

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR OBTAINING

Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification – 2006
Schedule Sl. No. 1 (a) (i): Mining Project

“B1” CATEGORY– MINOR MINERAL — NON-FOREST LAND-PATTA LAND-
LEASE PERIOD-5 YEARS

CLUSTER EXTENT – 6.37.0 Ha

(2 Proposed Quarries+ 1 Existing Quarry)

THIRU.K. KALISAMY ROUGH STONE AND GRAVEL QUARRY

PROJECT PROPONENT	PROPOSED PROJECT	PROPOSED PRODUCTION
Thiru. K. Kalisamy No. 5/113, Karapadi (Post), Punjai Puliampatti Via, Sathiyamangalm Taluk, Erode District – 638 459.	Extent: 1.73.0 ha S.F. Nos: 409/1B2, 409/2 & 409/3 Mooduthurai Village, Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore District	Rough Stone= 1,35,860m³ Peak Production = 34,125m³ Gravel = 3,538m³ Proposed Depth= 37m bgl Existing Depth= 11m bgl

ToR obtained vide

File No. 11235 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5903516N Dated:23.10.2024

Environmental Consultant GEO EXPLORATION AND MINING SOLUTIONS Old No. 260-B, New No. 17, Advaitha Ashram Road, Alagapuram, Salem – 636 004, Tamil Nadu, India Accredited for sector 1 Cat ‘A’, sector 31 & 38 Cat ‘B’ Certificate No : NABET/EIA/2225/RA 0276 Phone: 0427-2431989, Email: ifthiahmed@gmail.com, geothangam@gmail.com Web: www.gemssalem.com	 Laboratory GLOBAL LAB AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES Approved by ISO:9001:2015, NABL, FSSAI, Experts in QHSE S.F No:92/3A2, Geetha Nagar, Alagapuram Pudur, Salem-636016.
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Baseline Monitoring Period

October to December 2024

MARCH 2025

UNDERTAKING

I, K.Kalisamy given undertaking that this EIA & EMP report prepared for our Rough stone and Gravel quarry situated in S.F. No 409/1B2, 409/2 & 409/3 over an extent of 1.73.0 Ha in Mooduthurai Village, Mettupalayam Taluk and Coimbatore District based on the ToR issued by the State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Tamil Nadu vide File No.11235 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5903516N Dated: 23.10.2024

I hereby assured that the Data's submitted and information given by me is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of the Project Proponent



Thiru.K.Kalisamy

Place: Coimbatore

Dated:

DECLARATION

I Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed – EIA Co Ordinator declare that the EIA & EMP report for the Rough stone and Gravel quarry in S.F. No 409/1B2, 409/2 & 409/3 over an extent of 1.73.0 Ha in Mooduthurai Village, Mettupalayam Taluk and Coimbatore District has been prepared by Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions, Salem, Tamil Nadu.

The Data's provided in the EIA report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of the EIA Co-ordinator



Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed

Managing Partner

M/s. Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions

Place : Salem

Dated :

- ❖ For easy representation of Proposed and Existing Quarries in the Cluster are given unique codes and identifies and studied in this EIA EMP Report.

*PROPOSED QUARRIES				
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. Nos	Extent	Status
P1	Thiru.K. Kalisamy	49/1B2,409/2 & 409/3, Mooduthurai	1.73.0 ha	File No.11235 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5903516N Dated:23.10.2024
P2	Thiru.M.Shanmugam	410/1A & 410/1B, Mooduthurai	1.43.5 ha	EC Granted
Total			3.16.5 ha	
*EXISTING QUARRY				
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. No	Extent	Status
E-1	M/s.Venkateshwara Blue Metals	460/1(P) & 461, Mooduthurai	3.20.5 ha	24.03.2022 to 23.03.2027
TOTAL			3.20.5 ha	
EXPIRED QUARRIES				
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. No	Extent	Status
EX-1	Thiru.M.S.Manivasagam	407/1,407/2,407/4, 409/1A,462/1A2 & 462/1B, Mooduthurai	2.75.5 ha	17.09.2016 to 16.09.2021
EX-2	Thiru.V.J.Benny	449/2, Mooduthurai	1.74.5 ha	06.03.2015 to 05.03.2020
ABANDONED QUARRY				
Nil				
TOTAL CLUSTER EXTENT*			6.37.0 Ha	

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

As per above notification S.O.2269(E) dated : 01.07.2016 in para (b) in Appendix XI,- (ii)(5): The lease not operative for three years or more and leases which have got environmental clearance as on 15th January, 2016 shall not be counted for calculating the area of cluster, but shall be included in the Environment Management Plan and the Regional Environmental Management Plan.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) COMPLIANCE

Thiru.K. Kalisamy Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry

File No.11235 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5903516N Dated:23.10.2024

SITE SPECIFIC		
1	The details of the structures located within the radius of (i) 50 m, (ii) 100 m, (iii) 200 m, (iv) 300 m & up to 1km shall be enumerated with photographs. The details such as the number & purpose of the building, number dwelling houses with number of occupants, whether it belongs to the owner (or) not, places of worship, industries, factories, sheds, etc. shall be furnished. The PP shall spell out the mitigation measures proposed for the protection of those structures during quarrying operations shall also be included in the EIA report	Noted and agreed The structure study has been carried out within the radius of 300m. There is no habitation within the radius of 300m from the project site the details of the structures is given in the EIA report, Chapter No.III
2	A Cluster Management Committee (CMC) shall be constituted including all the mines in the cluster as Committee Members for the effective management of the mining operation in the cluster through systematic & scientific approach with appointment of statutory personnel, appropriate environmental monitoring, good maintenance of haul roads and village/panchayat roads, authorized blasting operation etc. The PP shall submit the following details in the form of an Affidavit during the EIA appraisal: (i) Copy of the agreement forming CMC. (ii) The Organisation chart of the Committee with defining the role of the members (iii) The 'Standard Operating Procedures' (SoP) executing the planned activities.	Noted and agreed PP agreed to frame a cluster management committee, copy of (CMC) affidavit will be submitted during the appraisal meeting.
3	Since waterbodies are situated nearby, the PP shall carry out the scientific studies to assess the hydrogeological condition of the quarry to determine impacts of the mining operation on the ground water conditions in the waterbodies.	Noted and agreed. PP Concurred to carried out scientific studies to assess the hydrogeological condition of the quarry, and the report will be submitted during the appraisal meeting.
4	The proponent shall furnish photographs of adequate fencing, garland drainage built with siltation tank & green belt along the periphery including replantation of existing trees; maintaining the safety distance between the adjacent quarries & water bodies nearby provided as per the approved mining plan.	Noted and agreed. Greenbelt development and Fencing photographs furnished in chapter 2. The Barbed Wire fencing has been erected all around the boundary. No trees within the project site, hence transplantation not required.
5	The Proponent shall carry out Bio diversity study as a part of EIA study and the same shall be included in the Report.	Noted and agreed Biodiversity study has been carried out by Functional Area Expert by the NABET accredited consultant. The detailed study is given in the Chapter No.3
6	The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire project life of mine and also furnish the sworn affidavit stating to abide the EMP for the entire life of mine.	Noted and agreed EMP for the entire life the mine, furnished in chapter 10.
7	The PP shall carry out the comprehensive studies on the cumulative environmental impacts of the existing & proposed quarries which included drilling & blasting, loading & hauling on the surrounding village and structures	Noted and agreed PP Concurred to carried out comprehensive studies for the cumulative environmental impacts on the surrounding village and structures, and the report will be submitted during appraisal meeting.
8	The PP shall furnish the controlled blasting design methodology for ensuring the blast-induced ground vibration level restricted to below 2 mm/s	Noted and agreed

	at the structures existing in 500 m from the lease boundary.	
2.SEAC STANDARD CONDITIONS		
1	In the case of existing/operating mines, a letter obtained from the concerned AD (Mines) shall be submitted and it shall include the following: (i) Original pit dimension (ii) Quantity achieved Vs EC Approved Quantity (iii) Balance Quantity as per Mineable Reserve calculated. (iv) Mined out Depth as on date Vs EC Permitted depth (v) Details of illegal/illicit mining (vi) Violation in the quarry during the past working. (vii) Quantity of material mined out outside the mine lease area (viii) Condition of Safety zone/benches (ix) Revised/Modified Mining Plan showing the benches of not exceeding 6 m height and ultimate depth of not exceeding 50m.	It is an Existing quarry lease. Existing quarry Pit Dimension:142(L)*77(W)*11m(D) bgl Previous EC details: Lr.No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.5136/1(a)/EC.No.3944/2016 dated:10.07.2017 Permitted depth -12m bgl There is no violation during past quarrying activity.
2	Details of habitations around the proposed mining area and latest VAO certificate regarding the location of habitations within 300m radius from the periphery of the site.	Noted & agreed. The PP obtained VAO Certificate regarding the location of habitations within 300m radius from the periphery of the site and enclosed with as annexure.
3	The proponent is requested to carry out a survey and enumerate on the structures located within the radius of (i) 50 m, (ii) 100 m, (iii) 200 m and (iv) 300 m (v) 500m shall be enumerated with details such as dwelling houses with number of occupants, whether it belongs to the owner (or) not, places of worship, industries, factories, sheds, etc with indicating the owner of the building, nature of construction, age of the building, number of residents, their profession and income, etc.	Noted and agreed The structure study has been carried out within the radius of 300m. There is no habitation within the radius of 300m from the project site the details of the structures is given in the EIA report, Chapter No.III
4	The PP shall submit a detailed hydrological report indicating the impact of proposed quarrying operations on the waterbodies like lake, water tanks, etc are located within 1 km of the proposed quarry.	Noted and agreed The hydro-geological study was conducted to evaluate the possible impact on the ground water table. No significant impacts are anticipated on the water bodies around the project area. Details are discussed under Chapter No. 3
5	The Proponent shall carry out Bio diversity study through reputed Institution and the same shall be included in EIA Report.	Noted and agreed Biodiversity study has been carried out by Functional Area Expert by the NABET accredited consultant. The detailed study is given in the Chapter No.3
6	The DFO letter stating that the proximity distance of Reserve Forests, Protected Areas, Sanctuaries, Tiger reserve etc., up to a radius of 25 km from the proposed site.	Noted and agreed DFO letter will be submitted along with the Final EIA/EMP report
7	In the case of proposed lease in an existing (or old) quarry where the benches are not formed (or) partially formed as per the approved Mining Plan, the Project Proponent (PP) shall the PP shall carry out the scientific studies to assess the slope stability of the working benches to be constructed and existing quarry wall, by involving any one of the reputed Research and Academic Institutions CSIR-Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research / Dhanbad, NIRM/Bangalore, Division of Geotechnical Engineering-IIT-Madras, NIT-Dept of Mining Engg, Surathkal, and Anna University Chennai-CEG Campus. The PP shall submit a copy	Noted and agreed Proponent requested as will be carrying the slope stability Plan after commencement of quarrying operation and ensure that the reports will be submitted along with HYCR.

	of the aforesaid report indicating the stability status of the quarry wall and possible mitigation measures during the time of appraisal for obtaining the EC.	
8	However, in case of the fresh/virgin quarries, the Proponent shall submit a conceptual 'Slope Stability Plan' for the proposed quarry during the appraisal while obtaining the EC, when the depth of the working is extended beyond 30 m below ground level.	Noted and agreed Proponent requested as will be carrying the slope stability Plan after commencement of quarrying operation and ensure that the reports will be submitted along with HYCR.
9	The PP shall furnish the affidavit stating that the blasting operation in the proposed quarry is carried out by the statutory competent person as per the MMR 1961 such as blaster, mining mate, mine foreman, II/I Class mines manager appointed by the proponent.	Noted and agreed Proponent given affidavit stating that the blasting will be carried out under the supervision of Competent person.
10	The PP shall present a conceptual design for carrying out only controlled blasting operation involving line drilling and muffle blasting in the proposed quarry such that the blast-induced ground vibrations are controlled as well as no fly rock travel beyond 30 m from the blast site.	Noted and agreed
11	The EIA Coordinators shall obtain and furnish the details of quarry/quarries operated by the proponent in the past, either in the same location or elsewhere in the State with video and photographic evidences	Noted and agreed. There is no other quarry except this proposal operated by Project Proponent Thiru.K.Kalisamy
12	If the proponent has already carried out the mining activity in the proposed mining lease area after 15.01.2016, then the proponent shall furnish the following details from AD/DD, mines,	Noted and agreed
13	What was the period of the operation and stoppage of the earlier mines with last work permit issued by the AD/DD mines?	Noted and agreed.
14	Quantity of minerals mined out. · Highest production achieved in any one year · Detail of approved depth of mining. · Actual depth of the mining achieved earlier. · Name of the person already mined in that leases area. · If EC and CTO already obtained, the copy of the same shall be submitted. · Whether the mining was carried out as per the approved mine plan (or EC if issued) with stipulated benches.	Noted and agreed
15	All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High-Resolution Imagery/Topo sheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology, lithology and geology of the mining lease area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).	Noted and agreed Satellite imagery of the project area along with boundary coordinates is given in the Chapter No 2, Figure No.2.2, Page No.11. Geomorphology of the area is given in Chapter No 2, Figure No.2.10, Page No.23 Land use pattern of the project area is tabulated in the Chapter No.2. Table no 2.4, Pg.No.18
16	The PP shall carry out Drone video survey covering the cluster, green belt, fencing, etc.,	Noted and agreed. PP carried out the drone video survey and will be submitted during the appraisal while obtaining the EC.
17	The proponent shall furnish photographs of adequate fencing, green belt along the periphery including replantation of existing trees & safety distance between the adjacent quarries & water	Noted and agreed The area has been fenced and plantation activities carried out within the project site.

	bodies nearby provided as per the approved mining plan.	
18	The Project Proponent shall provide the details of mineral reserves and mineable reserves, planned production capacity, proposed working methodology with justifications, the anticipated impacts of the mining operations on the surrounding environment, and the remedial measures for the same.	Noted and agreed The details of mineral reserves have been provided in Chapter No 1, Mineable reserves– 1,35,860 m ³ Peak Production – 34,125m ³ Depth – 37m bgl
19	The Project Proponent shall provide the Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of the Mines Act'1952 and the MMR, 1961 for carrying out the quarrying operations scientifically and systematically in order to ensure safety and to protect the environment.	Noted and agreed. The PP provided Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of the Mines Act'1952 and the MMR, 1961
20	The Project Proponent shall conduct the hydro-geological study considering the contour map of the water table detailing the number of groundwater pumping & open wells, and surface water bodies such as rivers, tanks, canals, ponds, etc. within 1 km (radius) along with the collected water level data for both monsoon and non-monsoon seasons from the PWD / TWAD so as to assess the impacts on the wells due to mining activity. Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided.	Noted and agreed The hydro-geological study was conducted to evaluate the possible impact on the ground water table. No significant impacts are anticipated on the water bodies around the project area. Details are discussed under Chapter No. 3,
21	The proponent shall furnish the baseline data for the environmental and ecological parameters with regard to surface water/ground water quality, air quality, soil quality & flora/fauna including traffic/vehicular movement study	Noted and agreed Baseline Data were collected for One Season (Post Monsoon) Oct to Dec 2024 as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. 3
22	The Proponent shall carry out the Cumulative impact study due to mining operations carried out in the quarry specifically with reference to the specific environment in terms of soil health, biodiversity, air pollution, water pollution, climate change and flood control & health impacts. Accordingly, the Environment Management plan should be prepared keeping the concerned quarry and the surrounding habitations in the mind.	Noted and agreed The Cumulative impact study due to mining operations is explained in chapter - 7
23	Rain water harvesting management with recharging details along with water balance (both monsoon & non-monsoon) be submitted.	Noted and agreed
24	Land use of the study area delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given.	Noted and agreed Land use and land cover of the study area is discussed in Chapter No. 3. Land use plan of the project area showing pre-operational, operational and post-operational phases are discussed in Chapter No. 2
25	Details of the land for storage of Overburden/Waste Dumps (or) Rejects outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be provided.	Not applicable.

26	Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' (or) the Project areas which attracts the court restrictions for mining operations, should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the TNPCB (or) Dept. of Geology and Mining should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.	Not Applicable. Project area / Study area is not declared in 'Critically Polluted' Area and does not come under 'Aravalli Range'.
27	Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.	Noted and agreed Part of the working pit will be allowed to collect rain water during the spell of rain will be used for greenbelt development and dust suppression. The Mine Closure Plan is prepared for converting the excavated pit into rain water harvesting structure and serve as water reservoir for the project village during draught season.
28	Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated.	Noted and agreed Transportation details mentioned in Chapter -2
29	A tree survey study shall be carried out (nos., name of the species, age, diameter etc.,) both within the mining lease applied area & 300m buffer zone and its management during mining activity.	Noted and agreed Details of the trees in the buffer zone given in Chapter No.3&4
30	A detailed mine closure plan for the proposed project shall be included in EIA/EMP report which should be site-specific	Noted and agreed After the completion of mining operation, the part of the quarried-out land will be utilized as temporary storage reservoir. The details are given in the Chapter No.4
31	As a part of the study of flora and fauna around the vicinity of the proposed site, the EIA coordinator shall strive to educate the local students on the importance of preserving local flora and fauna by involving them in the study, wherever possible	Noted and agreed Details are given in the Chapter No.3
32	The purpose of Green belt around the project is to capture the fugitive emissions, carbon sequestration and to attenuate the noise generated, in addition to improving the aesthetics. A wide range of indigenous plant species should be planted as given in the Appendix-I in consultation with the DFO, State Agriculture University. The plant species with dense/moderate canopy of native origin should be chosen. Species of small/medium/tall trees alternating with shrubs should be planted in a mixed manner.	Noted and agreed Noted & agreed. It is proposed to plant a 900 nos of trees in the 7.5m safety barrier and village roads.
33	Taller/one-year-old Saplings raised in appropriate size of bags, preferably eco-friendly bags should be planted as per the advice of local forest authorities/botanist/Horticulturist with regard to site specific choices. The proponent shall earmark the greenbelt area with GPS coordinates all along the boundary of the project site with at least 3 meters wide and in between blocks in an organized manner	Noted and agreed No trees within the project site. it is proposed to plant 900 Nos of Trees in the safety barrier and Village roads.
34	A Disaster Management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report for the complete life of the proposed quarry (or) till the end of the lease period	Noted and agreed Disaster management Plan details in Chapter-7
35	A Risk Assessment and management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report for the complete life of the proposed quarry (or) till the end of the lease period	Noted and agreed A Risk Assessment and management Plan Chapter- 7

36	Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination schedules should be incorporated in the EMP. The project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.	Noted and agreed Occupational Health impacts chapter- 10
37	Public health implications of the Project and related activities for the population in the impact zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.	Noted and agreed No Public Health Implications anticipated due to this project. Details of CER are discussed under Chapter 8
38	The Socio-economic studies should be carried out within a 5 km buffer zone from the mining activity. Measures of socio-economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time frames for implementation.	Noted and agreed It is explained in Chapter -3
39	Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.	Noted and agreed No, Litigation against the project
40	Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc.	Noted and agreed Chapter-8 discussed about benefits of projects.
41	If any quarrying operations were carried out in the proposed quarrying site for which now the EC is sought, the Project Proponent shall furnish the detailed compliance to EC conditions given in the previous EC with the site photographs which shall duly be certified by MoEF&CC, Regional Office, Chennai (or) the concerned DEE/TNPCCB.	Noted and agreed.
42	The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire life of mine and also furnish the sworn affidavit stating to abide the EMP for the entire life of mine.	Noted and agreed The EMP prepared for the life of the mine and discussed in chapter 10.
43	Concealing any factual information or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this Terms of Conditions besides attracting penal provisions in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	Noted & agreed.

SEIAA STANDARD CONDITIONS

Cluster Management Committee

1	Cluster Management Committee shall be framed which must include all the proponents in the cluster as members including the existing as well as proposed quarry.	Noted and agreed Cluster management committee has been formed with mutual agreement with the proponents including Proposed quarry at present are framed.
2	The members must coordinate among themselves for the effective implementation of EMP as committed including Green Belt Development, Water sprinkling, tree plantation, blasting etc.,	Noted and agreed As per the committee agreement proponents will coordinates for the Greenbelt development, Water sprinkling and tree plantation activities combined.
3	The List of members of the committee formed shall be submitted to AD/Mines before the execution of mining lease and the same shall be updated every year to the AD/Mines.	Noted and agreed The formation of committee with list of members has been submitted to the AD mines office, Coimbatore and the same will be update in every year.
4	Detailed Operational Plan must be submitted which must include the blasting frequency with respect to the	Noted and agreed

	nearby quarry situated in the cluster, the usage of haul roads by the individual quarry in the form of route map and network.	As per the committee agreement the blasting frequency will be discussed and carryout by the Mines Manager appointed by the proponents and the same will be updated in the committee minutes. Transport details in chapter-2
5	The committee shall deliberate on risk & emergency management plan, fire safety & evacuation plan and sustainable development goals pertaining to the cluster in a holistic manner especially during natural calamities like intense rain and the mitigation measures considering the inundation of the cluster and evacuation plan.	Noted and agreed Details discussed in chapter 7 of Draft EIA report
6	The Cluster Management Committee shall form Environmental Policy to practice sustainable mining in a scientific and systematic manner in accordance with the law. The role played by the committee in implementing the environmental policy devised shall be given in detail in the EIA Report.	Noted and agreed Details discussed in chapter-6 of Draft EIA report
7	The committee shall furnish action plan regarding the restoration strategy with respect to the individual quarry falling under the cluster in a holistic manner.	Noted & agreed
8	The committee shall deliberate on the health of the workers/staff involved in the mining as well as the health of the public in the vicinity.	Noted and agreed Details discussed in chapter 10.
Agriculture & Agro-Biodiversity		
9	Impact on surrounding agricultural fields around the proposed mining Area.	Noted and agreed Detailed discussed in chapter 4.
10	Impact on soil flora & vegetation around the project site.	Detailed discussed in chapter 4.
11	Details of type of vegetation including no. of trees & shrubs within the proposed mining area and. If so, transplantation of such vegetation all along the boundary of the proposed mining area shall committed mentioned in EMP.	Noted and agreed
12	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study the agro-biodiversity, agro-forestry, horticultural plantations, the natural ecosystem, the soil micro flora, fauna and soil seed banks and suggest measures to maintain the natural Ecosystem.	Details in Chapter 3
13	Action should specifically suggest for sustainable management of the area and restoration of ecosystem for flow of goods and services.	Noted & agreed
14	The project proponent shall study and furnish the impact of project on plantations in adjoining patta lands, Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock	Noted and agreed The project area is dry barren land no agriculture activities carried out.
Forests		
15	The project proponent shall detailed study on impact of mining on Reserve forests and free ranging wildlife	Noted and agreed. Nearest Reserve Forest is Velamundi RF – 3.85km – N Modur Reddikuttai RF – 6.0km - West
16	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on forest, vegetation, endemic, vulnerable and endangered indigenous flora and fauna.	Noted and agreed The area is surrounded by Barren land. Details of flora and fauna studies given in the Chapter No.3.
17	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on standing trees and the existing trees should be numbered and action suggested for protection	No major trees within the project area.

18	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on protected areas, Reserve Forests, National Parks, Corridors and Wildlife pathways, near project site	Noted & agreed. Sathiyamangalam Tiger Reserve – 10.7km – North West
Water Environment		
19	Hydro-geological study considering the contour map of the water table detailing the number of ground water pumping & open wells, and surface water bodies such as rivers, tanks, canals, ponds etc. within 1 km (radius) so as to assess the impacts on the nearby waterbodies due to mining activity. Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided, covering the entire mine lease period	Noted and agreed There are 9 open wells and 8 bore wells within the radius of 1km from the project area, Hydrogeological study has been conducted by the resistivity method
20	Erosion Control measures	Noted & agreed
21	Detailed study shall be carried out in regard to impact of mining around the proposed mine lease area on the nearby Villages, Water-bodies/ Rivers, & any ecological fragile areas.	Details in Chapter 2
22	The project proponent shall study impact on fish habitats and the food WEB/ food chain in the water body and Reservoir	Details in Chapter 2 and 4 impact of bio diversity
23	The project proponent shall study and furnish the details on potential fragmentation impact on natural environment, by the activities.	Noted & agreed
24	The project proponent shall study and furnish the impact on aquatic plants and animals in water bodies and possible scars on the landscape, damages to nearby caves, heritage site, and archaeological sites possible land form changes visual and aesthetic impacts.	Noted & agreed. Detailed under Chapter 3.
25	The Terms of Reference should specifically study impact on soil health, soil erosion, the soil physical, chemical components and microbial components	Details in Chapter 3 Soil environment.
26	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study on wetlands, water bodies, rivers streams, lakes and farmer sites	Details in Chapter 3 Water environment.
27	The EIA shall include the impact of mining activity on the following: a) Hydrothermal/Geothermal effect due to destruction in the Environment. b) Bio-geochemical processes and its foot prints including environmental stress. c) Sediment geochemistry in the surface streams.	Noted and agreed There are 9 open wells and 8 bore wells within the radius of 1km from the project area, Hydrogeological study has been conducted by the resistivity method
Energy		
28	The measures taken to control Noise, Air, Water, Dust Control and steps adopted to efficiently utilise the Energy shall be furnished.	Noted and agreed Details in Chapter 3 environmental monitoring details.
Climate Change		
29	The Environmental Impact Assessment shall study in detail the carbon emission and also suggest the measures to mitigate carbon emission including development of carbon sinks and temperature reduction including control of other emission and climate mitigation activities	Noted and agreed Details of carbon emission and mitigation activities are given in the Chapter No.4
30	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on climate change, temperature rise, pollution and above soil & below soil carbon stock, soil health and physical, chemical & biological soil features	Noted and agreed Details in Chapter-3 for meteorological and climate/weather data representation of graphs.

31	Impact of mining on pollution leading to GHGs emissions and the impact of the same on the local livelihood.	Noted and agreed Details of GHGs emissions and mitigation activities are given in the Chapter No.4
Mine Closure Plan		
32	Detailed Mine Closure Plan covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.	Details in Chapter 2 mine closure plan
EMP		
33	Detailed Environment Management Plan along with adaptation, mitigation & remedial strategies covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued and the scope for achieving SDGs	Detailed under Chapter 10
34	The Environmental Impact Assessment should hold detailed study on EMP with budget for Green belt development and mine closure plan including disaster management plan.	Details in Green belt development in chapter 4
Risk Assessment		
35	To furnish risk assessment and management plan including anticipated vulnerabilities during operational and post operational phases of Mining.	Detailed under Chapter 7
Disaster Management Plan		
36	To furnish disaster management plan and disaster mitigation measures in regard to all aspects to avoid/reduce vulnerability to hazards & to cope with disaster/untoward accidents in & around the proposed mine lease area due to the proposed method of mining activity & its related activities covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.	Details in Study 7.3 Disaster Management Plan in Chapter -7
Others		
37	The project proponent shall furnish VAO certificate with reference to 300m radius regard to approved habitations, schools, Archaeological sites, Structures, railway lines, roads, water bodies such as streams, odai, vaari, canal, channel, river, lake pond, tank etc.	Noted & agreed. Detailed under Chapter 4
38	As per the MoEF& CC office memorandum F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated: 30.09.2020 and 20.10.2020 the proponent shall address the concerns raised during the public consultation and all the activities proposed shall be part of the Environment Management Plan.	Noted and agreed
39	The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & microplastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported	Details of carbon emission and mitigation activities are given in the Chapter No.4

Standard Terms of Reference for (Mining of minerals)		
S.No	Terms of Reference	Reply
1.1	An EIA-EMP Report shall be prepared for peak capacity (.....MTPA) operation in an ML/project area of.....ha based on the generic structure specified in Appendix III of the EIA Notification, 2006.	Peak Production – 34125m ³ Depth– 37m bgl Mine Lease area – 1.73.0 Ha

1.2	An EIA-EMP Report would be prepared for peak capacity operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan for the project specific activities on the environment of the region, and the environmental quality encompassing air, water, land, biotic community, etc. through collection of data and information, generation of data on impacts including prediction modeling for.... MTPA of mineral production based on approved project/Mining Plan for.... MTPA. Baseline data collection can be for any	Peak capacity of 34125m ³ operation to cover the impacts and environment management plan in chapter- IV and Chapter 10 covered in project specific activities. Baseline Data were collected for Post Monsoon Season Oct to Dec 2024 as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. III
1.3	Proper KML file with pin drop and coordinate of mine at 500-1000 m interval be provided.	Noted, Google earth image showing lease area with Coordinates of pillars in chapter-II.
1.4	A Study area map of the core zone (project area) and 10 km area of the buffer zone (1: 50,000 scale) clearly delineating the major topographical features such as the land use, surface drainage pattern including rivers/streams/nullahs/canals, locations of human habitations, major constructions including railways, roads, pipelines, major industries, mines, and other polluting sources. In case of ecologically sensitive areas such as Biosphere Reserves/National Parks/WL Sanctuaries/ Elephant Reserves, forests (Reserved/Protected), migratory corridors of fauna, and areas where endangered fauna and plants of medicinal and economic importance found in the 15 km study area should be given. The above details to be furnished in tabular form also.	Land use and land cover of the 10km Radius of study area is discussed in Chapter No. III. Geology map of the project area covering 10km radius Figure No. 2.9, Page No. 22. Geomorphology of the area is given in Chapter No 2 Figure No 2.10, Page No. 23 There are No National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 10 km Radius from the periphery of the project area.
1.5	Map showing the core zone delineating the agricultural land (irrigated and un-irrigated, uncultivable land as defined in the revenue records, forest areas (as per records), along with other physical features such as water bodies, etc should be furnished.	Land use and land cover of the study area is discussed in Chapter No. III with Physical features such as waterbodies, odai, canal etc.,
1.6	A contour map showing the area drainage of the core zone and 25 km of the study area (where the water courses of the core zone ultimately join the major rivers/streams outside the lease/project area) should also be clearly indicated in the separate map.	DEM data using Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.7	Catchment area with its drainage map of 25 km area within and outside the mine shall be provided with names, details of rivers/ riverlet system and its respective order. The map should clearly indicate drainage pattern of the catchment area with basin of major rivers. Diversion of drains/ river need elaboration in form of length, quantity and quality of	Drainage pattern around 10km radius showing streams and lakes etc., is discussed in Chapter No. 3.
1.8	(Details of mineral reserves, geological status of the study area and the seams to be worked, ultimate working depth and progressive stage-wise working scheme until the end of mine life should be provided on the basis of the approved rated capacity and calendar plans of production from the approved Mining Plan. Geological maps and sections should be included. The Progressive mine development and Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan should also be shown in figures. Details of mine plan and mine	Details in chapter-2 showing the land features. And also enclosed Approved mining plan in annexure.

1.9	Details of mining methods, technology, equipment to be used, etc., rationale for selection of specified technology and equipment proposed to be used vis-à-vis the potential impacts should be provided.				It is an opencast quarrying operation proposed to operate in Mechanized method. The height and width of the bench will be maintained as 5m with 90 ⁰ bench angles. Quarrying activities will be carried out under the supervision of Competent Persons like Mines Manager, Mines Foreman and Mining Mate. Necessary permissions will be obtained from DGMS after obtaining Environmental Clearance.						
1.10	Impact of mining on hydrology, modification of natural drainage, diversion and channeling of the existing rivers/water courses flowing though the ML and adjoining the lease/project and the impact on the existing users and impacts of mining operations				Impact Studies and Mitigation Measures of Water Environment including Surface Water and Ground Water are discussed in Chapter 4.						
1.11	A detailed Site plan of the mine showing the proposed break-up of the land for mining operations such as the quarry area, OB dumps, green belt, safety zone, buildings, infrastructure, Stockyard, township/colony (within and adjacent to the ML), undisturbed area -if any, and landscape features such as existing roads, drains/natural water bodies to be left undisturbed along with any natural drainage adjoining the lease /project areas, and modification of thereof in terms of construction of embankments/bunds, proposed diversion/re-channeling of the water courses, etc.,				Not Applicable. The details of waste dump management are given in the Chapter No. 4						
1.12	Original land use (agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/wasteland/water bodies) of the area should be provided as per the tables given below. Impacts of project, if any on the land use, in particular, agricultural land/forestland/grazing land/water bodies falling within the lease/project and acquired for mining operations should be analyzed. Extent of area under surface rights and under mining rights should be specified. Area under Surface Rights				Land use and land cover of the study area is discussed in Chapter No. 3. Land use plan of the project area showing pre-operational, operational and post-operational phases are discussed in Chapter No. 2,						
	Sno	ML. project Land use	Area under Surface Rights(ha)	Area Under Mining Rights(ha)	Unutilized Area under Both (ha)	Description	Present area (Ha)	Area at the end of lease period (Ha)			
						Area Under Quarry	0.97.0	1.31.0			
						Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0			
						Roads	0.02.0	0.02.0			
						Green Belt	Nil	0.15.0			
						Unutilized Area under Both	0.74.0	0.24.0			
						Grand Total	1.73.0	1.73.0			

1.13	Study on the existing flora and fauna in the study area (10km) should be carried out by an institution of relevant discipline. The list of flora and fauna duly authenticated separately for the core and study area and a statement clearly specifying whether the study area forms a part of the migratory corridor of any endangered fauna should be given. If the study area has endangered flora and fauna, or if the area is occasionally visited or used as a habitat by Schedule-I species, or if the project falls within 15 km of an ecologically sensitive area, or used as a migratory corridor then a Comprehensive Conservation Plan along with the appropriate budgetary provision should be prepared and submitted with EIA-EMP	Detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] was carried out and discussed under Chapter No. 3. There is no schedule I species of animals observed within study area as per Wildlife Protection Act 1972 as well as no species is in vulnerable, endangered or threatened category as per IUCN. There is no endangered red list species found in the study area.
1.14	One-season (other than monsoon) primary baseline data on environmental quality - air (PM10, PM2.5, SOx, NOx and heavy metals such as Hg, Pb, Cr, As, etc), noise, water (surface and groundwater), soil - along with one-season met data coinciding with the same season for AAQ collection period should be provided. The detail of NABL/ MoEF&CC certification of the respective laboratory	Baseline Data were collected for Post Monsoon Season October to December 2024 as per CPCB Notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Details in Chapter No. 3.
1.15	Map (1: 50, 000 scale) of the study area (core and buffer zone) showing the location of various sampling stations superimposed with location of habitats, other industries/mines, polluting sources, should be provided. The number and location of the sampling stations in both core and buffer zones should be selected on the basis of size of lease/project area, the proposed impacts in the downwind (air) / downstream (surface water)/groundwater regime (based on flow). One station should be in the upwind/upstream/non-impact/non-polluting area as a control station. The monitoring should be as per CPCB guidelines and parameters for water testing for both ground water	Details in chapter-3 showing the various sampling stations As per CPCB guidelines.
1.16	For proper baseline air quality assessment, Wind rose pattern in the area should be reviewed and accordingly location of AAMSQ shall be planned by the collection of air quality data by adequate monitoring stations in the downwind areas. Monitoring location for collecting baseline data should cover overall the 10km buffer zone i.e.,	Noted and agreed Air Quality Modelling and wind rose pattern for prediction of incremental GLC's of pollutant was carried out using AERMOD view 13 Model. Details in Chapter No. 4.
1.17	A detailed traffic study along with presence of habitation in 100 mts distance from both side of road, the impact on the air quality with its proper measures and plan of action with timeline for widening of road. The project will increase the no. of vehicle along the road which will indirectly contribute to carbon emission so what will be the compensatory action plan should be clearly spell out in EIA/ EMP report	Noted and agreed Traffic density survey was carried out to analyses the impact of Transportation in the study area as per IRC guidelines 1961 and it is inferred that there is no significant impact due to the proposed transportation from the project area. Details in Chapter-II.
1.18	The socio-economic study to conducted with actual survey report and a comparative assessment to be provided from the census data should be provided in EIA/ EMP report also occupational status & economic status of the study area and what economically project will contribute should be clearly mention. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area and a comparative assessment with census data to be provided and to	Noted and agreed Detailed in chapter-3 socio-economic study with occupational status & economic status of the study area. The study should also include the status of infrastructural facilities and amenities present in the study area CSR are discussed under Chapter 8.

1.19	The Ecology and biodiversity study should also indicate the likely impact of change in forest area for surface infrastructural development or mining activity in relation to the climate change of that area and what will be the compensatory measure to be adopted by PP to minimize the impact of forest	Noted and agreed Detailed Ecology and biodiversity study in chapter-3
1.20	Baseline data on the health of the population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety of the personnel and manpower for the mine should be submitted	Detailed in chapter-4 population in the impact zone and measures for occupational health and safety and proposed occupational health in chapter-x
1.21	Impact of proposed project/activity on hydrological regime of the area shall be assessed and report be submitted. Hydrological studies as per GEC 2015	Noted and agreed
1.22	Impact of mining and water abstraction from the mine on the hydrogeology and groundwater regime within the core zone and 10 km buffer zone including long-term monitoring measures should be provided. Details of rainwater harvesting and measures for recharge of groundwater should be reflected in case there is a declining trend of groundwater availability	The ground water table is at 68m below ground level. In these projects, ultimate depth is 37 m Bgl It is inferred the quarrying activities in the Cumulative EIA project (Quarry) will not intersect the Ground water table.
1.23	Study on land subsidence including modeling for prediction, mitigation/prevention of subsidence, continuous monitoring measures, and safety issues	Noted and agreed Detailed in Chapter-IV Anticipated and mitigation measures of in the study area.
1.24	Detailed water balance should be provided. The breakup of water requirement as per different activities in the mining operations, including use of water for sand stowing should be given separately. Source of water for use in mine, sanction of the Competent Authority in the State Govt. and impacts vis-à-vis the competing users should be provided.	Noted and agreed Total Water Requirement: 2.0 KLD Discussed under Chapter 2, The required water will be met from rainwater accumulated in mine pit (when available) and from the approved water vendors.
1.25	PP shall submit design details of all Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) to be implemented as part of Environment Management Plan vis-à-vis reduction in concentration of emission for each APCEs	Noted and agreed Methodology And Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis in chapter-3 and Air Pollution control equipment (APCEs) in chapter-10 sub 10.2 Environmental policy.
1.26	PP shall propose to use LNG/CNG based mining machineries and trucks for mining operation and transportation of mineral. The measures adopted to conserve energy or use of renewable sources shall be explored.	Details in Machinery and equipment details in Chapter-2 Table No 2.16
1.27	PP to evaluate the green house emission gases from the mine operation/ washery plant and corresponding carbon absorption plan.	Noted and agreed
1.28	Site specific Impact assessment with its mitigation measures, Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and Management Plan should be provided	A Risk Assessment and Disaster Preparedness and management Plan Chapter- 7
1.29	Impact of choice of mining method, technology, selected use of machinery and impact on air quality, mineral transportation, handling & storage/stockyard, etc, Impact of blasting, noise and vibrations should be provided.	Detailed in Machinery and technology used Chapter-3. Methodology and Instrument Used for Air Quality Analysis Detailed study in chapter-4 Impact of choice of mining method and impact on air quality and blasting and noise and vibrations.

1.30	Impacts of mineral transportation within the mining area and outside the lease/project along with flow-chart indicating the specific areas generating fugitive emissions should be provided. Impacts of transportation, handling, transfer of mineral and waste on air quality, generation of effluents from workshop etc, management plan for maintenance of HEMM and other machinery/equipment should be given. Details of various facilities such as rest areas and canteen for workers and effluents/pollution load emanating from these	Traffic density survey was carried out to analyses the impact of Transportation in the study area as per IRC guidelines 1961 and it is inferred that there is no much significant impact due to the proposed transportation from the project area. Details in Chapter 2. Infrastructure & other facilities will be provided to the Mine Workers after the grant of quarry lease and the same has been discussed in the Chapter No.2.
1.31	Details of various facilities to be provided to the workers in terms of parking, rest areas and canteen, and effluents/pollution load resulting from these activities should also be given.	Infrastructure & other facilities will be provided to the Mine Workers after the grant of quarry lease and the same has been discussed in the Chapter No.2
1.32	The number and efficiency of mobile/static water jet, Fog cannon sprinkling system along the main mineral transportation road inside the mine, approach roads to the mine/stockyard/siding, and also the frequency of their use in impacting air quality should be provided.	Detailed in chapter-2 for mineral transportation route with approach roads etc., and impacting air quality detailed given chapter-4
1.33	Conceptual Final Mine Closure Plan and post mining land use and restoration of land/habitat to the pre-mining status should be provided. A Plan for the ecological restoration of the mined-out area and post mining land use should be prepared with detailed cost provisions. Impact and management of wastes and issues of re-handling (wherever applicable) and backfilling and progressive mine	Discussed under Chapter 2. Mine Closure Plan is a part of Approved Mining Plan enclosed as Annexure Volume – 1.
1.34	Adequate greenbelt nearby areas, mineral stock yard and transportation area of mineral shall be provided with details of species selected and survival rate Greenbelt development should be undertaken	Noted and agreed Greenbelt Development Plan is discussed under Chapter 4,
1.35	Cost of EMP (capital and recurring) should be included in the project cost and for progressive and final mine closure plan.	Noted and agreed The total cost and the details are given in the Chapter No. 10
1.36	Details of R&R. Detailed project specific R&R Plan with data on the existing socio- economic status of the population (including tribals, SC/ST, BPL families) found in the study area and broad plan for resettlement of the displaced population, site for the resettlement colony, alternate livelihood concerns/employment for the displaced people, civic and housing amenities being offered, etc. and costs along with the schedule of the implementation of the R&R Plan should be given.	Not Applicable. There are no approved habitations within a radius of 300 meters. Therefore, R&R Plan / Compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) is not anticipated and Not Applicable for this project.
1.37	CSR Plan along with details of villages and specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project should be given.	CSR are discussed under Chapter 8. And specific budgetary provisions (capital and recurring) for specific activities over the life of the project in chapter-10
1.38	Corporate Environment Responsibility:	CER are discussed under Chapter 8.
1.39	a) The Company must have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.	Detailed in chapter-10 The Environment Policy
1.40	b) The Environment Policy must prescribe for standard operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions.	

1.41	c) The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions must be furnished.	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.42	d) To have proper checks and balances, the company should have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.43	e) Environment Management Cell and its responsibilities to be clearly spell out in EIA/	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.44	f) In built mechanism of self-monitoring of compliance of environmental regulations should be	The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6
1.45	Status of any litigations/ court cases filed/pending on the project should be provided.	No litigation is pending in any court against this project
1.46	PP shall submit clarification from DFO that mine does not falls under corridors of any National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary with certified map showing distance of nearest sanctuary.	Nanjarayan Lake Birds Sanctuary – 42km – North East DFO Letter will be Submitted final EIA/EMP report
1.47	Copy of clearances/approvals such as Forestry clearances, Mining Plan Approval, mine closer plan approval. NOC from Flood and Irrigation Dept. (if req.), etc. wherever applicable	Noted and agreed
1.48	Details on the Forest Clearance should be given as per the format given: Total Mine lease area (ha): Total Forest Land (Ha) : Date of FC : Extent of Forest Land : Balance area for which FC is yet to be obtained: Status of application for diversion of forest Land: If more than one provides details of each FC	Noted and agreed Velamundi RF – 3.85km – N Modur Reddikuttai RF – 6.0km - West Total Mine Lease area 1.73.0ha Details on the Forest Clearance will Submit final EIA/EMP report.
1.49	In case of expansion of the proposal, the status of the work done as per mining plan and approved mine closure plan shall be detailed in EIA/ EMP	Enclosed Approved mining plan in Annexure volume-I
1.50	Details on Public Hearing should cover the information relating to notices issued in the newspaper, proceedings/minutes of Public Hearing, the points raised by the general public and commitments made by the proponent and the time bound action proposed with budgets in suitable time frame. These details should be presented in a tabular form. If the Public Hearing is in the regional language, an authenticated English Translation of the same should be provided	The outcome of public hearing will be updated in the final EIA/AMP report.
1.51	PP shall carry out survey through drone highlighting the ground reality for at least 10 minutes.	Noted and agreed
1.52	Detailed Chronology of the project starting from the first lease deed allotted/Block allotment/ Land acquired to its No. of renewals, CTO /CTE with details of no. renewals, previous EC(s) granted details and its compliance details, NOC details from various Govt bodies like Forest NOC(s), CGWA permissions, Power permissions, etc as per	Fresh lease
1.53	The first page of the EIA/ EMP report must mention the peak capacity production, area, detail of PP, Consultant (NABET accreditation) and Laboratory (NABL / MoEF & CC certification)	Noted and agreed As per detailed in front page of Draft EIA/EMP, NABET, NABL certification detailed given in the report.

1.54	The compliances of Tor must be properly cited with respective chapter section and page no in tabular form and also mention sequence of the respective ToR complied within the EIA-EMP report	As per Tor compliance each chapter wise page and table, figure no given in the EIA/EMP report.
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.0 PREAMBLE

Project History

The project proponent Thiru. K. Kalisamy has applied for Rough stone and Gravel quarry over an extent of 1.73.0 Ha in S.F.Nos. 409/1B2, 409/2 & 409/3 Mooduthurai Village, Mettupalayam Taluk & Coimbatore District.

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 20.09.2022
- Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Coimbatore R.C. No: 1091/Mines/2022, Dated: 05.10.2023
- The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Coimbatore District, vide R.C.No: 1091/Mines/2022 Dated: 02.11.2023
- The proposed project falls under “B1” Category as per Order Dated: 04.09.2018 & 13.09.2018 passed by Hon'ble National Green tribunal, New Delhi in O.A. No. 173 of 2018 & O.A. No, 186 of 2016 and MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F. No. L-11011/175/2018-IA-II (M) Dated: 12.12.2018
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vide online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/495392/2024 Dated: 04.09.2024
- The proposal was placed in 502nd SEAC meeting held on 03.10.2024 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 765th SEIAA meeting held on 15.10.2024 and issued ToR vide File No.11235 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5903516N Dated:23.10.2024
- As per the EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments and OM The proposal falls in the B1 Category (Cluster quarries – 2 proposals, 1 Existing quarry forming Cluster Category {Total Extent of the Cluster is 6.37.0 Ha}- Cluster area calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E) Dated 1st July 2016).

Based on the ToR Baseline Monitoring study has been carried out for one season (Post Monsoon) i.e., **Oct -Dec 2024** and this EIA and EMP report is prepared for considering cumulative impacts arising out of these projects, the Cumulative Environmental Impact Assessment study is undertaken, which is followed by preparation of a detailed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize those adverse impacts.

It is a fresh application but the applied area has been considered quarrying operation earlier. The quarry lease was previously granted for quarrying Rough Stone and Gravel with lease granted details are given below.

S.No	Name of Ex Lessee	District collector's Proceeding Number and date	S.F.Nos	Validity	Lease Period
1	Thiru.K.Kalisamy	Rc.No.1600/MM2/2004 Dated: 31.01.2005	409/1,409/2,409/3	5 Years	14.03.2025 To 13.10.2010
2	Thiru.K.Kalisamy	Rc.No.1119/X1/2010 Dated: 25.12.2010	409/1B2,409/2,409/3	5 Years	25.12.2010 To 24.12.2015
3	Thiru.K.Kalisamy	Rc.No.825/Mines/2015 Dated: 17.02.2018	409/1,409/2,409/3	5 Years	17.02.2018 To 16.02.2023

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study is a process, used to identify the Environmental, Social and Economic impacts of a project prior to decision-making. EIA systematically examines both beneficial and adverse consequences of the proposed project and ensure that these impacts are considered during the project designing.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India, through its EIA notification S.O. 1533(E) of 14th September 2006 and its subsequent amendments as per Gazette Notification S.O. 1889 of 20th April 2022, Mining Projects are classified under two categories i.e. A (> 250 Ha) and B (≤ 250 Ha), and Schematic

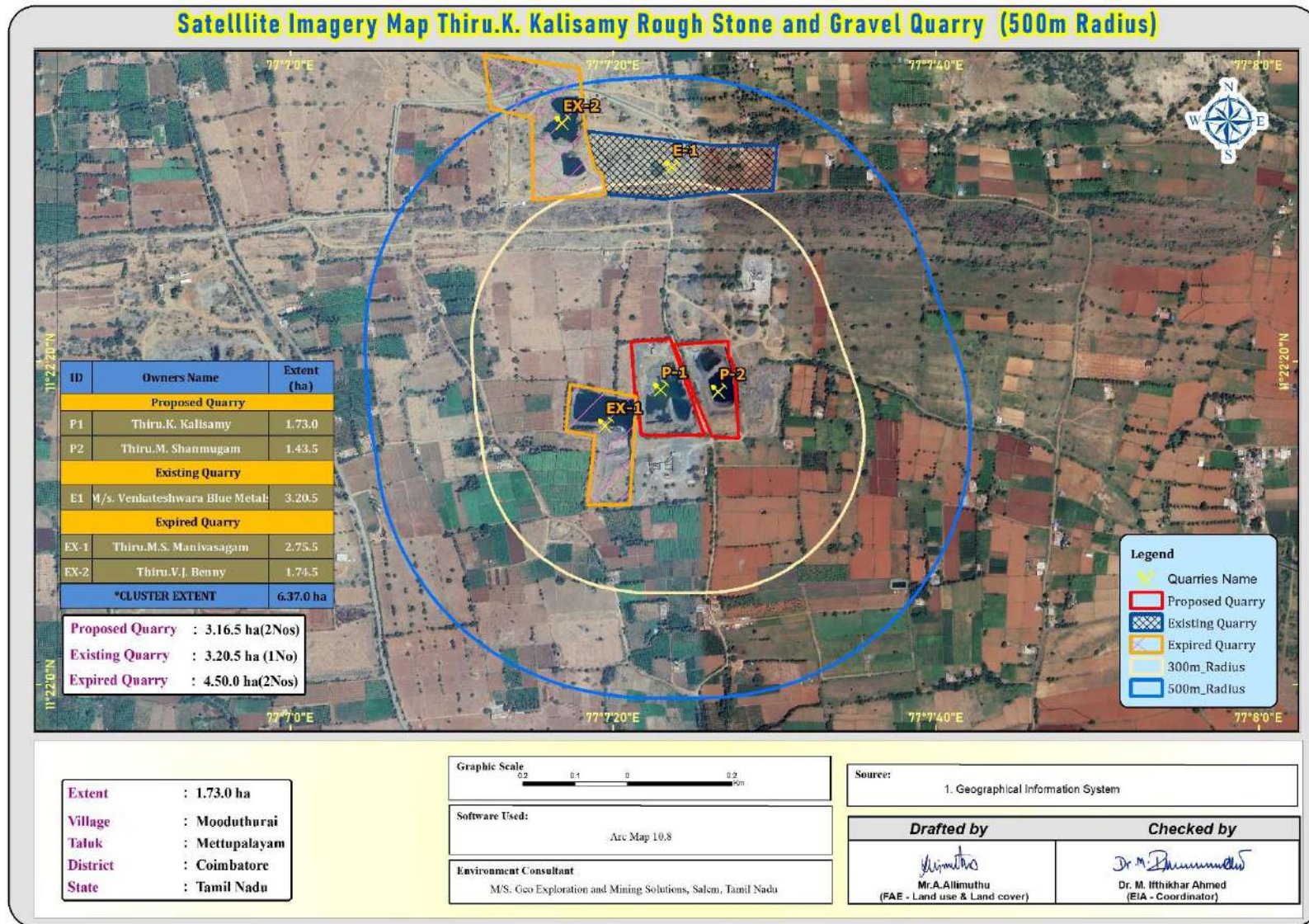
Presentation of Requirements on Environmental Clearance of Minor Minerals including cluster situation in Appendix–XI.

Now, as per Order Dated: 04.09.2018 & 13.09.2018 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in O.A. No. 173 of 2018 & O.A. No, 186 of 2016 and MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F. No. L-11011/175/2018-IA-II (M) Dated: 12.12.2018 clarified the requirement for EIA, EMP and therefore, Public Consultation for all areas from 5 to 25 ha falling in Category B1 and appraised by SEAC/ SEIAA as well as for cluster situation.

The proposed projects are categorized under category “B1” Activity 1(a) (mining lease area in cluster situation) and will be considered at SEIAA – TN after conducting Public Hearing and Submission of EIA/EMP Report for Grant of Environmental Clearance.

“Draft EIA report prepared on the basis of ToR Issued for carrying out public hearing for the grant of Environmental Clearance from SEIAA, Tamil Nadu”

FIGURE 1.1 SATELLITE IMAGERY CLUSTER QUARRIES



1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AND PROJECT PROPONENT**1.2.1 Identification of Project****TABLE 1.1: SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Name of the Project	Thiru.K. Kalisamy Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry
S.F. No.	409/1B2, 409/2 and 409/3.
Extent	1.73.0 ha
Land Type	Patta Land
Village Taluk and District	Mooduthurai Village, Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore District

Source: Approved Mining Plan

1.2.2 Identification of Project Proponent**TABLE 1.2: DETAILS OF PROJECT PROPONENT**

Name of the Project Proponent	Thiru.K.Kalisamy
Address	No. 5/113, Karapadi (Post), Punjai Puliampatti Via, Sathiyamangalm Taluk, Erode District – 638 459.
Mobile	+91 63837 66317
Status	Proprietor

Source: Approved Mining Plan.

1.3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**1.3.1 Nature and Size of the Project**

The quarrying operation is proposed to be carried out by Opencast Mechanized Mining method with 5.0m bench height and 5.0m bench width by deploying Jack Hammer for Drilling & Slurry Explosive during blasting. Hydraulic Excavator and tippers are used for Loading and transportation. Rock Breakers are deployed to avoid secondary blasting.

TABLE 1.3: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.K. Kalisamy Rough stone and Gravel quarry	
Land Ownership	It is a Patta land, jointly registered in the name of applicant Thiru.K. Kalisamy & Thiru K.Sivakumar vide patta No.1320,1324 &793	
Land classification	It is a Patta Land (Barren Land)	
SF No & Area (Ha)	409/1B2, 409/2 and 409/3.& 1.73.0 ha	
Village,Taluk & District	Mooduthurai Village, Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore District.	
Toposheet No	58E/03	
Latitude between	11°22'15.33"N to 11°22'21.34"N	
Longitude between	77°07'20.89"E to 77°07'25.63"E	
Highest Elevation	340m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	37m (2m Gravel + 35m Rough Stone) below the ground level	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	4,94,095m³	6,422m³
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,35,860m³	3,538m³
Year wise Production	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,35,860m³	3,538m³
Existing pit dimension (As per Approved mining plan)	Pit-I: 142m (L) x 77m (W) x 11m (D) bgl	
Ultimate Pit Dimension	168m (L) x 81m (W) x 37m (D) bgl	
Water Level in the surrounds area	68 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits Flat terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards East side. The altitude of the area is 340m (max) above Mean Sea level. The area is covered by 2m thickness of Gravel formation. Massive Charnockite which is clearly inferred from the existing quarry pits.	

Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	4 Nos
	Compressor	1 Nos
	Excavator with Bucket and Rock Breaker	1 No
	Tipper	2 Nos
Blasting Method	Controlled Blasting Method by shot hole drilling and small dia of 25mm slurry explosive are proposed to be used for shattering and heaving effect for removal and winning of Rough Stone. No deep hole drilling is proposed.	
Proposed Manpower Deployment	19 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 46,01,000/-	
EMP cost	Rs. 3,80,000/-	
CER Cost	Rs. 5,00,000/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Tank Near Palliyur	1.3km-SW
	Tank Near Periyakallipatti	1.6km-NW
	Tank	2.7km-SE
	Nallur Lake	4.5km-NE
	odai Near Puliampati	5.5km-SE
	Nochikuttai Kulam	5.5km-SE
	Sungai Lake	6km-NE
	Bhavanisagar Reservoir	7.5km-NW
Greenbelt Development Plan	It is proposed to plant 900 Nos of trees in the safety barrier and village road.	
Proposed Water Requirement	2.0 KLD	
Nearest Habitation	330m South	

Source: Approved Mining Plan

1.3.2 Location of the Project

- The proposed quarry projects fall in Mooduthurai Village, Mettupalayam Taluk and Coimbatore District.
- The project is located about 43km Northeast of Coimbatore, 22 km Northeast of Mettupalayam and 2 km North West side of Mooduthurai Village.

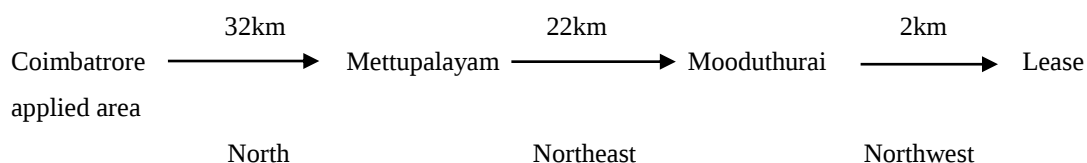
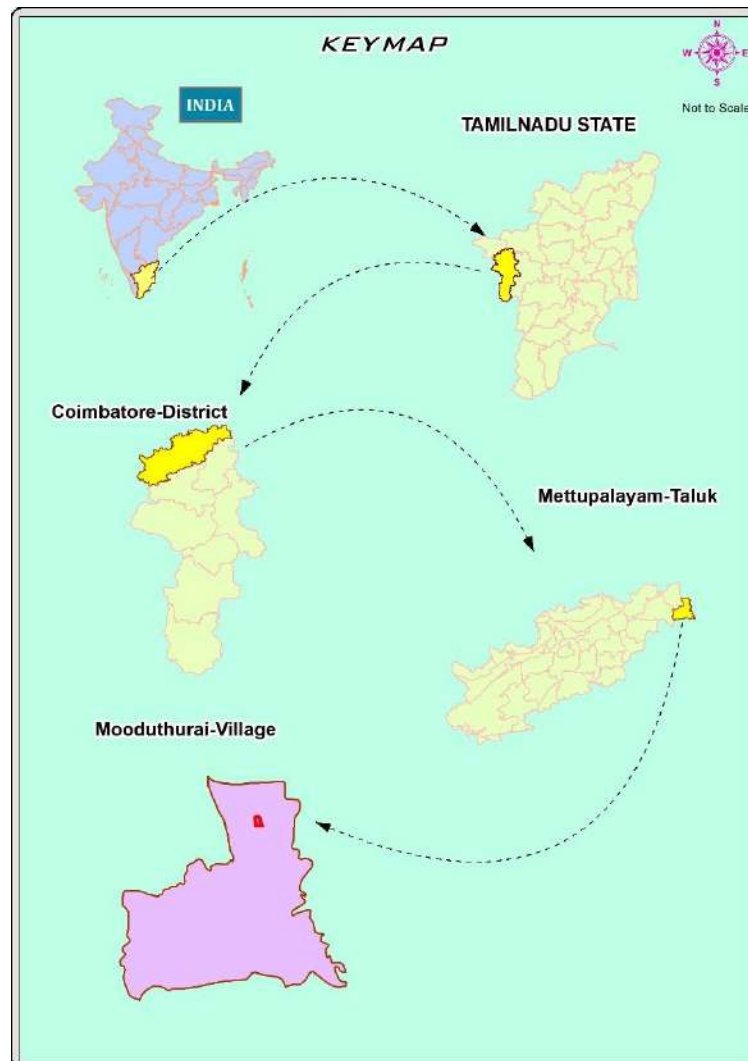


FIGURE 1.2 KEY MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE CLUSTER SITE



Source: Survey of India Toposheet 58-A/16

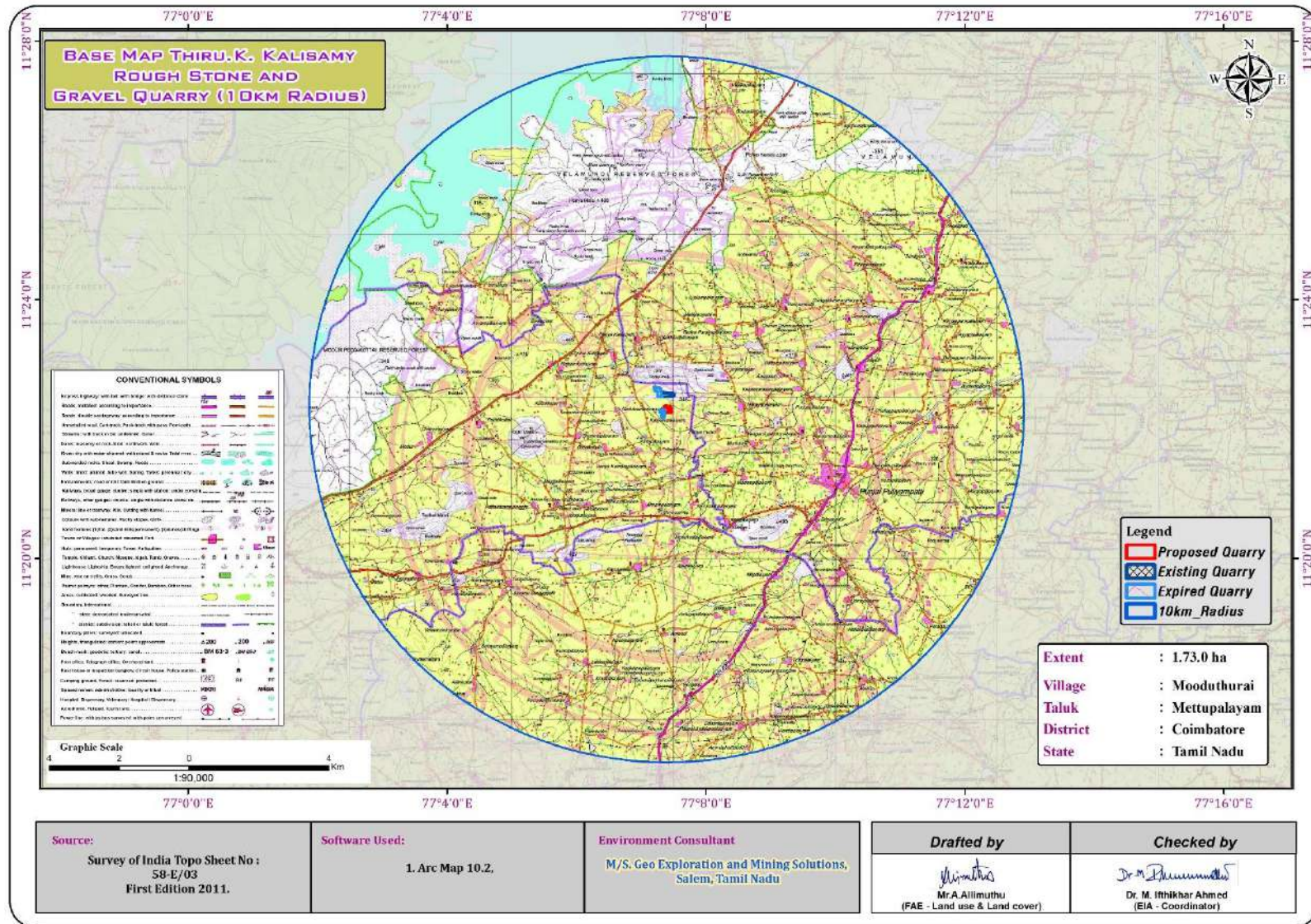
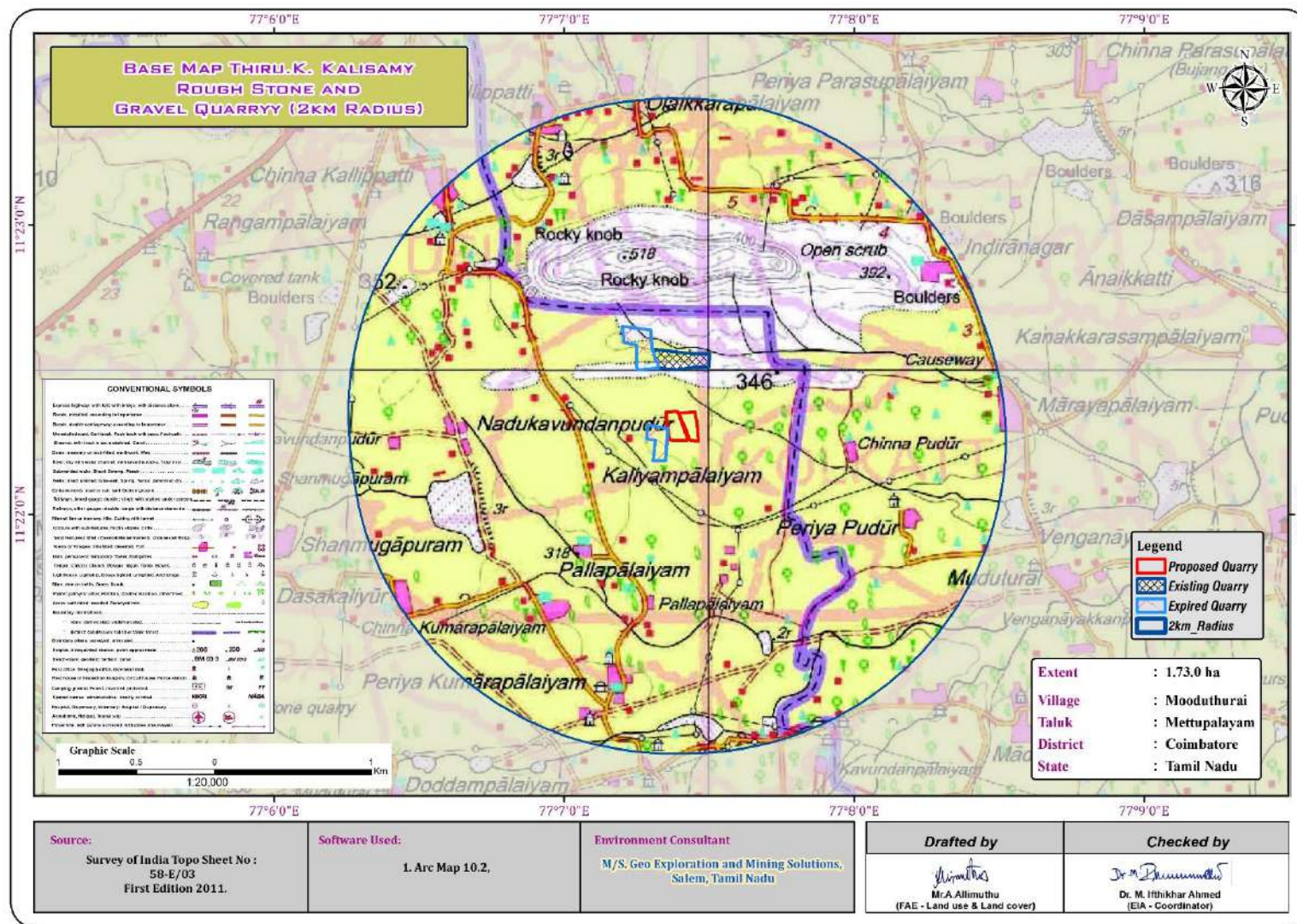
FIGURE 1.3: TOPOSHEET MAP OF THE STUDY AREA 10 KM RADIUS

FIGURE 1.3A: TOPOSHEET MAP OF THE STUDY AREA 2KM RADIUS



Source: Survey of India Toposheet 58-A/15 &16

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

The Environmental Clearance process for the project will comprise of four stages. These stages in sequential order are given below: -

- Screening,
- Scoping
- Public consultation &
- Appraisal

SCREENING –

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 20.09.2022
- Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Coimbatore R.C. No: 1091/Mines/2022, Dated: 05.10.2023
- The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Coimbatore District, vide R.C. No:1091/Mines/2022 Dated: 02.11.2023
- The proposed project falls under “B1” Category as per Order Dated: 04.09.2018 & 13.09.2018 passed by Hon'ble National Green tribunal, New Delhi in O.A. No. 173 of 2018 & O.A. No, 186 of 2016 and MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F. No. L-11011/175/2018-IA-II (M) Dated: 12.12.2018
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vide online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/495392/2024 Dated: 04.09.2024

SCOPING

- The proposal was placed in 502nd SEAC meeting held on 03.10.2024 and the committee recommended for issue of ToR.
- The proposal was considered in 765th SEIAA meeting held on 15.10.2024 and issued ToR vide File No.11235 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5903516N Dated:23.10.2024

PUBLIC CONSULTATION –

Application to The Member Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) to conduct Public Hearing in a systematic, time bound and transparent manner ensuring widest possible public participation at the project site or in its close proximity in the district was submitted.

APPRAISAL –

- Appraisal is the detailed scrutiny by the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) of the application and other documents like the final EIA & EMP Report, outcome of the Public Consultations including Public Hearing Proceedings, submitted by the proponent to the regulatory authority concerned for grant of environmental clearance.
- The report has been prepared using the following references:
 - Guidance Manual of Environmental Impact Assessment for Mining of Minerals, Ministry of Environment and Forests, 2010
 - EIA Notification, 14th September, 2006
 - File No.11235 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5903516N Dated:23.10.2024
 - Approved Mining Plan

1.5 TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR)

Compliance to ToR issued vide –

- File No.11235 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5903516N Dated:23.10.2024

1.6 POST ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE MONITORING

The project proponent shall submit a half-yearly compliance report in respect of stipulated Environmental Clearance terms and conditions to MoEF & CC Regional Office & SEIAA after grant of EC on 1st June and 1st December of each calendar year as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 5845 (E) Dated: 26.11.2018.

1.7 GENERIC STRUCTURE OF EIA DOCUMENT

The overall contents of the EIA report follow the list of contents prescribed in the EIA Notification 2006 and the “Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Manual for Mining of Minerals” published by MoEF & CC.

1.8 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The main scope of the EIA study is to quantify the cumulative impact in the study area due to cluster quarries and formulate the effective mitigation measures for individual leases. A detailed account of the emission sources, emissions control equipment, background Air quality levels, Meteorological measurements, Dispersion model and all other aspects of pollution like effluent discharge, Dust generation etc., have been discussed in this report. The baseline monitoring study has been carried out during the Post monsoon season (October to December 2024) for various environmental components so as to assess the anticipated impacts of the cluster quarry projects on the environment and suggest suitable mitigation measures for likely adverse impacts due to the proposed project.

TABLE 1.4: ENVIRONMENT ATTRIBUTES

Sl.No.	Attributes	Parameters	Source and Frequency
1	Ambient Air Quality	PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , SO ₂ , NO ₂	Continuous 24-hourly samples twice a week for three months at 9 locations (2 Core & 7 Buffer)
2	Meteorology	Wind speed and direction, temperature, relative humidity and rainfall	Near project site continuous for three months with hourly recording and from secondary sources of IMD station
3	Water quality	Physical, Chemical and Bacteriological parameters	Grab samples were collected at 6 locations – 2 Surface water and 4 Ground water samples; once during study period.
4	Ecology	Existing terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna within 10 km radius circle.	Limited primary survey and secondary data was collected from the Forest department.
5	Noise levels	Noise levels in dB(A)	7 locations – data monitored once for 24 hours during EIA study
6	Soil Characteristics	Physical and Chemical Parameters	Once at 5 locations during study period
7	Land use	Existing land use for different categories	Based on Survey of India topographical sheet and satellite imagery and primary survey.
8	Socio-Economic Aspects	Socio-economic and demographic characteristics, worker characteristics	Based on primary survey and secondary sources data like census of India 2011.
9	Hydrology	Drainage pattern of the area, nature of streams, aquifer characteristics, recharge and discharge areas	Based on data collected from secondary sources as well as hydro-geology study report prepared.
10	Risk assessment and Disaster Management Plan	Identify areas where disaster can occur by fires and explosions and release of toxic substances	Based on the findings of Risk analysis done for the risk associated with mining.

Source: Field Monitoring Data

1.8.1 Regulatory Compliance & Applicable Laws/Regulations for Proposed Quarry

- Application for Quarrying Lease as per Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959
- Obtained Precise Area Communication Letter as per Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 for Preparation of Mining Plan and obtaining Environmental Clearance
- The Mining Plan has been approved under Rule 41 & 42 as amended of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959
- File No.11235 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5903516N Dated:23.10.2024

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.0 GENERAL

The Proposed Rough Stone Quarry requires Environmental Clearance. There are 2 proposed and 1 existing quarries forming a cluster; calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E) Dated 1st July 2016 and the total extent of cluster is 6.37.0 ha

As the extent of cluster are more than 5 ha, the proposal falls under B1 Category as per the Order Dated: 04.09.2018 & 13.09.2018 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in O.A. No. 173 of 2018 & O.A. No, 186 of 2016 and MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F. No. L-11011/175/2018-IA-II (M) Dated: 12.12.2018, and requirement for EIA, EMP and Public Consultation for obtaining Environmental Clearance.

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed projects are site specific and there is no additional area required for this project. There is no effluent generation/discharge from this proposed project. Rough Stone is proposed to be excavated by opencast mechanized method involving splitting of rock mass of considerable volume from the parent rock mass by jackhammer drilling and blasting, hydraulic excavators are used for loading the Rough Stone from pithead to the needy crushers and rock breakers to avoid secondary blasting.

2.2 LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

- The proposed quarry project area is located in Mooduthurai village, Mettupalayam taluk, Coimbatore District
- The project site is located about 43km Northeast Side of Coimbatore, 22 km Northeast of Mettupalayam and 2 km North West side of Mooduthurai Village.
- The proposed area falls in the Survey of India Topo sheet No. 58-A/15 & A/16
- The Latitude between of **11°22'15.33"N to 11°22'21.34"N** The Longitude between of **77°07'20.89"E to 77°07'25.63"E** on WGS 1984 Datum.
- The project does not fall within 10 km radius of any Eco – sensitive zone, National Park, Tiger Reserve, Elephant Corridor and Biosphere Reserves.

TABLE 2.1: SITE CONNECTIVITY

Nearest Roadway	National Highway (NH-948) Coimbatore – Sathiyamangalam Road – 5.0km-SE State Highway (SH-170) Punjai Puliampatti- Sirumugai Road – 2.0km-S
Nearest Village	Periyakallipatti – 2.0 Km NW
Nearest Town	Punjai Puliampatti– 5.29 km – South East
Nearest Railway Station	Mettupalayam Railway station – 22Km – SW
Nearest Airport	Coimbatore –43km – South West
Seaport	Kochi- 182 km – South West

Source: Survey of India Toposheet

The project area is bounded by 7 corners the corners are designated as 1- 7 clock wise from the South west corner. The coordinates for all the corners is given below.

TABLE 2.2: BOUNDARY CO-ORDINATES OF PROJECT

Corner Nos.	Latitude	Longitude
1	11 ⁰ 22'15.40"N	77 ⁰ 07'21.73"E
2	11 ⁰ 22'17.93"N	77 ⁰ 07'21.36"E
3	11 ⁰ 22'17.91"N	77 ⁰ 07'21.23"E
4	11 ⁰ 22'21.09"N	77 ⁰ 07'20.89"E
5	11 ⁰ 22'21.34"N	77 ⁰ 07'23.32"E
6	11 ⁰ 22'15.48"N	77 ⁰ 07'25.63"E
7	11 ⁰ 22'15.33"N	77 ⁰ 07'22.27"E

Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.1: PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT SITE



FIGURE 2.2: PHOTOGRAPHS OF GREEN BELT & FENCING



FIGURE 2.2: GOOGLE IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA



Source: Google Earth Imagery

FIGURE 2.3: QUARRY LEASE PLAN / SURFACE PLAN

Source: Approved Mining Plan

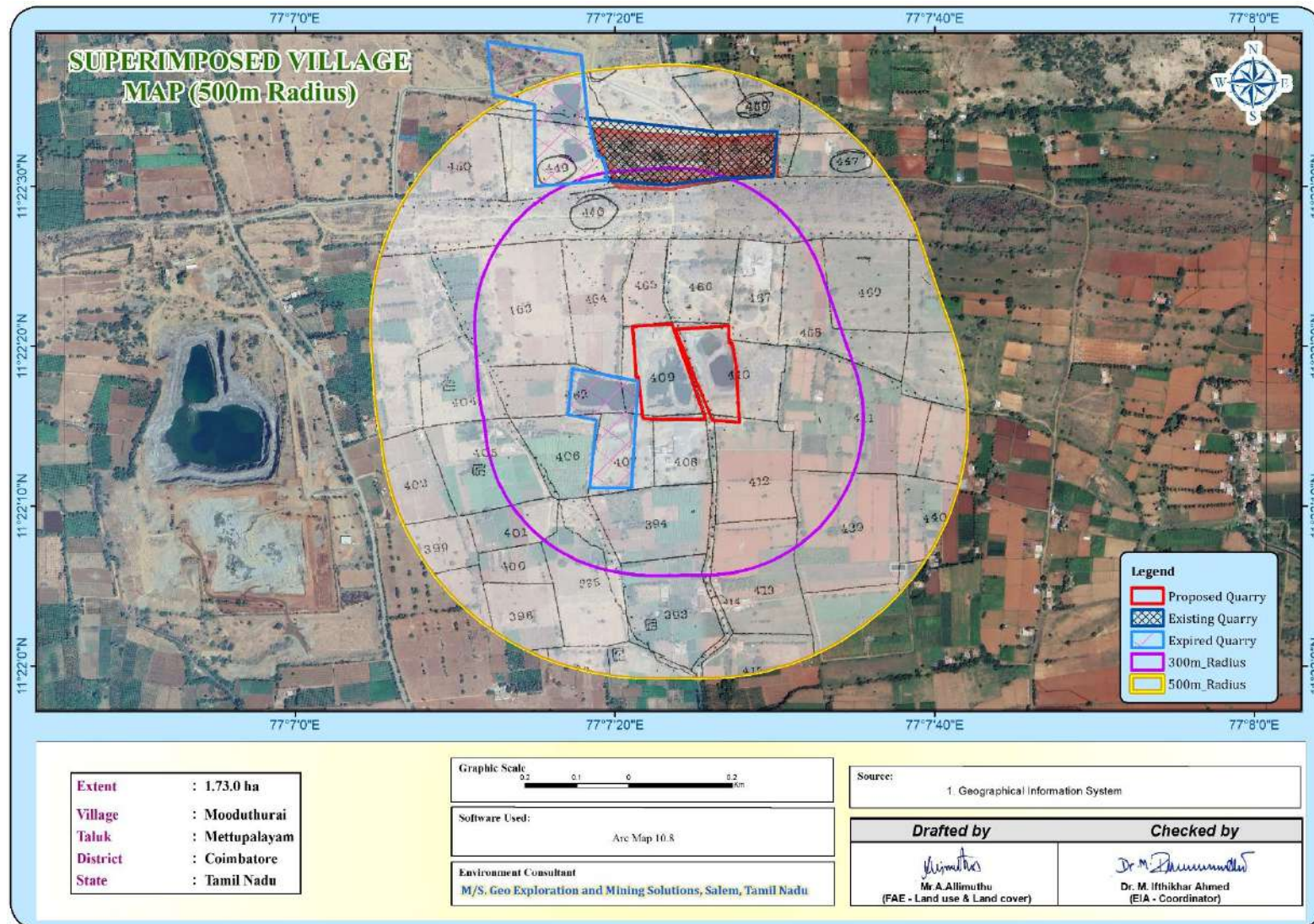
FIGURE 2.4: VILLAGE MAP SUPERIMPOSED ON GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE

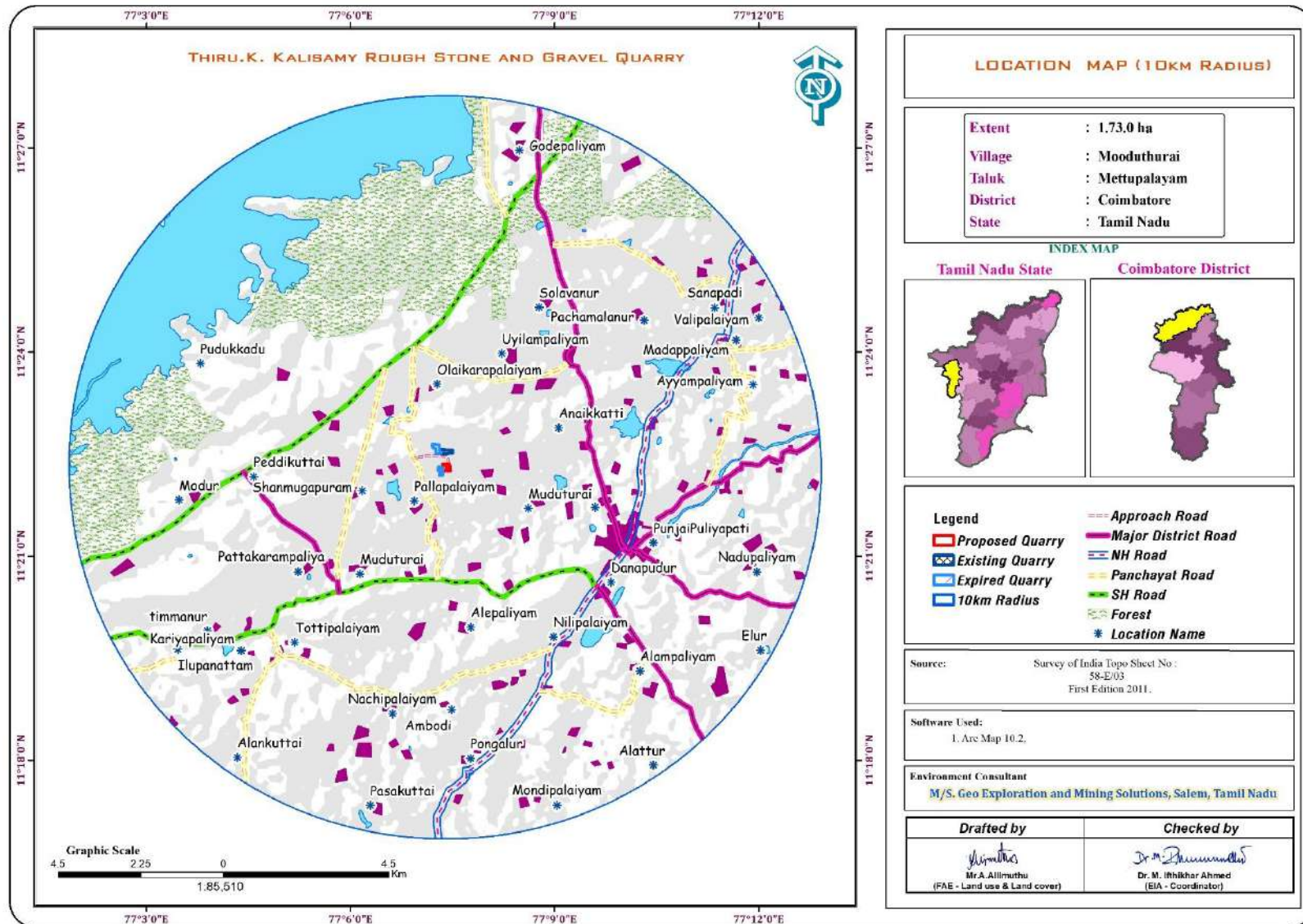
FIGURE 2.5: IMAGE SHOWING SURFACE FEATURES AROUND 10 KM RADIUS

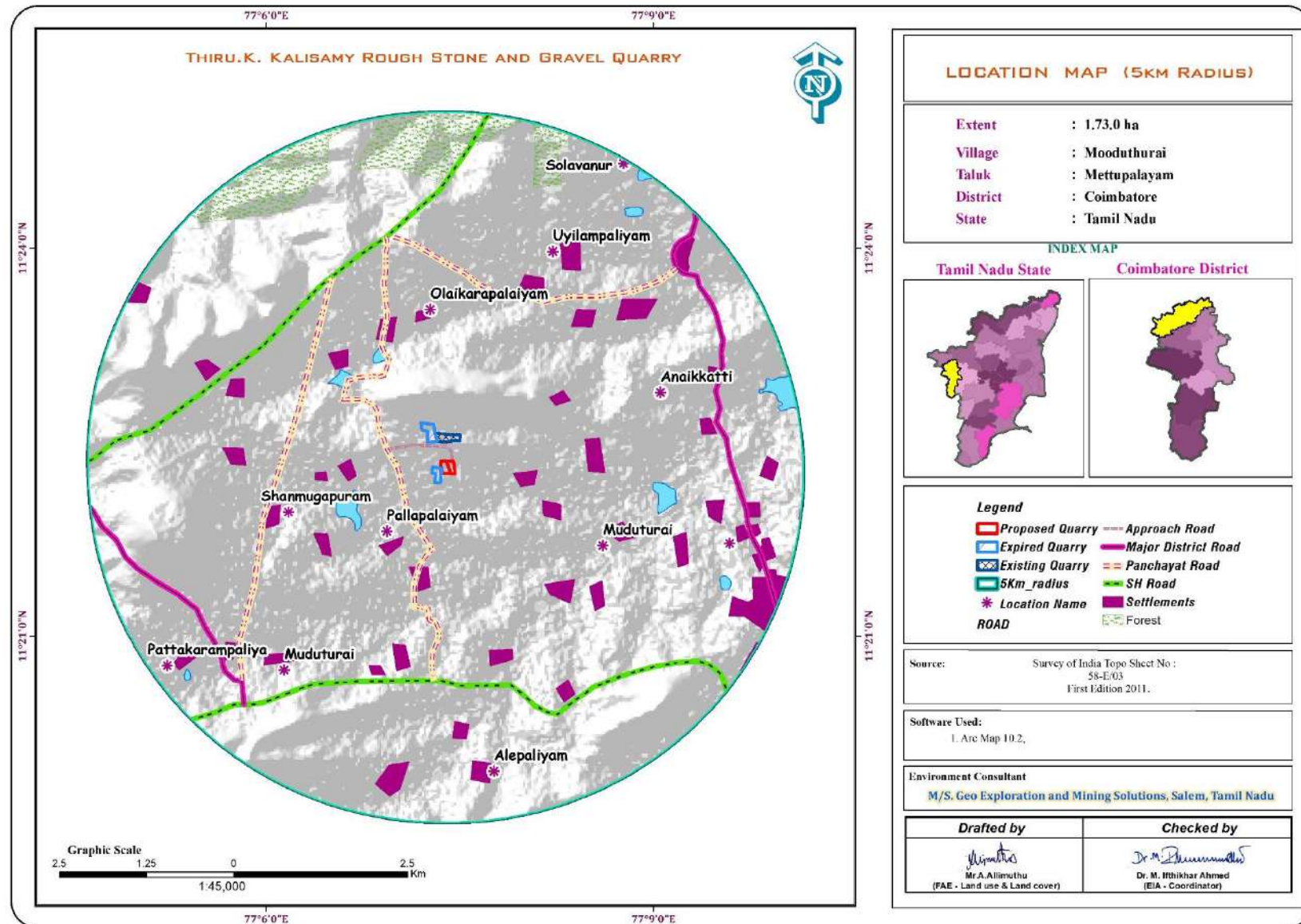
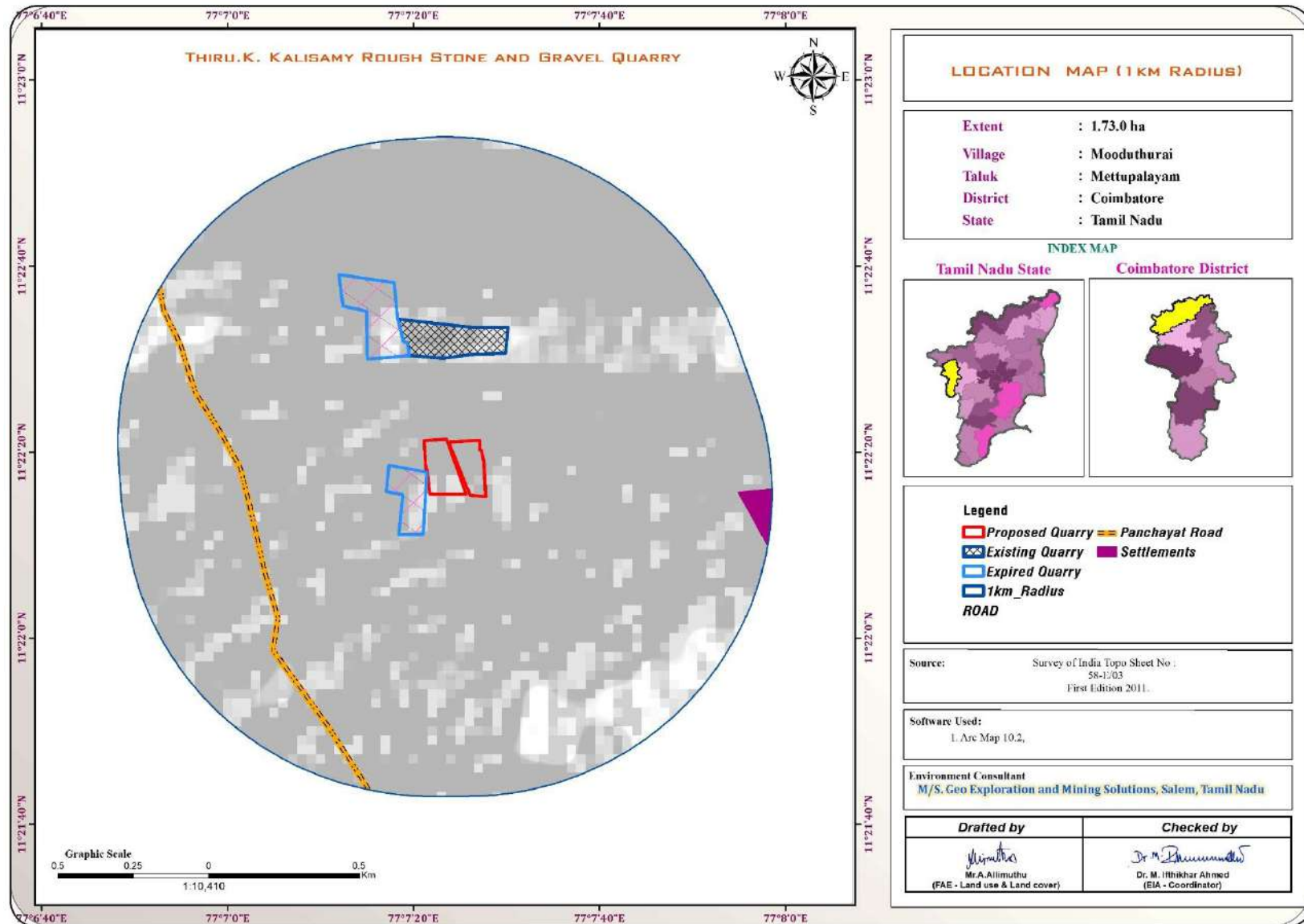
FIGURE 2.6: IMAGE SHOWING SURFACE FEATURES AROUND 5KM RADIUS

FIGURE 2.7: IMAGE SHOWING SURFACE FEATURES AROUND 1 KM RADIUS

2.2.1 Project Area

- The Rough Stone and Gravel quarry is proposed to operate by opencast mechanized method of mining and the project is site specific
- There is no beneficiation or processing proposed inside the project area
- There is no forest land involved in the proposed projects and is devoid of major vegetation and trees.

TABLE 2.3: LAND USE PATTERN OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT – CORE ZONE

Description	Present area (Ha)	Area at the end of this quarrying period (Ha)
Area under Quarry	0.97.0	1.31.0
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
Roads	0.02.0	0.02.0
Green Belt	Nil	0.15.0
Unutilized Area	0.74.0	0.24.0
Grand Total	1.73.0	1.73.0

Source: Approved Mining Plan

2.2.2 Size or Magnitude of Operation

TABLE 2.4: OPERATIONAL DETAILS FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)	Gravel in m ³
Geological Resources	4,94,095	6422
Mineable Reserves	1,35,860	3,538
Production for five-year plan period	1,35,860	3,538
Mining Plan Period	5 years	
Number of Working Days	300 days	
Production per day	91	6
No of Lorry loads (12m ³ per load)	8	1
Total Depth of Mining	37m (2m Gravel + 35m Rough Stone) bgl	

Source: Mining plan

2.3 GEOLOGY

2.3.1 Regional Geology

Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu forms a part of southern Granulitic terrain and is predominantly occupied by crystalline rocks of Archaean to late Proterozoic age. Regionally, the rocks can be grouped under five categories namely –

- I. Charnockite Group represented by Charnockite, Pyroxene Granulite and Magnetite Quartzite,
- II. Peninsular Gneissic Complex (II) comprising hornblende-biotite gneiss,
- III. Basic intrusive include Pyroxinite/Dunite
- IV. Younger intrusive comprising, Nepheline-Syenite, Pink Granite, Pegmatite and Quartz veins and
- V. Quaternary sediments of Kankar and soil.

Stratigraphy of the area –

Age	Group	Lithology
Holocene		Block cotton soil/clay±gypsum
Cenozoic		Kankar/calc-tufa
Neoproterozoic	Acid intrusives	Quartz veins Pegmatite Pink Granite
	Sivamalai syenite Complex	Nepheline-syenite
	Chalk Hills (Basic Intrusives)	Pyroxenite/Dunite
Archaean – Palaeoproterozoic	Peninsular Gneissic Complex (II) PGC (II)	Pink Granite Gneiss Hornblende Biotite gneiss
Archaean	Charnockite Group	Charnockite (Unclassified) Pyroxene Granulite Banded Magnetite Quartzite

Geologically, the district is covered by rocks belonging to Archean age comprising the khondalite group, Charnockite Group, migmatite group, Sathayamangalam group, Bhavani Group and Alkali complex of Proterozoic age and Recent to Late Pleistocene rocks of Cainozoic age.

The Charnockite Group of rocks consisting of Charnockite, pyroxene granulites and associated magnetite quartzite, the Knodalite Group comprising gametiferous – sillimanite gneiss, calc-granulite, crystalline limestone, sillimanite quartzites and associated migmatitic gneisses. The rocks are restricted to the central and southern portions of the district, especially around Sulur, Madukkarai and Pollachi taluks.

The fissile hornblende gneisses (Peninsular gneiss – younger phase) of Bhavani Group with enclaves of schistose, micaceous and amphibolitic rocks, fuchsite – kyanite quartzites, ferruginous quartzite (Sathayamangalam Group) intruded by a number of ultramafic and basic rocks and granites are seen in the Northern portions of the district especially around Mettupalayam and Northern areas of Coimbatore. The granites are Proterozoic age and occupy the Western end and Eastern Part of the District as separate bodies and are recognized as Maruthamalai Granite and Punjapuliampatti Granites respectively. The quaternary alluvium is seen in the Western areas of Coimbatore town. The alluvium is more than 30m thick in the Chinnathadagam valley northwest of Coimbatore and in the Siruvani valley west of Coimbatore.

Source: District Survey Report for Minor Minerals Coimbatore District – May 2019

(<https://www.tnmines.tn.gov.in/pdf/dsr/9.pdf>)

2.3.2 Local Geology: -

The study area follows the regional trend and mainly comprises of Hard Rock Formation as a homogeneous formation / Batholith formation of Charnockite. All the project areas are plain terrain, all the project areas are covered with gravel formation of 1m-2m thickness; Massive Charnockite formation is found after 1m-2m gravel formation which is clearly inferred from the nearby existing quarry pit.

Peninsular gneiss forms the oldest rock formation in which the massive formation of Charnockite lies over with rich accumulation of recent quaternary formation. On regional scale of the Charnockite body is N30°E – S 30°W with dipping towards NE 60°.

2.3.3 Hydrogeology

Coimbatore District is underlain by crystalline metamorphic complex in the western parts of district and sedimentary tract in eastern side. An area of 4551 Sq.km is covered by crystalline rocks (63%) and 2671 Sq.km is covered by sediments (37%). The general geological sequence of formation is given below:

Quaternary - Laterites, Sands and Clays

Tertiary - Sandstone, Gravels and Clays

Cretaceous - Limestone, Calcareous Sandstone and Clay unconformity.

Archaean - Charnockites, Gneisses, Granites, Dolerites and Pegmatite

- The major part of the area is covered by metamorphic crystalline rocks of charnockite, granitic gneiss of Archaean age intruded by dolerite dykes and pegmatite veins. These rocks are highly metamorphosed and have been subjected to very severe folding, crushing and faulting.
- Ground Water occurs under the phreatic condition and wherever there are deep seated fractures, it occurs under semi-confined to confined conditions.
- Occurrence of Ground Water in hard rock depends upon the intensity and depth of weathering, fractures and fissures present in the rocks.
- Granites and gneisses yield moderately compared to the yield in Charnockites.
- Depth of well in hard rock generally ranges between 8 and 15m below ground level.
- Generally, yield in open wells ranges from 30 to 250m³ /day and in bore well between 260 and 430m³ /day. The weathered thickness varies from 2.5 m to 42m in general there are 3 to 5 fracture zones within 100 m and 1 to 4 fracture zones between 100 and 200 m.

The Cretaceous formation is represented by Arenaceous Lime stone, Calcareous sand - stone and marl.

The Tertiary formation is argillaceous comprising of Silty clay stones, argillaceous Lime stone.

The Quaternary deposits represented by the river deposits of Ponnaiyar and Varahanadhi spread over as patches in Tirupur District. The alluvium consists of unconsolidated sands, gravelly sands, clays and clayey sands. The thickness of the sands ranges between 15 and 25 m in the alluvial formation which also form potential aquifers. In some areas, sand stone of tertiary formation are the potential groundwater reservoirs.

Aquifer Systems:

Occurrence and storage of groundwater depend upon three factors viz., Geology, Topography and rainfall in the form of precipitation. Apart from Geology, wide variation in topographic profile and intensity of rainfall constitutes the prime factors of groundwater recharge. Aquifers are part of the more complex hydro geological system and the behaviour of the entire system cannot be interpreted easily. In hard rock terrain the occurrence of Ground Water is limited to top weathered, fissured and fractured zone which extends to maximum 30 m on an average it is about 10-15 m in Coimbatore District.

In Sedimentary formations, the presence of primary inter granular porosity enhances the transmitting capacity of groundwater where the yield will be appreciable. The sedimentary area which occupies the eastern part of the district along the coastal tract is more favourable for groundwater recharge. Ground Water occurs both in semi confined and confined conditions. A brief description of occurrence of groundwater in each formation is furnished below.

Alluvial Formations

In the river alluvium groundwater occurs under water table condition. The maximum thickness is 37 m and the average thickness of the aquifer is approximately 12 m. These formations are porous and permeable which have good water bearing zones.

Hard Rock Formations

Groundwater occurs under water table conditions but the intensity of weathering, joint, fracture and its development is much less in other type of rocks when compared to gneissic formation. The groundwater potential is low, when compared with the gneissic formations.

Granitic Gneiss

Groundwater occurs under water table conditions in weathered, jointed and fractural formations. The pore space developed in the weathered mantle acts as shallow granular aquifers and forms the potential water bearing and yielding zones water table is shallow in canal and tank irrigation regions and it is somewhat deeper in other regions.

Charnockite

Groundwater occurs under water table conditions but the intensity of weathering, joint, fracture and its development is much less when compared to gneissic formations. The groundwater potential is low, when compared with the gneissic formations.

Aquifer Parameters

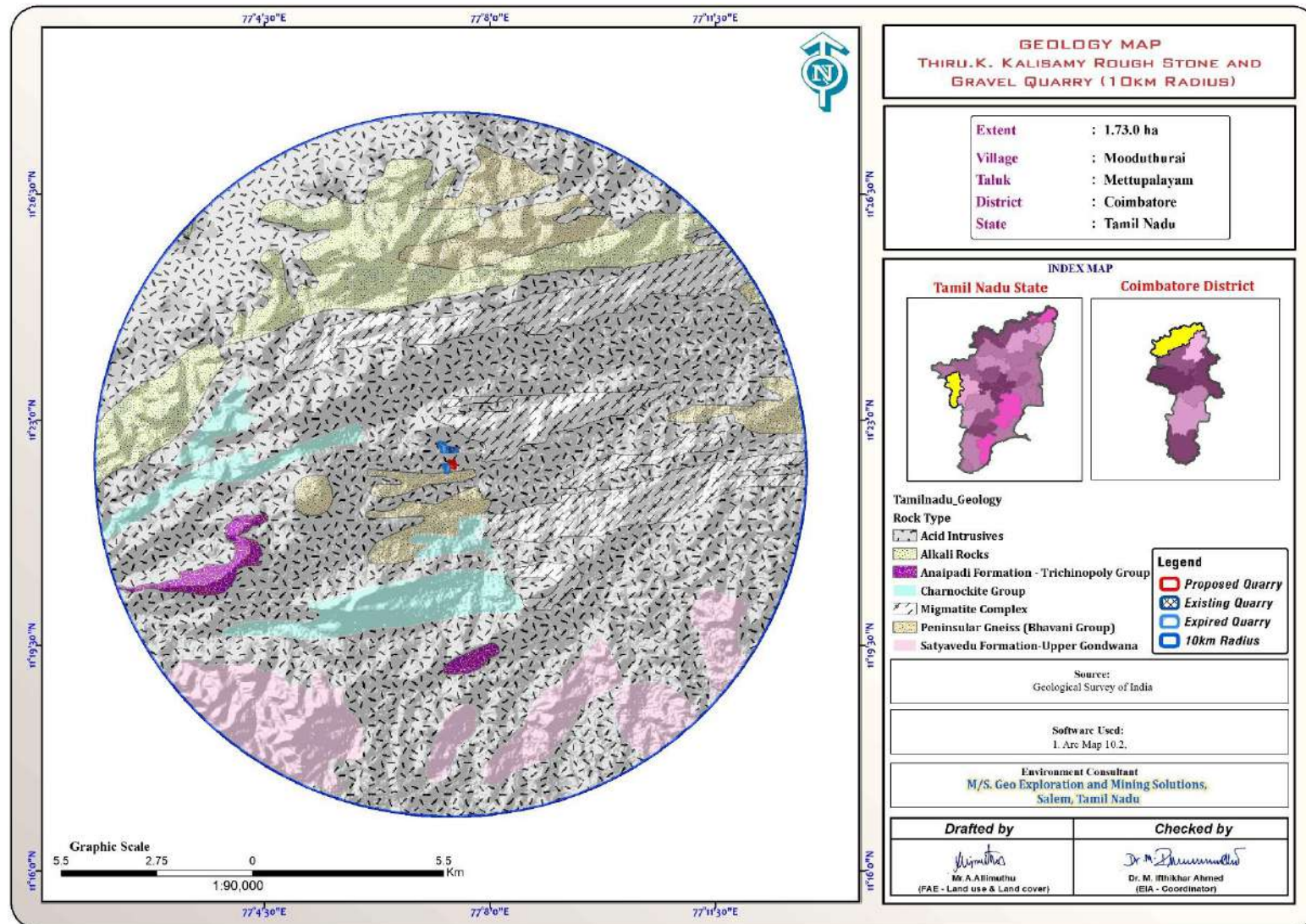
The thickness of aquifer in this district is highly erratic and varies between 15m to 40m below ground level. The intergranular Porosity is essentially dependent on the intensity and degree of weathering and fracture development in the bed rock. As discussed earlier deep weathering has developed in Gneissic formations and moderate weathering in charnockite formations. The range of aquifer parameters in hard rock and sedimentary formations are given below:

TABLE 2.5: RANGE OF AQUIFER PARAMETERS

Type of Aquifer	Water Table conditions in hard rock areas
Aquifer paramters yield	50 to 300 Lpm
Transmissivity (T)	1.49 to 164.18 m ² /day
Permeability (K)	0.25 to 26.75 m/day
Depth of water level	7m to 25m

Source: <http://nwm.gov.in/sites/default/files/Notes%20on%20Coimbatore%20District.pdf> and <https://www.twadboard.tn.gov.in/content/coimbatore>

FIGURE 2.8: REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP



From the above map it is inferred that the cluster quarries fall in the hard rock terrain (Peninsular Gneiss)

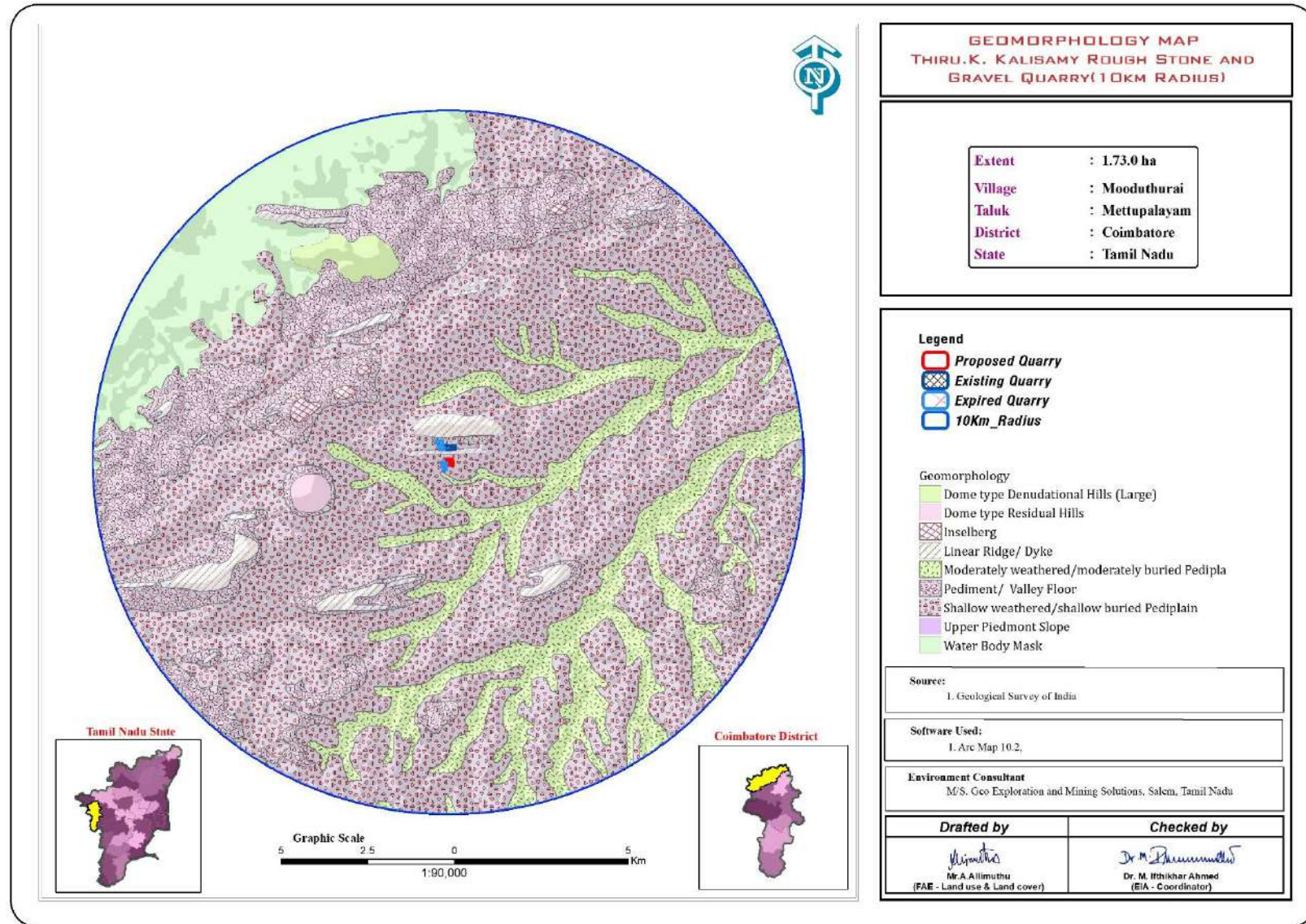
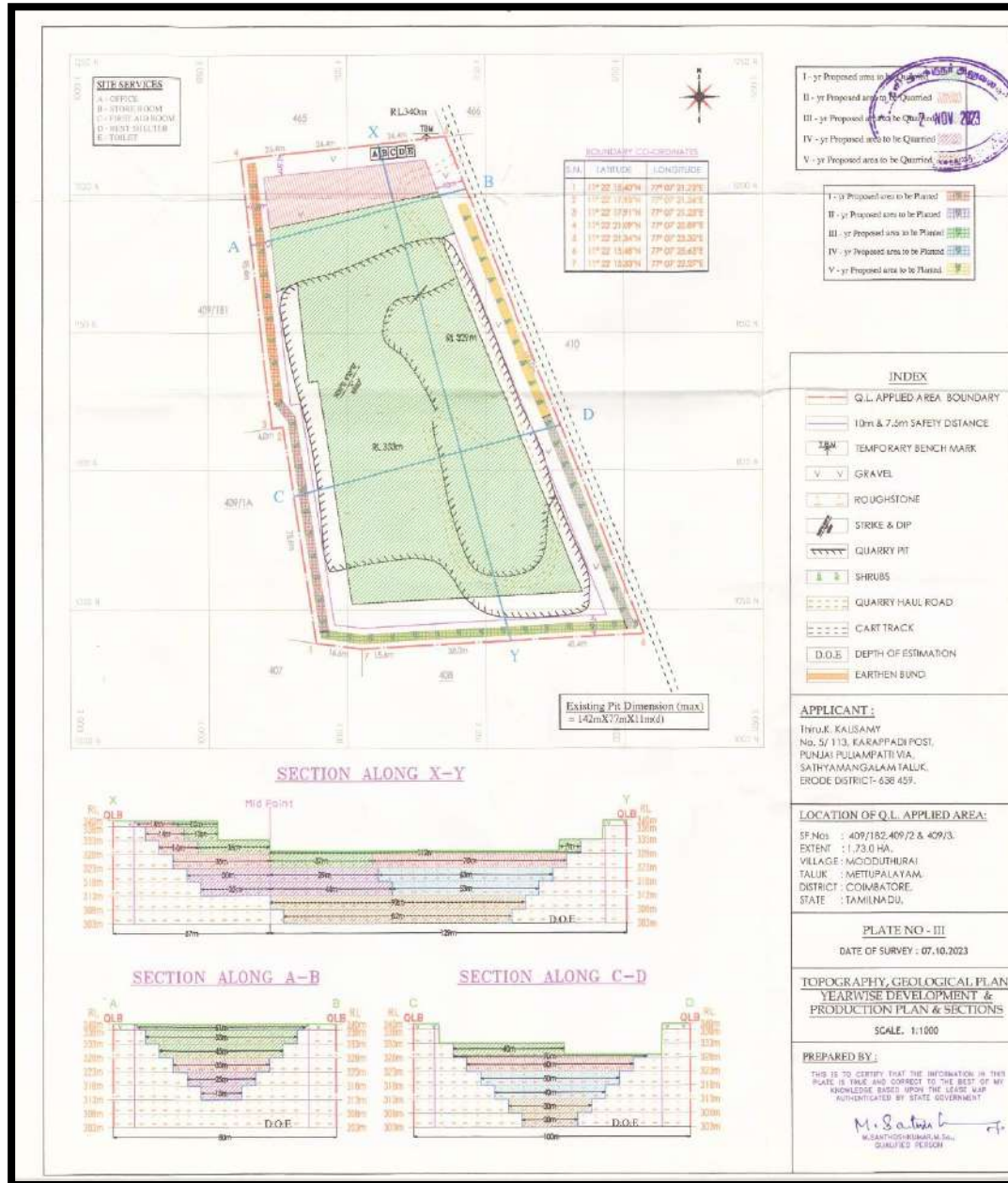
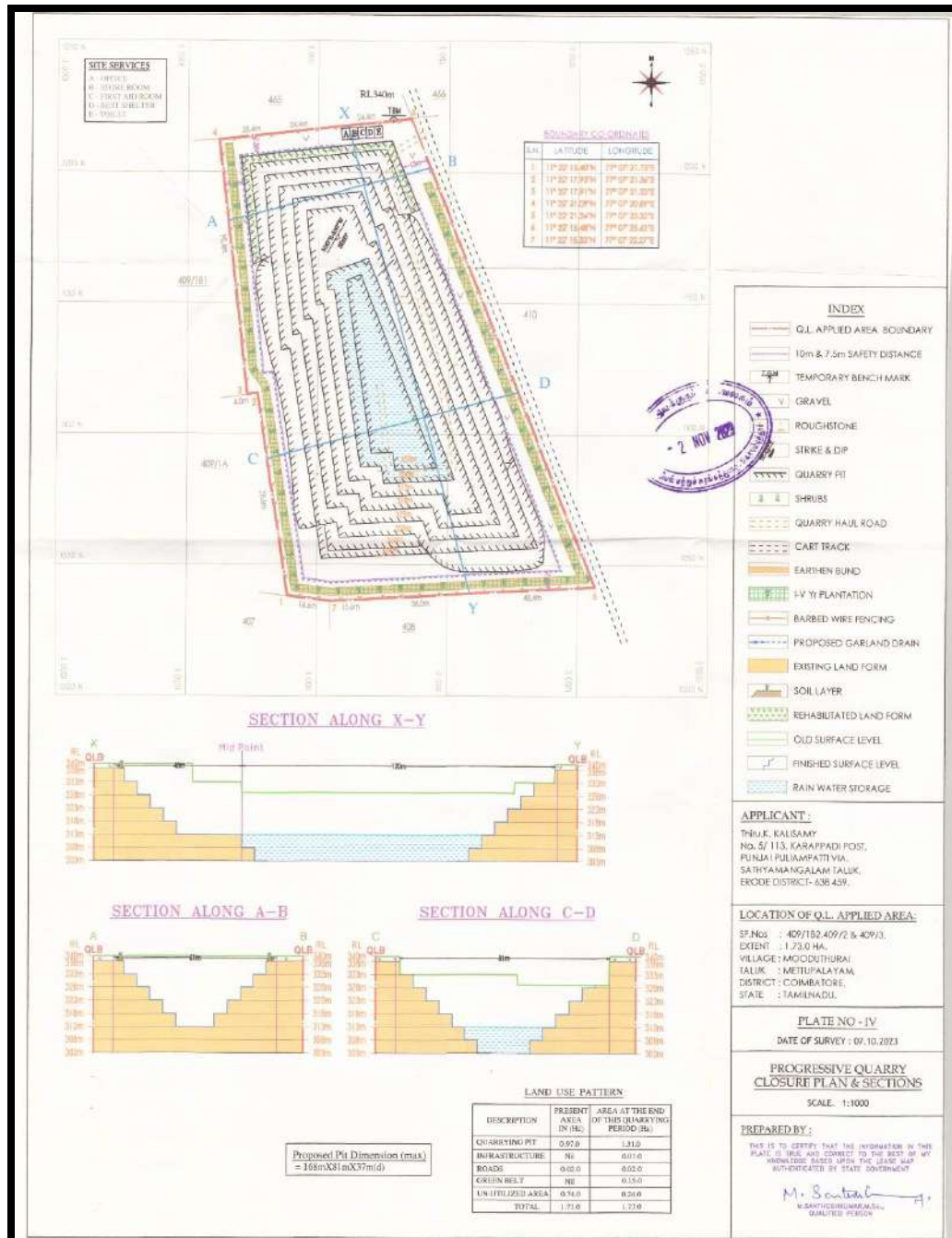
FIGURE 2.9: GEOMORPHOLOGY MAP

FIGURE 2.10: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS

Source: Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE 2.11: CLOSURE PLAN AND SECTIONS

Source: Approved Mining Plan

2.4 RESOURCES AND RESERVES

The Resources and Reserves of Rough Stone and Gravel were calculated based on Cross-Section Method by plotting sections to cover the maximum lease area for the proposed project.

Based on the availability of Geological Resources the Mineable Reserves are calculated by considering excavation system of bench formation and leaving essential safety distance of 7.5 m (Safety Barrier all around the applied area) and safety distance as per precise area communication letter and deducting the locked up reserves during bench formation (Also called as Bench Loss) and the Mineable Reserves is calculated considering there is no waste / overburden / side burden (100% Recovery Anticipated) for all the proposed projects.

TABLE 2.6: AVAILABLE GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF PROPOSED PROJECT

Description	Rough Stone	Gravel
Geological Resource in m ³	4,94,095	6,422
Mineable Resource in m ³	1,35,860	3,538

Source: Approved Mining Plan

The Gravel has been removed during the previous lease period.

TABLE 2.7: YEAR-WISE PRODUCTION PLAN

Year	Rough Stone (m ³)	Gravel (m ³)
I	29,210	1830
II	34,125	1708
III	26,350	-
IV	24,175	-
V	22,000	-
Total	1,35,860	3,538

Source: Approved Mining Plan

Disposal of Waste

There is no waste anticipated in these Rough Stone quarrying operation. The entire quarried out materials will be utilized (100%). Top layer of Gravel formation will be removed and sold to needy customers directly.

Conceptual Mining Plan/ Final Mine Closure Plan

The ultimate pit size is designed based on certain practical parameters such as economical depth of mining, safety zones, permissible area, etc.,

TABLE 2.8: ULTIMATE PIT DIMENSION

PROPOSAL			
Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	168	81	37 m bgl

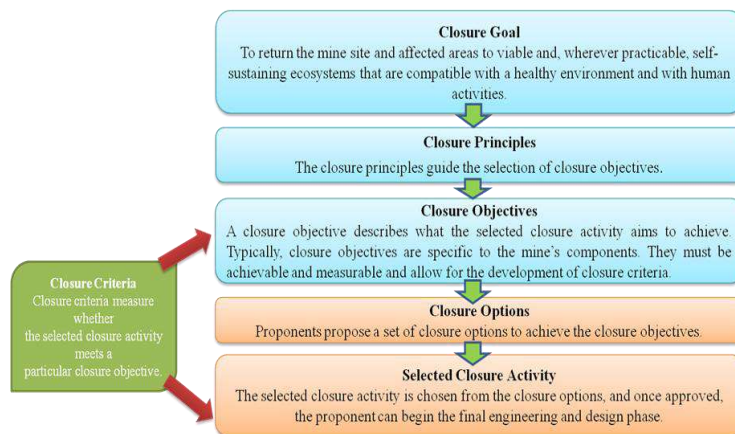
Source: Approved Mining Plan

- At the end of life of mine, the excavated mine pit / void will facilitate to collect the rainwater and the pit will act as temporary reservoir.

- After mine closure the greenbelt developed along the safety barrier and top benches and temporary water reservoir will enhance the ecosystem
- Mine Closure is a process of returning a disturbed site to its natural state or which prepares it for other productive uses that prevents or minimizes any adverse effects on the environment or threats to human health and safety.
- The principal closure objectives are for rehabilitated mines to be physically safe to humans and animals, geo-technically stable, geo-chemically non-polluting/ non-contaminating, and capable of sustaining an agreed post-mining land use.

Closure Objectives –

- Access to be limited, for the safety of humans and wildlife.
- The open pit mine workings and pit boundary are physically and geo-technically stable.
- Discharge of contaminated drainage has been minimized and controlled.
- Original or desired new surface drainage patterns have been established.
- Fishy culture activities will be carried out in the mine pit after the closure



Closure Planning & Options Considerations in Mine Design –

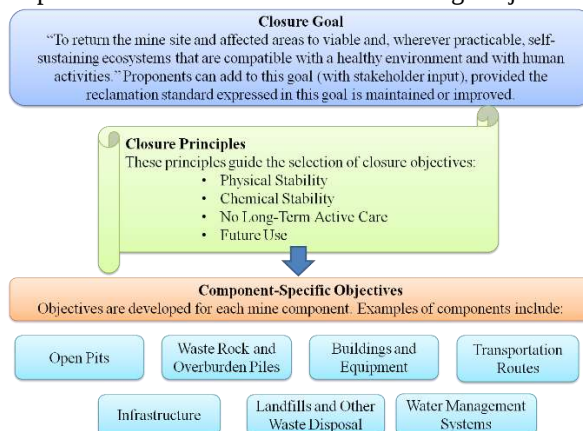
- The closure of mine is well planned at the initial stage of planning & design consideration by the internal and external stake holders
- Construction of 2m height bund all along the mine pit boundary and ensure its stability all time & construction of garland drain along the natural slope to avoid sliding and collection of soil to the pit & surface runoff during rainfall
- After complete exploitation of mineral, the lowest bench foot wall side will be maintained as plain surface without any sump pits to avoid any accidents
- All the sharp edges will be dressed to smoother face before the closure of mine and ensure no loose debris on hanging wall side
- There is a canal about 100m on Western side of the cluster project area. This river canal will not be hindered by any of mine closure activities
- The project proponent as a part of social responsibilities assures to supply the stored mine pit water to the nearby villages after effective treatment process as per the standards of TNPCB & TWAD
- Native species will be planted in 3 row patterns on the boundary barriers and 1st bench, a full-time sentry will be appointed at the gate to prevent inherent entry of public & cattle.
- The access road to the quarry will be cut-off immediately after the closure
- The layout design shall be prepared and get approved from Department of Geology and Mining.
- The proponent is instructed to construct as per the layout approved

- Physical and chemical stability of structures left in place at the site, the natural rehabilitation of a biologically diverse, stable environment, the ultimate land use is optimized and is compatible with the surrounding area and the requirements of the local community, and taking the needs of the local community into account and minimizing the socio-economic impact of closure
- There will be a positive change in the environmental and ecology due to the mine closure.

Post-Closure Monitoring –

The purpose of post-closure monitoring with respect to open pit mine workings is to ensure the attainment of closure objectives.

- Monitor physical and geotechnical stability of remnant pit walls.
- Monitor the ground regime in pit walls to confirm achievement of design objectives.



- Monitor water level in pit to confirm closure objectives regarding fish, fish habitat, and wildlife safety are being achieved
- Sample water quality and quantity at controlled pit discharge points
- Identify and test unanticipated areas where water management is an issue
- Inspect integrity of barriers such as berms & fences
- Monitor wildlife interactions with barriers to determine effectiveness
- Inspect aquatic habitat in flooded pits where applicable
- Monitor dust levels

TABLE 2.9: MINE CLOSURE BUDGET

ACTIVITY		YEAR					RATE	COST (Rs.)
		I	II	III	IV	V		
Plantation under safety zone	Nos.	34	34	34	34	34	@200 Rs Per sapling	34,000/-
	Cost	6800	6800	6800	6800	6800		
Plantation in the quarried out top benches and approach road	Nos.	-	-	50	50	50		60,000/-
	Cost			10000	10000	10000		
Plantation in approach road	Nos.	230	-	-	-	-		46,000/-
	Cost	46,000	-	-	-	-		
Wire Fencing (In Mtrs) 550		1,65,000	-	-	-	-	@300 Rs Per Meter	1,65,000/-
Garland drain (In Mtrs) 1,050 Mtrs		1,38,000	-	-	-	-	@300 Rs Per Meter	1,38,000/-
TOTAL								4,13,000/-

Source: Mining plan

2.5 METHOD OF MINING

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

The Rough Stone is a batholith formation and the splitting of rock mass of considerable volume from the parent rock mass will be carried out by deploying jackhammer drilling and Slurry Explosives will be used for blasting. Hydraulic Excavators attached with Rock Breakers unit will be deployed for breaking large boulders to required fragmented sizes to avoid secondary blasting and hydraulic excavators attached with bucket unit will be deployed for loading the Rough Stone into the tippers and then the stone is transported from pithead to the nearby crushers.

2.5.1 Drilling & Blasting Parameters

Drilling & Blasting will be carried out as per parameters given below: -

Spacing	–	1.2m
Burden	–	1.0 m
Depth of hole	–	1.5 m
Charge per hole	–	0.50 – 0.75kg
Powder factor	–	6.0 tonnes/kg
Diameter of hole	–	32 mm

Type of Explosives to be used –

Slurry explosives (An explosive material containing substantial portions of a liquid, oxidizers, and fuel, plus a thickener), NONEL / Electric Detonator & Detonating Fuse.

Storage of Explosives –

No proposal for storage of explosives within the project area, the project proponent have made agreement with authorized explosives agencies for carrying out blasting activities and competent person as per DGMS guidelines will be employed for safety and supervision of overall quarrying activities.

The explosives will be sourced from the blasting agency on daily basis and the blasting will be carried out under the supervision of competent qualified Blaster and it will be ensured that there shall be no balance of explosive stock; any balance stock will be taken back by the supplier.

2.5.2 Extent of Mechanization

TABLE 2.10 PROPOSED MACHINERY DEPLOYMENT

S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammer with inbuilt dust collector unit	4	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	1	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker	1	300 HP	Diesel Drive
5	Tipper	2	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive

Source: Approved Mining Plan

2.6 GENERAL FEATURES

2.6.1 Existing Infrastructures

Infrastructures like Mine office, Temporary Rest shelters for workers, Latrine and Urinal Facilities will be constructed as per the Mine Rule after the grant of quarry lease in all the proposed quarries.

2.6.2 Drainage Pattern

Drainage pattern is the pattern formed by the streams, rivers, and lakes in a particular drainage basin over time that reveals characteristics of the kind of rocks and geological structures in a landscape. They are governed by the topography of the land, whether a particular region is dominated by hard or soft rocks, and the gradient of the land.

Dendritic drainage pattern is one of the most common type that develop in areas where the rock (or unconsolidated material) beneath the stream has no particular fabric or structure and can be easily eroded equally in all directions.

There are no streams, canals or water bodies crossing within the project area. The drainage pattern of the area is dendritic – sub dendritic.

2.6.3 Traffic Density

The traffic survey conducted based on the transportation route of material, the Rough Stone is proposed to be transported mainly through Puliyampatti to Mettupalayam State highway

Traffic density measurements were performed at two locations

1. Chinnakallipatti - Palliyur Village Road
2. Mettupalayam to Sathyamangalam State Highway - 15

Traffic density measurement were made continuously for 24 hours by visual observation and counting of vehicles under three categories, viz., Heavy motor vehicles, light motor vehicles and two/three wheelers. As traffic densities on the roads are high, two skilled persons were deployed simultaneously at each station during each shift- one person on either direction for counting the traffic. At the end of each hour, fresh counting and recording was undertaken.

TABLE.2.11: TRAFFIC SURVEY LOCATIONS

Station Code	Road Name	Distance and Direction	Type of Road
TS1	Chinnakallipatti - Palliyur	800m - West	Village road
TS2	Mettupalayam to Sathyamangalam	3.5 km-NE	State Highway - 15

Source: On-site monitoring by GEMS FAE & TM

TABLE 2.12: EXISTING TRAFFIC VOLUME

Station code	HMV		LMV		2/3 Wheelers		Total PCU
	No	PCU	No	PCU	No	PCU	
TS1	55	165	180	180	178	89	434
TS2	75	225	210	210	210	105	540

Source: On-site monitoring by GEMS FAE & TM

* PCU conversion factor: HMV (Trucks and Bus) = 3, LMV (Car, Jeep and Auto) = 1 and 2/3 Wheelers = 0.5

TABLE 2.13: ROUGH STONE & GRAVEL HOURLY TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENT

Transportation of Rough Stone & Gravel per day		
Capacity of trucks	No. of Trips per day Cumulatively	Volume in PCU
10 tonnes	60	60

Source: Data analysed from Approved Mining Plan

FIGURE.2.12: MINERAL TRANSPORTATION ROUTE MAP

**TABLE 2.14: SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC VOLUME**

Route	Existing Traffic volume in PCU	Incremental traffic due to the project	Total traffic volume	Hourly Capacity in PCU as per IRC – 1960guidelines
Sirumugai Road	434	71	505	1200
Mettupalayam-Bhavanisagar Road	540	71	611	1200

Source: On-site monitoring analysis summary by GEMS FAE & TM

- Due to these projects the existing traffic volume will not exceed
- As per the IRC 1960 this existing village road can handle 1,200 PCU in hour and Major district road can handle 1500 PCU in hour hence there will not be any conjunction due to this proposed transportation.

2.6.4 Mineral Beneficiation and Processing

There is no proposal for the mineral processing or ore beneficiation in any of the proposed project.

2.7 PROJECT REQUIREMENT

2.7.1 Water Source & Requirement

Detail of water requirements in KLD as given below:

TABLE 2.15: WATER REQUIREMENT FOR THE PROJECT

*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.7 KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area
Green Belt development	1.0 KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area

Sanitation & Drinking	0.3 KLD	From existing, bore wells and drinking water will be sourced from Approved water vendors.
Total	2.0 KLD	

Source: Prefeasibility report

* Drinking water will be sourced from Approved Water Vendors

2.7.2 Power and Other Infrastructure Requirement

The project is not required power supply for the mining operations. Machineries will be operated by the source of Diesel. The quarrying activity is proposed during day time only (General Shift 8 AM – 5 PM, Lunch Break 1 PM – 2 PM). Electricity for use in office and other internal infrastructure will be obtained from TNEB.

No workshops are proposed inside the project area hence there will not be any process effluent generation from the project area. Domestic effluent from the mine office will be discharged to septic tank and soak pit. There is no toxic effluent expected to generate in the form of solid, liquid or gaseous form hence there is no requirement of waste treatment plant.

2.7.3 Fuel Requirement

High speed Diesel (HSD) will be used for mining machineries. Diesel will be brought from nearby Fuel Stations.

Gravel:

Per hour Excavator will consume	=	10 liters / hour
Per hour Excavator will excavate	=	60m ³ of Gravel
Gravel quantity	=	3538/60 = 59hours
Diesel consume	=	59hours x 10 liters
Total diesel consumption	=	590Liters of HSD will be utilized for Gravel

Rough stone:

Per hour Excavator will consume	=	16 liters / hour
Per hour Excavator will excavate	=	20m ³ of Rough stone
Rough stone quantity	=	1,35,860/20 = 6793hours
Diesel consume	=	6793hours x 16 liters
Total diesel consumption	=	1,08,688 Liters of HSD will be utilized for Rough stone
Total diesel consumption	=	1,08,688 Liters of HSD will be utilized for entire project life.

2.7.4 Project Cost

Proposed Project Cost is Rs.50,81,000/- Corporate Environmental Responsibility Cost is Rs 5,00,000/-

2.8 EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENT:

The following manpower's are proposed in the mining plan to carry out the day-to-day quarrying activities, the same employment is maintaining aimed at the proposed production target and also to comply with the statutory provisions of The Metalliferous mine's regulations, 1961.

TABLE 2.16: PROPOSED MANPOWER DEPLOYMENT

Particulars	Workers	Numbers
A) Skilled Labour	Mine Foreman	1
	Mine Mate/ Blaster	1
	Excavator Operator	1
	Drivers	2
	Jack-Hammer Operator	8
B) Semi-Skilled Labour	Security	1
C) Unskilled	Labour & Helper	2

	Co-operator and Cleaner	3
	Total	19

Source: Approved Mining Plan

2.9 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The commercial operation will commence after the grant of Environmental Clearance. CTO will be obtained from the Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board. The conditions imposed during the Environmental Clearance will be compiled before the start of mining operation.

TABLE 2.17: EXPECTED TIME SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	Particulars	Time Schedule (In Month)					Remarks if any
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
1	Environmental Clearance						
2	Consent to Operate						Production Start Period
Time line may vary; subjected to rules and regulations /& other unforeseen circumstances							

Source: Anticipated based on Timelines framed in EIA Notification & CPCB Guidelines.

3. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT

3.0 GENERAL

This chapter presents a regional background to the baseline data at the very onset, which will help in better appreciation of micro-level field data, generated on several environmental and ecological attributes of the study area. The baseline status of the project environment is described section wise for better understanding of the broad-spectrum conditions. The baseline environment quality represents the background environmental scenario of various environmental components such as Land, Water, Air, Noise, Biological and Socio-economic status of the study area. Field monitoring studies to evaluate the base line status of the project site were carried out covering October to December 2024 with CPCB guidelines. Environmental data has been collected with reference to cluster quarries by Global Lab and Consultancy Services, – An accredited by ISO:9001:2015 (NABL) Laboratory for the below attributes

- ❖ Land
- ❖ Water
- ❖ Air
- ❖ Noise
- ❖ Biological
- ❖ Socio-economic status

Study Area

An area of 10 km radius (aerial distance) from the periphery of the cluster is considered for EIA study. The data collection has been used to understand the existing environment scenario around the cluster against which the potential impacts of the project can be assessed. The study area has been divided into two zones viz **core zone** and **buffer zone** where core zone is considered as cluster and buffer zone taken as 10km radius from the periphery of the Cluster. Both Core zone and Buffer zone is taken as the study area.

Study Period

The baseline study was conducted during the **Post Monsoon Season** i.e., (October to December 2024)

Study Methodology

- The project area was surveyed in detail with the help of Total Station and the boundary pillars were picked up with the help of GPS. The boundary coordinates were superimposed on the satellite imagery to understand the relief of the area, besides Land use pattern of the area was studied through the Bhuvan (ISRO).
- Soil samples were collected and analysed for relevant physio-chemical characteristics, exchangeable Cations, nutrients & micro nutrients etc., in order to assess the impact due to mining activities and to recommend saplings for Greenbelt development.
- Ground water samples were collected during the study period from the existing bore wells, while surface water was collected from ponds in the buffer zone. The samples were analysed for parameters necessary to determine water quality (based on IS: 10500:2012 criteria) and those which are relevant from the point of view of environmental impact of the proposed mines.
- An onsite meteorological station was setup in cluster area, to collect data about wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and general weather conditions were recorded throughout the study period.
- In order to assess the Ambient Air Quality (AAQ), samples of ambient air were collected by installation of Respiratory Dust Samplers (RDS) for Fugitive dust, PM₁₀ and SO₂, NO_x with gaseous attachments & Fine Dust Samplers (FDS) for PM_{2.5} and other parameters as per NAAQ norms and analysed for primary air pollutants to work out the existing status of air quality.
- The Noise level measurements were also made at various locations in different intervals of time with the help of sound level meter to establish the baseline noise levels in the impact zone.

- Baseline biological studies were carried out to assess the ecology of the study area to study the existing flora and fauna pattern of the area.
- Socio-Economic survey was conducted at village and household level in the study area to understand the present socio-economic conditions and assess the extent of impact due to the proposed mining project.

The sampling methodologies for the various environmental parameters required for the study, frequency of sampling, method of samples analysis, etc., are given below Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1: MONITORING ATTRIBUTES AND FREQUENCY OF MONITORING

Attribute	Parameters	Frequency of Monitoring	No. of Locations	Protocol
Land-use Land cover	Land-use Pattern within 10 km radius of the study area	Data's from census handbook 2011 and from the satellite imagery	Study Area	Satellite Imagery Primary Survey
*Soil	Physio-Chemical Characteristics	Once during the study period	6 (1 core & 5 buffer zone)	IS 2720 Agriculture Handbook - Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi
*Water Quality	Physical, Chemical and Bacteriological Parameters	Once during the study period	6 (1 surface water & 5 ground water)	IS 10500& CPCB Standards
Meteorology	Wind Speed Wind Direction Temperature Cloud cover Dry bulb temperature Rainfall	1 Hourly Continuous Mechanical/Auto matic Weather Station	1	Site specific primary data& Secondary Data from IMD Station
*Ambient Air Quality	PM10 PM2.5 SO2 NOX Fugitive Dust	24 hourly twice a week (Oct to Dec 2024)	7 (1 core & 6 buffer)	IS 5182 Part 1-23 National Ambient Air Quality Standards, CPCB
*Noise Levels	Ambient Noise	Hourly observation for 24 Hours per location	7 (1 core & 6 buffer zone)	IS 9989 As per CPCB Guidelines
Ecology	Existing Flora and Fauna	Through field visit during the study period	Study Area	Primary Survey by Quadrante & Transect Study Secondary Data – Forest Working Plan
Socio Economic Aspects	Socio-Economic Characteristics, Population Statistics and Existing Infrastructure in the study area	Site Visit & Census Handbook, 2011	Study Area	Primary Survey, census handbook & need based assessments.

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab and Consultancy Services in association with GEMS

* All monitoring and testing have been carried out as per the Guidelines of CPCB and MoEF & CC.

3.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT

The main objective of this section is to provide a baseline status of the study area covering 10km radius around the proposed mine site so that temporal changes due to the mining activities on the surroundings can be assessed in future.

3.1.1 Land Use/ Land Cover

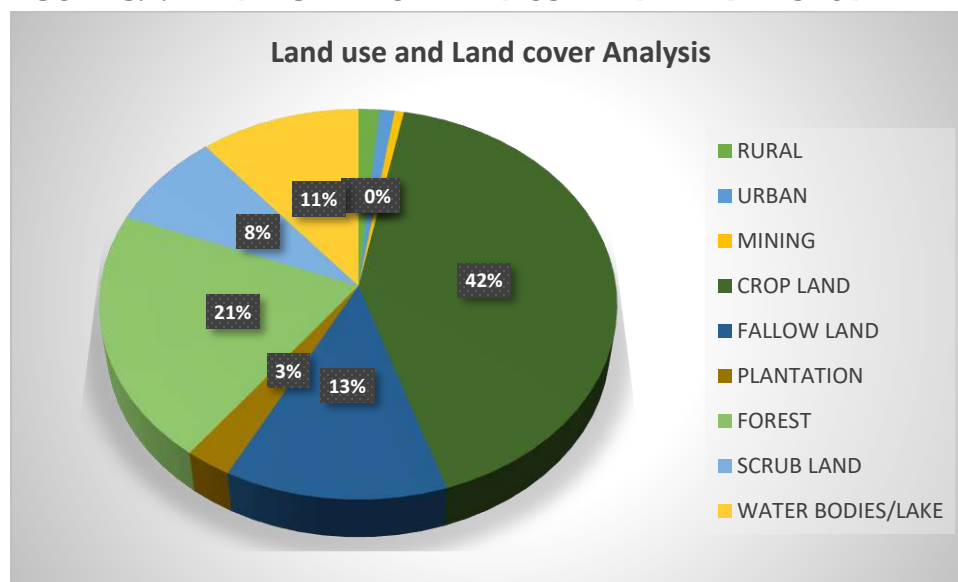
A visual interpretation technique has been adopted for land use classification based on the keys suggested in the chapter – V of the guidelines issued by NNRMS Bangalore & Level III classification with 1:50,000 scale for the preparation of land use mapping. Land use pattern of the area was studied through LISS III imagery of Bhuvan (ISRO). The 10 km radius map of study area was taken for analysis of Land use cover.

TABLE 3.2: LAND USE / LAND COVER TABLE 10 Km RADIUS

S.No	CLASSIFICATION	AREA_HA	AREA_%
BUILTUP			
1	URBAN	475.61	1.42
2	RURAL	349.62	1.05
3	MINING	207.32	0.62
AGRICULTURAL LAND			
4	CROP LAND	13995.96	41.87
5	FALLOW LAND	4250.36	12.71
6	PLANTATION	886.72	2.65
FOREST			
7	FOREST	6904.30	20.65
BARREN/WASTE LANDS			
8	SCRUB LAND	2691.40	8.05
WETLANDS/ WATER BODIES			
9	WATER BODIES/LAKE/RIVER	3667.66	10.97
TOTAL		33428.94	100.00

Source: Survey of India Toposheet and Landsat Satellite Imagery

FIGURE 3.1: PIE DIAGRAM OF LAND USE AND LAND IN STUDY AREA



Source: Table 3.2

From the above table, pie diagram and land use map it is inferred that the majority of the land in the study area is Agriculture and fallow land (includes crop land) 54.58% followed by Built-up Lands – 2.47%, Scrub & Forest land – 28.7%, and Water bodies 10.97%.

The total mining area within the study area is 207.32 ha i.e., 0.62%. The cluster area of 6.37 ha contributes about 3.07% of the total mining area within the study area. This small percentage of Mining Activities shall not have any significant impact on the environment.

3.1.2 Topography

All the proposed project area is plain terrain, covered with gravel and weathered formation of 2 to 4m thickness; Massive Charnockite formation is found after 2 to 4m gravel and weathered formation which is clearly inferred from the existing quarry pits.

3.1.3 Drainage Pattern of the Area

Drainage pattern are created by stream erosion over time that reveals characteristics of the kind of rocks and geological structures in a landscape region drained by streams.

Drainage pattern is the pattern formed by the streams, rivers, and lakes in a particular drainage basin. They are governed by the topography of the land, whether a particular region is dominated by hard or soft rocks, and the gradient of the land.

Dendritic patterns, which are by far the most common, develop in areas where the rock (or unconsolidated material) beneath the stream has no particular fabric or structure and can be eroded equally easily in all directions.

There are no streams, canals or water bodies crossing within the project area. The drainage pattern of the area is dendritic – sub dendritic.

3.1.4 Seismic Sensitivity

The proposed project site falls in the seismic Zone II, low damage risk zone as per BMTPC, Vulnerability Atlas of Seismic zone of India IS: 1893 – 2002. The project area falls in the hard rock terrain on the peninsular shield of south India which is highly stable.

(Source: https://moes.gov.in/writereaddata/files/LS_EN_20032020_385.pdf)

3.1.5 Environmental Features in the Study Area

There is no Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Park and Archaeological monuments within project area. No Protected and Reserved Forest area is involved in the project area. Therefore, there will be no need to acquisition/diversion of forest land. The details related to the environment sensitivity around the proposed mine lease area i.e. 10 km radius, are given in the below Table 3.3.

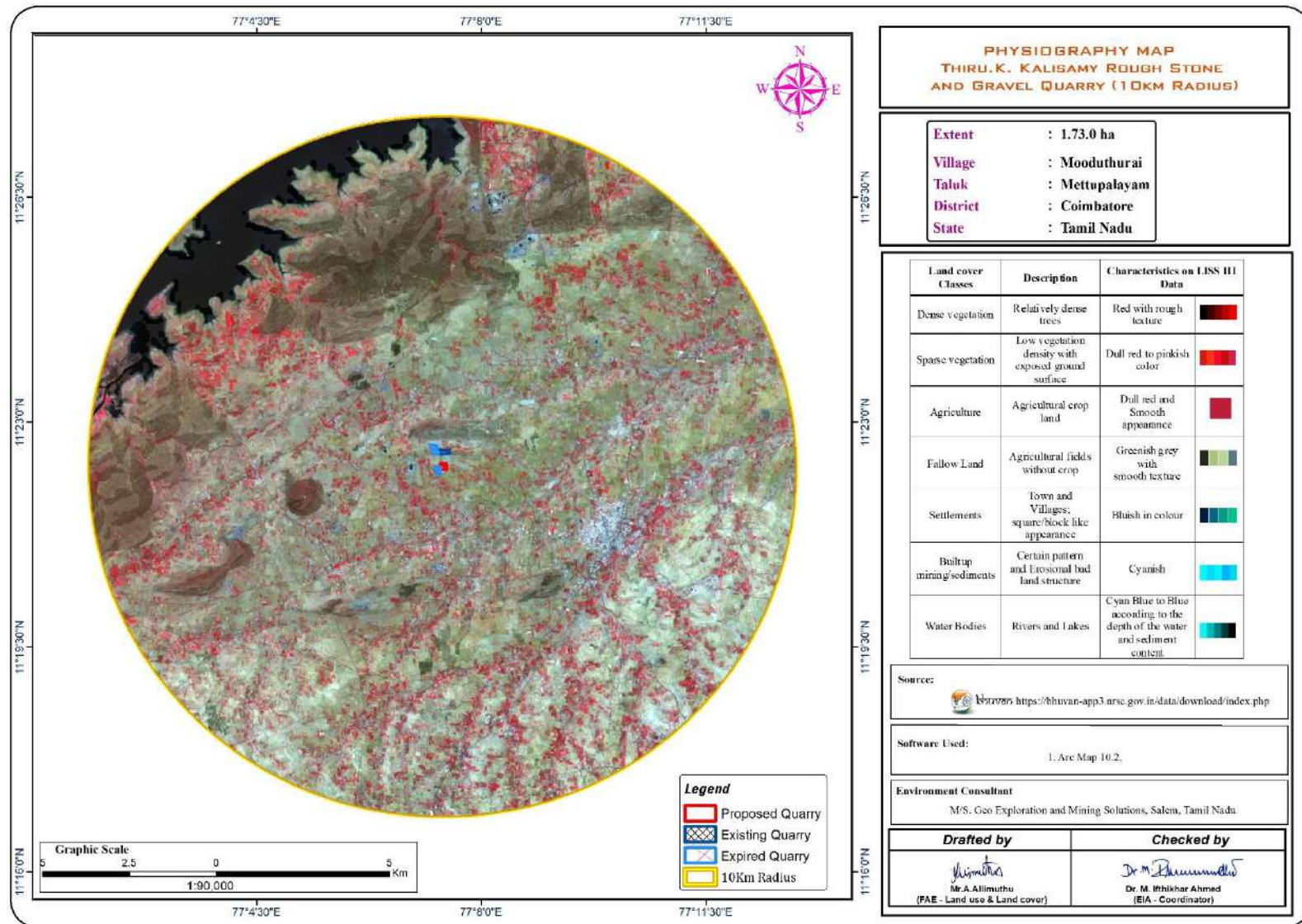
FIGURE 3.2: PHYSIOGRAPHIC MAP OF LISSIII IMAGE AROUNDS 10KM RADIUS

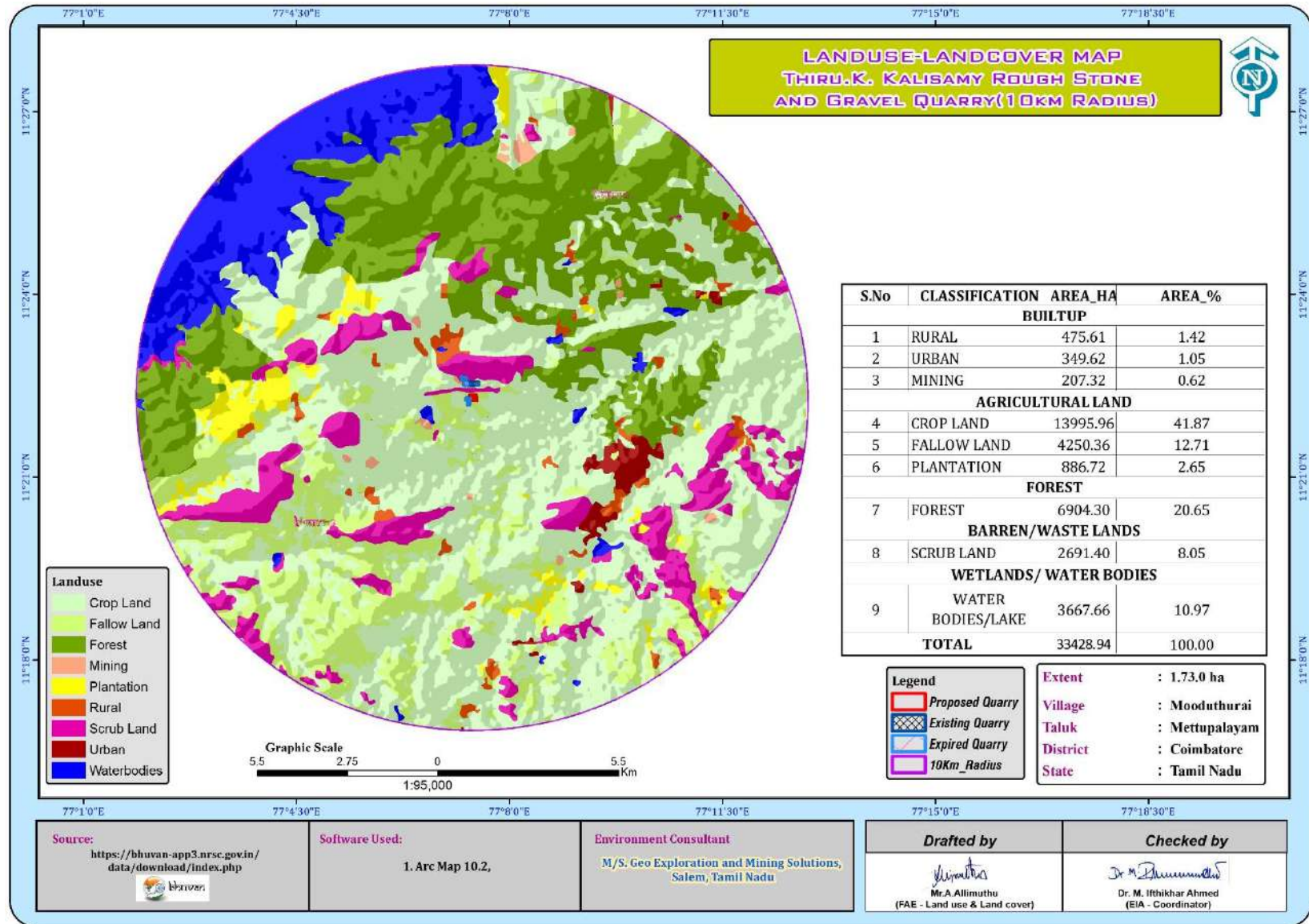
FIGURE 3.2-A: LAND USE LAND COVER MAP 10KM RADIUS

TABLE 3.3: DETAILS OF ENVIRONMENT SENSITIVITY AROUND THE CLUSTER

Sl.No	Sensitive Ecological Features	Name	Arial Distance in km from Cluster
1	National Park / Wild life Sanctuaries	Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve	10.7km-NW
2	Reserve Forest	Velamundi RF Modur Reddikuttai RF	3.85 Km North 6.0km - West
3	Tiger Reserve/ Elephant Reserve/ Biosphere Reserve	None	Nil within 10Km Radius
4	Critically Polluted Areas	None	Nil within 10km Radius
5	Mangroves	None	Nil within 10km Radius
6	Mountains/Hills	None	Nil within 10km Radius
7	Notified Archaeological Sites	None	Nil within 10km Radius
8	Industries/ Thermal Power Plants	None	Nil within 10km Radius
9	Defence Installation	None	Nil within 10km Radius

Source: Survey of India Toposheet

TABLE 3.4: NEARBY WATER BODIES FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

Sl.No	NAME	DISTANCE & DIRECTION
1	Tank Near Palliyur	1.3km SW
2	Tank Near Periyakallipatti	1.6km NW
3	Tank	2.7km SE
4	Nallur Lake	4.5kmNE
5	odai Near Puliyampati	5.5km SE
6	Nochikuttai Kulam	5.5km SE
7	Sungai Lake	6km NE
8	Bhavanisagar Reservoir	7.5km NW

Source: Village Cadastral Map and Field Survey

3.1.6 Soil Environment

Soil quality of the study area is one of the important components of the land environment. The composite soil samples were collected from the study area and analysed for different parameters. The locations of the monitoring sites are detailed in Table 3.5 and Figure 3.3.

The objective of the soil sampling is -

To determine the baseline soil characteristics of the study area; study the impact of proposed activity on soil characteristics and study the impact on soil more importantly agriculture production point of view.

TABLE 3.5: SOIL SAMPLING LOCATIONS

S. No	Location Code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	S-1	Core Zone	Project Area	11°22'20.52"N 77° 7'22.99"E
2	S-2	Gondanpalayam	2.8km SE	1°20'45.44"N 77° 7'45.87"E
3	S-3	Sunkarakanpalayam	6.5km NE	11°23'58.56"N 77°10'34.16"E
4	S-4	Ayyampalayam	4.8km NW	11°23'34.78"N 77° 5'4.52"E
5	S-5	Ponnampalayam	4.0km SE	11°21'53.41"N 77° 9'39.53"E
6	S-6	Pethikuttai	5km West	11°22'6.06"N 77° 4'39.83"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab and Consultancy Services in association with GEMS

Methodology –

For studying soil quality, sampling locations were selected to assess the existing soil conditions in and around the project site representing various land use conditions. The samples were collected by auger boring into the soil up to 90-cm depth. Six (6) locations were selected for soil sampling on the basis of soil types, vegetative cover, industrial & residential activities including infrastructure facilities, which would accord an overall idea of the soil characteristics. The samples were analysed for physical and chemical characteristics. The samples were sent to laboratory for analysis. The samples were filled in Polythene bags, coded and sent to laboratory for analysis and the details of methodology in respect are given in below Table 3.6.

TABLE 3.6: METHODOLOGY OF SAMPLING COLLECTION

Particulars	Details
Frequency	One grab sample from each station-once during the study period
Methodology	Composite grab samples of the topsoil were collected from 3 depths, and mixed to provide a representative sample for analysis. They were stored in airtight Polythene bags and analysed at the laboratory.

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab and Consultancy Services in association with GEMS

Soil Testing Result –

The samples were analysed as per the standard methods prescribed in “Soil Chemical Analysis (M.L. Jackson, 1967) & Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India”. The important properties analysed for soil are bulk density, porosity, infiltration rate, pH and Organic matter, kjeldahi Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium. The standard classifications of soil is presented below in Figure 3.4 and the physico-chemical characteristics of the soil & Test Results in Table 3.7.

FIGURE 3.3: SOIL SAMPLING LOCATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS

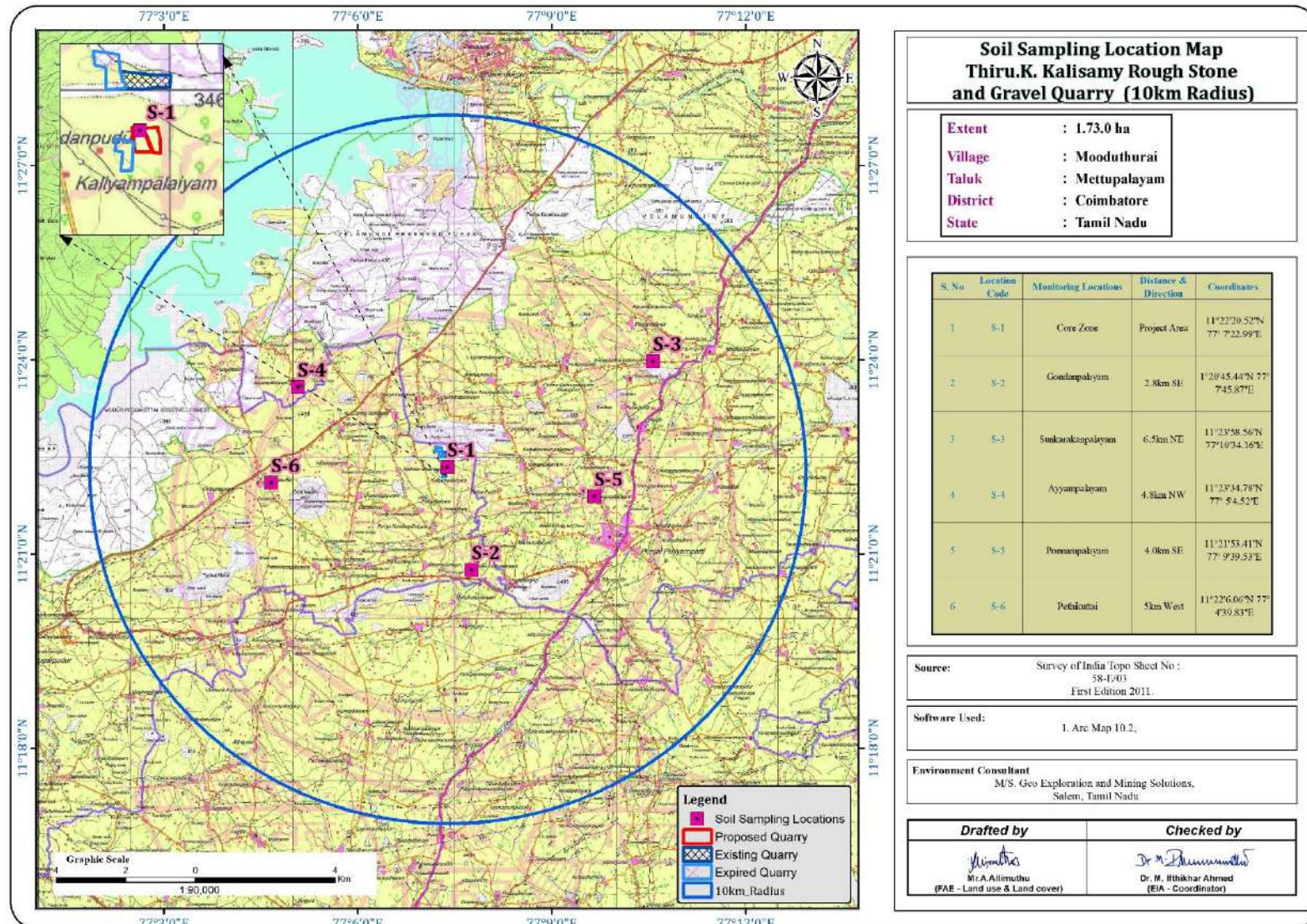


FIGURE 3.4: SOIL MAP

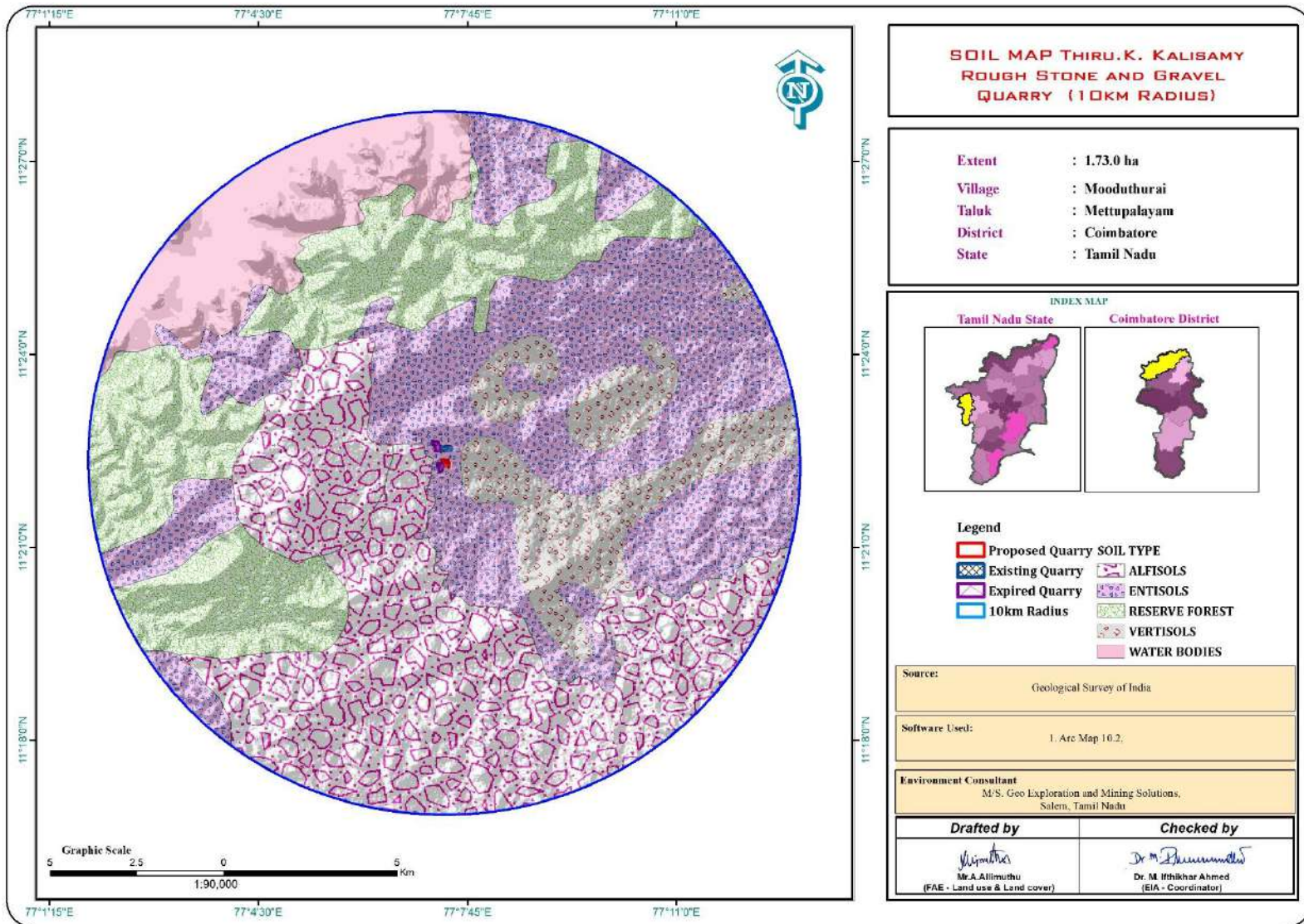


TABLE 3.7: SOIL QUALITY OF THE STUDY AREA

Parameter		Units	S-1 Core Zone	S-2 Gondanpalayam	S-3 Sunkarakanpalayam	S-4 Ayyampalayam	S-5 Ponnampalayam	S-6 Pethikuttai
1	Available Nitrogen as N	kg/ha	387.3	362.9	363.3	270.5	385.9	433.3
2	Available Phosphorous(as P)	mg/kg	6.5	8.5	11.1	10.9	11.7	12.1
3	Boron	mg/kg	4.43	11.44	1.82	BDL(DL: 0.5)	BDL(DL: 0.5)	BDL(DL: 0.5)
4	Bulk Density	g/cc	1.10	1.09	1.06	1.02	1.08	1.06
5	Cadmium	mg/kg	4.82	6.03	6.20	3.78	4.74	4.39
6	Cation Exchange Capacity	meq/100g	37.1	33.2	36.8	34.4	34.8	36.6
7	Chlorides (as Cl-) in saturation extract	meq/l	7.6	7.4	8.6	6.9	8.4	9.6
8	Chromium	mg/kg	6.30	6.03	11.31	6.59	7.28	11.15
9	Copper	mg/kg	2.66	26.6	4.93	2.91	3.60	4.05
10	Exchangeable Calcium (as Ca)	meq/100g	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7
11	Exchangeable Magnesium (as Mg)	meq/100g	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
12	Iron	mg/kg	12.11	3.90	19.53	24.92	23.25	21.79
13	Lead	mg/kg	2.76	3.10	4.01	1.94	1.40	2.20
14	Manganese	mg/kg	8.66	6.03	10.95	8.82	8.95	6.59
15	Organic Carbon	%	0.50	0.43	0.40	0.55	0.47	0.49
16	Organic Matter	%	0.86	0.74	0.69	0.95	0.81	0.84
17	pH Value	-	7.08	7.14	7.23	7.83	7.57	7.89
18	Soluble Potassium (as K) in saturation extract	mg/100g	0.92	1.01	1.18	1.14	1.31	1.22
19	Specific Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	389	376	421	326	409	506
20	Sulphate (as SO4)	mg/100g	4.8	4.3	5.5	6.4	7.4	6.0
21	Texture : Clay	%	35.87	33.74	30.32	32.61	31.76	29.24
22	Texture : Sand	%	17.01	18.49	20.75	25.24	19.12	25.72
23	Texture : Silt	%	47.11	47.77	48.93	42.15	49.11	45.04
24	Water Holding Capacity	%	36	24.0	28.0	20.0	30.0	34.0
25	Zinc	mg/kg	5.31	3.99	7.66	10.18	5.18	5.32

Source: Sampling Results by Global Lab and Consultancy Services

Interpretation & Conclusion

Physical Characteristics –

The physical properties of the soil samples were examined for texture, bulk density, porosity and water holding capacity. The soil texture found in the study area is Clay to Sandy Loam Soil and Bulk Density of Soils in the study area varied between 1.02 – 1.10 g/cc. The Water Holding Capacity of the soil samples is found to be medium i.e. ranging from 20.0 – 36.0 %.

Chemical Characteristics –

- The nature of soil is slightly alkaline to strongly alkaline with pH range 7.08 to 7.89
- The available Nitrogen content range between 270.5 to 433.3 kg/ha
- The available Phosphorus content range between 6.5 to 12.1 mg/kg
- The available Potassium range between 0.92 to 1.31 mg/100g

3.2 WATER ENVIRONMENT

The water resources, both surface and groundwater play a significant role in the development of the area. The purpose of this study is to assess the water quality characteristics for critical parameters and evaluate the impacts on agricultural productivity, domestic community usage, recreational resources and aesthetics in the vicinity. The water samples were collected and transported as per the norms in pre-treated sampling cans to laboratory for analysis.

3.2.1 Surface Water Resources:

Bhavani River is the major surface water body in the study area and the rainfall over the area is moderate, the rainwater storage in open wells and trenches are in practice over the area and the stored water acts as source of drinking water for few months after rainy season.

3.2.2 Ground Water Resources:

Groundwater occurs in all the crystalline formations of oldest Achaeans and Recent Alluvium. The occurrence and behaviour of groundwater are controlled by rainfall, topography, geomorphology, geology, structures etc.

Ground water occurring in phreatic conditions in weathered and fractured gneiss rock formation. The weathering is controlled by the intensity of weathering and fracturing. Dug wells as well as bore wells are more common ground water abstraction structures in the area. The diameter of the dug well is in the range of 7 to 10 m and depth of dug wells range from 7.2 to 13 m bgl. The dug wells yield up to 1 lps in summer months and few wells remain dry. The yield is adequate for irrigation for one or two crops in monsoon period.

3.2.3 Methodology

Reconnaissance survey was undertaken and monitoring locations were finalized based on;

- Drainage pattern;
- Location of Residential areas representing different activities/likely impact areas; and
- Likely areas, which can represent baseline conditions

One (1) surface water and Five (5) ground water samples were collected from the study area and were analysed for physio-chemical, heavy metals and bacteriological parameters in order to assess the effect of mining and other activities on surface and ground water. The samples were analysed as per the procedures specified by CPCB, IS-10500:2012 and 'Standard methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater' published by American Public Health Association (APHA). The water sampling locations are given in Table 3.8 and shown as Figure 3.5.

TABLE 3.8: WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

S.NO	CODE	LOCATIONS	DISTANCE & DIRECTION	COORDINATES
SURFACE WATER				
1	SW-1	Bhavanisagar	7.5km NW	11°24'55.68"N 77° 4'7.39"E
GROUND WATER				
2	WW-1	Near Project Area	370m West	11°22'17.55"N 77° 7'9.14"E
3	WW-2	Sunkarakanpalayam	6.5km NE	11°23'57.63"N 77°10'30.95"E
4	WW-3	Pethikuttai	5km West	11°22'11.00"N 77° 4'38.51"E
5	BW-1	Near Project Area	330m South	11°22'4.93"N 77° 7'26.72"E
6	BW-2	Goundanpalayam	2.8km SE	11°20'45.97"N 77° 7'44.55"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab and Consultancy Services in association with GEMS

FIGURE 3.5: WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS

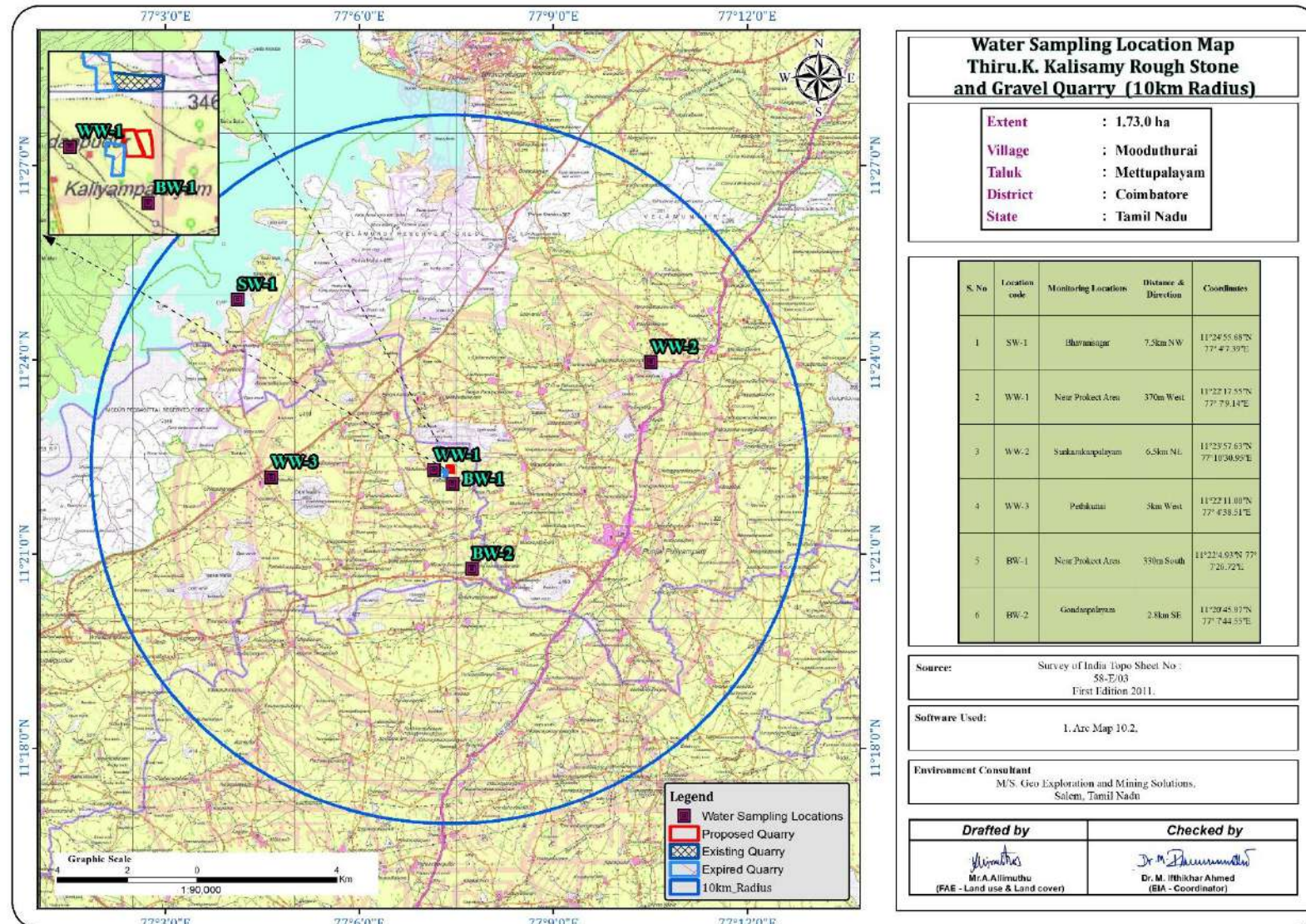


TABLE 3.9: GROUND WATER SAMPLING RESULTS

S.NO	Parameter	Units	BW-1 Near project area	Bw-2 Goundanpalayam	WW-1 Near Project area	WW-2 Sunkarakanpalay am	WW-3 Pethikuttai
1	Aluminium	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)
2	Ammoniacal Nitrogen as NH3-N	mg/l	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)
3	Arsenic as As	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.002)	BDL(DL: 0.002)	BDL(DL: 0.002)	BDL(DL: 0.002)	BDL(DL: 0.002)
4	Barium as Ba	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)
5	Boron as B	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.1)	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 0.1)	BDL(DL: 0.1)	BDL(DL: 0.1)
6	Cadmium as Cd	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)
7	Calcium as Ca	mg/l	51.3	48.0	65.7	62.5	64.1
8	Chloride as Cl-	mg/l	221.9	211.9	353.9	337.9	325.9
9	Chromium as Cr	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.1)
10	Color	CU	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
11	Copper as Cu	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)
12	Cyanide as CN	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.02)	BDL(DL: 0.02)	BDL(DL: 0.02)	BDL(DL: 0.02)	BDL(DL: 0.02)
13	Electrical Conductivity (EC)	µS/cm	1145	1079	1529	1452	1471
14	Fluoride as F-	mg/l	0.26	0.23	0.33	0.30	0.28
15	Free Residual Chlorine as Cl2	mg/l	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)
16	Iron as Fe	mg/l	0.27	0.25	0.31	0.29	0.32
17	Lead as Pb	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)
18	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	28.3	27.2	30.6	23.8	33.9
19	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.1)	BDL(DL: 0.1)	BDL(DL: 0.1)	BDL(DL: 0.1)	BDL(DL: 0.1)
20	Mercury as Hg	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.002)	BDL(DL: 0.002)	BDL(DL: 0.002)	BDL(DL: 0.002)	BDL(DL: 0.002)
21	Molybdenum as Mo	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)
22	Nitrate as NO3	mg/l	BDL(DL: 2.0)	BDL(DL: 2.0)	BDL(DL: 2.0)	BDL(DL: 2.0)	BDL(DL: 2.0)
23	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
24	pH	-	7.58	7.34	7.90	7.83	7.76
25	Phenols	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.1)	BDL(DL: 0.1)	BDL(DL: 0.1)	BDL(DL: 0.1)	BDL(DL: 0.1)
26	Selenium as Se	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.005)	BDL(DL: 0.005)	BDL(DL: 0.005)	BDL(DL: 0.002)	BDL(DL: 0.005)
27	Sulphate as SO4	mg/l	27.1	27.4	37.4	33.3	31.4
28	Sulphide as S (Iodometric Method)	mg/l	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)	BDL(DL: 1.0)
29	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/l	184.9	168.8	241.2	221.1	249.2
30	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/l	689	649	919	873	884
31	Total Hardness as CaCO3	mg/l	228	216	272	240.0	280
32	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
33	Turbidity	NTU	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
34	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)	BDL(DL: 0.01)	0.166	0.06	0.023
35	Escherichia coli	MPN/100ml	Absent	Absent	<2	<2	<2
36	Total Coliforms	MPN/100ml	Absent	Absent	<2	<2	<2

* IS: 10500:2012-Drinking Water Standards; # within the permissible limit as per the WHO Standard. The water can be used for drinking purpose in the absence of alternate sources. Note: SW- Surface water, GW – Ground water

TABLE 3.10: SURFACE WATER SAMPLING RESULTS

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	RESULT
			SW1 (Bavanisagar)
1	Aluminium	mg/l	0.055
2	Ammoniacal Nitrogen as NH ₃ -N	mg/l	1.7
3	Arsenic as As	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.002)
4	Barium as Ba	mg/l	0.081
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) at 27°C for 3 Days	mg/l	18.0
6	Boron as B	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)
7	Cadmium as Cd	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)
8	Calcium as Ca	mg/l	83.3
9	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l	40.0
10	Chloride as Cl ⁻	mg/l	383.9
11	Chromium as Cr	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)
12	Color	CU	2
13	Copper as Cu	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)
14	Cyanide as CN	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.002)
15	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	6.7
16	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	1812
17	Fluoride as F ⁻	mg/l	0.39
18	Free Residual Chlorine as Cl ₂	mg/l	BDL(DL: 1.0)
19	Iron as Fe	mg/l	0.35
20	Lead as Pb	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)
21	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	45.3
22	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.1)
23	Mercury as Hg	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.002)
24	Molybdenum as Mo	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)
25	Nitrate as NO ₃	mg/l	BDL(DL: 2.0)
26	Odor	-	Agreeable
27	pH	-	8.06
28	Phenols	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.1)
29	Selenium as Se	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.005)
30	Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/l	42.4
31	Sulphide as S (Iodometric Method)	mg/l	BDL(DL: 1.0)
32	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/l	325.6
33	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/l	1090
34	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/l	368
35	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	5.0
36	Turbidity	NTU	3
37	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	BDL(DL: 0.01)
38	Escherichia coli	MPN/100ml	<2
39	Total Coliforms	MPN/100ml	<2

3.2.4 Interpretation& Conclusion

Surface Water

PH:

The pH value of surface water is about 8.06 while turbidity found within the standards (Optimal pH range for sustainable aquatic life is 6.5 to 8.5 pH).

Total Dissolved Solids:

Total Dissolved Solids 1090 mg/l, the TDS mainly composed of carbonates, bicarbonates, Chlorides, phosphates and nitrates of calcium, magnesium, sodium and other organic matter.

Other parameters:

Chloride content is 383.9 mg/l, Nitrates BDL(DL: 2.0)mg/l, while sulphates varied from 42.4mg/l.

Ground Water

The pH of the water samples collected ranged from 7.34 to 7.9 and within the acceptable limit of 6.5 to 8.5. pH, Sulphates and Chlorides of water samples from all the sources are within the limits as per the Standard. On Turbidity, the water samples meet the requirement. The Total Dissolved Solids were found in the range of 649 – 919 mg/l in all samples. The Total hardness varied between 216-280 mg/l for all samples.

On Microbiological parameters, the water samples from all the locations meet the requirement. The parameters thus analysed were compared with IS 10500:2012 and are well within the prescribed limits.

3.2.5 Hydrology and Hydrogeological studies

The district is underlain by hard rock formation fissured and fractured crystalline rocks constitute the important aquifer systems in the district. Geophysical prospecting was carried out in that area by SSRMP-80 Instrument by qualified Geo physicist with the help of IGIS software and it was inferred that the low resistance encountered at the depth between 70-65m. The maximum depth proposed out of proposed projects is 37m BGL. Hence there is no possibilities of water table intersection during the entire mine life period besides it is also inferred topographically that there are no major water bodies intersecting the project area. There is no necessity of stream, channel diversion due to these proposed projects.

During the rainy season there is a possibility of collection of seepage water from the subsurface levels which will be collected and stored in the mine sump pits and will be used for dust suppression and greenbelt development and during the end of the life of the mine this collected water will act as a temporary reservoir.

TABLE 3.11: POST MONSOON WATER LEVEL OF OPEN WELLS 1 KM RADIUS

Station Code	Water Level in Meters bgl			Latitude	Longitude
	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2024		
OW1	10.6	11.4	12	11° 22' 38.0461" N	77° 07' 27.3176" E
OW2	11.1	11.9	12.5	11° 22' 33.2315" N	77° 07' 09.1455" E
OW3	10.4	11.2	11.8	11° 22' 42.6581" N	77° 07' 05.8847" E
OW5	10.5	11.3	11.9	11° 22' 09.4398" N	77° 07' 50.7153" E
OW4	10.7	11.5	12.1	11° 22' 07.8178" N	77° 08' 07.3507" E
OW6	10.2	11	11.6	11° 21' 40.7997" N	77° 07' 22.9474" E
OW7	9.8	10.6	11.2	11° 21' 55.2583" N	77° 06' 56.5101" E
OW8	10.4	11.2	11.8	11° 22' 02.4235" N	77° 07' 22.0745" E
OW9	11	11.8	12.4	11° 22' 17.6671" N	77° 07' 09.1593" E

Source: Onsite monitoring data

TABLE 3.12: POST MONSOON WATER LEVEL OF BOREWELLS 1 KM RADIUS

Station Code	Water Level in Meters bgl			Latitude	Longitude
	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2024		
BW1	64.6	65.4	65.8	11° 22' 24.6349" N	77° 07' 27.5779" E
BW2	62.8	63.6	64	11° 22' 24.0884" N	77° 07' 09.1768" E
BW3	63.6	64.4	64.8	11° 22' 30.3297" N	77° 06' 48.6841" E
BW4	63.9	64.7	65.1	11° 21' 50.1762" N	77° 07' 00.8781" E
BW5	63.4	64.2	64.6	11° 21' 44.8693" N	77° 07' 34.2947" E
BW6	64.1	64.9	65.3	11° 22' 12.2988" N	77° 07' 42.2950" E
BW7	63.7	64.5	64.9	11° 22' 23.0490" N	77° 07' 53.9820" E
BW8	64.5	65.3	65.7	11° 22' 39.0703" N	77° 07' 27.6326" E

Source: Onsite monitoring data

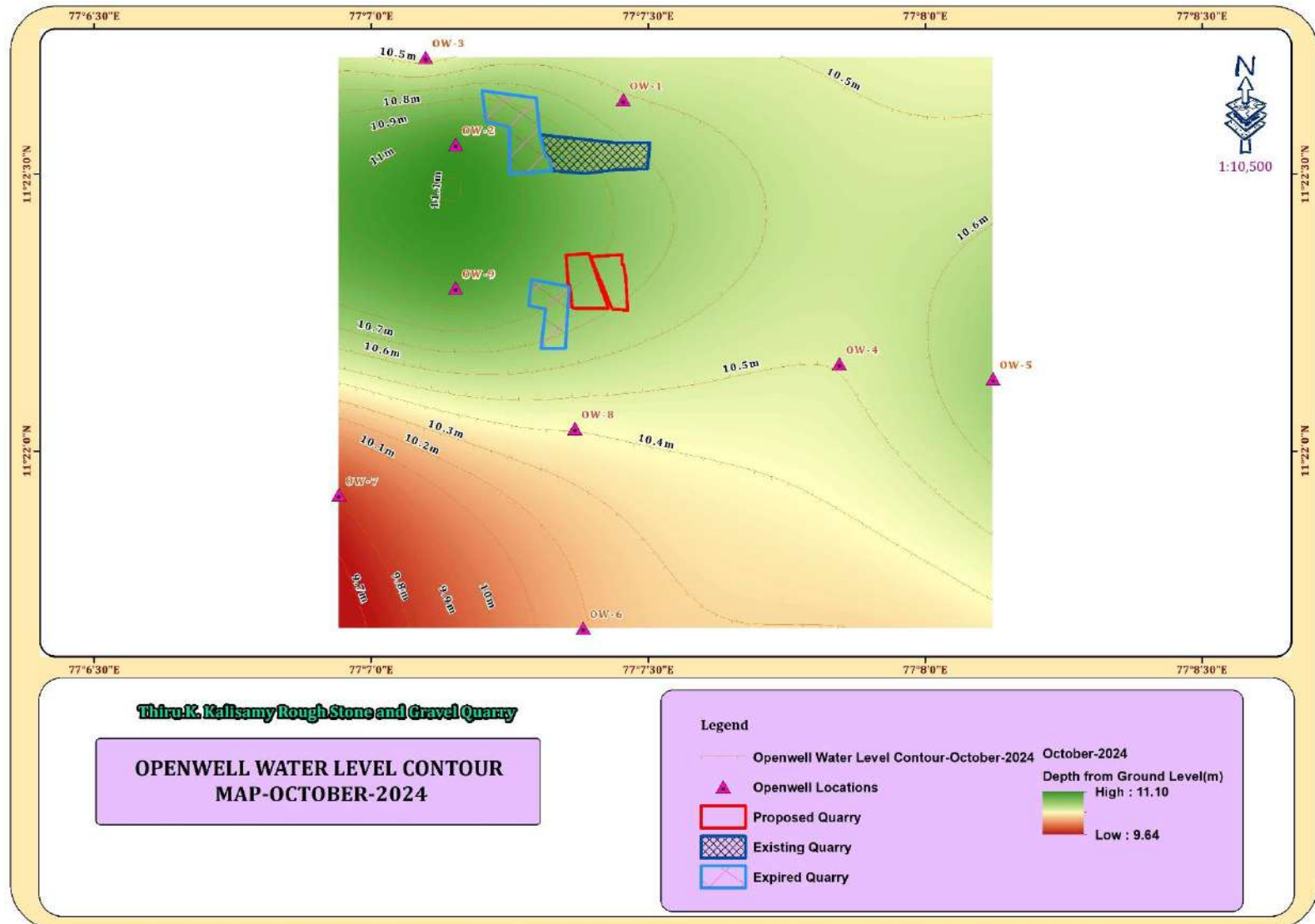
FIGURE 3.6: OPEN WELL CONTOUR MAP – OCTOBER 2024

FIGURE 3.7: OPEN WELL CONTOUR MAP – NOVEMBER 2024

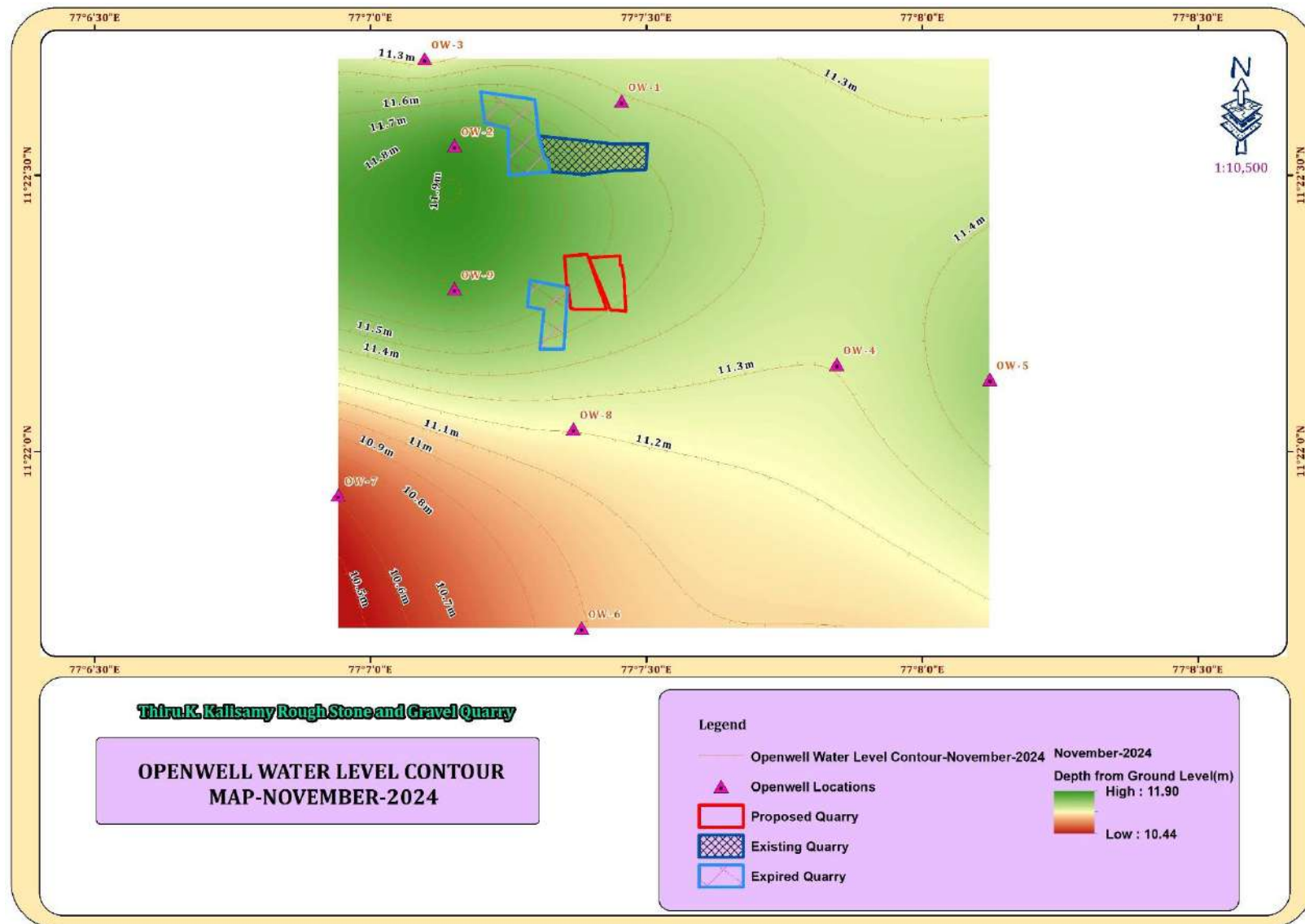


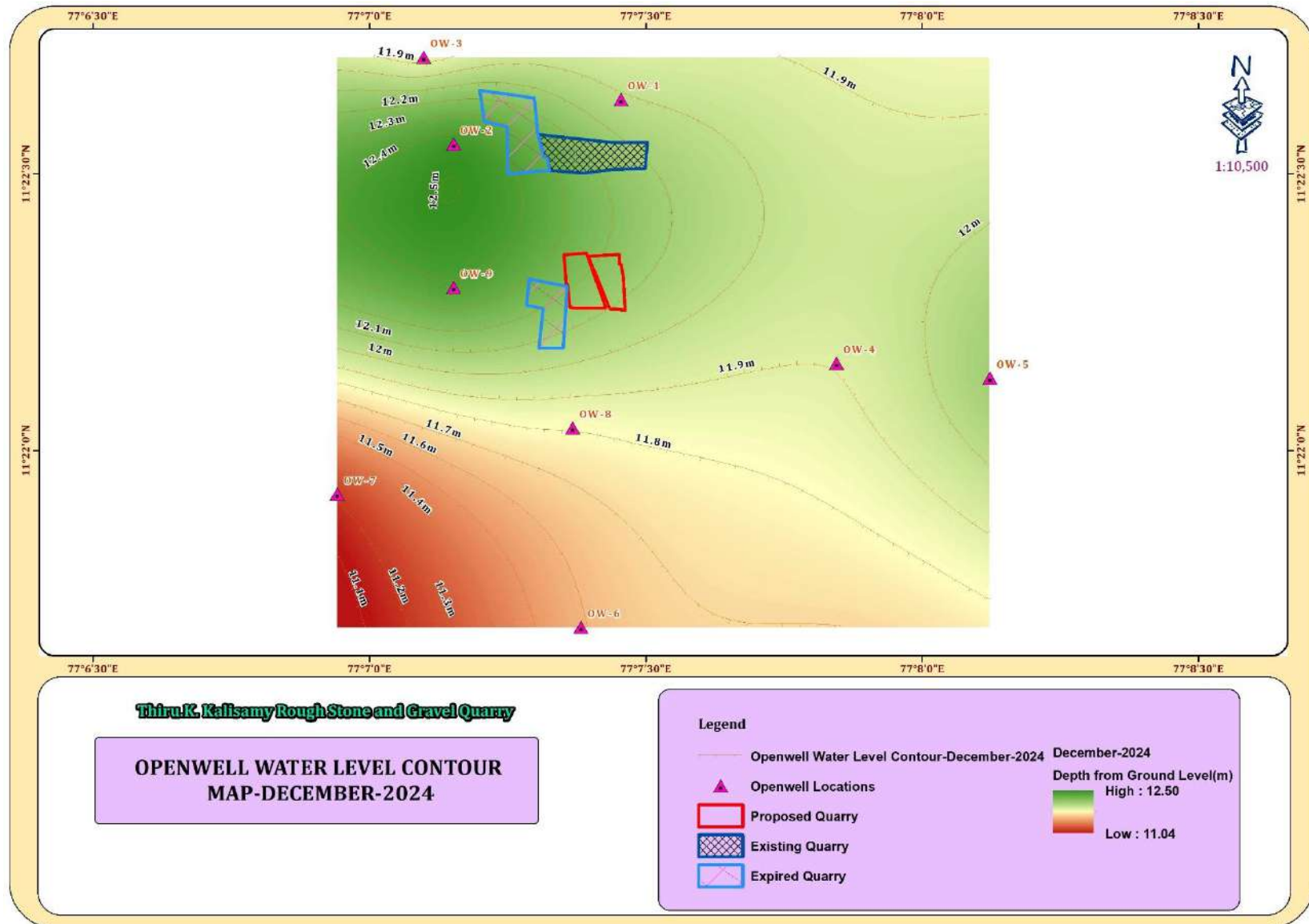
FIGURE 3.8: OPEN WELL CONTOUR MAP – DECEMBER 2024

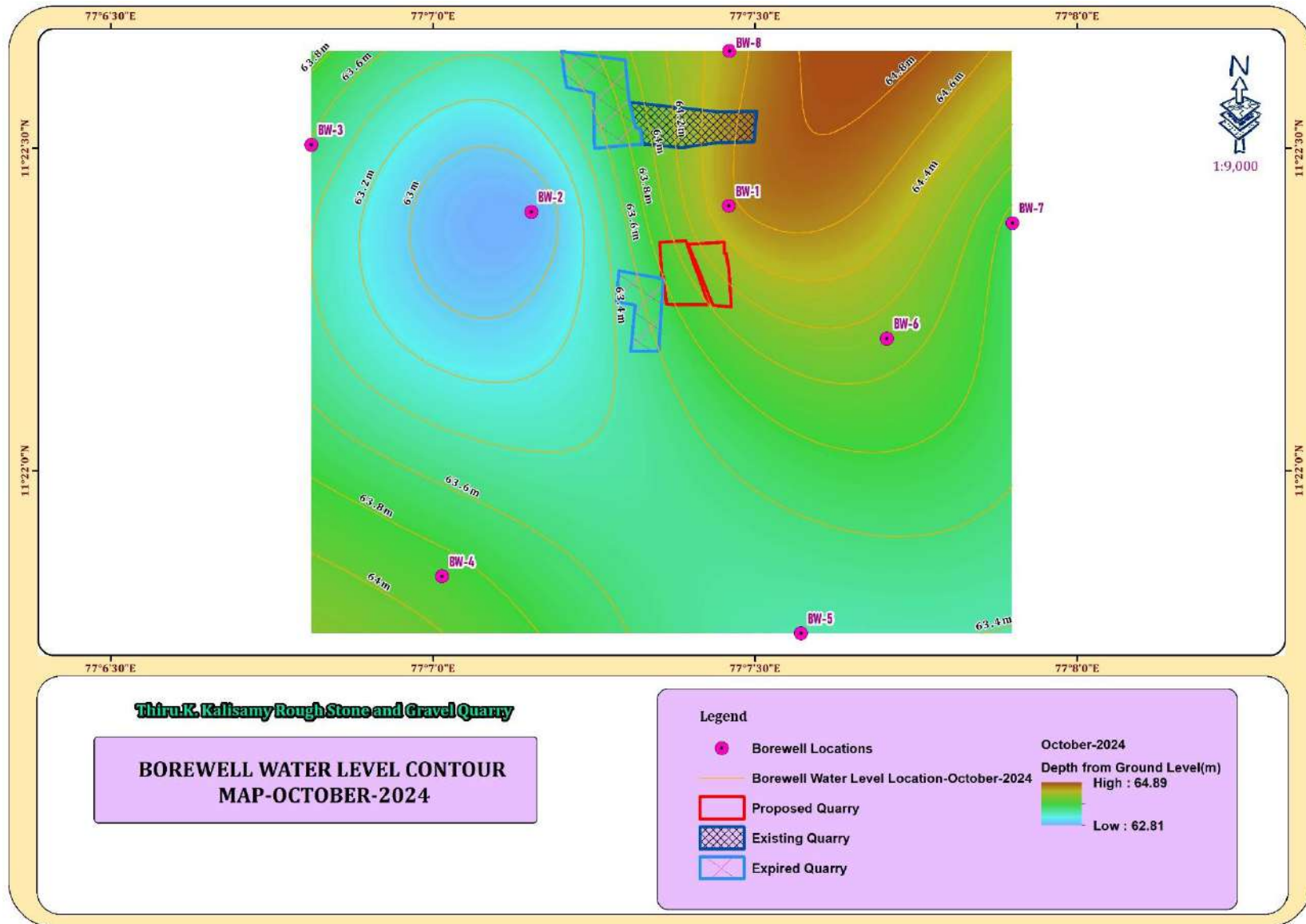
FIGURE 3.9: BOREWELL CONTOUR MAP – OCTOBER 2024

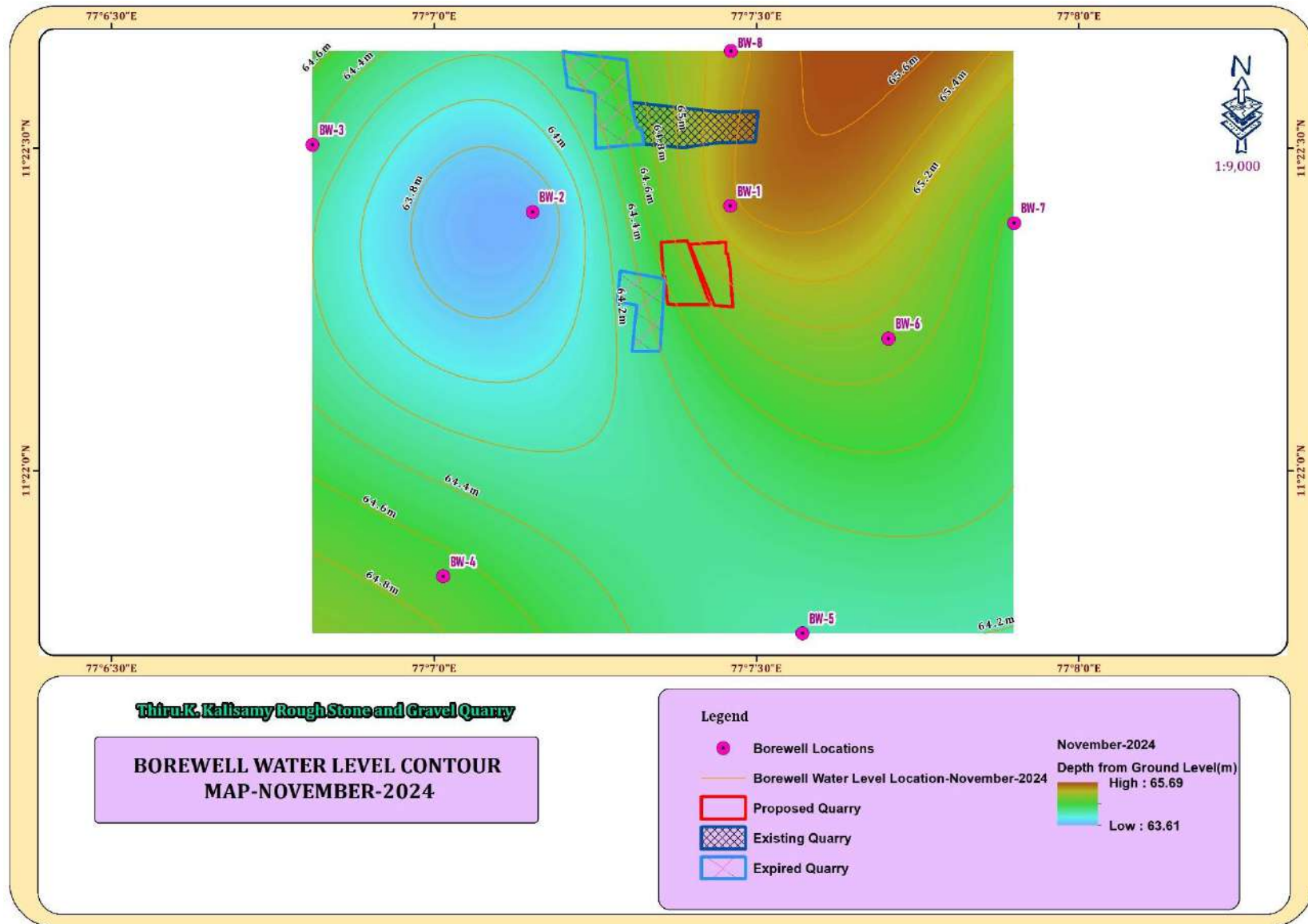
FIGURE 3.10: BOREWELL CONTOUR MAP – NOVEMBER 2024

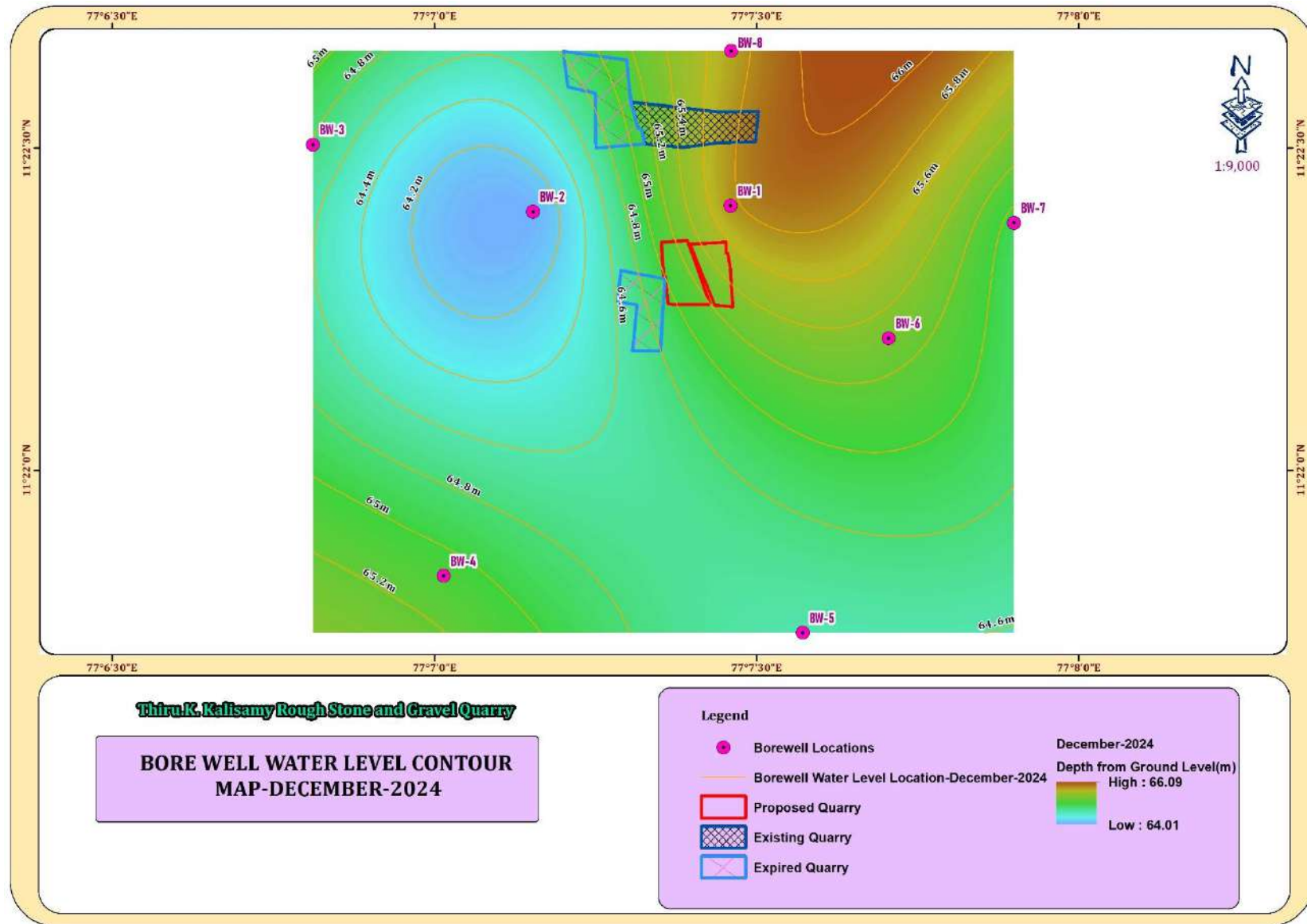
FIGURE 3.11: BOREWELL CONTOUR MAP – DECEMBER 2024

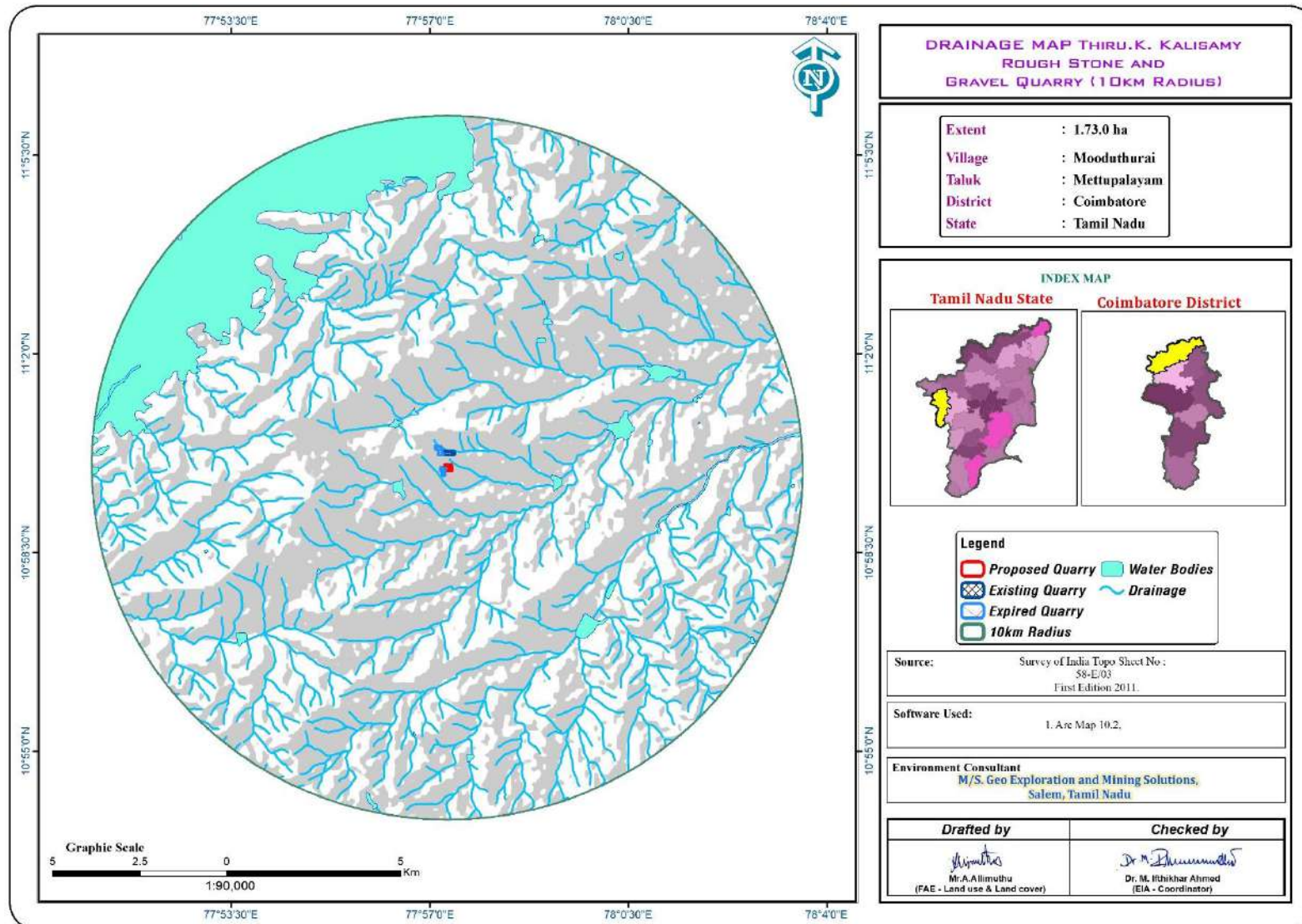
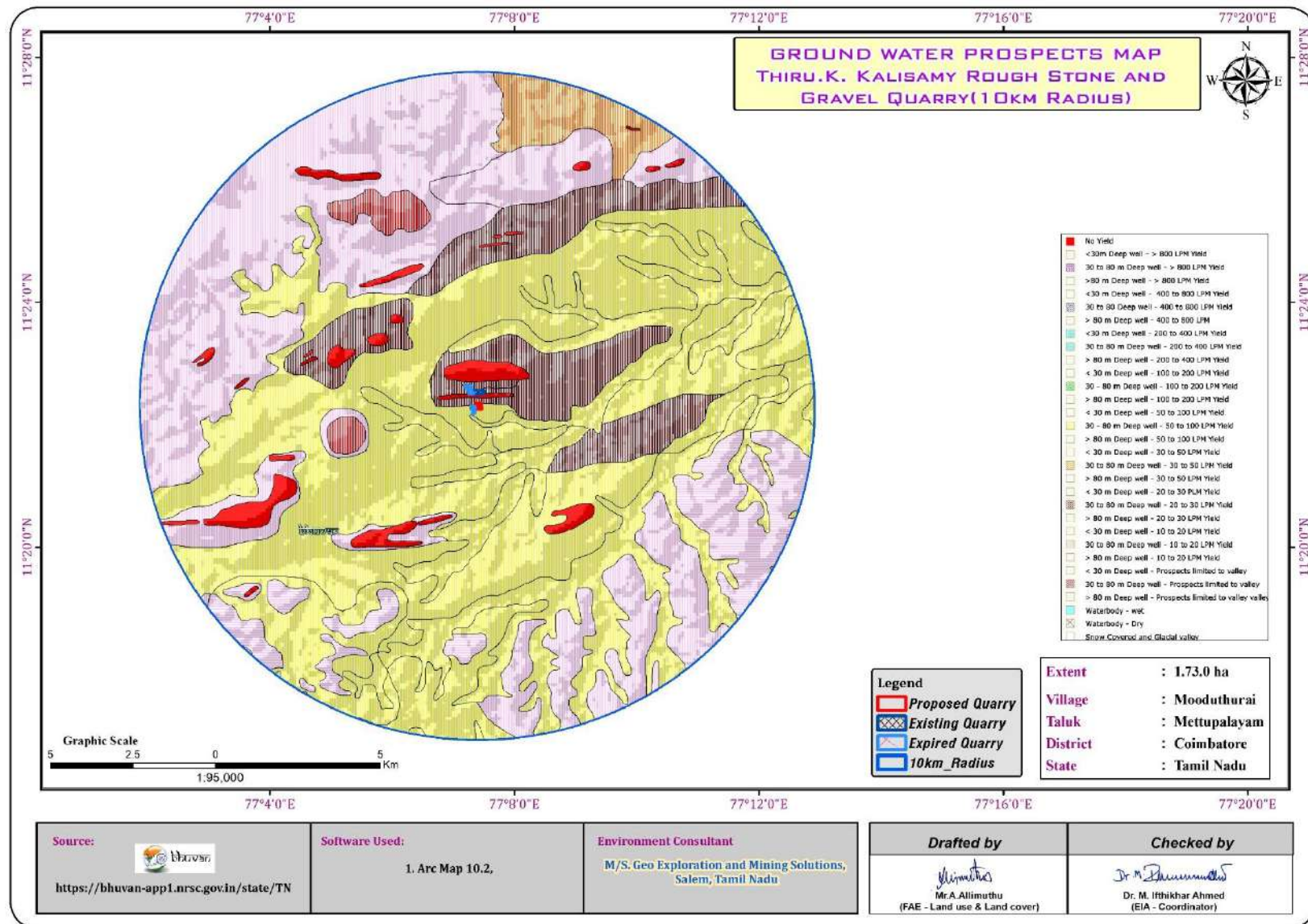
FIGURE 3.12: DRAINAGE MAP AROUND 10 KM RADIUS FROM PROJECT SITE

FIGURE 3.13: GROUND WATER PROSPECT MAP

3.2.5.1 Methodology and Data Acquisition

Electric Resistivity Method is well established for delineating lateral as well vertical discontinuities in the resistive structure of the Earth's subsurface. The present study makes use of vertical electric sounding (VES) to delineate the Vertical Resistivity structure at depth. Schlumberger electrode set up was employed for making sounding measurements. Since it is least influenced by lateral in homogeneities and is capable of providing higher depth of investigation. This is four electrodes collinear set up where in the outer electrodes send current into the ground and the inner electrodes measure the potential difference.

The present study utilizes maximum current electrode separation $AB/2$. The data from this survey are commonly arranged and contoured in the form of Pseudo-section that gives an approximate of the subsurface resistivity. This technique is used for the inversion of Schlumberger VES data to predict the layer parameter namely layer resistivity and Geo electric layer thickness. The main goal of the present study is to search the vertical in homogeneities that is consistent with the measured data.

For a Schlumberger among the Apparent resistivity can be calculated as follows.

$$\rho_a = \frac{G\Delta V}{I}$$

ΔV = potential difference between receiving electrodes

G = Geometric Factor.

Rocks show wide variation in resistivity ranging from 10-8 more than 10+14 ohmmeter. On a broad classification, one can group the rocks falling in the range of 10-8 to 1 ohmmeter as good conductors, 1 to 106 ohmmeter as intermediate conductors and 106 to 1012 ohmmeter as more as poor conductor. The resistivity of rocks and subsurface lithology, which is mostly dependent on its porosity and the pore fluid resistivity is defined by Archie's Law,

$$\rho_r = F\rho_w = a \phi^m \rho_w$$

ρ_r = Resistivity of Rocks

ρ_w = Resistivity of water in pores of rock

F = Formation Factor

ϕ = Fractional pore volume

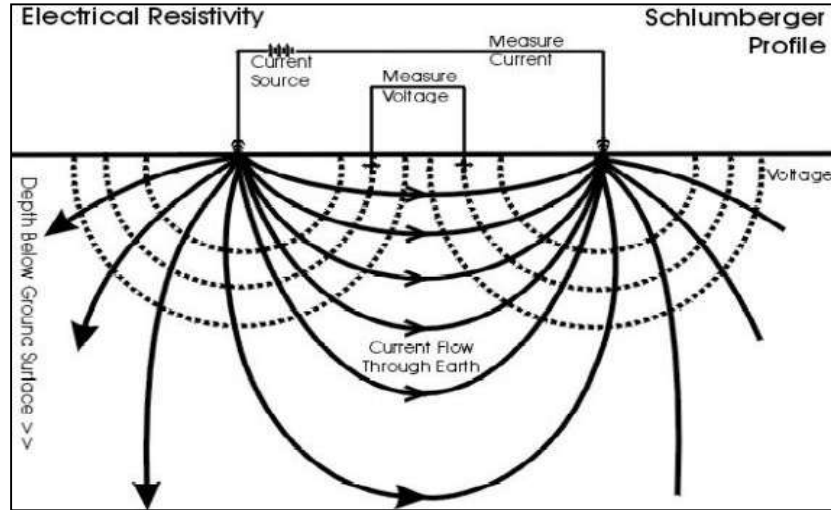
A = Constants with values ranging from 0.5 to 2.5

3.2.5.2 Survey Layout

The layout for a resistivity survey depends on the choice of the current and potential electrode arrangement, which is called electrode array. Here the present study is considered with Schlumberger array. In which the distance may be used for current electrode separation while potential electrode separation is kept on third to one fifth of the same. One interesting aspect in VES is the principle of reciprocity, which permits interchange of the potential and current electrode without any effect on the measured apparent resistivity.

The field equipment deployed for the study is in a deep resistivity meter with a model of SSR – MP – AT. This Signal stacking Resistivity meter is a high-quality data acquisition system incorporating several innovation features for Earth resistivity. In the presence of random earth Noises the signal to noise ratio can be enhanced by $\sqrt{N}$ where N is the number of stacked readings. This SSR meter in which running averages of measurements $[1, (1+2)/2, (1+2+3)/3 \dots (1+2+\dots+16)/16]$ up to the chosen stacks are displayed and the final average is stored automatically, in memory utilizing the principles of stacking to achieve the benefit of high signals to noise ratio. Based on these above significations the signal stacking resistivity meter was used for (VES) Vertical Electric Resistivity Sounding.

RESISTIVITY SURVEY PROFILE



Measurements of ground Resistivity is essentially done by sending a current through two electrodes called current electrodes (C_1 & C_2) and measuring the resulting potential by two other electrodes called potential electrode (P_1 & P_2). The amount of current required to be sent into the ground depends on the contact resistance at the current electrode, the ground resistivity and the depth of interest.

3.2.5.3 Data Presentation

It was inferred that the low resistance encountered at the depth between 70-65m. The maximum depth proposed out of proposed projects is 37m BGL. Hence there is no possibilities of water table intersection during the entire mine life period besides it is also inferred topographically that there are no major water bodies intersecting the project area.

3.2.5.4 Geophysical Data Interpretation

The geophysical data was obtained to study the lateral variations, vertical in homogeneities in the sub – surface with respect to the availability of groundwater. From the interpreted data, it has inferred that the area has moderate groundwater potential in the investigated area. This small quarrying operation will not have any significant impact on the natural water bodies.

3.3 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 pollution parameters and their existing levels in ambient air. The ambient air quality with respect to the study zone of 10 km radius around the cluster forms the baseline information. The sources of air pollution in the region are mostly due to vehicular traffic, dust arising from unpaved village road and domestic & agricultural activities. The prime objective of the baseline air quality study was to establish the existing ambient air quality of the study area. These will also be useful for assessing the conformity to standards of the ambient air quality during the operation of proposed projects in cluster.

This section describes the identification of sampling locations, methodology adopted during the monitoring period and sampling frequency.

3.3.1 Meteorology & Climate

Meteorology is the key to understand the Air quality. The essential relationship between meteorological condition and atmospheric dispersion involves the wind in the broadest sense. Wind fluctuations over a very wide range of time, accomplish dispersion and strongly influence other processes associated with them.

A temporary meteorological station was installed at project site by covering cluster quarries. The station was installed at a height of 3 m above the ground level in such a way that there are no obstructions facilitating flow of wind, wind speed, wind direction, humidity and temperature are recorded on hourly basis.

Climate –

Coimbatore is 421m above sea level. Coimbatore's climate is classified as tropical. The summers here have a good deal of rainfall, while the winters have very little rain. This location is classified as Aw by Köppen and Geiger. In Coimbatore –

- The average annual temperature is 25.4°C | 77.8°F.
- The annual rainfall here is around 952mm | 37.5 inch.
- The driest month is January with 13mm | 0.5 inch of rainfall. The greatest amount of precipitation occurs in October, with an average of 181mm | 7.1 inch.
- The warmest month of the year is April, with an average temperature of 28.9°C | 84.1°F. The lowest average temperatures in the year occur in December, when it is around 23.2°C | 73.7°F.
- The difference in precipitation between the driest month and the wettest month is 168 mm | 7 inch. The variation in annual temperatures throughout the year is 5.8°C | 42.4°F.

Source: <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/india/tamil-nadu/coimbatore-2788/>

Rainfall –

TABLE 3.13: RAINFALL DATA

Actual Rainfall in mm									Normal Rainfall in mm
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
901.0	1221.7	992.9	505.5	873.4	1302.0	1272.4	1585.3	2119.1	1213.2

Source: <https://www.twadboard.tn.gov.in/content/coimbatore>

TABLE 3.14: METEOROLOGICAL DATA RECORDED AT SITE

S.No	Parameters		Oct-2024	Nov-2024	Dec-2024
1	Temperature (°C)	Max	25.61	23.4	23.6
		Min	21.15	20.63	19.09
		Avg.	23.38	22.01	21.34
2	Relative Humidity (%)	Avg.	83.87	83.02	86.62
3	Wind Speed (m/s)	Max	3.43	3.05	3.62
		Min	0.84	1.24	1.01
		Avg.	2.13	2.14	2.31
4	Cloud Cover (OKTAS)		0-8	0-8	0-8
5	Wind direction		W,SSW	E,ENE	ENE,E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab and Consultancy Services in association with GEMS

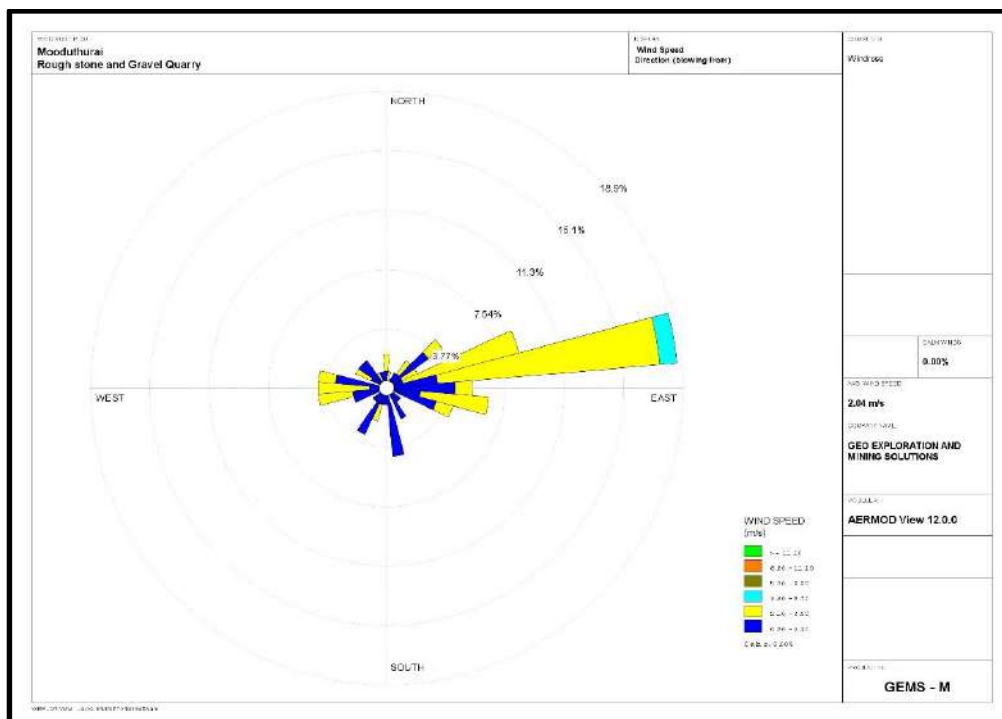
Correlation between Secondary and Primary Data

The meteorological data collected at the site is almost similar to that of secondary data collected from IMD Coimbatore_Agro. A comparison of site data generated during the three months with that of IMD, Coimbatore_Agro reveals the following:

- The average maximum and minimum temperatures of IMD, Coimbatore_Agro showed a higher in respect of on-site data i.e. in Chikkirampalayam village.
- The relative humidity levels were lesser at site as compared to IMD, Coimbatore_Agro.
- The wind speed and direction at site shows similar trend that of IMD, Coimbatore_Agro.

Wind rose diagram of the study site is depicted in Figure. 3.14. Predominant downwind direction of the area during study season is North-East to South West.

FIGURE 3.14: WINDROSE DIAGRAM



In the abstract of collected data wind rose were drawn on presented in figure No.3.14 during the monitoring period in the study area

1. Predominant winds were from – SW, NW
2. Wind velocity readings were recorded between 0.50 to 5.70 m/s
3. Calm conditions prevail of about 0.00 % of the monitoring period
4. Temperature readings ranging from 21.34 to 23.38 °C
5. Relative humidity ranging from 83.02 to 86.62 %
6. The monitoring was carried out continuously for three months. (Oct – Dec 2024)

3.3.2 Methodology and Objective

The prime objective of the ambient air quality study is to assess the existing air quality of study area and its conformity to NAAQS. The observed sources of air pollution in the study area are industrial, traffic and domestic activities. The baseline status of the ambient air quality has been established through a scientifically designed ambient air quality monitoring network considering the followings:

- Meteorological condition on synoptic scale;
- Topography of the study area;
- Representatives of regional background air quality for obtaining baseline status;
- Location of residential areas representing different activities;
- Accessibility and power availability; etc

3.3.3 Sampling and Analytical Techniques

TABLE 3.15: METHODOLOGY AND INSTRUMENT USED FOR AAQ ANALYSIS

Parameter	Method	Instrument
PM2.5	Gravimetric Method Beta attenuation Method	Fine Particulate Sampler Make – Thermo Environmental Instruments – TEI 121
PM10	Gravimetric Method Beta attenuation Method	Respirable Dust Sampler Make –Thermo Environmental Instruments – TEI 108
SO ₂	IS-5182 Part II (Improved West & Gaeke method)	Respirable Dust Sampler with gaseous attachment
NO _x	IS-5182 Part II (Jacob & Hochheiser modified method)	Respirable Dust Sampler with gaseous attachment
Free Silica	NIOSH – 7601	Visible Spectrophotometry

Source: Sampling Methodology followed by Global Lab and Consultancy Services & CPCB Notification

TABLE 3.16: NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Sl.No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in ambient air	
			Industrial, Residential, Rural & other areas	Ecologically Sensitive area (Notified by Central Govt.)
1	Sulphur Dioxide (µg/m ³)	Annual Avg.* 24 hours**	50.0 80.0	20.0 80.0
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (µg/m ³)	Annual Avg. 24 hours	40.0 80.0	30.0 80.0
3	Particulate matter (size less than 10µm) PM10 (µg/m ³)	Annual Avg. 24 hours	60.0 100.0	60.0 100.0
4	Particulate matter (size less than 2.5 µm PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	Annual Avg. 24 hours	40.0 60.0	40.0 60.0

Source: NAAQS CPCB Notification No. B-29016/20/90/PCI-I Dated: 18th Nov 2009

*Annual Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year taken twice a Week 24 hourly at uniform interval,

** 24 hourly / 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored value as applicable shall be complied with 98 % of the time in a year. However, 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

3.3.4 Frequency & Parameters for Sampling

Ambient air quality monitoring has been carried out with a frequency of two samples per week at eight (8) locations, adopting a continuous 24 hourly (3 shift of 8-hour) schedule for the period December 2022 – February 2023. The baseline data of ambient air has been generated for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) & Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) Monitoring has been carried out as per the CPCB, MoEF guidelines and notifications.

It was ensured that the equipment was placed preferably at a height of at least 3 ± 0.5m above the ground level at each monitoring station, for negating the effects of wind-blown ground dust. The equipment was placed at open space free from trees and vegetation which otherwise act as a sink of pollutants resulting in lower levels in monitoring results.

3.3.5 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations

Seven (7) monitoring stations were set up in the study area as depicted in Figure 3.15 for assessment of the existing ambient air quality. Details of the sampling locations are as per given below.

TABLE 3.17: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY (AAQ) MONITORING LOCATIONS

S. No	Location Code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	AAQ1	Core Zone	Project Area	11°22'20.31"N 77° 7'22.03"E
2	AAQ2	Near Project Area	270m North	11°22'29.85"N 77° 7'23.82"E
3	AAQ3	Gondanpalayam (Near School)	2.8km SE	11°20'46.09"N 77° 7'49.10"E
4	AAQ4	Sunkarakanpalayam	6.5km NE	11°23'59.15"N 77°10'33.61"E
5	AAQ5	Ayyampalayam Near School	4.8km NW	11°23'35.53"N 77° 5'2.39"E
6	AAQ6	Ponnampalayam	4.0km SE	11°21'53.83"N 77° 9'38.78"E
7	AAQ7	Pethikuttai	5km West	11°22'6.57"N 77° 4'38.18"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab and Consultancy Services in association with GEMS.

FIGURE 3.15: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY LOCATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS

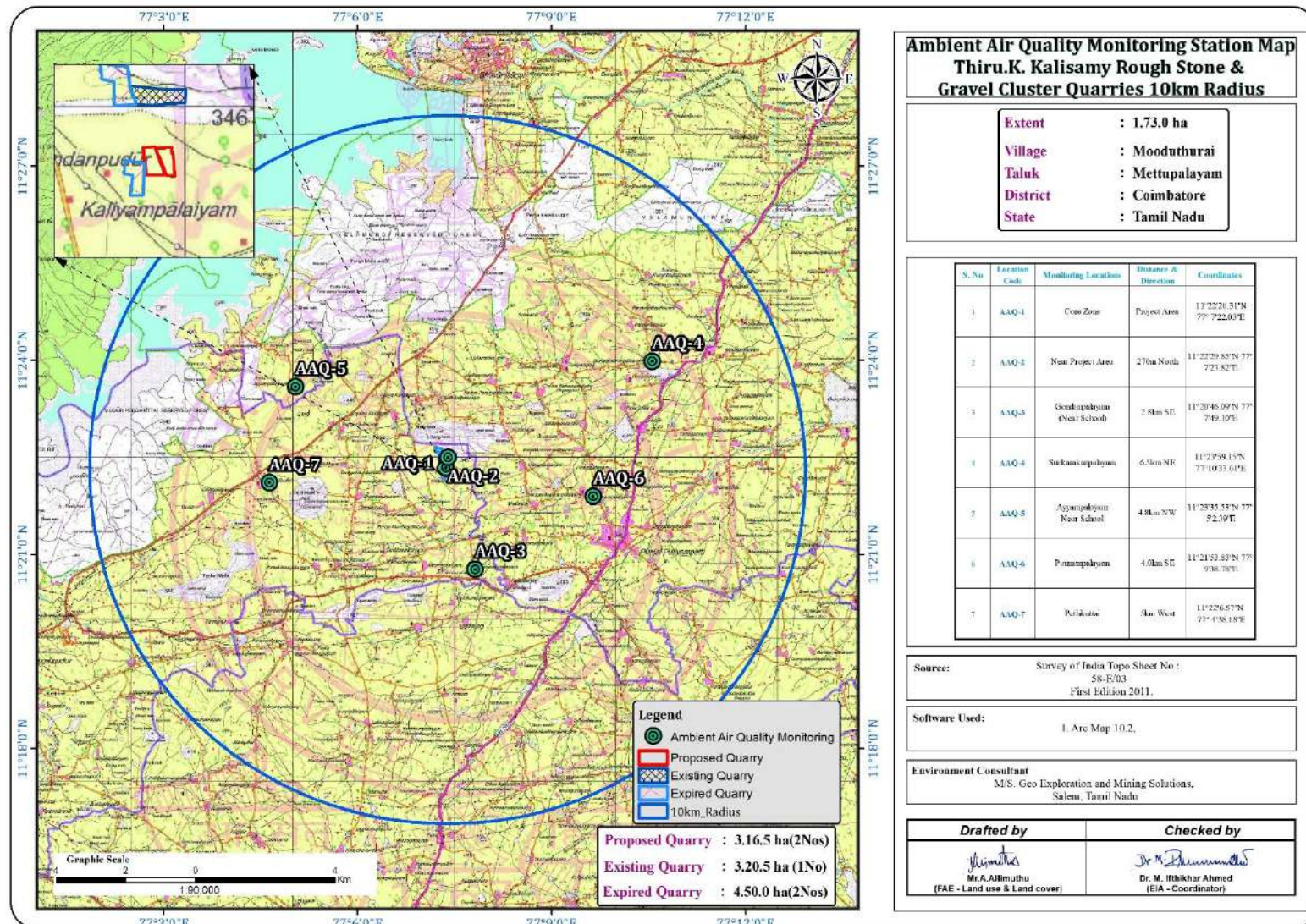


TABLE 3.27: SUMMARY OF AAQ – 1 to AAQ – 9

PM_{2.5}	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7
Arithmetic Mean	19.7	20.2	21.2	21.7	21.7	21.2	21.2
Minimum	17.4	17.4	19.1	18.7	19.1	17.9	19.1
Maximum	21.6	22.4	23.3	23.7	24.5	25.3	24.5
NAAQ Norms	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

PM₁₀	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7
Arithmetic Mean	40.3	41.3	41.9	42.6	42.5	42.0	42.0
Minimum	36.7	37.4	39.9	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.2
Maximum	42.7	45.2	44.7	44.2	45.1	45.5	44.9
NAAQ Norms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

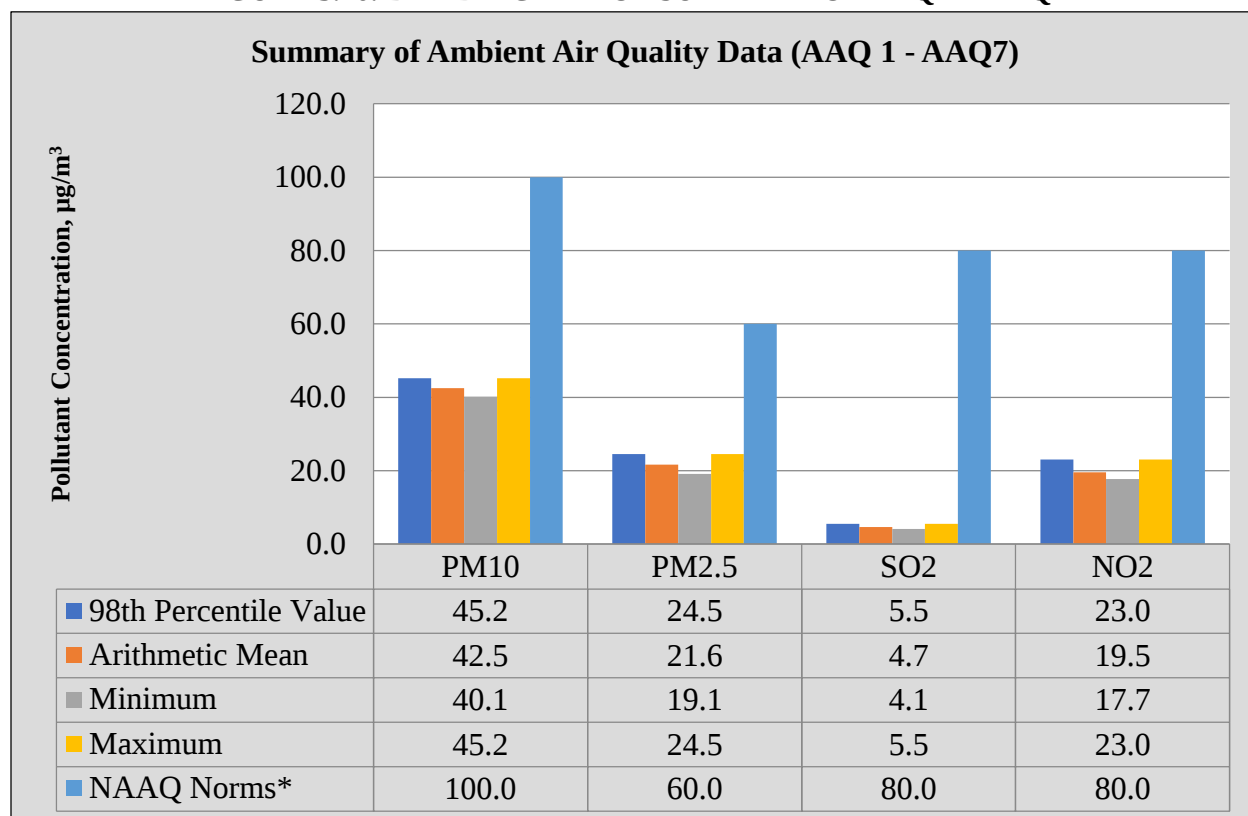
SO₂	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7
Arithmetic Mean	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Minimum	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1
Maximum	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.1
NAAQ Norms	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0

NO₂	AAQ1	AAQ2	AAQ3	AAQ4	AAQ5	AAQ6	AAQ7
Arithmetic Mean	18.4	18.7	19.1	19.0	18.7	19.1	19.4
Minimum	17.1	17.8	17.5	17.1	9.0	17.1	17.5
Maximum	21.7	21.4	22.8	23.1	22.9	21.8	23.3
NAAQ Norms	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0

TABLE 3.28: ABSTRACT OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

1	Parameter	PM_{2.5}	PM₁₀	SO₂	NO₂
2	No. of Observations	260	260	260	260
3	10 th Percentile Value	40.1	19.1	4.1	17.7
4	20 th Percentile Value	40.8	19.5	4.2	18.0
5	30 th Percentile Value	41.3	20.0	4.3	18.4
6	40 th Percentile Value	41.6	20.8	4.3	18.6
7	50 th Percentile Value	41.9	21.2	4.5	18.8

8	60 th Percentile Value	42.4	21.6	4.6	19.1
9	70 th Percentile Value	42.7	22.0	4.7	19.4
10	80 th Percentile Value	43.2	22.4	4.9	19.8
11	90 th Percentile Value	43.7	23.3	5.1	20.3
12	95 th Percentile Value	44.2	23.7	5.2	21.4
13	98 th Percentile Value	45.2	24.5	5.5	23.0
14	Arithmetic Mean	42.5	21.6	4.7	19.5
15	Geometric Mean	42.4	21.6	4.7	19.4
16	Standard Deviation	1.5	1.7	0.5	1.6
17	Minimum	40.1	19.1	4.1	17.7
18	Maximum	45.2	24.5	5.5	23.0
19	NAAQ Norms*	100.0	60.0	80.0	80.0
	% Values exceeding Norms*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FIGURE 3.16: BAR DIAGRAM OF SUMMARY OF AAQ 1 – AAQ 7

Source: Table 3.17 to 3.27

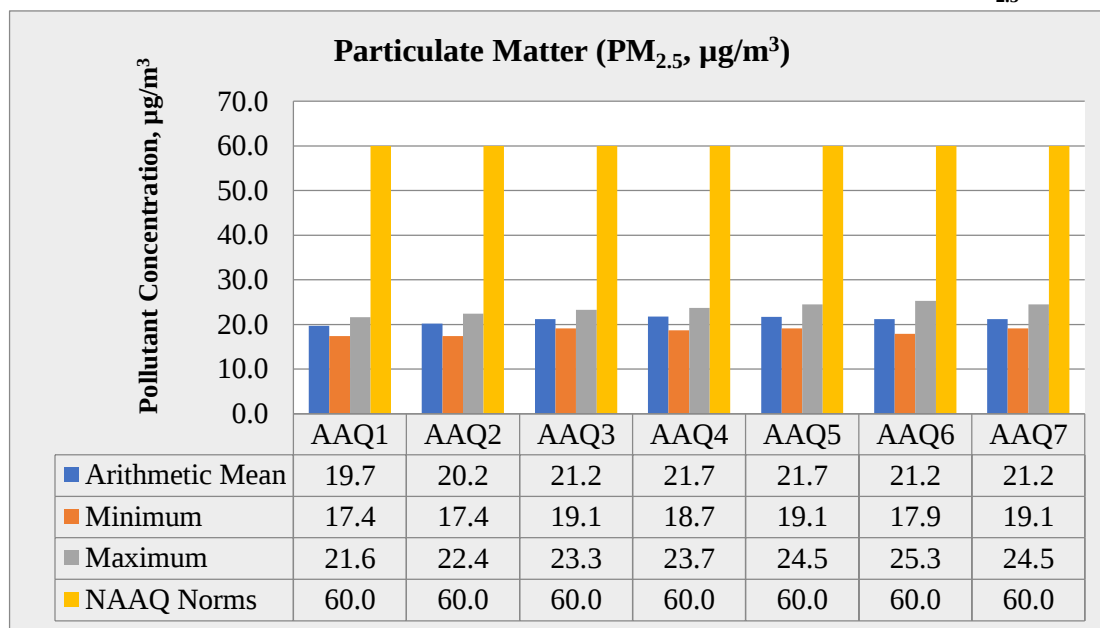
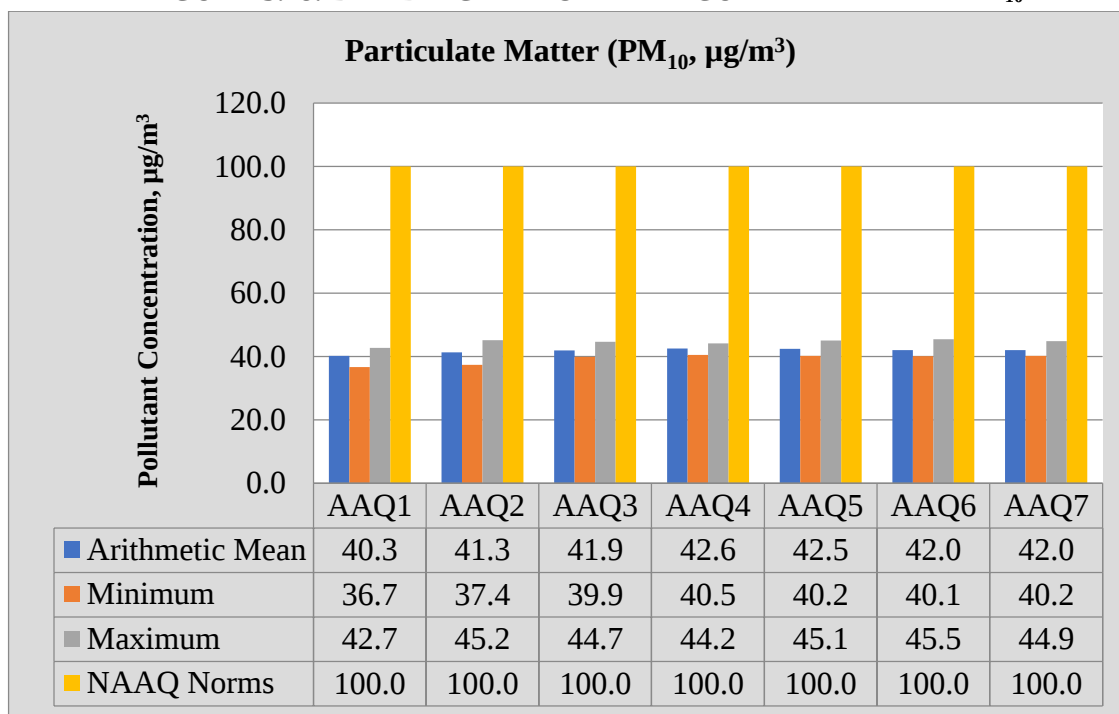
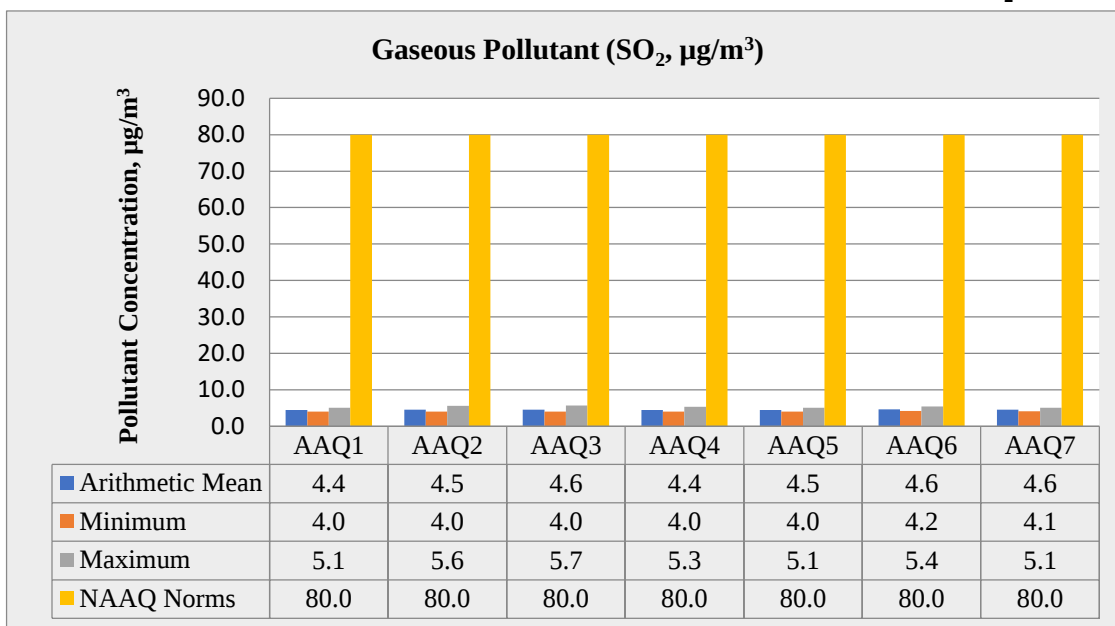
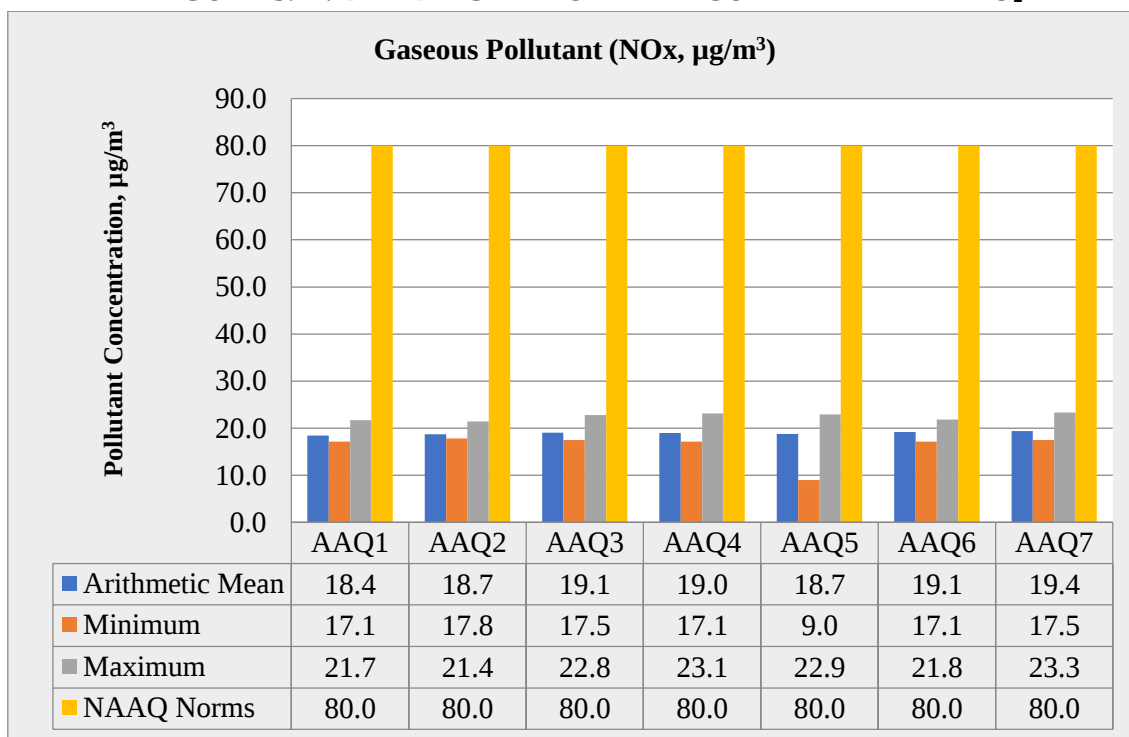
FIGURE 3.17: BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER PM_{2.5}**FIGURE 3.18: BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER PM₁₀**

FIGURE 3.17: BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER SO₂**FIGURE 3.17: BAR DIAGRAM OF PARTICULATE MATTER NO₂**

3.3.6 Interpretations & Conclusion

As per monitoring data, PM₁₀ ranges from 40.3 µg/m³ to 42.6 µg/m³, PM_{2.5} data ranges from 19.7 µg/m³ to 21.7 µg/m³, SO₂ ranges from 4.4 µg/m³ to 4.6 µg/m³ and NO₂ data ranges from 18.4 µg/m³ to 19.4 µg/m³. The concentration levels of the above criteria pollutants were observed to be well within the limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB.

3.4 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

The vehicular movement on road and mining activities is the major sources of noise in study area, the environmental assessment of noise from the mining activity and vehicular traffic can be undertaken by taking into consideration various factors like potential damage to hearing, physiological responses, and annoyance and general community responses.

The main objective of noise monitoring in the study area is to establish the baseline noise level and assess the impact of the total noise expected to be generated during the project operations around the project site.

3.4.1 Identification of Sampling Locations

In order to assess the ambient noise levels within the study area, noise monitoring was carried out at Seven (7) locations. The noise level monitoring locations were carried out by covering commercial, residential, rural areas within the radius of 10km. A noise monitoring methodology was chosen such that it best suited the purpose and objectives of the study.

TABLE 3.31: DETAILS OF SURFACE NOISE MONITORING LOCATIONS

S. No	Location Code	Monitoring Locations	Distance & Direction	Coordinates
1	N1	Core Zone	Project Area	11°22'20.85"N 77° 7'23.28"E
2	N2	Near Project Area	380m North	11°22'33.78"N 77° 7'24.35"E
3	N3	Gondanpalayam (Near School)	2.8km SE	11°20'46.40"N 77° 7'49.13"E
4	N4	Sunkarakanpalayam	6.5km NE	11°23'59.24"N 77°10'33.25"E
5	N5	Ayyampalayam Near School	4.8km NW	11°23'35.41"N 77° 5'2.04"E
6	N6	Ponnampalayam	4.0km SE	11°21'53.97"N 77° 9'40.61"E
7	N7	Pethikuttai	5km West	11°22'6.80"N 77° 4'38.26"E

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab and Consultancy Services in association with GEMS

3.4.2 Method of Monitoring

Digital Sound Level Meter was used for the study. All reading was taken on the 'A-Weighting' frequency network, at a height of 1.5 meters from ground level. The sound level meter does not give a steady and consistent reading and it is quite difficult to assess the actual sound level over the entire monitoring period. To mitigate this shortcoming, the Continuous Equivalent Sound level, indicated by Leq , is used. Equivalent sound level, ' Leq ', can be obtained from variable sound pressure level, ' L ', over a time period by using following equation. The equivalent noise level is defined mathematically as,

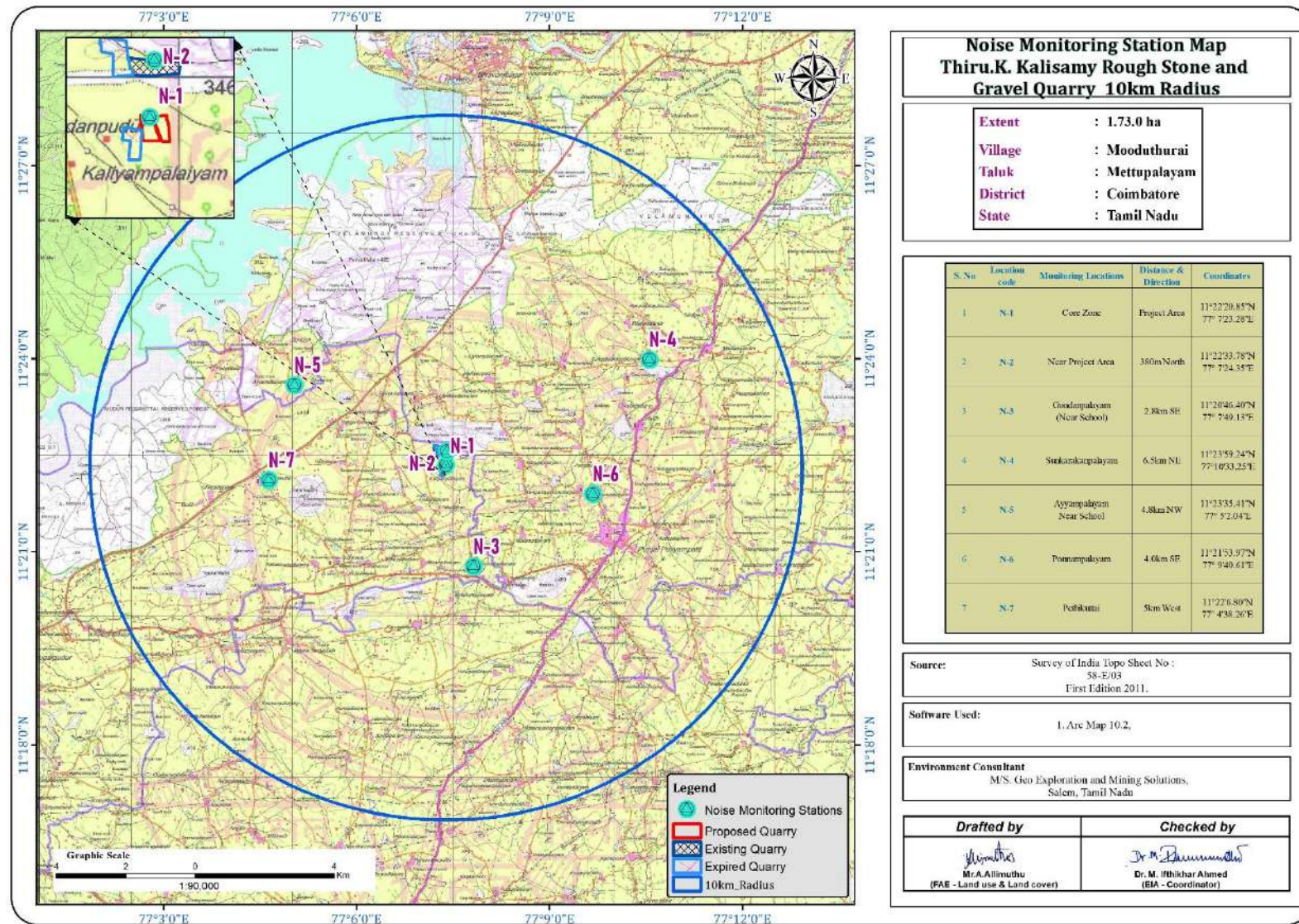
$$Leq = 10 \log L / T \sum (10L_n/10)$$

Where L = Sound pressure level at function of time dB (A)

T = Time interval of observation

Measured noise levels, displayed as a function of time, is useful for describing the acoustical climate of the community. Noise levels recorded at each station with a time interval of about 60 minutes are computed for equivalent noise levels. Equivalent noise level is a single number descriptor for describing time varying noise levels.

FIGURE 3.23: NOISE MONITORING STATIONS AROUND 10 KM RADIUS



3.4.3 Analysis of Ambient Noise Level in the Study Area

The Digital Sound pressure level has been measured by a sound level meter (Model: HTC SL-1352) An analysis of the different Leq data obtained during the study period has been made. Variation was noted during the day-time as well as night-time. The results are presented in below Table 3.32.

Day time: 6:00 hours to 22.00 hours.

Night time: 22:00 hours to 6.00 hours.

TABLE 3.32: AMBIENT NOISE QUALITY RESULT

S. No	Locations	Noise level (dB (A) Leq)		Ambient Noise Standards
		Day Time	Night Time	
1	Core Zone	45.0	37.6	Industrial Day Time- 75 dB (A) Night Time- 70 dB (A)
2	Near Project Area	49.0	40.1	
3	Gondanpalayam (Near School)	49.5	38.7	
4	Sunkarakanpalayam	48.5	37.2	
5	Ayyampalayam Near School	48.7	39.7	Residential Day Time- 55 dB (A) Night Time- 45 dB (A)
6	Ponnampalayam	45.9	38.1	
7	Pethikuttai	45.9	36.7	

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Global Lab and Consultancy Services in association with GEMS

FIGURE 3.24: DAY TIME NOISE LEVELS IN CORE AND BUFFER ZONE

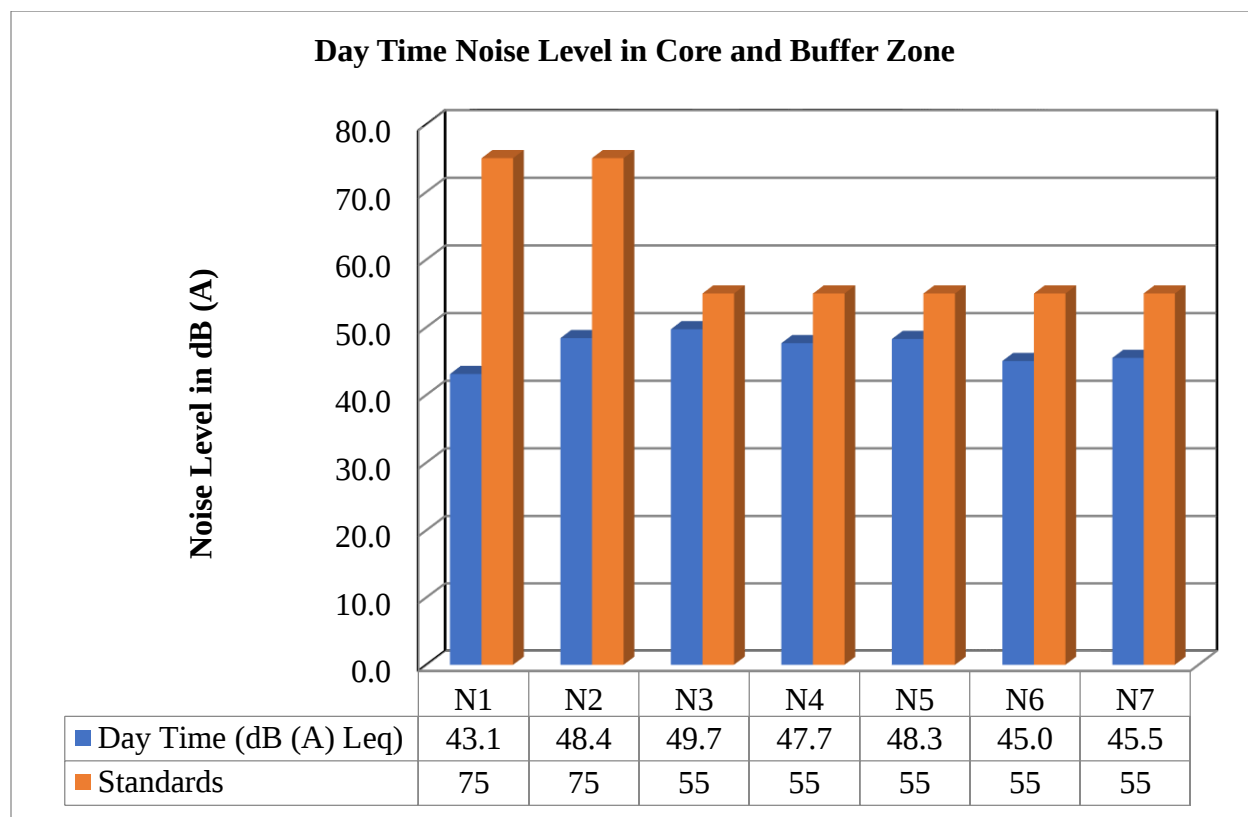
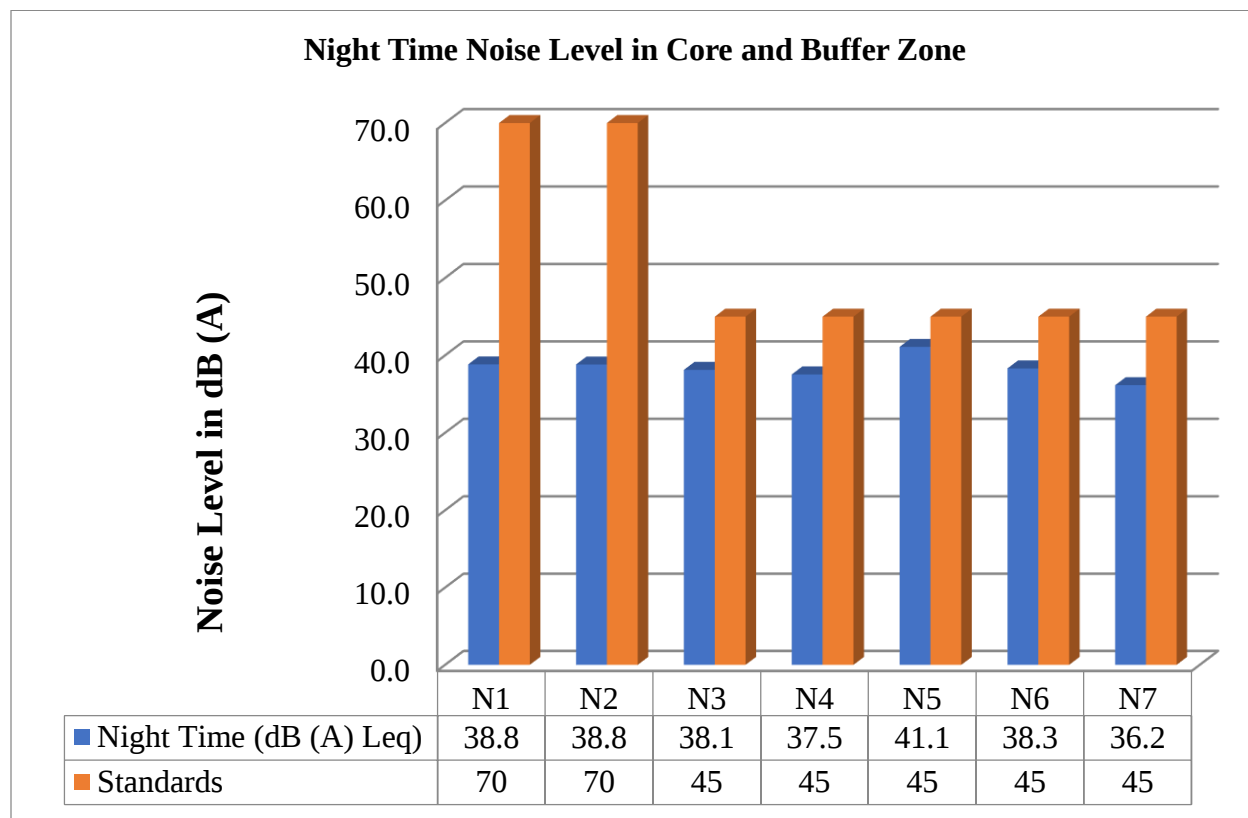


FIGURE 3.25: NIGHT TIME NOISE LEVELS IN CORE AND BUFFER ZONE

3.4.4 Interpretation & Conclusion:

Ambient noise levels were measured at 7 (Seven) locations around the proposed project area. Noise levels recorded in core zone during day time 43.1 dB (A) Leq and during night time 38.8 dB (A) Leq. Noise levels recorded in buffer zone during day time were from 45.0 to 49.7 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 37.5 to 41.1 dB (A) Leq.

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

3.5 ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Ecology is a branch of science which dealing the relations and interactions between organisms and their environment. An ecological survey of the study area was conducted, particularly with reference to listing of species and assessment of the existing baseline ecological conditions in the study area. The main objective of biological study is to collect the baseline data regarding flora and fauna in the study area. Data has been collected through extensive survey of the area with reference to flora and fauna. Information is also collected from different sources i.e. government departments such as District Forest Office, Government of Tamil Nadu. On the basis of onsite observations as well as forest department records the checklist of flora and fauna was prepared.

3.5.1 Scope of Work

Scope of work for this study includes identification of ecologically sensitive receptors, based on literature survey, field investigations and their mitigation with conservation action plan. The study was carried out in the core as well as buffer zone of the Proposed Rough stone and gravel quarry. The study was carried out systematically and scientifically using primary and secondary data in order to bring out factual information on the ecological conditions of the mine site and 10 km radius study area.

The study involved assessment of general habitat type, vegetation pattern, preparation of inventory of flora and fauna of terrestrial ecosystem within 10 km radius from the boundary of Proposed Mine site. 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 also designed to suggest suitable mitigation measures if necessary for protection of wildlife habitats and conservation of REET species if any.

3.5.2.Study area Ecology

In this project, the total area of Cluster with in 10km radius from the periphery of this quarry is reported as 9.28.5 Ha with 4 Nos of quarries. In such Cluster situation a common Ecology and Biodiversity study for the entire cluster of quarries is enough to capture all the possible externalities. The common EIA/EMP data can be used for all quarries fall under this cluster. The Core mining area is less vegetation and small hill cover on the Northern side, whereas in buffer zone agricultural land is dominated. The following methods were applied during the baseline study of flora, fauna and diversity assessment.

3.5.3 Objectives of Biological Studies

The present study was undertaken with the following objectives:

1. To study the likely impact of the proposed mining project on the local biodiversity and to suggest mitigation measure, if required, for vulnerable biota.
2. To assess the nature and distribution of vegetation (Terrestrial and Aquatic) in and around the mining activity.
3. Detail of flora and fauna, Endemic, Rare, Endangered and Threatened (RET Species) separately for core and buffer area based on such primary field survey and clearly indicating the Schedule of fauna present. In case of any schedule- I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan along with budgetary provisions for their conservation should be prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department and details furnished.
4. Devise management & conservation measures for biodiversity.

3.5.4 Methodology of Sampling

The present study was carried out in given steps

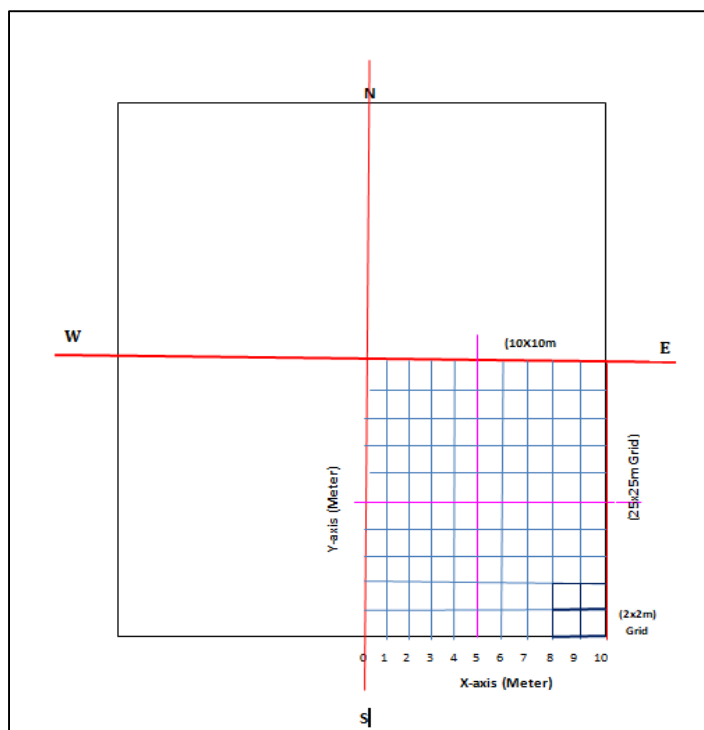
1. Field survey was conducted by visual encounter survey for flora present within the 10 km radius study area of all the proposed mine site.
2. After surveying the core and buffer areas, a detailed floral inventory has been compiled. List of all plants of the study area was prepared and their habitats were recorded.
3. Verification of Rare, Endangered and Threatened Flora species from IUCN Red Data Book.

Site selection criteria: The core study area is located at Village: Mooduthurai, Taluk: Mettupalayam, District: Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. The buffer study area comprises of 10 km radius from the proposed Rough stone and Gravel quarry area.

Selection of sampling locations was made with reference to topography, land use, vegetation pattern, etc. The observations were taken on natural vegetation, roadside plantation and non-forest area (agricultural field, in plain areas, village wasteland, etc.) for quantitative representation of different species.

A methodology of Sampling Flora and fauna studies were carried out during the summer season. During surveys, our team continuously searched for plant species and identified them to prepare a checklist of plants in the respective study area. Core and part of buffer area of the project site, o damage is created to flora and fauna during the sampling.

In order to provide representative ecological status for the study area, the 10-km buffer zone has been divided into four quartiles for biodiversity sampling, i.e., NE (Quartile-1), NW (Quartile-2) SW (Quartile-3) and SE (Quartile-4). Each of the quartiles have been examined for representative flora on randomly sampled quadrats for trees (20x20-m), shrubs (10x10-m) and herbs (2x2-m) depending upon prevailing geographical conditions and biodiversity aspects of study area.

FIGURE 3.28: A SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FOR FLORAL RANDOM SAMPLING

Phyto-sociological Survey method

Phyto-sociological parameters, viz., Abundance, Density, Frequency (%) were measured. A total of 10 quadrats were laid down randomly within core area and 40 quadrats were laid down within four quartiles randomly (10/quartile) in buffer area. In core area 10 quadrats were laid randomly to enumerate trees, shrubs, and herbs as per the Following formulae used for calculating the frequency (%), abundance and density of the floral species encountered in the 10 quadrats studied.

Quadrats method

Quadrats of 20×20 -m were laid down randomly within core and 5-km buffer area; each quadrat was laid to assess the trees (>5 cm GBH) and one, 10×10 -m sub-quadrat nested within the quadrat for shrubs. The quadrats were laid randomly to cover the area to maximize the sampling efforts and minimize the species homogeneity, such as small stream area, trees in agricultural bunds, tank bunds, farm forestry plantations, wildlife areas, natural forest area, avenue plantations, house backyards, etc. In each quadrat individuals belonging to tree (20×20 -m) and shrub (10×10 -m) were recorded separately and have been identified on the field.

FLORA IN CORE ZONE

Taxonomically a total of 14 species belonging to 12 families have been recorded from the core mining lease area. It is exhibit flat terrain topography. Based on habitat classification of the enumerated plants the majority of species were Trees 4 (28%) followed by Herb 4 (29%), Shrub 4 (29%) and Climbers 2 (14%). Details of flora with the scientific name were mentioned in Table No. 3.1. The result of core zone of flora studies shows that Fabaceae is the dominating species in the core zone area it mentioned in Table No.3.1 and the details of diversity of flora family's pattern are given in Fig No.3.5. No species found as threatened category.

FLORA IN BUFFER ZONE

Similar type of environment also in buffer area but with more flora diversity compare than core zone area, because of nearby agriculture land was found to be dominate mostly in southeast and Southwest directions and small

hill covers on the north side. Majority of the flat landscape around project unit is occupied by agriculture fields. It contains a total of 98 species belonging to 42 families have been recorded from the buffer zone. The floral (98) varieties among them Forty Trees 40 (41%) eighteen Shrubs 18 (18%) and Twenty Herbs 20 (21%) and Climbers eleven 11 (11%), Five Creeper 5 (5%), Three Grass 3 (3%), one Cactus (1%) were identified. The result of buffer zone of flora studies shows that Fabaceae and Poaceae, Euphorbiaceae are the main dominating species in the study area it mentioned in Table No.3.2.

There is no Rare, Endangered and Threatened Flora species in mining area and their surrounding area. Details of flora with the scientific name were mentioned in Table No.3.2. The diversity of flora families is given in Fig No.3.6.

TABLE 3.32: FLORA IN CORE ZONE

SI. No	English Name	Vernacular Name	Scientific Name	Family Name
TREES				
1	Acacia Nilotica	Karuvelam maram	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	Fabaceae
2	Noni	Nuna maram	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Rubiaceae
3	Millettia pinnata	Pongam oiltree	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae
4	Neem	Vembu	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae
SHRUBS				
5	Indian mallow	Thuththi	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae
6	Avaram	Avarai	<i>Senna auriculata</i>	Fabaceae
7	Touch-me-not	Thottalchinungi	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae
8	Milk Weed	Erukku	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Apocynaceae
HERBS				
9	Common leucas	Thumbai	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Lamiaceae
10	Yellow-fruit Nightshade	Kantang kathrikai	<i>Solanum virginianum</i>	Solanaceae
11	Devil's thorn	Nerunji	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllales
12	Indian doab	Arugampul	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae
CLIMBER				
13	Stemmed vine	Perandai	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae
14	Wild bitter	Pavarkai	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Cucurbitaceae

TABLE 3.33: FLORA IN BUFFER ZONE

SI.No	English Name	Vernacular Name	Scientific Name	Family Name	Resource use type *(E,M,EM)
TREES					
1	Neem or Indian lilac	Vembu	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	M
2	Millettia pinnata	Pongam oiltree	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae	E
3	Gum arabic tree	Karuvelam	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Mimosaceae	NE
4	Bitter Albizia	Arappu	<i>Albizia amara</i>	Fabaceae	M
5	Black plum	Navalmaram	<i>Sygygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	EM
6	Madras Thorn	Kuduka puli	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Mimosaceae	EM
7	Mango	Manga	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	E
8	Coconut	Thennai maram	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	EM
9	Tamarind	Puliyamaram	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Legumes	EM
10	Creamy Peacock Flower	Vadanarayani	<i>Delonix elata</i>	Fabaceae	M
11	Beauty leaf	Punnai	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Calophyllaceae	M
12	Indian fig tree	Athi	<i>Ficus recemosa</i>	Moraceae	EM
13	Banyan tree	Alamaram	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	E
14	Indian fir tree	Nettilinkam	<i>Polylathia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	E
15	Chebolic myrobalan	Kadukkai	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Combretaceae	M
16	Asian Palmyra plam	Panai maram	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Arecaceae	E
17	Castor oil plant	Amanakku	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	M
18	Manilkara zapota	Sapota	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Sapotaceae	E
19	Giant thorny bamboo	Perumungil	<i>Bambusa bambos</i>	Poaceae	M
20	Lemon	Ezhumuchaipalam	<i>Citrus lemon</i>	Rutaceae	EM
21	Indian gooseberry	Nelli	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Phyllanthaceae	EM
22	Banana tree	Vazhaimaram	<i>Musa</i>	Musaceae	EM
23	Gooseberry	Arai nelli	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	EM
24	Teak	Thekku	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Verbenaceae	E
25	Sesban	Chitthakathi	<i>Sesbania sesban</i>	Fabaceae	M
26	Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus globules</i>	Myrtaceae	EM
27	Jack fruit	Palamaram	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	E
28	Henna	Marudaani	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae	EM
29	Five leaf chastera	Nochi	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Lamiaceae	M
30	Papaya	Pappali maram	<i>Carica papaya L</i>	Caricaceae	EM
31	Acacia Nilotica	Karuvelam maram	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	Fabaceae	M
32	Peepal	Arasanmaram	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	M
33	Indian bael	Vilvam	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	EM
34	Chinese chaste tree	Nochi	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Verbenaceae	E

35	Peepal	Arasanmaram	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	M
36	Noni	Nuna maram	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	M
37	Guava	Koyya	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	EM
38	Custard apple	Seethapazham	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Annonaceae	E
39	Curry tree	Velipparuthi	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Asclepiadaceae	EM
40	Bamboo	Moonghil	<i>Bambusa bambo</i>	Poaceae	E
SHRUBS					
41	Avaram	Avarai	<i>Senna auriculata</i>	Fabaceae	M
42	Triangular spruge	Chaturakalli	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	NE
43	Indian Oleander	Arali	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Apocynaceae	M
44	Rosy Periwinkle	Nithyakalyani	<i>Cathranthus roseus</i>	Apocynaceae	M
45	Thorn apple	Oomathai	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Solanaceae	E
46	Ceylon Date Palm	Icham	<i>Phoenix pusilla</i>	Arecaceae	EM
47	Puriging nut	Kattamanakku	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Euphorbiaceae	EM
48	Columnar Cactus	Sappathikalli	<i>Cereus pterogonus</i>	Cactaceae	M
49	Night shade plan	Sundaika	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Solanaceae	EM
50	Indian mallow	Thuthi	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Meliaceae	M
51	Flame of the Woods	Idlipoo	<i>xoracoc cineia</i>	Rubiaceae	M
52	Shoe flower	Chemparuthi	<i>Hibiscu rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	EM
53	Rosary pea	Kundumani	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	M
54	Hygrophila spinosa	Neermulli	<i>Hydrophila auriculata</i>	Acanthaceae	M
55	Datura metel	Uumaththai	<i>Datura metel</i>	Solanaceae	NE
56	Milk Weed	Erukku	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Apocynaceae	M
57	Ceylon Date Palm	Icham	<i>Phoenix pusilla</i>	Arecaceae	EM
58	Touch-me-not	Thottalchinungi	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae	M
HERBS					
59	Prickly chaff flower	Nayuruv	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	M
60	Tridax daisy	Veetukaayapoondur	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	M
61	Peanuts	Mallatai	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	Fabaceae	EM
62	Hibiscus hispidissimus	Kaattu piral	<i>Hibiscus hispidissimus</i>	Malvaceae	M
63	Holy basil	Thulasi	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Lamiaceae	M
64	Indian Copperleaf	Kuppaimeni	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	M
65	False daisy	Karisilanganni	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Asteraceae	EM
66	European black nightshade	Manathakkali	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Solanaceae	EM
67	Node Flower	Kumattikkirai	<i>Allmania nodiflora</i>	Amaranthaceae	M
68	Poor land flatsedg	Kunnakora	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>	Cyperaceae	NE
69	Gale of the wind	Keelaneeli	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Phyllanthaceae	EM
70	Benghal dayflower	Kanamvazha	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Commelinaceae	M

71	Common nut sedge	Korai	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae	NE
72	Carrot grass	Partiniyam	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Asteraceae	NE
73	Turmeric's	Manjal	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae	EM
74	Black Mustard Seed	Kaduku	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Brassicaceae	EM
75	Red Hogweed	Mukurattai	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	M
76	Common leucas	Thumbai	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Lamiaceae	M
77	<i>Digeria muricata</i>	Thoiya keera	<i>Digeria muricata</i>	Amaranthaceae	EM
78	Indian doab	Arugampul	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	E
CLIMBER					
79	Ivy gourd	Kovai	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Cucurbitaceae	M
80	Stemmed vine	Perandai	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae	M
81	Balloon vine	Mudakkotan	<i>Cardiospermum helicacabum</i>	Sapindaceae	M
82	Butterfly pea	Karkakartum	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae	M
83	Wild bitter	Pavarkai	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Cucurbitaceae	EM
84	Purple fruited pea eggplant	Thuthuvelai	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i>	Solanaceae	EM
85	Indian sarsparilla	Nannari	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Asclepiadaceae	M
86	Pointed gourd	Kovakkai	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	Cucurbitaceae	EM
87	Butterfly-pea	Sangupoo	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae	M
88	Wild jasmine	Malli	<i>Jasminum augustifolium</i>	Oleaceae	EM
89	Bottle Guard	Sorakkai	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Cucurbitaceae	EM
CREEPER					
90	Water spinach	Vallikeerai	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Convolvulaceae	EM
91	Grona triflora	Siru puladi	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	Fabaceae	EM
92	Ground Spurge	Sithrapaalavi	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	EM
93	Nut grass	Korai	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Poaceae	M
94	Creeping-oxeye	Malai mookuthi poond	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Asteraceae	M
GRASS					
95	Jungle rice	Kuthirai vaalKattu arusi	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Poaceae	NE
96	Windmill grass	Chevvarakupul	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Amaranthaceae	NE
97	Eragrostis	Pullu	<i>Eragrostis ferruginea</i>	Poaceae	E
CACTUS					
98	Prickly pear	Nagathali	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	Cactaceae	M

*E- Economical, M- Medicinal, EM- Both Economical and Medicinal, NE- Not evaluated

TABLE 3.34: AQUATIC FLORA

Latin name	Family	Status
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Solanaceae	Predominant occasionally
<i>Aponogeton natans</i>	Aponogetonaceae	Common
<i>Carex cruciata</i>	Cyperaceae	Occasional
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Poaceae	Occasional
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Extensive and widespread
<i>Cyperus arenarius</i>	Cyperaceae	Locally abundant
<i>Cyperus exaltatus</i>	Cyperaceae	Locally abundant
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Poaceae	Occasional
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Pontederiaceae	Extensive and widespread
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrocharitaceae	Prevalent
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Convolvulaceae	Extensive and widespread
<i>Marsilia quadrifoliata</i>	Marsiliaceae	Very common Pteridophyte
<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Nelumbiaceae	Very common
<i>Nymphaea nauchali</i>	Nymphaeaceae	Widely scattered
<i>Nymphaea stellata</i>	Nymphaeaceae	Widely scattered
<i>Paspalidium geminatum</i>	Poaceae	Common
<i>Pistia stratoides</i>	Araceae	Widespread
<i>Typha angustata</i>	Typhaceae	Extensive and widespread

*LC- Least Concern, NA-Not yet assessed

AQUATIC FLORA

There are no water bodies or wetlands in the core area. Bavanisagar reservoir is located about 7.5km on the North side of the buffer zone. A list of aquatic and semi aquatic macrophytes found in the area of study is given in Table 3.3. Almost all aquatic species of plants noted from the study area with help of local people and secondary data.

FAUNA

The faunal survey has been carried out as per the methodology cited and listed out Mammals, birds, Reptiles, Amphibians and Butterflies. All the listed species were compared with Red Data Book and Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. There are no rare, endangered, threatened (RET) and endemic species present in core area.

FAUNA METHODOLOGY

The study of fauna takes substantial amount of time to understand the specific faunal characteristics of the area. The assessment of fauna has been done on the bases of primary data collected from the lease sites. The presence was also confirmed from the local inhabitants depending on the animal sightings and the frequency of their visits in the project area. In addition, officials, local peoples were another source of information for studying the fauna of the area. Field activities are physical/active search, covering rocks, burrows, hollow inspection and location of nesting sites and habitat assessment etc. Taxonomical identification was done by the field guide book and wildlife envis data base ([wiienviis.nic.in/Database/Schedule Species Database](http://wiienviis.nic.in/Database/Schedule%20Species%20Database)) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI). Detailed fauna's methodology is mentioned in the Table No. 3.5.

Survey and Monitoring of Mammals

Intensive survey has been done by line transect methods (Walking and in vehicle) for all major habitats for surveying of mammals by direct and indirect evidence. Indirect methods such as faecal matter (i.e., scat) and pug mark by establishing 10 × 100-m linear transects depending on the habitat (i.e., existing wildlife game routes/forest trails used).

Direct observation technique has been used for surveying large and medium sized mammals. But this technique is perfectly suitable for surveying of diurnal mammals; however, good photographs were also taken for species identification.

Survey and Monitoring of Birds

Birds are sampled by using point count methods, and opportunistic bird sightings. By this bird vocal sounds and photographs, the species were identified in consultation with village local people.

Point count: in this method, the observer will stand in a randomly chosen point and birds seen or heard in 50m radius are recorded for 5-min. this observation is repeated in another point at least 30m from the first point. We have enumerated 20 point – counts in each quartile, which constitute a total of 80 points-count (20 x 4) within 10 km radius area.

Opportunistic bird sightings: while traveling in study area, many bird species will be detected in survey time. Such species are recoded by their appearance or by their call.

Survey and Monitoring of reptiles

Several survey techniques such as standard walk transect visual encounter survey methods were used to sampling reptiles in each and every habitat of the study area. While doing this survey, photographs were taken for identification of species. Species identification was done by using standard field guides in consultation with village people expert.

The butterfly was enumerated by 2 linear transects of 10 × 100 m were laid within each quartile at minimum interval of 1 km. Further, amphibians and fishes documented in existing literature and secondary information in consultation with local people and wildlife experts.

FAUNA IN CORE ZONE

A total of 22 varieties of species observed in the Core zone of Mooduthurai Village, Rough stone and gravel quarry (Table No.3.5) among them numbers of Insects 6 (27%), Reptiles 6 (27%), Mammals 2 (9%) and Avian 8 (37%). A total of 22 species belonging to 18 families have been recorded from the core mining lease area. None of these species are threatened or endemic in the study area and surroundings. There is no Schedule I species and seven species are under schedule IV according to Indian wild life Act 1972. A total eight species of bird were sighted in the mining lease area.

There are no critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and endemic species were observed. Details of fauna in core zone with the scientific name were mentioned in Table No. 3.5.

TABLE 3.35: FAUNA IN CORE ZONE

SI. No	Common name/English Name	Family Name	Scientific Name	Schedule list wildlife Protection act 1972	IUCN Red List data
INSECTS					
1	Grasshopper	Acrididae	<i>Hieroglyphus sp</i>	NL	LC
2	Striped tiger	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Schedule IV	LC
3	Mottled emigrant	Peridae	<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i>	NL	LC
4	Praying mantis	Mantidae	<i>mantis religiosa</i>	NL	NL
5	Red-veined darter	Libellulidae	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	NL	LC
6	Stick insect	Lonchodidae	<i>carausius morosus</i>	NL	LC
REPTILES					
7	Garden lizard	Agamidae	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	NL	LC
8	Brahminy skink	Scincidae	<i>Eutropis carinata</i>	NL	LC
9	Rat snake	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Sch II (Part II)	LC
10	Common skink	Scincidae	<i>Mabuya carinatus</i>	NL	LC
11	Common house gecko	Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	NL	LC
12	Fan-Throated Lizard	Agamidae	<i>Sitanaponticeriana</i>	NL	LC
MAMMALS					
13	Indian Field Mouse	Muridae	<i>Mus booduga</i>	Schedule IV	NL
14	Common rat	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Schedule IV	LC
AVES					
15	Asian green bee-eater	Meropidae	<i>Meropsorientalis</i>	NL	LC
16	Two-tailed Sparrow	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Schedule IV	LC
17	Common quail	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Schedule IV	LC
18	Common myna	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	NL	LC
19	House crow	Corvidae	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	NL	LC
20	Cattle egret	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	NL	LC
21	Koel	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamis</i>	Schedule IV	LC
22	Indian pond heron	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Schedule IV	LC

*NE- Not evaluated; LC- Least Concern, NT –Near Threatened, T-Threatened

FAUNA IN BUFFER ZONE

Taxonomically a total of 47 species belonging to 35 families have been recorded from the buffer zone area. Based on habitat classification the majority of species were Birds 17 (36%), followed by Insects 14 (30%), Reptiles 9 (19%), Mammals 3 (6%) and amphibians 4 (9%). There are five Schedule II species and twenty five species are under schedule IV according to Indian wild life Act 1972. A total seventeen species of bird were sighted in the study area. There are no critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and endemic species were observed.

The result of core & Buffer zone of fauna studies shows that Nymphalidae and Scincidae, Agamidae are the main dominating species in the study area; it is mentioned in Table No.3.5. Dominant species are mostly birds and insects and four amphibians were observed during the extensive field visit (*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*), (*Rana hexadactyla*), (*Bufo melonostictus*), (*Sphaerotheca breviceps*). There is no schedule I Species in study area. A detail of fauna diversity of family's pattern is given in Fig No.3.8. There are no critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and endemic species were observed. Details of faunal diversity in buffer zone are given in Table No.3.6.

TABLE 3.36: FAUNA IN BUFFER ZONE

SI.No	Common name/English Name	Family Name	Scientific Name	Schedule list wildlife Protection act 1972	IUCN Red List data
INSECTS					
1	Grasshopper	Acrididae	<i>Hieroglyphus sp</i>	NL	LC
2	Blue tiger	Nymphalidae	<i>Tirumala limniace</i>	Schedule IV	LC
3	Praying mantis	Mantidae	<i>mantis religiosa</i>	NL	NL
4	Tawny coster	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	Schedule IV	LC
5	Dragonfly	Gomphidae	<i>Ceratogomphus pictus</i>	Schedule IV	
6	Common Indian crow	Nymphalidae	<i>Euploea core</i>	Schedule IV	LC
7	Red-veined darter	Libellulidae	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	NL	LC
8	Ant	Formicidae	<i>Camponotus Vicinus</i>	NL	NL
9	Jewel beetle	Buprestidae	<i>Eurythyrea austriaca</i>	Schedule IV	NA
10	Milkweed butterfly	Nymphalidae	<i>Danainae</i>	NL	LC
11	Indian honey bee	Apidae	<i>Apis cerana</i>	Schedule IV	LC
12	Common Tiger	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus genutia</i>	Schedule IV	LC
13	Lesser grass blue	Lycanidae	<i>Zizina Otis indica</i>	Schedule IV	LC
14	Striped tiger	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Schedule IV	LC
REPTILES					
15	Garden lizard	Agamidae	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	NL	LC
16	Rat snake	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Sch II (Part II)	LC
17	Olive keelback water snake	Natricidae	<i>Atretium schistosum</i>	Sch II (Part II)	
18	Brahminy skink	Scincidae	<i>Eutropis carinata</i>	NL	LC
19	Common house gecko	Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	NL	LC
20	Fan-Throated Lizard	Agamidae	<i>Sitanaponticeriana</i>	NL	LC

21	Common skink	Scincidae	<i>Mabuya carinatus</i>	NL	LC
22	Russell's viper	Viperidae	<i>Vipera russelli</i>	Sch II (Part II)	LC
23	Saw scaled viper	Elapidae	<i>Echis carinatus</i>	Sch II (Part II)	LC
MAMMALS					
24	Indian palm squirrel	Sciuridae	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>	Schedule IV	LC
25	Indian Field Mouse	Muridae	<i>Mus booduga</i>	Schedule IV	LC
26	Asian Small Mongoose	Herpestidae	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>	Schedule (Part II)	LC
AVES					
27	Indian pond heron	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Schedule IV	LC
28	Common Quail	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Schedule IV	LC
29	Rose-ringed parakeet	Psittaculidae	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	NL	LC
30	Common myna	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	NL	LC
31	Shikra	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	NL	LC
32	Koel	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamis</i>	Schedule IV	LC
33	Two-tailed Sparrow	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Schedule IV	LC
34	Red-vented Bulbul	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Schedule IV	LC
35	Indian golden oriole	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	Schedule IV	LC
36	Asian green bee-eater	Meropidae	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	NL	LC
37	Cattle egret	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	NL	LC
38	Common quail	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Schedule IV	LC
39	Black drongo	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Schedule IV	LC
40	Grey Francolin	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Schedule IV	LC
41	White-breasted waterhen	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	NL	LC
42	Common Coot	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Schedule IV	LC
43	House crow	Corvidae	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	NL	LC
AMPHIBIANS					
44	Indian Burrowing frog	Dicroglossidae	<i>Sphaerotheca breviceps</i>	Schedule IV	LC
45	Green Pond Frog	Ranidae	<i>Rana hexadactyla</i>	Schedule IV	LC
46	Tiger Frog	Chordata	<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus (Rana tigerina)</i>	Schedule IV	LC
47	Tree Frog	Dicroglossidae	<i>Sphaerotheca breviceps</i>	Schedule IV	LC

*NL- Not listed, LC- Least concern, NT- Near threatened

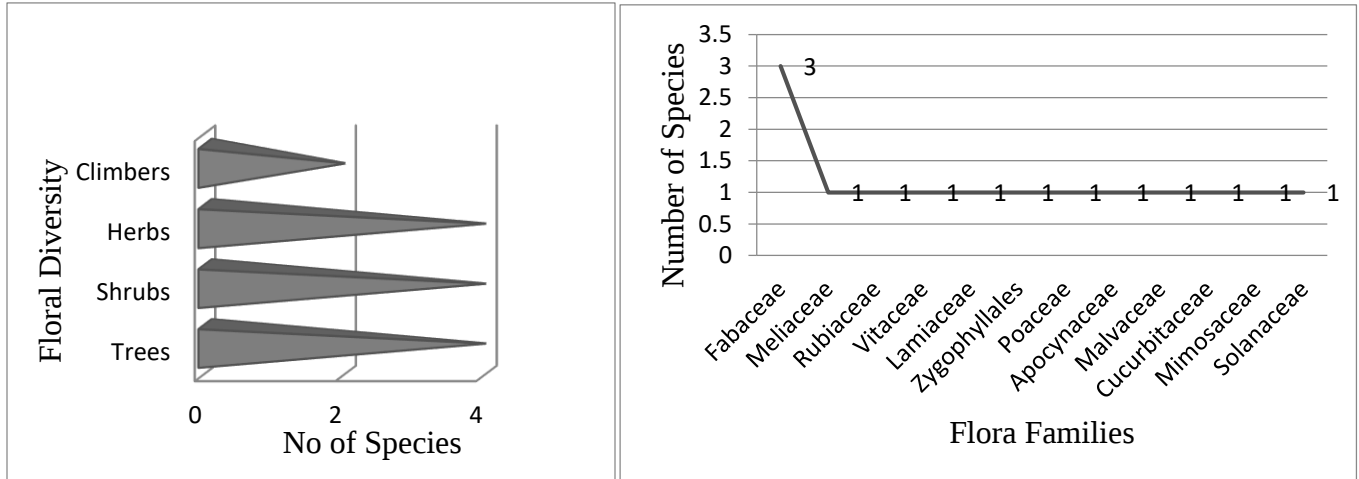
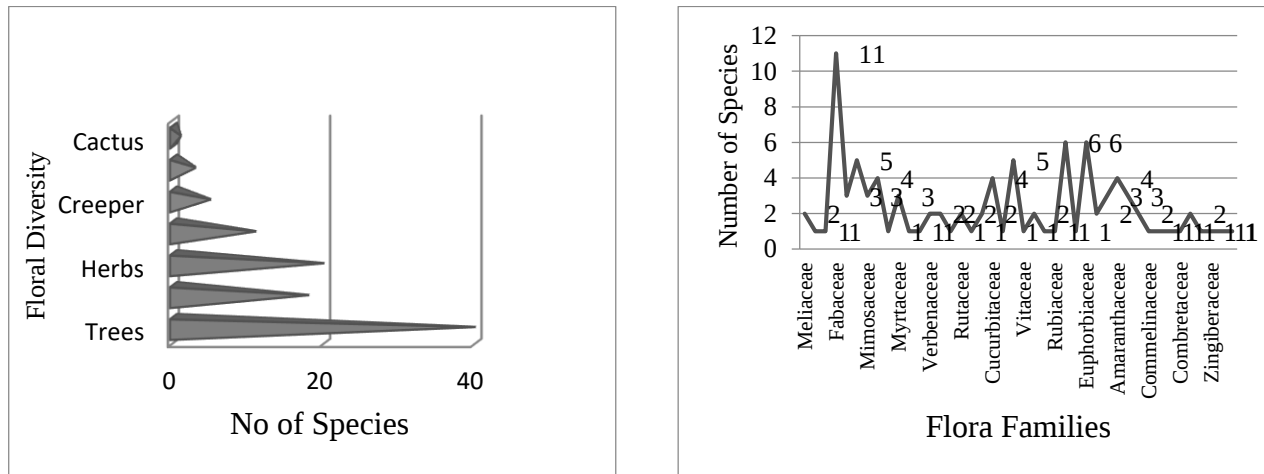
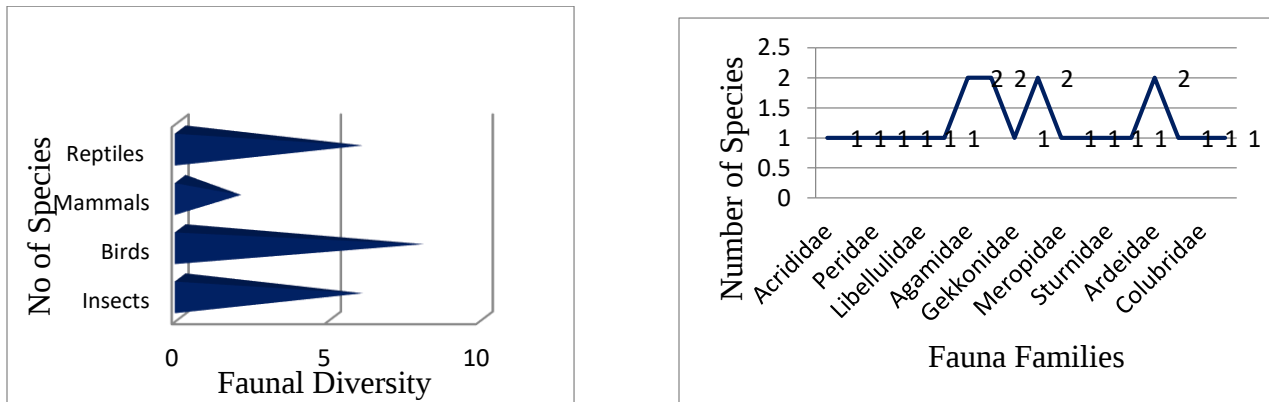
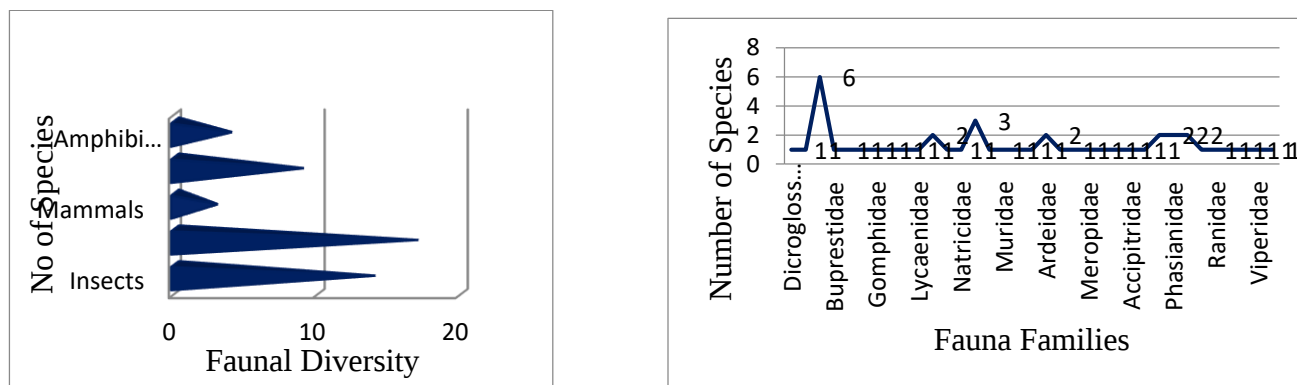
FIGURE 3.29: FLORAL DIVERSITY IN CORE ZONE**FIGURE 3.30: FLORAL DIVERSITY IN BUFFER ZONE****FIGURE 3.31: FAUNA DIVERSITY IN CORE ZONE**

FIGURE 3.32: FAUNA DIVERSITY IN BUFFER ZONE

3.5.4 Interpretation&

Conclusion:

There is no schedule I species of animals observed within study area as per Wildlife Protection Act 1972 as well as no species is in vulnerable, endangered or threatened category as per IUCN. There is no endangered red list species found in the study area. Hence this small operation over short period of time will not have any significant impact on the surrounding flora and fauna.

3.6 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Socio-economic study is an essential part of environmental study. It includes demographic structure of the area, provision of basic amenities viz., housing, education, health and medical services, occupation, water supply, sanitation, communication, transportation, prevailing diseases pattern as well as feature like temples, historical monuments etc., at the baseline level. This will help in visualizing and predicting the possible impact depending upon the nature and magnitude of the project.

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 and, thus, improve their standard of living.

3.6.1 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the socio-economic study are as follows:

- To study the socio-economic status of the people living in the study area of the proposed mining project.
- To assess the impact of the project on Quality of life of the people in the study area.
- To recommend Community Development measures needs to be taken up in the study Area.

3.6.2 Scope of Work

- To study the Socio-economic Environment of the area from the secondary sources;
- Data Collection & Analysis
- Prediction of project impact
- Mitigation Measures

3.6.3 District Profile

Coimbatore district is divided into 12 taluks. The taluks are further divided into 18 blocks, which further divided into 860 villages. In 2011, Coimbatore had population of 2,464,875 of which male and female were 1,235,889 and 1,228,986 respectively. In 2001 census, Coimbatore had a population of 2,186,125 of which males were 1,095,859 and remaining 1,090,266 were females. Coimbatore District population constituted 3.42 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Coimbatore District was at 3.50 percent of Maharashtra population.

There was change of 12.75 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Coimbatore District recorded increase of 7.01 percent to its population compared to 1991.

3.6.4 Study area:

MOODUTHURAI VILLAGE

Mooduthurai is a large village located in Mettupalayam Taluka of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu with total 1254 families residing. The Mooduthurai village has population of 4394 of which 2233 are males while 2161 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mooduthurai village population of children with age 0-6 is 350 which makes up 7.97 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Mooduthurai village is 968 which is lower than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Mooduthurai as per census is 934, lower than Tamil Nadu average of 943.

Mooduthurai village has lower literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, literacy rate of Mooduthurai village was 61.00 % compared to 80.09 % of Tamil Nadu. In Mooduthurai Male literacy stands at 69.15 % while female literacy rate was 52.61 %

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Mooduthurai village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. Our website, don't have information about schools and hospital in Mooduthurai village.

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Mooduthurai village is 644341. Mooduthurai village is located in Mettupalayam Tehsil of Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu, India. It is situated 26km away from sub-district headquarter Mettupalayam and 44km away from district headquarter Coimbatore. As per 2009 stats, Mooduthurai is the gram panchayat of Mooduthurai village.

The total geographical area of village is 1084.47 hectares. Mooduthurai has a total population of 4,394 peoples. There are about 1,254 houses in Mooduthurai village. Puliampatti is nearest town to Mooduthurai.

TABLE 3.37: MOODUTHURAI VILLAGE POPULATION FACTS

Number of Households	1254
Population	4394
Male Population	2233
Female Population	2161
Children Population	350
Sex-ratio	968
Literacy	2467
Male Literacy	1419
Female Literacy	1048
Scheduled Tribes (ST) %	0
Scheduled Caste (SC) %	2005

Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/644341-Mooduthurai-tamil-nadu.html>

TABLE 3.38: DEMOGRAPHICS POPULATION OF VILLAGE MOODUTHURAI

Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
4394	2233	2161

Source: <https://etrace.in/census/village/Mooduthurai-mettupalayam-district-coimbatore-tamil-nadu-644341/>

Sex Ratio of Mooduthurai Village -Census 2011

As per the Census Data 2011 there are 968 Femals per 1000 males out of 4394 total population of village. There are 934 girls per 1000 boys under 6 years of age in the village.

Literacy of Mooduthurai Village

Out of total poplation total 2467 people in Mooduthurai Village are literate, among them 1419 are male and 1048 are female in the village. Total literacy rate of of Mooduthurai is 61%, for male literacy is 69.15% and for female literacy rate is 52.61%.

Worker's profile of Mooduthurai Village

Total working population of Mooduthurai is 2390 which are either main or marginal workers. Total workers in the village are 2390 out of which 1437 are male and 953 are female. Total main workers are 2232 out of which female main workers are 1385 and male main workers are 847. Total marginal workers of village are 158.

TABLE 3.39: MOODUTHURAI VILLAGE CENSUS DATA

Description	Census 2011 Data
Village Name	Mooduthurai
Teshil Name	Mettupalayam
District Name	Coimbatore
State Name	Tamil Nadu
Total Population	4394
Total Area	1084 (Hectares)
Total No of House Holds	1254
Total Male Population	2233
Total Female Population	2161
0-6 Age group Total Population	350
0-6 Age group Male Population	181
0-6 Age group Female Population	169
Total Person Literates	2467
Total Male Literates	1419
Total Female Literates	1048
Total Person Illiterates	1927
Total Male Illiterates	814
Total Female Illiterates	1113
Scheduled Cast Persons	2005
Scheduled Cast Males	1036
Scheduled Cast Females	969
Scheduled Tribe Persons	0
Scheduled Tribe Males	0

Source: <https://etrace.in/census/village/Mooduthurai-mettupalayam-district-coimbatore-tamil-nadu-644341/>

TABLE 3.40: MOODUTHURAI WORKING POPULATION

	Total	Male	Female
Total Workers	2390	1437	953
Main Workers	2232	1385	847
Main Workers Cultivators	449	281	168
Agriculture Labourer	929	555	374
Household Industries	26	17	9
Other Workers	828	532	296
Marginal Workers	158	52	106
Non Working Persons	2004	796	1208

Source: <https://etrace.in/census/village/Mooduthurai-mettupalayam-district-coimbatore-tamil-nadu-644341/>

TABLE 3.41: POPULATION DATA OF STUDY AREA

SI.No.	Village Name	No of House Holds	Total Population	Male	Female	Total Literate Population	Male Literate	Female Literate	Total Illiterate Population	Male Illiterate	Female Illiterate
1	Akkaraisengapalli	1058	3787	1875	1912	2294	1263	1031	1493	612	881
2	Alathur	1343	4545	2246	2299	2600	1477	1123	1945	769	1176
3	Ambodi	979	3531	1784	1747	2073	1172	901	1458	612	846
4	Annur Mettupalayam	1034	3902	1987	1915	2379	1352	1027	1523	635	888
5	Ayyampalayam	511	1757	885	872	812	471	341	945	414	531
6	Chinnakallipatti	1098	3858	1958	1900	2226	1280	946	1632	678	954
7	Illuppanatham	2665	9255	4569	4686	6225	3387	2838	3030	1182	1848
8	Irumborai	2295	8001	3974	4027	4860	2686	2174	3141	1288	1853
9	Kanuvakkarai	736	2646	1331	1315	1460	847	613	1186	484	702
10	Karapadi	1019	3352	1699	1653	1936	1123	813	1416	576	840
11	Karidoddampalayam	558	1868	953	915	987	574	413	881	379	502
12	Kavilipalayam	1424	4612	2303	2309	2764	1576	1188	1848	727	1121
13	Kuppanur	1225	4130	2113	2017	2477	1406	1071	1653	707	946
14	Kurumbapalayam	441	1521	777	744	839	488	351	682	289	393
15	Kuttagam	842	2893	1418	1475	1783	1020	763	1110	398	712
16	Madampalayam	1415	4841	2430	2411	2844	1584	1260	1997	846	1151
17	Mangarasavalayapalayam	1035	3805	1879	1926	2176	1218	958	1629	661	968
18	Marayeepalayam	486	1699	867	832	973	570	403	726	297	429
19	Mooduthurai	1254	4394	2233	2161	2467	1419	1048	1927	814	1113
20	Nallur	2586	8714	4393	4321	5743	3221	2522	2971	1172	1799
21	Panayampalli	1618	5291	2642	2649	3022	1714	1308	2269	928	1341
22	Pasur	888	3219	1575	1644	2000	1117	883	1219	458	761
23	Periyakallipatti	499	1595	783	812	919	533	386	676	250	426
24	Pongalur	3348	11688	5868	5820	8367	4497	3870	3321	1371	1950
25	Pungampalli	678	2251	1145	1106	1260	730	530	991	415	576
26	Punjaipuliampatti	531	1793	929	864	1016	579	437	777	350	427
27	Sellampalayam	385	1271	656	615	768	436	332	503	220	283
28	Shenbagapudur	1398	4801	2432	2369	2641	1525	1116	2160	907	1253
29	Sunkakaranpalayam	533	1778	919	859	905	546	359	873	373	500
30	Thatchaperumapalayam	349	1175	603	572	583	362	221	592	241	351
31	Thoppampalayam	1275	4351	2195	2156	2382	1344	1038	1969	851	1118
32	Vadakkalur	1567	5640	2784	2856	3703	2092	1611	1937	692	1245
33	Vinnappalli	1079	3550	1773	1777	2096	1225	871	1454	548	906

Source: www.censusindia.gov.in - Tamilnadu Census of India – 2011

TABLE 3.42: WORKERS PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

Sl.No.	Village Name	Total Workers Population	Male Workers	Female Workers	Total Main Workers	Main Workers Male	Main Workers Female	Main Cultivation Workers	Main Agriculture Workers	Main Other Workers	Non-Worker Population
1	Akkaraisengapalli	2168	1317	851	1953	1233	720	634	769	514	1619
2	Alathur	2579	1557	1022	2526	1542	984	412	1218	857	1966
3	Ambodi	1977	1198	779	1919	1166	753	478	553	804	1554
4	Annur Mettupalayam	2212	1274	938	1976	1155	821	321	728	874	1690
5	Ayyampalayam	993	604	389	866	551	315	265	486	99	764
6	Chinnakallipatti	2044	1291	753	1928	1234	694	516	840	554	1814
7	Illuppanatham	4474	2958	1516	3279	2385	894	571	400	1834	4781
8	Irumborai	4686	2697	1989	4363	2562	1801	1189	1532	1450	3315
9	Kanuvakkarai	1559	915	644	1521	905	616	272	985	262	1087
10	Karapadi	1834	1105	729	1616	1013	603	415	504	642	1518
11	Karidoddampalayam	1167	631	536	1090	608	482	70	709	305	701
12	Kavilipalayam	2730	1600	1130	2412	1517	895	764	467	1107	1882
13	Kuppanur	2657	1496	1161	2385	1383	1002	674	773	871	1473
14	Kurumbapalayam	954	511	443	822	449	373	422	80	300	567
15	Kuttagam	1798	997	801	1755	975	780	723	435	562	1095
16	Madampalayam	2700	1595	1105	2523	1502	1021	395	812	1278	2141
17	Mangarasavalayapalayam	2150	1286	864	1872	1132	740	315	816	721	1655
18	Marayeepalayam	990	578	412	966	564	402	305	392	242	709
19	Mooduthurai	2390	1437	953	2232	1385	847	449	929	828	2004
20	Nallur	4332	2784	1548	4007	2641	1366	385	833	2674	4382
21	Panayampalli	3008	1762	1246	2761	1715	1046	873	905	836	2283
22	Pasur	1669	1064	605	1603	1034	569	299	381	909	1550
23	Periyakallipatti	868	563	305	808	536	272	142	367	263	727
24	Pongalur	5545	3579	1966	5308	3464	1844	490	1544	3169	6143
25	Pungampalli	1150	714	436	924	589	335	119	330	455	1101
26	Punjaipuliampatti	1047	608	439	1036	608	428	316	413	287	746
27	Sellampalayam	684	411	273	679	408	271	113	211	346	587
28	Shenbagapudur	2735	1627	1108	2216	1353	863	550	1143	507	2066
29	Sunkakaranpalayam	1033	617	416	884	550	334	347	155	377	745
30	Thatchaperumapalayam	823	438	385	754	396	358	305	252	193	352
31	Thoppampalayam	2654	1459	1195	1911	1114	797	462	792	604	1697
32	Vadakkalur	3234	1932	1302	3047	1840	1207	524	655	1296	2406
33	Vinnappalli	2270	1245	1025	906	545	361	195	169	530	1280

Source: www.censusindia.gov.in - Tamilnadu Census of India – 2011

TABLE 3.43: COMMUNICATION & TRANSPORT FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl	Village Name	PO	SPO	PTO	T	PCO	MP	IC / CSC	PCF	BS	PBS	RS	NH	SH	MDR	BTR	GR	NWR	FP
1	Akkaraisengapalli	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
2	Alathur	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
3	Ambodi	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
4	Annur Mettupalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
5	Ayyampalayam	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
6	Chinnakallipatti	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
7	Illuppanatham	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
8	Irumborai	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
9	Kanuvakkarai	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
10	Karapadi	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
11	Karidoddampalayam	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
12	Kavilipalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
13	Kuppanur	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
14	Kurumbapalayam	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
15	Kuttagam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
16	Madampalayam	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
17	Mangarasavalayapalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
18	Marayeepalayam	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
19	Mooduthurai	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
20	Nallur	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
21	Panayampalli	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
22	Pasur	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
23	Periyakallipatti	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
24	Pongalur	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
25	Pungampalli	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
26	Punjaipuliampatti	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
27	Sellapampalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
28	Shenbagapudur	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
29	Sunkakaranpalayam	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
30	Thatchaperumapalayam	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
31	Thoppampalayam	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
32	Vadakkalur	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
33	Vinnappalli	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

Abbreviations: PO - Post Office; MP - Mobile Phone Coverage; RS - Railway Station; GR - Gravel Roads; SPO - Sub Post Office; IC / CSC - Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre; NH - National Highways; NWR - Navigate waterways River; PTO - Post & Telegraph office; PCF - Private Courier Facility; SH - State Highways; FP - Foot path; T- Telephone (Landline); BS - Public Bus Service; MDR - Major District Road; PCO - Public call office / Mobile; PBS - Private Bus Service; BTR - Black Topped (Pucca Roads). Note: 1 - Available within the village 2 - Not available

TABLE 3.44: WATER & DRAINAGE FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl	Village Name	TP	CW	UCW	HP	TW/BH	S	R/C	T/P/L	CD	OD	CT
1	Akkaraisengapalli	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
2	Alathur	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
3	Ambodi	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
4	Annur Mettupalayam	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
5	Ayyampalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
6	Chinnakallipatti	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
7	Illuppanatham	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
8	Irumborai	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
9	Kanuvakkarai	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
10	Karapadi	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
11	Karidoddampalayam	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
12	Kavilipalayam	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
13	Kuppanur	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
14	Kurumbapalayam	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
15	Kuttagam	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
16	Madampalayam	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
17	Mangarasavalayapalayam	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
18	Marayeepalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
19	Mooduthurai	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
20	Nallur	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
21	Panayampalli	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
22	Pasur	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
23	Periyakallipatti	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
24	Pongalur	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
25	Pungampalli	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
26	Punjaipuliampatti	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
27	Sellampalayam	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
28	Shenbagapudur	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
29	Sunkakaranpalayam	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
30	Thatchaperumapalayam	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
31	Thoppampalayam	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
32	Vadakkalur	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
33	Vinnappalli	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2

Abbreviations: T - Tap Water; R / C - River / Canal; CW - Covered Well; T/P/L - Tank / Pond / Lake; UCW - Uncovered Well; CD - Covered Drainage; HP - Hand Pump; OD - Open Drainage; TW/BH - Tube / Bore Well; CT - Community Toilet Complex for General public; S - Spring

Note – 1 - Available within the village; 2 - Not available

TABLE 3.45: OTHER FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl	Village Name	ATM	CB	COB	ACS	SHG	PDS	RM	AMS	NC	NC-AC	CC	SF	PL	NPS	APS	BDRO	PS
1	Akkaraisengapalli	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Alathur	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Ambodi	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Annur Mettupalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Ayyampalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
6	Chinnakallipatti	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
7	Illuppanatham	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
8	Irumborai	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
9	Kanuvakkurai	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Karapadi	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
11	Karidoddampalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1
12	Kavilipalayam	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Kuppanur	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
14	Kurumbapalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
15	Kuttagam	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Madampalayam	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Mangarasavalayapalayam	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
18	Marayeepalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
19	Mooduthurai	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Nallur	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Panayampalli	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
22	Pasur	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Periyakallipatti	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
24	Pongalur	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
25	Pungampalli	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Punjaipuliampatti	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
27	Sellapampalayam	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
28	Shenbagapudur	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
29	Sunkakaranpalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
30	Thatchaperumapalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
31	Thoppampalayam	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
32	Vadakkalur	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
33	Vinnappalli	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Abbreviations: ATM - Automatic Teller Machine; PDS - Public Distribution System (Shop); CB - Commerical Bank; RM - Regular Market; COB - Co-operative Bank; AMS - Agricultural Market Society; ACS - Agricultural Credit Societies; NC - Nutritional Centres; SHG - Self Help Group; NC-AC - Nutritional Centres - Anganwadi Centre; DBRO - Birth & Death Registration Office; PS - Power Supply

Note – 1 - Available within the village; 2 - Not available

TABLE 3.46: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl	Village Name	PPS		PS		MS		SS		SSS		DC		EC		MC		MI		PT		VTS		SSD	
		G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P
1	Akkaraisengapalli	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	Alathur	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
3	Ambodi	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	Annur Mettupalayam	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	Ayyampalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6	Chinnakallipatti	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	Illuppanatham	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8	Irumborai	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9	Kanuvakkarai	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	Karapadi	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11	Karidoddampalayam	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12	Kavilipalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13	Kuppanur	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
14	Kurumbapalayam	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15	Kuttagam	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	Madampalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
17	Mangarasavalayapalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
18	Marayeepalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19	Mooduthurai	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	Nallur	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
21	Panayampalli	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
22	Pasur	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
23	Periyakallipatti	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
24	Pongalur	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
25	Pungampalli	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
26	Punjaipuliampatti	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
27	Sellapampalayam	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
28	Shenbagapudur	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
29	Sunkakaranpalayam	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
30	Thatchaperumapalayam	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
31	Thoppampalayam	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
32	Vadakkalur	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
33	Vinnappalli	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2

Abbreviations: PPS-Pre Primary School; SSS-Senior Secondary School; DC-Degree School; PT-Polytechnic; PS-Primary School; G-Government; EC-Engineering College; VTS-Vocational School /ITI; MS-Middle School; P-Private; MC-Medical College; SSD-Special School For Disabled; SS-Secondary School; MI-Management College/Institute;

Note – 1 - Available within the village; 2 - Not available

TABLE 3.47: MEDICAL FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

Sl. No.	Village Name	CHC	PHC	PHSC	MCW	TBC	HA	HAM	D	VH	MHC	FWC	NGM-I/O
1	Akkaraisengapalli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	c
2	Alathur	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
3	Ambodi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	c
4	Annur Mettupalayam	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
5	Ayyampalayam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c
6	Chinnakallipatti	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
7	Illuppanatham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
8	Irumborai	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	
9	Kanuvakkurai	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c
10	Karapadi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
11	Karidoddampalayam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c
12	Kavilipalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	a
13	Kuppanur	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
14	Kurumbapalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a
15	Kuttagam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
16	Madampalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a
17	Mangarasavalayapalayam	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
18	Marayeepalayam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a
19	Mooduthurai	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
20	Nallur	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a
21	Panayampalli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	b
22	Pasur	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
23	Periyakallipatti	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
24	Pongalur	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	b
25	Pungampalli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	b
26	Punjaipuliampatti	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
27	Sellapampalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
28	Shenbagapudur	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
29	Sunkakaranpalayam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
30	Thatchaperumapalayam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
31	Thoppampalayam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
32	Vadakkalur	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b
33	Vinnappalli	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	

Abbreviations: CHC-Community Health Centre; TBC-TB Clinic; VH- Vetrernity Hospital; PHC-Primary Health Centre; HA-Aallopathic Hospital; FWC-Family Welfare Centre; PHSC-Primary Health Sub Centre; HAM-Alternative Medicine Hospital; MH-Mobile Health Clinic; MCW-Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; D-Dispensary; NGM-I/O-Non Government Medical Facilities In & Out Patient

Note – 1 - Available within the village; 2 - Not available a-facility available at <5kms b-facility available at>10kms

Source: www.censusindia.gov.in - Tamilnadu Census of India – 2011

3.6.6 Recommendation and Suggestion

- Awareness program to be conducted to make the population aware to get education and a better livelihood.
- Vocational training programme can be organized to make the people self - employed, particularly for women and unemployed youth.
- On the basis of qualification and skills local community may be preferred. Long term and short-term employments can be generated.
- Health care centre and ambulance facility can be provided to the population to get easy access to medical facilities. Maternity facility should be made available at the place to avoid going to distant places for treatment which involves risks. Apart from that as these areas are prone to various diseases a hospital with modern facilities should be opened on a priority basis in a central place to provide better health facilities to the villagers around the project.
- While developing an Action Plan, it is very important to identify the population who falls under the marginalized and vulnerable groups. So that special attention can be given to these groups with special provisions while making action plans.

3.6.7 Summary & Conclusion

The socio-economic study of surveyed villages gives a clear picture of its population, average household size, literacy rate and sex ratio etc. It is also found that a part of population is suffering from lack of permanent job to run their day-to-day life. Their expectation is to earn some income for their sustainability on a long-term basis.

The proposed project will aim to provide preferential employment to the local people there by improving the employment opportunity in the area and in turn the social standards will improve.

4. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.0 GENERAL

Environmental impacts both direct and indirect on various environmental attributes due to proposed mining activity will be created in the surrounding environment, during the operational and post-operational phases. The occurrence of mineral deposits, being site specific, their exploitation, often, does not allow for any choice except adoption of eco-friendly operation. The methods are required to be selected in such a manner, so as to maintain environmental equilibrium ensuring sustainable development.

In order to maintain the environmental commensuration with the mining operation, it is essential to undertake studies on the existing environmental scenario and assess the impact on different environmental components. This would help in formulating suitable management plans sustainable resource extraction.

Several scientific techniques and methodologies are available to predict impacts of physical environment. Mathematical models are the best tools to quantitatively describe the cause-and-effect relationships between sources of pollution and different components of environment. In cases where it is not possible to identify and validate a model for a particular situation, predictions have been arrived at based on logical reasoning / consultation / extrapolation.

The following parameters are of significance in the Environmental Impact Assessment and are being discussed in detail

- Land environment
- Soil environment
- Water Environment
- Air Environment
- Noise Environment
- Socio economic environment
- Biological Environment

Based on the baseline environmental status at the project site, the environmental factors that are likely to be affected (Impacts) are identified, quantified and assessed.

4.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT:

4.1.2 Anticipated Impact from Proposed Project

- Permanent or temporary change on land use and land cover.
- Change in Topography: Topography of the ML area will change at the end of the life of the mine.
- Movement of heavy vehicles sometimes cause problems to agricultural land, human habitations due to dust, noise and it also causes traffic hazards.
- Due to degradation of land by pitting the aesthetic environment of the core zone may be affected.
- Earthworks during the rainy season increase the potential for soil erosion and sediment laden water entering the water ways.

If no due care is taken wash off from the exposed working area may choke the water course & can also causes the siltation of water course

4.1.2 Common Mitigation Measures for Proposed Project

- The mining activity will be gradual confined in blocks and excavation will be undertaken progressively along with other mitigative measures like phase wise development of greenbelt etc.
- Construction of garland drains all around the quarry pits and construction of check dam at strategic location in lower elevations to prevent erosion due to surface runoff during rainfall and also to collect the storm water for various uses within the proposed area.
- Green belt development along the boundary within safety zone. The small quantity of water stored in the mined-out pit will be used for greenbelt.
- Thick plantation will be carried out on unutilized area, top benches of mined out pits, on safety barrier, etc.,

- At conceptual stage, the land use pattern of the quarry will be changed into Greenbelt area and temporary reservoir
- In terms of aesthetics, natural vegetation surrounding the quarry will be retained (such as in a buffer area i.e., 7.5 m safety barrier and other safety provided) so as to help minimise dust emissions.
- Proper fencing will be carried out at the conceptual stage, Security will be posted round the clock, to prevent inherent entry of the public and cattle.

4.1.3 Soil Environment

The proposed projects area is covered by thin layer of gravel formation and the average thickness is about 1m - 2 m, the excavated gravel will be directly sold to needy customers in open market.

4.1.4 Impact on Soil Environment from Proposed Project

Erosion and Sedimentation (Removal of protective vegetation cover; Exposure of underlying soil horizons that may be less pervious, or more erodible than the surface layers; Reduced capacity of soils to absorb rainfall; Increased energy in storm-water runoff due to concentration and velocity; and Exposure of subsurface materials which are unsuitable for vegetation establishment).

4.1.5 Common Mitigation Measures for Proposed Project

- Run-off diversion – Garland drains will be constructed all around the project boundary to prevent surface flows from entering the quarry works areas. And will be discharged into vegetated natural drainage lines, or as distributed flow across an area stabilised against erosion.
- Sedimentation ponds - Run-off from working areas will be routed towards sedimentation ponds. These trap sediments 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.

4.1.6 Waste Dump Management

There is no waste anticipated in this Rough Stone quarrying operation. The entire quarried out materials will be utilized (100%).

4.2 WATER ENVIRONMENT

4.2.1 Anticipated Impact from Proposed Project

- The major sources of water pollution normally associated due to mining and allied operations are:
 - Generation of waste water from vehicle washing.
 - Washouts from surface exposure or working areas
 - Domestic sewage
 - Disturbance to drainage course in the project area
 - Mine Pit water discharge
- Increase in sediment load during monsoon in downstream of lease area
- This being a mining project, there will be no process effluent. Waste from washing of machinery may result in discharge of Oil & grease, suspended solids.
- The sewage from soak pit may percolate to the ground water table and contaminate it.
- Surface drainage may be affected due to Mining
- Abstraction of water may lead to depletion of water table

Detail of water requirements in KLD as given below:**TABLE 4.1: WATER REQUIREMENT**

*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.7 KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area
Green Belt development	1.0 KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area
Domestic purpose	0.3 KLD	From existing, bore wells and drinking water will be sourced from Approved water vendors.
Total	2.0 KLD	

* Water for drinking purpose will be brought from approved water vendors

Source: Approved Mining Plan Pre-Feasibility Report

4.2.2 Common Mitigation Measures for Proposed Project

- Garland drain, settling tank will be constructed along the proposed mining lease area. The Garland drain will be connected to settling tank and sediments will be trapped in the settling traps and only clear water will be discharged out to the natural drainage
- Rainwater will be collected in sump in the mining pits and will be allowed to store and pumped out to surface setting tank of 15 m x 10m x 3m to remove suspended solids if any. This collected water will be judiciously used for dust suppression and such sites where dust likely to be generated and for developing green belt. The proponent will collect and judiciously utilize the rainwater as part of rainwater harvesting system.
- Providing benches with inner slopes and through a system of drains and channels, allowing rain water to descent into surrounding drains, so as to minimize the effects of erosion & water logging arising out of uncontrolled descent of water.
- Reuse the water collected during storm for dust suppression and greenbelt development within the mines
- Installing interceptor traps/oil separators to remove oils and greases. Water from the tipper wash-down facility and machinery maintenance yard will pass through interceptor traps/oil separators prior to its reuse;
- Using flocculating or coagulating agents to assist in the settling of suspended solids during monsoon seasons;
- Periodic (every 6 month once) analysis of quarry pit water and ground water quality in nearby villages.
- Domestic sewage from site office & urinals/latrines provided in ML is discharged in septic tank followed by soak pits.
- Waste water discharge from mine will be treated in settling tanks before using for dust suppression and tree plantation purposes.
- De-silting will be carried out before and immediately after the monsoon season.
- Regular monitoring (every 6 month once) and analysing the quality of water in open well, bore wells and surface water

4.3 AIR ENVIRONMENT**4.3.1. Anticipated Impact from Proposed Project**

- During mining, at various stages activities such as excavation, drilling, blasting, and transportation of materials, particular matter (PM), gases such as Sulphur dioxide, oxides of Nitrogen from vehicular exhaust are the main air pollutants.
- Emissions of noxious gases due to incomplete detonation of explosive may sometimes pollute the air.
- The fugitive dust released from the mining operations may cause effect on the mine workers who are directly exposed to the fugitive dust.
- Simultaneously, the air-borne dust may travel to longer distances and settle in the villages located near the mine lease area.

4.3.1.1. Modelling of Incremental Concentration from Proposed Project

Wind erosion of the exposed areas and the air borne particulate matter generated by quarrying operation, and transportation are mainly PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} and emissions of Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) & Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) due to excavation/loading equipment and vehicles plying on haul roads are the cause of air pollution in the project area.

Similarly, loading - unloading and transportation of Rough Stone, wind erosion of the exposed area and movement of light vehicles causes of pollution. This leads to an impact on the ambient air environment around the project area.

Anticipated incremental concentration due to this quarrying activity and net increase in emissions due to quarrying activities within 500 meters around the project area is predicted by Open Pit Source modelling using

AERMOD Software.

The impact on Air Environment is due to the mining and allied activities during Land Development phase, Mining process and Transportation. The emissions of Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) due to excavation/loading equipment and vehicles plying on haul roads are marginal. Loading - unloading and transportation of Rough Stone, wind erosion of the exposed area and movement of light vehicles will be the main polluting source in the mining activities releasing Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) affecting Ambient Air of the area. Prediction of impacts on air environment has been carried out taking into consideration cumulative production three proposed quarries. Air environment and net increase in emissions by Open pit source modelling in AERMOD Software.

4.3.2.1 Emission Estimation

An emissions factor is a representative value that attempts to relate the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant.

The general equation for emissions estimation is:

$$E = A \times EF \times (1-ER/100)$$

Where:

E = emissions;

A = activity rate;

EF = emission factor, and

ER =overall emission reduction efficiency, %

The proposed mining activity includes various activities like ground preparation, excavation, handling and transport of Rough Stone. These activities have been analysed systematically basing on USEPA-Emission Estimation Technique Manual, for Mining AP-42, to arrive at possible emissions to the atmosphere and estimated emissions are given in Table 4-2.

4.3.2 Frame work of Computation & Model details

By using the above-mentioned inputs, ground level concentrations due to the quarrying activities have been estimated to know the incremental concentration in ambient air quality and impact in the study area. The effect of air pollutants upon receptors are influenced by concentration of pollutants and their dispersion in the atmosphere. Air quality modelling is an important tool for prediction, planning and evaluation of air pollution control activities besides identifying the requirements for emission control to meet the regulatory standards and to apply mitigation measures to reduce impact caused by quarrying activities. Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) is the major pollutant occurred during quarrying activities. The prediction included the impact of Excavation, Drilling, Blasting (Occasionally), loading and movement of vehicles during transportation and meteorological parameters such as wind speed, wind direction, temperature, rainfall, humidity and Cloud cover.

Impact was predicted over the distance of 10 km around the source to assess the impact at each receptor separately at the various locations and maximum incremental GLC value at the project site. Maximum impact of PM₁₀ was observed close to the source due to low to moderate wind speeds. Incremental value of PM₁₀ was superimposed on the base line data monitored at the proposed site to predict total GLC of PM₁₀ due to combined impacts

TABLE 4.2: ESTIMATED EMISSION RATE FOR PM₁₀

Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
Drilling	Point Source	0.134178981	g/s
Blasting	Point Source	0.010520513	g/s
Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.049119996	g/s
Haul Road	Line Source	0.002524926	g/s/m
Overall Mine	Area Source	0.085035549	g/s

TABLE 4.3: ESTIMATED EMISSION RATE FOR SO₂

Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
Overall Mine	Area Source	0.002945279	g/s

TABLE 4.4: ESTIMATED EMISSION RATE FOR NO_x

Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000334906	g/s

FIGURE 4.1: AERMOD TERRAIN MAP

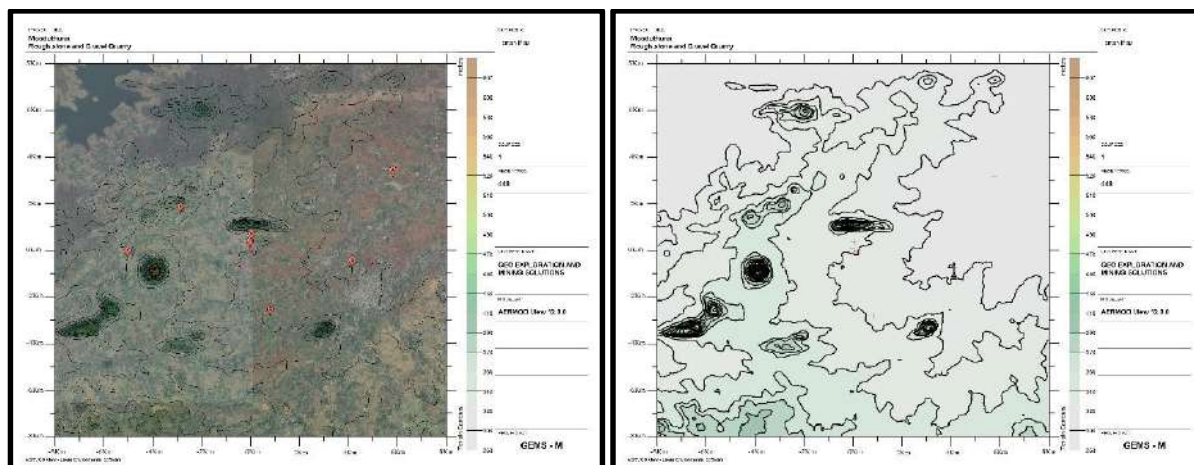


FIGURE 4.2: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF PM₁₀

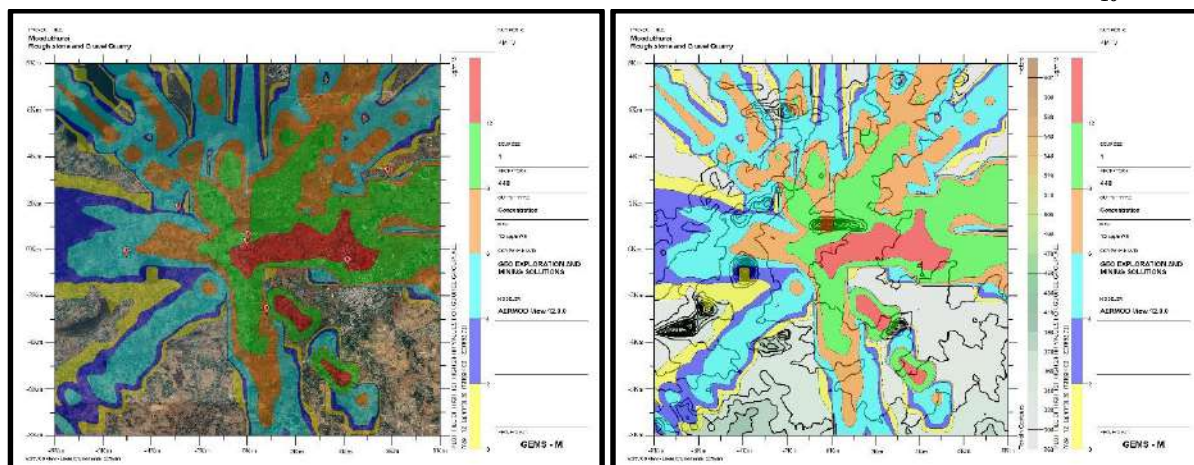


FIGURE 4.3: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF PM_{2.5}

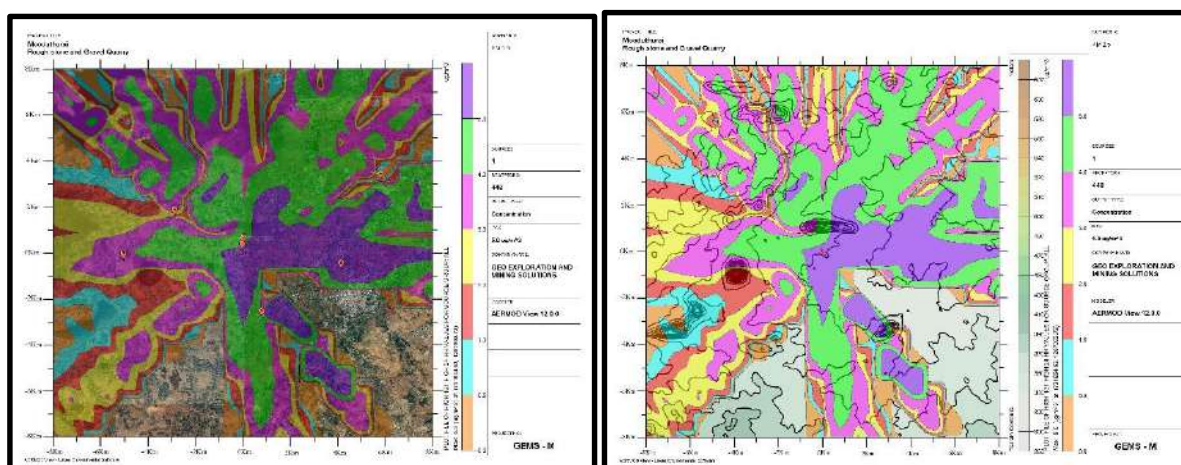
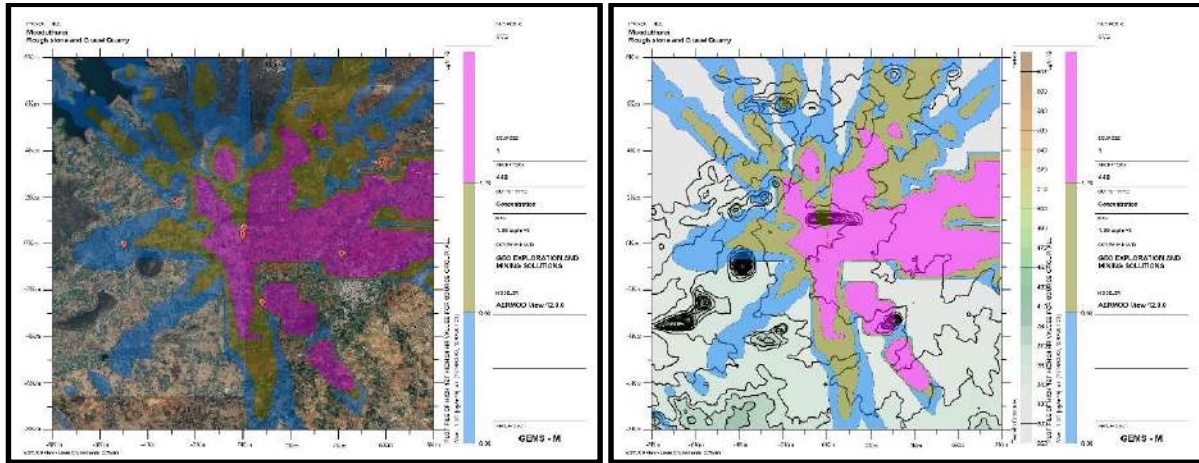
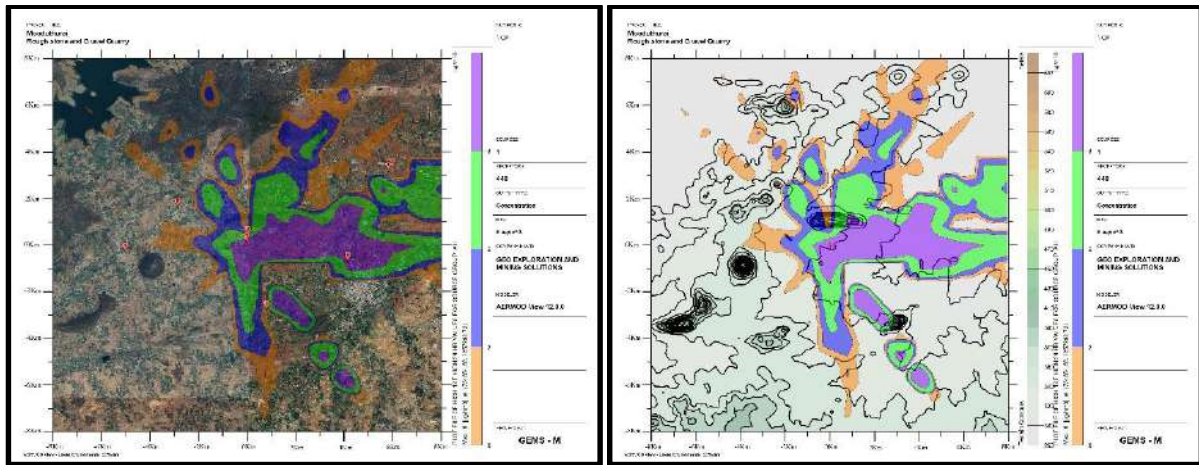
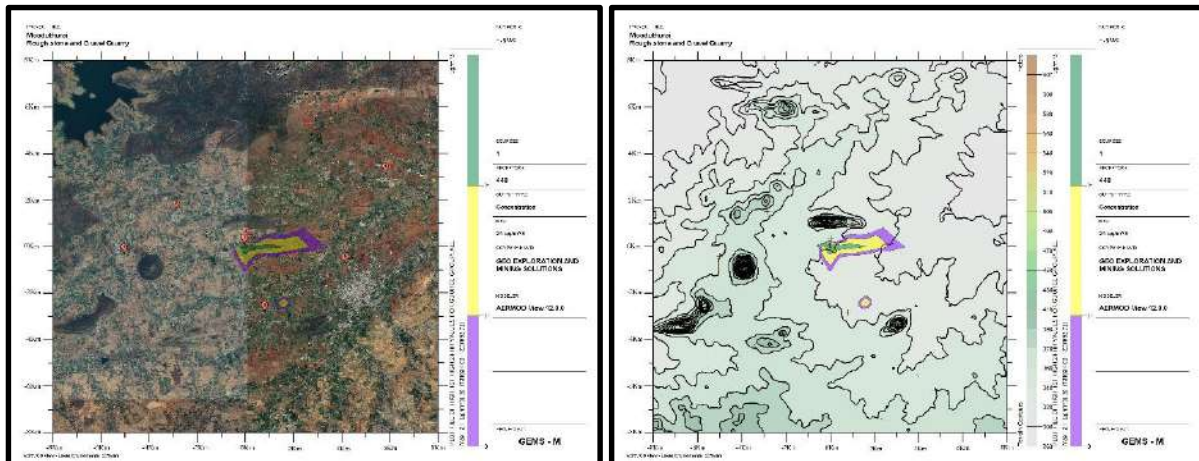


FIGURE 4.4: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF SO₂**FIGURE 4.5: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF NO_x****FIGURE 4.6: PREDICTED INCREMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF FUGITIVE DUST**

4.3.2.1 Model Results

The post project Resultant Concentrations of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂& NO_x (GLC) is given in Table below:

TABLE 4.5: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF PM₁₀

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Incremental value of PM ₁₀ due to mining (µg/m ³)	Total PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)
AAQ1	11°22'20.31"N 77° 7'22.03"E	-33	55	40.3	12.87	53.17
AAQ2	11°22'29.85"N 77° 7'23.82"E	24	354	41.3	11.40	52.7
AAQ3	11°20'46.09"N 77° 7'49.10"E	798	-2861	41.9	7.00	48.9
AAQ4	11°23'59.15"N 77°10'33.61"E	5821	3113	42.6	0	42.6
AAQ5	11°23'35.53"N 77° 5'2.39"E	-2872	1547	42.5	3.16	45.66
AAQ6	11°21'53.83"N 77° 9'38.78"E	4143	-761	42.0	12.10	54.1
AAQ7	11°22'6.57"N 77° 4'38.18"E	-5030	-367	42.0	5.52	47.52

TABLE 4.6: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF PM_{2.5}

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Incremental value of PM _{2.5} due to mining (µg/m ³)	Total PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)
AAQ1	11°22'20.31"N 77° 7'22.03"E	-33	55	19.7	5.80	25.5
AAQ2	11°22'29.85"N 77° 7'23.82"E	24	354	20.2	4.91	25.11
AAQ3	11°20'46.09"N 77° 7'49.10"E	798	-2861	21.2	4.12	25.32
AAQ4	11°23'59.15"N 77°10'33.61"E	5821	3113	21.7	0.43	22.13
AAQ5	11°23'35.53"N 77° 5'2.39"E	-2872	1547	21.7	2.79	24.49
AAQ6	11°21'53.83"N 77° 9'38.78"E	4143	-761	21.2	5.31	26.51
AAQ7	11°22'6.57"N 77° 4'38.18"E	-5030	-367	21.2	3.61	24.81

TABLE 4.7: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF SO₂

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	Incremental value due to mining (µg/m ³)	Total SO ₂ (µg/m ³)
AAQ1	11°22'20.31"N 77° 7'22.03"E	-33	55	4.4	1.29	5.69
AAQ2	11°22'29.85"N 77° 7'23.82"E	24	354	4.5	1.20	5.7
AAQ3	11°20'46.09"N 77° 7'49.10"E	798	-2861	4.6	0.89	5.49
AAQ4	11°23'59.15"N 77°10'33.61"E	5821	3113	4.4	0	4.4
AAQ5	11°23'35.53"N 77° 5'2.39"E	-2872	1547	4.5	0	4.5
AAQ6	11°21'53.83"N 77° 9'38.78"E	4143	-761	4.6	1.25	5.85
AAQ7	11°22'6.57"N 77° 4'38.18"E	-5030	-367	4.6	0.37	4.97

TABLE 4.8: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC OF NO_x

Station Code	Location	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Average Baseline NO _x (µg/m ³)	Incremental value due to mining (µg/m ³)	Total NO _x (µg/m ³)
AAQ1	11°22'20.31"N 77° 7'22.03"E	-33	55	18.4	8.72	27.12
AAQ2	11°22'29.85"N 77° 7'23.82"E	24	354	18.7	7.64	26.34
AAQ3	11°20'46.09"N 77° 7'49.10"E	798	-2861	19.1	1.00	20.1
AAQ4	11°23'59.15"N 77°10'33.61"E	5821	3113	19.0	0	19.0
AAQ5	11°23'35.53"N 77° 5'2.39"E	-2872	1547	18.7	0	18.7
AAQ6	11°21'53.83"N 77° 9'38.78"E	4143	-761	19.1	8.20	27.3
AAQ7	11°22'6.57"N 77° 4'38.18"E	-5030	-367	19.4	0	19.4

From the resultant of cumulative concentration i.e., Background + Incremental Concentration of pollutant in all the receptor locations without effective mitigation measures are still within the prescribed NAAQ limits of 100, 80 & 80 µg/m³ for PM₁₀, SO₂ & NO_x respectively. By adopting suitable mitigation measures, the pollutant levels in the atmosphere can be further being controlled.

4.3.4. Common Mitigation Measures for Proposed Project

Drilling – To control dust at source, wet drilling will be practiced. Where there is a scarcity of water, suitably designed dust extractor will be provided for dry drilling along with dust hood at the mouth of the drill-hole collar.

Advantages of Wet Drilling: -

- In this system dust gets suppressed close to its formation. Dust suppression become very effective and the work environment will be improved from the point of occupational comfort and health.
- Due to dust free atmosphere, the life of engine, compressor etc., will be increased.
- The life of drill bit will be increased.
- The rate of penetration of drill will be increased.
- Due to the dust free atmosphere visibility will be improved resulting in safer working conditions.

Blasting –

- Establish time of blasting to suit the local conditions and water sprinkling on blasting face
- Avoid blasting i.e., when temperature inversion is likely to occur and strong wind blows towards residential areas
- Controlled blasting includes Adoption of suitable explosive charge and short delay detonators, adequate stemming of holes at collar zone and restricting blasting to a particular time of the day i.e. at the time lunch hours, controlled charge per hole as well as charge per round of hole
- Before loading of material water will be sprayed on blasted material
- Dust mask will be provided to the workers and their use will be strictly monitored

Haul Road & Transportation –

- Water will be sprinkled on haul roads twice a day to avoid dust generation during transportation
- Transportation of material will be carried out during day time and material will be covered with tarpaulin
- The speed of tippers plying on the haul road will be limited below 20 km/hr to avoid generation of dust.
- Water sprinkling on haul roads & loading points will be carried out twice a day
- Main source of gaseous pollution will be from vehicle used for transportation of mineral; therefore, weekly maintenance of machines improves combustion process & makes reduction in the pollution.
- The un-metalled haul roads will be compacted weekly before being put into use.
- Over loading of tippers will be avoided to prevent spillage.
- It will be ensured that all transportation vehicles carry a valid PUC certificate
- Grading of haul roads and service roads to clear accumulation of loose materials

Green Belt –

- Planting of trees all along main mine haul roads and regular grading of haul roads will be practiced to prevent the generation of dust due to movement of dumpers/trucks
- Green belt of adequate width will be developed around the project areas

Occupational Health –

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

4.4 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

Noise pollution is mainly due to operation like drilling & blasting and plying of trucks & HEMM. These activities will not cause any problem to the inhabitants of this area because there is no human settlement in close proximity to the project area. Noise modelling has been carried out considering blasting and compressor operation (drilling) and transportation activities.

Predictions have been carried out to compute the noise level at various distances around the working pit due to these major noise-generating sources. Noise modelling has been carried out to assess the impact on surrounding ambient noise levels.

Basic phenomenon of the model is the geometric attenuation of sound. Noise at a point generates spherical waves, which are propagated outwards from the source through the air at a speed of 1,100 ft/sec, with the first wave making an ever-increasing sphere with time. As the wave spreads the intensity of noise diminishes as the fixed amount of energy is spread over an increasing surface area of the sphere. The assumption of the model is based on point source relationship i.e., for every doubling of the distance the noise levels are decreased by 6 dB (A).

For hemispherical sound wave propagation through homogeneous loss free medium, one can estimate noise levels at various locations at different sources using model based on first principle.

$$Lp_2 = Lp_1 - 20 \log (r_2/r_1) - Ae_{1,2}$$

Where:

Lp_1 & Lp_2 are sound levels at points located at distances r_1 & r_2 from the source.

$Ae_{1,2}$ is the excess attenuation due to environmental conditions. Combined effect of all sources can be determined at various locations by logarithmic addition.

$$Lp_{total} = 10 \log \{10^{(Lp1/10)} + 10^{(Lp2/10)} + 10^{(Lp3/10)} + \dots\}$$

4.4.1 Anticipated Impact from Proposed Project

Attenuation due to Green Belt has been taken to be 4.9 dB (A). The inputs required for the model are:

- Source data
- Receptor data
- Attenuation factor

Source data has been computed taking into account of all the machinery and activities used in the mining process. Same has been listed in Table 4-8.

TABLE 4.9: ACTIVITY AND NOISE LEVEL PRODUCED BY MACHINERY

Sl.No.	Machinery / Activity	Impact on Environment?	Noise Produced in dB(A) at 50 ft from source*
1	Blasting	Yes	94
2	Jack Hammer	Yes	88
3	Compressor	No	81
4	Excavator	No	85
5	Tipper	No	84
Total Noise Produced			95.8

*50 feet from source = 15.24 meters

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation (Federal Highway Administration) – Construction Noise Handbook

The total noise to be produced by mining activity is calculated to be 95.8 dB (A). Generally, most mining operations produce noise between 100-109 dB (A). We have considered equipment and operation noise levels (max) to be approx. 109 dB (A) for noise prediction modelling.

TABLE 4.10: PREDICTED NOISE INCREMENTAL VALUES

Location ID	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7
Maximum Monitored Value (Day) dB(A)	42.3	41.8	42.8	40.2	39.1	39.9	39.2
Incremental Value dB(A)	70.6	63.2	50.6	29.2	24.5	32.1	26.1
Total Predicted Noise level dB(A)	70.6	63.2	51.2	40.5	39.2	40.6	39.4

The incremental noise level is found within the range of 63.2 – 70.6 dB (A) in Core Zone and 24.5 – 50.6 dB (A) in Buffer zone. The noise level at different receptors in buffer zone is lower due to the distance involved and other topographical features adding to the noise attenuation. The resultant Noise level due to monitored values and calculated values at the receptors are based on the mathematical formula considering attenuation due to Green Belt as 4.9 dB (A) the barrier effect. From the above table, it can be seen that the ambient noise levels at all the locations are within permissible limits of Industrial area (core zone) & Residential area (buffer zone) as per THE NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 (The Principal Rules were published in the Gazette

of India, vide S.O. 123(E), dated 14.2.2000 and subsequently amended vide S.O. 1046(E), dated 22.11.2000, S.O. 1088(E), dated 11.10.2002, S.O. 1569 (E), dated 19.09.2006 and S.O. 50 (E) dated 11.01.2010 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.).

4.4.2 Common Mitigation Measures for Proposed Project

The following noise mitigation measures are proposed for control of Noise

- Usage of sharp drill bits while drilling which will help in reducing noise;
- Secondary blasting will be totally avoided and hydraulic rock breaker will be used for breaking boulders;
- Controlled blasting with proper spacing, burden, stemming and optimum charge/delay will be maintained;
- The blasting will be carried out during favourable atmospheric condition and less human activity timings by using nonelectrical initiation system;
- Proper maintenance, oiling and greasing of machines will be done every week to reduce generation of noise;
- Provision of sound insulated chambers for the workers working on machines (HEMM) producing higher levels of noise;
- Silencers / mufflers will be installed in all machineries;
- Green Belt/Plantation will be developed around the project area and along the haul roads. The plantation minimizes propagation of noise;
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) like ear muffs/ear plugs will be provided to the operators of HEMM and persons working near HEMM and their use will be ensured through training and awareness.
- Regular medical check-up and proper training to personnel to create awareness about adverse noise level effects

4.4.3 Ground Vibrations

Ground vibrations due to the proposed mining activities are anticipated due to operation of Mining Machines like Excavators, drilling and blasting, transportation vehicles, etc., However, the major source of ground vibration from the quarry is blasting. The major impact of the ground vibrations is observed on the domestic houses located in the villages nearby the mine lease area. The kuchha houses are more prone to cracks and damage due to the vibrations induced by blasting whereas RCC framed structures can withstand more ground vibrations. Apart from this, the ground vibrations may develop a fear factor in the nearby settlements.

Another impact due to blasting activities is fly rocks. These may fall on the houses or agricultural fields nearby the mining lease area and may cause injury to persons or damage to the structures. Nearest habitation from the proposed project areas is listed in below table. The ground vibrations due to the blasting in the quarry are calculated using the empirical equation.

The empirical equation for assessment of peak particle velocity (PPV) is:

$$V = K [R/Q^{0.5}]^{-B}$$

Where –

V = peak particle velocity (mm/s)

K = site and rock factor constant

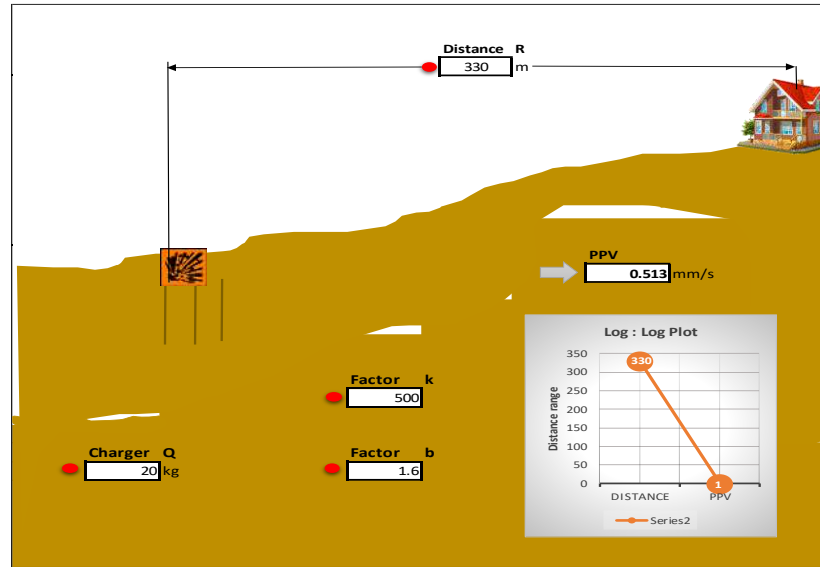
Q = maximum instantaneous charge (kg)

B = constant related to the rock and site (usually 1.6)

R = distance from charge (m)

TABLE 4.11: PREDICTED PPV VALUES DUE TO BLASTING

Maximum Charge in kgs	Nearest Habitation in m	PPV in m/ms
20	330m -South	0.513

FIGURE 4.6: GROUND VIBRATION PREDICTION

From the above graph, the charge per blast of 20kg is well below the Peak Particle Velocity of 8 mm/s as per Directorate General of Mines Safety for safe level criteria through Circular No. 7 dated 29/8/1997. But the all the project proponents ensure that the charge per blast shall be less than 2 kg and carry out blasting twice or thrice a day based on the onsite conditions under the supervision of competent person employed. However, as per statutory requirement control measures will be adopted to avoid the impacts due to ground vibrations and fly rocks due to blasting.

4.4.3.1 Common Mitigation Measures for Proposed Project

- The blasting operations in the cluster quarries are carried out without deep hole drilling and blasting using delay detonators, which reduces the ground vibrations;
- Proper quantity of explosive, 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 such that the predicted peak particle velocity shall not exceed 8 mm/s.

- Vibration monitoring will be carried out every 6 months to check the efficacy of blasting practices

4.5 ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY

4.5.1 Impact on Ecology and Biodiversity

The impact on biodiversity is difficult to quantify because of its diverse and dynamic characteristics, mining activities generally result in the deforestation, land degradation, water, air and noise pollution which directly or indirectly affect the faunal and floral status of the project area. However, occurrence and magnitude of these impacts are entirely dependent upon the project location, mode of operation and technology involved. Impact prediction is the main footstep in impact evaluation and identifies project actions that are likely to bring significant changes in the project environment. The present study was carried out to predict the likely impacts of the proposed project at Mooduthurai village and the surrounding environment with special reference to biological attributes covering habitats/ecosystems and associated biodiversity.

The proposed mining activities include removal of some scattered bushes and other thorny species. Although impacts on key habitat elements will occur on a local scale, but on a regional scale they would not be critical for the life cycle needs of the species observed or expected. Moreover, during conceptual stage, the mined-out areas on 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. Existing roads will be used; new roads will not be constructed to reduce impact on flora.

Wild life is not commonly found in the project area and its immediate environs because of lack of vegetal cover and surface water. Except few domestic animals, reptiles, hares and some common birds are observed in the study area.

- None of the plants will be cut during operational phase of the mine.
- 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

4.5.2 Mitigation measure

Keeping all this in mind the mitigations have been suggested under environmental management plan. With the understanding of the role of plant species as bio-filter to control air pollution, appropriate plant species (mainly tree species) have been suggested conceding the area/site requirements and needed performance of specific species. The details of year wise proposed plantation program are given in Table 4.13.

The main objective of the green belt is to provide a barrier between the source of pollution and the surrounding areas

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

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

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

4.5.2.2.1. Species Recommendation for Plantation granted in the district

Following points have been considered while recommending the species for plantation:

- Natural growth of existing species and survival rate of various species.
- Suitability of a particular plant species for a particular type of area.
- Creating of biodiversity.

- Fast growing, thick canopy copy, perennial and evergreen large leaf area.
- Efficient in absorbing pollutants without major effects of natural growth.
- The following species may be considering primary for plantation best suited for the prevailing climate condition in the area.

TABLE 4.13: RECOMMENDED SPECIES FOR GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Sl.No	Name of the plant (Botanical)	Family Name	Common Name	Habit
1	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Neem, Vembu	Tree
2	<i>Albiziafalcatoria</i>	Fabaceae	Tamarind, Puliyaamaram	Tree
3	<i>Polyalthialongifolia</i>	Annonaceae	Kattumaram	Tree
4	<i>Borassus Flabellifer</i>	Arecaceae	Palmyra Palm	Tree

The 7.5m Safety distance along the boundary has been identified to be utilized for subsequent Afforestation. However, the afforestation should always be carried out in a systematic and scientific manner. Regional trees like Neem, Pongamia, Pinnata, and Casuarina will be planted along the Lease boundary and avenue plantation will be carried out in proposed projects. The rate of survival expected to be 80% in this area. Afforestation Plan is given in Table No.4.13 and budget of green belt development plan are given in Table No.4.14.

TABLE 4.14: GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Year	No.of trees proposed to be planted	Area to be covered sq.m	Name of the species
I	900	Along safety distance, panchayat road and approach road	Neem, Poovarasu,Pungam, Naval etc,

TABLE 4.15: BUDGET FOR GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

S.No	Details of work	Year wise details plantation for each area		
		1st year	Total No. plants (5years)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Sapling of plant (Approximately cost @ INR 200 per sapling/ plant).	900	900	1,80,000.00
2	Maintenance (Rs.) (Manuring, Fertilizer, Insecticide application, watchman etc.)	Cost (Rs. 10000/-) per year for five-year period		
		Total		
				2,30,000.00

After complete extraction of mineral, the pit will be allowed to collect rain and seepage water to serve as a reservoir to charge the nearby wells. Fish culture will also be attempted. A bund will be constructed around the pits. In order to minimize the impact of mining on the vegetation outside the mine lease area, it is recommended that adequate protection measures must be implemented. As mining involves movement of vehicles and increased anthropogenic activities, some of the areas can be fenced by involving local people and educating them about increased benefits of such activities.

4.5.3. Anticipated Impact on Fauna

- There is no Wildlife Sanctuary and Biosphere Reserve within 10 km radius of the project site.
- No rare, endemic & endangered species are reported in the buffer zone. However, during the course of mining, the management will practice scientific method of mining with proper Environmental Management Plan

including pollution control measures especially for air and noise, to avoid any adverse impact on the surrounding wildlife.

- Fencing around the mine lease area to restrict the entry of stray animals
- Green belt development will be carried out which will help in minimizing adverse impact on the flora found in the area.

4.5.3.1. Measures for protection and conservation of wildlife species

- Topsoil has a large number of seeds of native plant species in the mining area.
- Topsoil will be used for restoration and suitable surface for planted seedlings.
- Checks and controls on the movement of vehicles in and out of the mine.
- Undertaking mitigative measures for conducive environment to the flora and fauna in consultation with Forest Department.
- Dust suppression system will be installed within mine and periphery of mine.
- Plantation around mine area will help in creating habitats for small faunal species and to create better environment for various fauna. Creating and developing awareness for nature and wildlife in the adjoining villages.

4.5.3.2. Mitigation Measures

- Suitable plan for conservation of Schedule-I Species have prepared and necessary fund for implement for the same will be made.
- All the preventive measures will be taken for growth & development of fauna.
- Creating and development awareness for nature and wildlife in the adjoin villages.
- The workers shall be trained to not harm any wildlife, should it come near the project site. No work shall be carried out after 6.00 pm.

4.5.4. Impact on Aquatic Biodiversity

Mining activities will not disturb the existing aquatic ecology as there is no effluent discharge proposed from the Rough stone and Gravel quarry. There is no natural perennial surface water body within the mine lease area. Bavanisagar Reservoir is located about 7.5 km on the Northwest.

Parusapalayam Lake is located about 2.5km on the east side and followed by Nallur Lake -4.5km, Sungai Lake -6.5km. Aquatic biodiversity is observed in the water body

4.5.5. Impact Assessment on Biological Environment

This chapter highlights the various impacts on ecology and biodiversity due to mining activity. It addresses the baseline data and its affect on flora and wild life fauna especially threatened species (Critically Endangered, Endangered, and Vulnerable) in core mining lease area. A detail of impact and assessments was mentioned in Table No 4.16

TABLE 4.16: ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Sl.No	Attributes	Assessment
1	Activities of the project affects the breeding/nesting sites of birds and animals	No breeding and nesting site was identified in mining lease site. The fauna sighted mostly migrated from buffer area.
2	Located near an area populated by rare or endangered species	No endangered, critically endangered, vulnerable species sighted in core mining lease area.
3	Proximity to national park/wildlife sanctuary/reserve forest /mangroves/coastline/estuary/sea	No national park or eco-sensitive zone around 10km radius.
4	Proposed project restricts access to waterholes for wildlife	'NO'
5	Proposed mining project impact surface water quality that also provide water to wildlife	'NO' 'scheduled or threatened wildlife animal sighted regularly core in core area.
6	Proposed mining project increase siltation that would affect nearby biodiversity area.	Surface runoff management such as drains is constructed properly so there will be no siltation affect in nearby mining area.
7	Risk of fall/slip or cause death to wild animals due to project activities	'NO'
8	The project release effluents into a water body that also supplies water to a wildlife	No water body near to core zone so chances of water become polluted is low.
9	Mining project effect the forest based livelihood/ any specific forest product on which local livelihood depended	'NO'
10	Project likely to affect migration routes	'NO' migration route observed during monitoring period.
11	Project likely to affect flora of an area, which have medicinal value	'NO'
12	Forestland is to be diverted, has carbon high sequestration	'NO' There was no forest land diverted.
13	The project likely to affect wetlands, Fish breeding grounds, marine ecology	'NO' Wetland was not present in near core Mining lease area. No breeding and nesting ground present in core mining area.

TABLE 4.17: ANTICIPATED IMPACT OF ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY

Sl. No	Aspect Description	Likely Impacts on Ecology and Biodiversity (EB)	Impact Consequence - Probability Description / Justification	Significance	Mitigation Measures
Pre-Mining Phase					
1	Uprooting of vegetation of lease area	Site specific loss of common floral diversity (Direct impact)	Site possesses common floral (not trees) species. Clearance of these species will not result in loss of flora	Less severe	No immediate action required. However, Greenbelt /plantation will be developed in project site and in periphery of the project boundary, which will improve flora and fauna diversity of the project area.
		Site specific loss of associated faunal diversity (Partial impact)	Site supports only common species, which use wide variety of habitats of		

			the buffer zone reserve forest area. So, there is no threat of faunal diversity.		
		-Loss of Habitat (Direct impact)	Site does not form Unique / critical habitat structure for unique flora or fauna.		
Mining phase					
2	Excavation of mineral using machine and labours, Transportation activities will generate noise.	Site-specific disturbance to normal faunal movements at the site due to noise. (Partial impact)	Site does not form unique / critical habitat structure for unique flora or fauna.	Less severe	Mining activity should not be operated after 5PM. Excavation of dump and transportation work should stop before 7PM.
3	Vehicular Movement for transportation of materials will result in generation of dust (SPM) due to haul roads and emission of SO ₂ ,NO ₂ ,CO etc.	Impact on surrounding agriculture and associated fauna due to deposition of dust and Emission of CO. (Indirect impact)	Impact is less as the agricultural land far from core area.	Less severe	All vehicles will be certified for appropriate Emission levels. More plantation has been suggested Upgrade the vehicles with alternative fuel such as biodiesel, methanol and biofuel around the mining area.

4.6 SOCIO ECONOMIC

4.6.1 Anticipated Impact from Proposed Project

- 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.

4.6.2 Common Mitigation Measures for Proposed Project

- 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

4.7 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Occupational health and safety hazards occur during the operational phase of mining and primarily include the following:

- Respiratory hazards
- Noise
- Physical hazards
- Explosive storage and handling

4.7.1 Respiratory Hazards

Long-term exposure to silica dust may cause silicosis the following measures are proposed:

- Cabins of excavators and tippers will be enclosed with AC and sound proof
- Use of personal dust masks will be made compulsory

4.7.2 Noise

Workers are likely to get exposed to excessive noise levels during mining activities. The following measures are proposed for implementation

- No employee will be exposed to a noise level greater than 85 dB(A) for a duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection
- The use of hearing protection will be enforced actively when the equivalent sound level over 8 hours reaches 85 dB(A), the peak sound levels reach 140 dB(C), or the average maximum sound level reaches 110 dB(A)
- Ear muffs provided will be capable of reducing sound levels at the ear to at least 85 dB(A)
- Periodic medical hearing checks will be performed on workers exposed to high noise levels

4.7.3 Physical Hazards

The following measures are proposed for control of physical hazards

- Specific personnel training on work-site safety management will be taken up;
- Work site assessment will be done by rock scaling of each surface exposed to workers to prevent accidental rock falling and / or landslide, especially after blasting activities;
- Natural barriers, temporary railing, or specific danger signals will be provided along rock benches or other pit areas where work is performed at heights more than 2m from ground level;
- Maintenance of yards, roads and footpaths, providing sufficient water drainage and preventing slippery surfaces with an all-weather surface, such as coarse gravel will be taken up

4.7.4 Occupational Health Survey

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, Spirometry 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.

4.8 MINE WASTE MANAGEMENT

No waste is anticipated from any of the proposed quarries.

4.9 MINE CLOSURE

Mine closure plan is the most important environmental requirement in mining projects. The mine closure plan should cover technical, environmental, social, legal and financial aspects dealing with progressive and post closure activities. The closure operation is a continuous series of activities starting from the decommissioning of the project. Therefore, progressive mine closure plan should be specifically dealt with in the mining plan and is to be reviewed along with mining plan. As progressive mine closure is a continuous series of activities, it is obvious that the proposals of scientific mining have included most of the activities to be included in the closure plan. While formulating the closure objectives for the site, it is important to consider the existing or the pre-mining land use of the site; and how the operation will affect this activity.

The primary aim is to ensure that the following broad objectives along with the abandonment of the mine can be successfully achieved:

- To create a productive and sustainable after-use for the site, acceptable to mine owners, regulatory agencies, and the public
- To protect public health and safety of the surrounding habitation
- To minimize environmental damage
- To conserve valuable attributes and aesthetics
- To overcome adverse socio-economic impacts.

4.9.1 Mine Closure Criteria

The criteria involved in mine closure are discussed below:

4.9.1.1 Physical Stability

All anthropogenic structures, which include mine workings, buildings, rest shelters etc., remaining after mine decommissioning should be physically stable. They should present no hazard to public health and safety as a result of failure or physical deterioration and they should continue to perform the functions for which they were designed. The design periods and factors of safety proposed should take full account of extreme events such as floods, hurricane, winds or earthquakes, etc. and other natural perpetual forces like erosion, etc.,

4.9.1.2 Chemical Stability

The solid wastes on the mine site should be chemically stable. This means that the consequences of chemical changes or conditions leading to leaching of metals, salts or organic compounds should not endanger public health and safety nor result in the deterioration of environmental attributes. If the pollutant discharges likely to cause adverse impacts is predicted in advance, appropriate mitigation measures like settling of suspended solids or passive treatment to improve water quality as well as quantity, etc., could be planned. Monitoring should demonstrate that there is no adverse effect of pollutant concentrations exceeding the statutory limits for the water, soil and air qualities in the area around the closed mine.

4.9.1.3 Biological Stability

The stability of the surrounding environment is primarily dependent upon the physical and chemical characteristics of the site, whereas the biological stability of the mine site itself is closely related to rehabilitation and final land use. Nevertheless, biological stability can significantly influence physical or chemical stability by stabilizing soil cover, prevention of erosion/wash off, leaching, etc.,

A vegetation cover over the disturbed site is usually one of the main objectives of the rehabilitation programme, as vegetation cover is the best long-term method of stabilizing the site. When the major earthwork components of the rehabilitation programme have been completed, the process of establishing a stable vegetation community begins. For re-vegetation, management of soil nutrient levels is an important consideration. Additions of nutrients are useful under three situations.

- Where the nutrient level of spread topsoil is lower than material in-situ e.g. for development of social forestry
- Where it is intended to grow plants with a higher nutrient requirement than those occurring naturally e.g. planning for agriculture
- Where it is desirable to get a quick growth response from the native flora during those times when moisture is not a limiting factor e.g. development of green barriers

The Mine closure plan should be as per the approved mine plan. The mine closure is a part of approved mine plan and activities of closure shall be carried out as per the process described in mine closure plan.

5. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)

5.0 INTRODUCTION

Consideration of alternatives to a project proposal is a requirement of EIA process. During the scoping process, alternatives to a proposal can be considered or refined, either directly or by reference to the key issues identified. A comparison of alternatives helps to determine the best method of achieving the project objectives with minimum environmental impacts or indicates the most environmentally friendly and cost-effective options.

5.1 FACTORS BEHIND THE SELECTION OF PROJECT SITE

ThiruK.Kalisamy Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Project at Mooduthurai Village is a mining project for excavation of Rough Stone, which is site specific. The proposed project has following advantages: -

- It is an existing quarry already mining operation is carried out
- The mineral deposit occurs in a non-forest area.
- There is no habitation within the project area; hence no R & R issues exist.
- Availability of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in this region.
- All the basic amenities such as medical, firefighting, education, transportation, communication and infrastructural facilities are well connected and accessible.
- The mining operations will not intersect the ground water level. Hence, no impact on ground water environment.
- Study area falls in seismic zone – II, there is no major history of landslides, earthquake, subsidence etc., recorded in the past history.

5.2 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE SITE

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

5.3 FACTORS BEHIND SELECTION OF PROPOSED TECHNOLOGY

Mechanized open cast mining operation with drilling and blasting method will be used to extract Rough Stone in the area. All the applied mining lease areas have following advantages –

- As the mineral deposition is homogeneous and batholith formation, therefore opencast method of working is preferred over underground method
- The material will be loaded with the help of excavators into dumpers / trippers and transported to the needy customers.
- Blasting and availability of drills along with controlled blasting technology gives desired fragmentation so that the mineral is handled safely and used without secondary blasting.
- Semi-skilled labours fit for quarrying operations are easily available around the nearby villages.

5.4 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY

Open cast mechanized method is being practiced in this project. This technology is having least gestation period, economically viable, safest and less labour intensive. The method has inbuilt flexibility for increasing or decreasing the production as per market condition.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME

6.0 GENERAL

The monitoring and evaluation of environmental parameters indicates potential changes occurring in the environment, which paves way for implementation of rectifying measures wherever required to maintain the status of the natural environment. Evaluation is also a very effective tool to judge the effectiveness or deficiency of the measures adopted and provides insight for future corrections.

The main objective of environmental monitoring is to ensure that the obtained results in respect of environmental attributes and prevailing conditions during operation stage are in conformity with the prediction during the planning stage. In case of substantial deviation from the earlier prediction of results, this forms as base data to identify the cause and suggest remedial measures. Environmental monitoring is mandatory to meet compliance of statutory provisions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, relevant conditions regarding monitoring covered under EC orders issued by the SEIAA as well as the conditions set forth under the order issued by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board while granting CTO.

6.1 METHODOLOGY OF MONITORING MECHANISM

Implementation of EMP and periodic monitoring will be carried out by Project Proponent. A comprehensive monitoring mechanism has been devised for monitoring of impacts due to proposed project; Environmental protection measures like dust suppression, control of noise and blast vibrations, maintenance of machinery and vehicles, housekeeping in the mine premises, plantation, implementation of Environmental Management Plan and environmental clearance conditions will be monitored by the Respective Mine Management. On the other hand, implementation of area level protection measures like green belt development, environmental quality monitoring etc., are taken up by a senior executive who reports to their Mine Management.

An Environment monitoring cell (EMC) will be constituted to monitor the implementation of EMP and other environmental protection measures in all the proposed quarries.

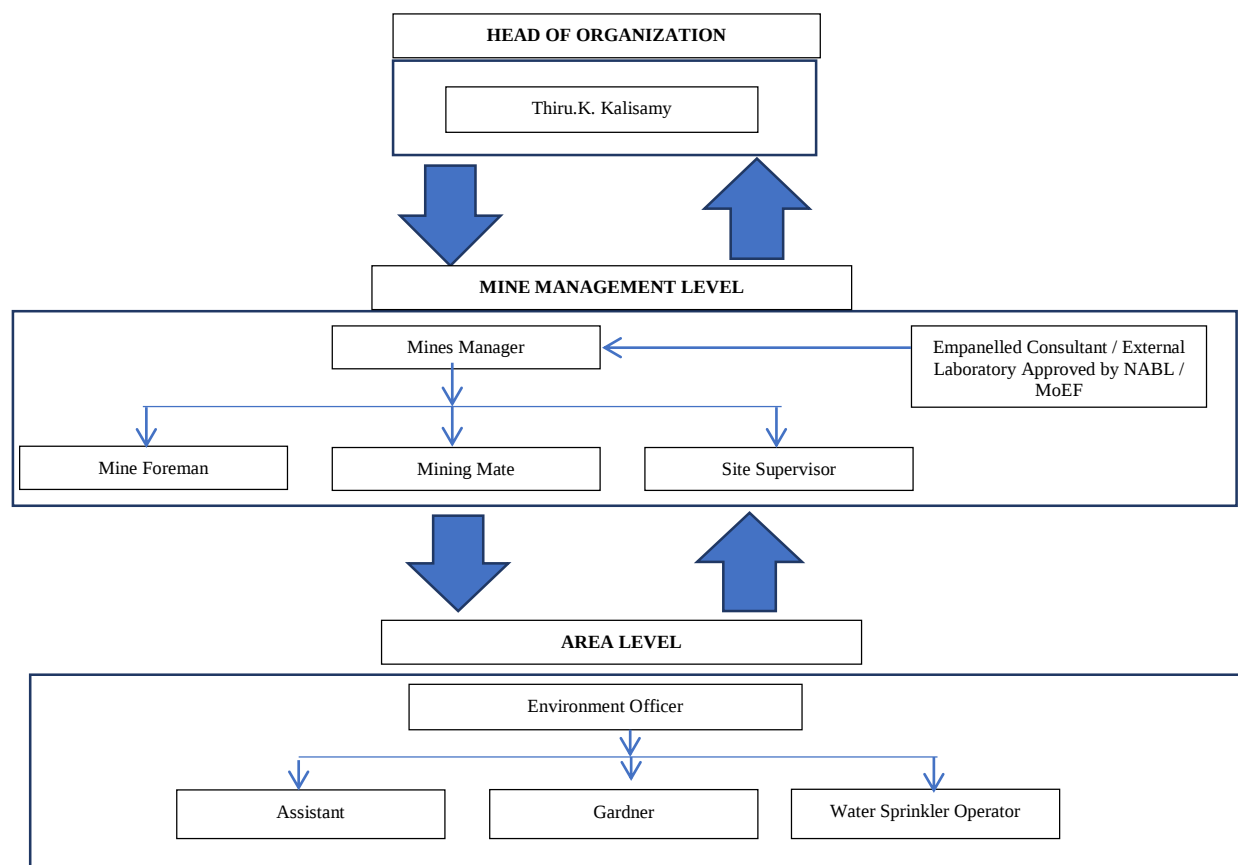
The responsibilities of this cell will be:

- Implementation of pollution control measures
- Monitoring programme implementation
- Post-plantation care
- To check the efficiency of pollution control measures taken
- Any other activity as may be related to environment
- Seeking expert's advice when needed.

The environmental monitoring cell will co-ordinate all monitoring programs at site and data thus generated will be regularly furnished to the State regulatory agencies as compliance status reports.

The sampling and analysis report of the monitored environmental attributes will be submitted to the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) at a frequency of half-yearly and yearly by each proposed project proponent. The half-yearly reports are submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forest, Regional Office and SEIAA as well.

The sampling and analysis of the environmental attributes will be as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)/Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC).

FIGURE 6.1: PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CELL

6.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures proposed in Chapter-4 will be implemented so as to reduce the impact on the environment due to the operations of the proposed project. Implementation schedule of mitigation measures is given in Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

SI No.	Recommendations	Time Period	Schedule
1	Land Environment Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project	Immediately after the commencement of project
2	Soil Quality Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project	Immediately after the commencement of project
3	Water Pollution Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project and along with mining operation	Immediately and as project progress
4	Air Pollution Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project and along with mining operation	Immediately and as project progress
5	Noise Pollution Control Measures	Before commissioning of the project and along with mining operation	Immediately and as project progress
6	Ecological Environment	Phase wise implementation every year along with mine operations	Immediately and as project progress

6.3 MONITORING SCHEDULE AND FREQUENCY

Monitoring shall confirm that commitments are being met. This may take the form of direct measurement and recording of quantitative information, such as amounts and concentrations of discharges, emissions and wastes, for measurement against statutory standards. Monitoring may include socio-economic interaction, through local liaison activities or even assessment of complaints.

The environmental monitoring will be conducted in the mine operations as follows:

- Air quality;
- Water and wastewater quality;
- Noise levels;
- Soil Quality; and
- Greenbelt Development

The details of monitoring are detailed in Table 6.2

TABLE 6.2: PROPOSED MONITORING SCHEDULE POST EC

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	Monitoring water level depth variations
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

6.4 BUDGETARY PROVISION FOR EMP

The cost in respect of monitoring of environmental attributes, parameter to be monitored, sampling/monitoring locations with frequency and cost provision against each proposal is shown in Table 6.3. Monitoring work will be outsourced to external laboratory approved by NABL / MoEF.

The proposed capital cost for Environmental Monitoring Programme is Rs 76,000/- and the recurring cost is Rs 76,000/- per annum.

TABLE 6.3 ENVIRONMENT MONITORING BUDGET

Sl.No.	Parameter	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost per annum
1	Air Quality	Rs. 76,000/-	Rs. 76,000/-
2	Meteorology		
3	Water Quality		
4	Hydrology		
5	Soil Quality		
6	Noise Quality		
7	Vibration Study		
Total		Rs 76,000/-	Rs 76,000/-

Source: Approved Mining Plan

6.5 REPORTING SCHEDULES OF MONITORED DATA

The monitored data on air quality, water quality, noise levels and other environmental attributes will be periodically examined by the Mine Management Coordinator and Head of Organization for taking necessary corrective measures. The monitoring data will be submitted to Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board in the Compliance to CTO Conditions & environmental audit statements every year to MoEF & CC and Half-Yearly Compliance Monitoring Reports to MoEF & CC Regional Office and SEIAA.

Periodical reports to be submitted to: -

- MoEF & CC – Half yearly status report
- TNPCB - Half yearly status report
- Department of Geology and Mining: quarterly, half yearly annual reports

Besides the Mines Manager/Agent of respective project will submit the periodical reports to –

- Director of mines safety,
- Labour enforcement officer,
- Controller of explosives as per the norms stipulated by the department.

7. ADDITIONAL STUDIES

7.0 GENERAL

The following Additional Studies were done as per items identified by project proponent and items identified by regulatory authority. And items identified by public and other stakeholders will be incorporated after Public Hearing.

- Public Consultation
- Risk Assessment
- Disaster Management Plan
- Cumulative Impact Study
- Plastic Waste Management

7.1. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Application to The Member Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) to conduct Public Hearing in a systematic, time bound and transparent manner ensuring widest possible public participation at the project site or in its close proximity in the district is submitted along with this Draft EIA / EMP Report and the outcome of public hearing proceedings will be detailed in the Final EIA/EMP Report.

7.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

The methodology for the risk assessment has been based on the specific risk assessment guidance issued by the Directorate General of Mine Safety (DGMS), Dhanbad, vide Circular No.13 of 2002, dated 31st December, 2002. The DGMS risk assessment process is intended to identify existing and probable hazards in the work environment and all operations and assess the risk levels of those hazards in order to prioritize those that need immediate attention. Further, mechanisms responsible for these hazards are identified and their control measures, set to timetable are recorded along with pinpointed responsibilities.

The whole quarry operation will be carried out under the direction of a Qualified Competent Mine Manager holding certificate of competency to manage a metalliferous mine granted by the DGMS, Dhanbad for all proposed projects. Risk Assessment is all about prevention of accidents and to take necessary steps to prevent it from happening.

Factors of risks involved due to human induced activities in connection with these proposed mining & allied activities with detailed analysis of causes and control measures for the mine is given in below Table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT& CONTROL MEASURES

S. No	Risk factors	Causes of risk	Control measures
1	Accidents due to explosives and heavy mining machineries	Improper handling and unsafe working practice	All safety precautions and provisions of Mine Act, 1952, Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961 and Mines Rules, 1955 will be strictly followed during all mining operations; Workers will be sent to the Training in the nearby Group Vocational Training Centre Entry of unauthorized persons will be prohibited; Fire-fighting and first-aid provisions in the mine office complex and mining area; Provisions of all the safety appliances such as safety boot, helmets, goggles etc. will be made available to the employees and regular check for their use Working of quarry, as per approved plans and regularly updating the mine plans; Cleaning of mine faces on daily basis shall be daily done in order to avoid any overhang or undercut; Handling of explosives, charging and firing shall be carried out by competent persons only under the supervision of a Mine Manager; Maintenance and testing of all mining equipment as per manufacturer's guidelines.
2	Drilling	Improper and unsafe practices	Safe operating procedure established for drilling (SOP) will be strictly followed. Only trained operators will be deployed.

		Due to high pressure of compressed air, hoses may burst Drill Rod may break	No drilling shall be commenced in an area where shots have been fired until the blaster/blasting foreman has made a thorough Examination of all places, Drilling shall not be carried on simultaneously on the benches at places directly one above the other. Periodical preventive maintenance and replacement of worn-out accessories in the compressor and drill equipment as per operator manual. All drills unit shall be provided with wet drilling shall be maintained in efficient working in condition. Operator shall regularly use all the personal protective equipment.
4	Blasting	Fly rock, ground vibration, Noise and dust. Improper charging, stemming & Blasting/fining of blast holes Vibration due to movement of vehicles	Restrict maximum charge per delay as per regulations and by optimum blast hole pattern, vibrations will be controlled within the permissible limit and blasting can be conducted safely. SOP for Charging, Stemming & Blasting/Firing of Blast Holes will be followed by blasting crew during initial stage of operation Shots are fired during daytime only. All holes charged on any one day shall be fired on the same day. The danger zone will be distinctly demarcated (by means of red flags)
5	Transportation	Potential hazards and unsafe workings contributing to accident and injuries Overloading of material While reversal & overtaking of vehicle Operator of truck leaving his cabin when it is loaded.	Before commencing work, drivers personally check the dumper/truck/tipper for oil(s), fuel and water levels, tyre inflation, general cleanliness and inspect the brakes, steering system, warning devices including automatically operated audio-visual reversing alarm, rear view mirrors, side indicator lights etc., are in good condition. Not allow any unauthorized person to ride on the vehicle nor allow any unauthorized person to operate the vehicle. Concave mirrors should be kept at all corners All vehicles should be fitted with reverse horn with one spotter at every tipping point Loading according to the vehicle capacity Periodical maintenance of vehicles as per operator manual
6	Natural calamities	Unexpected happenings	Escape Routes will be provided to prevent inundation of storm water Fire Extinguishers & Sand Buckets
7	Failure of Mine Benches and Pit Slope	Slope geometry, Geological structure	Ultimate or over all pit slope shall be below 60° and each bench height shall be 5m height.

Source: Analysed and Proposed by FAE & EC

7.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Natural disasters like Earthquake, Landslides have not been recorded in the past history as the terrain is categorized under seismic zone II. The area is far away from the sea hence the disaster due to heavy floods and tsunamis are not anticipated

The Disaster Management Plan is aimed to ensure safety of life, protection of environment, protection of installation, restoration of production and salvage operations in this same order of priorities.

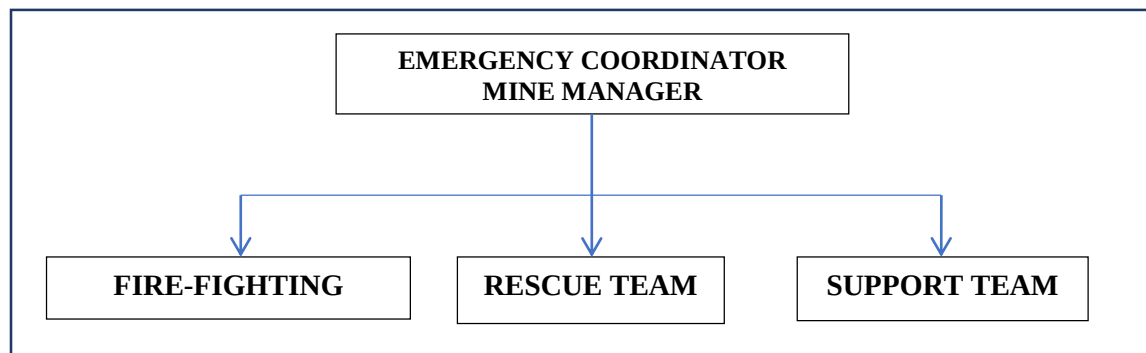
The objective of the Disaster Management Plan is to make use of the combined resources of the mine and the outside services to achieve the following:

- Rescue and medical treatment of casualties;
- Safeguard other people;

- Minimize damage to property and the environment;
- Initially contain and ultimately bring the incident under control;
- Secure the safe rehabilitation of affected area; and
- Preserve relevant records and equipment for the subsequent inquiry into the cause and circumstances of the emergency.

In case a disaster takes place, despite preventive actions, disaster management will have to be done in line with the descriptions below. There is an organization proposed for dealing with the emergency situations and the coordination among key personnel and their team has been shown in Fig 7.1.

FIGURE 7.1: DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM LAYOUT



The emergency organization shall be headed by emergency coordinator who will be qualified competent mine manager. In his absence senior most people available at the mine shall be emergency coordinator till arrival of mine manager. There would be three teams for taking care of emergency situations – Fire-Fighting Team, Rescue Team and Support Team. The proposed composition of the teams is given in Table 7.2.

TABLE 7.2: PROPOSED TEAMS TO DEAL WITH EMERGENCY SITUATION

DESIGNATION	QUALIFICATION
FIRE-FIGHTING TEAM	
Team Leader/ Emergency Coordinator (EC)	Mines Manager
Team Member	Mines Foreman
Team Member	Mining Mate
RESCUE TEAM	
Team Leader/ Emergency Coordinator (EC)	Mines Manager
Team Member/ Incident Controller (IC)	Environment Officer
Team Member	Mining Foreman
SUPPORT TEAM	
Team Leader/ Emergency Coordinator (EC)	Mines Manager
Assistant Team Leader	Environment Officer
Team Member	Mining Mate
Security Team Leader/ Emergency Security Controller	Mines Foreman

Once the mine becomes operational, the above table along with names of personnel will be prepared and made easily available to workers for respective proposed quarries. A mobile communication network and wireless shall connect Mine Emergency Control Room (MECR) to control various departments of the mine, fire station and neighbouring industrial units/mines.

Roles and responsibilities of emergency team –

(a) Emergency coordinator (EC)

The emergency coordinator shall assume absolute control of site and shall be located at MECR.

(b) Incident controller (IC)

Incident controller shall be a person who shall go to the scene of emergency and supervise the action plan to overcome or contain the emergency. Shift supervisor or Environmental Officer shall assume the charge of IC.

(c) Communication and advisory team

The advisory and communication team shall consist of heads of Mining Departments i.e., Mines Manager

(d) Roll call coordinator

The Mine Foreman shall be Roll Call Coordinator. The roll call coordinator will conduct the roll call and will evacuate the mine personnel to assembly point. His prime function shall be to account for all personnel on duty.

(e) Search and rescue team

There shall be a group of people trained and equipped to carryout rescue operation of trapped personnel. The people trained in first aid and fire-fighting shall be included in search and rescue team.

(f) Emergency security controller

Emergency Security Controller shall be senior most security person located at main gate office and directing the outside agencies e.g. fire brigade, police, doctor and media men etc.,

Emergency control procedure –

The onset of emergency, will in all probability, commence with a major fire or explosion or collapse of wall along excavation and shall be detected by various safety devices and also by members of operational staff on duty. If located by a staff member on duty, he (as per site emergency procedure of which he is adequately briefed) will go to nearest alarm call point, break glass and trigger off the alarms. He will also try his best to inform about location and nature of accident to the emergency control room. In accordance with work emergency procedure the following key activities will immediately take place to interpret and take control of emergency.

- On site fire crew led by a fireman will arrive at the site of incident with fire foam tenders and necessary equipment.
- Emergency security controller will commence his role from main gate office
- Incident controller shall rush to the site of emergency and with the help of rescue team and will start handling the emergency.
- Site main controller will arrive at MECR with members of his advisory and communication team and will assume absolute control of the site.
- He will receive information continuously from incident controller and give decisions and directions to:
 - Incident controller
 - Mine control rooms
 - Emergency security controller

Proposed fire extinguishers at different locations –

The following type of fire extinguishers has been proposed at strategic locations within the mine.

TABLE 7.3: PROPOSED FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS

LOCATION	TYPE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Electrical Equipment's	CO ₂ type, foam type, dry chemical powder type
Fuel Storage Area	CO ₂ type, foam type, dry chemical powder type, Sand bucket
Office Area	Dry chemical type, foam type

Alarm system to be followed during disaster –

On receiving the message of disaster from Site Controller, fire-fighting team, the mine control room attendant will sound siren wailing for 5 minutes. Incident controller will arrange to broadcast disaster message through public address system. On receiving the message of "Emergency Over" from Incident Controller the emergency control room attendant will give "All Clear Signal", by sounding alarm straight for 2 minutes.

The features of alarm system will be explained to one and all to avoid panic or misunderstanding during disaster. In order to prevent or take care of hazard / disasters if any the following control measures have been adopted.

- All safety precautions and provisions of Metalliferous Mines Regulations (MMR), 1961 is strictly followed during all mining operations.
- Observance of all safety precautions for blasting and storage of explosives as per MMR 1961.
- Entry of unauthorized persons into mine & allied areas is completely prohibited.
- Fire-fighting and first-aid provisions in the mines office complex and mining area are provided.
- Provisions of all the safety appliances such as safety boot, helmets, goggles, dust masks, ear plugs and ear muffs etc. are made available to the employees and the use of same is strictly adhered to through regular monitoring.
- Training and refresher courses for all the employees working in hazardous premises.
- Working of mine, as per approved plans and regularly updating the mine plans.
- Cleaning of mine faces is regularly done.
- Handling of explosives, charging and blasting are carried out only by qualified persons following SOP.
- Checking and regular maintenance of garland drains and earthen bunds to avoid any inflow of surface water in the mine pit.
- Provision of high-capacity standby pumps with generator sets with enough quantity of diesel for emergency pumping especially during monsoon.
- A blasting SIREN is used at the time of blasting for audio signal.
- Before blasting and after blasting, red and green flags are displayed as visual signals.
- Warning notice boards indicating the time of blasting and NOT TO TRESPASS are displayed at prominent places.
- Regular maintenance and testing of all mining equipment were carried out as per manufacturer's guidelines.

7.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACT STUDY

For easy representation of Proposed and Existing Quarries in the Cluster are given unique codes and identifies and studied in this EIA/ EMP Report.

TABLE 7.6: LIST OF QUARRIES WITHIN 500 METER RADIUS

*PROPOSED QUARRIES					
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. Nos	Extent	Status	Remarks
P1	Thiru.K.Kalisamy,	49/1B2,409/2 & 409/3, Mooduthurai	1.73.0 ha	File No.11235 TOR Identification No. TO24B0108TN5903516N Dated:23.10.2024	Subject area Precise area communicated
P2	Thiru.M.Shanmugam,	410/1A & 410/1B, Mooduthurai	1.43.5 ha	EC Granted	-
Total			3.16.5 ha		
*EXISTING QUARRIES					
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. No	Extent	Status	Remarks
E-1	M/s.Venkateshwara Blue Metals,	460/1(P) & 461, Mooduthurai	3.20.5 ha	24.03.2022 to 23.03.2027	-
TOTAL			3.20.5 ha		
EXPIRED QUARRY					
CODE	Name of the Owner	S.F. No	Extent	Status	Remarks
EX-1	Thiru.M.S.Manivasagam	407/1,407/2,407/4, 409/1A,462/1A2 & 462/1B, Mooduthurai	2.75.5 ha	17.09.2016 to 16.09.2021	-
EX-2	Thiru.V.J.Benny	449/2, Mooduthurai	1.74.5 ha	06.03.2015 to 05.03.2020	-
ABANDONED QUARRY					

Nil		
TOTAL CLUSTER EXTENT*	6.37.0 Ha	

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

TABLE 7.7: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P1”

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.K.Kalisamy Rough stone and Gravel quarry	
Land Ownership	It is a Patta land, jointly registered in the name of applicant Thiru.K.Kalisamy & Thiru K.Sivakumar vide patta No.1320,1324 & 793	
Land classification	It is a Patta Land (Barren Land)	
SF No & Area (Ha)	409/1B2, 409/2 and 409/3.& 1.73.0 ha	
Village,Taluk & District	Mooduthurai Village, Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore District.	
Toposheet No	58E/03	
Latitude between	11°22'15.33"N to 11°22'21.34"N	
Longitude between	77°07'20.89"E to 77°07'25.63"E	
Highest Elevation	340m AMSL	
Proposed Depth of Mining	37m (2m Gravel + 35m Rough Stone) below the ground level	
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	4,94,095m³	6,422m³
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,35,860m³	3,538m³
Year wise Production	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel m ³
	1,35,860m³	3,538m³
Existing pit dimension (As per Approved mining plan)	Pit-I: 142m (L) x 77m (W) x 11m (D) bgl	
Ultimate Pit Dimension	168m (L) x 81m (W) x 37m (D) bgl	
Water Level in the surrounds area	68 m bgl	
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting	
Topography	The lease applied area is exhibits Flat terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards East side. The altitude of the area is 340m (max) above Mean Sea level. The area is covered by 2m thickness of Gravel formation. Massive Charnockite which is clearly inferred from the existing quarry pits.	
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	4 Nos
	Compressor	1 Nos
	Excavator with Bucket and Rock Breaker	1 No
	Tipper	2 Nos
Blasting Method	Controlled Blasting Method by shot hole drilling and small dia of 25mm slurry explosive are proposed to be used for shattering and heaving effect for removal and winning of Rough Stone. No deep hole drilling is proposed.	
Proposed Manpower Deployment	19 Nos	
Project Cost	Rs. 46,01,000/-	
EMP cost	Rs. 3,80,000/-	
CER Cost	Rs. 5,00,000/-	
Nearby Water Bodies	Tank Near Palliyur	1.3km-SW
	Tank Near Periyakallipatti	1.6km-NW
	Tank	2.7km-SE
	Nallur Lake	4.5km-NE
	odai Near Puliampati	5.5km-SE
	Nochikuttai Kulam	5.5km-SE
	Sungai Lake	6km-NE
Greenbelt Development Plan	It is proposed to plant 900 Nos of trees in the safety barrier and village road.	
	2.0 KLD	
Proposed Water Requirement	2.0 KLD	

Nearest Habitation	330m South
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Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.8: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “P2”

Name of the Quarry	Thiru. M. Shanmugam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry		
Toposheet No	58 – E/03		
Latitude between	11°22'15.20"N to 11°22'21.24"N		
Longitude between	77°07'23.77"E to 77°07'27.77"E		
Highest Elevation	320 m AMSL		
Proposed Depth of Mining	44 m bgl		
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Weathered Rock in m ³	Gravel m ³
	4,09,432	8,068	8,068
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Weathered Rock in m ³	Gravel m ³
	95,546	1,736	2,294
Proposed quantity of reserves for production in m ³ as per ToR	Rough Stone in m ³	Weathered Rock in m ³	Gravel m ³
	95,546	1,736	2,294
Existing Pit Dimension	Pit I - 62m (L) x 75m (W) x 17m (D) Pit II - 74m (L) x 62m (W) x 22m (D)		
Ultimate Pit Dimension	168m (L) x 75m (W) x 44m		
Water Level in the surrounds area	65 - 70 m bgl		
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting		
Topography	The lease applied area is flat Terrain. The area has gentle sloping towards Southeast side. The altitude of the area is 320 m above mean sea level. The area is covered by 2m thickness of Gravel with 2m weathered Rock and followed by Massive Charnockite is found after 4m (Gravel + Weathered Formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pit.		
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer		2 Nos
	Compressor		1 No
	Hydraulic Excavator		1 No
	Tippers		2 Nos
Blasting Method	Controlled Blasting Method by shot hole drilling and small dia of 25mm slurry explosive are proposed to be used for shattering and heaving effect for removal and winning of Rough Stone. No deep hole drilling is proposed.		
Proposed Manpower Deployment	15 Nos		
Project Cost	Rs.27,75,000/-		
CER Cost	Rs 5,00,000/-		
Nearby Water Bodies	Lake		1.4km SW
	Parusapalayam Lake		2.7km NE
	Nallur Lake		4.6km NE
	Sungai Lake		6.2km NE
	Bhavanisagar Reservoir		6.8km NW
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 860 trees in the 7.5 m Safety Zone, Village Road & Panchayat Road		
Proposed Water Requirement	2.0 KLD		
Nearest Habitation	330m South		

Source: Approved Mining Plan

TABLE 7.9: SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL “E1”

Name of the Quarry	M/s. Venkateswara Blue Metals Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry		
Toposheet No	58 – E/03		
Latitude between	11°22'30.04"N to 11°22'34.25"N		
Longitude between	77°07'18.32"E to 77°07'29.14"E		
Proposed Depth of Mining	33 m bgl		
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³	Weathered Rock in m ³	Gravel m ³
	11,21,750	32,050	64,100
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Weathered Rock in m ³	Gravel m ³

	4,03,060	22,675	49,826
Method of Mining	Opencast Mechanized Mining Method involving drilling and blasting		
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer		11 Nos
	Compressor		3 Nos
	Hydraulic Excavator		3 Nos
	Tippers		5 Nos
Blasting Method	Controlled Blasting Method by shot hole drilling and small dia of 25mm slurry explosive are proposed to be used for shattering and heaving effect for removal and winning of Rough Stone. No deep hole drilling is proposed.		
Proposed Manpower Deployment	44 Nos		
Total Project Cost	Rs. 80,39,000/-		
CER Cost @ 2% of Project Cost	Rs 1,61,000/-		

Source: Approved Mining Plan

The Cumulative Impact is mainly anticipated due to drilling & blasting and excavation and transportation activities in all the quarries (proposed and existing) within the cluster and major impact anticipated is on Air & Noise Environment and Ground Vibrations due to blasting.

Air Environment –

Calculating the Cumulative Load of Mining within the cluster is as shown in table 7.16 & 7.17.

TABLE 7.18: CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF ROUGH STONE

Quarry	Production for five year plan period	Per Year Production in m ³	Per Day Production in m ³	Number of Lorry Load Per Day
P1	1,35,860	27172	91	8
P2	95,546	19,109	64	5
Total	2,31,406	46,281	155	13
E1	4,03,060	80,612	269	22
Total	4,03,060	80,612	269	22
Grand Total	6,34,466	126,893	424	35

TABLE 7.19: CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF GRAVEL

Quarry	Production for five year plan period	Per Year Production in m ³	Per Day Production in m ³	Number of Lorry Load Per Day
P1	3,538	1769	6	1
P2	2,294	765	3	1
Total	5,832	2534	9	2
E1	49,826	16,608	55	5
Total	49,826	16,608	55	5
Grand Total	55,658	19,142	64	7

On a cumulative basis considering the proposed quarries, it can be seen that the overall production of Rough Stone is 424m³ per day and overall production of Gravel is 64m³ per day with a capacity of 35 trips of Rough Stone per day and 7 Trips per day of Gravel from the cluster.

Note: Per day production of Rough Stone is calculated for 5 Years Lease Period and for Gravel production with 1 or 3 years of production period. And the load of existing quarries is covered under existing environment of the cluster.

Based on the above production quantities the emissions due to various activities in all the 11 mines includes various activities like ground preparation, excavation, handling and transport of ore. These activities have been analysed systematically basing on USEPA-Emission Estimation Technique Manual, for Mining AP-42, to arrive at possible emissions to the atmosphere and estimated emissions are given in Table 7.18.

TABLE 7.20: EMISSION ESTIMATION FROM QUARRIES WITHIN 500 METER RADIUS

EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "P1"				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
	Drilling	Point Source	0.134178981	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.010520513	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.049119996	g/s

	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002524926	g/s
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.085035549	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.002945279	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000334906	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "P2"				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
	Drilling	Point Source	0.096857688	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.002061982	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.044260055	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002497247	g/s
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.064166719	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.001051607	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000074080	g/s
EMISSION ESTIMATION FOR QUARRY "E1"				
Estimated Emission Rate for PM ₁₀	Activity	Source type	Value	Unit
	Drilling	Point Source	0.098154080	g/s
	Blasting	Point Source	0.002203719	g/s
	Mineral Loading	Point Source	0.044641491	g/s
	Haul Road	Line Source	0.002498599	g/s
	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.064458380	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for SO ₂	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.001134435	g/s
Estimated Emission Rate for NO _x	Overall Mine	Area Source	0.000080155	g/s

Source: Emission Calculation

TABLE 7.21: INCREMENTAL & RESULTANT GLC WITHIN CLUSTER

PM₁₀ in µg/m³	
Background	24.2
Incremental	17.72
Resultant	41.92
NAAQ Norms	100 µg/m³
PM_{2.5} in µg/m³	
Background	43.4
Incremental	10.95
Resultant	54.35
NAAQ Norms	60 µg/ m³
So₂ in µg/m³	
Background	19.8
Incremental	3.59
Resultant	23.39
NAAQ Norms	80 µg/ m³
No₂ in µg/m³	
Background	23.4
Incremental	11.85
Resultant	35.25
NAAQ Norms	80 µg/ m³

Noise Environment –

Noise pollution is mainly due to operation like drilling & blasting and plying of trucks & HEMM. Cumulative Noise modelling has been carried out considering blasting and compressor operation (drilling) and transportation activities. Predictions have been carried out to compute the noise level at various distances around the different quarries within the 500 m radius.

For hemispherical sound wave propagation through homogeneous loss free medium, one can estimate noise levels at various locations at different sources using model based on first principle.

$$L_{p2} = L_{p1} - 20 \log (r_2/r_1) - A_{e1,2}$$

Where:

L_{p1} & L_{p2} are sound levels at points located at distances r_1 & r_2 from the source.

$A_{e1,2}$ is the excess attenuation due to environmental conditions. Combined effect of all sources can be determined at various locations by logarithmic addition.

$$L_{p\text{total}} = 10 \log \{10^{(L_{p1}/10)} + 10^{(L_{p2}/10)} + 10^{(L_{p3}/10)} + \dots\}$$

Attenuation due to Green Belt has been taken to be 4.9 dB (A). The inputs required for the model are:

Source data has been computed taking into account of all the machinery and activities used in the mining process.

TABLE 7.22: PREDICTED NOISE INCREMENTAL VALUES FROM CLUSTER

Location ID	Background Value (Day) dB(A)	Incremental Value dB(A)	Total Predicted dB(A)	Residential Area Standards dB(A)
Proposed				
Habitation Near P1	48.8	44.5	50.2	55-45
Habitation Near P2	47	48.1	50.6	
Existing				
Habitation Near E1	40.3	46.1	47.1	

Source: Lab Monitoring Data

The incremental noise level is found within the range of 41.5 - 49.2 dB (A) in Buffer zone. The noise level at different receptors in buffer zone is lower due to the distance involved and other topographical features adding to the noise attenuation. The resultant Noise level due to monitored values and calculated values at the receptors are based on the mathematical formula considering attenuation due to Green Belt as 4.9 dB (A) the barrier effect. From the above table, it can be seen that the ambient noise levels at all the locations near habitations are within permissible limits of Residential Area (buffer zone) as per THE NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 (The Principal Rules were published in the Gazette of India, vide S.O.123(E), dated 14.2.2000 and subsequently amended vide S.O. 1046(E), dated 22.11.2000, S.O. 1088(E), dated 11.10.2002, S.O. 1569 (E), dated 19.09.2006 and S.O. 50 (E) dated 11.01.2010 under the Environment(Protection) Act, 1986).

Ground Vibrations

Ground vibrations due to mining activities in the all the 11 Mines within cluster are anticipated due to operation of Mining Machines like Excavators, drilling and blasting, transportation vehicles, etc. However, the major source of ground vibration from the all the 9 mines is blasting. The major impact of the ground vibrations is observed on the domestic houses located in the villages nearby the mine lease area. The kuchha houses are more prone to cracks and damage due to the vibrations induced by blasting whereas RCC framed structures can withstand more ground vibrations. Apart from this, the ground vibrations may develop a fear factor in the nearby settlements.

Another impact due to blasting activities is fly rocks. These may fall on the houses or agricultural fields nearby the mining areas and may cause injury to persons or damage to the structures.

Nearest Habitations from 11 mines respectively are as in below Table 7.21.

TABLE 7.23: NEAREST HABITATION FROM EACH MINE

Location ID	Distance & Direction
Proposed	
Habitation Near P1	330m-S
Habitation Near P2	330m-S
Existing	
Habitation Near E1	780m

The ground vibrations due to the blasting in all the mines are calculated using the empirical equation for assessment of peak particle velocity (PPV) is:

$$V = K [R/Q^{0.5}]^{-B}$$

Where –

V = peak particle velocity (mm/s)

K = site and rock factor constant

Q = maximum instantaneous charge (kg)

B = constant related to the rock and site (usually 1.6)

R = distance from charge (m)

TABLE 7.24: GROUND VIBRATIONS AT 3 MINES

Location ID	Maximum Charge in kgs	Nearest Habitation in m	PPV in mm/s
P1	20	330m-S	0.513
P2	20	330m S	0.513
E1	117	780m	0.532

Source: Blasting Calculations

From the above table, the charge per blast is considered as maximum in each mine and the resultant PPV is well below the Peak Particle Velocity of 8 mm/s as per Directorate General of Mines Safety for safe level criteria through Circular No. 7 dated 29/8/1997.

Socio Economic Environment –

The 4 mines shall contribute towards CER and the community shall develop.

TABLE 7.25: SOCIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM 3 MINES

Location ID	Project Cost	CER Cost
P1	Rs.40,81,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000/-
P2	Rs. 27,75,000/-	Rs 5,00,000/-
Total	Rs.68 56,000/-	Rs.10,00,000/-
E1	Rs. 80,39,000/-	Rs 1,61,000 /-
Total	Rs. 80,39,000/-	Rs 1,61,000 /-
Grand Total	Rs.14,895,000/-	Rs.11,61,000/-

As per para 6 (II) of the office memorandum, all the mines being a green field project & Capital Investment is ≤ 100 crores, they shall contribute 2% of Capital Investment towards CER as per directions of EAC/SEAC.

- Proposed Projects shall fund towards CER – **Rs 10,00,000/-**
- Existing Projects shall fund towards CER – **Rs.1,61,000/-**
- Projects in Cluster shall fund towards CER – **Rs 11,61,000/-**

TABLE 7.26: EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FROM 3 MINES

Description	Employment
P1	19
P2	15
Total	34
E1	44
Total	44
Grand Total	78

A total of 34 people will get employment due to 2 proposed mines in cluster and 44 people are already employed at existing mines.

TABLE 7.27: GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT

Code	No of Trees proposed to be planted	Area to be covered	Name of the Species
P1	900	Safety barrier & village road	Vembu, Poovarasu, Pungan, Naval etc.,
P2	860		
Total	1760		
E1	270		
Total	2300		

Based on the Proposed Mining Plan it's anticipated that there shall growth of native species of Vembu, Poovarasu, Pungan, Naval etc., in the Cluster at a rate of 2300 Trees Planted over a period of 5 Years with Survival Rate of 80 %.

7.5 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.

TABLE 7.28: ACTION PLAN TO MANAGE PLASTIC WASTE

Sl.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 waste or committing any other acts of public nuisance	Mines Manager
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

Source: Proposed by FAE's and EC

Carbon Emission.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂): Carbon dioxide enters the atmosphere through burning fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil), solid waste, trees and other biological materials. Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere (or "sequestered") when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.

Methane (CH₄): Methane is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from livestock and other agricultural practices, land use and by the decay of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O): Nitrous oxide is emitted during agricultural, land use, and industrial activities; combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste; as well as during treatment of wastewater.

In this quarrying activities, anticipated GHG is mainly CO₂ as its proposed for usage of HSD (High Speed Diesel) for proposed machinery totally deployed are 2 Compressor, 1 Excavator and 3 Tippers for which an approximate usage of HSD is around 150 Liters per day (as per pre-feasibility report). Which contributes to 40.20 kg of CO₂ for the stretch of daily activity of 20 kms @ 1 Litter Diesel produces 2.68 kg of CO₂ on the contrast 1 tree absorbs approximately 20-40 kgs of CO₂ per year.

- It is proposed to plant 1,500 Nos trees from this project shall absorb 30,000 kgs of CO₂ per year on average basis.
- Apart from which, its proposed for deployment of New Modern Machineries (BSVI) and PUC certified Vehicles

Therefore, the implementation of proposed mitigation measures for winning of mineral may not have much of impact on the surrounding environment leading to release of Greenhouse gases (GHC), rise in temperature & livelihood of local people.

Hydrothermal/Geothermal effect due to destruction in the Environment.

- Hydrothermal – relating to hot water —used especially of the formation of minerals by hot solutions rising from a cooling magma.
- Geothermal – relating to or produced by the internal heat of the earth.
- The proposed activity is for quarrying of Rough stone by opencast mechanized mining method for an ultimate depth of 42 m bgl.
- The proposed mining area and the surrounding falls under hard rock formation i.e., Charnockite Formation and the district has not recorded any Hydrothermal / Geothermal effect and as per the Seismic Zonation Map of India, the district falls under the Zone II of seismic zones classification.
- The resultant of this open cast mining shall not have any Hydrothermal/Geothermal effect on the surrounding environment.

Bio-geochemical processes and its foot prints including environmental stress.

- Bio-geochemical cycle – any of the natural pathways by which essential elements of living matter are circulated. The term biogeochemical is a contraction that refers to the consideration of the biological, geological, and chemical aspects of each cycle.
- This proposed activity is for quarrying of rough stone quarry and maximum depth of mining is 42 m bgl and the applied area for quarrying is a patta land with no major vegetation and it is proposed for greenbelt development all along the safety barrier and construction of garland drainage and implement the proposed EMP strictly to mitigate the impacts on surrounding environment.
- No Bio-geochemical processes and its foot prints including environmental stress are anticipated and at the end of life of mine the proposed quarry shall be left as an artificial reservoir structure and allowed to collect rain water and shall enrich the ecosystem.

Sediments geochemistry in the surface streams.

- Sedimentary Geochemistry has been in use to understand the conditions of deposition, climatic variations, tectonic setting, provenance, reservoir characteristics, etc.,
- The elemental composition of sediments in surface streams is the product of physical and chemical erosion of rocks, which is then transported across drainage networks.
- The project area when broken up lead to create void and land use pattern of the proposed area is alerted by ways of formation of open pit and as mitigation measure its proposed for garland drain all along the boundary barrier to ensure that no natural drainage pattern is disturbed and the garland drains are in turn connected to settlement traps were its ensured that no debris are carried away and hence the proposed activity shall not lead to any deposition of sediments in the nearby surface streams.

8. PROJECT BENEFITS

8.0 GENERAL

The Proposed Project for Quarrying Rough Stone at Mooduthurai Village aims to produce 1,35,860m³ Rough Stone over a period of 5 Years and Gravel 3538m³. This will enhance the socio-economic activities in the adjoining areas and will result in the following benefits

- ✚ Increase in Employment Potential
- ✚ Improvement in Socio-Economic Welfare
- ✚ Improvement in Physical Infrastructure
- ✚ Improvement in Social infrastructure

8.1 EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

It is proposed to provide employment to about 19 persons for carrying out mining operations and give preference to the local people in providing employment. In addition, there will be opportunity for indirect employment to many people in the form of contractual jobs, business opportunities, service facilities etc. the economic status of the local people will be enhanced due to mining project.

8.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE MEASURES PROPOSED

The impact of mining activity in the area will be more positive on the socio-economic environment in the immediate project impact area. The employment opportunities both direct and indirect will contribute to enhanced money incomes to job seekers with minimal skill sets especially among the local communities.

8.3 IMPROVEMENT IN PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The project area is located in Mooduthurai Village, Mettupalayam Taluk and Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu and the area have communications, roads and other facilities already well established. The following physical infrastructure facilities will further improve due to this project.

- Road Transport facilities
- Communications
- Medical, Educational and social benefits will be made available to the nearby civilian population in addition to the workmen employed in the mine.

8.4 IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Employment is expected during civil construction period, in trade, garbage lifting, sanitation and other ancillary services, Employment in these sectors will be primarily temporary or contractual and involvement of unskilled labour will be more. A major part of the labour force will be mainly from local villagers who are expected to engage themselves both in agriculture and mining activities. This will enhance their income and lead to overall economic growth of the area.

8.5 OTHER TANGIBLE BENEFITS

The proposed mine is likely to have other tangible benefits as given below.

- Indirect employment opportunities to local people in contractual works like construction of infrastructural facilities, transportation, sanitation, for supply of goods and services to the mine and other community services.
 - Additional housing demand for rental accommodation will increase
 - Cultural, recreation and aesthetic facilities will also improve
 - Improvement in communication, transport, education, community development and medical facilities and overall change in employment and income opportunity
 - The State Government will also benefit directly from the proposed mine, through increased revenue from royalties, cess, DMF, GST etc.,
-

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Project proponent will take responsibility to develop awareness among all levels of their staff about CSR activities and the integration of social processes with business processes. Those involved with the undertaking of CSR activities will be provided with adequate training and re-orientation.

Under this programme, the project proponents will take-up following programmes for social and economic development of villages within 10 km of the project site. For this purpose, separate budget will be provided every year. For finalization of these schemes, proponent will interact with LSG. The schemes will be selected from the following broad areas –

- Health Services
- Social Development
- Infrastructure Development
- Education & Sports
- Self-Employment

CSR Cost Estimation

- CSR activities will be taken up in the Moooduthurai village mainly contributing to education, health, training of women self-help groups and contribution to infrastructure etc., CSR budget is allocated as 2.5% of the profit.

CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Allocation for Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) shall be made as per Government of India, MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III, Dated: 01.05.2018.

The project proponent will have spent Rs.5,00,000/- towards Corporate Environmental Responsibility for the Nearby Government School (Panchayat Union Middle School, M.Kavundampalayam Village, Coimbatore)

TABLE 8.1: CER – ACTION PLAN

Activity	Beneficiaries	Total
Providing Sanitation facilities to the school	M.Kavundampalayam villagers	Rs 5,00,000/-
Planting and maintaining of trees in the school compound	M.Kavundampalayam villagers	
Providing Environmental related books to the school library	M.Kavundampalayam villagers	

Source: Field survey conducted by FAE, consultation with project proponent

9. ENVIRONMENTAL COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Not Applicable, Since Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis not recommended at the Scoping stage.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

10.0. GENERAL

Environment Management Plan (EMP) aims at the preservation of ecological system by considering in-built pollution abatement facilities at the proposed site. Good practices of Environmental Management plan will ensure to keep all the environmental parameters of the project in respect of Ambient Air quality, Water quality, Socio – economic improvement standards.

Mitigation measures at the source level and an overall environment management plan at the study area are elicited so as to improve the supportive capacity of the receiving bodies. The EMP presented in this chapter discusses the administrative aspects of ensuring that mitigative measures are implemented and their effectiveness monitored after approval of the EIA.

10.1. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The Project Proponent is committed to conduct all its operations and activities in an environmentally responsible manner and to continually improve environmental performance.

The Proponent Thiru.K.Kalisamy will –

- Meet the requirements of all laws, acts, regulations, and standards relevant to its operations and activities
- Implement a program to train employees in general environmental issues and individual workplace environmental responsibilities
- Allocate necessary resources to ensure the implementation of the environmental policy
- Ensure that an effective closure strategy is in place at all stages of project development and that progressive reclamation is undertaken as early as possible to reduce potential long-term environmental and community impacts
- Implement monitoring programmes to provide early warning of any deficiency or unanticipated performance in environmental safeguards
- Conduct periodic reviews to verify environmental performance and to continuously strive towards improvement

Description of the Administration and Technical Setup –

The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed under Chapter 6 will ensure effective implementation of environment management plan and to ensure compliance of environmental statutory guidelines through Mine Management Level of each Proposed Quarry.

The said team will be responsible for:

- Monitoring of the water/ waste water quality, air quality and solid waste generated
 - Analysis of the water and air samples collected through external laboratory
 - Implementation and monitoring of the pollution control and protective measures/ devices which shall include financial estimation, ordering, installation of air pollution control equipment, waste water treatment plant, etc.
 - Co-ordination of the environment related activities within the project as well as with outside agencies
 - Collection of health statistics of the workers and population of the surrounding villages
 - Green belt development
 - Monitoring the progress of implementation of the environmental monitoring programme
 - Compliance to statutory provisions, norms of State Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests and the conditions of the environmental clearance as well as the consents to establish and consents to operate.
-

10.2. LAND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT –

Landscape of the area will be changed due to the quarrying operation, restoration of the land by converting the quarry pit into temporary reservoir and the remaining part of the area (un utilized areas, infrastructure, haul Roads) will be utilized for greenbelt development. Aesthetic of the Environment will not be affected. There is no major vegetation in the project area during the course of quarrying operation and after completion of the quarrying operation thick plantation will be developed under greenbelt development programme.

TABLE 10.1: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR LAND ENVIRONMENT

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Design vehicle wash-down areas so that all runoff water is captured and passed through oil water separators and sediment catchment devices.	Mines Manager
Re-fuelling to be undertaken in a safe location, away from vehicle movement pathways & 100 m away of any watercourse Refuelling activity to be under visual observation at all times. Drainage of refuelling areas to sumps with oil/water separation	Mine Foreman & Mining Mate
Soil and groundwater testing as required following up a particular incident of contamination.	Mines Manager
At conceptual stage, the mining pits will be converted into Rain Water Harvesting. Remaining area will be converted into greenbelt area	Mines Manager
No external dumping i.e., outside the project area	Mine Foreman
Garland drains with catch pits / settlement traps to be provided all around the project area to prevent run off affecting the surrounding lands.	Mines Manager
The periphery of Project area will be planted with thick plantation to arrest the fugitive dust, which will also act as acoustic barrier.	Mines Manager

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.3. SOIL MANAGEMENT

There is no overburden or waste anticipated from proposed project.

TABLE 10.2: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Surface run-off from the project boundary via garland drains will be diverted to the mine pits	Mine Foreman & Mining Mate
Design haul roads and other access roads with drainage systems to minimize concentration of flow and erosion risk	Mines Manager
Empty sediment from sediment traps Maintain, repair or upgrade garland drain system	Mines Manager
Test soils for pH, EC, chloride, size & water holding capacity	Manager Mines

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.4. WATER MANAGEMENT

In the proposed quarrying project, no process is involved for the effluent generation, only oil & grease from the machinery wash is anticipated and domestic sewage from mine office. The quarrying operation is proposed upto a depth of 42 m BGL, the water table in the area is 70 m – 65 m below ground level, hence the proposed projects will not intersect the Ground water table during entire quarry period.

TABLE 10.3: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR WATER ENVIRONMENT

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
To maximize the reuse of pit water for water supply	Mines Foreman
Temporary and permanent garland drain will be constructed to contain the catchments of the mining area and to divert runoff from undisturbed areas through the mining areas	Mines Manager
Natural drains/nallahs/brooklets outside the project area should not be disturbed at any point of mining operations	Mines Manager
Ensure there is no process effluent generation or discharge from the project area into water bodies	Mines Foreman
Domestic sewage generated from the project area will be disposed in septic tank and soak pit system	Mines Foreman
Monthly or after rainfall, inspection for performance of water management structures and systems	Mines Manager
Conduct ground water and surface water monitoring for parameters specified by CPCB	Manager Mines

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.5. AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The proposed quarrying activity would result in the increase of particulate matter concentrations due to fugitive dust. Daily water sprinkling on the haul roads, approach roads in the vicinity would be undertaken and will be continued as there is possibility for dust generation due to truck mobility. It will be ensured that vehicles are properly maintained to comply with exhaust emission requirements

TABLE 10.4: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Generation of dust during excavation is minimized by daily (twice) water sprinkling on working face and daily (twice) water sprinkling on haul road	Mines Manager
Wet drilling procedure /drills with dust extractor system to control dust generation during drilling at source itself is implemented	Mines Manager
Maintenance as per operator manual of the equipment and machinery in the mines to minimizing air pollution	Mines Manager
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring carried out in the project area and in surrounding villages to access the impact due to the mining activities and the efficacy of the adopted air pollution control measures	Mines Manager
Provision of Dust Mask to all workers	Mines Manager
Greenbelt development all along the periphery of the project area	Mines Manager

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.6. NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL

There will be intermittent noise levels due to vehicular movement, trucks loading, drilling and blasting and cutting activities. No mining activities are planned during night time.

TABLE 10.5: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR NOISE ENVIRONMENT

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Development of thick greenbelt all along the Buffer Zone (7.5 Meters) of the project area to attenuate the noise and the same will be maintained	Mines Manager
Preventive maintenance of mining machinery and replacement of worn out accessories to control noise generation	Mines Foreman
Deployment of mining equipment with an inbuilt mechanism to reduce noise	Mines Manager
Provision of earmuff / ear plugs to workers working in noise prone zones in the mines	Mining Mate
Provision of effective silencers for mining machinery and transport vehicles	Mines Manager

Provision of sound proof AC operator cabins to HEMM	Mines Manager
Sharp drill bits are used to minimize noise from drilling	Mines Foreman
Controlled blasting technologies are adopted by using delay detonators to minimize noise from blasting	Mines Manager
Annual ambient noise level monitoring are carried out in the project area and in surrounding villages to assess the impact due to the mining activities and the efficacy of the adopted noise control measures. Additional noise control measures will be adopted if required as per the observations during monitoring	Mines Manager
Reduce maximum instantaneous charge using delays while blasting	Mining Mate
Change the burden and spacing by altering the drilling pattern and/or delay layout, or altering the hole inclination	Mines Manager
Undertake noise or vibration monitoring	Mines Manager

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.7.C GROUND VIBRATION AND FLY ROCK CONTROL

The Rough stone quarry operation creates vibration due to the blasting and movement of Heavy Earth moving machineries, fly rocks due to the blasting.

TABLE 10.6: PROPOSED CONTROLS FOR GROUND VIBRATIONS & FLY ROCK

CONTROL	RESPONSIBILITY
Controlled blasting using delay detonators will be carried out to maintain the PPV value (below 8Hz) well within the prescribed standards of DGMS	Mines Manager
Drilling and blasting will be carried under the supervision of qualified persons	Mines Manager
Proper stemming of holes should be carried out with statutory competent qualified blaster under the supervision of statutory mines manager to avoid any anomalies during blasting	Mines Manager
Suitable spacing and burden will be maintained to avoid misfire / fly rocks	Manager Mines
Number of blast holes will be restricted to control ground vibrations	Manager Mines
Blasting will be carried out only during noon time	Mining Mate
Undertake noise or vibration monitoring	Mines Manager
ensure blast holes are adequately stemmed for the depth of the hole and stemmed with suitable angular material	Mines Foreman

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.8. BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

The proponent will take all necessary steps to avoid the impact on the ecology of the area by adopting suitable management measures in the planning and implementation stage. During mining, thick plantation will be carried out around the project periphery, on safety barrier zone, on top benches of quarried out area etc.,

Following control measures are proposed for its management and will be the responsibility of the Mines Manager.

- Greenbelt development all along the safety barrier of the project area
- It is also proposed to implement the greenbelt development programme and post plantation status will be regularly checked for every season.
- The main attributes that retard the survival of sapling is fugitive dust, this fugitive dust can be controlled by water sprinkling on the haul roads and installing a sprinkler unit near the newly planted area.
- Year wise greenbelt development will be recorded and monitored
 - Based on the area of plantation.
 - Period of plantation
 - Type of plantation
 - Spacing between the plants
 - Type of manuring and fertilizers and its periods

- Lopping period, interval of watering
- Survival rate
- Density of plantation
- The ultimate reclamation planned leaves a congenial environment for development of flora & immigration of small fauna through green belt and water reservoir. The green belt and water reservoir developed within the Project at the end of mine life will attract the birds and animals towards the project area in the post mining period.

10.8.1. Green Belt Development Plan

About 900 nos. of saplings is proposed to be planted for the Mining plan period in safety barrier of applied mine lease area with survival rate 80%. The greenbelt development plan has been prepared keeping in view the land use changes that will occur due to mining operation in the area.

TABLE 10.7. PROPOSED GREENBELT ACTIVITIES

No. of trees proposed to be planted	Recommended area	Name of the species
900	Safety barrier, Unutilized land, Village roads	Vembu, Poovarasu, Pungan, Naval etc.,

Source: Conceptual Plan of Approved Mining plan& Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

The objectives of the greenbelt development plan are –

- Provide a green belt around the periphery of the quarry area to combat the dispersal of dust in the adjoining areas,
- Protect the erosion of the soil, Conserve moisture for increasing ground water recharging,
- Restore the ecology of the area, restore aesthetic beauty of the locality and meet the requirement of fodder, fuel and timber of the local community.

A well-planned Green Belt with multi rows (three tiers) preferably with long canopy leaves shall be developed with dense plantations around the boundary and haul roads to prevent air, dust noise propagation to undesired places and efforts will be taken for the enhancement of survival rate.

10.8.2. Species Recommended for Plantation

Following points have been considered while recommending the species for plantation:

- Creating of bio-diversity.
- Fast growing, thick canopy cover, perennial and evergreen large leaf area,
- Efficient in absorbing pollutants without major effects on natural growth

TABLE 10.8.: RECOMMENDED SPECIES TO PLANT IN THE GREENBELT

S.No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Importance
1.	Azadirachta indica	Neem, Vembu	Neem oil & neem products
2.	Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Edible & Medicinal and other Uses
3.	Polyalthia longifolia	Nettilinkam	Tall and evergreen tree
4.	Borassus Flabellifer	Palmyra Palm	Tall Wind breaker tree and its fruits are edible

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator

10.9. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Occupational safety and health are very closely related to productivity and good employer-employee relationship. The main factors of occupational health impact in quarries are fugitive dust and noise. Safety of employees during quarrying operation and maintenance of mining equipment will be taken care as per Mines Act 1952 and Rule 29 of Mines Rules 1955. To avoid any adverse effect on the health of workers due to dust, noise and vibration sufficient measures have been provided.

10.9.1. Medical Surveillance and Examinations –

- Identifying workers with conditions that may be aggravated by exposure to dust & noise and establishing baseline measures for determining changes in health.
- Evaluating the effect of noise on workers
- Enabling corrective actions to be taken when necessary
- Providing health education

The health status of workers in the mine shall be regularly monitored under an occupational surveillance program. Under this program, all the employees are subjected to a detailed medical examination at the time of employment. The medical examination covers the following tests under mines act 1952.

- General Physical Examination and Blood Pressure
- X-ray Chest and ECG
- Sputum test
- Detailed Routine Blood and Urine examination

The medical histories of all employees will be maintained in a standard format annually. Thereafter, the employees will be subject to medical examination annually. The below tests keep upgrading the database of medical history of the employees.

TABLE 10.9.: MEDICAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

Sl.No	Activities	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th Year
1	Initial Medical Examination (Mine Workers)					
A	Physical Check-up					
B	Psychological Test					
C	Audiometric Test					
D	Respiratory Test					
2	Periodical Medical Examination (Mine Workers)					
A	Physical Check – up					
B	Audiometric Test					
C	Eye Check – up					
D	Respiratory Test					
3	Medical Camp (Mine Workers & Nearby Villagers)					
4	Training (Mine Workers)					

Medical Follow ups:- Work force will be divided into three targeted groups age wise as follows:-		
Age Group	PME as per Mines Rules 1955	Special Examination
Less than 25 years	Once in a Three Years	In case of emergencies
Between 25 to 40 Years	Once in a Three Years	In case of emergencies
Above 40 Years	Once in a Three Years	In case of emergencies
Medical help on top priority immediately after diagnosis/ accident is the essence of preventive aspects.		

10.9.2.: Proposed Occupational Health and Safety Measures –

- The mine site will have adequate drinking water supply so that workers do not get dehydrated.
- Lightweight and loose-fitting clothes having light colours will be preferred to wear.
- Noise exposure measurements will be taken to determine the need for noise control strategies.
- The personal protective equipment will be provided for mine workers.
- Supervisor will be instructed for reporting any problems with hearing protectors or noise control equipment.
- At noisy working activity, exposure time will be minimized.
- Dust generating sources will be identified and proper control measure will be adopted.
- Periodic medical examinations will be provided for all workers.
- Strict observance of the provisions of DGMS Acts, Rules and Regulations in respect of safety both by management and the workers.
- The width of road will be maintained more than thrice the width of the vehicle. A code of traffic rules will be implemented.
- In respect of contract work, safety code for contractors and workers will be implemented. They will be allowed to work under strict supervision of statutory person/officials only after they will impart training at vocational training centres. All personal protective equipment's will be provided to them.
- A safety committee meeting every month will be organized to discuss the safety of the mines and the persons employed.
- Celebration of annual mines safety week and environmental week in order to develop safety awareness and harmony amongst employees and co quarry owners.

FIGURE 10.1.: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO THE MINE WORKERS

10.9.3.: Health and Safety Training Programme

The Proponent will provide special induction program along with machinery manufacturers for the operators and co-operators to run and maintain the machinery effectively and efficiently. The training program for the supervisors and office staffs will be arranged in the Group Vocational Training Centres in the State and engage Environmental Consultants to provide periodical training to all the employees to carry out the mining operation in and eco-friendly manner.

TABLE 10.10.: LIST OF PERIODICAL TRAININGS PROPOSED FOR EMPLOYEES

Course	Personnel	Frequency	Duration	Instruction
New-Employee Training	All new employees exposed to mine hazards	Once	One week	Employee rights Supervisor responsibilities Self-rescue Respiratory devices Transportation controls Communication systems Escape and emergency evacuation Ground control hazards Occupational health hazards Electrical hazards First aid Explosives
Task Training Like Drilling, Blasting, Stemming, safety, Slope stability, Dewatering, Haul road maintenance,	Employees assigned to new work tasks	Before new Assignments	Variable	Task-specific health & safety procedures and SOP for various mining activity. Supervised practice in assigned work tasks.
Refresher Training	All employees who received new-hire training	Yearly	One week	Required health and safety standards Transportation controls Communication systems Escape ways, emergency evacuations Fire warning Ground control hazards First aid Electrical hazards Accident prevention Explosives Respirator devices
Hazard Training	All employees exposed to mine hazards	Once	Variable	Hazard recognition and avoidance Emergency evacuation procedures Health standards Safety rules Respiratory devices

Source: Proposed by FAE's & EIA Coordinator as per DGMS Norms

10.9.4.: Budgetary Provision for Environmental Management –

Adequate budgetary provision has been made by the Company for execution of Environmental Management Plan. The Table 10.11 gives overall investment on the environmental safeguards and recurring expenditure for successful monitoring and implementation of control measures.

TABLE 10.11: EMP BUDGET FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

Activities	Mitigation Measure	Provision for Implementation	Capital	Recurring
Air Environment	Compaction, gradation and drainage on both sides for Haulage Road	Rental Dozer & drainage construction on haul road @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare; and yearly maintenance @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare	17300	17300
	Fixed Water Sprinkling Arrangements + Water sprinkling by own water tankers	Fixed Sprinkler Installation and New Water Tanker Cost for Capital; and Water Sprinkling (thrice a day) Cost for recurring	800000	50000
	Muffle blasting – To control fly rocks during blasting	Blasting face will be covered with sand bags / steel mesh / old tyres / used conveyor belts	0	5000
	Wet drilling procedure / latest eco-friendly drill machine with separate dust extractor unit	Dust extractor @ Rs. 25,000/- per unit deployed as capital & @ Rs. 2500 per unit recurring cost for maintenance - 4 Units	100000	10000
	No overloading of trucks/tippers/tractors	Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Stone carrying trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	Monitoring if trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	0	10000
	Enforcing speed limits of 20 km/hr within ML area	Installation of Speed Governors @ Rs. 5000/- per Tipper/Dumper deployed - 2 Units	10000	500
	Regular monitoring of exhaust fumes as per RTO norms	Monitoring of Exhaust Fumes by Manual Labour	0	5000
	Regular sweeping and maintenance of approach roads for at least about 200 m from ML Area	Provision for 2 labours @ Rs.10,000/labour (Contractual) per Hectare	0	34600
	Installing wheel wash system near gate of quarry	Installation + Maintenance + Supervision	50000	20000

Noise Environment	Source of noise will be during operation of transportation vehicles, HEMM for this proper maintenance will be done at regular intervals.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	Oiling & greasing of Transport vehicles and HEMM at regular interval will be done	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	Adequate silencers will be provided in all the diesel engines of vehicles.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	It will be ensured that all transportation vehicles carry a fitness certificate.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	Safety tools and implements that are required will be kept adequately near blasting site at the time of charging.	Provision made in OHS part	0	0
	Line Drilling all along the boundary to reduce the PPV from blasting activity and implementing controlled blasting.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	Proper warning system before blasting will be adopted and clearance of the area before blasting will be ensured.	Blowing Whistle by Mining Mate / Blaster / Compentent Person	0	0
	Provision for Portable blaster shed	Installation of Portable blasting shelter	50000	2000
	NONEL Blasting will be practiced to control Ground vibration and fly rocks	Rs. 30/- per 6 Tonnes of Blasted Material	0	353236
Waste Management	Waste management (Spent Oil, Grease etc.,)	Provision for domestic waste collection and disposal through authorized agency	5000	20000
		Installation of dust bins	5000	2000
	Bio toilets will be made available outside mine lease on the land of owner itself	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0

Mine Closure	1. Progressive Closure Activity - Surface Runoff managent	Provision for garland drain @ Rs. 10,000/- per Hectare with maintenance of Rs. 5,000/- per annum	17300	5000
	2. Progressive Closure Activity Barbed Wire Fencing to quarry area will be provisioned.	Per Hectare fencing Cost @ Rs. 2,00,000/- with Maintenance of Rs 10,000/- per annum	346000	10000
	3. Progressive Closure Activity Green belt development - 500 trees per one hectare - Proposal for 900 Trees - 550 Inside Lease Area & 350 Outside Lease Area)	Site clearance, preparation of land, digging of pits / trenches, soil amendments, transplantation of saplings @ 200 per plant (capital) for plantation inside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	110000	16500
		Avenue Plantation @ 300 per plant (capital) for plantation outside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	105000	10500
	4. Implementation of Final Mine Closure Actiy as per Approved Mining Plan on Last Year	Few activities already covered as progressive closure activities as greenbelt development, wire fencing, garland drain. *For Final Closure Activities 15% of the proposed closure cost will be spent during the final mine closure stage - Last Year	61950	0
	5. Contribution towards Green Fund. As per TNMMCR 1959, Rule 35 A	The Contribution towards Green Funds @ 10% of Seigniorage fee are indicated as part of EMP Budge and not necessarily implemented in the Project Site	1222740	0
Implementation of EC, Mining	Size 6' X 5' with blue background and white letters as mentioned in MoM Appendix II by the SEAC TN	Fixed Display Board at the Quarry Entrance as permanent structure mentioning Environmental Conditions	10000	1000

Plan & DGMS Condition	Air, Water, Noise and Soil Quality Sampling every 6 Months for Compliance Report of EC Conditions	Submission of 2 Half Yearly Compliance - Lab Monitoring Report as per CPCB norms	0	50000
	Workers will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment's	Provision of PPE @ Rs. 4000/- per employee with recurring based on wear and tear (say, @ Rs. 1000/- per employee) - 19 Employees	76000	19000
	Health check up for workers will be provisioned	IME & PME Health check-up @ Rs. 1000/- per employee	0	19000
	First aid facility will be provided	Provision of 2 Kits per Hectare @ Rs. 2000/-	0	3460
	Mine will have safety precaution signages, boards.	Provision for signages and boards made	10000	2000
	No parking will be provided on the transport routes. Separate provision on the south side of the hill will be made for vehicles /HEMMs. Flaggers will be deployed for traffic management	Parking area with shelter and flags @ Rs. 50,000/- per hectare project and Rs. 10,000/- as maintenance cost	86500	10000
	Installation of CCTV cameras in the mines and mine entrance	Camera 4 Nos, DVR, Monitor with internet facility	30000	5000
	Implementation as per Mining Plan and ensure safe quarry working	Mines Manager (1 st Class / 2 nd Class / Mine Foreman) under regulation 34 / 34 (6) of MMR, 1961 and Mining Mate under regulation 116 of MMR,1961 @ 40,000/- for Manager & @ 25,000/- for Foreman / Mate	0	780000

CER	As per MoEF &CC OM 22-65/2017-IA.III Dated 25.02.2021	Detailed Description in following slides and Budget allocation is included as per MoeEF & CC OM	500000	0
TOTAL			2328100	1466096

TOTAL COST FOR THE FIVE YEARS

Year Wise Break Up	
1 st Year	₹ 37,94,196/-
2 nd Year	₹ 15,39,401/-
3 rd Year	₹ 16,16,371/-
4 th Year	₹ 16,97,189/-
5 th Year	₹ 17,82,049/-
Total	Rs.104 Lakhs

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of Rs.23.28 lakhs as capital cost and recurring cost as Rs. 14.66 lakhs as recurring cost is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project.

10.10.: CONCLUSION –

Various aspects of mining activities were considered and related impacts were evaluated. Considering all the possible ways to mitigate the environmental concerns Environmental Management Plan was prepared and fund has been allocated for the same. The EMP is dynamic, flexible and subjected to periodic review. For project where the major environmental impacts are associated, EMP will be under regular review. Senior Management responsible for the project will conduct a review of EMP and its implementation to ensure that the EMP remains effective and appropriate. Thus, the proper steps will be taken to accomplish all the goals mentioned in the EMP and the project will bring the positive impact in the study area.

11. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Thiru.K.Kalisamy Rough Stone and Gravel (Extent – 1.73.0 ha) falls under “B” category as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 3977 (E).

Now, as per Order Dated: 04.09.2018 & 13.09.2018 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in O.A. No. 173 of 2018 & O.A. No, 186 of 2016 and MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F. No. L-11011/175/2018-IA-II (M) Dated: 12.12.2018 clarified the requirement for EIA, EMP and therefore, Public Consultation for all areas from 5 to 25 ha falling in Category B-1 and appraised by SEAC/ SEIAA as well as for cluster situation.

Environmental monitoring and audit mechanism have been recommended before and after commencement of the project, where necessary, to verify the accuracy of the EIA predictions and the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures.

The main scope of the EIA study is to quantify the cumulative impact in the study area due to cluster quarries and formulate the effective mitigation measures for each individual leases. A detailed account of the emission sources, emissions control equipment, background Air quality levels, Meteorological measurements, Dispersion model and all other aspects of pollution like effluent discharge, Dust generation etc., have been discussed in this report. The baseline monitoring study has been carried out during the months October to December 2024 for various environmental components so as to assess the anticipated impacts of the cluster quarry projects on the environment and suitable mitigation measures for likely adverse impacts due to the proposed project is suggested individually for the respective proposed project under Chapter 10.

The project proponent ensures to obtain necessary clearances and quarrying will be carried out as per rules and regulations. The Mining Activity will be carried out in a phased manner as per the approved mining plan after obtaining EC, CTO from TNPCB, execution of lease deed and obtaining DGMS Permission and working will be carried out under the supervision of Competent Persons employed.

Overall, the EIA report has predicted that the project will comply with all environment standards and legislation after commencement of the project and operational stage mitigation measures are implemented.

Mining operations has positive impact on environment and socio economy such as landscape improvement, water as by-product, economy development and better public services, providing and supply of Rough Stone as per market demand.

Sustainable and modern mining leads us to see positive impact of mining operation and providing consistent employment for 19 people directly in the proposed project and indirectly around 50 people.

As discussed, it is safe to say that the proposed quarries are not likely to cause any significant impact to the ecology of the area, as adequate preventive measures will be adopted to keep the various pollutants within the permissible limits. Green belt development around the area will also be taken up as an effective pollution mitigate technique, as well as to serve as biological indicators for the pollutants released from the Thiru.K.Kalisamy Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry.(Extent 1.73.0 ha)

12. DISCLOSURE OF CONSULTANT

The Project Proponent Thiru. K.Kalisamy Proprietor of K.Kalisamy Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry have engaged M/s Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions, an Accredited Organization under Quality Council of India – National Accreditation Board for Education & Training, New Delhi, for carrying out the EIA Study as per the ToR Issued for the proposed project.

Name and address of the consultancy:

GEO EXPLORATION AND MINING SOLUTIONS

No 17, Advaita Ashram Road,

Alagapuram, Salem – 636 004

Tamil Nadu, India

Email:infogeoexploration@gmail.com

Web: www.gemssalem.com

Phone: 0427 2431989.

The Accredited Experts and associated members who were engaged for this EIA study as given below –

Sl.No.	Name of the expert	In house/ Empanelled	EIA Coordinator		FAE	
			Sector	Category	Sector	Category
1	Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed	In-house	1	A	WP GEO SC	B A A
2	Dr. P. Thangaraju	In-house	-	-	HG GEO	A A
3	Mr. A. Jagannathan	In-house	-	-	AP NV SHW	B A B
4	Mr. N. Senthilkumar	Empanelled	38 28	B B	AQ WP RH	B B A
5	Mrs. Jisha parameswaran	In-house	-	-	SW	B
6	Mr. Govindasamy	In-house	-	-	WP	B
7	Mrs. K. Anitha	In-house	-	-	SE	A
8	Mrs. Amirtham	In-house	-	-	EB	B
9	Mr. Alagappa Moses	Empanelled	-	-	EB	A
10	Mr. A. Allimuthu	In-house	-	-	LU	B
11	Mr. S. Pavel	Empanelled	-	-	RH	B
12	Mr. J. R. Vikram Krishna	Empanelled	-	-	SHW RH	A A

Abbreviations			
EC	EIA Coordinator	EB	Ecology and bio-diversity
AEC	Associate EIA Coordinator	NV	Noise and vibration
FAE	Functional Area Expert	SE	Socio economics
FAA	Functional Area Associates	HG	Hydrology, ground water and water conservation
TM	Team Member	SC	Soil conservation
GEO	Geology	RH	Risk assessment and hazard management
WP	Water pollution monitoring, prevention and control	SHW	Solid and hazardous wastes
AP	Air pollution monitoring, prevention and control	MSW	Municipal Solid Wastes
LU	Land Use	ISW	Industrial Solid Wastes
AQ	Meteorology, air quality modeling, and prediction	HW	Hazardous Wastes

DECLARATION BY EXPERTS CONTRIBUTING TO THE EIA/EMP

Declaration by experts contributing to the EIA/EMP for Thiru.K.Kalisamy Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry Project over an Extent of 1.73.0 ha in Mooduthurai Village of Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu. It is also certified that information furnished in the above EIA study are true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

I, hereby, certify that I was a part of the EIA team in the following capacity that developed the EIA/EMP Report.

Name: **Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed**

Designation: **EIA Coordinator**

Date & Signature:

Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed

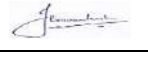
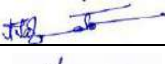
Period of Involvement: **January 2019 to till date**

Associated Team Member with EIA Coordinator:

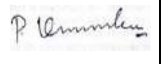
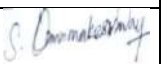
1. **Mr. S. Nagamani**
2. **Mr.P. Viswanathan**
3. **Mr. M.Santhoshkumar**
4. **Mr. S. Ilavarasan**

FUNCTIONAL AREA EXPERTS ENGAGED IN THE PROJECT

Sl. No.	Functional Area	Involvement	Name of the Expert/s	Signature
1	AP	- Identification of different sources of air pollution due to the proposed mine activity - Prediction of air pollution and propose mitigation measures / control measures	Mr. A. Jagannathan	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	WP	- Suggesting water treatment systems, drainage facilities - Evaluating probable impacts of effluent/waste water discharges into the receiving environment/water bodies and suggesting control measures.	Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed	<i>Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed</i>
			Mr. N. Senthilkumar	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	HG	- Interpretation of ground water table and predict impact and propose mitigation measures. - Analysis and description of aquifer Characteristics	Dr. P. Thangaraju	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	GEO	- Field Survey for assessing the regional and local geology of the area. - Preparation of mineral and geological maps. - Geology and Geo morphological analysis/description and Stratigraphy/Lithology.	Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed	<i>Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed</i>
			Dr. P. Thangaraju	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	SE	- Revision in secondary data as per Census of India, 2011. - Impact Assessment & Preventive Management Plan - Corporate Environment Responsibility.	Mrs. K. Anitha	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	EB	- Collection of Baseline data of Flora and Fauna. - Identification of species labelled as Rare, Endangered and threatened as per IUCN list.	Mrs. Amirtham	<i>[Signature]</i>

		- Impact of the project on flora and fauna. - Suggesting species for greenbelt development.	Mr. Alagappa Moses	
7	RH	- Identification of hazards and hazardous substances - Risks and consequences analysis - Vulnerability assessment - Preparation of Emergency Preparedness Plan - Management plan for safety.	Mr. N. Senthilkumar	
			Mr. S. Pavel	
			Mr. J. R. Vikram Krishna	
8	LU	- Construction of Land use Map - Impact of project on surrounding land use - Suggesting post closure sustainable land use and mitigative measures.	Mr. A. Allimuthu	
9	NV	- Identify impacts due to noise and vibrations - Suggesting appropriate mitigation measures for EMP.	Mr. A. Jagannathan	
10	AQ	- Identifying different source of emissions and propose predictions of incremental GLC using AERMOD. - Recommending mitigations measures for EMP	Mr. N. Senthilkumar	
11	SC	Assessing the impact on soil environment and proposed mitigation measures for soil conservation	Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed	
12	SHW	- Identify source of generation of non-hazardous solid waste and hazardous waste. - Suggesting measures for minimization of generation of waste and how it can be reused or recycled.	Mr. A. Jagannathan	
			Mr. J. R. Vikram Krishna	

LIST OF TEAM MEMBERS ENGAGED IN THIS PROJECT

Sl.No.	Name	Functional Area	Involvement	Signature
1	Mr. S. Nagamani	AP; GEO; AQ	- Site Visit with FAE - Provide inputs & Assisting FAE with sources of Air Pollution, its impact and suggest control measures - Provide inputs on Geological Aspects - Analyse & provide inputs and assist FAE with meteorological data, emission estimation, AERMOD modelling and suggesting control measures	
2	Mr. Viswathanan	AP; WP; LU	- Site Visit with FAE - Provide inputs & Assisting FAE with sources of Air Pollution, its impact and suggest control measures - Assisting FAE on sources of water pollution, its impacts and suggest control measures - Assisting FAE in preparation of land use maps	
3	Mr. Santhoshkumar	GEO; SC	- Site Visit with FAE - Provide inputs on Geological Aspects - Assist in Resources & Reserve Calculation and preparation of Production Plan & Conceptual Plan - Provide inputs & Assisting FAE with soil conservation methods and identifying impacts	
4	Mr. Umamahesvaran	GEO	- Site Visit with FAE - Provide inputs on Geological Aspects	

			Assist in Resources & Reserve Calculation and preparation of Production Plan & Conceptual Plan	
5	Mr. A. Allimuthu	SE	- Site Visit with FAE - Assist FAE with collection of data's - Provide inputs by analysing primary and secondary data	<i>A. Allimuthu</i>
6	Mr. S. Ilavarasan	LU; SC	- Site Visit with FAE - Assisting FAE in preparation of land use maps - Provide inputs & Assisting FAE with soil conservation methods and identifying impacts	<i>S. Ilavarasan</i>
7	Mr. E. Vadivel	HG	- Site Visit with FAE - Assist FAE & provide inputs on aquifer characteristics, ground water level/table - Assist with methods of ground water recharge and conduct pump test, flow rate	<i>E. Vadivel</i>
8	Mr. D. Dinesh	NV	- Site Visit with FAE - Assist FAE and provide inputs on impacts due to proposed mine activity and suggest mitigation measures - Assist FAE with prediction modelling	<i>D. Dinesh</i>
9	Mr. Panneer Selvam	EB	- Site Visit with FAE - Assist FAE with collection of baseline data - Provide inputs and assist with labelling of Flora and Fauna	<i>P. Panneer Selvam</i>
10	Mrs. Nathiya	EB	- Site Visit with FAE - Assist FAE with collection of baseline data - Provide inputs and assist with labelling of Flora and Fauna	<i>T. Annappa</i>

DECLARATION BY THE HEAD OF THE ACCREDITED CONSULTANT ORGANIZATION

I, Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed, Managing Partner, Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions, hereby, confirm that the above-mentioned Functional Area Experts and Team Members prepared the EIA/EMP for Thiru.K.Kalisamy Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry Project over an Extent of 1.73.0 ha in Moooduthurai Village of Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu. It is also certified that information furnished in the EIA study are true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

Signature& Date:



Name:

Dr. M. Ifthikhar Ahmed

Designation:

Managing Partner

Name of the EIA Consultant Organization:

M/s. Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions

NABET Certificate No & Issue Date:

NABET/EIA/2225/RA0276 Dated: 20.02.2023

Validity:

Valid till 06.08.2025