

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
AND
ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR OBTAINING**

Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification – 2006

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

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

CLUSTER EXTENT = 8.78.50 hectares

At

Pasinayanapalli Village, Bargur Taluk,

Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State

ToR Lr. No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.10473/SEAC/1(a)ToR-1633/2023 dated 12.12.2023

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT PROPONENT

Name and Address	Extent & S.F.No.	Mineral Production
M/s.Pranita Granites No.62/33, Pulikuthi Street, Gugai, Salem – 636006	3.46.0 Ha & 10 (Part)	Granite 20% - 27729 m³ Granite Waste @ 80% -110916 m³

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

GEO TECHNICAL MINING SOLUTIONS



No: 1/213-B, Ground Floor, Natesan Complex

Oddapatti, Collectorate Post office,

Dharmapuri-636705. Tamil Nadu.

E-mail: info.gtmsdpi@gmail.com,

Website: www.gtmsind.com

NABET ACC. NO: NABET/EIA/23-26/RA 0319

Valid till: **December, 31, 2026**



ENVIRONMENTAL LAB

EXCELLENCE LABORATORY

No.23/93, 5th Street Ram Nagar, S.S.Colony,

Madurai, Tamil Nadu

NABL Certificate Number: TC-6932, Valid Until : 19.03.2024

Baseline Study Period – October 2023 through December 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 INTRODUCTION

As the proposed colour mining project (P1) falls within the quarry cluster of 500 m radius with the total extent of 8.78.5 ha, it requires submission of EIA report for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) after conducting public hearing. The proposed project falling in S.F.No.10(Part)over the extent of 3.46.0 ha is situated in the cluster falling in Pasinayanapalli Village, Bargur Taluk, Krishnagiri District and Tamil Nadu. The quarries involved in the calculation of cluster extent are two proposed quarries and two Existing Quarries.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project area is located between Latitudes from 12°28'42.3501"N to 12°28'49.6385"N and a longitude of 78°21'41.4649"E to 78°21'49.6891"E in Pasinayanapalli Village, Bargur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, and Tamil Nadu State. According to the approved mining plan, about 27729 m³ of colour granite will be mined up to the ultimate depth of 10 m in the five years. The quarrying operation is proposed to be carried out by opencast semi mechanized mining method involving drilling, blasting, and formation of benches of the prescribed dimensions.

3 DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Baseline data were collected to evaluate the existing environmental condition in the core and buffer areas during October to December, 2023 as per CPCB guidelines. The data were collected by both the FAEs and NABL accredited and MoEF notified Excellence Laboratory for the environmental attributes including soil, water, noise, air and by FAEs for ecology and biodiversity, traffic, and socio-economy.

3.1 Land Environment

Land use pattern of the area of 5 km radius was studied using Sentinel II imagery. LULC types and their extent are given in Table 1.

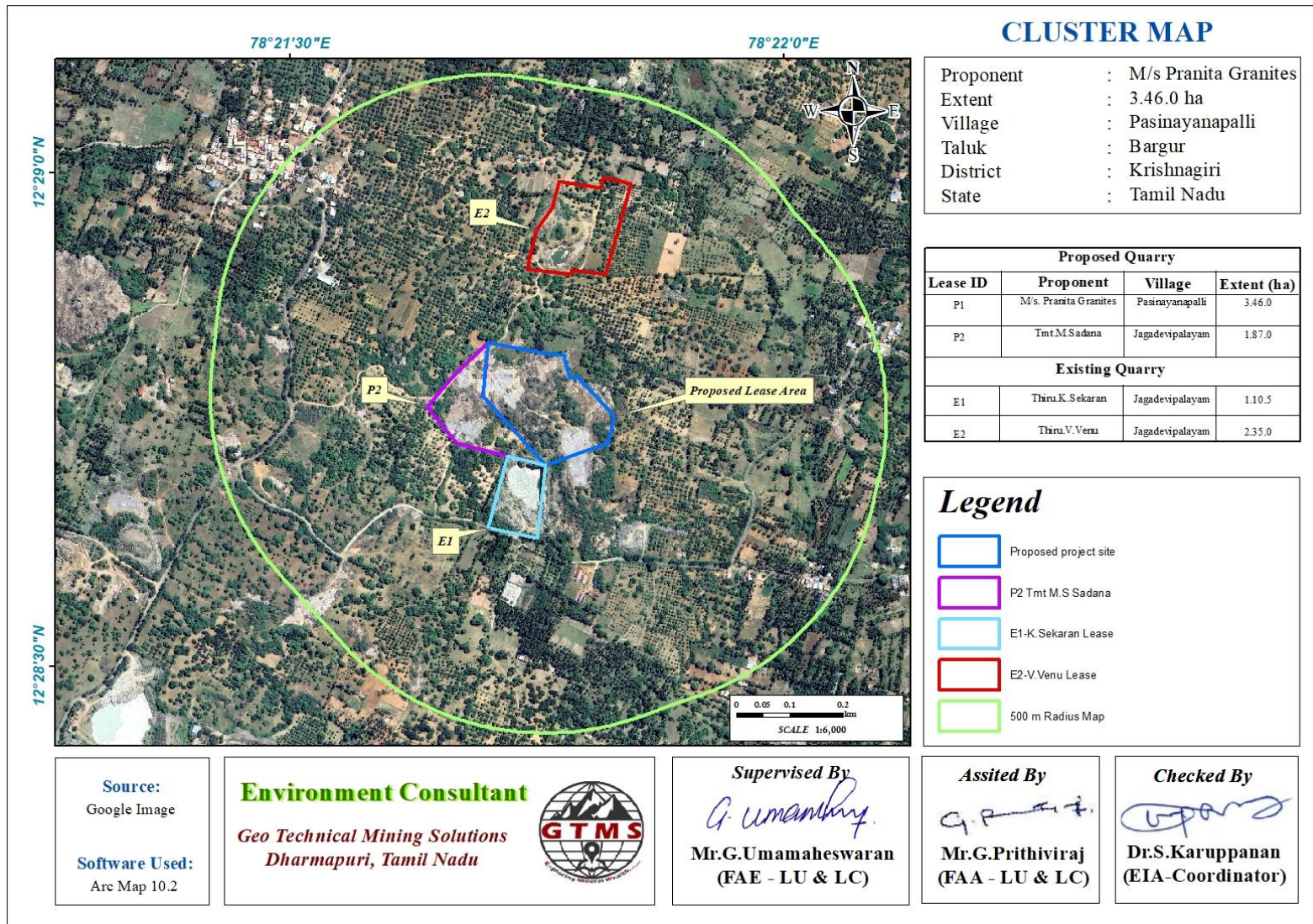


Figure 1 Google Earth Image Showing Lease Area with Pillars

Table.1 LULC Statistics of the Study Area

S. No.	Classification	Area (ha)	Area (%)
1	Barren Rockey / Stony waste	220.30	2.87
2	Crop Land	3385.26	44.18
3	Dense Forest	240.52	3.14
4	Land with or without scrub	1286.33	16.79
5	Mining / Industrial waste lands	12.83	0.17
6	Plantations	2505.91	32.70
7	Settlement	11.94	0.16
Total		7663.09	100.0

Source: Sentinel II Satellite Imagery

3.2 Soil Environment

The soil samples in the study area show loamy textures varying between silty clay loam, silty loam and sandy loam. pH of the soil varies from 6.2 to 7.8 indicating slightly acidic to slightly alkaline nature. Electrical conductivity of the soil varies from 45 to 560 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ Water Content ranges between 1.2 and 5.9%. Nitrogen ranges between 0.8 and 1.4 mg/kg. Phosphate ranges between 0.03 and 0.09%. Potassium ranges between 0.018 and 0.055% Calcium ranges between <1.0 and <1.0 mg/kg. Organic matter content ranges between 3.1 and 9.4 %.

3.3 Water Environment

Groundwater in the study area occurs in the Peninsular Gneiss and Charnockite Gneiss. The movement of the groundwater is controlled by the intensity of weathering and fracturing of crystalline rocks. Dug wells and bore wells are the most common ground water abstraction structures in the area. However, in dry season, people in the study area heavily rely on bore wells for their domestic and agriculture purpose.

Five groundwater samples, known as BW1, BW2, OW1, OW2 and OW3 were collected from open well and bore well and analysed for physico-chemical conditions, heavy metals and bacteriological contents in order to assess baseline quality of ground water. According to the data, average depths to the static water table in open wells range from 12.7 to 14.5 m BGL in pre monsoon and 11.4 to 13.5 m BGL in post monsoon. The bore well data thus collected onsite are provided in Tables 3.9 and 3.10. The average depths to static potentiometric surface in bore wells for the period of October through December 2022 (Post-Monsoon Season) vary from 72.3 to 76.6 m and from 74.6 to 77.8 m for the period of March through May, 2022 (Pre-Monsoon Season).

3.4 Air Environment

As per the monitoring data, PM_{2.5} ranges from 15.5 µg/m³ to 21.5 µg/m³; PM₁₀ from 35.7 µg/m³ to 43.5µg/m³; SO₂ from 11.9 µg/m³ to 16.2 µg/m³; NO₂ from 15.9 µg/m³ to 22.3 g/m³. The concentration levels of the pollutants fall within the acceptable limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB.

Air quality Index (AQI)

The AQI shows that the air quality of the study area falls within good category 41 causing minimal impact to human health.

3.5 Noise Environment

Noise level in core zone was 37.3dB (A) Leq during day time and 35.8 dB (A) Leq during night time. Noise levels recorded in buffer zone during day time varied from 39.5 to 45.8 dB (A) Leq and during night time from 35.9 to 43.3 dB (A) Leq. Thus, the noise level for industrial and residential area meets the requirements of CPCB.

3.6 Biological Environment

The study found that there is no endemic, endangered migratory fauna found in the area. This area is not also a migratory path of any faunal species. Hence, this small mining operation over short period of time will not have any significant impact on the surrounding flora and fauna.

3.7 Socio Economic Environment

The proposed project will provide direct and indirect employment and improve the infrastructural facilities in that area, thus leading to the improvement of people's standard of living.

4 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Land Environment

Anticipated Impact

- Change in land use and land cover and topography of the mine lease area
- Problems to human habitations due to dust and noise caused by movement of heavy vehicles
- Soil erosion and sediment deposition in the nearby water bodies during the rainy season
- Siltation of water course due to wash off from the exposed working area
- Deterioration of soil quality in the surrounding area due to runoff from the project area
- Decrease in the agricultural productivity of the surrounding land due to soil quality degradation

Mitigation Measures

- Construction of garland drains, settling pits, and check dams to prevent runoff and siltation
- Runoff water will be discharged into the settling tanks to reduce suspended sediment loads before runoff is discharged from the quarry site
- The vegetation will be retained at the site wherever possible
- Weekly monitoring and daily maintenance of erosion control systems so that they perform as specified specially during rainy season

4.2 Water Environment

Anticipated Impact

- Surface and ground water resources may be contaminated due to pit water discharge, domestic sewage, discharge of oil and grease bearing waste water from washing of vehicles and machineries, and washouts from surface exposure or working areas
- As the proposed project acquires 4.28 KLD of water from water vendors, it will not extract water by developing abstraction structures in the lease area. Therefore, the project will not have impact on depletion of aquifer beneath the lease area.

Mitigation Measures

- Rain water from mine pit will be treated in settling tanks before being used for dust suppression and tree plantation purposes
- Domestic sewage from site office will be discharged in septic tank and then directed to soak pits
- Water from the tipper wash-down facility and machinery maintenance yard will be passed through interceptor traps/oil separators prior to its reuse
- The garland drainage will be connected to settling tank and sediments will be trapped in the settling tanks and only clear water will be discharged to the natural drainage
- Periodic (every 6 month once) analysis of ground water quality of quarry pit water and ground water of nearby villages will be conducted
- Artificial recharge structures will be established in suitable locations as part of the rainwater harvesting management program.

4.3 AIR ENVIRONMENT

Anticipated Impact

Anticipated increase of the air pollutants due to quarrying activities have been predicted using AERMOD software. The values of cumulative concentration i.e., background + incremental concentration of pollutant in all the receptor locations are still within the prescribed NAAQ limits without effective mitigation measures. By adopting suitable mitigation measures, the pollutant levels in the atmosphere can be controlled further

Mitigation Measures

- 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
- Controlled blasting will be carried out using suitable explosive charge and short delay detonators, adequate stemming of holes at collar zone
- Blasting will be restricted to a particular time of the day i.e., at the time of lunch hours
- 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
- 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 to < 20 km/hr to avoid generation of dust
- The un-metalled haul roads will be compacted weekly before being put into use
- It will be ensured that all transportation vehicles carry a valid PUC certificate
- Haul roads and service roads will be graded to clear accumulation of loose materials
- Planting of trees all along main mine haul roads and around the project site will be practiced to prevent the generation of dust
- Dust mask will be provided to the workers and their use will be strictly monitored

4.4 Noise Environment

Anticipated Impact

Total noise level in all the sampling areas is well below the CPCB standards for industrial and residential areas. due vehicle movement, machinery running.

Mitigation Measures

- The blasting operations in the cluster quarries will use shallow holes and delay detonators to reduce the ground vibrations
- Proper quantity of explosives, suitable stemming materials and appropriate delay system will be used during blasting
- Adequate safe distance from blasting will be maintained as per DGMS guidelines
- Blasting shelter will be provided as per DGMS guidelines
- Blasting operations will be carried out only during day time
- During blasting, other activities in the immediate vicinity will be temporarily stopped
- Drilling parameters like depth, diameter and spacing will be properly designed to give proper blast
- A fully trained explosives blast man (Mining Mate, Mines Foreman, 2nd Class Mines Manager/ 1st Class Mines Manager) will be appointed
- A set of shot firing rules will be drawn up and blasting shall commence outlining the detailed operating procedures that will be followed to ensure that shot firing operations on site take place without endangering the workforce or public
- Sufficient angular stemming material will be used to confine the explosive force and minimise environmental disturbance caused by venting / misfire
- The detonators will be connected in a predetermined sequence to ensure that only one charge is detonated at any one time and a NONEL or similar type initiation system will be used
- The detonation delay sequence shall be designed so as to ensure that firing of the holes is in the direction of free faces so as to minimise vibration effects
- Vibration monitoring will be carried out every 6 months to check the efficacy of blasting practices.

4.5 Biological Environment

Impact on Ecology and Biodiversity

- During loading the truck, dust generation will be likely. This shall be a temporary effect and not anticipated to affect the surrounding vegetation significantly
- The Number of plants in the mining lease area is given in chapter 3 table 3.21 which vegetation in the lease area may be removed during mining.
- Carbon released from quarrying machineries and tippers during quarrying would be 1304 kg per day, 352064 kg per year and 1760318 kg over five years.

Mitigation Measures on Flora

- During conceptual stage, the top bench will be re-vegetated by planting local /native species and lower benches will be converted into rainwater harvesting structure following completion of mining activities, which will replace habitat resources for fauna species in this locality over a longer time.
- None of the plants in the lease area will be cut during operational phase of the mine. we recommend uprooting and planting of the 10 trees along the 7.5 m safety zone to prevent environmental pollution during quarrying. As the survival rate due to uprooting was only 30%, 100 seedlings will be procured at the rate of 10 seedlings per tree and planted in 7.5 m safety zone.
- Existing roads will be used; new roads will not be constructed to reduce impact on flora.
- To mitigate carbon emission due to mining activities, we recommend planting trees around the quarry to offset the carbon emission during quarrying. A tree can sequester 24 kg of carbon per year. Therefore, we recommend planting large number of trees around the quarry and near school campuses, government wasteland, roadsides etc.
- About 1730 trees will be planted within three months from the beginning of mining. These trees, when grown up would sequester carbon of about 12941kg of the total carbon.

Anticipated Impact on Fauna

- Direct impact is anticipated on fauna of core zone
- Insignificant impact is anticipated on fauna in the buffer area due to air emissions, noise, vibration, transportation, waste water discharges, and changes in land use

Mitigation Measures on Fauna

- Fencing will be constructed around the proposed mine lease area to restrict the entry of stray animals
- The workers shall be trained not to harm any wildlife near the project site

4.6 Socio Economic Environment

An essential part of environmental study is socio-economic environment incorporating various facts related to socio-economic conditions in the area, which deals with the total environment. Socio economic study 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 of aesthetic significance such as temples, historical monuments

etc. at the baseline level. This would help in visualizing and predicting the possible impact depending upon the nature and magnitude of the project. Socio-economic study of an area provides a good opportunity to assess the socio-economic condition and possibly makes a change in living and social standards of the particular area benefitted due to the project.

4.7 Occupational Health

- All the persons will undergo pre-employment and periodic medical examination
- Employees will be monitored for occupational diseases by conducting medical tests: General physical tests, Audiometric tests, Full chest, X-ray, Lung function tests, Spirometric tests, Periodic medical examination – yearly, Lung function test – yearly, those who are exposed to dust and Eye test
- Essential medicines will be provided at the site. The medicines and other test facilities will be provided at free of cost.
- The first aid box will be made available at the mine for immediate treatment. First aid training will be imparted to the selected employees regularly. The lists of first aid trained members shall be displayed at strategic places.

5 Environment Monitoring Program

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	-	Once in 6 months	Depth in m BGL

		specific wells			
5	Noise	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	Hourly – 1 Day	Once in 6 months	Leq, Lmax, Lmin, Leq Day & Leq Night
6	Vibration	At the nearest habitation (in case of reporting)	–	During blasting operation	Peak particle velocity
7	Soil	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	–	Once in six months	Physical and chemical characteristics
8	Greenbelt	Within the project area	Daily	Monthly	Maintenance

Source: Guidance of manual for mining of minerals, February 2010

6 ADDITIONAL STUDIES

6.1 Risk Assessment

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. 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.

6.2 Disaster Management Plan

The objective of the disaster management plan is to make use of the combined resources of the mine and the outside services to:

- Rescue and treat 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.

6.3 Cumulative Impact Study

The results on the cumulative impact of the four proposed projects on air environment of the cluster do not exceed the permissible limits set by CPCB for air pollutants.

- The cumulative results of noise for the habitation in consideration do not exceed the limit set by CPCB for residential areas for day time
- PPV resulting from the proposed project is well below the permissible limit of Peak Particle Velocity of 5 mm/s
- The proposed two projects will allocate Rs. 12,00,000/- towards CER as recommended by SEAC
- The proposed two projects will directly provide jobs to 49 local people, in addition to indirect jobs
- The proposed two project will plant 2665 about trees in and around the lease area
- The proposed two project will add 207 PCU per day to the nearby roads.

7 Project Benefits

Various benefits are envisaged due to the proposed mine and benefits anticipated from the proposed project to the locality, neighbourhood, region and nation as a whole are:

- Direct employment to 27 local people
- Creation of community assets (infrastructure) like school buildings, village roads/ linked roads, dispensary & health Centre, community Centre, market place etc.,
- Strengthening of existing community facilities through the Community Development Program
- Skill development & capacity building like vocational training.
- Rs. 6,00,000 will be allocated for CER

8 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of Rs.11219496 as capital cost and Rs.1272540 as recurring cost/annum is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project. After the adjustment of 5% inflation per year, the total recurring cost over 5 years is Rs.7149227 and the overall EMP cost for 5 years will be Rs.18368722.