCREDITED CONSULTANCY, NABL ACCREDITED TESTING LAB

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APRIL - 2026

SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Tvl. Om Vinayaga Supplier, Prop:K. Dhakshanamurthi proposes to operate a **Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry** over an area of 3.32.50Ha in Nallamur Madura Kolathur Village, Maduranthakam Taluk, Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu and has initiated action towards obtaining environmental clearance.

Proposed Production for the five years lease period is 4,32,760 m³/11,90,090 MT of Rough Stone and 90,520 m³/ 1,81,040 MT of Gravel up to depth of 44 m with the peak production capacity of 1,17,300m³/ 3,22,575.00 MT (Year 4) of Rough stone and 45,448m³ /90,896.00 MT (Year 2) of Gravel...

Since the lease area is <5 Ha, the other existing and proposed quarries within the 500m radius cluster along with this subject project works out to >5 Ha. Hence, 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 Rc.No. 131/Mine/2025 dated 30.10.2025
Mining Plan Approval	Issued by Department of Geology & Mining vide Rc.No. 131/Mine/2025 dated 19.11.2025
Details of Quarries within 500m radius	Obtained from Assistant Director, Dep. of Geology & Mining vide Rc.No. 131/Mine/2025 dated 19.11.2025
B. Site Details	
Location	Nallamur Madura Kolathur Village, Maduranthakam Taluk, Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu

ROUGHSTONE & GRAVEL QUARRY OF TVL. OM VINAYAGA SUPPLIER, PROP.K. DHAKSHANAMURTHI, IN S.F.NOS. 37/15, 16, 18(P), 19(P), 20, 21, 22 & 23(P) OVER AN AREA OF 3.32.50HA IN NALLAMUR MADURA KOLATHUR VILLAGE, MADURANTHAKAM TALUK, CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU.

Survey No.	37/15, 16, 18(P), 19(P), 20, 21, 22 & 23(P)
Coordinates	Latitude :12° 25' 12.24" N to 12° 25' 19.90" N Longitude :79° 55' 20.20" E to 79° 55' 27.88" E
Mining Lease Area	3.32.50Ha
Type of Land	Consent registered patta land
Accessibility	Approachable from Peruveli – Nallamur Keel karanai road which is connected to SH-115 Sothupakkam to Cheyyur road located about 1.7 Km on the South side of the lease applied area.
Topography & Drainage	The lease applied area is exhibits Plain topography covered by Roughstone & gravel formation with the altitude of the area is above 60.0m MSL. Other than few first order and second order streams no major drainage pattern is observed around the lease area.
Nearest Village	Kolathur -1.0km (SW)
Nearest Town	Melmaruvathur - 9.0km (NW)
Nearest Highway	NH-179B –9.0Km– NW, SH-115–2.0Km–S
Nearest Railway Station	Melmaruvathur - 9.0km (NW)
C. Environmental Setting of the Study Area	
Water Bodies	➤ Thangal Kuttai – 50m – SW, ➤ Madurantakam high level channel – 5.10Km - N
Nearest Reserve Forests	➤ Palavur RF – 3.50Km – SW, ➤ Kollattanallur RF – 6.40Km – SW ➤ Pungunam RF – 6.80Km - SW
Local Places of Historical and Tourism Interest	Jain Caves – 6.7 km, NW
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	11,79,880 m ³ /32,44670 MT Roughstone & 1,17,988 m ³ /2,35,976 MT Gravel				
Mineable Reserves	4,32,760 m ³ /11,90,090 MT Roughstone & 90,520 m ³ / 1,81,040 MT of 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)	Roughstone (MT)	Gravel (MT)

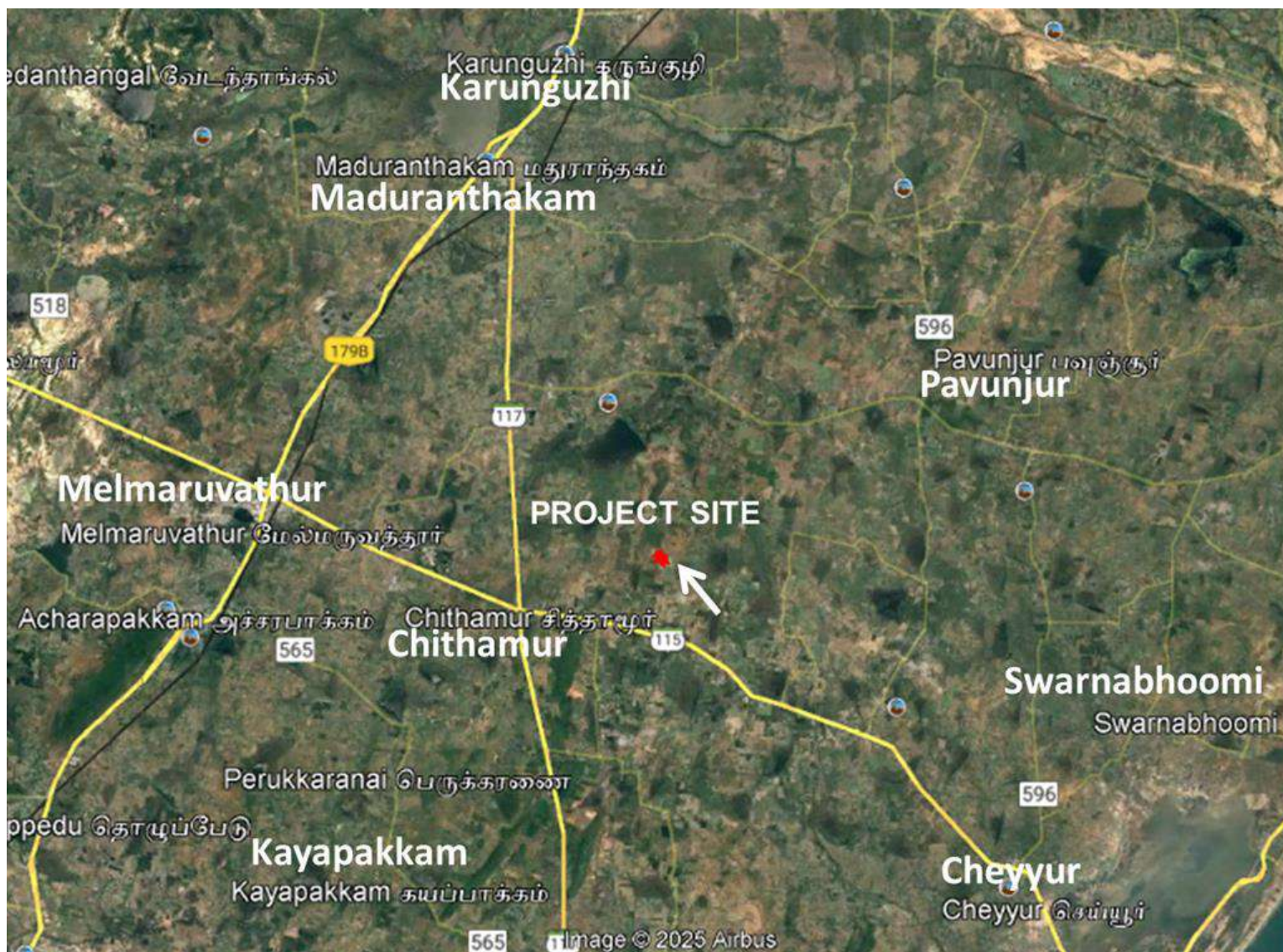


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	I	49,300	45,072	1,35,575.00	90,144.00
	II	53,770	45,448	1,47,867.50	90,896.00
	III	1,03,300	---	2,84,075.00	
	IV	1,17,300	---	3,22,575.00	
	V	1,09,090	---	2,99,997.50	
	Total	4,32,760	90,520	11,90,090.00	1,81,040.00
Waste Generation and Management	There is no waste generation anticipated in this quarry operation since the entire excavated material will be utilized.				
Ultimate Depth	44m				
B. Project Requirements					
Manpower	35People directly and more than 50 people indirectly				
Water requirement & Source	10.0KLD				
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. 57,15,000/-				

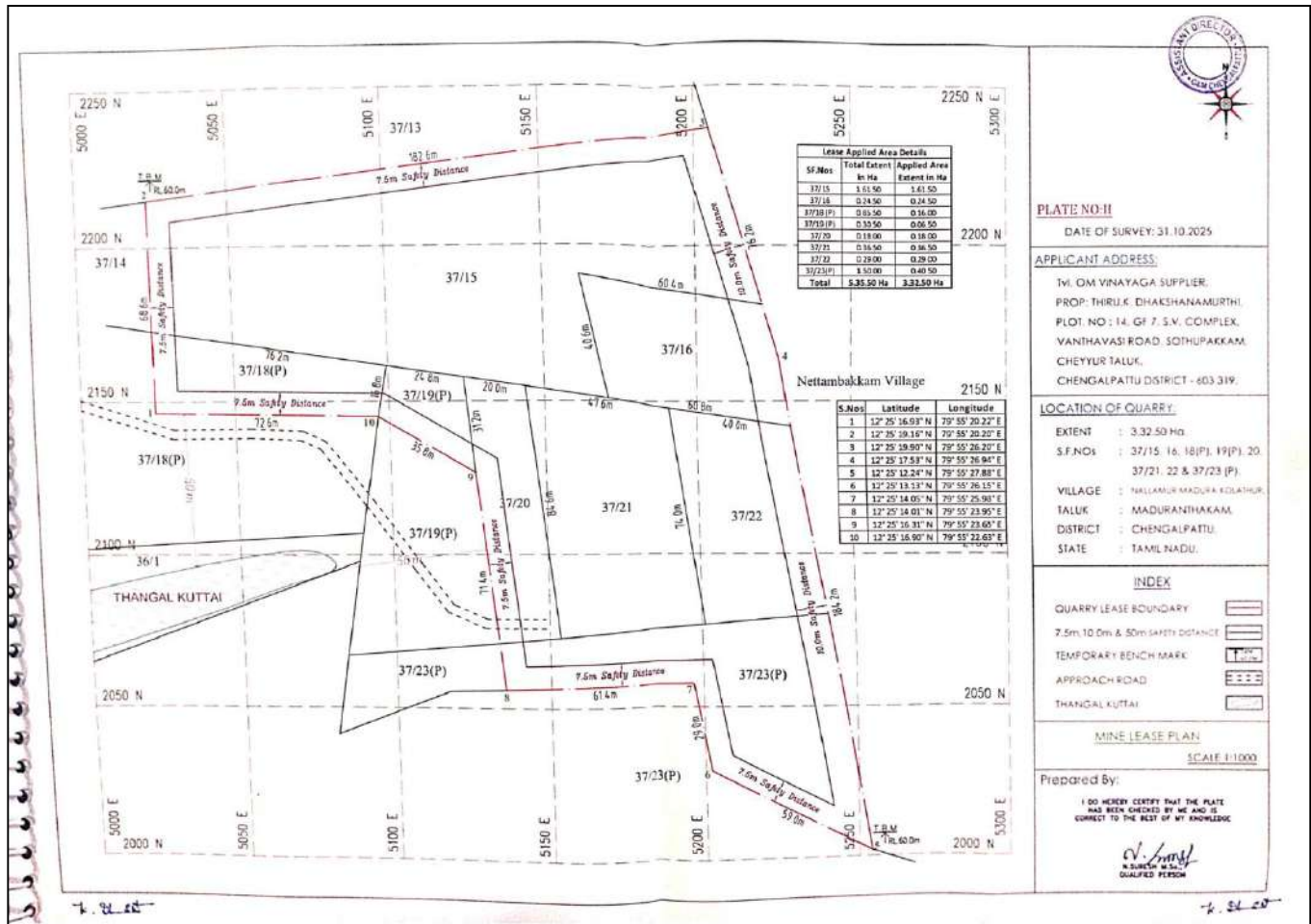
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Figure 1: Location Map



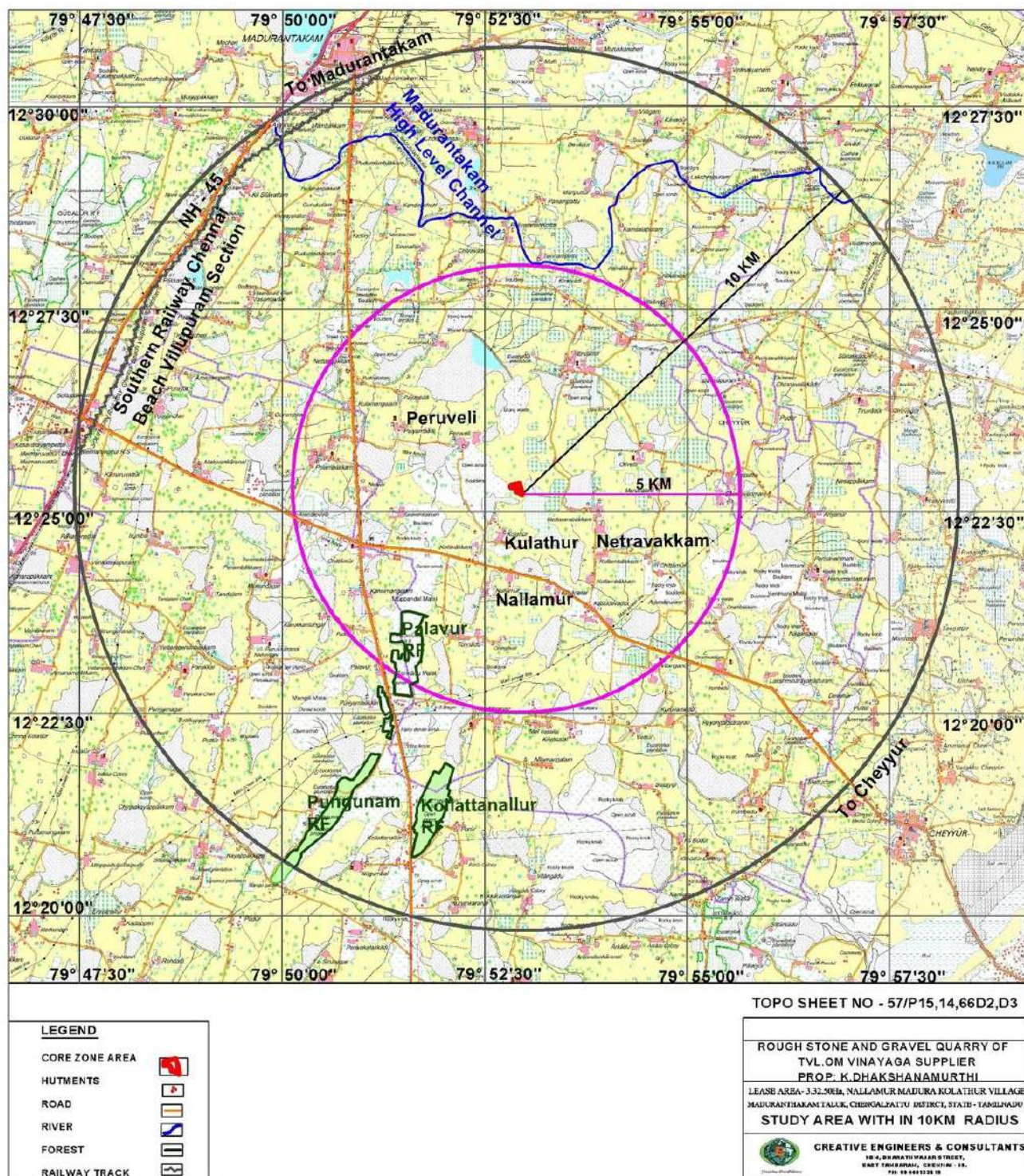
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Figure 2: Lease Plan



ROUGHSTONE & GRAVEL QUARRY OF TVL OM VINAYAGA SUPPLIER, PROP.K. DHAKSHANAMURTHI, IN S.F.NOS. 37/15, 16, 18(P), 19(P), 20, 21, 22 & 23(P) OVER AN AREA OF 3.32.50HA IN NALLAMUR MADURA KOLATHUR VILLAGE, MADURANTHAKAM TALUK, CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU.

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 **Postmonsoon Season (October 2025 to December 2025)** 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 Nallamur Madura Kolathur Village, Maduranthakam Taluk, Chengalpattu 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	72797	50.06
Female Population	72614	49.94
Total	145411	100
B. Caste-wise population distribution		
Scheduled Caste	62864	43.23
Scheduled Tribes	1651	1.14
Other	80896	55.63
Total	145411	100
C. Literate and Illiterate population		
Literate Males	55031	37.84
Literate Females	45654	31.40
Total Literate Population	100685	69.24
Others Males	17766	12.22
Others Females	26960	18.54
Others Population	44726	30.76
Total	145411	100
D. Occupational structure		
Main workers	46026	31.70
Marginal workers	23966	16.50
Total Workers	69992	48.20
Total Non-workers	75419	51.90
Total	145411	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)	61.7 – 73.8	45.2 – 65.3	100
Particulate Matter (Size <2.5 µm)	28.7 – 35.1	21.2– 31.7	60
Sulphur Dioxide (as SO ₂)	7.8 – 9.7	5.3– 9.9	80
Nitrogen Dioxide (as NO ₂)	9.2 -13.0	7.4 – 12.1	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	7.22 – 7.66	6.5-8.5	
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	472 – 750	2000	
Chloride as Cl-, mg/L	96.9 – 230	1000	
Total Hardness (as CaCO3), mg/L	293 – 498	600	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3), mg/L	256– 329	600	
Sulphates as SO42-, mg/L	64.5 – 169	400	
Iron as Fe, mg/L	0.02 - 0.07	0.3	
Nitrate as NO3, mg/L	2.47 – 5.64	45	
Fluoride as F, mg/L	0.35 – 0.58	1.5	
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	53.0	43.0	90
Buffer Zone	49.3- 52.2	41.8– 43.0	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 – 5 locations	
PARAMETER	Range of values		
pH	5.26 to 7.86		
Electrical Conductivity (µmho/cm)	134.80 – 220.90		
Organic matter (%)	0.24 – 0.76		
Total Nitrogen (mg/kg)	78.60 - 240		
Phosphorus (mg/kg)	0.76 – 1.32		
Sodium (mg/kg)	109- 578		
Potassium (mg/kg)	247 - 927		
Soil is of Clay 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 50.84 % of the study area is crop / plantation land followed by 31.30 % of fallow land. Land with scrub constitutes 4.97 %, lands without scrub constitute 1.39 %, waterbodies constitute 4.23 % & others constitute 7.27 %.

1.3.3 B) BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT:

Flora: The lease area is a non-forest, private patta land. The lease area is a non-forest, private patta land. Major part of the lease area was earlier used by the applicant for storage of crusher materials. Other than peripheral plantation carried out by the PP, there is no vegetation in the lease area. Dominated species in the buffer zone are *Prosopis juliflora*, *Morinda tinctoria*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Delonix elata*, 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..

1.3.4 C) HYDROLOGICAL STUDY:

The district is underlain by hard rock formation. Fissured and fractured crystalline rocks constitute the important aquifer systems in the district. Study area is dominated with hard Charnockite rock formation. Due to rocky formation for a major stretch of land in and around the lease area, the ground water potential is moderate only. At away plains, depth to water table in the wells are as deep as 8 ft to 35 ft. Water level after good monsoon reaches almost near the surface level whereas it lowers down substantially during summer season. Bore wells are 300-450 ft deep, give better yield post monsoon whereas the yield becomes very less later.

The overall hydrogeological condition indicates moderate groundwater potential with localized dry zones. The proposed quarrying operation up to an ultimate depth of 44 m does not intersect the identified groundwater-bearing fractured zone, which occurs at depths of around 70–75 m. Hence, no significant adverse impact on the groundwater regime is anticipated.

1.4 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES:

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 in the area due to mining and allied activities are 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 occur 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 55.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 77.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and with respect to PM2.5 are in the range of 26.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 36.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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 10.0 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 major river or water bodies near the lease area. There is a Thangal Kuttai – 50m – SW of the lease area. Safety distance of 50m has been left for this Thangal. It acts more of the rainwater harvesting pond and it remains dry for most of the period. Earthen bund will be formed within the lease area in the western side in the safety zone. Still it is proposed to ensure proper surface runoff measures through garland drain in the lease periphery to ensure proper rainwater flow.

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.. Towards surface runoff management, garland drain of 850m length will be constructed around the quarry and will be connected to a settling pond with silt traps. The supernatant clear water from the settling pond will be flow to the downstream users.

Study of the area shows that the sub-surface formations are compact with less intergranular porosity and fractures leading to less permeability and transmissivity values and as such the ground water level in this area is deep from surface. Subsequently hard and massive formations of rock are found. The ultimate pit depth of mining is 44m. The ground water table in this area is

below this level. Hence, ground water intersection is not envisaged and ground water will not be affected appreciably due to the quarrying operation

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:

No mining is carried out in the lease area. Crusher materials from the nearby crusher were temporarily stored in the lease area and it is being cleared. In the post mining stage, the mine pit area of 2.65.70Ha will be left as a water body. Plantation will be carried out over 0.02.00Ha and 0.02.00Ha will be left as road and infrastructure. 0.62.80 Ha will be covered with vegetation. 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 a non-forest, private patta land. Necessary mitigative measures like dust suppression, proper maintenance of equipment's, greenbelt and plantation etc., will be carried out 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 1000 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. 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 3 to 4 trip per hour of additional truck traffic. The transport route can easily absorb this negligible traffic due to this project since this proposal is more of a substitute for the existing arrangements.. 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. 25.60 Lakhs is allocated under capital cost. Besides, Rs. 26.51 Lakhs per annum will be spent under recurring cost..

1.6 ADDITIONAL STUDIES:

Although the individual lease area of this project is less than 5 Ha, the other existing and proposed quarries within the 500m radius cluster along with this subject project works out to >5 Ha. Hence, this proposal is considered under Category – B1. 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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