

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF DRAFT 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 = 11.35.0 hectares

ROUGHSTONE QUARRY

At

Kalapanahalli Village, Karimangalam Taluk, Dharmapuri District,

Tamil Nadu State

ToR Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.10021/ToR-1501/2023 Dated 19.07.2023.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT PROPONENT

Name and Address	Extent & S.F.No.
Thiru. A. Sasimohan, S/o. K.P.Anbalagan, 1/136-A, Kerakodahalli Village, Karimangalam Taluk, Dharmapuri District – 635111.	2.02.5 ha & S.F.No. 389 (Part)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

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Valid till: **April 02, 2024**



ENVIRONMENTAL LAB

EXCELLENCE LABORATORY

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Madurai, Tamil Nadu

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

Baseline Study Period – October 2023 through December 2023

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

As the proposed rough stone and gravel mining project, known as P1 falls within the 500 m radius cluster of quarries with the total extent of >5 ha (i.e., 11.35.0 ha), it is classified under category “B1” and requires submission of EIA report for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) after conducting public hearing. The cluster contains four proposed projects known as P1, P2, P3, P4 and one Existing projects E1. All the projects mentioned above have been taken for cluster extent calculation as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E) Dated 1st July 2016, as shown in Figure 1.1.

This EIA draft discusses the cumulative impacts of three proposed project in a cluster on the environment and provides a detailed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize the adverse impacts of those projects situated in the cluster falling in Kalapanahalli Village, Karimangalam Taluk, Dharmapuri District and Tamil Nadu. In compliance with ToR obtained vide Lr No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.10021/SEAC/ToR-1501/2023 Dated:19.07.2023, this EIA report has been prepared for the project proponent, applied for rough stone quarry lease in the Patta land falling in S.F.No.389 (Part) over an extent of 2.02.5 ha in Kalapanahalli Village, Karimangalam Taluk, Dharmapuri District and Tamil Nadu. This EIA report takes into account the rough stone quarries within the cluster of 500 m radius from the periphery of the proposed project site, four proposed projects known as P1, P2, P3 and P4, one existing project E1. All the projects mentioned above have been taken for cluster extent calculation as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E) Dated 1st July 2016. The total extent of all the quarries is 11.35.0 ha, also known as the cluster extent. The quarries involved in the calculation of cluster extent are shown in table 1.2.

Table 1.1 Details of Project Proponent

Name of the Project Proponent	Thiru.A.Sasimohan
Address	S/o. K.P.Anbalagan, No.1/136-A, Kerakodahalli Village, Karimangalam Taluk, Dharmapuri District.
Status	Proprietor

Table 1.1 Details of Quarries within the cluster area of 500 m radius

Proposed Quarries					
Code	Name of the Owner	S.F. No	Village	Extent (ha)	Status
P1	A. Sasimohan	389(Part)	Kalappanahalli	2.02.5	Proposed Area
P2	Tmt.M.Mallika	401 (Part)	Kalappanahalli	3.70.0	Applied Area
P3	M.G.Sekar	387/3, 387/4	Kalappanahalli	2.41.0	Applied Area
P4	M.G.Sekar	385	Kalappanahalli	0.66.0	Applied Area
Existing Quarry					
E1	M.G.Sekar	329/1A, 331/1A, 1B, 1C, 331/2, 332/1, 332/2, 3	Kalappanahalli	2.55.5	08.03.3019 to 07.03.2024
Expired Quarries					

Total Cluster Extent				11.35.0	

Source:

AD Letter - Rc.No.308/2022, Dated:03.03.2023.

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

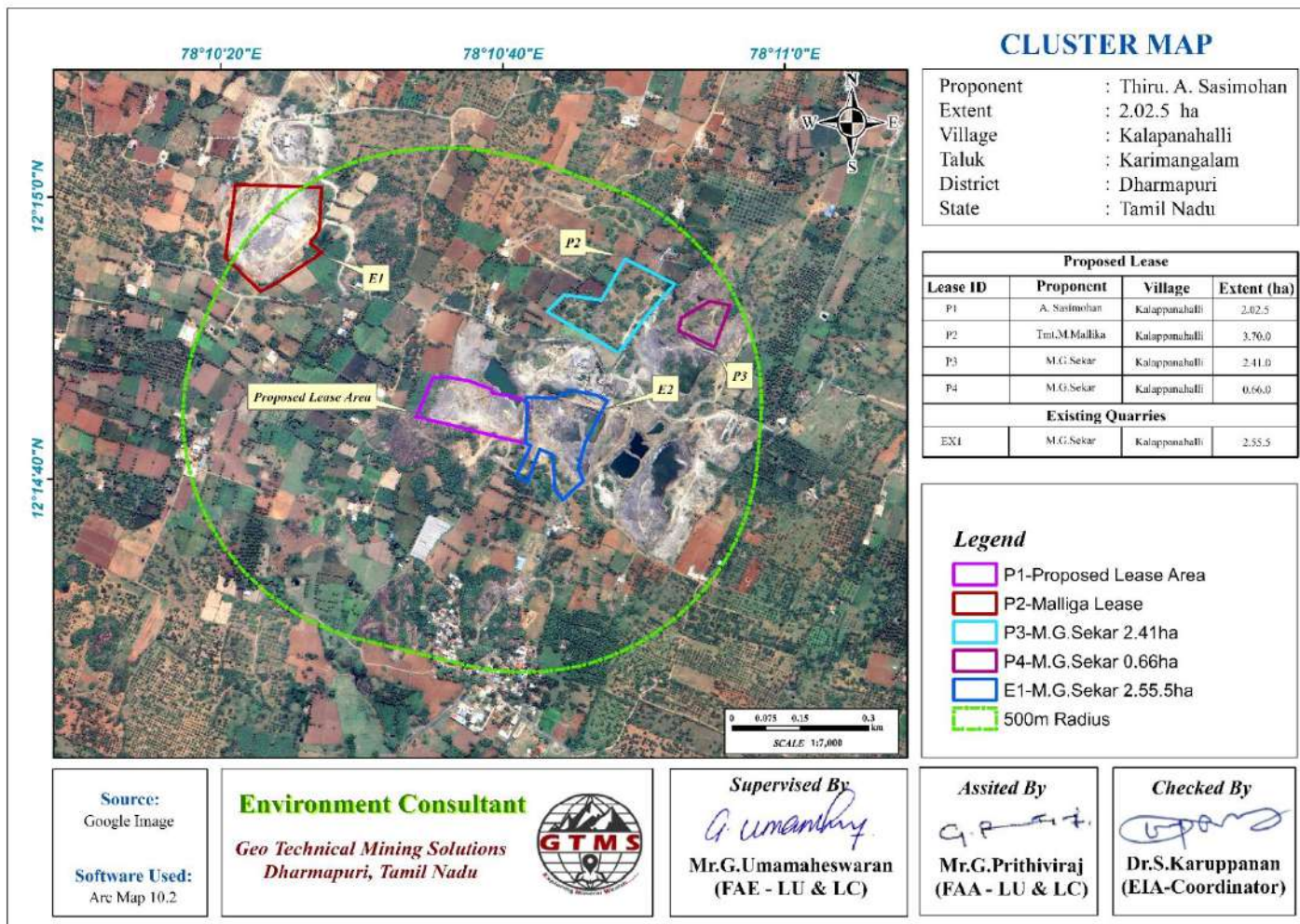


Figure 1.1 Location of the Proposed and Existing Rough Stone and Gravel Quarries in the Cluster of 500m Radius

CHAPTER II

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project deals with excavation of rough stone and gravel which is primarily used in construction projects. The method adopted for rough stone and gravel excavation is an open cast semi-mechanized mining method involving drilling, blasting and formation of benches with 5 m height and 5 m width and secondary blasting. The proposed project area is located between latitudes from 12°14'42.56830"N to 12°14'47.16412"N and Longitudes from 78°10'33.87094"E to 78°10'41.82401"E in Kalapanahalli Village, Karimangalam Taluk, Dharmapuri District and Tamil Nadu. The project site is a Patta land with the extent of 2.02.5 ha owned by the project proponent.

The proponent had applied for quarry lease on 26.07.2017 to extract rough stone and obtained the precise area communication letter issued by Department of Geology and Mining, Dharmapuri vide Rc.No.155/2017 (Mines) dated:07.08.2017. Based on the precise area communication letter, mining plan was prepared. The mining plan thus prepared was approved by Assistant Director of Geology and Mining, Dharmapuri Rc.No.308/Mines/2022, dated:03.03.2023.

According to the approved mining plan, about 174305 m³ of rough stone and about 304 m³ of top soil will be mined up to the ultimate depth of 37 m BGL in the five years. To achieve the estimated production, 3 jack hammers, 1 compressor, 1 excavator with bucket/rock breaker, and 4 tippers will be deployed. To operate the machineries and to break the rough stone to preferred dimension, about 17 persons will be employed. At Present about 1.09.05 ha of land is used for quarrying, 0.89.45 ha of land is unutilized, Whereas, at the end of the mine life, about 0.05.50 ha of land is unutilized; about 0.25.23 ha of land is used for green belt and 0.08.0 will be used for roads and 0.02.0 is used for infrastructure. The final mine closure plan shows that about **Rs.6,88,500** with the annual recurring cost of **Rs.60,750** will be spent towards mine closure.

Table 2.1 Corner Geographic Coordinates of Proposed Project

Pillar ID	Latitude	Longitude	Pillar ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	12°14'45.40942"N	78° 10'41.82401"E	9	12°14'45.92671"N	78°10'34.51414"E
2	12°14'43.79031"N	78° 10'41.67232"E	10	12°14'47.16412"N	78°10'35.04715"E
3	12°14'42.56830 "N	78°10'41.563152"E	11	12° 14'47.25071"N	78°10'35.94887"E

4	12°14'42.93552"N	78°10'39.95161"E	12	12° 14'46.94361"N	78°10'37.68231"E
5	12°14'43.33181"N	78°10'38.34295"E	13	12° 14'46.37151"N	78°10'39.22811"E
6	12° 14'43.72634"N	78° 10'36.73964"E	14	12° 14'46.12613"N	78°10'39.254684"E
7	12°14'44.12295"N	78°10'35.13171"E	15	12° 14'45.79954"N	78°10'40.87915E
8	12°14'44.43344"N	78°10'33.87094"E	16	12° 14'45.53684"N	78°10'41.64037"E

Table 2.2 Site Connectivity to the Project Area

Nearest Roadways	(SH) Road	5.0 km N
	(NH - 44) Road	1.79 km E
Nearest Town	Karimangalam	7.17 km N
Nearest Railway Station	Dharmapuri	15.5 km S
Nearest Airport	Salem	52.7 km S
Nearest Seaport	Chennai	247.5 km E
Nearest Villages	Periyannahalli	2.04 km N
	Kuppangari	0.51 km S
	Periyampatti	2.20 km E
	Begarahalli	4.58 km W

2.1 DETAILS OF RESERVES

Reserves were calculated using cross-section method after leaving the safety distance as shown in Figure 2.2. Details of resources and reserves of the project are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Estimated Resources and Reserves of the Project

Resource Type	Rough Stone in m ³	Top Soil in m ³
Geological Resource in m ³	559631	1818
Mineable Reserves in m ³	174305	304
Proposed production for 5 years m ³	174305	304

Table 2.4 Year-Wise Production Details

Year	Rough Stone in (m ³)	Top Soil in m ³ (3 Years)
I	28885	304
II	39130	---
III	42260	---
IV	31135	---
V	32895	---
Total	174305	304

2.2 LAND USE PATTERN

Land use and land cover information for the proposed project site has been given in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Land use data at present, during scheme of mining, and at the end of mine life

Description	Present Area (ha)	Area at the end of life of quarry (ha)
Area under quarry	1.09.05	1.56.27
Infrastructure	Nil	0.02.0
Roads	0.04.0	0.08.0
Plantation area (Green Belt)	Nil	0.25.23
Drainage & Settling Tank	Nil	0.05.50
Unutilized area	0.89.45	0.05.50
Total	2.02.5	2.02.5

Source: Approved mining plan

2.3 METHOD OF MINING

The quarrying operation is proposed to be carried out by opencast semi mechanized mining method involving drilling, blasting, and formation of benches. Machineries proposed for this project have been given in Table 2.6.

2.4 PROPOSED MACHINERY DEPLOYMENT

List of machineries proposed for the quarrying operation is given in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Proposed Machinery Deployments

S. No.	Type	No of Unit	Size /Capacity	Motive Power
1	Jack Hammers	3	32mm	Air
2	Compressor	1	750 CFM	Diesel Drive
3	Hydraulic Excavator	1	20m ³ /hr	Diesel Drive
4	Tipper	4	6 m ³ /trip	Diesel Drive

Table 2.7 Conceptual Blasting Design

Blasthole Diameter (D) in mm	32
Burden (B) in m	1.5
Spacing (S) in m	1.30
Subdrill in m	0.45
Charge length (C) in m	0.64
Stemming	1.5
Hole Length (L) in m	2.6
Bench Height (BH) in m	2.1
Mass of explosive/hole in g	400

Stemming material size in mm	3.2
Burden stiffness ratio	1.43
Blast volume/hole in m ³	4.16
Production of rough stone/day in m ³	129
Number of blastholes/day	31
Blasthole pattern	Staggered / Rectangular
Mass of explosive /day in kg	12.42
Powder factor in kg/m ³	0.10
Loading density	0.63
Type of explosives	Slurry
Diameter of packaging in mm	25
Initiation system	NONEL
Fly rock distance in m	19

Table 2.8 Fuel Requirement Details

Fuel Requirement for Excavator			
Details	Rough Stone (174305 m³)	Topsoil (304 m³)	Total Diesel (litre)
Average Rate of Fuel Consumption (l/hr)	16	10	---
Working Capacity (m ³ /hr)	20	60	---
Time Required (hours)	8715	5	---
Total Diesel Consumption for 5 years (litre)	139444	51	139495
Fuel Requirement for Compressor			
Average Rate of Fuel Consumption/hole (litre)	0.4	---	---
Number of Drillholes/day	31	---	---
Total Diesel Consumption for 5 years (litre)	16740	---	16740
Fuel Requirement for Tipper			
Average Rate of Fuel Consumption/Trip (litre)	20	20	---
Carrying Capacity in m ³	6	6	---
Number of Trips / days	22	0*	---
Number of Trips / 5 years	29051	0	---
Total Diesel Consumption for 5 years (litre)	581017	0	581017
Total Diesel Consumption by Excavator, Compressor and Tipper			737251

* Number of truck loads for gravel has been normalized for 5 years.

Table 2.9 Capital Requirement Details

S. No.	Description	Cost (Rs.)
1	Fixed Asset Cost	55,76,000/-
2	Machinery Cost	20,00,000/-
3	EMP Cost	29,18,000/-
Total Project Cost		1,04,94,000/-

2.5 CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

- Mine closure is a process of returning a disturbed site to its natural state for other productive uses to minimize adverse effects on the environment or threats to humans health and safety.
- The objective of the mine closure plan is to transform quarries to be physically safe to humans and animals, geo-technically stable, geo-chemically non-polluting, and non-contaminating.
- At the end of mining life, the mine pit will act as an artificial reservoir for collecting rain water and will help to meet the water demand during drought season.
- After mine closure, the greenbelt will be developed along the safety barrier and over top benches. Water from the pit will be used to the greenbelt development and maintenance. Budgetary provision for mine closure is provided in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10 Mine Closure Budget

Activity	Capital Cost Rs.	Recurring Cost/Annum Rs.
405 plants inside the lease area	81000	12150
608 plants outside the lease area	182250	18225
Wire Fencing (2.02.5 ha)	405000	20250
Renovation of Garland Drain (2.02.5 ha)	20250	10125
Total	6,88,500/-	60,750/-

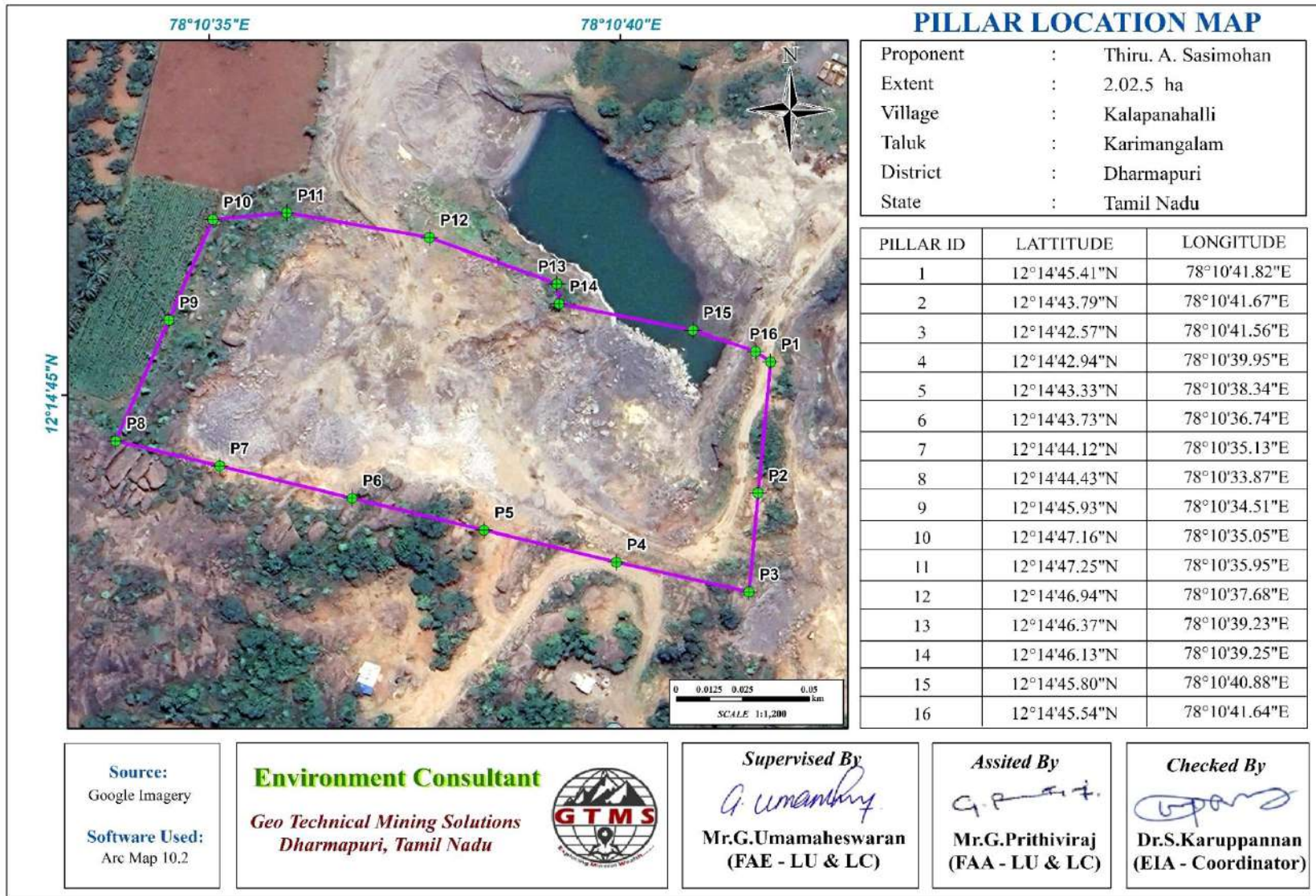


Figure 2.1 Google Earth Image Showing Lease Area with Pillars

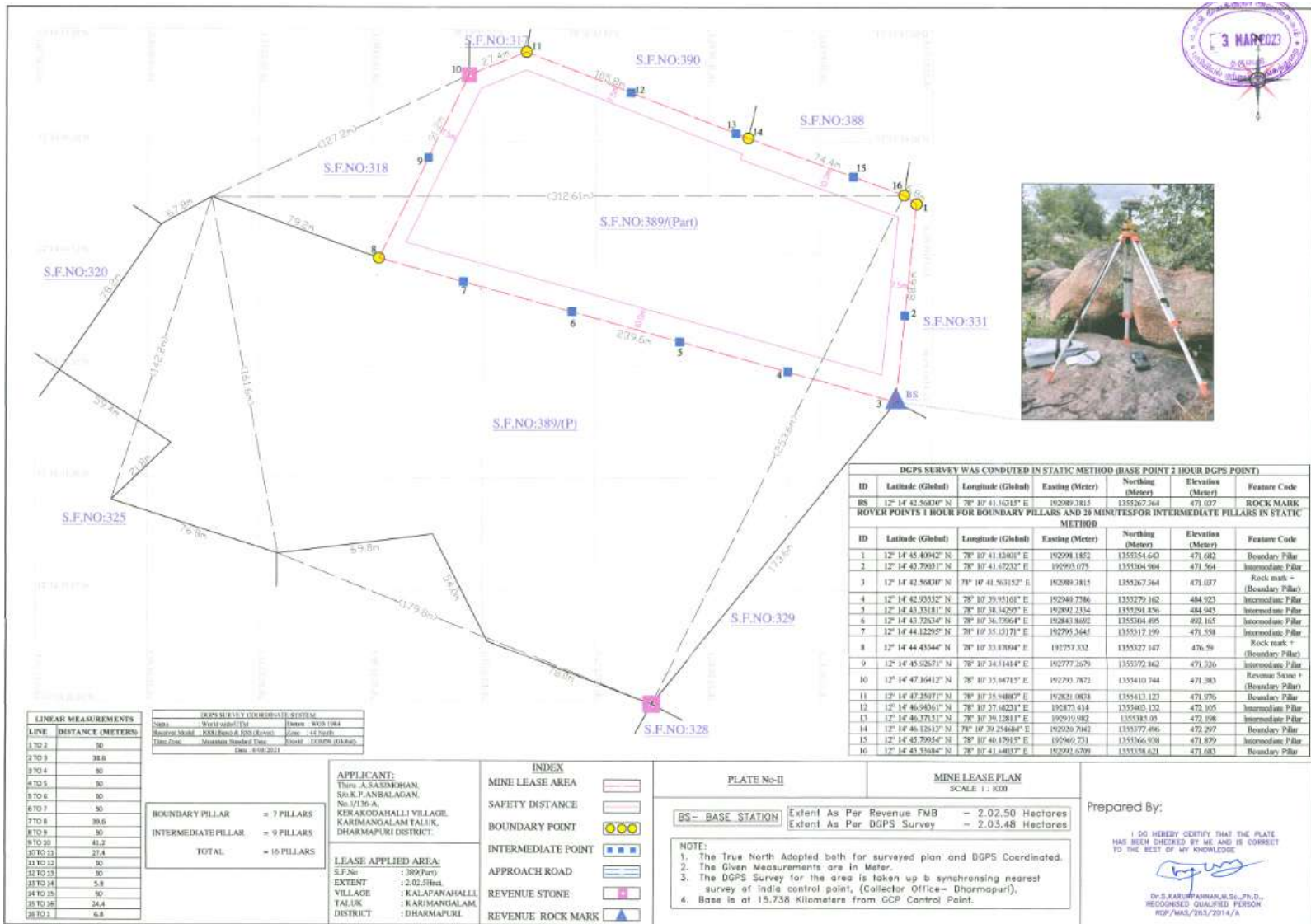


Figure.2.2. Mine Lease Plan



Figure 2.3 Year wise Development and Production Plan



Figure 2.3a Year wise Development and Production Sections

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

3.0 INTRODUCTION

Field monitoring studies were carried out to evaluate the existing environmental condition of the project site during October to December, 2023 as per CPCB guidelines. Environmental baseline data were collected by an 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 3.1.

Table 3.1 LULC Statistics of the Study Area

S. No.	Classification	Area (ha)	Area (%)
1	Barren Rocky/ Stony waste	95.57	1.59
2	Crop land	5590.00	72.55
3	Dense Forest	117.36	1.54
4	Fallow Land	1305.49	17.11
5	Mining/Industrial lands	35.93	0.47
6	Land with or Without Scrub	478.55	6.28
Total		7622.90	100.0

Source: Sentinel II Satellite Imagery

3.2 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

Eight locations were selected for soil sampling based on soil types, vegetative cover, and industrial & residential activities including infrastructure facilities. The physical and chemical characteristic results of soil samples are provided below.

Physical Characteristics

The soil samples in the study area show sandy loam textures varying between silty clay loam, silty loam and sandy loam. pH of the soil varies from 6.0 to 7.8 indicating slightly acidic to slightly alkaline nature. Electrical conductivity of the soil varies from 175 to 803 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$. Organic Matter ranges between 3.8 to 16 %

Chemical Characteristics

Nitrogen ranges between 0.8 and 1.9 %. Phosphate ranges between 0.05 and 0.13 %. Potassium ranges between 0.02 and 0.055 %. Calcium ranges between 34 and 74 mg/kg. Sodium ranges between 0.012 and 0.023 %.

3.3 WATER ENVIRONMENT

Surface Water

Kupangarai Lake, Baisuhalli Lake and Periyapoolapatti Thumbala Halli Lake are the three prominent surface water resources present in the study area. These are ephemeral in nature, which convey water only after rainfall events. The proposed project area is located 0.88 km S of Kupangarai Lake, 3.74 km SE of Baisuhalli Lake and 2.97 km NE of Periyapoolapatti Thumbala Halli Lake, as shown in Table 3.5 and Figure 3.5. Three surface water samples, known as SW1, SW2 and SW3 were collected from the three surface water bodies to assess the baseline water quality. Table 3.7 summarizes surfacewater quality data of the three samples.

Table 3.2 Water Sampling Locations

S. No.	Sampling ID	Location	Distance (km)	Direction	Coordinates
1	SW1	Kupangarai lake	0.88	S	12°14'14.14"N 78°10'37.95"E
2	SW2	Baisuhalli Lake	3.74	SE	12°12'51.27"N 78°11'31.46"E
3	SW3	Periyapoolapatti Thumbala Halli Lake	2.97	NNE	12°16'18.82"N 78°11'7.48"E
4	BW1	Kuppangari	0.31	S	12°14'34.15"N 78°10'33.27"E
5	BW2	Begarahalli	4.37	WNW	12°15'6.07"N 78° 8'11.55"E
6	BW3	Puthur	3.28	E	12°14'49.98"N 78°12'30.39"E
7	OW1	Jollampatty	0.80	NW	12°15'4.27"N 78°10'15.23"E
8	OW2	Kottumaranahalli	3.77	NW	12°16'29.05"N 78° 9'25.35"E

Ground Water Resources

Groundwater in the study area occurs in the crystalline rocks of Archaean age and recent alluvium. 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, BW3, OW1 and OW2 collected from bore wells and open wells were analysed for physico-chemical conditions, heavy metals and bacteriological contents in order to assess baseline quality of ground water. Ground water sampling locations and their distance and direction from the lease area are provided in Table 3.5 and the spatial occurrence of water sampling locations.

Groundwater Levels and Flow Direction

Data regarding depth to groundwater levels are essential to infer the direction of groundwater movement within the study area. Knowledge of groundwater flow direction is must in choosing location for background groundwater quality monitoring well and in locating recharge and discharge areas. Therefore, data regarding groundwater elevations were collected from 9 open wells and 9 bore wells at various locations within 2 km radius around the proposed project sites for the period from March through May 2023 (Pre-Monsoon Season) and from October through December, 2022 (Post Monsoon Season).

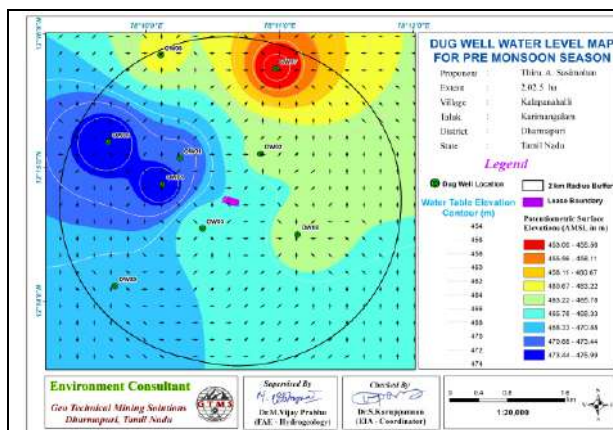


Figure 3.1 Open well Static Groundwater Elevation Map Showing Direction of Groundwater Flow During Post-Monsoon Season

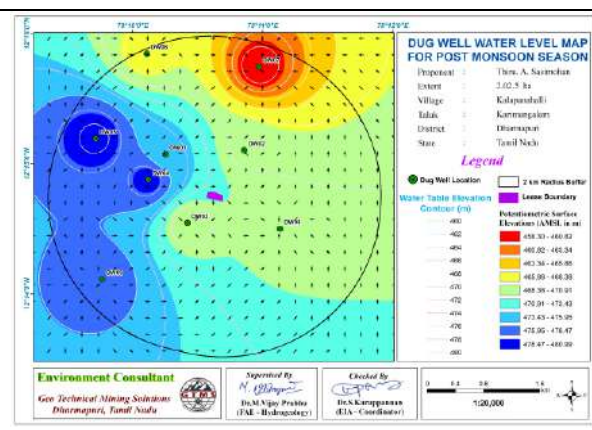


Figure 3.2 Open well Static Groundwater Elevation Map Showing Direction of Groundwater Flow During Post-Monsoon Season

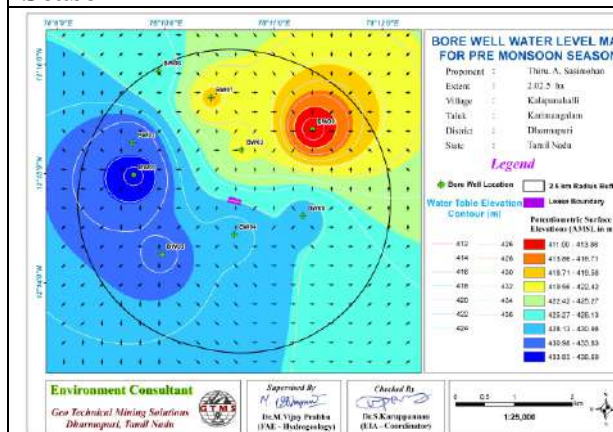


Figure 3.3 Borewell Static Groundwater Elevation Map Showing Direction of Groundwater Flow During Pre-Monsoon Season

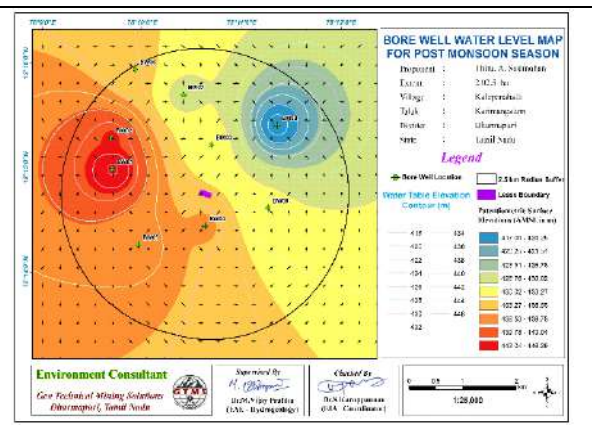


Figure 3.4 Borewell Static Groundwater Elevation Map Showing Direction of Groundwater Flow During Post-Monsoon Season

The open well water level data thus collected onsite are provided in Tables 3.2 and 3.3. According to the data, average depths to the static water table in open wells range from 16.5 to 17.5 m BGL in pre monsoon and 11.9 to 13.4 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 69.7 to 72.9 m in pre monsoon and from 63.8 to 67.6 m for the period of October through December 2022 (Post-Monsoon Season). Data on the depths to static water table and potentiometric surface were used to draw contour lines connecting groundwater elevation (also known as equipotential hydraulic head) to determine the groundwater flow direction perpendicular to the contour lines.

3.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT

The existing ambient air quality of the area is important for evaluating the impact of mining activities on the ambient air quality. The baseline studies on air environment include identification of specific air pollutants and their existing levels in ambient air. The ambient air quality in the study area of 5 km radius around the proposed quarry sites provides the baseline ambient air quality information.

Ambient Air Quality

As per the monitoring data, PM_{2.5} ranges from 15.6 µg/m³ to 20.5 µg/m³; PM₁₀ from 33.7 µg/m³ to 39.0 µg/m³; SO₂ from 6.6 µg/m³ to 9.5 µg/m³; NO_x from 12.3 µg/m³ to 17.9 µg/m³. The concentration levels of the pollutants fall within the acceptable limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB.

3.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

45.6 dB (A) Leq during day time and 38.4 dB(A) Leq during night time. Noise levels recorded in buffer zone during day time varied from 39.8 to 51.6 dB (A) Leq and during night time from 36.2 to 45.3 dB (A) Leq. Thus, the noise level for industrial and residential area meets the requirements of CPCB.

3.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Biological assessment of the site was done to identify ecologically sensitive areas and whether there are any rare, endangered, endemic or threatened (REET) species of flora & fauna in the core area as well its buffer zone to be impacted. The study has also been designed to suggest suitable mitigation measures, if necessary, for protection of wildlife habitats and conservation of REET species if any. 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

Socio-economic study is an essential part of environmental study. It is a measure of an individual's or family's or group of people's economic and social position based on education, income, health, and occupation. Socio-economic most important determinant of livelihoods as levels of knowledge, skill and income conditions which mean for their living. People from one income group to another consumption power is also differ among income groups of population This will help in visualizing and predicting the possible impact depending upon the nature and magnitude of the project It is expected that the socio-economic status of the area will substantially improve because of this proposed project. As the proposed project will provide direct and indirect employment and improve the infrastructural facilities in that area, thus leading to the improvement of their standard of living.

3.8 TRAFFIC DENSITY

Table 3.2 Traffic Survey Locations

Station Code	Road Name	Distance and Direction	Type of Road
TS1	Village Road	0.51 Km-N	Village Road
TS2	Krishnagiri to Salem (NH-7)	1.81 Km- E	Krishnagiri to Salem (NH-7)

Source: On-site monitoring by GTMS FAE & TM

Table 3.3 Existing Traffic Volume

Station code	HMV		LMV		2/3 Wheelers		Total PCU
	No	PCU	No	PCU	No	PCU	
TS1	76	228	42	42	82	41	311
TS2	140	420	75	75	106	53	548

Source: On-site monitoring by GTMS FAE & TM

3.9 SITE SPECIFIC FEATURES

Table 3.4 Details of Environmentally Sensitive Ecological Features in the Study Area

S. No.	Sensitive Ecological Features		Areal Distance in km
1	National Park / Wild life Sanctuaries	None	Nil within 25 km radius
		Cauvery North WLS	25.28 km NW

2	Reserve Forest	Elumichanahalli R.F	10.30 km N
		Annamalaihalli I R.F	11.84 km NW
		Erranahalli R.F	12.14 km NW
		Sokkampatty II R.F	12.28 km NW
		Panaikulam I R.F	13.05 km W
		Mallehalli R. F	13.7 km W
		Erraguttahalli R. F	13.45 km W
		Papparapatti R. F	13.82 km W
		Dhandukaranahalli R.F	14.13 km NW
		Dhandukaranahalli R.F	14.43 km NW
		Erranguttahalli R.F	14.59 km W
		Kanavenahalli R.F	15.24 km NW
		Noolahalli & Reddihalli R.F	15.45 km S
		Mookanur A R.F	15.48 km S
		Kadathur R.F	15.62 km S
		Panneswaramadam R.F	15.66km NE
		Thalihalli R.F	19.11 km NE
		Thattakal R.F	19.63km NE
		Nathathahalli R.F	19.93km S
		Maniambadi R.F	20.00km SE
Baleguli II R.F	22.42km NE		
Athimuttulu R. F	23.39km NW		
3	Lakes/Reservoirs/ Dams/Streams/Rivers	Kuppangarai Lake	0.85 km S
		Mekkanampatti Lake	2.19 km SW
		Baisuhalli Lake	3.63 km SE
		Kadagathur Lake	7.40 km SW
		Dharmapuri lake	10.35 km S
		Pidamaneri lake	13.32 km S
		Ilakkiyampatti lake	15.44 km S
4	Tiger Reserve/Elephant Reserve/ Biosphere Reserve	None	Nil within 10 km radius
5	Critically Polluted Areas	None	Nil within 10 km radius
6	Mangroves	None	Nil within 10 km radius
7	Mountains/Hills	None	Nil within 10 km radius
8	Centrally Protected Archaeological Sites	None	Nil within 10 km radius
9	Industries/ Thermal Power Plants	None	Nil within 10 km radius
10	Defence Installation	None	Nil within 10 km radius

Source: Survey of India Toposheet

CHAPTER IV

ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.0 INTRODUCTION

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 for sustainable resource extraction.

4.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT

Anticipated Impact

- Permanent or temporary change on land use and land cover.
- Change in topography of the mine lease area will change at the end of the life of the mine.
- Problems to agricultural land and human habitations due to dust, and noise caused by movement of heavy vehicles.
- Degradation of the aesthetic environment of the core zone due to quarrying.
- Soil erosion and sediment deposition in the nearby water bodies due to earthworks during the rainy season.
- Siltation of water course due to wash off from the exposed working area.

Mitigation Measures

The mining activity will be progressively implemented along with other mitigative measures as discussed below:

- The mining activity will be gradual confined in blocks and excavation will be undertaken progressively along with other mitigate 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 minimize 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

Anticipated Impact

Following impacts are anticipated due to mining operations:

- Removal of protective vegetation cover
- Exposure of subsurface materials which are unsuitable for vegetation establishment.

Mitigation Measures

- Run-off diversion – Garland drains will be constructed 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

- 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
- As the proposed project acquires 5.0 KLD of water from water vendors, it will not extract water by developing abstraction structures in the lease area. Therefore, the project will not deplete aquifer beneath the lease area.

Mitigation Measures

- Garland drainage system and settling tank will be constructed along the proposed mining lease area. 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
- Rainwater from the mining pits will be collected in sump and will be allowed to store and pumped out to surface settling tank of 15 m x 10 m x 3 m 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
- Benches will be provided with inner slopes and through a system of drains and channels, rain water will be allowed to descent into surrounding drains to minimize the effects of erosion and water logging arising out of uncontrolled descent of water
- The water collected will be reused during storm for dust suppression and greenbelt development within the mines
- Interceptor traps/oil separators will be installed to remove oils and greases. Water from the tipper wash-down facility and machinery maintenance yard will be passed through interceptor traps/oil separators prior to its reuse
- Flocculating or coagulating agents will be used to assist in the settling of suspended solids during monsoon seasons
- Periodic (every 6 month once) analysis of ground water quality of quarry pit water and ground water of nearby villages will be conducted.
- Domestic sewage from site office and 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 (once every 6 months) and analysing the quality of water in open well, bore wells and surface water.

4.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT

Anticipated Impact

Anticipated increase of the air pollutants due to quarrying activities have been predicted using AERMOD software and the results shown in Tables 4.1 to 4.4 will be used in providing mitigation measures.

Table 4.1 Incremental and Resultant PM2.5

Station ID	Distance to core area (km)	Direction	PM _{2.5} concentrations($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			Comparison against air quality standard ($60 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Magnitude of change (%)	Significance
			Baseline	Predicted	Total			
AAQ1	0.51	NNW	21.1	2	23.1	Below standard	9.5	Not significant
AAQ2	--	--	20.9	6.08	26.98		29.1	
AAQ3	0.40	S	19.1	2	21.1		10.5	
AAQ4	3.37	WSW	14.8	0.8	15.6		5.4	
AAQ5	4.68	SW	14.9	0.3	15.2		2.0	
AAQ6	2.92	SSE	16.9	0.3	17.2		1.8	
AAQ7	2.22	NE	20.3	0.4	20.7		2.0	
AAQ8	4.90	NNW	15.8	0	15.8		0.0	
AAQ9	4.35	NNE	17.4	0.1	17.5		0.57	

Table 4.2 Incremental and Resultant PM10

Station ID	Distance to core area (km)	Direction	PM ₁₀ concentrations($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			Comparison against air quality standard ($100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Magnitude of change (%)	Significance
			Baseline	Predicted	Total			
AAQ1	0.51	NNW	39.7	3	33	Below standard	10.0	Not

AAQ2	--	--	39.2	12.9	42.9		43.0	significant
AAQ3	0.40	S	37.6	5	35		16.7	
AAQ4	3.37	WSW	33.8	2	32		6.7	
AAQ5	4.68	SW	33.3	0.7	30.7		2.3	
AAQ6	2.92	SSE	35.8	0.3	30.3		1.0	
AAQ7	2.22	NE	37.6	1	31		3.3	
AAQ8	4.90	NNW	34.1	0	30		0.0	
AAQ9	4.35	NNE	35.6	0.3	30.3		1.00	

Table 4.3 Incremental & Resultant SO₂

Station ID	Distance to core area (km)	Direction	SO ₂ concentrations(µg/m ³)			Comparison against air quality standard (80 µg/m ³)	Magnitude of change (%)	Significance
			Baseline	Predicted	Total			
AAQ1	0.51	NNW	10.1	1	11.1	Below standard	9.9	Not significant
AAQ2	--	--	9.1	5.67	14.77		62.3	
AAQ3	0.40	S	8.4	3	11.4		35.7	
AAQ4	3.37	WSW	5.8	0.7	6.5		12.1	
AAQ5	4.68	SW	6.2	0.3	6.5		4.8	
AAQ6	2.92	SSE	8.8	0.2	9		2.3	
AAQ7	2.22	NE	9.1	0.5	9.6		5.5	
AAQ8	4.90	NNW	7.1	0	7.1		0.0	
AAQ9	4.35	NNE	7.3	0.1	7.4		1.37	

Table 4.4 Incremental & Resultant NO_x

Station ID	Distance to core area (km)	Direction	NO _x concentrations(µg/m ³)			Comparison against air quality standard (80 µg/m ³)	Magnitude of change (%)	Significance
			Baseline	Predicted	Total			
AAQ1	0.51	NNW	18.5	0.8	19.3	Below standard	4.3	Not

AAQ2	--	--	18.1	4.68	22.78		25.9	significant
AAQ3	0.40	S	15.5	2	17.5		12.9	
AAQ4	3.37	WSW	11.0	0.6	11.6		5.5	
AAQ5	4.68	SW	10.7	0.4	11.1		3.7	
AAQ6	2.92	SSE	14.3	0.2	14.5		1.4	
AAQ7	2.22	NE	16.5	0.4	16.9		2.4	
AAQ8	4.90	NNW	13.9	0	13.9		0.0	
AAQ9	4.35	NNE	14.0	0.08	14.08		0.57	

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

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 becomes very effective and the work environment will be improved from the point of view 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

- Suitable time of blasting will be chosen according to the local conditions and water will be sprinkled on blasting face.
- Blasting will be avoided when temperature inversion is likely to occur and strong wind blows towards residential areas.
- 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.

Haul Road and 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 to < 20 km/hr to avoid generation of dust
- Water sprinkling on haul roads and 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 and reduces pollution
- The un-metalled haul roads will be compacted weekly before being put into use
- Overloading of tippers will be avoided to prevent spillage
- 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

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 tractors/tippers
- Green belt of adequate width will be developed around the project site

Occupational Health

- Dust mask will be provided to the workers and their use will be strictly monitored
- Annual medical checkups, trainings and campaigns will be arranged to ensure awareness about importance of wearing dust masks among all mine workers and tipper drivers
- Ambient air quality monitoring will be conducted every six months to assess effectiveness of mitigation measures proposed

4.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

Anticipated Impact

Table 4.5 Predicted Noise Incremental Values

Noise Monitoring Location	Distance From Project Site(m)	Baseline Noise Level (dBA)m During Day Time	Predicted Noise Level (dBA)	Total (dBA)
Mallika Core	540	45.8	42.51	47.47
Sasimohan core	100	45.6	57.16	57.45
Kuppangari	450	45.8	44.10	48.04
Sunnampatti	3550	40.2	26.16	40.37
Kunthiamman Kovilur	4700	40.3	23.72	40.39
Matlampatti	2900	49.8	27.91	49.83
Periyampatti	2180	51.6	30.39	51.63
Kottumaranahalli	4110	39.8	24.88	39.94
Naganampatti	4380	40.6	24.33	40.70
NAAQ Standards	Industrial Day Time - 75 dB (A) & Night Time- 70 dB (A) Residential Day Time -55 dB (A) & Night Time- 45 dB (A)			

Total noise level in all the sampling areas is well below the CPCB standards for industrial and residential areas. By adopting suitable mitigation measures, the noise levels due to the project can be controlled further.

Table 4.6 Predicted PPV Values due to Blasting

Location ID	Maximum Charge in kgs	Nearest Habitation in m	PPV in mm/s	Fly rock distance in m	Air Blast	
					Pressure (kPa)	Sound Level (dB)
P1	12.4	450	0.213	19	0.04	127

Table 4.7 Predicted PPV Values due to Blasting at 100-500 m radius

Location ID	Maximum Charge in kgs	Radial Distance in m	PPV in mm/s	Fly rock distance in m	Air Blast	
					Pressure (kPa)	Sound Level (dB)
P1	12.4	100	2.364	19	0.27	143
		200	0.780		0.12	135
		300	0.480		0.07	131
		400	0.257		0.05	128
		500	0.180		0.04	126

The peak particle velocity produced by the charge of 12.4kg is well below that of 8 mm/s as per Directorate General of Mines Safety for safe level criteria through Circular No. 7 dated 29/8/1997.

Mitigation Measures

- The blasting operations in the cluster quarries are carried out without deep hole drilling and blasting using delay detonators which reduce the ground vibrations.
- Proper quantity of explosives, suitable stemming materials and appropriate delay system will be adopted to avoid overcharging and for safe 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
- The charge per delay will be minimized and preferably a greater number of delays will be used per blasts
- 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
- Appropriate blasting techniques shall be adopted in such a way that the predicted peak particle velocity shall not exceed 0.251mm/s
- Vibration monitoring will be carried out every 6 months to check the efficacy of blasting practices.

4.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Anticipated Impact

- There shall be negligible air emissions or effluents from the project site. During loading the truck, dust generation will be likely. This shall be a temporary effect and not anticipated to affect the surrounding vegetation significantly
- Most of the land in the buffer area is undulating terrain with crop lands, grass patches and small shrubs. Hence, there will be no effect on flora of the region.
- Carbon released from quarrying machineries and tippers during quarrying would be 1464 kg per day, 395167 kg per year and 1975834 kg over five years, as provided in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Carbon Released During Five Years of Rough Stone and Gravel Production

	Per day	Per year	Per five years
Fuel consumption of excavator	103	27899	139495
Fuel consumption of compressor	12.4	3348	16740
Fuel consumption of tipper	430	116203	581017
Total fuel consumption in liters	546	147450	737251
Co ₂ emission in kg	1464	395167	1975834

Mitigation Measures

- 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.
- Quarry approach roads are sprayed with water 3 times a day to control dust. Thus, the damage to the nearby farmlands is controlled.

- Existing roads will be used; new roads will not be constructed to reduce impact on flora.

Carbon Sequestration

- 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 24276 kg of carbon per year. Therefore, we recommend 1013 planting large number of trees around the quarry and near school campuses, government wasteland, roadsides etc.
- As per the greenbelt development plan as recommended by SEAC, about 2183 trees will be planted within three months from the beginning of mining. These trees, when grown up would sequester carbon of about 15454 kg of the total carbon, as provided in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 CO2 Sequestration

CO ₂ sequestration in kg	90	24276	121379
Remaining CO ₂ not sequestered in kg	1374	370891	1854455
Trees required for environmental compensation	15454		
Area required for environmental compensation in hectares	31		

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.

4.8 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH MEASURES

All the persons will undergo pre-employment and periodic medical examination. Employees will be monitored for occupational diseases by conducting the following tests

- ❖ General physical tests
- ❖ Audiometric tests
- ❖ Full chest, X-ray, Lung function tests, Spiro metric tests
- ❖ Periodic medical examination – yearly
- ❖ Lung function test – yearly, those who are exposed to dust
- ❖ 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.

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)

The mineral deposits are site specific in nature; hence question of seeking alternate sites do not arise for the projects.

CHAPTER VI

ENVIRONMENT MONITORING PROGRAM

Regular monitoring program of environmental components is essential to take into account the changes in the environmental components as shown in Table 6.1. The Objectives of monitoring is:

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

Table 6.1 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 m 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

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

6.1 BUDGETARY PROVISION FOR EMP

The cost in respect of monitoring of environmental components has been shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Environment Monitoring Budget

S. No.	Parameter	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost per annum
1	Air Quality	-	Rs. 60,000/-
2	Meteorology	-	Rs. 15,000/-
3	Water Quality	-	Rs. 20,000/-
4	Water Level Monitoring	-	Rs. 10,000/-
5	Soil Quality	-	Rs.20,000/-
6	Noise Quality	-	Rs.10,000/-
7	Vibration Study	-	Rs.1,50,000/-
8	Greenbelt	-	Rs.10,000/-
Total		-	Rs.2,95,000 /-

Source: Field Data

CHAPTER VII

ADDITIONAL STUDIES

7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Assessment is all about prevention of accidents and to take necessary steps to prevent it from happening. The methodology for the risk assessment is 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.

7.2 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.

7.3 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 proposed project is well below the permissible limit of Peak Particle Velocity of 8 mm/s.
- The proposed four projects will allocate Rs. 20,00,000/- towards CER as recommended by SEAC.
- The proposed four projects will directly provide jobs to 61 local people, in addition to indirect jobs.
- The proposed four projects will plant 4398 about trees in and around the lease area.
- The proposed four projects will add 1452 PCU per day to the nearby roads.

7.4 PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Project Proponent shall comply with Tamil Nadu Government Order (Ms) No. 84 Environment and Forest (EC.2) Department Dated: 25.06.2018 regarding ban on one time use and throw away plastics irrespective of thickness with effect from 01.01.2019 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Objective

- To investigate the actual supply chain network of plastic waste.
- To identify and propose a sustainable plastic waste management by installing bins for collection of recyclables with all the plastic waste
- Preparation of a system design layout, and necessary modalities for implementation and monitoring.

S. No.	Activity	Responsibility
1	Framing of Layout Design by incorporating provision of the Rules, user fee to be charged from waste generators for plastic waste management, penalties/fines for littering, burning plastic	Mines Manager

	waste or committing any other acts of public nuisance	
2	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio-degradable, recyclable and domestic hazardous waste	Mines Manager
3	Collection of plastic waste	Mines Foreman
4	Setting up of Material Recovery Facilities	Mines Manager
5	Segregation of Recyclable and Non-Recyclable plastic waste at Material Recovery Facilities	Mines Foreman
6	Channelization of Recyclable Plastic Waste to registered recyclers	Mines Foreman
7	Channelization of Non-Recyclable Plastic Waste for use either in Cement kilns, in Road Construction	Mines Foreman
8	Creating awareness among all the stakeholders about their responsibility	Mines Manager
9	Surprise checking's of littering, open burning of plastic waste or committing any other acts of public nuisance	Mine Owner

CHAPTER VIII

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 17 local people.
- Rain water harvesting structures to augment the water availability for irrigation and plantation and ground water recharge.
- 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.
- Awareness program and community activities, like health camps, medical aids, sports & cultural activities, plantation etc.,
- CSR activities mainly contributing to education, health, training of women self-help groups and infrastructure etc., will be taken up in the Kalappannahalli Village. CSR budget is allocated as 2.5% of the profit.
- Rs. 5,00,000 will be allocated for CER.

CHAPTER X

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of **Rs.35,21,745** as capital cost and recurring cost as **Rs.16,36,404** 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 overall EMP cost for 5 years will be **Rs. 1,26,32,760**.

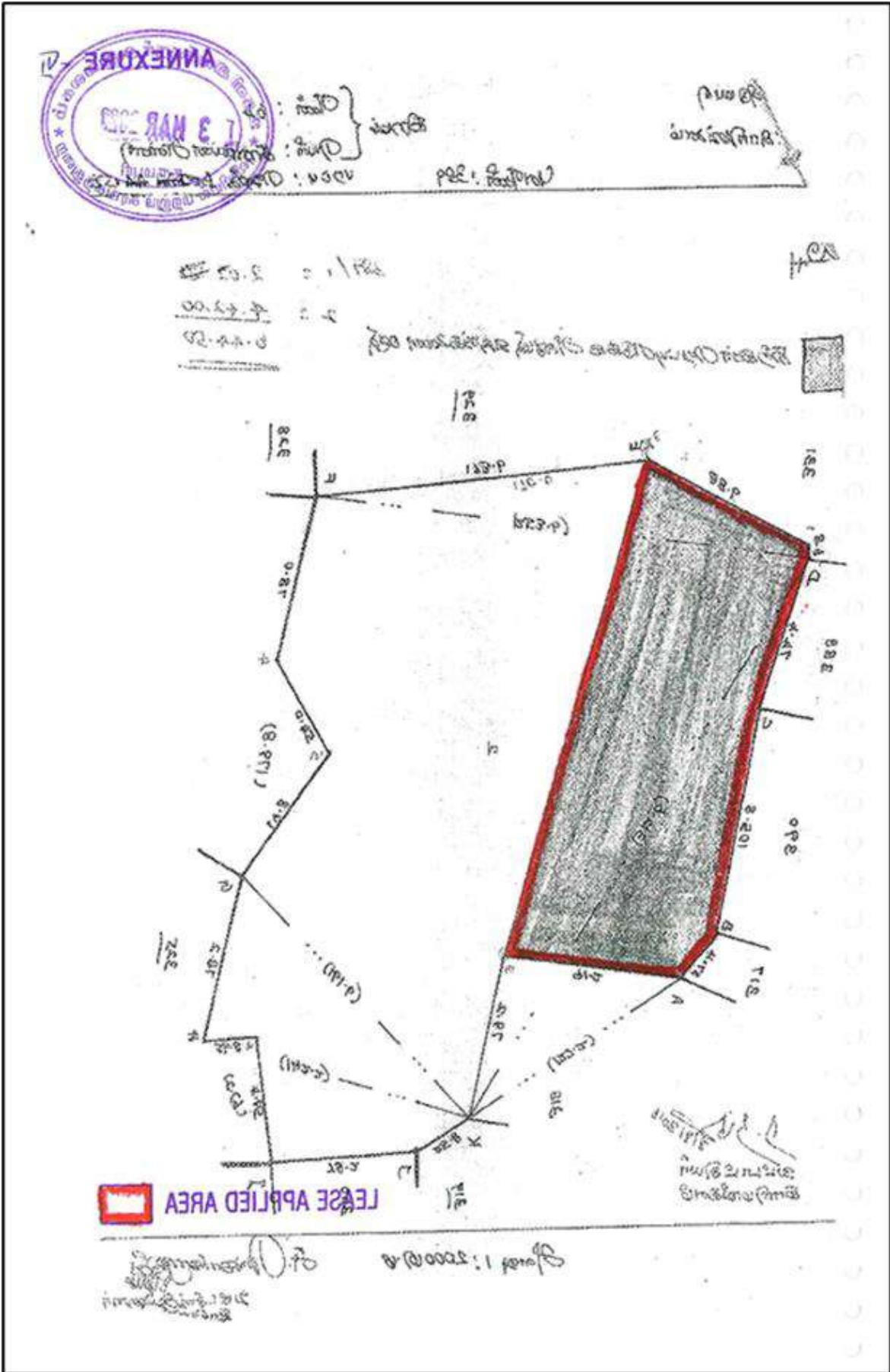
CHAPTER XI

CONCLUSION

Various aspects of mining activities were considered and related impacts were evaluated. Considering all the possible ways to mitigate the environmental issues, environmental management plan (EMP) 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.

LAND DOCUMENTS

Some of the important land related documents are shown in below:



An FMP Sketch Showing Proposed Lease Area in Red Colour



An FMP Sketch Showing Proposed Lease Area in Red Colour

	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10					
383	383			8-5	12	0	62	1	73-0	1	07	100	
384	384								0	69-0			
385	385					8	2	15	0	66-0	1	42	1055
386									1	17-0			
387	18			8-3	8	2	15	0	86-0	1	85	940	
18				8-3	8	2	15	0	58-0	1	26	940	
2				8-3	8	2	15	0	25-0	1	56	605	
3				8-3	8	2	15	1	17-5	2	52	4055	
				8-3	8	2	15	1	23-5	2	65	475	
								4	55-0	9	83		
388	1			8-3	8	2	15	0	66-5	1	43	1119	
	2			8-3	8	2	15	1	39-5	3	00	165	
	3			8-3	8	2	15	1	77-0	3	80		
								3	83-0	8	23		
389	389								6	44-5			
390	390			8-5	8	2	15	1	24-0	2	67	810	
391	391			8-5	12	0	62	1	08-0	0	67		
392	1			8-3	8	2	15	0	85-0	1	89	720	



TAHSILDAR
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Form 2

മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ സമുപദേശ പ്രകാരം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പണം

1426 - 2014-15-16
 9/10/14 വേദി 2
 തിരുവനന്തപുരം നഗരം 230-100-1000

പ്രധാന വിവരങ്ങൾ					മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ സമുപദേശ പ്രകാരം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പണം		
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