GTMS/QMS/8.3/EIA (DRAFT)- 55/RS/03/2025

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR OBTAINING

Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification - 2006

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

"B1" CATEGORY - MINOR MINERAL - CLUSTER - NON- FOREST LAND

CLUSTER EXTENT = 37.54.5 hectares

ROUGHSTONE QUARRY

At

Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State

TOR File No.12003

TOR Letter No. TO25B0108TN5757195N Dated:23.05.2025

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT PROPONENT

Name and Address	Extent & S.F.No.	Production
Mr.V.Venkatesulu S/o.Venkatasamy, No.741,D.M.G Kotta, Chappadi post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.	4.00.0 & 754 & 760(P-6)	Rough stone- 1859055Tons

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

GEO TECHNICAL MINING SOLUTIONS

No: 1/213-B, Ground Floor, Natesan Complex Oddapatti, Collectorate Post office, Dharmapuri-636705. Tamil Nadu. E-mail: info.gtmsdpi@gmail.com,

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

Valid till: 31.12.2026

EKDANT ENVIRO SERVICES (P) LTD GREEN LINK

No R7/1, AVK Tower, North Main Road, Anna Nagar West Extn., Chennai-101, Tamil Nadu

NABL Certificate Number: TC-11742, Valid Until: 31.05.2025 GREEN LINK ANALYTICAL & RESERCH LAB S.F.No,414/1, Tex Park Road, Opp.Good Luck Syndicate, Civil Aerodrome Post, Coimbatore-641

014, Tamil Nadu, India.

Baseline Study Period – October 2023 through December 2023

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) COMPLIANCE ToR File No.12003

ToR Identification No. TO25B0108TN5757195N, dated. 23/05/2025, Thiru. V. Venkatesulu, Rough Stone Quarry,

1. SEAC Conditions - Site Specific

S. No		Terms of Reference	Remarks
1.1	1	The PP shall furnish the transport route for	The Approach Road
		transporting the quarried minerals	Execution Video Will
			submitted in final
			Presentation.
	2	A Cluster Management Committee (CMC) sha	all be constituted including all
		the mines in the cluster as Committee Members	s for the effective management
		of the mining operation in the cluster thro	ough systematic & scientific
		approach with appointment of required star	tutory personnel, appropriate
		environmental management, system of mai	ntaining the haul roads and
		village/panchayat roads, authorized blasting or	peration, Monitoring system of
		the environmental & other statutory co	impliances & its reporting
		methodology, etc. The PP shall submit the follo	owing details in the form of an
		Affidavit during the EIA appraisal:	
		(a) Copy of the agreement forming CMC.	The Cluster Management
		(b) The Organisation chart of the	Committee (CMC) regarding
		Committee with defining the role of the	following these conditions
		members	and same documents will be
		(c) The 'Standard Operating Procedures'	submitted during the EIA
		(SoP) executing the planned activities	appraisal meeting.
	3	The PP shall ensure the installation of CCTV	The Photocopy of CCTV
		at the proposed quarry site and ensure its	installation will be submitted
		inclusion during the EIA presentation.	in final Presentation.

2.SEAC Standard Conditions

S.No		Terms of Reference	Remarks
2.1	1	In the case of existing/operating mines, a letter	obtained from the concerned
		AD (Mines) shall be submitted and it shall include	ude 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	As it is a fuely system that
			the past working.	As it is a fresh quarry, the conditions are not applicable.
		(vii)	Quantity of material mined out	conditions are not applicable.
			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.	
=	2	Details	of habitations around the proposed	The VAO certificate is attached
		mining	area and latest VAO certificate	in Annexure IV.
		regardir	ng the location of habitations	
		within 3	300m radius from the periphery of	
		the site.		
-	3	The pro	ponent is requested to carry out a	The map showing the details of
		survey	and enumerate on the structures	structures within the radius of
		located	within the radius of (i) 50 m, (ii)	500m is shown in the Figure 4.3
		100 m, ((iii) 200 m and (iv) 300 m (v) 500m	under Chapter IV in the EIA
		shall be	e enumerated with details such as	report page 128.
		dwellin	g houses with number of	
		occupar	nts, whether it belongs to the owner	
		(or) no	t, places of worship, industries,	
		factorie	s, sheds, etc with indicating the	
<u> </u>				

		owner of the building, nature of	
		construction, age of the building, number	
		of residents, their profession and income,	
		etc	
-	4	The PP shall submit a detailed	Detailed hydrological study will
	·	hydrological report indicating the impact	be submitted in the final EIA
		of proposed quarrying operations on the	report.
		waterbodies like lake, water tanks, etc are	тероге.
		located within 1 km of the proposed	
-	5	quarry. The Proponent shall carry out Bio	The details of Bio diversity from
	3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,
		diversity study through reputed Institution	the reputed institution will be
		and the same shall be included in EIA	submitted in the final EIA report.
-		Report.	TI DE01 (111 1 11 1
	6	The DFO letter stating that the proximity	The DFO letter will be submitted
		distance of Reserve Forests, Protected	in the final EIA report.
		Areas, Sanctuaries, Tiger reserve etc, up to	
-		a radius of 25 km from the proposed site.	
	7	In the case of proposed lease in an existing	As it is a fresh lease area, the
		(or old) quarry where the benches are not	Slope Stability report is not
		formed (or) partially formed as per the	required.
		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 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	As it is a fresh lease area, the
	quarries, the Proponent shall submit a	Slope Stability report is not
	conceptual 'Slope Stability Plan' for the	required.
	proposed quarry during the appraisal	
	while obtaining the EC, when the depth of	
	the working is extended beyond 30 m	
	below ground level.	
9	The PP shall furnish the affidavit stating	The affidavit for blasting will be
	that the blasting operation in the proposed	enclosed in the final EIA report.
	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.	
10	The PP shall present a conceptual design	A conceptual design of blasting
	for carrying out only controlled blasting	has been given in Section 2.6.6
	operation involving line drilling and	under Chapter II in the EIA
	muffle blasting in the proposed quarry	report page 23.
	such that the blast-induced ground	
	vibrations are controlled as well as no fly	
	rock travel beyond 30 m from the blast	
	site.	
11	The EIA Coordinators shall obtain and	The details and the photographic
	furnish the details of quarry/quarries	evidence showing the project
	operated by the proponent in the past,	proponents of past mining
	either in the same location or elsewhere in	activities will be submitted in the
	the State with video and photographic	EIA report.
	evidences.	

12	If the proponent has already carried out th	e mining activity in the proposed
	mining lease area after 15.01.2016, then	the proponent shall furnish the
	following details from AD/DD, mines,	
13	What was the period of the operation and	
	stoppage of the earlier mines with last	
	work permit issued by the AD/DD mines?	
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	As it is a new quarry, the
	earlier.	conditions are not applicable.
	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.	
15	All corner coordinates of the mine lease	All corner coordinates of the
	area, superimposed on a High-Resolution	mine lease area have been
	Imagery/Toposheet, topographic sheet,	superimposed on a high-
	geomorphology, lithology and geology of	resolution Google Earth Image,
	the mining lease area should be provided.	as shown in Figure 2.3 under
	Such an Imagery of the proposed area	Chapter II in the EIA report page
	should clearly show the land use and other	13.
	ecological features of the study area (core	
	and buffer zone).	
16	The PP shall carry out Drone video	The drone video will be
	survey covering the cluster, green belt,	submitted during final
	fencing, etc.	presentation.
17	The proponent shall furnish photographs	Photographs of adequate
	of adequate fencing, green belt along the	fencing, green belt along the

	periphery including replantation of	periphery of the project area and
	existing trees & safety distance between	the photographs showing nearby
	the adjacent quarries & water bodies	water bodies will be included in
	nearby provided as per the approved	final EIA Presentation.
	mining plan.	
18	The Project Proponent shall provide the	The Resources and Reserves of
	details of mineral reserves and mineable	Rough Stone were calculated
	reserves, planned production capacity,	based on cross-section method
	proposed working methodology with	by plotting sections to cover the
	justifications, the anticipated impacts of	maximum lease area for the
	the mining operations on the surrounding	proposed project. The details
	environment, and the remedial measures	reserve estimation has been
	for the same.	shown in Table 2.3 under
		Chapter II in the EIA report page
		17.
19	The Project Proponent shall provide the	Details of manpower required
	Organization chart indicating the	for this project have been given
	appointment of various statutory officials	in Table 2.14 under Chapter II in
	and other competent persons to be	the EIA report page 27.
	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.	
20	The Project Proponent shall conduct the	The hydrogeological study is
	hydro-geological study considering the	discussed in the Section 3.3.3
	contour map of the water table detailing	under Chapter III in the EIA
	the number of groundwater pumping &	report page 49-58.
	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.	
21	The proponent shall furnish the baseline	The baseline data were collected
	data for the environmental and ecological	for the environmental
	parameters with regard to surface	components including land, soil,
	water/ground water quality, air quality,	water, air, noise, biology, socio-
	soil quality & flora/fauna including	economy, and traffic and the
	traffic/vehicular movement study.	results have been discussed
		under Chapter III in the EIA
		report page 28-116.
22	The Proponent shall carry out the	Results of cumulative impact
	Cumulative impact study due to mining	study due to mining operations
	operations carried out in the quarry	are given in Section 7.4 under
	specifically with reference to the specific	Chapter VII in the EIA report
	environment in terms of soil health,	page 147-150.
	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.	
23	Rain water harvesting management with	As part of rainwater harvesting
	recharging details along with water	measures, the rain water from
	balance (both monsoon & non-monsoon)	garland drainage system will be
	be submitted.	diverted to nearby check dams
		after treating the water in settling
		tanks. The detailed rain water

		harvesting report will be
		submitted in the final EIA report.
24	Land use of the study area delineating	Land use of the study area
	forest area, agricultural land, grazing land,	delineating forest area,
	wildlife sanctuary, national park,	agricultural land, grazing land,
	migratory routes of fauna, water bodies,	wildlife sanctuary, national park,
	human settlements and other ecological	migratory routes of fauna, water
	features should be indicated. Land use	bodies, human settlements and
	plan of the mine lease area should be	other ecological features has
	prepared to encompass preoperational,	been discussed in Section 3.1
	operational and post operational phases	under Chapter III in the EIA
	and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of	report page 30-37. The details of
	land use should be given.	surrounding sensitive ecological
		features have been provided in
		Table 3.37 under Chapter III in
		the EIA report page 116-117.
		Land use plan of the project area
		showing pre-operational,
		operational and post-operational
		phases are discussed in Table 2.8
		under Chapter II in the EIA
		report page 23.
25	Details of the land for storage of	This condition is not applicable
	Overburden/Waste Dumps (or) Rejects	to this project because no dumps
	outside the mine lease, such as extent of	have been proposed outside the
	land area, distance from mine lease, its	lease area.
	land use, R&R issues, if any, should be	
	provided.	
26	Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically	Not Applicable.
	Polluted' (or) the Project areas which	Project area / Study area is not
	attracts the court restrictions for mining	declared in 'Critically Polluted'
	operations, should also be indicated and	Area and does not come under
	where so required, clearance certifications	'Aravalli Range.

	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.	
27	Description of water conservation	As part of rainwater harvesting
	measures proposed to be adopted in the	measures, the rain water from
	Project should be given. Details of	garland drainage system will be
	rainwater harvesting proposed in the	diverted to nearby check dams
	Project, if any, should be provided.	after treating the water in settling
		tanks.
28	Impact on local transport infrastructure	Details regarding the impact of
	due to the Project should be indicated.	the project on traffic are given in
		Section 3.9 under Chapter III in
		the EIA report page 111-113.
29	A tree survey study shall be carried out	A detailed tree survey was caried
	(nos., name of the species, age, diameter	out within 300 m radius and the
	etc.,) both within the mining lease applied	results have been discussed in
	area & 300m buffer zone and its	Section 3.7 under Chapter III in
	management during mining activity.	the EIA report page 81-100.
30	A detailed mine closure plan for the	A progressive mine closure plan
	proposed project shall be included in	has been attached with the
	EIA/EMP report which should be site-	approved mining plan report in
	specific.	Annexure III. The budget details
		for the progressive mine closure
		plan are shown in Table 2.9
		under Chapter II in the EIA
		report page 23.
31	As a part of the study of flora and fauna	The EIA coordinator and the
	around the vicinity of the proposed site,	FAE for ecology and biodiversity
	the EIA coordinator shall strive to educate	visited the study area and
	the local students on the importance of	educated the local students about

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35	A Risk Assessment and management Plan	A risk assessment plan for the
	shall be prepared and included in the	project has been provided in
	EIA/EMP Report for the complete life of	Section 7.2 under Chapter VII in
	the proposed quarry (or) till the end of the	the EIA report page 143-145.
	lease period.	
36	Occupational Health impacts of the	Occupational health impacts of
	Project should be anticipated and the	the project and preventive
	proposed preventive measures spelt out in	measures have been discussed in
	detail. Details of pre-placement medical	detail in Section 4.8 under
	examination and periodical medical	Chapter IV in the EIA report
	examination schedules should be	133-135.
	incorporated in the EMP. The project	
	specific occupational health mitigation	
	measures with required facilities proposed	
	in the mining area may be detailed.	
37	Public health implications of the Project	No public health implications are
	and related activities for the population in	anticipated due to this project.
	the impact zone should be systematically	Details of CSR and CER
	evaluated and the proposed remedial	activities have been discussed in
	measures should be detailed along with	Sections 8.6 and 8.7 under
	budgetary allocations.	Chapter VIII in the EIA report
		page 155-156.
38	The Socio-economic studies should be	No negative impact on socio-
	carried out within a 5 km buffer zone from	economic environment of the
	the mining activity. Measures of socio-	study area is anticipated and this
	economic significance and influence to the	project shall benefit the socio-
	local community proposed to be provided	economic environment by
	by the Project Proponent should be	offering employment for 23
	indicated. As far as possible, quantitative	people directly as discussed in
	dimensions may be given with time	Section 8.1 under Chapter VIII in
	frames for implementation.	the EIA report page 154.
39	Details of litigation pending against the	No litigation is pending in any
	project, if any, with direction /order passed	court against this project.

	by any Court of Law against the Project	
	should be given.	
40	Benefits of the Project if the Project is	The benefits of the project are
	implemented should be spelt out. The	discussed in the Chapter VIII in
	benefits of the Project shall clearly	the EIA report page 154-156.
	indicate environmental, social, economic,	
	employment potential, etc.	
41	If any quarrying operations were carried	It is fresh lease area and the
	out in the proposed quarrying site for	condition is not applicable.
	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/TNPCB.	
42	The PP shall prepare the EMP for the	A detailed environment
	entire life of mine and also furnish the	management plan has been
	sworn affidavit stating to abide the EMP	prepared following the
	for the entire life of mine.	suggestion made by SEAC, as
		shown in Chapter X in the EIA
		report page 158-164. The sworn
		affidavit stating to abide the
		EMP for the entire life of mine
		will be submitted during final
		EIA report.
43	Concealing any factual information or	The EIA report has been
	submission of false/fabricated data and	prepared keeping in mind the
	failure to comply with any of the	fact that concealing any factual
	conditions mentioned above may result in	information or submission of
	withdrawal of this Terms of Conditions	false/fabricated data and failure
	besides attracting penal provisions in the	to comply with any of the
	Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	conditions mentioned above may

	lead to withdrawal of this terms
	of reference besides attracting
	penal provisions in the
	Environment (Protection) Act,
	1986.

3.SEIAA Standard Conditions:

S.No		Terms of Reference	Remarks
		Cluster Manageme	ent Committee
3.1	1	Cluster Management Committee shall	A cluster management committee
		be framed which must include all the	including all the proponents of the
		proponents in the cluster as members	rough stone quarrying projects within
		including the existing as well as	the cluster of 500 m radius will be
		proposed quarry.	constituted for the effective
			implementation of green belt
			development plan, water sprinkling,
			blasting, etc.
	2	The members must coordinate among	The members of the cluster
		themselves for the effective	management committee will be
		implementation of EMP as committed	instructed to carry out EMP in
		including Green Belt Development,	coordination.
		Water sprinkling, tree plantation,	
		blasting etc.	
	3	The List of members of the committee	The list of members of the committee
		formed shall be submitted to	formed will be submitted to AD/Mines
		AD/Mines before the execution of	before the execution of mining lease.
		mining lease and the same shall be	
		updated every year to the AD/Mines.	
	4	Detailed Operational Plan must be	All the information has been discussed
		submitted which must include the	in Section 2.6 under Chapter II in the
		blasting frequency with respect to the	EIA report page 20-27.
		nearby quarry situated in the cluster,	
		the usage of haul roads by the	

	individual quarry in the form of route	
	map and network.	
5	The committee shall deliberate on risk	It will be informed to the committee.
	management plan 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.	
6	The Cluster Management Committee	It will be advised to the cluster
	shall form Environmental Policy to	management committee to practice
	practice sustainable mining in a	sustainable mining in a scientific and
	scientific and systematic manner in	systematic manner in accordance with
	accordance with the law. The role	the law. The role played by the
	played by the committee in	committee in implementing the
	implementing the environmental	environmental policy devised will be
	policy devised shall be given in detail.	given in detail.
7	The committee shall furnish action	A proper action plan regarding the
	plan regarding the restoration strategy	restoration will be followed by the
	with respect to the individual quarry	committee.
	falling under the cluster in a holistic	
	manner.	
8	The committee shall deliberate on the	The information on the health of the
	health of the workers/staff involved in	workers and the local people will be
	the mining as well as the health of the	updated periodically.
	public in the vicinity.	
	Agriculture & Agr	o-Biodiversity
9	Impact on surrounding agricultural	There shall be negligible air emissions
	fields around the proposed mining	or effluents from the project site.
	Area.	During loading the truck, dust
		generation will be likely. This shall be
		a temporary effect and not anticipated
		to affect the surrounding vegetation
 _		

		significantly, as shown in Section 4.6
		under Chapter IV in the EIA report
		page 128-133.
10	Impact on soil flora & vegetation	The details on flora have been
	around the project site.	provided in Section 3.7.1 under
		Chapter III in the EIA report page 81-
		93. There is no schedule I species of
		animals observed within study area as
		per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and
		no species falls in vulnerable,
		endangered or threatened category as
		per IUCN. There is no endangered red
		list species found in the study area.
11	Details of type of vegetations	Details of vegetation in the lease area
	including no. of trees & shrubs within	have been provided in Section 3.7.1
	the proposed mining area and. If so,	under Chapter III in the EIA report
	transplantation of such vegetations all	page 81-93. Details about
	along the boundary of the proposed	transplantation of plants have been
	mining area shall committed	provided in Section 4.6 under Chapter
	mentioned in EMP.	IV in the EIA report page 128-133.
12	The Environmental Impact	The ecological details have been
	Assessment should study the	provided in Section 3.7 under Chapter
	biodiversity, the natural ecosystem,	III in the EIA report page 81-100 and
	the soil micro flora, fauna and soil	measures have been provided in
	seed banks and suggest measures to	Section 4.6 under Chapter IV in the
	maintain the natural Ecosystem.	EIA report page 128-133.
13	Action should specifically suggest for	All the essential environmental
	sustainable management of the area	protective measures will be followed
	and restoration of ecosystem for flow	by the proponent to manage the
	of goods and services.	surrounding environment and restore
		the ecosystem, as discussed in Chapter
		IV in the EIA report page 117-136.

1	T :	
14	The project proponent shall study and	The impact of project on the land
	furnish the impact of project on	environment has been discussed in
	plantations in adjoining patta lands,	Section 4.1 under Chapter IV in the
	Horticulture, Agriculture and	EIA report page 117.
	livestock.	
	Forest	ts
15	The project proponent shall detail	The project proponent shall do barbed
	study on impact of mining on Reserve	wire fencing work and develop a green
	forests free ranging wildlife.	belt around the lease area to prevent
		wildlife from entering the site.
16	The Environmental Impact	The impacts of the project on ecology
	Assessment should study impact on	and biodiversity have been discussed
	forest, vegetation, endemic,	in Section 4.6 under Chapter IV in the
	vulnerable and endangered indigenous	EIA report page 128-133.
	flora and fauna.	
17	The Environmental Impact	The impacts of the project on standing
	Assessment should study impact on	trees and the existing trees have been
	standing trees and the existing trees	discussed in Section 4.6 under Chapter
	should be numbered and action	IV in the EIA report page 128-133.
	suggested for protection.	
18	The Environmental Impact	The protected areas, National Parks,
	Assessment should study impact on	Corridors and Wildlife pathways near
	protected areas, Reserve Forests,	project site within 10 km radius has
	National Parks, Corridors and Wildlife	been provided in Table 3.46 under
	pathways, near project site.	Chapter III in the EIA report page 114-
		115.
	Water Envir	onment
19	Hydro-geological study considering	The detailed hydro-geology will be
	the contour map of the water table	submitted in the final EIA report.
	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.	
20	Erosion Control measures.	Garland drainage structures will be
		constructed around the lease area to
		control the erosion, as discussed in
		Section 4.3 under Chapter IV in the
		EIA report page 118-119.
21	Detailed study shall be carried out in	The matter has been discussed under
	regard to impact of mining around the	Chapter IV in the EIA report page 117-
	proposed mine lease area on the	136.
	nearby Villages, Water-bodies/ Rivers,	
	& any ecological fragile areas.	
22	The project proponent shall study	An analysis for food chain in aquatic
	impact on fish habitats and the food	ecosystem has been discussed in
	WEB/ food chain in the water body	Section 3.7 under Chapter III in the
	and Reservoir.	EIA report page 81-100.
23	The project proponent shall study and	The impacts of the proposed project on
	furnish the details on potential	the surrounding environment have
	fragmentation impact on natural	discussed in Chapter IV in the EIA
	environment, by the activities.	report page 117-136.
24	The project proponent shall study and	The impact of the proposed project on
	furnish the impact on aquatic plants	aquatic plants and animals in water
	and animals in water bodies and	bodies has been discussed in Section
	possible scars on the landscape,	4.6 under Chapter IV in the EIA report
	damages to nearby caves, heritage	page 128-136.
	site, and archaeological sites possible	

	land form changes visual and aesthetic	
	impacts.	
25	The Terms of Reference should	The impact of mining on soil
	specifically study impact on soil	environment has been discussed in
	health, soil erosion, the soil physical,	Section 4.2 under Chapter IV in the
	chemical components and microbial	EIA report page 118.
	components.	
26	The Environmental Impact	The impacts on water bodies, streams,
	Assessment should study on wetlands,	lakes have been discussed in Section
	water bodies, rivers streams, lakes and	4.3 under Chapter IV in the EIA report
	farmer sites.	page 118-119.
27	The EIA shall include the impact of mi	ning activity on the following:
	a. Hydrothermal / Geothermal	a. The average geothermal gradient
	effect due to destruction in the	of earth is 25°C/km. As the
	Environment.	proposed depth of mining is 40m
		below the local ground level, the
		temperature will increase by 1°C
		at the depth of mining.
	b. Bio-geochemical processes and	b. No, Bio-geochemical processes
	its foot prints including	and its foot prints including
	environmental stress.	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.
	c. Sediment geochemistry in the	c. The details of sediment
	surface streams	geochemistry are discussed in the
		Table 3.4 under Chapter III in the
		EIA report page 41.
	Energ	y

28	The measures taken to control Noise,	The measures taken to control noise,
26		
	Air, Water, Dust Control and steps	air, water, and dust have been given
	adopted to efficiently utilise the	under Chapter IV in the EIA report
	Energy shall be furnished.	page 117-136.
	Climate Cha	
29	The Environmental Impact	The carbon emission and the measures
	Assessment shall study in detail the	to mitigate carbon emission have been
	carbon emission and also suggest the	discussed in Section 4.6 under Chapter
	measures to mitigate carbon emission	IV in the EIA report page 128-136.
	including development of carbon	
	sinks and temperature reduction	
	including control of other emission	
	and climate mitigation activities.	
30	The Environmental Impact	The matter has been discussed in
	Assessment should study impact on	Chapter IV in the EIA report page 117-
	climate change, temperature rise,	136.
	pollution and above soil & below soil	
	carbon stock, soil health and physical,	
	chemical & biological soil features.	
31	Impact of mining on pollution leading	There is no emission impact to local
	to GHGs emissions and the impact of	livelihood from this quarry project. All
	the same on the local livelihood.	the vehicles used for transportation of
		the quarry materials will be maintained
		regularly to keep the GHGs emissions
		with in statuary limits.
	Mine Closu	re Plan
32	Detailed Mine Closure Plan covering	A progressive mine closure plan has
	the entire mine lease period as per	been attached with the approved
	precise area communication order	mining plan report in Annexure III.
	issued.	The budget details for the progressive
		mine closure plan are shown in Table
		2.9 under Chapter II in the EIA report
		page 23.

	EMP	
33	Detailed Environment Management	A detailed Environment Management
	Plan along with adaptation, mitigation	plan has been given under Chapter X
	& remedial strategies covering the	in the EIA report page 158-164.
	entire mine lease period as per precise	
	area communication order issued.	
34	The Environmental Impact	A detailed Environment Management
	Assessment should hold detailed study	plan has been given in Tables 10.1 &
	on EMP with budget for green belt	10.2 under Chapter X in the EIA report
	development and mine closure plan	page 158-164.
	including disaster management plan.	
	Risk Asses	sment
35	To furnish risk assessment and	The risk assessment and management
	management plan including	plan for this project has been provided
	anticipated vulnerabilities during	in Section 7.2 under Chapter VII in the
	operational and post operational	EIA report page 143-145.
	phases of Mining.	
	Disaster Manag	ement Plan
36	To furnish disaster management plan	The disaster management plan for this
	and disaster mitigation measures in	project has been provided in Section
	regard to all aspects to avoid/reduce	7.3 under Chapter VII in the EIA report
	vulnerability to hazards & to cope	page 146-147.
	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.	
	Other	s
37	The project proponent shall furnish	The VAO certificate is attached in the
	VAO certificate with reference to	attached in the Annexure IV.
	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.	
38	As per the MoEF& CC office	The concerns raised during the public
	memorandum F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III	consultation will be submitted in the
	dated: 30.09.2020 and 20.10.2020 the	final EIA report.
	proponent shall address the concerns	
	raised during the public consultation	
	and all the activities proposed shall be	
	part of the Environment Management	
	Plan.	
39	The project proponent shall study and	The plastic waste management has
	furnish the possible pollution due to	been given in Section 7.5 under
	plastic and microplastic on the	Chapter VII in the EIA report page
	environment. The ecological risks and	152-153.
	impacts of plastic & microplastics on	
	aquatic environment and fresh water	
	systems due to activities,	
	contemplated during mining may be	
	investigated and reported.	

Standard Terms of Reference for (Mining of minerals)

1.

S.No	Terms of Reference	Remarks
1.1	Year-wise production details since 1994	Not applicable. This is not a violation
	should be given, clearly stating the highest	category project. This proposal falls
	production achieved in any one year prior to	under B1 category.
	1994. It may also be categorically informed	
	whether there had been any increase in	
	production after the EIA Notification 1994	
	came into force, w.r.t. the highest	
	production achieved prior to 1994	

1.2	A copy of the document in support of the	The proposed site for quarrying is a
	fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee	Government Poramboke land.
	of the mine should be given	
1.3	All documents including approved mine	All the documents are in the name of
	plan, EIA and Public Hearing should be	the lessee.
	compatible with one another in terms of the	
	mine lease area, production levels, waste	
	generation and its management, mining	
	technology etc. and should be in the name	
	of the lessee	
1.4	All corner coordinates of the mine lease	All corner coordinates of the mine
	area, superimposed on a High Resolution	lease area have been superimposed on
	Imagery/ toposheet, topographic sheet,	a high- resolution Google Earth Image,
	geomorphology and geology of the area	as shown in Figure 2.3 under Chapter
	should be provided. Such an Imagery of the	II, p.13.
	proposed area should clearly show the land	
	use and other ecological features of the	
	study area (core and buffer zone)	
1.5	Information should be provided in Survey	Toposheets of Survey of India have
	of India Toposheet in 1:50,000 scale	been used for showing sampling
	indicating geological map of the area,	locations of air, soil, water, and noise,
	geomorphology of land forms of the area,	as shown in Chapter III.
	existing minerals and mining history of the	
	area, important water bodies, streams and	
	rivers and soil characteristics	
1.6	Details about the land proposed for mining	The lease area was inspected by the
	activities should be given with information	officers of Department of Geology
	as to whether mining conforms to the land	along with revenue officials and found
	use policy of the State; land diversion for	that the land is fit for quarrying under
	mining should have approval from State	the policy of State Government.
	land use board or the concerned authority	
1.7	It should be clearly stated whether the	The proponent has framed
	proponent Company has a well laid down	Environmental Policy and the same

	Environment Policy approved by its Board	has been discussed in Section 10.1
	of Directors? If so, it may be spelt out in the	under Chapter X, pp.158-164.
	EIA Report with description of the	
	prescribed operating process/procedures to	
	bring into focus any	
	infringement/deviation/ violation of the	
	environmental or forest norms/ conditions?	
	The hierarchical system or administrative	
	order of the Company to deal with the	
	environmental issues and for ensuring	
	compliance with the EC conditions may	
	also be given. The system of reporting of	
	non compliances / violations of	
	environmental norms to the Board of	
	Directors of the Company and/or	
	shareholders or stakeholders at large, may	
	also be detailed in the EIA Report	
1.8	Issues relating to Mine Safety, including	It is an opencast quarrying operation
	subsidence study in case of underground	proposed to operate in Manual method.
	mining and slope study in case of open cast	The Rough Stone formation is a hard,
	mining, blasting study etc. should be	compact and homogeneous body. The
	detailed. The proposed safeguard measures	height and width of the bench will be
	in each case should also be provided	maintained as 5m with 90° 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.
1.9	The study rea will comprise of 10 km zone	The study area considered for this
	around the mine lease from lease periphery	study is of 5 km radius for air, soil,
	and the data contained in the EIA such as	water, and noise level sample

	waste generation etc. should be for the life	collections, while the study area is 10
	of the mine / lease period	km radius for ecology and biodiversity
		studies and all data contained in the
		EIA report such as waste generation
		etc., is for the life of the mine / Lease
		period.
1.10	Land use of the study rea delineating forest	Land use of the study area delineating
	area, agricultural land, grazing land,	forest area, agricultural land, grazing
	wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory	land, wildlife sanctuary, national park,
	routes of fauna, water bodies, human	migratory routes of fauna, water
	settlements and other ecological features	bodies, human settlements and other
	should be indicated. Land use plan of the	ecological features has been discussed
	mine lease area should be prepared to	in Section 3.1 under Chapter III,
	encompass preoperational, operational and	pp.30-37. The details of surrounding
	post operational phases and submitted.	sensitive ecological features have been
	Impact, if any, of change of land use should	provided in Table 3.46 under Chapter
	be given	III, p.114-115. Land use plan of the
		project area showing pre- operational,
		operational and post- operational
		phases are discussed in Table 2.8 under
		Chapter II, p.23.
1.11	Details of the land for any Over Burden	It is not applicable as no dumps have
	Dumps outside the mine lease, such as	been proposed outside the lease area.
	extent of land area, distance from mine	
	lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any,	
	should be given	
1.12	A Certificate from the Competent Authority	It is not applicable as there is no forest
	in the State Forest Department should be	land involved within the proposed
	provided, confirming the involvement of	project area. The details have been
	forest land, if any, in the project area. In the	discussed in Table 3.46 under Chapter
	event of any contrary claim by the Project	III, p.114-115.
	Proponent regarding the status of forests,	
	the site may be inspected by the State Forest	
	<u> </u>	

	Department along with the Regional Office	
	of the Ministry to ascertain the status of	
	forests, based on which, the Certificate in	
	this regard as mentioned above be issued. In	
	all such cases, it would be desirable for	
	representative of the State Forest	
	Department to assist the State Expert	
	Appraisal Committees	
1.13	Status of forestry clearance for the broken	It is not applicable as the proposed
	up area and virgin forestland involved in the	project area does not involve any forest
	Project including deposition of net present	land.
	value (NPV) and compensatory	
	afforestation (CA) should be indicated. A	
	copy of the forestry clearance should also	
	be furnished	
1.14	Implementation status of recognition of	Not Applicable.
	forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and	The project doesn't attract Recognition
	other Traditional Forest Dwellers	of Forest Rights Act, 2006 as there are
	(Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	neither forests nor forest dwellers /
	should be indicated	forest dependent communities in the
		mine lease area. There shall be no
		forest impacted families (PF) or people
		(PP). Thus, the rights of Traditional
		Forest Dwellers will not be
		compromised on account of the
		project.
1.15	The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the	No Reserve Forest is found within the
	study area, with necessary details, should be	study area. The details of reserve forest
	given.	within 10km have been discussed
		Table 3.46 under Chapter III, p.114-
		115. Flora and Fauna vegetation details
		are given in section 3.7.1 and
		3.7.2under chapter III, p.81-100.

1.16 A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other protected area and accordingly, detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted

There is no any wildlife/protected area from the periphery of the project area. Information regarding wildlife /protected area within 10km has been given in Table 3.46 under Chapter III, p.114-115. Flora and Fauna vegetation details are given in section 3.7.1 and 3.7.2 under chapter III, p.81-100.

1.17 Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries,
Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors,
Ramsar site Tiger/ Elephant Reserves/
(existing as well as proposed), if any, within
10 km of the mine lease should be clearly
indicated, supported by a location map duly
authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden.
Necessary clearance, as may be applicable
to such projects due to proximity of the
ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned
above, should be obtained from the
Standing Committee of National Board of
Wildlife and copy furnished

The details of National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 10 km radius from the periphery of the project area has been given in Table 3.46 under Chapter III, p.114-115.

1.18 A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled- I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan along with budgetary provisions for their conservation

A detailed biological study was carried out in both core and buffer zones and the results have been discussed in Section 3.7 under Chapter III, pp.81-100.

	should be prepared in consultation with	
	State Forest and Wildlife Department and	
	details furnished. Necessary allocation of	
	funds for implementing the same should be	
	made as part of the project cost.	
1.19	Proximity to Areas declared as Critically	Not Applicable.
	Polluted or the Project areas likely to come	Project area / Study area is not declared
	under the Aravali Range, (attracting court	in 'Critically Polluted' Area and does
	restrictions for mining operations), should	not come under 'Aravalli Range.
	also be indicated and where so required,	
	clearance certifications from the prescribed	
	Authorities, such as the SPCB or State	
	Mining Dept. Should be secured and	
	furnished to the effect that the proposed	
	mining activities could be considered	
1.20	Similarly, for coastal Projects, A CRZ map	Not Applicable
	duly authenticated by one of the authorized	The project doesn't attract the C.R.Z.
	agencies demarcating LTL. HTL, CRZ area,	Notification, 2018.
	location of the mine lease w.r.t CRZ, coastal	
	features such as mangroves, if any, should	
	be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects	
	falling under CRZ would also need to	
	obtain approval of the concerned Coastal	
	Zone Management Authority)	
1.21	R&R Plan/compensation details for the	Not Applicable.
	Project Affected People (PAP) should be	There are no approved habitations of
	furnished. While preparing the R&R Plan,	SCs/STs and other weaker sections in
	the relevant State/National Rehabilitation &	the lease area. Therefore, R&R Plan /
	Resettlement Policy should be kept in view.	Compensation Plan for the Project
	In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker	
	sections of the society in the study area, a	
	need based sample survey, family-wise,	
	should be undertaken to assess their	

requirements, and action programmes submitted prepared and accordingly, integrating the sectoral programmes of line departments of the State Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village(s) located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the Report

1.22

One season (non-monsoon) [i.e. March-May (Summer Season); October-December (post monsoon season); December-February (winter season)] primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented date-wise in the EIA and **EMP** Report. Sitespecific meteorological data should also collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the pre-dominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given

Baseline data were collected for the period of October 2023 - December 2023 as per CPCB notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Primary baseline data and the results have been included in Sections 3.1-3.9 under Chapter III, pp. 30-113.

1.23	Air quality modeling should be carried out	Air quality modelling for prediction of
	for prediction of impact of the project on the	incremental GLCs of pollutants was
	air quality of the area. It should also take	carried out using AERMOD view
	into account the impact of movement of	11.2.0. The model results have been
	vehicles for transportation of mineral. The	given in Section 4.4 under the Chapter
	details of the model used and input	IV, pp.119-123.
	parameters used for modeling should be	
	provided. The air quality contours may be	
	shown on a location map clearly indicating	
	the location of the site, location of sensitive	
	receptors, if any, and the habitation. The	
	wind roses showing pre-dominant wind	
	direction may also be indicated on the map	
1.24	The water requirement for the Project, its	The water requirement for the project,
	availability and source should be furnished.	its availability and source have been
	A detailed water balance should also be	provided in Table 2.11 under Chapter
	provided. Fresh water requirement for the	II, p.26.
	Project should be indicated.	
1.25	Necessary clearance from the Competent	Not Applicable.
	Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of	Water for dust suppression, greenbelt
	water for the Project should be provided	development and domestic use will be
		sourced from accumulated
		rainwater/seepage water in mine pits
		and purchased from local water
		vendors through water tankers on daily
		requirement basis. Drinking water will
		be sourced from the approved water
		vendors.
1.26	Description of water conservation measures	Part of the working pit will be allowed
	proposed to be adopted in the Project should	to collect rain water during the spell of
	be given. Details of rainwater harvesting	rain. The water thus collected will be
	proposed in the Project, if any, should be	used for greenbelt development and
	provided	dust suppression. The mine closure

		plan has been prepared for converting
		the excavated pit into rain water
		harvesting structure and serve as water
		reservoir for the project village during
		draught season.
1.27	Impact of the Project on the water quality,	Impact studies and mitigation
	both surface and groundwater, should be	measures of water environment
	assessed and necessary safeguard measures,	including surface water and ground
	if any required, should be provided	water have been discussed in Section
		4.3 under Chapter IV, pp. 118-119.
1.28	Based on actual monitored data, it may	Not Applicable.
	clearly be shown whether working will	The ground water table is found at the
	intersect groundwater. Necessary data and	depth of 80 m below ground level. The
	documentation in this regard may be	ultimate depth of quarry is 55 m BGL.
	provided. In case the working will intersect	Therefore, the mining activity will not
	groundwater table, a detailed Hydro	intersect the ground water table. Data
	Geological Study should be undertaken and	regarding the occurrence of
	Report furnished. The Report inter-alia,	groundwater table have been provided
	shall include details of the aquifers present	in Section 3.3 under Chapter III,
	and impact of mining activities on these	pp.42-58.
	aquifers. Necessary permission from State	
	Ground Water Authority for working below	
	ground water and for pumping of ground	
	water should also be obtained and copy	
	furnished	
1.29	Details of any stream, seasonal or	Not Applicable.
	otherwise, passing through the lease area	There are no streams, seasonal or other
	and modification / diversion proposed, if	water bodies passing within the project
	any, and the impact of the same on the	area. Therefore, no modification or
	hydrology should be brought out	diversion of water bodies is
		anticipated.
1.30	Information on site elevation, working	The highest elevation of the project
	depth, groundwater table etc. Should be	area is 776 m AMSL. Ultimate depth

provided both in AMSL and bgl. A of the mine is 55m BGL. Depth to the water level in the area is 60 m BGL schematic diagram may also be provided for the same. Progressive Greenbelt 1.31 time bound Greenbelt development plan has been Development Plan shall be prepared in a given in Section 4.6 under Chapter IV, tabular form (indicating the linear and pp.128-133. quantitative coverage, plant species and time frame) and submitted, keeping in mind, the same will have to be executed up front on commencement of the Project. plan Phase-wise of plantation compensatory afforestation should be charted clearly indicating the area to be covered under plantation and the species to be planted. The details of plantation already done should be given. The plant species selected for green belt should have greater ecological value and should be of good utility value to the local population with emphasis on local and native species and the species which are tolerant to pollution 1.32 Impact on local transport infrastructure due Traffic density survey was carried out to the Project should be indicated. Projected to analyze the impact of transportation increase in truck traffic as a result of the in the study area as per IRC guidelines Project in the present road network 1961 and it is inferred that there is no (including those outside the Project area) significant impact due to the proposed should be worked out, indicating whether it transportation from the project area. is capable of handling the incremental load. Details have been provided in Section Arrangement 3.9 under Chapter III, p.111-113. for improving the infrastructure, if contemplated (including action to be taken by other agencies such as State Government) should be covered. Project Proponent shall conduct Impact of

	Transportation study as per Indian Road	
	Congress Guidelines	
1.33	Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to	Infrastructure & other facilities will be
	be provided to the mine workers should be	provided to the mine workers after the
	included in the EIA Report.	grant of quarry lease and the same has
		been discussed in Section 2.6.7 under
		Chapter II, p.23-25.
1.34	Conceptual post mining land use and	Progressive mine closure plan has
	Reclamation and Restoration of mined out	been prepared for this project and is
	areas (with plans and with adequate number	given in Table 2.9 under Section 2.6.5
	of sections) should be given in the EIA	under Chapter II, p.23.
	report	
1.35	Occupational Health impacts of the Project	Occupational health impacts of the
	should be anticipated and the proposed	project and preventive measures have
	preventive measures spelt out in detail.	been explained in detail in Section 4.8
	Details of pre-placement medical	under Chapter IV, pp.133-135.
	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	
1.36	Public health implications of the Project and	No public health implications are
	related activities for the population in the	anticipated due to this project. Details
	impact zone should be systematically	of CSR and CER activities have been
	evaluated and the proposed remedial	discussed in Sections 8.6 and 8.7 under
	measures should be detailed along with	Chapter VIII, pp.155-156.
	budgetary allocations	
1.37	Measures of socio economic significance	No negative impact on socio-economic
	and influence to the local community	environment of the study area is
	proposed to be provided by the Project	anticipated and this project shall
	Proponent should be indicated. As far as	benefit the socio-economic
		environment by offering employment

	possible, quantitative dimensions may be	for 23 people directly as discussed in
	given with time frames for implementation	Section 8.1 under Chapter VIII, p.154.
1.38	Detailed environmental management plan	A detailed Environment Management
	(EMP) to mitigate the environmental	Plan has been prepared and provided in
	impacts which, should inter-alia include the	Tables 10.1 & 10.2 under Chapter X,
	impacts of change of land use, loss of	pp.158-164.
	agricultural and grazing land, if any,	
	occupational health impacts besides other	
	impacts specific to the proposed Project	
1.39	Public Hearing points raised and	The outcome of public hearing will be
	commitment of the Project Proponent on the	submitted during the final EIA report.
	same along with time bound Action Plan	
	with budgetary provisions to implement the	
	same should be provided and also	
	incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report	
	of the Project	
1.40	Details of litigation pending against the	No litigation is pending in any court
	project, if any, with direction /order passed	against this project.
	by any Court of Law against the Project	
	should be given	
1.41	The cost of the Project (capital cost and	Project Cost is Rs.8,84,95,000/-
	recurring cost) as well as the cost towards	CER Cost is Rs. 5,00,000/-
	implementation of EMP should be clearly	In order to implement the
	spelt out	environmental protection measures, an
		amount of Rs. 9032180 as capital cost
		and recurring cost as Rs. 3206856 as
		recurring cost/annum is proposed
		considering present market price
		considering present market scenario
		for the proposed project. After the
		adjustment of 5% inflation per year,
		the overall EMP cost for 5 years will
		be Rs. 26752084, as shown in Tables

		10.1 & 10.2 under Chapter X, pp.158-
		164.
1.42	A Disaster management Plan shall be	The disaster management plan for this
	prepared and included in the EIA/EMP	project has been provided in Section
	Report	7.3 under Chapter VII, pp.146-147.
1.43	Benefits of the Project if the Project is	Benefits of the project details have
	implemented should be spelt out. The	been given under Chapter VIII,
	benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate	pp.154-156.
	environmental, social, economic,	
	employment potential, etc.	
1.44	Besides the above, the below mentioned gen	eral points are also to be followed
a)	All documents to be properly referenced	All the documents have been properly
	with index and continuous page numbering	referenced with index and continuous
		page numbering
b)	Where data are presented in the Report	List of tables and source of the data
	especially in Tables, the period in which the	collected have been mentioned.
	data were collected and the sources should	
	be indicated	
c)	Project Proponent shall enclose all the	Original Baseline monitoring report
	analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil,	will be submitted in final EIA report.
	noise etc. using the MoEF&CC/NABL	
	accredited laboratories. All the original	
	analysis/testing reports should be available	
	during appraisal of the Project.	
d)	Where the documents provided are in a	All the documents provided here are
	language other than English, an English	in English language.
	translation should be provided.	
e)	The Questionnaire for environmental	The questionnaire will be submitted in
	appraisal of mining projects as devised	final EIA report.
	earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled	
	and submitted.	
f)	While preparing the EIA report, the	Instructions issued by MoEF & CC
	instructions for the Proponents and	O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA. II (I)

	instructions for the Consultants issued by	dated 4th August, 2009 have been
	MoEF vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-	followed while preparing the EIA
	IA.II(I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are	report.
	available on the website of this Ministry,	
	should be followed.	
g)	Changes, if any made in the basic scope and	No changes are made in the basic
	project parameters (as submitted in Form-I	scope and the project parameters.
	and the PFR for securing the TOR) should	
	be brought to the attention of MoEF&CC	
	with reasons for such changes and	
	permission should be sought, as the TOR	
	may also have to be altered. Post Public	
	Hearing changes in structure and content of	
	the draft EIA/EMP (other than	
	modifications arising out of the P.H.	
	process) will entail conducting the PH again	
	with the revised documentation.	
h)	As per the circular no. J 11011/618/2010-	It is a new lease area, the condition is
	IA.II(I) dated 30.5.2012, certified report of	not applicable.
	the status of compliance of the conditions	
	stipulated in the environment clearance for	
	the existing operations of the project,	
	should be obtained from the Regional	
	Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest	
	and Climate Change, as may be applicable.	
i)	The EIA report should also include	All the plans including surface &
	(i) surface plan of the area indicating	geological plans, and progressive
	contours of main topographic features,	closure plan have been included in
	drainage and mining area, (ii) geological	Annexure III.
	maps and sections and (iii) sections of the	
	mine pit and external dumps, if any, clearly	
	showing the land features of the adjoining	
	area.	

SEIAA Specific Conditions:

S.No	Terms of Reference	Remarks	
1	The authority noted that the subject was	After the detailed discussions of SEAC,	
	placed in the 551st SEAC-I meeting held	as per the ToR conditions the quantity of	
	on 16.04.2025. After detailed	production has not exceed	
	discussions, the Authority accepts the		
	recommendation of SEAC-I and decided		
	to grant Terms of Reference (ToR) along		
	with Public Hearing for the quantity of		
	6,76,020 m ³ upto the depth of 55m BGL		
	as per the approved mining plan, under		
	cluster for undertaking the combined		
	Environment Impact Assessment Study		
	and preparation of separate Environment		
	Management Plan subject to the		
	conditions as recommended by SEAC-I		
	& normal conditions & the conditions		
	mentioned in 'Annexure B' of this		
	minutes		

A. Standard Terms of Reference

1 1.	Standard Terms of Kelerence	
1.	Year-wise production details since 1994	Not applicable. This is not a violation
	should be given, clearly stating the highest	category project. This proposal falls
	production achieved in any one year prior	under B1 category.
	to 1994. It may also be categorically	
	informed whether there had been any	
	increase in production after the EIA	
	Notification 1994 came into force, w.r.t.	
	the highest production achieved prior to	
	1994.	
2.	A copy of the document in support of the	The proposed site for quarrying is a
	fact that the proponent is the rightful lessee	Government Poramboke land.
	of the mine should be given.	

3. All documents including approved mine plan, EIA and Public Hearing should be compatible with one another in terms of the mine lease area, production levels, waste generation and its management, mining technology etc. and should be in the name of the lessee.

All the documents are in the name of the lessee.

4. All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High-Resolution Imagery/ toposheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology and geology of the 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).

All corner coordinates of the mine lease area have been superimposed on a high-resolution Google Earth Image, as shown in Figure 2.3 under Chapter II in the EIA report page 13.

5. Information should be provided in Survey of India Toposheet in 1:50,000 scale indicating geological map of the area, geomorphology of land forms of the area, existing minerals and mining history of the area, important water bodies, streams and rivers and soil characteristics.

Toposheets of Survey of India have been used for showing sampling locations of air, soil, water, and noise, as shown in Chapter III in the EIA report page 30-113.

6. Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be given with information as to whether mining conforms to the land use policy of the State; land diversion for mining should have approval from State land use board or the concerned authority.

The lease area was inspected by the officers of Department of Geology along with revenue officials and found that the land is fit for quarrying under the policy of State Government.

7. It should be clearly stated whether the proponent Company has a well laid down Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be spelt out in the EIA Report with description of the.

The Environmental Policy is discussed in the Section 10.1 under Chapter X in the EIA report page 158. prescribed operating process/ procedures to bring into focus any infringement/ deviation/ violation of the environmental norms/conditions? forest The or hierarchical system or administrative order of the Company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the EC conditions may also be given. The system of reporting of non-compliances violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the Company shareholders or stakeholders at large, may also be detailed in the EIA Report

8. Issues relating to Mine Safety, including subsidence study in case of underground mining and slope study in case of open cast mining, blasting study etc. should be detailed. The proposed safeguard measures in each case should also be provided

It is an opencast quarrying operation proposed to operate in Manual method. The rough stone formation is a hard, compact and homogeneous body. The height and width of the bench will be maintained as 5m with 900 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.

9. The study area will comprise of 10 km zone around the mine lease from lease periphery and the data contained in the EIA such as waste generation etc., should be for the life of the mine / lease period.

The study area considered for this study is of 5 km radius for air, soil, water, and noise level sample collections, while the study area is 10 km radius for ecology and biodiversity studies and all data contained in the EIA report such as waste generation

		etc., is for the life of the mine / lease
		period.
10.	Land use of the study area delineating	Land use of the study area delineating
	forest area, agricultural land, grazing land,	forest area, agricultural land, grazing
	wildlife sanctuary, national park,	land, wildlife sanctuary, national park,
	migratory routes of fauna, water bodies,	migratory routes of fauna, water bodies,
	human settlements and other ecological	human settlements and other ecological
	features should be indicated. Land use plan	features has been discussed in Section 3.1
	of the mine lease area should be prepared	under Chapter III in the EIA report page
	to encompass preoperational, operational	30-37. The details of surrounding
	and post operational phases and submitted.	sensitive ecological features have been
	Impact, if any, of change of land use should	provided in Table 3.46 under Chapter III
	be given.	in the EIA report page 114-115. Land use
		plan of the project area showing pre-
		operational, operational and post-
		operational phases are discussed in Table
		2.8 under Chapter II in the EIA report
		page 23.
11.	Details of the land for any over burden	It is not applicable as no dumps have been
	dumps outside the mine lease, such as	proposed outside the lease area. The
	extent of land area, distance from mine	entire quarried out rough stone will be
	lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any,	transported to the needy customers.
	should be given.	
12.	Certificate from the Competent Authority	It is not applicable as there is no forest
	in the State Forest Department should be	land involved within the proposed project
	provided, confirming the involvement of	area. The details have been discussed in
	forest land, if any, in the project area. In the	Table 3.46 under Chapter III in the EIA
	event of any contrary claim by the Project	report page 114-115.
	Proponent regarding the status of forests,	
	the site may be inspected by the State	
	Forest Department along with the Regional	
	Office of the Ministry to ascertain the	
	status of forests, based on which, the	

	Certificate in this regard as mentioned	
	above be issued. In all such cases, it would	
	be desirable for representative of the State	
	Forest Department to assist the Expert	
	Appraisal Committees.	
13.	Status of forestry clearance for the broken-	It is not applicable as the proposed project
	up area and virgin forestland involved in	area does not involve any forest land.
	the Project including deposition of net	
	present value (NPV) and compensatory	
	afforestation (CA) should be indicated. A	
	copy of the forestry clearance should also	
	be furnished.	
14.	Implementation status of recognition of	Not Applicable.
	forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes	The project doesn't attract Recognition of
	and other Traditional Forest Dwellers	Forest Rights Act, 2006 as there are
	(Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	neither forests nor forest dwellers / forest
	should be indicated.	dependent communities in the mine lease
		area. There shall be no forest impacted
		families (PF) or people (PP). Thus, the
		rights of Traditional Forest Dwellers will
		not be compromised on account of the
		project.
15.	The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the	There is no any reserve forest in the study
	study area, with necessary details, should	area. The details of reserve forest is
	be given.	discussed in the Table 3.46 under Chapter
		III in the EIA report page 114-115.
16.	A study shall be got done to ascertain the	There is no any wildlife/protected area
	impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of	within 10 km radius from the periphery of
	the study area and details furnished.	the project area. Information regarding
	Impact of the project on the wildlife in the	the same has been given in Table 3.46
	surrounding and any other protected area	under Chapter III in the EIA report page
	and accordingly, detailed mitigative	114-115.
	measures required, should be worked out	

with cost implications and submitted.

17. Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/ Elephant Reserves/ (existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10 km of the mine lease should be clearly indicated, supported by a location map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden. Necessary clearance, as may be applicable to such projects due to proximity of the ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned above, should be obtained from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife and copy furnished.

There are No National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, and Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 10 km radius from the periphery of the project area. Information regarding the same has been given in Table 3.46 under Chapter III in the EIA report page 114-115.

18. A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 KM radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled-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. allocation Necessary of funds implementing the same should be made as part of the project cost.

A detailed biological study was carried out in both core and buffer zones and the results have been discussed in Section 3.7 under Chapter III in the EIA report page 81-100.

19. Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' or the Project areas likely to come under the 'Aravalli Range', (attracting court restrictions for mining operations), should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the SPCB or State Mining Department 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.

20. Similarly, for coastal Projects, A CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL. HTL, CRZ area, location of the mine lease w.r.t CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any, should be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects falling under CRZ would also need to obtain approval of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority).

Not Applicable

The project doesn't attract the C.R.Z. Notification, 2018.

21. R&R Plan/compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be furnished. While preparing the R&R Plan, the relevant State/National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy should be kept in view. In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker sections of the society in the study area, a need-based sample survey, family-wise, should be undertaken to assess their requirements, and action programmes prepared and submitted accordingly, integrating the sectoral programmes of line

departments of the State Government. It

Not Applicable.

There are no approved habitations of SCs/STs and other weaker sections in the lease area. Therefore, R&R Plan / Compensation Plan for the Project Affected People (PAP) are not provided.

may be clearly brought out whether the village(s) located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&R and socio-economic aspect should be discussed in the Report

22 One season (non-monsoon) [i.e., March-May (Summer Season); October-December monsoon (post season); December-February (winter season)] primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented datewise in the EIA and EMP Report. Sitespecific meteorological data should also be collected. The location of the monitoring

stations should be such as to represent

whole of the study area and justified

downwind direction and location of

sensitive receptors. There should be at

least one monitoring station within 500 m

of the mine lease in the pre-dominant

downwind direction. The mineralogical

composition of PM10, particularly for free

the

pre-dominant

keeping in view

silica, should be given.

Baseline data were collected for the period of October - December 2024 as per CPCB notification and MoEF & CC Guidelines. Primary baseline data and the results have been included in Sections 3.1-3.9 under Chapter III in the EIA report page 30-113.

23. Air quality modelling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. It should also take into account the impact of movement of vehicles for transportation of mineral.

Air quality modelling for prediction of incremental GLCs of pollutants was carried out using AERMOD view 11.2.0. The model results have been given in

	The details of the model used and input	Section 4.4 under the Chapter IV in the
	parameters used for modelling should be	EIA report page 119-123.
	provided. The air quality contours may be	
	shown on a location map clearly indicating	
	the location of the site, location of sensitive	
	receptors, if any, and the habitation. The	
	wind roses showing pre-dominant wind	
	direction may also be indicated on the map	
24.	The water requirement for the project, its	The water requirement for the project, its
	availability and source should be	availability and source have been
	furnished. A detailed water balance should	provided in Table 2.11 under Chapter II in
	also be provided. Fresh water requirement	the EIA report page 26.
	for the project should be indicated.	
25.	Necessary clearance from the competent	Not Applicable.
	Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of	Water for dust suppression, greenbelt
	water for the project should be provided.	development and domestic use will be
		sourced from accumulated
		rainwater/seepage water in mine pits and
		purchased from local water vendors
		through water tankers on daily
		requirement basis. Drinking water will be
		sourced from the approved water vendors.
26.	Description of water conservation	Part of the working pit will be allowed to
	measures proposed to be adopted in the	collect rain water during the spell of rain.
	Project should be given. Details of	The water thus collected will be used for
	rainwater harvesting proposed in the	greenbelt development and dust
	Project, if any, should be provided.	suppression. The mine closure plan has
		been prepared for converting the
		excavated pit into rain water harvesting
		structure and serve as water reservoir for
		the project village during draught season.
27.	Impact of the Project on the water quality,	Impact studies and mitigation measures of
	both surface and groundwater, should be	water environment including surface

	assessed and necessary safeguard	water and ground water have been
	measures, if any required, should be	discussed in Section 4.3 under Chapter IV
	provided.	in the EIA report page 118-119.
28.	Based on actual monitored data, it may	The ground water table is found at the
	clearly be shown whether working will	depth of 60-65m below ground level. The
	intersect groundwater. Necessary data and	ultimate depth of quarry is 55m BGL.
	documentation in this regard may be	Therefore, the mining activity will not
	provided. In case the working will intersect	intersect the ground water table. Data
	groundwater table, a detailed Hydro	regarding the occurrence of groundwater
	Geological Study should be undertaken	table have been provided in Section 3.3
	and Report furnished. The Report inter-	under Chapter III in the EIA report page
	alia, shall include details of the aquifers	42-58.
	present and impact of mining activities on	
	these aquifers. Necessary permission from	
	Central Ground Water Authority for	
	working below ground water and for	
	pumping of ground water should also be	
	obtained and copy furnished.	
29.	Details of any stream, seasonal or	Not Applicable.
	otherwise, passing through the lease area	There are no streams, seasonal or other
	and modification / diversion proposed, if	water bodies passing within the project
	any, and the impact of the same on the	area. Therefore, no modification or
	hydrology should be brought out	diversion of water bodies is anticipated
30.	Information on site elevation, working	The highest elevation of the project area
	depth, groundwater table etc. Should be	is 776m AMSL. Ultimate depth of the
	provided both in AMSL and BGL. A	mine is 55m BGL. Depth to the water
	schematic diagram may also be provided	level in the area is 60-65m below the
	for the same.	ground level.
31.	A time bound Progressive Greenbelt	Greenbelt development plan has been
	Development Plan shall be prepared in a	given in Section 4.6 under Chapter IV in
	tabular form (indicating the linear and	the EIA report page 128-133.
	quantitative coverage, plant species and	
	time frame) and submitted,	

keeping in mind, the same will have to be executed up. Front on commencement of the Project. Phase-wise plan of plantation and compensatory afforestation should be charted clearly indicating the area to be covered under plantation and the species to be planted. The details of plantation already done should be given. The plant species selected for green belt should have greater ecological value and should be of good utility value to the local population with emphasis on local and native species and the species which are tolerant to pollution.

32. Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated. Projected increase in truck traffic as a result of the Project in the present road network (including those outside the Project area) should be worked out, indicating whether it is capable of handling the incremental load. Arrangement for the infrastructure. if improving contemplated (including action to be taken other agencies such as State Government) should be covered. Project Proponent shall conduct Impact of Transportation study as per Indian Road Congress Guidelines.

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 have been provided in Section 3.9 under Chapter III in the EIA report page 111-113.

33. Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA Report.

Infrastructure & other facilities will be provided to the mine workers after the grant of quarry lease and the same has been discussed in Section 2.6.7 under Chapter II in the EIA report page 23-26.

34. Conceptual post mining land use and Reclamation and Restoration of mined out areas (with plans and with adequate number of sections) should be given in the EIA report.

Progressive mine closure plan has been prepared for this project and is given in Section 2.6.5 under Chapter II in the EIA report page 23.

35. Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination periodical and medical schedules examination should incorporated in the EMP. The project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.

Occupational health impacts of the project and preventive measures detail have been explained in Section 4.8 under Chapter IV in the EIA report page 133-135.

36. 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.

No public health implications are anticipated due to this project. Details of CSR and CER activities have been discussed in Sections 8.6 and 8.7 under Chapter VIII in the EIA report page 155-156.

37. 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.

No negative impact on socio-economic environment of the study area is anticipated and this project shall benefit the socio-economic environment by offering employment for 23 people directly as discussed in Section 8.1 under Chapter VIII 154.

38. Detailed environmental management plan (EMP) to mitigate the environmental impacts which, should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural and grazing land, if any,

A detailed Environment Management Plan has been prepared and provided in Table 10.1 & 10.2 under Chapter X in the EIA report page 158-164.

	occupational health impacts besides other	
	impacts specific to the proposed Project.	
39.	Public Hearing points raised and	The outcome of public hearing will be
	commitment of the Project Proponent on	submitted during the final EIA report.
	the same along with time bound Action	
	Plan with budgetary provisions to	
	implement the same should be provided	
	and also incorporated in the final	
	EIA/EMP Report of the Project.	
40.	Details of litigation pending against the	No litigation is pending in any court
	project, if any, with direction /order passed	against this project.
	by any Court of Law against the Project	
	should be given	
41	The cost of the Project (capital cost and	Project Cost is Rs.8,84,95,000/-
	recurring cost) as well as the cost towards	CER Cost is Rs. 5,00,000/-
	implementation of EMP should be clearly	In order to implement the environmental
	spelt out.	protection measures, an amount of Rs.
		9032180 as capital cost and recurring cost
		as Rs. 3206856 as recurring cost/annum
		is proposed considering present market
		price considering present market scenario
		for the proposed project. After the
		adjustment of 5% inflation per year, the
		overall EMP cost for 5 years will be Rs.
		26752084 , as shown in Tables 10.1 &
		10.2 under Chapter X, pp.158-164.
42.	A disaster management plan shall be	The disaster management plan for this
	prepared and included in the EIA/EMP	project has been provided in Section 7.3
	Report.	under Chapter VII in the EIA report page
	-	146-147.

43.	Benefits of the Project if the Project is	Benefits of the project details have been		
	implemented should be spelt out. The	given under Chapter VIII in the EIA		
	benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate	report page 154-156.		
	environmental, social, economic,			
	employment potential, etc.			
44	Besides the above, the below mentioned ger	neral points are also to be followed:		
a)	Executive Summary of the EIA/EMP	Executive summary has been enclosed as		
	Report.	a separate booklet.		
b)	All documents to be properly referenced	All the documents have been properly		
	with index and continuous page	referenced with index and continuous		
	numbering.	page numbering.		
c)	Where data are presented in the Report	List of tables and source of the data		
	especially in Tables, the period in which	collected have been mentioned.		
	the data were collected and the sources			
	should be indicated.			
d)	Project Proponent shall enclose all the	Original Baseline monitoring reports will		
	analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil,	be submitted in the final EIA report.		
	noise etc. using the MoEF & CC/NABL			
	accredited laboratories. All the original			
	analysis/testing reports should be available			
	during appraisal of the Project.			
e)	Where the documents provided are in a	All the documents provided here are in		
	language other than English, an English	English language.		
	translation should be provided.			
f)	The Questionnaire for environmental	The questionnaire will be submitted in the		
	appraisal of mining projects as devised	final EIA report.		
	earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled			
	and submitted.			
g)	While preparing the EIA report, the	Instructions issued by MoEF & CC O.M. No.		
	instructions for the Proponents and	J-11013/41/2006-IA. II (I) dated 4 th August,		
	instructions for the Consultants issued by	2009 have been followed while preparing the		
	MoEF & CC vide O.M. No. J- 11013/41/2006-	EIA report		
	IA. II(I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are			

	available on the website of this Ministry,	
	should be followed.	
h)	Changes, if any made in the basic scope and	No changes are made in the basic scope
	project parameters (as submitted in Form- I	and the project parameters.
	and the PFR for securing the TOR) should be	
	brought to the attention of MoEF & CC with	
	reasons for such changes and permission	
	should be sought, as the TOR may also have to	
	be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in	
	structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP	
	(other than modifications arising out of the	
	P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH	
	again with the revised documentation	
i)	As per the circular no. J-11011/618/2010- IA.	As it is a new lease area, the condition is not
	II(I) Dated: 30.5.2012, certified report of the	applicable.
	status of compliance of the conditions	
	stipulated in the environment clearance for the	
	existing operations of the project, should be	
	obtained from the Regional Office of Ministry	
	of Environment, Forest and Climate Change,	
	as may be applicable.	
j)	The EIA report should also include (i) surface	All the plans including surface & geological
	plan of the area indicating contours of main	plans, and progressive closure plan have been
	topographic features, drainage and mining	included in Annexure III.
	area, (ii) geological maps and sections and (iii)	
	sections of the mine pit and external dumps, if	
	any, clearly showing the land features of the	
	adjoining area.	

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.0 PREAMBLE

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. According to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India, EIA notification S.O. 1533(E) of 14th September 2006 and its subsequent amendments as per Gazette Notification S.O. 3977 (E) of 14th August 2018, all the mining projects are broadly classified into two categories, i.e., category A and category B, based on the spatial extent of the projects. The category B projects are further divided in to B1 and B2 on the basis of the guidelines issued of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. All mining projects included in category B1 require an EIA report for obtaining environmental clearance from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). As the proposed project falls within the cluster of quarries of overall extent of greater than 5 ha and less than 50 ha in the case of non-coal mine lease, the proposed project falls under the category B1 and the project requires preparation and submission of an EIA report after public consultation to SEIAA for obtaining environmental clearance 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.

In compliance with ToR Identification No: TO25B0108TN5757195N, dated: 23.05.2025 this EIA report has been prepared for the project proponent, Thiru. V. Venkatesulu, applied for rough stone quarry lease in the Govt land falling in S.F.No.754 & 760(P-6) over an extent of 4.00.00 ha in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu. Special publication in Krishnagiri District Gazette Notification No Rc.No.2023/2023/Mines, dated 15.11.2024 for eligible Govt Poramboke Land quarry lease has issued notice inviting tender under Krishnagiri District Gazette (Extra- Ordinary) No.12 (English) & 20 (Tamil) dated 16.11.2024 and received applications through online from the interested bidders for conducting e-tender cum auction. E-tender cum auction held on 03.01.2025, since, Mr.V.Venkatesulu has quoted highest bid amount of Rs.8,30,50,000/-. This EIA report takes into account the rough stone quarries within the cluster of 500 m radius from the periphery of the proposed project site. The cluster contains three proposed projects known as P1, P2, P3 and ten existing projects E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, E9 and E10. All the

projects mentioned above have been taken for cluster extent calculation as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269 (E) Dated 1st July 2016. The total extent of all the quarries is 37.54.5 ha, also known as the cluster extent. The quarries involved in the calculation of cluster extent are shown in Figure 1.1.

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

		Proposed Quarrie	es		
Code	Name of the Owner	S.F. No	Village	Extent (ha)	Status
P1	Thiru.V.Venkatesulu	754 & 760 (P-6)		4.00.0	Proposed Area
P2	Thiru.Mallikarjuna	754 & 760 (P-4)	Kam	3.50.0	Instant Proposal
Р3	Thiru.S.R.Sampangi	1151,1155,1212 To 1219,1222,1225& 1226/A (P-4)	Kamandoddi	2.23.0	Instant Proposal
Existing Quarry					
E 1	Thiru.G.Ashoka	754 & 760(P-3)		2.75.0	17.02.2022To 16.02.2032
E2	Thiru.V.Karunanithi	754, 760(Part-5)		4.30.0	24.06.2022 To 23.06.2032
E3	M/s. Royal blue Metals	1151, 1155, 1212, 1219, 1222, 1225 &1226/A (P-1)	Kama	2.70.0	04.07.2024 To 03.07.2034
E4	M/s. Royal blue Metals	1151, 1155, 1212, 1219, 1222, 1225 &1226/A (P-2)	Kamandoddi	2.87.0	24.06.2022 To 23.06.2032
E5	Thiru.K.Murugesh	1151,1155,1212,121 9,1222,1225 &1226/A 9P-3)		2.82.0	30.03.2023 To 29.06.2032
E6	Thiru.C.Surendiran	1269/2A		1.66.5	13.10.2017 To

				12.10.2027	
E7	Thiru.S.Madhu	1151, 1155, 1212, 1219, 1222, 1225 & 1226/A (P-5)	1.27.0	06.12.2019 To 05.12.2029	
E8	Thiru.R.Rajappa	1266	4.04.5	13.10.2017 To 12.10.2027	
E9	Thiru.K.Govindappa	754 & 760(P-2)	2.10.0	25.03.2025 To 24.03.2035	
E10	Thiru.P.Venkat Reddy	1267/2 & 1268/2&3	2.38.5	To 09.11.2027	
Expired Quarries					
Total Cluster Extent			37.54.5		

Source: DD Letter - Rc.No.19/Mines/2025, Dated: 27.03.202 5.

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

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the EIA report is to study baseline environmental conditions in and around the proposed project area as per the Terms of Reference (ToR).

The baseline study Air, Water, Soil, & Noise was already conducted in the month of Oct to Dec, 2023, named Rajappa rough stone quarry falls in the same cluster according to the provisions of MoEF & CC Office Memorandum dated 29.08.2017 and MoEF & CC Notification, S.O. 996 (E) dated 10.04.2015, to analyse impacts and provide mitigation measures.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

The Environmental Clearance process for the project will comprise of four stages. These stages are screening, scoping, public consultation & appraisal.

Screening

Scoping

Screening is the first stage of the EIA process. In this stage, the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) examined the application of EC made by the proponent in Form 1 through online (Proposal No. SIA/TN/ MIN/ 531779/2025, dated 28.03.2025) and decided that the project requires detailed environmental studies for the preparation of EIA report. Therefore, the proponent submitted application for Terms of Reference (ToR) on 28.03.2025.

The proposal was placed in the 551th meeting of SEAC on 16.04.2025. Based on the presentation and documents furnished by the project proponent, SEAC decided to recommend the proposal for the grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) and the recommendation for ToR is subjected to the outcome of the Honourable NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi (O.A No.186 of 2016 (M.A.No.350/2016) and O.A. No.200/2016 and O.A.No.580/2016 (M.A.No.1182/2016) and O.A.No.102/2017 and O.A.No.404/2016 (M.A.No. 758/2016, M.A.No.920/2016, M.A.No.1122/2016, M.A.No.12/2017 & M.A. No. 843/2017) and O.A.No.405/2016 and O.A.No.520 of 2016 (M.A.No. 981/2016, M.A.No.982/2016 & M.A.No.384/2017).

Public Consultation

In this stage, an application along with the draft of EIA and EMP report will be made to the Member Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) to conduct Public Hearing ensuring public participation at the project site or in its close proximity in the district. During public hearing, an opportunity will be given to the people living nearby the project site to express their opinions about the impact of the proposed project on the environment. The outcome of the public hearing meeting will be submitted in the final EIA report.

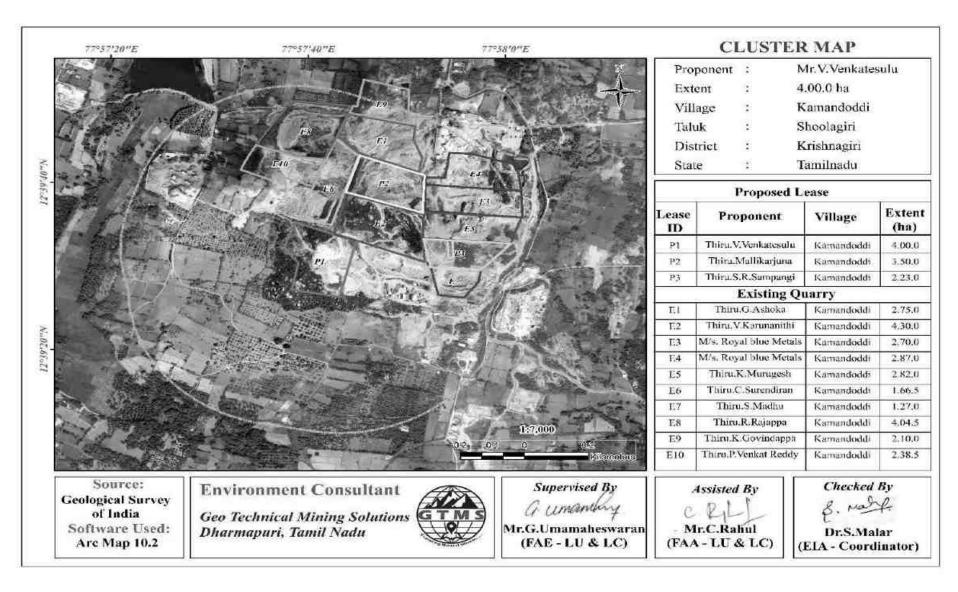


Figure 1.1 Location of the proposed and existing rough stone quarries in the cluster of 500m radius

Appraisal

In this stage, an application along with final EIA report including the outcome of the public consultations will be made to the SEIAA. The application thus made will be scrutinized by the SEAC. Then, the SEAC will make recommendations to grant EC or reject the application to the SEIAA.

1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR)

The SEAC framed a comprehensive Terms of Reference (ToR) based on the information provided in the Form 1 and information collected from the proposed project site visit and issued ToR to the proponent vide ToR Identification No. TO25B0108TN5757195N Dated:23.05.2025 File No: 12003 for the preparation of an EIA report.

1.4 POST ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE MONITORING

For category B projects, irrespective of its clearance by MoEF & CC/SEIAA, the project proponent shall prominently advertise in the newspapers indicating that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and the details of MoEF&CC website where it is displayed.

After obtaining EC, the project proponent will submit a half-yearly compliance report of stipulated environmental clearance terms and conditions to MoEF & CC Regional Office & SEIAA on 1st June and 1st December of every year.

1.5 TRANSFERABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

A prior environmental clearance granted for a specific project or activity to an applicant may be transferred during its validity to another legal person entitled to undertake the project or activity on application by the transferor or the transferee with a written "no objection" by the transferor, to, and by the regulatory authority concerned, on the same terms and conditions under which the prior environmental clearance was initially granted, and for the same validity period (EIA Guidance Manual for Mining of Minerals, 2010).

1.6 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT PROPONENT

The profile of the project proponent who has involved in this quarrying project has been given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Details of Project Proponent

Name of the Project Proponent	Mr.V.Venkatesulu	
	S/o.Venkatasamy,	
Address	No.741, D.M.G Kotta,	
	Chappadi post, Shoolagiri Taluk,	
	Krishnagiri District.	
Status	Proprietor	

1.7 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed project deals with excavation of rough stone which is primarily used in construction projects. The method adopted for rough stone excavation is Open Cast Semi Mechanized mining method involving formation of benches with 5m height and 5 m width. The proposed project site is located in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu. Some of the important features of the proposed project have been provided in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Salient Features of the Proposed Project

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.V. Venkatesulu		
Type of Land	Government Poramboke Land		
Extent	4.00.0 Ha		
S.F.No	754 & 760 (P-6)		
Toposheet No	57-H/14		
Location of Project Site	12°39'26.93"N to 12°39'35.28"N		
Highest Elevation	77°57'37.60"E to 77°57'44.84"E 776 m AMSL		
Ultimate depth of Mining	55 m (BGL)		
	Rough Stone in Tons	Top Soil in Tons	
Geological Resources	49,50,248	400020	
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in Tons	Top Soil in Tons	
Wiffleable Reserves	18,59,055	3,26,560	
Duemosed agains for five years	Rough Stone in Tons	Top Soil in Tons	
Proposed reserves for five years	18,59,055	3,26,560	
Method of Mining	Open-Cast Mechanized mining		
Topography	Elevated Topography		
	Jack Hammer	4	
Machinery proposed	Compressor	2	
Wiacimiery proposed	Tipper	8	
	Excavator	2	
Proposed Manpower Deployment	23 Nos		
Project Cost	Rs.8,84,95,000/-		
Proposed Water Requirement	3.0 KLD		

1.8 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The main scope of the EIA study is to quantify the cumulative impact of the quarries in the cluster on the study area and formulate the effective mitigation measures for the Cluster. 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, and dust generation has been provided in this report. The baseline monitoring study has been carried out during the period of **October 2023 to December 2023**

for various environmental components such as land, soil, air, water, noise & vibration, ecology and Socio economics 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. The sampling methodologies for the various environmental parameters required for the study, frequency of sampling, method of sample analysis, etc., are given in Table 3.1 in chapter III.

1.9 Legislation Applicable to Mining of Mineral Sector

A few important legislations are given below:

- ❖ The Mines Act, 1952.
- ❖ The Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.
- ❖ Mines Rules, 1955.
- Mineral Concession Rules, 1960
- Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu Minor Minerals concession rules, 1959.
- ❖ The Water (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1974.
- ❖ The Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act,1981.
- ❖ The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- ❖ The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1988.
- ❖ The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

CHAPTER II

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The open cast mining method, also known as open-pit mining has been proposed to extract the mineral deposit. It is the most commonly used surface mining method all over the world and is generally suitable for mining low-grade mineral deposits that are found close to the surface of the earth and distributed uniformly over a large area. Open pits are also termed quarries when the pits are used for the extraction of building materials and dimension stones.

Opencast mining starts with the development of benches, the widths of which will be determined in such a way to accommodate the use of heavy machinery. The walls of open pits will be dug at an angle that will be decided based on well-established industry standards to provide safety. In some cases where the walls are composed of weak material such as soil and highly weathered rocks, dewatering holes will be drilled horizontally to relieve the water pressure to avoid wall collapse inside the mine site.

The required mine-related infrastructures will be established close to the open pit. The mining infrastructures may include an administration building, a maintenance garage, and a warehouse. The materials mined from open pits will be brought to the surface using trucks. The waste rocks will be piled up in a suitable location, usually close to the open pit. The structure produced by the waste rock pile is known as a waste dump. The dimension of the waste dump will be determined based on industrial safety standards to prevent the rocks from falling into the surrounding area.

2.1 DECSCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proponent, **Mr. V. Venkatesulu** is involved in the undertaking of establishment, construction, development, and closure of opencast mines. He, through the exploration phase, identified the proposed project site as the one that has a great potential of producing an economically viable quantity of rough stone. Therefore, the proponent had applied though online from the interested bidders for conducting e-Tender cum auction. E-tender cum auction held on 03.01.2025 to extract rough stone. The precise area communication letter was issued by Department of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri vide Rc.No.19/Mines/2025 Dated: 27.02.2025. Based on the precise area communication letter, mining plan was prepared. The mining plan thus prepared was approved by Deputy Director Department of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri Rc.No.19/2025/Mines, dated:25.03.2025. The overall view of the project site is shown in Figure 2.1.





Figure 2.1 Overall View of Proposed Project Site

2.2 LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The proposed quarry project is located in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu as shown in Figure 2.2 & 2.3 The area lies between Latitudes from om 12°39'26.30"N to 12°39'35.28"N and Longitudes from 77°57'37.60"E to 77°57'44.84"E. The maximum altitude of the project area is 776 m AMSL. Accessibility details to the proposed project site have been given in Table 2.1.

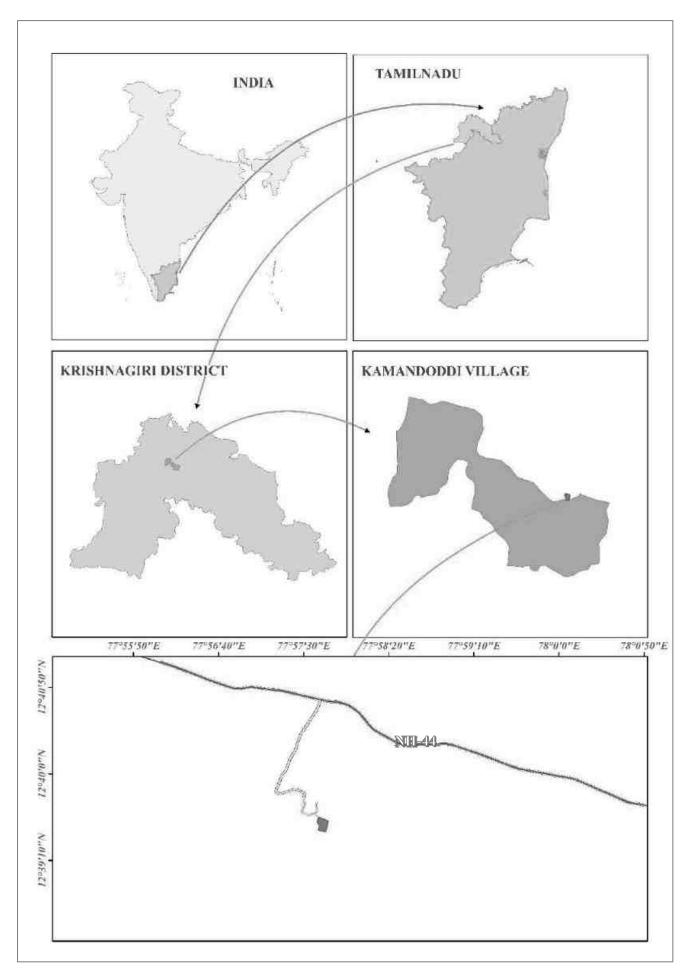


Figure 2.2 Key Map Showing Location of the Project Site

Table 2.1 Site Connectivity to the Project Area

Nearest Roadways	Village Road	0.89 km W
Treatest Iteaaways	NH-44 -Krishnagiri - Hosur	1.82 km N
Nearest Town	Shoolagiri	5.11 km E
Nearest Railway Station	Kelamangalam	11.4 km SW
Nearest Airport	Salem	97.0 km S
Nearest Seaport	Chennai	257 km NE
	Koneripalli	2.10 km N
Nagrast Villages	Chappadi	1.14 km E
Nearest Villages	Tirumalaigovunikottai	1.8 km SW
	Kukkalapalli	1.79 km W

2.3 LEASEHOLD AREA

- ❖ The extent of the proposed project site is 4.00.0 ha Which fall in Government Poramboke land.
- ❖ The proposed project is site specific.
- * There is no mineral beneficiation or processing proposed inside the project area.
- There is no forest land involved in the proposed area and is devoid of major vegetation and trees.

2.3.1 Corner Coordinates

The boundary corner geographic coordinates are given in Table 2.2 and the proposed project site with boundary coordinates has been shown in Figure 2.3.

Table 2.2 Corner Coordinates of Proposed Project

Pillar ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	12°39'32.93"N	77°57'44.84"E
2	12°39'26.30"N	77°57'43.20"E
3	12°39'27.10"N	77°57'38.30"E
4	12°39'30.28"N	77°57'39.00"E
5	12°39'32.09"N	77°57'37.60"E
6	12°39'35.28"N	77°57'38.64"E

2.4 GEOLOGY

The lease area geologically occurs Grey Hornblende–Biotite Gneiss. It is commercially called as Roughstone occurs within the migmatite rock. Also, the lease area geomorphologically occurs pediment pediplain complex.

There is a waste dump available in the lease area with average dimension (Area 3.65.0Hect x height 11.78m) = Total Volume of dump is 859940 Tons. The waste dump will be removed and Stocked in quarry Adjacent area and this will be used for quarry closure. The mining plan with progressive Quarry closure plan has been prepared under rule 41 and submitted under rule 42 of Tamil Nadu Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1959 for mining lease as per conditions mentioned in the precise area communication letter Roc.No.19/2025/Mines Dated:27.02.2025.

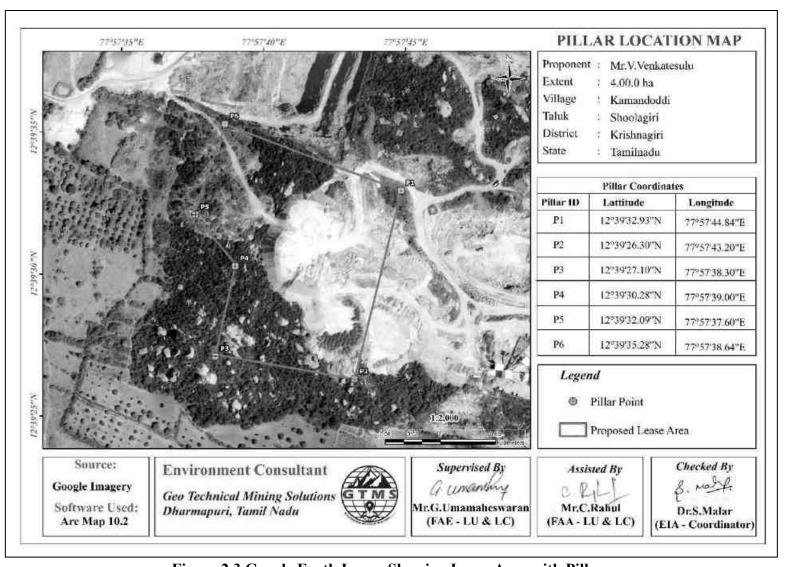


Figure 2.3 Google Earth Image Showing Lease Area with Pillars

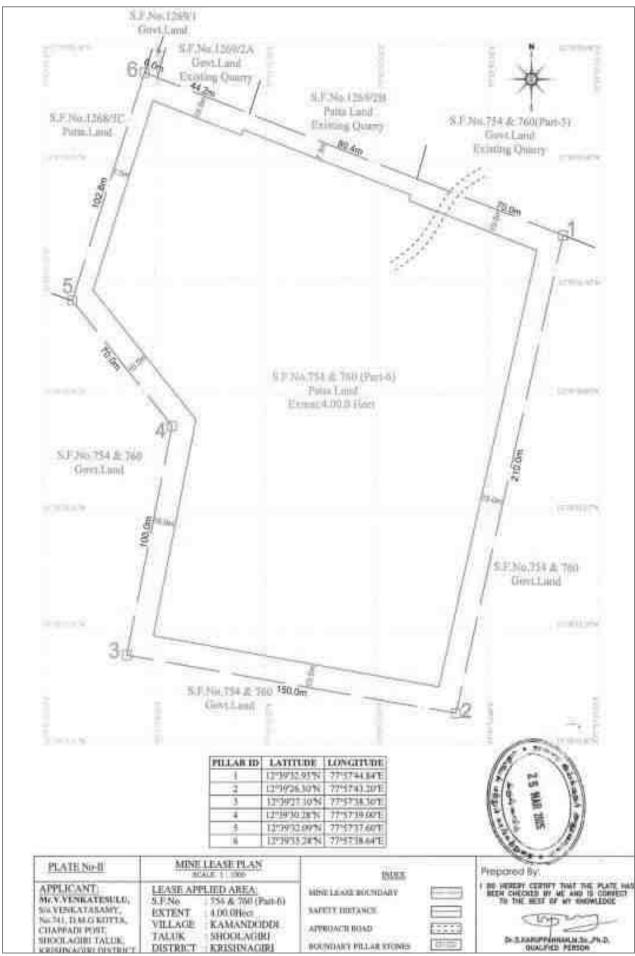
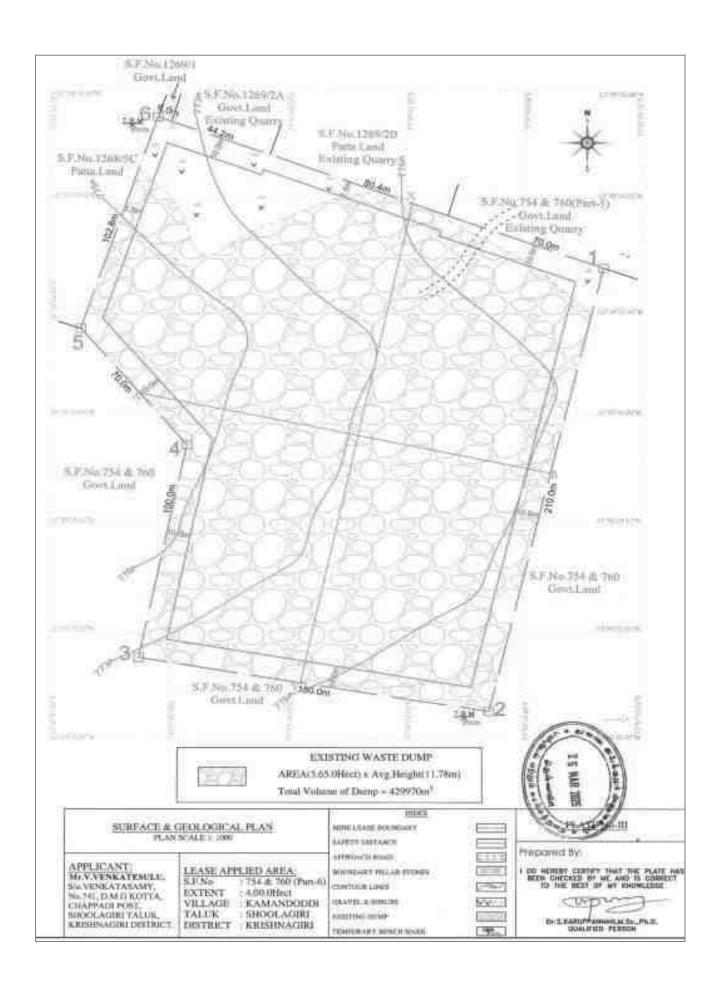


Figure 2.4 Mine Lease Plan



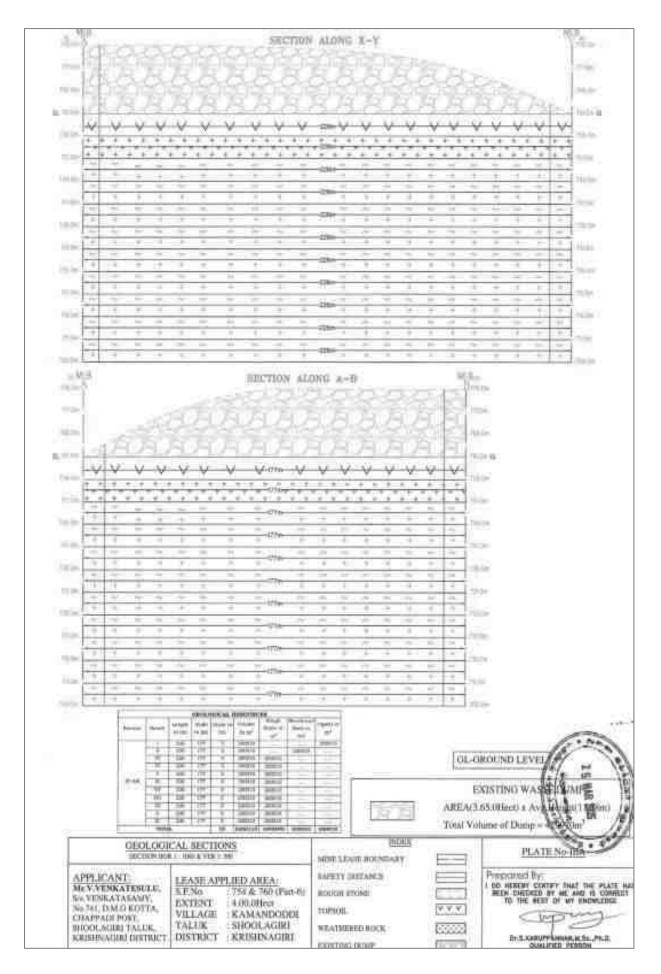


Figure 2.5 Surface & Geological Plan and Sections

2.5 QUANTITY OF RESERVE

The Resources and Reserve of Rough Stone 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 and 10 m safety distance as per precise area communication letter and deducting the locked-up reserves during bench formation (also called as Bench Loss). The mineable reserves are calculated up to the depth of 55 m BGL sidering there is no waste / overburden / side burden (100% Recovery anticipated) for the proposed project. The plate used for reserve estimation has been shown in Figure 2.6 and 2.6a results of Mine Lease Plan, Surface & geological resources and reserves have been shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Estimated Resources and Reserves of the Project

Resource Type	Rough Stone in Tons	Top Soil in Tons
Geological Resource in m ³	4950248	400020
Mineable Reserves in m ³	1859055	326560
Proposed production for 10 years m ³	1859055	326560

Based on the year wise development and production plan and sections, the year wise production results have been given in Table 2.4 & Figure 2.6 & 2.6a.

Table 2.4 Year-Wise Production Details

Year	Rough Stone in Tons	Top Soil in Tons / 1 year
I	273144	326560
II	273088	
III	273185	
IV	273254	
V	272429	
VI	101681	
VII	95164	
VIII	103758	
IX	108707	
X	84645	
Total	1859055	326560

Source: Approved Mining Plan & ToR

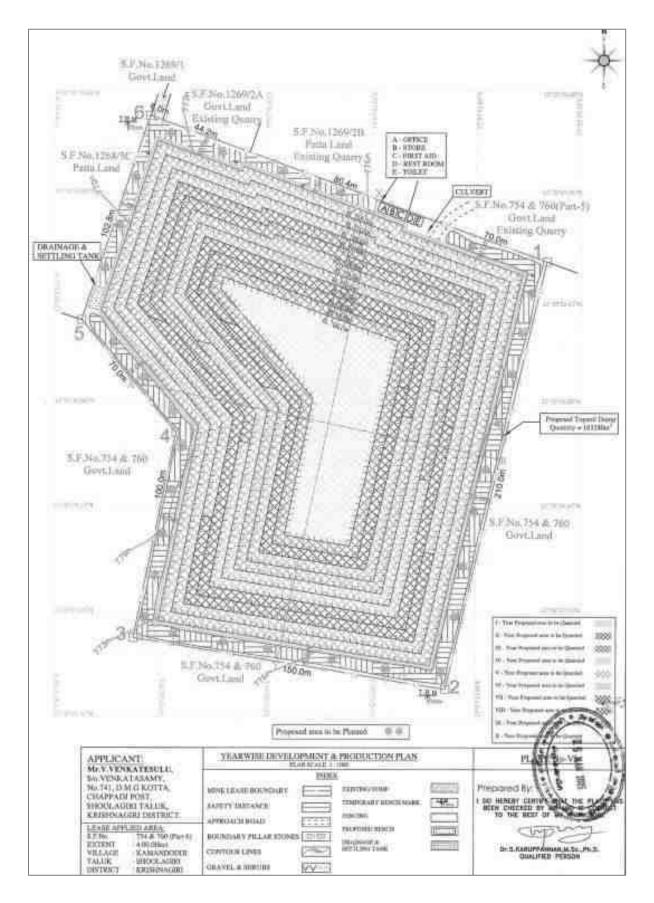


Figure 2.6 Yearwise Development and Production Plan

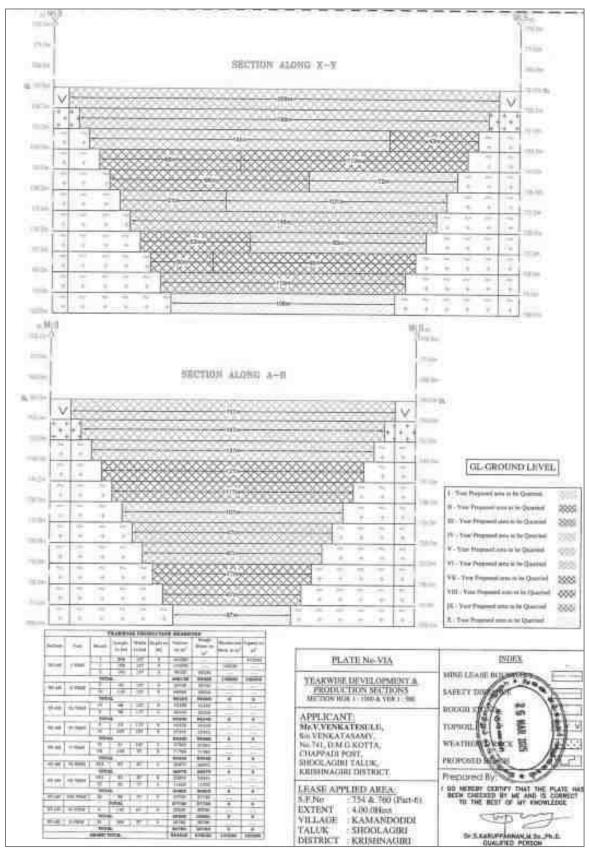


Figure 2.6aYear wise Production Plan & Sections

2.6 MINING METHOD

The Quarrying operation is proposed to be carried out by open cast semi-mechanized mining method with the bench height and width of 5m each. The open cast semi-mechanized method involving drilling and blasting is proposed to extract rough stone and gravel. The extracted rough stone will be loaded manually to the trucks for dispatch to the customers. In this project, NONEL blasting will be adopted to extract rough stone.

2.6.1 Conceptual Blasting Design

In this project, NONEL blasting will be employed to win rough stone. This method will involve closed spaced perimeter holes to reduce the overbreak/backbreak on a blast. The objective of the blasting design is to prevent fly rocks from damaging the nearby structures.

Rules of Thumb for Blast Design

Based on practical experience and technical information, a set of rules for blasting have been provided as below (<u>Chapter8 (nps.gov)</u>). These rules will be applied to blast rocks in the proposed project.

Rule 1: The detonation velocity (VOD) of the explosive should be close to the same value of the sonic velocity (VSO) of the rock to be blasted.

The sonic velocity of a rock is considered to be a reliable indicator of its structural integrity and resistance to fragmentation. As the VOD of the explosive approaches close to the VSO of the rock, the blasting would result in relatively smaller size of fragmentation with uniformity. There is no value in using an explosive that has a VOD greatly in excess of the VSO of the rock, since there is little or no improvement in fragmentation above the VSO. When selecting an explosive to match up the VSO of a rock mass, variance of <10% in the velocities is acceptable.

Rule 2: Generally, select the densest explosive possible.

When the density of explosives is higher, the potential energy of the explosives can be greater and the more of it can be placed within a borehole of a given size.

Rule 3: Select explosives according to the characteristics of the rock formation to be blasted.

When planes of separation in the rock are smaller than the degree of fragmentation required, the rock can often be blasted by using lower density and lower detonation velocity explosives.

Rule 4: When using slurry or water gel explosives, always determine the critical temperature below which the explosive will fail to reliably detonate.

Almost all slurry explosives have a critical temperature below which they may not detonate, or may not sustain detonation in elongated columns. The explosives should not be used when the temperature of the explosive at time of loading is below that critical temperature.

Rule 5: The distance between holes (spacing) should not be greater than one-half the depth of the borehole.

When the distance between holes in a row is greater than one-half the depth of the hole, the angles of breakage intersect above the bottom of the holes. This causes both a great deal of vertical throw and a very uneven bottom.

Rule 6: Stemming should be equal to the burden.

Stemming is useful to confine and maximize efficient use of the explosive's energy. It also reduces noise as much as possible. If the stemming is greater than the burden, the rock at the top of the borehole will have less cracking from reflection and refraction of compressive and tensile waves. Therefore, stemming should be equal to burden. Drill fines can be used for loading the borehole.

Rule 7: Subdrill (if necessary) should be between 0.3 and 0.5 of spacing/burden.

Subdrill should be equal to 0.3 of burden. It will work when there is row-for-row delay. In blasts where the delay system is both row-for-row and hole-for-hole, the subdrill should be determined by the largest dimension, which can be the spacing or the burden. An average subdrill of 0.4 of spacing is best to use for planning purposes. Based on the above-mentioned rules, blasting design has been conceptualized and has been provided in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Conceptual Blasting Design

Blasthole Diameter (D) in mm	32
Burden (B) in m	1.2
Spacing (S) in m	1.38
Subdrill in m	0.5
Charge length (C) in m	0.70
Stemming	0.5
Hole Length (L) in m	1.2
Bench Height (BH) in m	2.5
Mass of explosive/hole in g	437.5
Stemming material size in mm	3.2
Burden stiffness ratio	2.08

Blast volume/hole in m ³	4.14
Production of rough stone/day in Tons	1378
Number of blastholes/day	120
Blasthole pattern	Staggered
Mass of explosive /day in kg	48.18
Powder factor in kg/m ³	0.11
Loading density	0.63
Type of explosives	Slurry
Diameter of packaging in mm	25
Initiation system	NONEL

2.6.2 Magnitude of Operation

Based on the results of estimated production for the 10 years, details about the size of operation have been provided in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Operational Details for Proposed Project

	Rough Stone in Tons 10 years
Proposed production for 10 years	1859055
Number of Working Days /Annum	270
Production of /Day (Ts)	1378
No. of Lorry Loads	84

2.6.3Extent of Mechanization

List of machineries proposed for the quarrying operation is given in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Machinery Details

S. No.	Туре	No of Unit	Size /Capacity	Make	Motive Power
1	Jack Hammers	4	Hand held		Diesel
2	Compressor	2	Air		Diesel
3	Hydraulic Excavator	2	2.9-4.5 MT		Diesel
4	Tipper	8			Diesel

2.6.4 Progressive Quarry Closure Plan

The progressive quarry closure plan of the proposed project shows past, present, and future land use statistics. According to the land use results, at Present, about 0.32.5 ha of land is designated as unutilized area. Whereas, at the end of the mine life, about 3.28.0 ha of land would have been quarried; about 0.02.0 ha of land would have been used for establishing infrastructures; about 0.05.0 ha of land would have been used for road development; about 0.57.0 ha of land would have been used for green belt development.

Table 2.8 Land use data at present, during scheme of mining, and at the end of mine life

Description	Present Area (ha)	Area at the end of life of quarry (ha)
Area under quarry	Nil	3.28.0
Infrastructure	Nil	0.02.0
Roads	Nil	0.05.0
Green Belt	Nil	0.57.0
Drainage & Settling Tank	Nil	Nil
Unutilized area	0.32.5	Nil
Dump	3.67.50	Nil
Drainage & Settling Tank	Nil	0.08.0
Total	4.00.0	4.00.0

2.6.5 Progressive Quarry Closure Budget

As the proposed project has the enormous potential for continuous operations even after the expiry of lease period, mine closure plan is not proposed for now. Based on the progressive mine closure plan for the scheme period, the mine closure cost is given in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 Mine Closure Budget

Activity	Capital Cost
800 plants inside the lease area	1,60,000
1200 plants outside the lease area	3,60,000
Wire Fencing	8,00,000
Renovation of Garland Drain	40,000
Total	13,60,000

Source: Environment Management Plan

2.6.6 Conceptual Mining Plan

The ultimate pit size is designed based on certain practical parameters such as economical depth of mining, safety zones, permissible area, etc. Details of ultimate pit dimensions have been derived from given in Table 2.10 and Figure 2.7.

Table 2.10 Ultimate Pit Dimension

Pit	Length (m)	Width (m) (Max)	Depth (m)
I	208	157	55

Source: Approved Mining Plan & ToR

2.6.7 Infrastructures

Infrastructures like mines office, temporary rest shelters for workers, latrine and urinal facilities have been proposed as per the mine rule and will be established after the grant of quarry lease. There is no proposal for the mineral processing or ore beneficiation plants in this project.

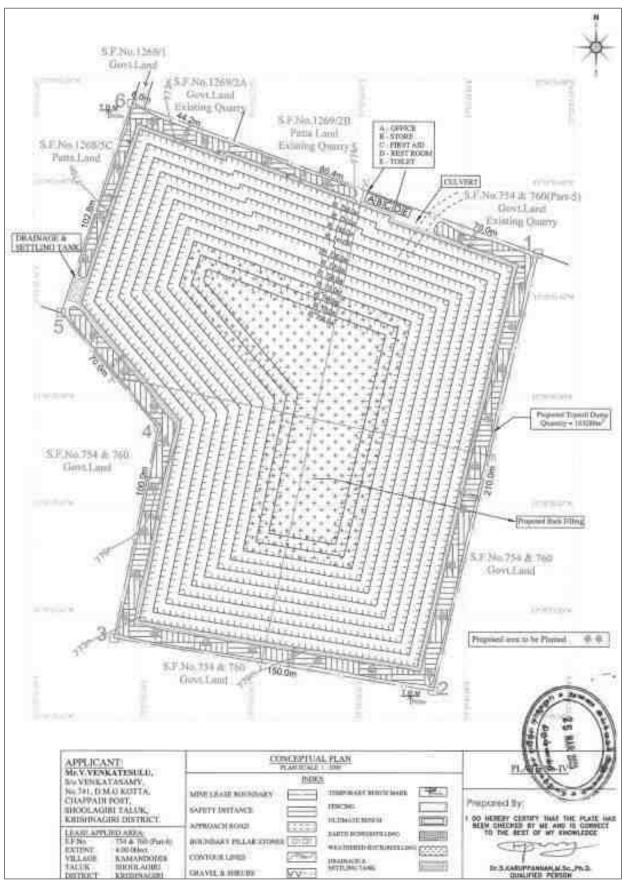


Figure 2.7 Conceptual Plan

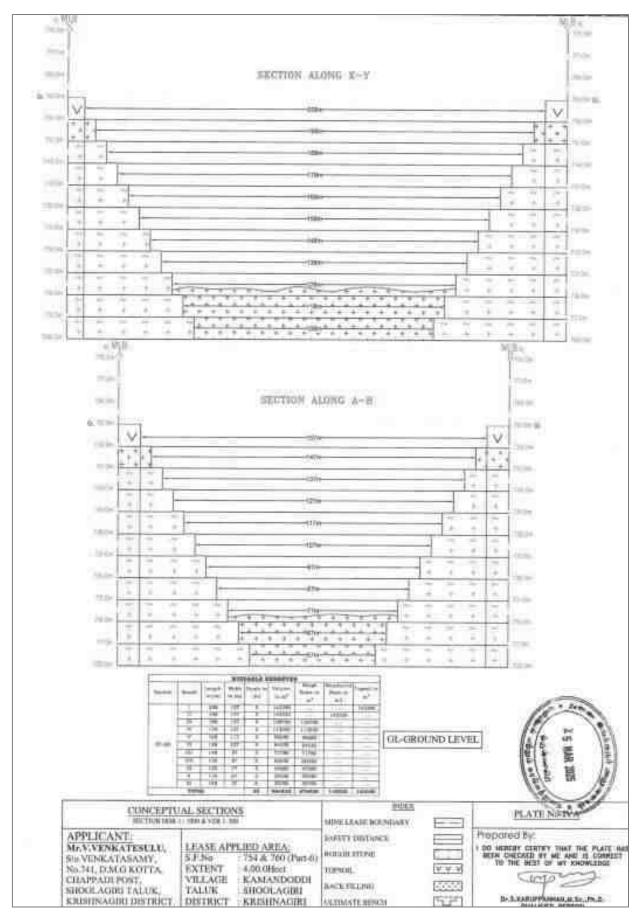


Figure 2.8 Conceptual Plan & Sections

2.6.7.1 Other Infrastructure Requirement

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

2.6.8 Water Requirement

Detail of water requirement in 3.0 KLD given in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11 Water Requirement for the Project

Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	1.0 KLD	Existing bore wells nearby the lease area
Green Belt development	1.0 KLD	Existing bore wells nearby the lease area
Drinking & Domestic	1.0 KLD	Existing bore wells and approved water vendors
Total	3.0 KLD	

Source: Prefeasibility Report

2.6.9 Energy Requirement

High speed Diesel (HSD) will be used for quarrying machineries. As per the data shown in Table 2.12, Around 3430496 of HSD will be used for rough stone and gravel extraction during this 10 years plan period. The diesel will be brought to the site from nearby diesel pumps.

Table 2.12 Fuel Requirement Details

Fuel Requirement for Excavator							
Details	Rough Stone (1859055 Ts)	Top Soil (326560Ts)	Total Diesel (litre)				
Average Rate of Fuel Consumption (l/hr)	16	10					
Working Capacity (tons/hr)	55	120					
Time Required (hours)	33801	2721					
Total Diesel Consumption for 10 years (litre)	540816	27213	568029				
Fuel Requiremen	t for Compresso	r					
Average Rate of Fuel Consumption/hole (litre)	0.4						
Number of Drillholes/day	120						
Total Diesel Consumption for 10 years (litre)	64800		64800				
Fuel Requiren	nent for Tipper						
Average Rate of Fuel Consumption/Trip (litre)	20	20					
Carrying Capacity in tons	16.5	12					
Number of Trips / days	83	34					
Number of Trips / 10 years	112670	27213					
Total Diesel Consumption for 10 years (litre)	2253400	544267	2797667				
Total Diesel Consumption by Excavator, Compressor and Tipper 3430496							

2.6.10 Capital Requirement

The project proponent will invest **Rs. 8,84,95,000**/- to the Project. The breakup summary of the investments has been given in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13 Capital Requirement Details

S. No.	Description	Cost (Rs.)
1	Fixed Asset Cost	8,39,00,000
2	Machinery cost	20,00,000
3	EMP Cost	25,95,000
	Total Project Cost	8,84,95,000

Source: Approved Mining Plan

2.7 MANPOWER REQUIREMENT

The skilled, competent qualified statutory persons will be engaged for quarrying operation, preference will be given to the local community. Number of employees required for this project have been provided in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14 Employment Potential for the proposed project

S. No.	Category	Role	Nos.			
		Mine manager	1			
	Highly Skilled	Mine Engineer	1			
1.		Mine Geologist				
		Blaster	1			
		Hitachi Operator				
2.	Unskilled	Musdoor/ Labours	20			
	Total					

Source: Prefeasibility Report

2.8 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The commercial operation will commence after the grant of Environmental Clearance. CTO and CTE 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. Expected time schedule for the quarrying operation is given Table 2.15.

Table 2.15 Expected Time Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Time Schedule (in Months)			`	n	Remarks if any
		1 st	2 nd	3rd	4 th	5 th	
1	Environmental						
	Clearance						
2	Consent to				Project Establishment Period		
	Establish						
3	Consent to operate						Production starting period.
Time lin	Time line may vary; subjected to rules and regulations /& other unforeseen circumstances						

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF THE 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. The environmental consultant for both the clusters are the same. The monitoring of ambient air quality, noise levels, water quality and soil analysis for the nearby cluster were done in winter from **October through December 2023 with CPCB** through the third party NABL accredited **Ekdant Enviro Services (P) Limited**.

The baseline monitoring done for 5km radius (TERMS OF REFERENCE [TOR] FOR EIA REPORT FOR ACTIVITIES/ PROJECTS REQUIRING ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE) Prepared by Administrative Staff College of India, Bellavista, Khairatabad, AUGUST 2009, Page No.86) not varied as much. Therefore, we utilize the baseline data for this cluster which is collected for the adjacent cluster in the year between **October through December 2023** as per the Office Memorandum F. No. IA3-22/10/2022-IA.III [E 177258] issued by Government of India Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (IA Division) dated 8th June 2022. We also collected the baseline data in maximum locations i.e, in the core and buffer zone for the present cluster in the 29.05.2025 (**one Day**), for cross verification. Field monitoring studies to evaluate the base line status of the project site were carried out with CPCB guidelines. Environmental baseline data were collected by an NABL accredited and MoEF notified **Greenlink Analytical and Research Laboratory (India) Private Ltd** for the environmental attributes including soil, water, air, and noise and by FAEs for ecology and biodiversity, traffic, and socio-economy.

Study Area

The study area has been divided into two zones: core zone and buffer zone. Core zone is considered as lease area and buffer zone as 5km radius from the periphery of the cluster, except for ecological study, which considers 10km as buffer zone. Both core and buffer zones are taken as the study area. The data was collected from the study area to understand the existing environment conditions of the above-mentioned environmental components. Sampling methodologies for the various environmental parameters, including frequency of sampling, method of sample analysis, etc., are briefly given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Monitoring Attributes and Frequency of Monitoring

Table 5.1 Monitoring Attributes and Frequency of Monitoring								
Attribute	Parameters	Frequency of Monitoring	No. of Locations	Protocol				
Land Use/ Land Cover	Land-use Pattern within 5 km radius of the study area	Once during the study period	Study Area	Satellite Imagery & Primary Survey				
*Soil	Physico- Chemical characteristics	Once during the study period	8 (2 in nearby core & 6 in 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	10 (4 surface water & 6 ground water)	IS 10500& CPCB Standards				
Meteorology	Wind speed Wind direction Temperature Cloud cover Dry bulb temperature Rainfall	1 hourly continuous mechanical/automatic weather station	1	Site specific primary data & secondary data from IMD Station				
*Ambient Air Quality	$\begin{array}{c} PM_{10} \\ PM_{2.5} \\ SO_2 \\ NO_X \end{array}$	24 hours, twice a week	9 (2 core & 7 buffer zone)	IS 5182 Part 1-23 National Ambient Air Quality Standards, CPCB				
*Noise Levels	Ambient noise	Hourly observation for 24 hours per location	8 (2 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 Quadrate & 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.				

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

3.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 Geology and Geomorphology

The proposed quarry lease area is falling under grey hornblend biotite gneiss as shown in Figure 3.1 and 3.2. It is a metamorphic rock characterized by its banding, foliation, and the presence of hornblende and biotite minerals. It's a medium-to coarse-grained rock with a grey to pale grey color. The rock exhibits a distinct foliation due to the parallel arrangement of biotite and hornblende minerals. It also shows a well-developed gneissosity, which is a banded structure formed by alternating layers of quartz-feldspar rich and hornblende-biotite rich materials. The presence of grey hornblend biotite gneiss mineral is a key indicator of this high-grade rough stone process.

Geomorphology:

The geomorphic unit's pediment and pediplain complex dominate the study area as shown in Figure 3.3 and 3.4. Pediments are gently sloping bedrock surfaces typically found at the base of mountains that are formed by lateral erosion and sheet flooding. Pediplains are broad, flat plains formed by the joining of multiple pediments resulting in a vast featureless landscape. This process known as pediplanation occurs primarily in arid and semi-arid regions.

3.1.2 Land Use/ Land Cover

Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) map, as shown in Figure 3.5 was prepared using Sentinel II image for the study area of 5 km radius to provide a baseline status of the study area covering 5 km radius around the proposed mine site. Totally, 7 LULCs were mapped. The areal extent of each LULC is provided in Table 3.2. The total mining area covers only 119.24ha accounting for 1.37 %, of which lease area of 4.00.0Hectares contributes only about 0.045 %. This small percentage of mining activities shall not have any significant impact on the land environment.

Table 3.2 LULC Statistics of the Study Area

S. No.	LU/LC Type	Extend (ha)	Percentage
1	Water	33.7	0.39
2	Trees	62.31	0.71
3	Crops	4541.87	52.00
4	Built area	2309.73	26.44
5	Mining/Industrial area	119.24	1.37
6	Bare Land	31.07	0.36
7	Range land	1636.71	18.74
	Total	8734.63	100.0

Source: Sentinel II Satellite Imagery

3.1.3 Topography

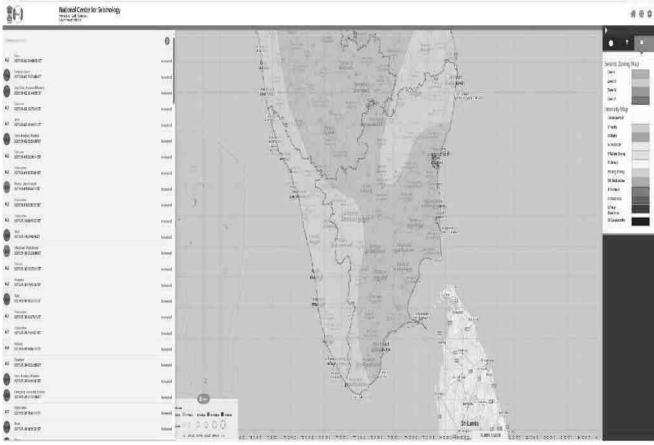
The proposed lease area is located in an elevated terrain with an altitude range of 751-762m AMSL, Showing relief 11m.

3.1.4 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. The proposed area shows dendritic drainage pattern indicating uniform lithology beneath the surface, as shown in Figure 3.6.

3.1.5 Seismic Sensitivity

The proposed lease area is situated in a Seismic Zone II, as defined by National Centre for Seismology (Official Website of National Centre of Seismology). The Zone II is defined as the region where only minor damage is expected from seismic events. In this respect, the proposed lease area is located in a low earthquake hazard area.



Seismic Zone map

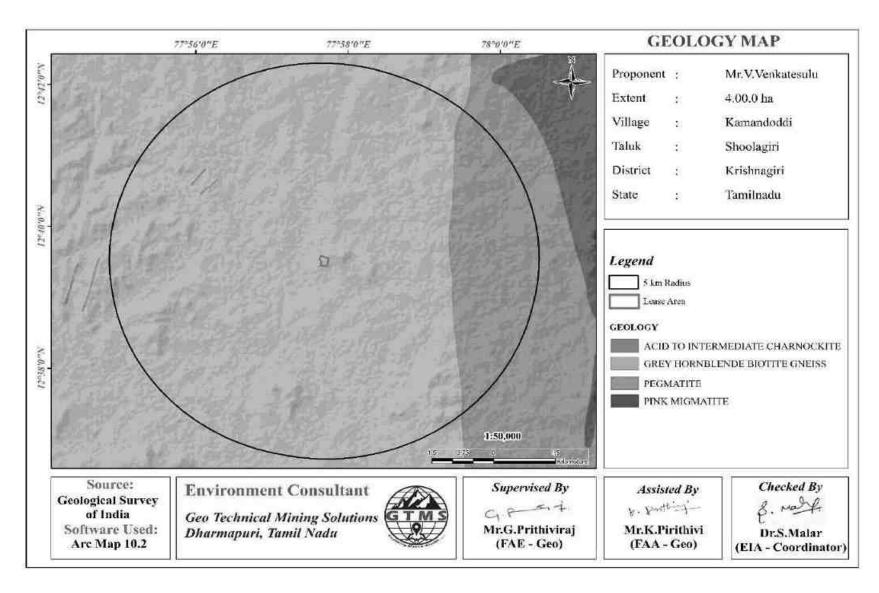


Figure 3.1 Geology Map of 5 km Radius from Proposed Project Site

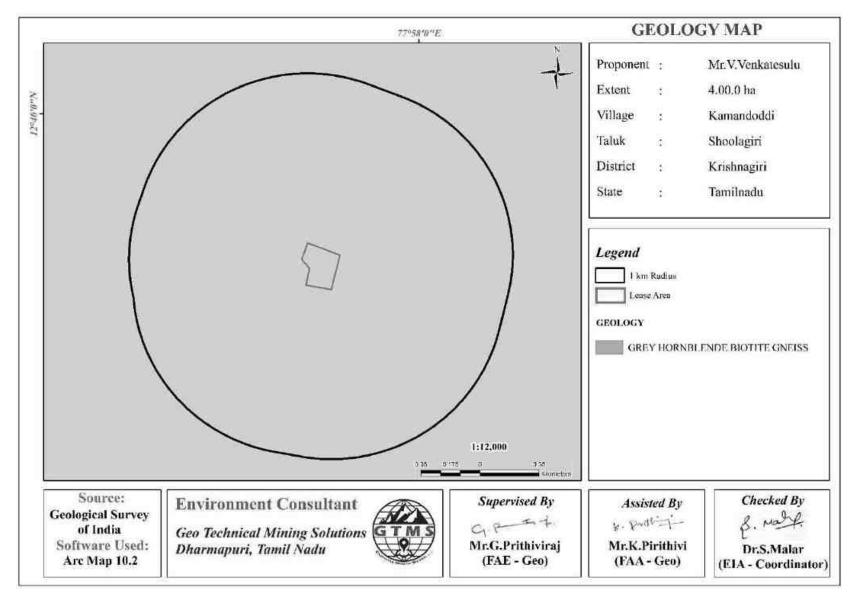


Figure 3.2 Geology Map of 500m Radius from Proposed Project Site

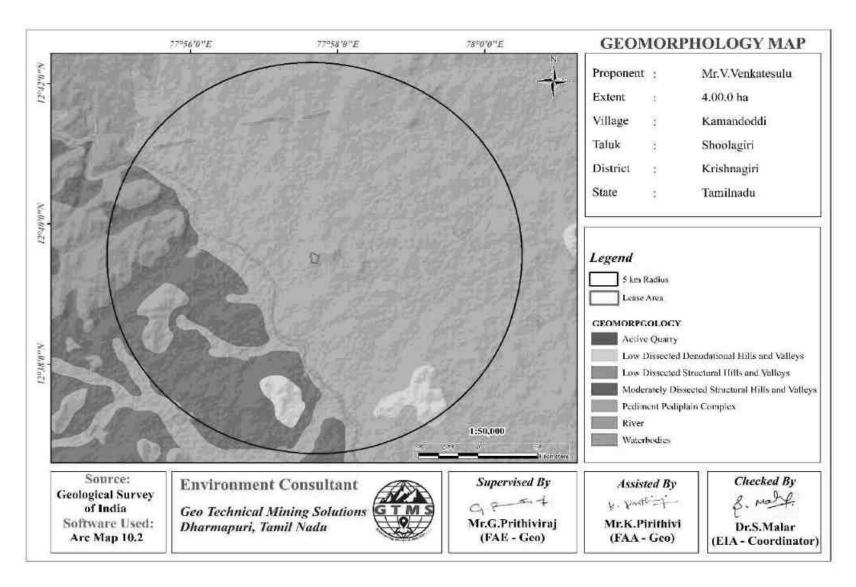


Figure 3.3 Geomorphology Map of 5 km Radius from Proposed Project Site

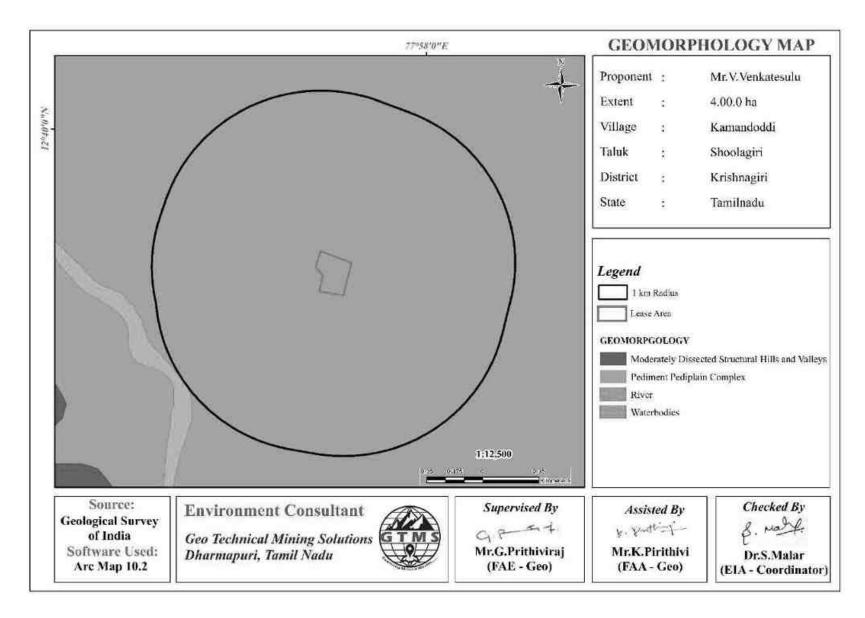


Figure 3.4 Geomorphology Map of 500m Radius from Proposed Project Site

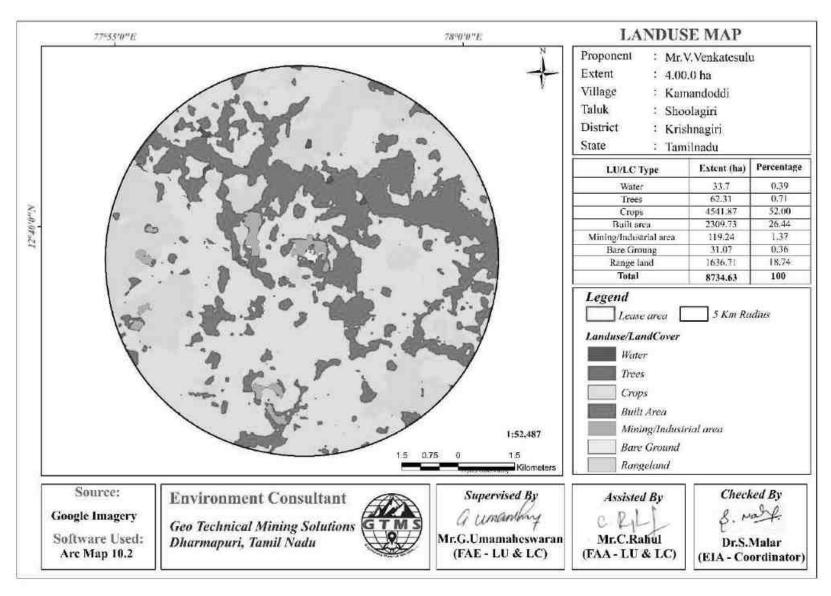


Figure 3.5 LULC Map of 5 km Radius from Proposed Project Site

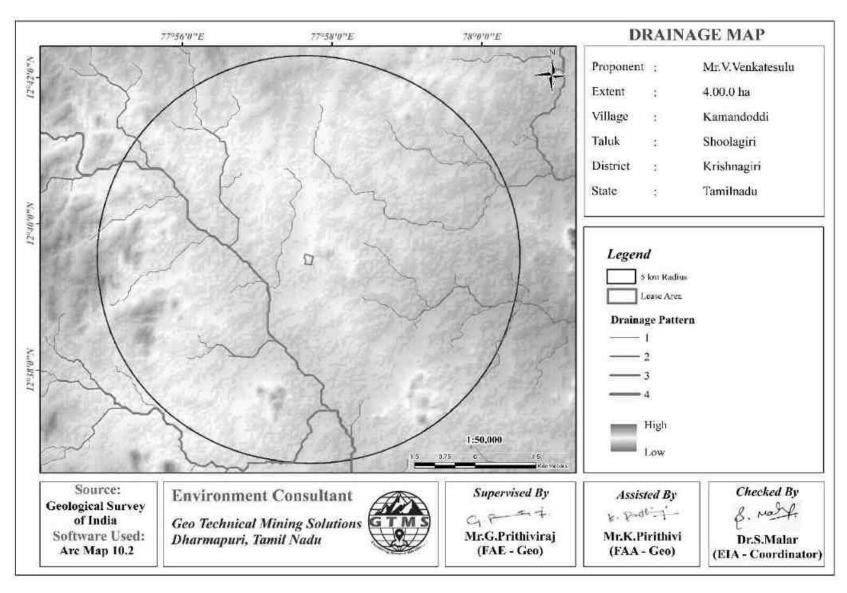


Figure 3.6 Drainage Map of 5 km Radius from Proposed Project Site

3.2 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

The soil samples were collected from 8 locations of the study area to determine the baseline soil characteristics of the soil. The locations were selected for soil sampling based on soil types, Remove the surface litter at the sampling spot. Drive the auger to a plough depth of 90cm and draw the soil sample filled collect the sample in a clean cloth or polythene bag. Label the bag with information like name of the farmer, location of the farm, survey number, previous crop grown, present crop, crop to be grown in the next season, date of collection, name of the sampler etc. The locations of the sampling sites are shown in Table 3.3 and Figure 3.5. The samples thus collected were analysed for physical and chemical characteristics. The physical and chemical characteristic results of soil samples are provided in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Soil Sampling Locations

Sampling		Distance			
ID	Location	(km)	Direction	Coordinates	
S01	Nearby core	0.31	N	12°39'44.83"N77°57'35.81"E	
S02	Thirumalaigowni kotta	0.72	SW	12°39'12.59"N 77°57'19.61"E	
S03	Chinnabatakanapalli	3.41	SW	12°38'1.13"N 77°56'26.57"E	
S04	Shoolagiri	3.59	Е	12°38'55.18"N 77°59'37.91"E	
S05	Koneripalli	3.77	N	12°41'15.21"N 77°58'52.75"E	
S06	Gunduguriki	1.60	N	12°40'26.59"N 77°57'29.30"E	
S07	Kamanthoddi	3.85	NW	12°40'39.35"N 77°55'48.61"E	
	Green link analytical & Research LAB				
S08	Nearby core	0.22	W	12°39'33.51"N 77°57'30.44"E	

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Ekdant Enviro Services (P) Limited, and Green link analytical & Research LAB in association with GTMS.

3.2.1 Soil Characteristics

A. Physical Characteristics of soil

Physical characteristics of soils were determined through specific parameters viz. particle size distribution, bulk density, porosity, water holding capacity, texture are presented in Table 3.4.

- **Texture:** In lease area the soil is red calcareous. They are mostly sandy to loamy and characterised by the hard and compact layer of lime. In other places the soil found is brown in colour.
- **Structure:** The grain size is greater than 2mm in the lease area and in other places where the samples collected ranges from 0.002mm to 2mm.
- **Porosity:** The porosity of the soils is significantly impacted by the degree of weathering and fracture development in the underlying bedrock. The 500m radius cluster consists of Charnockite formations affect the porosity found in this study.

- **Density:** The soil samples collected within 5km radius are generally characterized by higher bulk densities typically ranging from 1.25 to 1.66g/cm³. This is due to the presence of red sandy and in some areas with red loamy soil. The dominant soil types include red calcareous and red non-calcareous. Sandy soils have larger pore spaces between them compared to finer-grained soils like silt and clay.
- Consistence: Coarse (sandy) soils may require slightly higher moisture content while fine (clay) soils may require slightly lower. A soil moisture content between 12.5% to 18.4% is generally considered optimal for plant growth in medium-textured soils (like loams). This range falls within the 50-75% available water zone where plants are at risk of stress if a water deficit is prolonged.

B. Chemical Characteristics of Soil

- Chemical characteristics of soils through selected parameters viz. pH, soluble cations and anions, exchangeable cations, organic content and fertility status in the form of NPK values and organic matter are presented in Table 3.5. pH is an important parameter indicative of alkaline or acidic nature of soil. It greatly affects the microbial population as well as solubility of metal ions and regulates nutrient availability. Variation in the pH of the soil in the study area is presented in Table 3.5 and it is found to be from slightly acidic to neutral (6.8 7.6) in reaction. Electrical conductivity a measure of soluble salts in the soil is in the range of 165 298µS/cm as shown in Table 3.5.
- The important water-soluble cations in the soil are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium whose concentration levels ranged from N- 13.67mg kg⁻¹ to 26.86mg kg⁻¹, P- 1.37mg kg⁻¹ to 3.42mg kg⁻¹, K- 39.91mg kg⁻¹ to 52.3mg kg⁻¹, C- 1127mg/Kg- 18564mg/Kg & M- 16737mg kg⁻¹ 22937mg kg⁻¹ respectively.
- The soil samples in the study area show loamy textures varying between Silt Loam and sandy loam. pH of the soil varies from 6.8 7.6 indicating slightly acidic to slightly alkaline nature. Electrical conductivity of the soil varies from 165 298μS/cm. The physical and chemical properties of soil is shown in the Table 3.4.

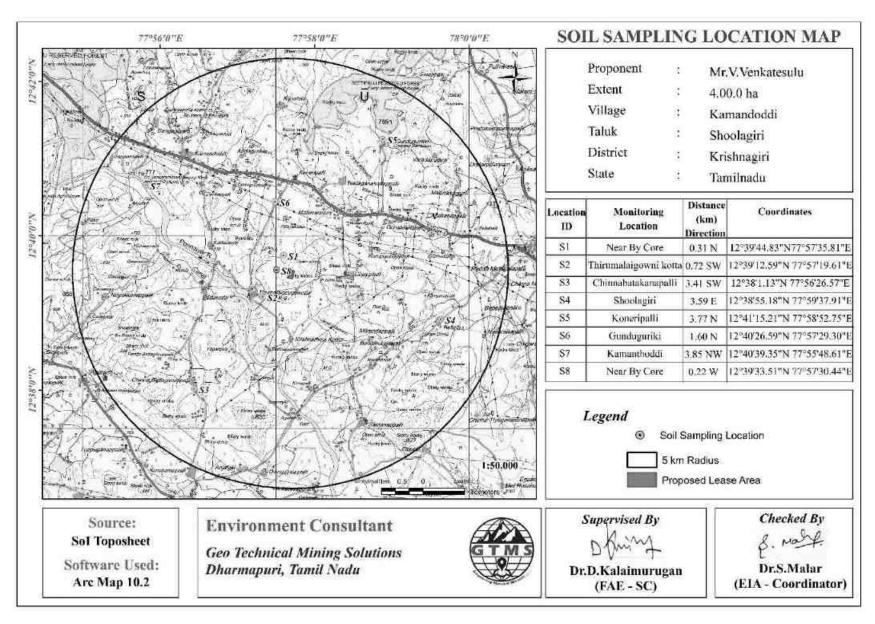


Figure 3.7 Showing Soil Sampling Locations within 5 km Radius around Proposed Project Site

Table 3.4 Soil Quality of the Study Area

S. No	Parameters	Unit	S1	S8	Minimum	Maximum	Average
		Physi	cal Paramete	rs			
1	pH @ 10% solution	-	7.3	7.41	6.8	7.6	7.1
2	EC @ 10% solution	μs/cm	165	212	175	298	232.0
3	Moisture	%	14.5	12.48	12.5	18.4	15.3
4	Texture	-	Clay Loam	Clay Loam	Sandy C	lay Loam, sandy loan loam, clay lo	
5	Sand	%	43.60	25.48	33.2	72.3	49.2
6	Slit	%	32.50	22.88	11.3	36.4	23.4
7	Clay	%	23.90	30.16	14.3	53.1	27.4
8	Water Holding Capacity	%	18.6	_	13.51	18.9	16.5
9	Bulk Density	g cm ⁻³	1.63	960.0Kg/cm ³	1.25	1.66	1.4
			Chemi	ical Parameters			
10	Nitrogen (N)	mg kg ⁻¹	23.4	148.0Kg/ha	13.67	26.86	21.3
11	Phosphorus (P)	mg kg ⁻¹	2.65	6.10	1.37	3.42	2.6
12	Potassium (K)	mg kg ⁻¹	46.8	710.0 Kg/ha	39.91	52.3	45.9
13	Calcium (Ca)	mg kg ⁻¹	1250	630.0	1127	1856	1504.7
14	Magnesium (Mg)	mg kg ⁻¹	202	280.0	167	229	192.8
15	Sodium (Na)	mg kg ⁻¹	212	-	157	263	195.2
16	Sulphur (S)	mg kg ⁻¹	74	-	48	72	59.3
17	Copper (Cu)	mg kg ⁻¹	0.38	20.12ppm	0.26	0.43	0.4
18	Iron (Fe)	mg kg ⁻¹	3.23	2680.0ppm	2.22	3.45	3.0
19	Manganese (Mn)	mg kg ⁻¹	2.18	280.0	1.69	2.91	2.0
20	Zinc (Zn)	mg kg ⁻¹	1.46	15.68ppm	1.16	1.72	1.4
21	Boron (B)	mg kg ⁻¹	1.36	-	0.89	1.88	1.4
22	Organic carbon	%	0.98	0.70	0.63	0.9	0.8
23	Organic matter	%	1.65	1.55	1.2	1.62	1.4
24	CEC	meq/100g	1.63	_	1.42	2.62	2.1

Source: Sampling Results by Ekdant Enviro Services (P) Limited & Green link analytical & Research LAB in Association with GTMS FAEs.

Table 3.4a Assigning Scores to Soil Quality Indicators

		Soil Qualit	y Score				
S. No.	OM	BD	рН	CEC	EC	Total Score	Recommendation
S01	30	12	12	6	10	60	
S02	30	2	12	2	10	72	
S03	30	2	18	6	10	66	The Soil Requires
S04	30	2	18	6	10	72	Major and
S05	30	2	12	6	10	66	Immediate
S06	30	6	18	6	10	72	Treatment
S07	30	2	18	2	10	66	
S08	30	12	12	6	10	60	

OM (Organic Matter) BD (Bulk Density) pH (Potential of Hydrogen) EC (Electrical Conductivity) Source: PSS-2262_Soil_Quality_Monitoring.pdf (okstate.edu)

The soil sample result was compared to previous report on the month Oct- 2023 to Dec- 2023 in N, P, K and EC, Density was slightly increased in soil sample for 29 May 2025, study period because of does change based on rain season, soil test results can vary significantly between seasons. Factors like rainfall, temperature, and plant uptake influence nutrient levels and pH, making it crucial to consider seasonal variations when interpreting soil tests.

3.3 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 baseline quality of surface and ground water.

Table 3.5 Water Sampling Locations

Sampling ID	Location	istance (km)	Direction	Coordinates
SW 1	Addakurukki Lake	0.22	W	12°39'49.52"N,77°57'30.40"E
SW 2	Thenpennai River Chirumalaigownikotta	1.10	SW	12°39'14.16"N, 77°57'4.70"E
SW 3	Kamandoddi Lake	2.82	NW	12°40'52.34"N,77°56'48.04"E
BW 1	Chappadi	1.44	Е	12°39'33.01"N,77°58'32.15"E
BW 2	Addraganapalli	4.08	NE	12°40'17.40"N,77°59'52.27"E
BW 3	Kamandoddi	3.73	NW	12°41'5.77"N, 77°56'16.43"E
OW 1	Thuppuganapalli	3.32	SW	12°37'54.20"N,77°56'42.45"E
	Green link	analyti	cal & Rese	arch LAB
SW4	Addakurukki Lake	0.22	W	12°39'50.47"N,77°57'28.92"E
OW2	Nearby Core	0.38	W	12°39'33.21"N,77°57'24.98"E
BW4	Nearby Core	0.51	SW	12°39'15.94"N,77°57'26.03"E

Source: Sampling Results by Ekdant Enviro Services (P) Limited, and Green link analytical & Research LAB in Association with GTMS.

3.3.1 Ground Water Quality Result

3.3.1.1 Physical Parameter of ground water:

The basic physical parameters of water include

Colour:

- Value observed in Project Site (True/Apparent Color): 1 Hazen unit.
- Acceptable and permissible limits: 5 Hazen units and 15 Hazen units respectively. The value in the project site is as same as the acceptable limits prescribed by IS 10500: 2012 (referred as "*Standards*" from herein).

Odour & Taste:

• The water is odour less. The taste of the water is slightly salty which is due to the presence of hardness in water which is attributed to the presence of calcium and magnesium in the water. As per the standards the odour and taste should be agreeable.

pH:

- Value observed in the Project Site: Min.-6.9 & Max. 7.3 mg/L.
- Acceptable and permissible limits: 6.5-8.5. The pH value is the measure of acid base equilibrium. The value of pH in the project site clearly indicates that water is neutral in nature.

Turbidity:

- Value observed in the Project Site: less than 1.
- Acceptable and permissible limits: 1 NTU & 5 NTU respectively. The value of turbidity generally indicates the presence of phytoplankton and other sediments.

Total Dissolved Solids:

- Value observed in the Project Site: Min.-592 & Max. 807 mg/L.
- Acceptable and permissible limits: 500 mg/L and 2000 mg/L respectively.
- TDS is the presence of inorganic salts and small amounts of organic matter present in the water.

3.3.1.2 Chemical parameters of water:

The chemical parameters of the drinking water include,

Calcium:

- Value observed in Min.- 51 & Max.94 mg/L.
- Acceptable and permissible limits: 75mg/L and 200 mg/L respectively.
- Calcium is an essential macronutrient. The value of the calcium is within the prescribed permissible standards. The higher level of calcium may cause hardening in domestic equipment and will also reduce the detergent efficiency. Higher levels of calcium will lead to constipation, gas, and bloating. Apart from that, extra calcium may also increase the risk of kidney stones. If the calcium deposit in blood is high, it may lead to hypercalcemia.

Magnesium:

- Value observed in Min.- 17 & Max. 49 mg/L.
- Acceptable and permissible limits: 30 mg/L and 100 mg/L respectively.
- The value of Magnesium in the project site is below in acceptable limit and less than the permissible limit. The increase in the level of magnesium will cause diarrhea and vomiting in children.

Chloride

- Value observed in Min.- 174 & Max. 310 mg/L.
- Acceptable and permissible limits: 250 mg/L and 1000 mg/L respectively.
- The chloride level in the project site is within the acceptable and permissible limit. If the level of chloride is more, it may cause galvanic and pitting corrosion, increases level of metals. It imparts bitter taste to the water.

Total Alkalinity as CaCO3:

- Value observed in 196 mg/L.
- Acceptable and permissible limits: 200 mg/L and 600 mg/L respectively.
- Total Alkalinity is the measure of the concentration of all alkaline substances dissolved in the water which includes carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides, which will impart soda taste to the water. The value of the total alkalinity is within acceptable and permissible limits in the project site.

Hardness:

- Value observed in Min.- 610 & Max. 824 mg/L.
- Acceptable and permissible limits:200 mg/L and 600 mg/L respectively.
- The value of Hardness in the project site is higher than acceptable and permissible limit. The increase in the level of hardness may cause corrosion and scaling problems, increased soap consumption and it also contributes to the salty taste of water.

3.3.2 Surface Water

Inference: The surface water quality is compared with the CPCB Water Quality Criteria against A, B, C, D & E class of water. From the test result, it is found that both the water does not fit Class A (Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection). But they can be used for outdoor bathing as it meets the requirements shown for class B water.

Surface and ground water quality result are more or less same as compared to previous report. TDS, EC and harness was slightly increased in ground water for 29 May 2025, study period because of water quality does change based on season, primarily due to fluctuations in temperature, precipitation and sunlight. These changes can affect factors like dissolved oxygen, pH, and nutrient levels. The warmer temperatures in summer can lead to increased TDS, EC and Total Hardness (TH). Conversely, increased rainfall in certain seasons can dilute hard water minerals.

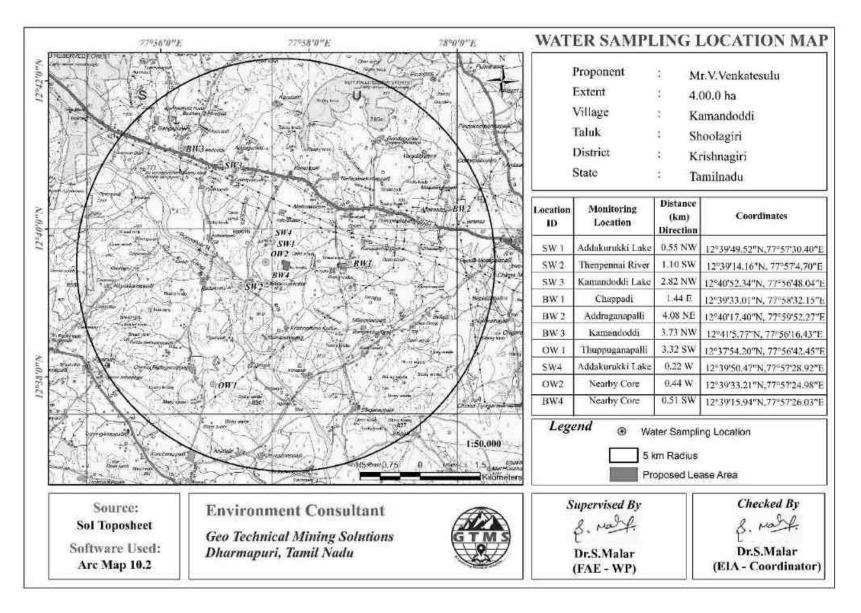


Figure 3.8 Map Showing Water Sampling Locations within 5 km Radius around Proposed Project Site

Table 3.6 Ground Water Quality Result

S. No	Dawamadawa	Units	Grou	nd Water Sai	mples	10500:2012	10500:2012
5.110	Parameters	Units	Mini	Max	Avg	(Acceptable)	(Permissible)
1	Colour	CU	1	1	1	5	15
2	Odour	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
3	Turbidity	NTU	≤1	≤1	≤1	5	15
4	EC @ 25°C	μS/Cm	986	1349	1176.8	-	-
5	TDS	mg/l	592	807	702.8	500	2000
6	pH value @ 25°C		6.9	7.3	7.0	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5
7	TH (CaCO3)	mg/l	610	824	722.6	200	600
8	Calcium (Ca)	mg /1	51	94	67.3	75	200
9	Magnesium (Mg)	mg/l	17	49	32.1	30	100
10	Sodium (Na)	mg/l	13	32	23.3	50	200
11	Potassium (K)	mg/l	2	7	4.5	12	12
12	Biocarbonate (HCO3)	mg/l	49	82	65.1	50	400
13	Sulphates (SO4)	mg/l	178	267	219.3	200	400
14	Chloride (Cl)	mg /l	174	310	256.1	250	1000
15	Nitrate (NO3)	mg /l	11	19	15	45	45
16	Fluoride (F)	mg /l	1.1	1.4	1.2	1	1.5
17	Coliforms Bacteria	MPN/100ml	Present	Present	Present	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample
18	E.Coli	MPN/100ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample

Source: Sampling Results by Ekdant Enviro Services (P) Limited, in association with GTMS.

Table 3.6a Surface Water Quality Results

S.				RESULTS	}	СРСВ
No.	Parameters	Units	Min	Max	Avg	designated best use
Ι		Phy	sical Para	meters		
1.	Color	Hazen	1	2	1.6	300
2.	Odor	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Not specified
3.	рН@ 25°С	-	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.5-8.5
4.	Turbidity	NTU	2	3	2.6	10
5.	Electrical conductivity @ 25°C	μS/Cm	956	1083	1015.2	Not specified
II		Che	mical Para	ameters		
6.	TDS	mg /l	583	668	622.6	1500
7.	Total Hardness	mg/l	176	294	234.8	Not specified
8.	Calcium (Ca)	mg/l	65	84	73.8	Not specified
9.	Magnesium (Mg)	mg/l	29	39	34.2	Not specified
10.	Sodium (Na)	mg/l	59	71	64	200(WHO)
11.	Potassium (K)	mg/l	3	5	4	3
12.	Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	mg/l	59	67	62.6	400(WHO)
13.	Sulphate (SO ₄)	mg/l	122	142	132	400
14.	Chloride (Cl)	mg/l	196	234	218.8	600
15.	Nitrates (NO ₃)	mg/l	21	29	24.8	50
16.	Fluoride (F)	mg/l	0	0	0	1.5
17.	BOD3days@ 27°C	mg O ₂ /l	1	3	2	5
18.	COD	mg O ₂ /l	2	6	4	20
III			ogical Par			
19	Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	Present	Present	Present	5000
20	Escherichia Coli	MPN/100ml	Present	Present	Present	Not specified

Source: Sampling Results by Ekdant Enviro Services (P) Limited, in association with GTMS.

Table 3.7 Water Quality Results

S.			Results			
No.	Parameters	Units	SW1	OW1	BW1	
1	pH value @ 25°C	No.	7.62	7.58	7.88	
2	TDS	mg/l	96.0	1020.0	1350.0	
3	EC @ 25°C	μS/cm	150.0	1410.0	1660.0	
4	Turbidity	NTU	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
5	Colour	Hazen	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	
6	Calcium (Ca)	mg /1	8.81	100.2	120.2	
7	Magnesium (Mg)	mg/l	4.37	65.66	68.09	
8	Chlorides (Cl)	mg/l	15.6	168.0	175.0	

9	Sulphates (SO ₄)	mg/l	4.80	70.0	74.0
10	Silica (as SiO ₂)	mg/l	3.60	18.5	20.1
11	Total Residual Chlorine	mg/l	BDL(DL-0.1)	BDL(DL- 0.1)	BDL(DL- 0.1)
12	Sodium (Na)	mg/l	2.95	50.4	54.1
13	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃₎	mg/l	40.0	520.0	580.0
14	Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	mg/l	56.0	180.0	196.0
15	Fluoride (F)	mg/l	BDL(DL-0.1)	0.75	0.84
16	Odour	-	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable
17	Taste	-	Agreeable	Disagreeable	Disagreeable
18	Total Solids	mg/l	104.0	1048.0	1396.0
19	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	5.80	5.2	5.5
20	Phosphorous	mg/l	0.54	2.32	2.18
21	Potassium	mg/l	BDL(DL-0.1)	11.6	10.5
22	Nitrite (NO ₂)	mg/l	BDL(DL-0.1)	BDL(DL- 0.1)	BDL(DL- 0.1)
23	Phenolphthalein Alkalinity	mg/l	Nil	20.2	24.1
24	Total Coliform	CFU/ml	Present	Absent	Absent
25	Escherichia Coli	CFU/ml	Present	Absent	Absent

CFU: Colony Forming Uni, BDL: Below Detectable level, DL: Detectable level

Source: Sampling Results by **Greenlink Analytical and Research Laboratory (India) Private Ltd,** in association with GTMS

3.3.3 Hydrogeology

Krishnagiri district is underlined by Archaean crystalline formations with Recent alluvial deposits of limited areal extent and thickness along the courses of major rivers (Plate-II). The occurrence and movement of ground water are controlled by various factors such as physiography, climate, geology and structural features. Weathered, and fractured crystalline rocks constitute the important aquifer systems in the district.

Ground water generally occurs under phreatic conditions in the weathered mantle and under semi-confined conditions in the fractured zones at deeper levels. The thickness of weathered zones in the district ranges from less than a meter to more than 15m. The yield of large diameter dug wells in the district, tapping the weathered mantle of crystalline rocks ranges from 100 to 500 lpm. These wells normally sustain pumping for 2 to 6 hours per day, depending upon the local topography and characteristics of the weathered mantle.

The depth to water level (DTW) during pre-monsoon (May 2006) ranged between 0.5 and 9.9 m bgl (Plate-III) in the district. In major part of the district the DTW is more than 5.5 mbgl. Whereas it ranged between 2 and 9.9 m bgl (Plate-IV) during post monsoon, in the district and the DTW is in the range of 5 - 10 m bgl in the entire district except a few isolated pockets.

The yield of successful exploratory wells drilled in the district ranged from 0.78 lps to 26 lps. As per the studies the wells drilled in granitic gneiss have higher yields than the wells drilled in charnockites. The specific capacity of the wells ranged from 1.2 to 118.0 lpm/m/dd. The piezometric head of fracture zones varied between 0.50 and 18.45 m bgl.

3.3.3.1 Rainfall

Rainfall data for the study area were collected for the period of 1981-2021(POWER | Data Access Viewer (nasa.gov)). Long term monthly average rainfall was estimated from the data of 1981-2021 and compared with the monthly rainfall for the year 2022, shown in Figure 3.8. The Figure 3.9 shows that rainfall is generally high in the months of September through November in every year. Particularly, rainfall in April through August and October of 2022 is higher than the previous years.

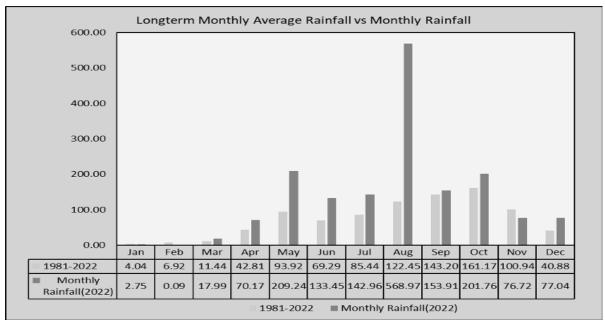


Figure 3.9 Long-Term Monthly Average Rainfall Vs Monthly Rainfall 3.3.3.2 Groundwater Levels and Flow Direction

Data regarding depth to groundwater levels are essential to infer the direction of groundwater movement within the study area. Knowledge of groundwater flow direction is must in choosing location for background groundwater quality monitoring well and in locating recharge and discharge areas. Therefore, data regarding groundwater elevations were collected from 9 open wells and 8 bore wells at various locations within 2 km radius around the proposed project sites for the period from March through May 2023 (Pre-Monsoon Season) and from October through December 2023, (Post Monsoon Season).

The open well water level data thus collected onsite are provided in Tables 3.8 and 3.9. According to the data, average depths to the static water table in open wells range from 18.96 to 21.00 m BGL in pre monsoon and 14.33 to 16.00 m BGL in post monsoon. The bore well data thus collected onsite are provided in Tables 3.9 and 3.10. The average depths to static potentiometric surface in bore wells for the period of October through December (Post-Monsoon Season) vary from 62.3 to 65.8 m and from 72.7 to 75.5 m for the period of March

through May, (Pre- Monsoon Season). Data on the depths to static water table and potentiometric surface were used to draw contour lines connecting groundwater elevation (also known as equipotential hydraulic head) to determine the groundwater flow direction perpendicular to the contour lines.

From the maps of open well groundwater flow direction shown in Figures 3.11, it is understood that most of the open well groundwater for the post- and pre-monsoon seasons flows towards the open well number 5 located in northwestern direction of the proposed project site. The groundwater flow maps in Figures 3.10-3.12&3.13 show that most of the bore well groundwater for the post- and pre-monsoon seasons flow towards the bore well number 5 and 7 It is located in northwestern and northern direction of the proposed project site. On the basis of the groundwater flow information, both open wells and bore wells mentioned above can be chosen for water quality monitoring purpose as the wells may get easily affected by the contaminants resulting from the mining activities of the sites in future.

Table 3.8 Pre-Monsoon Water Level of Open Wells within 2 km Radius

1 41	Table 5.6 Fre-Wollsoon Water Level of Open Wens within 2 km Kadius										
Station	D	epth to Wat	er Table BGI	Latitude	Longitude						
ID	Mar-2023	Apr-2023	May-2023	Average	Latitude	Longitude					
DW01	20.5	21.2	23.1	21.60	12°40'0.87"N	77°57'30.30"E					
DW02	20.9	21.9	22.9	21.90	12°39'33.86"N	77°57'13.16"E					
DW03	20.6	21.1	22.8	21.50	12°39'7.81"N	77°58'6.75"E					
DW04	20.9	21.8	22.1	21.60	12°40'26.24"N	77°56'54.48"E					
DW05	20.1	21.6	22.8	21.50	12°40'29.04"N	77°58'16.29"E					
DW06	20.8	21.5	22.9	21.73	12°39'49.31"N	77°58'17.34"E					
DW07	20.2	25.8	26.8	24.27	12°39'17.57"N	77°57'23.30"E					
DW08	20.5	24.9	27.1	24.17	12°39'46.96"N	77°56'52.12"E					
DW09	20.90	24.5	26.7	24.03	12°39'0.05"N	77°56'50.38"E					

Source: Onsite monitoring data

Table 3.9 Post-Monsoon Water Level of Open Wells within 2 km Radius

Station ID	De	pth to Wat	er Table B	Latitude	Longitude		
	Oct2023	Nov2023	Dec2023	Average	Latitude	Longitude	
DW01	19.2	17.5	16.2	17.63	12°40'0.87"N	77°57'30.30"E	
DW02	19.3	17.1	16.5	17.63	12°39'33.86"N	77°57'13.16"E	
DW03	19.7	18.9	16.8	18.47	12°39'7.81"N	77°58'6.75"E	
DW04	19.6	18.2	16.4	18.07	12°40'26.24"N	77°56'54.48"E	

DW05	19.8	19.1	16.9	18.60	12°40'29.04"N	77°58'16.29"E
DW06	19.8	18.9	16.2	18.30	12°39'49.31"N	77°58'17.34"E
DW07	19.2	19.3	16.5	18.33	12°39'17.57"N	77°57'23.30"E
DW08	20.1	19.1	16.1	18.43	12°39'46.96"N	77°56'52.12"E
DW09	20.90	18.5	16.9	18.77	12°39'0.05"N	77°56'50.38"E

Source: Onsite monitoring data

Table 3.10 Pre-Monsoon Water Level of Bore Wells within 2 km Radius

	Depth to Pote	L(m)	Latitude	Longitude		
Station ID	Mar-2023	Apr-2023	May-2023	Average	Latitude	Longitude
BW01	76.5	78.9	81.28	78.89	12°39'19.01"N	77°57'10.95"E
BW02	76.1	79.1	82.1	78.89	12°39'55.46"N	77°56'39.13"E
BW03	75.9	78.3	82.5	78.90	12°40'8.01"N	77°58'34.34"E
BW04	75.2	78.5	83.2	78.97	12°39'48.40"N	77°58'44.93"E
BW05	75.6	78.9	83.1	79.20	12°39'29.29"N	77°58'28.02"E
BW06	75.4	78.5	82.4	78.77	12°38'46.68"N	77°57'39.25"E
BW07	76.1	78.6	83.4	79.37	12°40'15.79"N	77°57'43.22"E
BW08	76.5	79.2	82.1	79.27	12°39'55.99"N	77°57'16.26"E
BW09	75.1	78.5	81.8	78.47	12°40'43.52"N	77°57'29.48"E

Source: Onsite monitoring data

Table 3.11 Post-Monsoon Water Level of Bore Wells within 2 km Radius

	Depth to Po	otentiometri	ic Surface B	GL(m)		
Station ID	Oct-2023	Nov-2023	Dec-2023	Average	Latitude	Longitude
BW01	85	82	79.2	82.07	12°39'19.01"N	77°57'10.95"E
BW02	86.1	83.1	79.1	82.77	12°39'55.46"N	77°56'39.13"E
BW03	85.2	82.1	78.1	81.80	12°40'8.01"N	77°58'34.34"E
BW04	84.9	81.9	78.5	81.77	12°39'48.40"N	77°58'44.93"E
BW05	85	82.5	78.6	82.03	12°39'29.29"N	77°58'28.02"E
BW06	85.6	82.6	78.5	82.23	12°38'46.68"N	77°57'39.25"E
BW07	84.2	82.2	78.9	81.77	12°40'15.79"N	77°57'43.22"E
BW08	85.6	82.1	79.1	82.27	12°39'55.99"N	77°57'16.26"E
BW09	85.2	79.8	78.5	81.17	12°40'43.52"N	77°57'29.48"E

Source: Onsite monitoring data

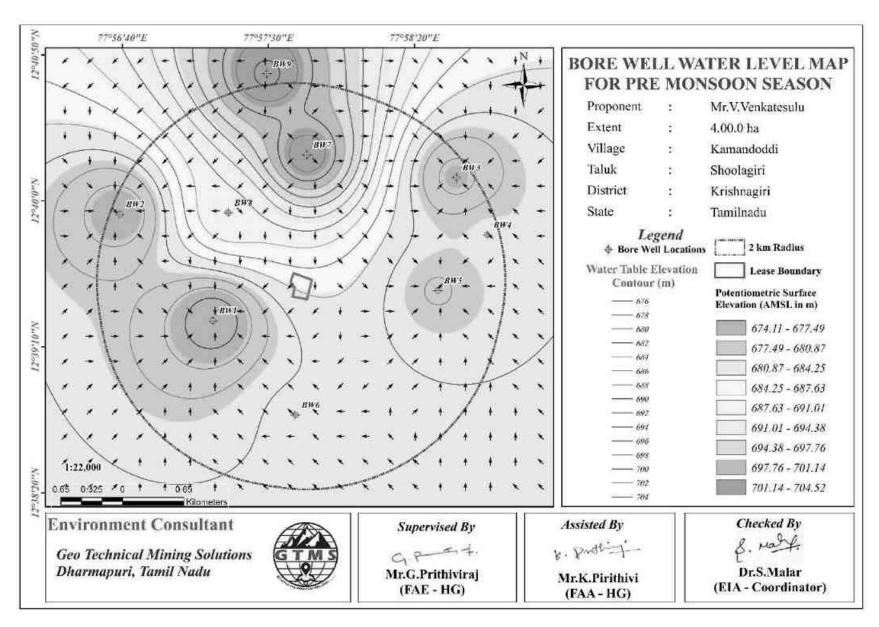


Figure 3.10 Open Well Static Groundwater Elevation Map Showing Direction of Groundwater Flow during Pre- Monsoon Season

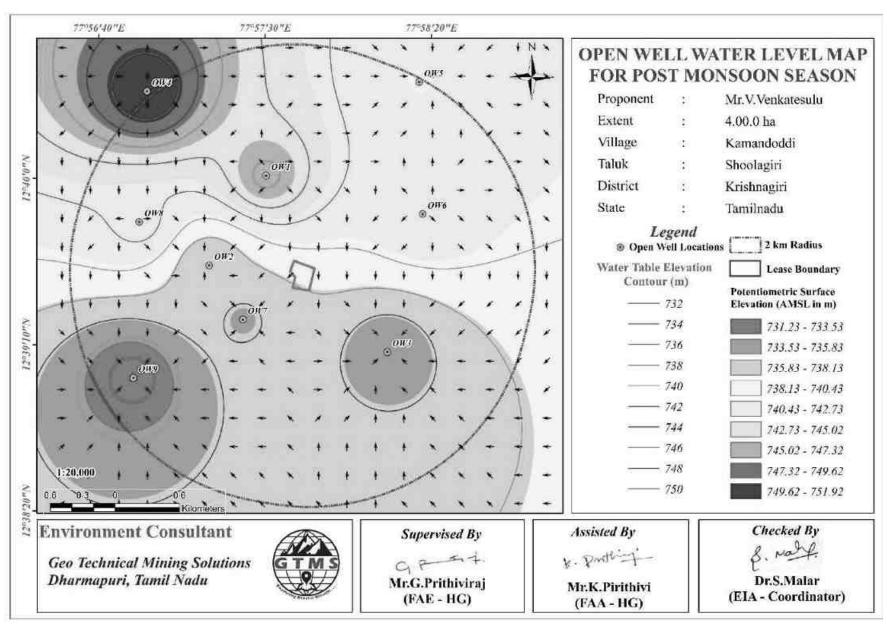


Figure 3.11 Open Well Static Groundwater Elevation Map Showing Direction of Groundwater Flow during Post-Monsoon Season

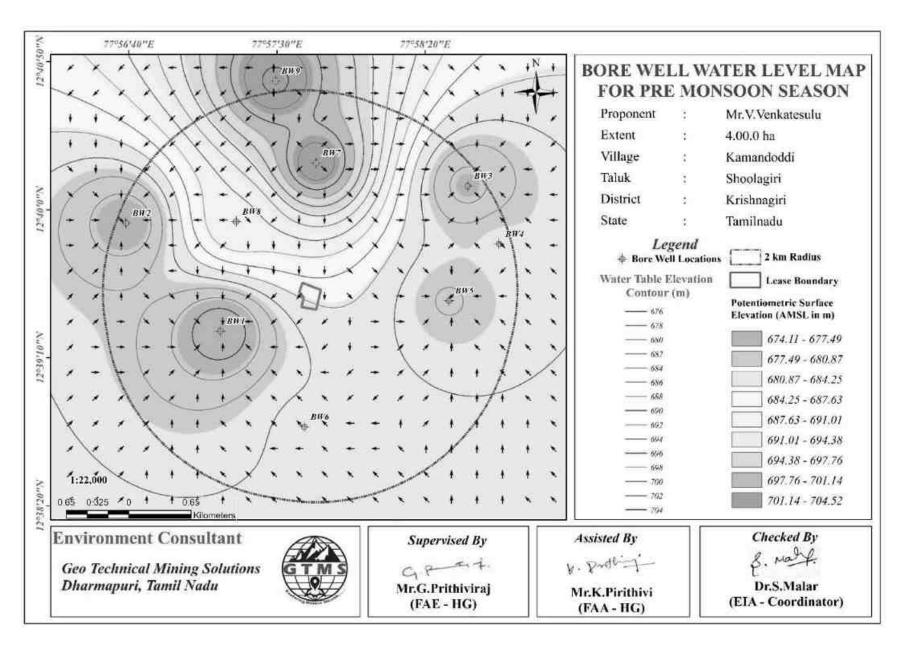


Figure 3.12 Borewell Static Groundwater Elevation Map Showing Direction of Groundwater Flow during Pre-Monsoon Season

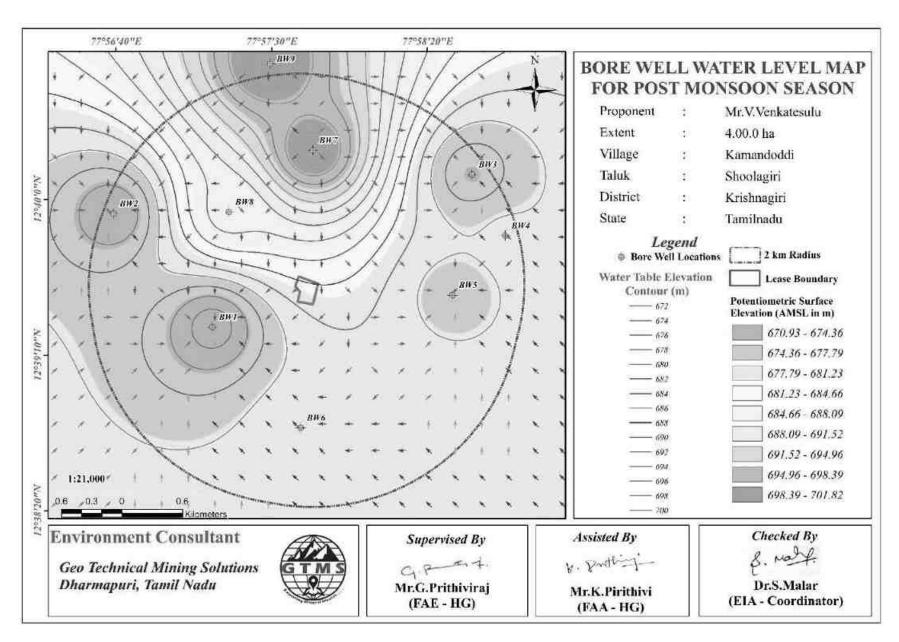


Figure 3.13 Borewell Static Groundwater Elevation Map Showing Direction of Groundwater Flow during Post-Monsoon Season

3.3.3.3 Electrical Resistivity Investigation

Electrical resistivity investigation is especially useful in the areas where there are no adequate exploratory well data about the aquifer conditions. The present study makes use of vertical electric sounding (VES) to delineate earth's subsurface layers. The electrical resistivity investigation uses four electrodes set up where current is sent through outer electrodes into the ground and the inner electrodes measure the potential difference.

Soil Resistivity

In a geophysical survey report, soil resistance, also known as earth resistivity, refers to the ability of the soil to resist the flow of an electric current. This property is influenced by factors like soil composition, water content, and the arrangement of voids. Resistivity surveys use electrical current to map subsurface variations, helping to identify features like buried structures, geological formations, and water table depths.

In this study area the soil resistance is very high, so in rainy season the water will be not seepage in the shallow depth and not through intrusion to water table. Identified the aquifer for proposed mining area through the geophysical investigation the water table thickness is 80m below ground level, the proposed ultimate mining depth is 55m below ground level. So, this mining activity is not disturbing to the ground water table through entire mining periods.

Result

The Geophysical VES data obtained from the project site have been shown in Table 3.12. The field data obtained from a detailed geophysical investigation were plotted using excel spreadsheet for interpretation. The plot for the purpose of interpretation has been shown in Figure 3.14.

Table 3.12 Vertical Electrical Sounding Data

	Location Coordinates - 12°39'33.53"N 77°57'42.74"E									
S. No.	AB/2	MN/2	Geometrical	Resistance in	Apparent					
	(m)	(m)	Factor (G)	Ω	Resistivity in Ωm					
1	2	2	11.78	12.44	146.5					
2	4	2	49.46	7.42	367.04					
3	6	5	112.26	4.98	559.28					
4	8	5	200.18	2.86	572.71					
5	10	5	75.36	8.49	640.03					
6	15	10	173.49	4.53	786.42					
7	20	10	310.86	3.18	987.56					

8	25	10	487.49	2.29	1118.76
9	30	10	274.75	5.28	1451.78
10	35	10	376.8	4.22	1590.54
11	40	10	494.55	3.33	1649.12
12	45	10	628	2.75	1729.18
13	50	10	777.15	2.39	1857.16
14	65	20	453.6	4.50	2041.05
15	70	20	989.1	2.17	2149.5
16	80	20	1256	1.25	1567.45
17	90	20	1554.3	1.69	2630.93
18	100	20	1653.6	1.62	2680.44

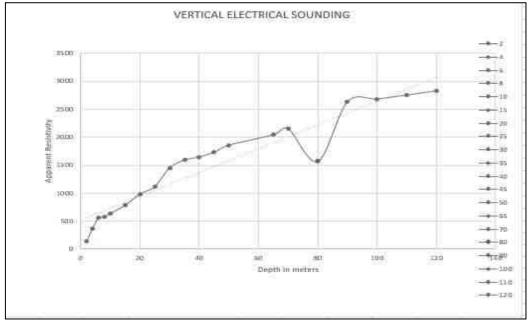


Figure 3.14 Graph Showing Occurrence of Water Bearing Fracture Zones at the Depth of 80m Below Ground Level in Proposed Project

The rock formation of low resistivity values indicates occurrence of water at the depth of about 80m below ground level. The maximum depth proposed for the proposed project is 55m below ground level. Therefore, the mining operation will not affect the aquifer throughout the entire mine life period.

3.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT

The baseline studies on air environment include identification of specific air pollutants and their existing levels in ambient air. The sources of air pollution in the region are mostly due to vehicular traffic, dust arising from unpaved village road and domestic & agricultural activities.

3.4.1 Meteorology

Meteorological data was collected near the mine lease area for the period of October to December 2023 to assess site-specific climatic conditions. Additionally, secondary data for the same period over the past four years was sourced from the NASA Power Data Access Viewer. This meteorological analysis provides vital information on prevailing weather patterns, particularly the predominant downwind direction, which is essential for forecasting the potential increase in pollution levels resulting from project-related activities.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data from NASA Power Data Access Viewer has been collected for wind, wind speed, wind direction, humidity and temperature. The Monthly maximum, minimum and average values are collected for all the parameters. Significant parameters are summarized in table 3.13.

Table 3.13 Onsite Meteorological Data

S. No.	Parame	ters	OCT,2023	NOV,2023	DEC,2023
		Min	21.01	20.08	17.73
1	Temperature (⁰ C)	Max	37.13	32.82	32.26
1	Temperature (C)	Avg	27.98	26.06	24.67
		Min	26.06	46.12	40.19
2	Relative Humidity	Max	99.62	100.00	100.00
2	(%)	Avg	70.38	82.75	80.15
		Min	0.04	0.50	0.80
3	Wind Speed (m/s)	Max	9.41	6.92	7.37
3		Avg	2.31	2.63	3.18
		Min	0.00	0.00	0.12
4	Wind Direction	Max	359.75	359.23	359.22
4	(degree)	Avg	158.80	81.51	111.69
		Min	98.03	98.24	97.98
5	Surface	Max	98.98	99.07	99.42
3	Pressure(kPa)	Avg	98.59	98.66	98.64

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Excellence Laboratory in association with GTMS

Secondary Data Wind Pattern

Wind pattern will largely influence the dispersion pattern of air pollutants and noise from the proposed project site. Analysis of wind pattern requires hourly site-specific data of wind speed and direction. The wind rose were generated: historical seasonal wind rose for the period of October to December of the years from 2019 to 2023. The wind rose diagrams thus produced are shown in Figures 3.15 and 3.15a.

❖ Predominant wind was dominant in the directions ranging from Northeast to Southeast.

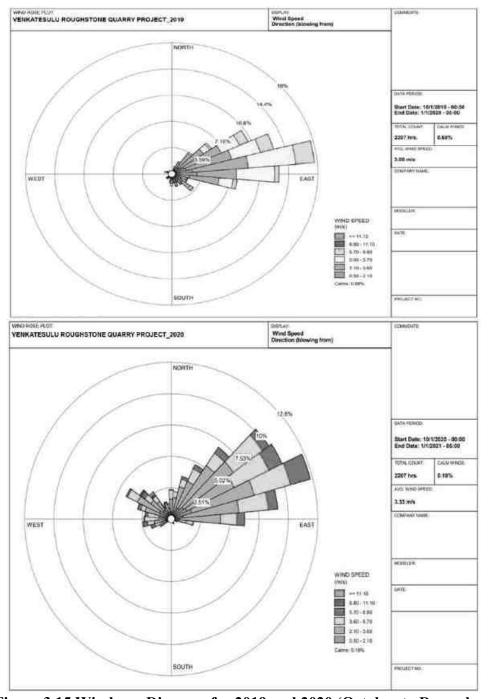


Figure 3.15 Windrose Diagram for 2019 and 2020 (October to December)

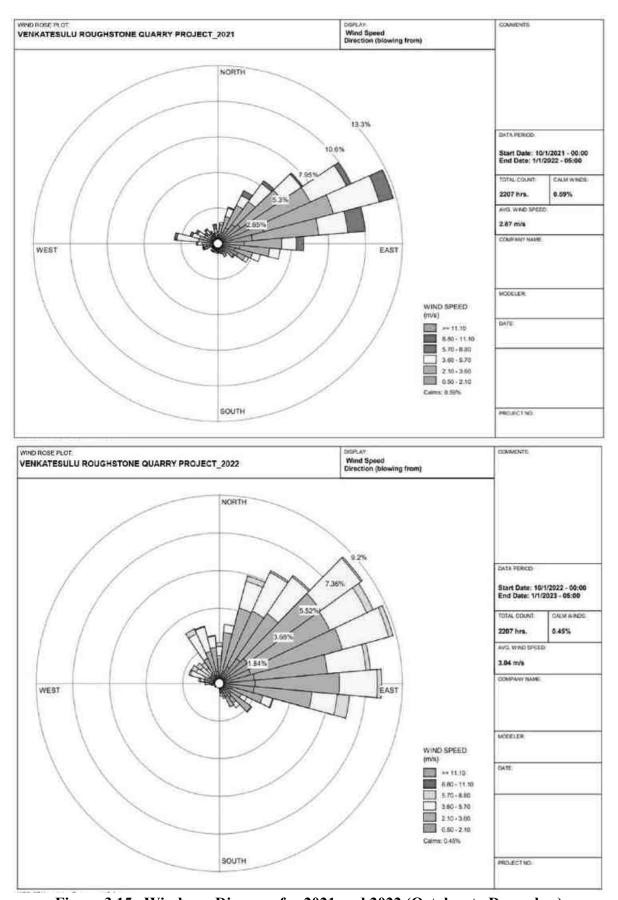


Figure 3.15a Windrose Diagram for 2021 and 2022 (October to December)

3.4.3 Site Specific Meteorological Data - 2023

Site specific meteorological data was collected by installing weather station near to project site. The meteorological data was obtained for anemometer fixed in the lease area on 17th October, November and December 2023 to cross check the secondary data. Brief summary of site-specific data has been presented in the table below– Meteorological data obtained from the onsite monitoring station are provided in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14 Onsite Meteorological Data

S. No.	Parameters		OCT, 2023	NOV, 2023	DEC, 2023
	Tomporatura	Min	18.45	16.30	14.40
1	Temperature (⁰ C)	Max	28.55	27.05	28.63
	(C)	Avg	22.90	21.64	21.64
	Relative	Min	62.12	63.62	38.50
2	Humidity (%)	Max	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Trummenty (70)	Avg	88.96	87.62	85.03
	Wind Speed (m/s)	Min	0.08	0.35	0.15
3		Max	4.10	4.78	5.52
		Avg	1.62	2.15	2.12
	Wind Direction	Min	6.01	0.00	0.68
4	(degree)	Max	358.97	359.42	358.19
	(degree)	Avg	214.80	96.47	135.27
	Surface	Min	91.94	91.82	91.72
5	Pressure(kPa)	Max	92.63	92.73	92.93
		Avg	92.29	92.38	92.41

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Ekdant Enviro Services (P) Limited in association with GTMS

Site Specific Meteorological Data Wind Pattern

Wind pattern will largely influence the dispersion pattern of air pollutants and noise from the proposed project site. The seasonal Windrose for the study period of October through December 2023. The wind rose diagrams thus produced are shown in Figure 3.16 reveals that:

- ❖ The measured average wind velocity during the study period is 3.04 m/s.
- ❖ Predominant wind was dominant in the directions ranging from Northeast to Southwest.

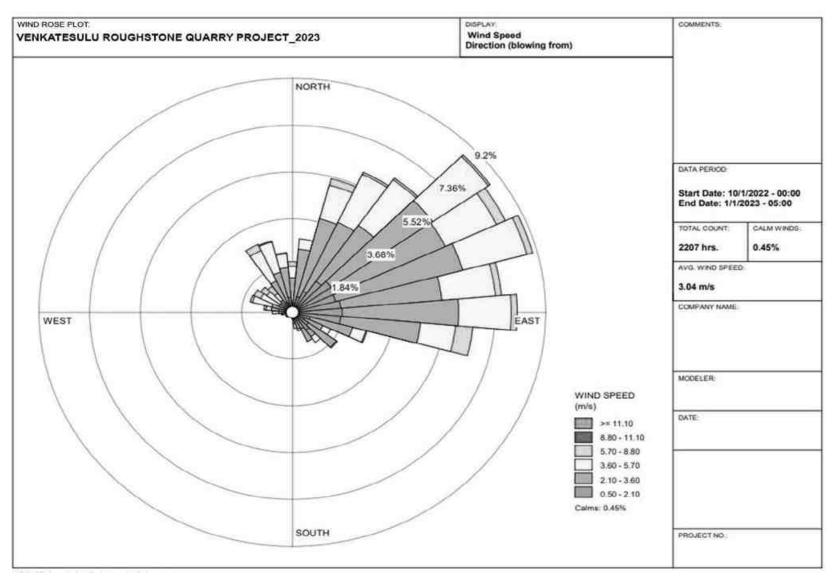


Figure 3.16 Onsite Rose Diagram (2023)

3.4.4 Site Specific Meteorological Data - 2025

Site specific meteorological data was collected by installing weather station near to project site. The meteorological data was obtained for an emometer fixed in the lease area on April 30 2025- May 5 2025 to cross check the secondary data. Brief summary of site-specific data has been presented in the table below— Meteorological data obtained from the onsite monitoring station are provided in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15 Onsite Meteorological Data

Table 5.13 Offsite Meteorological Data								
S. No.	Parameters		April30 – May 5 2025					
	Т	Min	23.10					
1	Temperature (⁰ C)	Max	38.08					
	(C)	Avg	30.70					
	D 14'	Min	24.23					
2	Relative	Max	85.04					
	Humidity (%)	Avg	47.98					
	W' 10 1	Min	0.32					
3	Wind Speed	Max	3.48					
	(m/s)	Avg	1.48					
	W' 1D' '	Min	6.5					
4	Wind Direction	Max	352.1					
	(degree)	Avg	155.06					
	C C	Min	93.32					
5	Surface	Max	94.02					
	Pressure(kPa)	Avg	93.68					

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Greenlink Analytical and Research Laboratory (India) Private Ltd in association with GTMS

Site Specific Meteorological Data Wind Pattern

Wind pattern will largely influence the dispersion pattern of air pollutants and noise from the proposed project site. The seasonal Windrose for the study period of April30 through May 2025. The wind rose diagrams thus produced are shown in Figure 3.17 reveals that:

- ❖ The measured average wind velocity during the study period is 2.18m/s.
- ❖ Predominant wind was dominant in the directions ranging from Northeast to Southwest.

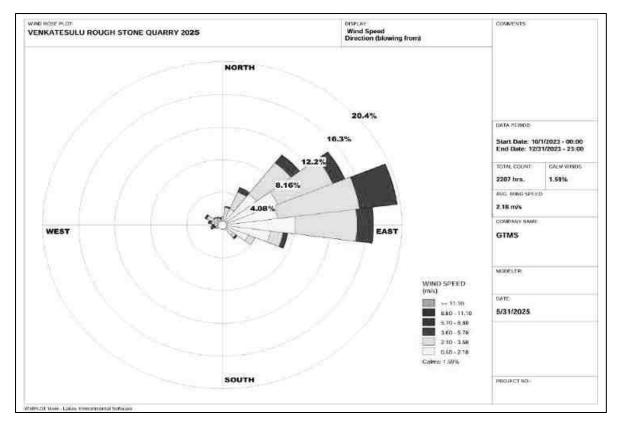


Figure 3.17 Onsite Rose Diagram (2025)

3.4.5 Ambient Air Quality Study

The baseline ambient air quality is studied 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

Table 3.16 Methodology and Instrument Used for AAQ Analysis

Parameter	Method	Instrument	
PM _{2.5}	Gravimetric method	Fine Doutionlete Complete	
F1V12.5	Beta attenuation method	Fine Particulate Sampler	
PM_{10}	Gravimetric method	Respirable Dust Sampler	
F 1VI 10	Beta attenuation method		
50-	IS-5182 Part II	Respirable Dust Sampler with gaseous	
SO_2	(Improved West & Gaeke method)	attachment	
NOx	IS-5182 Part II	Respirable Dust Sampler with gaseous	
NOX	(Jacob & Hoch heiser modified method)	attachment	
Free Silica NIOSH – 7601		Visible Spectrophotometry	

Source: Sampling Methodology based Ekdant Laboratory & CPCB Notification

Table 3.17 National Ambient Air Quality Standards

		Time	Concentration	on in ambient air
S. No.	Pollutant	Weighted	Industrial, Residential, Rural	Ecologically Sensitive area (Notified by
		Average	& other areas	Central Govt.)
1	$SO_2 (\mu g/m^3)$	Annual Avg.*	50.0	20.0
1	5O ₂ (μg/III)	24 hours**	80.0	80.0
2	$NO_x (\mu g/m^3)$	Annual Avg.	40.0	30.0
2	$\int NO_{x} (\mu g/\Pi I)$	24 hours	80.0	80.0
3	$PM_{10} (\mu g/m^3)$	Annual Avg.	60.0	60.0
5 F W10 (μg/III)	24 hours	100.0	100.0	
1	PM _{2.5} (μg/m3)	Annual Avg.	40.0	40.0
4		24 hours	60.0	60.0

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

Methodology

Ambient air quality monitoring was carried out with a frequency of two samples per week at nine (07 locations, adopting a continuous 24 hourly (3 shift of 8-hour) schedule for the period October to December, 2023 as per the CPCB, MoEF guidelines and notifications.

It was ensured that the equipment was placed preferably at a height of at least $3 \pm 0.5 m$ above the ground level at each monitoring station for negating the effects of wind-blown ground dust. The equipment was placed at space free from trees and vegetation which otherwise act as a sink of pollutants resulting in lower levels in monitoring results. The baseline data of ambient air were generated for $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10} , sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_x). The sampling locations are shown in Figure 3.18 and average concentrations of air pollutants are summarized in Tables 3.18 and are shown in Figures 3.19-3.23.

Table 3.18 Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) Monitoring Locations

			111 (2) Monitoring Educations				
S.	Location Code	Location Code Monitoring Distance Direction		Coord	linates		
No.	Location Code	Locations	(km)	Direction	Latitude	Longitude	
1	AAQ1	Near Core	0.30	N	12°39'44.57"N	77°57'35.60"E	
2	AAQ2	Pillaikothur	1.17	N	12°40'13.04"N	77°57'37.11"E	
3	AAQ3	Pathakotta	1.93	WSW	12°39'19.80"N	77°56'35.88"E	
4	4 AAQ4 Nayakanapalli		4.29	WSW	12°39'12.85"N	77°55'16.28"E	
5	AAQ5	Keeranapalli	3.15	S	12°38'1.33"N	77°57'56.68"E	
6	AAQ6	Shoolagiri	4.96	Е	12°39'56.50"N	78° 0'28.44"E	
7	AAQ7	Kanalatti	3.40	N	12°41'40.17"N	77°57'32.75"E	
Green link analytical & Reserch LAB							
8	AAQ8 Sun Granit		1.14	Е	12°39'38.40"N	77°58'21.92"E	
9	AAQ9	Near Core	0.37	W	12°39'35.22"N	77°57'26.22"E	

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Ekdant Enviro Services (P) Limited and Green link analytical & Reserch LAB in association with GTMS

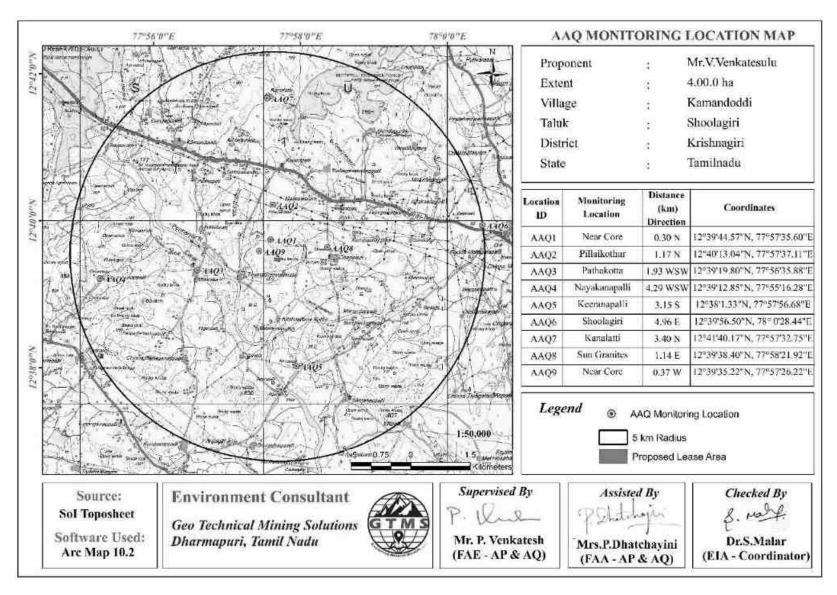


Figure 3.18 Map Showing Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station Locations Around 5 km Radius from Proposed Project Site

Table 3.19 Summary of AAQ Result

PM _{2.5}							PM ₁₀	
Station ID	Max	Min	Mean	98 th Percentile	Max	Min	Mean	98 th Percentile
AAQ1	17.6	15.5	16.7	17.6	44.0	38.8	41.8	44.0
AAQ2	15.6	13.0	14.5	15.6	38.9	32.4	36.2	38.9
AAQ3	16.2	15.1	15.6	16.0	40.6	37.8	39.1	40.4
AAQ4	15.1	13.5	14.3	15.0	37.8	33.8	35.7	37.6
AAQ5	14.9	13.4	14.0	14.9	37.3	33.5	35.0	37.2
AAQ6	17.7	15.5	16.4	17.5	44.3	38.7	40.9	43.8
AAQ7	16.2	14.6	15.5	16.2	40.6	36.5	38.8	40.6
AAQ8	31.2	29.4	30.7	31.1	55.4	51.1	52.2	55.4
AAQ9	34.9	31.3	32.4	34.9	56.1	52.3	53.7	56.1
		SO ₂			NO _X			
AAQ1	5.1	3.8	4.4	5.0	15.8	11.8	13.6	15.5
AAQ2	4.9	3.2	4.2	4.9	15.4	10.1	13.1	15.4
AAQ3	4.9	2.9	3.9	4.2	15.2	9.0	12.0	15.0
AAQ4	4.0	2.1	2.6	3.8	12.4	6.5	8.2	11.8
AAQ5	3.2	1.3	1.8	3.0	9.9	4.0	5.7	9.3
AAQ6	5.5	4.1	4.7	5.4	17.1	12.7	14.5	16.8
AAQ7	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	9.1	5.3	6.4	7.0
AAQ8	9.75	7.4	8.3	9.7	17.3	15.2	16.1	17.3
AAQ9	8.25	6.1	7.5	8.2	16.7	13.5	15.2	16.6

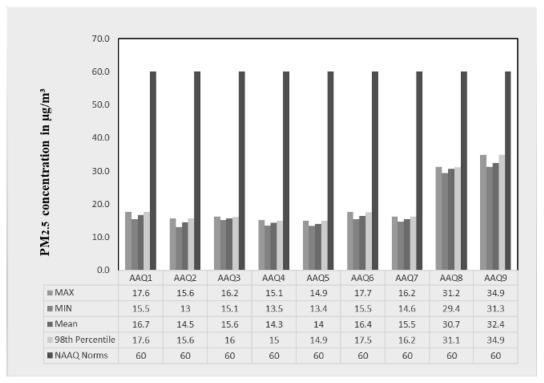


Figure 3.19 Bar Chart Showing Maximum, Minimum, and Average Concentrations of PM2.5 Measured from 9 Air Quality Monitoring Stations within 5 km Radius

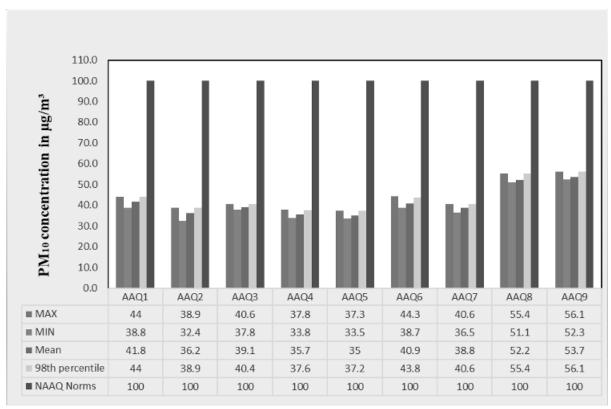


Figure 3.20 Bar Chart Showing Maximum, Minimum, and Average Concentrations of PM10 Measured from 9 Air Quality Monitoring Stations within 5 km Radius

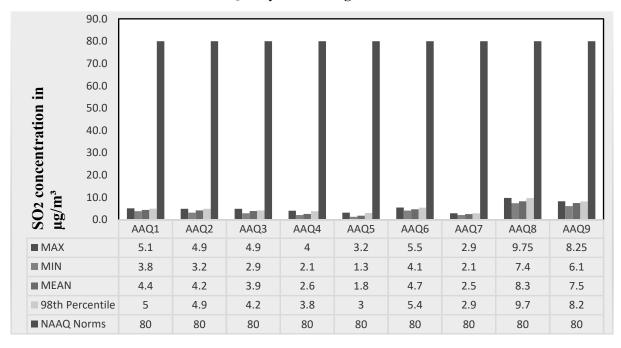


Figure 3.21 Bar Chart Showing Maximum, Minimum, and Average Concentrations of SO₂ Measured from 9 Air Quality Monitoring Stations within 5 km Radius.

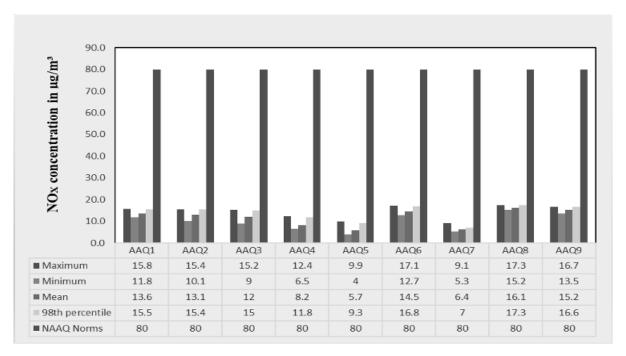


Figure 3.22 Bar Chart Showing Maximum, Minimum, and Average Concentrations of Nox Measured from 9 Air Quality Monitoring Stations within 5 km Radius

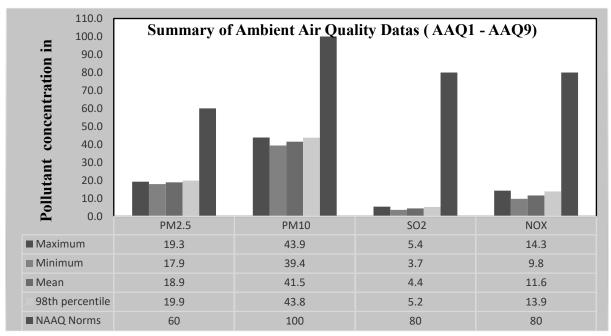


Figure 3.23 Bar Chart Showing Maximum, Minimum, And Average Concentrations of Pollutants in Atmosphere within 5 km Radius

Results

As per the monitoring data, $PM_{2.5}$ ranges from 13.0 $\mu g/m^3$ to 31.3 $\mu g/m^3$, PM_{10} from 37.3 $\mu g/m^3$ to 56.1 $\mu g/m^3$, SO_2 from 1.3 $\mu g/m^3$ to 9.75 $\mu g/m^3$, NO_X from 4 $\mu g/m^3$ to 17.3 g/m^3 . The concentration levels of the pollutants fall within the acceptable limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB.

Air quality Index

The AQI shows that the air quality of the study area falls within good category 38 causing minimal impact to human health.

3.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

The vehicular movement on road and mining activities is the major sources of noise in the study area. The main objective of noise monitoring in the study area is to establish the baseline noise level, which will in turn be used to assess the impact of the total noise expected to be generated during the project operations around the project site. In order to assess the ambient noise levels within the study area, noise monitoring was carried out at thirteen (13) locations covering commercial, residential, rural areas within the radius of 5 km. Details of noise monitoring locations are provided in Table 3.17 and spatial occurrence of the locations are shown in Figure 3.24.

Table 3.20 Noise Monitoring Locations

S.	Location	Monitoring	Distance	Direction	Coord	linates			
No.	Code	Locations	(km)		Latitude	Longitude			
1	N1	Near Core	0.42	N	12°39'48.99"N	77°57'37.41"E			
2	N2	Pillaikothur	1.19	N	12°40'14.00"N	77°57'38.17"E			
3	N3	Pathakotta	1.91	W	12°39'18.94"N	77°56'35.49"E			
4	N4	Nayakanapalli	4.27	W	12°39'13.21"N	77°55'17.43"E			
5	N5	Keeranapalli	2.63	SE	12°38'1.95"N	77°57'58.19"E			
6	N6	Shoolagiri	4.81	Е	12°39'53.64"N	78° 0'22.85"E			
7	N7	Kanalatti	3.91	N	12°41'42.08"N	77°57'34.81"E			
	Green link analytical & Research LAB								
8	N8	Near Core	0.55	NE	12°39'47.90"N	77°57'54.91"E			

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Ekdant Enviro Services (P) Limited and Green link analytical & Research LAB in association with GTMS

Table 3.21 Ambient Noise Quality Result

Station ID	Location	Environme ntal setting	Average day time noise level (dB(A))	Average night time noise level (dB(A))	Day time (6.00 AM – 10.00 PM)	`			
					Standard (L _{eq} in dB (A))			
N1	Near Core	Industrial	47.2	35.4	75	70			
N2	Pillaikothur	Area	43.8	36.9					
N3	Pathakotta		44.8	36.4	55	45			
N4	Nayakanapalli	Residential	41.2	34.4					
N5	Keeranapalli		39.8	30.6					
N6	Shoolagiri	Area	52.4	40.2					
N7	Kanalatti		42.2	34.2		1			
	Green link analytical & Reserch LAB								
N8	Near Core	Industrial Area	43.5	41.1	75	70			

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Ekdant Enviro Services (P) Limited and Green link analytical & Research LAB in association with GTMS

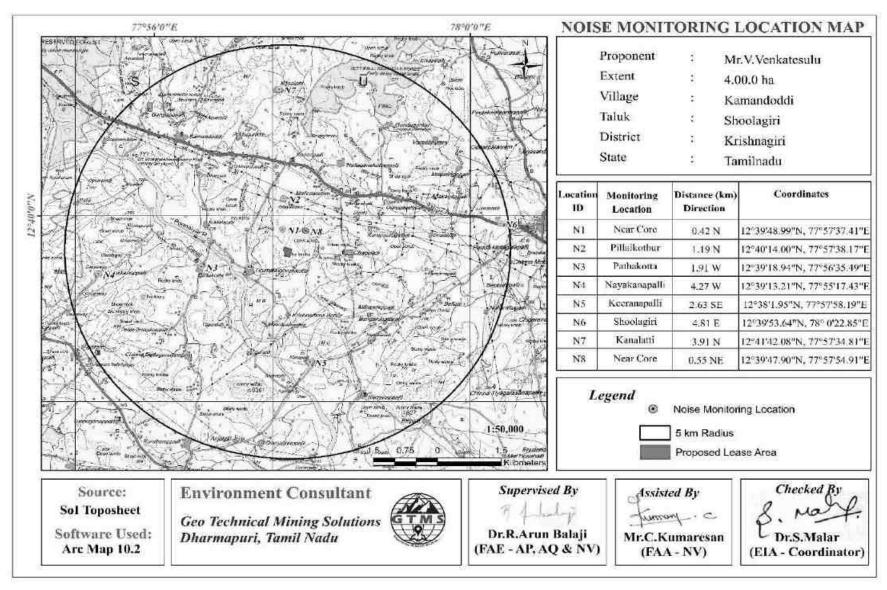


Figure 3.24 Map Showing Noise Level Monitoring Station Locations around 5 km Radius from Proposed Project Site

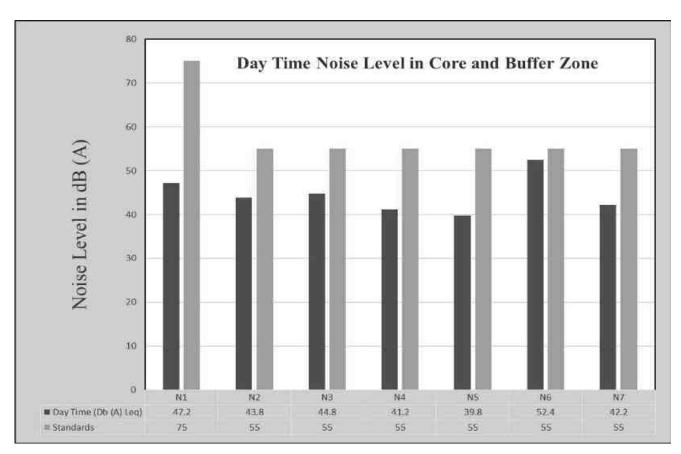


Figure 3.25 Bar Chart Showing Day Time Noise Levels Measured in Core and Buffer Zones

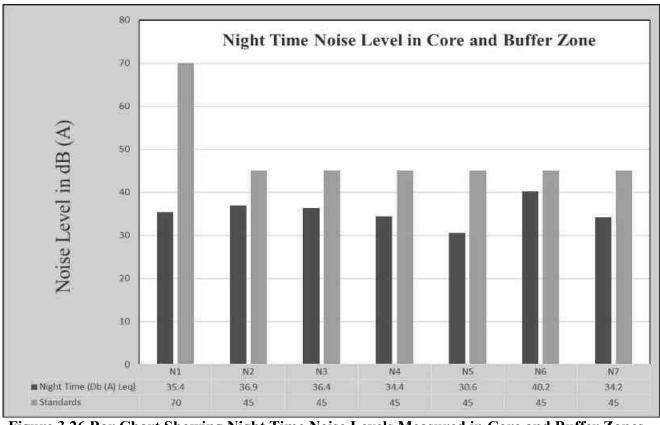


Figure 3.26 Bar Chart Showing Night Time Noise Levels Measured in Core and Buffer Zones

Results

The Table 3.18 shows that noise level in core zone was 47.2 dB (A) Leq during day time and 35.4 dB(A) Leq during night time. Noise levels recorded in buffer zone during day time varied from 38.6 to 52.4dB (A) Leq and during night time from 30.6 to 42.2dB (A) Leq. Thus, the noise level for industrial and residential area meets the requirements of CPCB. The results are also depicted below in Figures 3.25and 3.26

3.6 VIBRATION MONITORING

Blasting is an essential technique in stone quarrying used to fragment large rock formations into smaller, manageable pieces for construction and infrastructure development. However, the process generates significant ground vibrations, air overpressure, and noise, which may pose potential risks to nearby structures, temples, archaeological places, eco Sensitive Areas, and the environment. Understanding the extent and impact of these vibrations is crucial for ensuring compliance with safety regulations and minimizing adverse effects on local communities and ecosystems.

Methodology

- A preliminary reconnaissance survey was done.
- One blast is conducted in the quarry.
- Ground vibrations and noise generated from blasting operations were monitored
- The data was analyzed and assessed the impact of PPV on the structure.
- Suitable blasting methodology is suggested.

Blast Location

A vibration study for the cluster quarry project was conducted on May 29,2025, to assess the potential impact of blasting activities. Notably, there are no permanent structures within a 300m radius of the lease area. The monitoring was specifically carried out in the direction of a structure situated approximately 100 meters from the blasting zone to evaluate any potential effects on nearby structure.





Figure 3.27 Overall View of the Quarry & Close View of the Study Area



Figure 3.28 Google image of the Cluster Quarry(Mallikarjuna) Blasting Location

Method of Blasting

The rough stone quarry is fully mechanized mine being operated by drill and blast method for primary breakage rock breaker for the handling of oversize fragmentation. Jack hammer drill machine is being used for regular drilling and blasting operation with 5m bench height. A sample initiation pattern given below depicts the blasting of each hole one after another. General blasting pattern followed in the mine and charging pattern are shown in Table.3.22.

Table 3.22 Method of Blasting

	8 Feet Hole	5 Feet Hole
Blasthole Diameter (D) in mm	32	32
Burden (B) in m	1.5	1.5
Spacing (S) in m	1.3	1.3
Hole Length (L) in m	2.4	1.5
Bench Height (BH) in m	2.1	1.2
Mass of explosive/hole in kg	0.5	0.375
Number of blastholes/Delay	60	50
Blasthole pattern	Staggered	Staggered
Mass of explosive /day in kg	30	18.75
Type of explosives	Slurry	Slurry
Initiation system	NONEL	NONEL

Results

- Ground Vibration and noise levels were recorded from the instruments the figure 3.29it can be observed that the vertical Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) recorded was 1.801mm/s at nearby bare land at distance of 100m.
- Air Over-Pressure (AOP) was 103.5dB and 0.003kPa at nearby Study area at distance of 100m.

Table 3.23 Summary of the Blasts conducted

Blast no	Number of holes	Maximum charge in kg	Hole depth in m	Distance (m)	Peak Particle Velocity (mm/s)	Air Over-Pressure (dB) & kPa
1	110	49	1.5 to 2.4	100	1.801	103.5 & 0.003

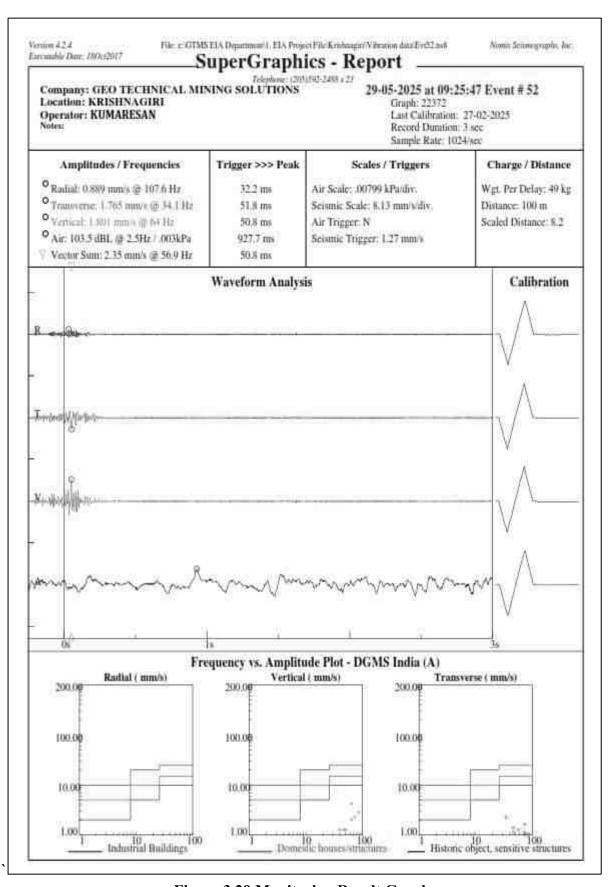


Figure 3.29 Monitoring Result Graph

Blast Location (Cluster Quarry of Murugesh)

A vibration study for the cluster quarry project was conducted on May 29,2025, after the mallikarjuna quarry blasting.



Figure 3.30 Google image of the Cluster Quarry (Murugesh)Blasting Location

Table 3.24 Method of Blasting

8 Feet Hole	5 Feet Hole
32	32
1.5	1.5
1.3	1.3
2.4	1.5
2.1	1.2
0.5	0.375
50	40
Staggered	Staggered
25	15
Slurry	Slurry
NONEL	NONEL
	32 1.5 1.3 2.4 2.1 0.5 50 Staggered 25 Slurry

Results

- Ground Vibration and noise levels were recorded from the instruments the figure 3.31
- it can be observed that the vertical Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) recorded was 1.286mm/s at nearby bare land at distance of 200m.
- Air Over-Pressure (AOP) was 100.0dB and 0.002kPa at nearby Study area at distance of 200m.

Table 3.25 Summary of the Blasts conducted

Blast no	Number of holes	Maximum charge in kg	Hole depth in m	Distance (m)	Peak Particle Velocity (mm/s)	Air Over-Pressure (dB) & kPa
1	90	40	1.5 to 2.4	200	1.286	100.0&0.002

- This vibration study in cluster quarry operations has demonstrated that blasting activities can produce ground vibrations and air overpressure that may affect nearby structures. The field investigation shows there is no permanent structures within the 500m radius around the quarry.
- > The analysis of vibration data revealed that while most recorded values remain within regulatory safety thresholds.

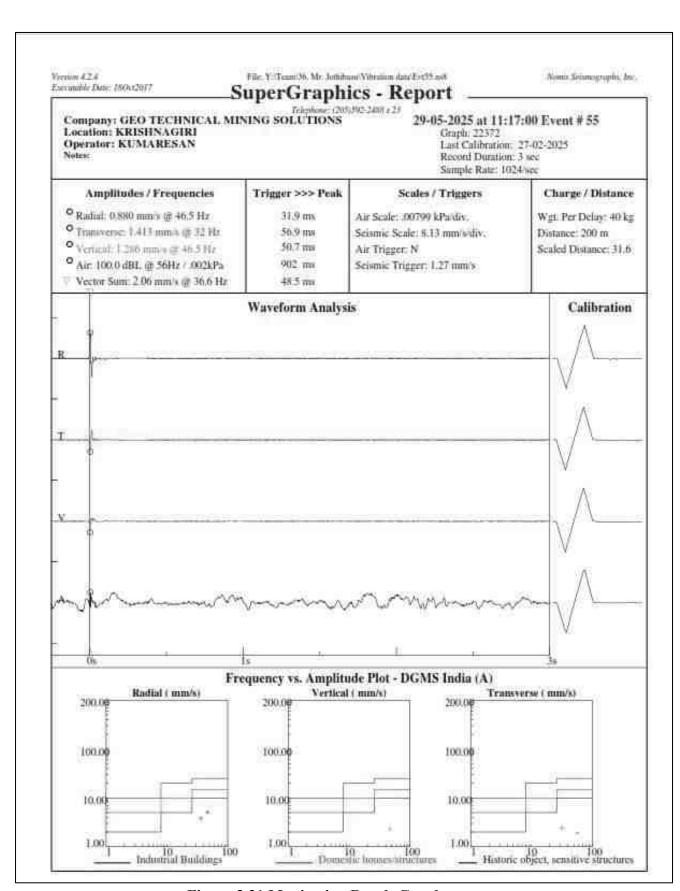


Figure 3.31 Monitoring Result Graph

3.7 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Collection of comprehensive baseline information on flora and fauna is a prerequisite for assessment of impacts of any extractive industries/ activities. Biological environment is an important component of the environment of any area. It covers flora & fauna in the region, details of forests and wildlife sanctuaries in the region, with list of endangered species. Over the years ecological and along with it the loss of biological diversity has become a national and a global concern. Ecological assessment therefore is very critical for decision making and for the setting of a developmental project or an industry. An ecological study of the ecosystem is essential to understand the impact of industrialization and urbanization on existing flora and fauna of the area. Studies on various aspects of ecosystem play an important role in identifying sensitive issues for undertaking appropriate action to mitigate the impact, if any.

The objective of this Section is to characterize and understand the present status of the ecosystems in the study area to assess the bio-diversity and to identify the critical areas. The present study was undertaken as a part of EIA report to understand the present status of ecosystem prevailing in the study area, to compare it with the past condition with the help of available data, to predict changes as a result of present activities and to suggest measures for maintaining the conditions.

3.7.1 Flora

3.7.1.1 Objectives of the Study

The ecological study of the area was conducted in order to understand the existing status of the flora and fauna to generate baseline information and evaluate the possible impacts on biological environment. The present study highlights the various issues pertaining to floristic diversity and faunal wealth in the surrounding area up to 10km radius from the proposed expansion project.

3.7.1.2 Study Approach & Methodology

The baseline study for existing ecological environment was carried out during study period. A participatory and consultative approach was followed. Field visits were under taken for survey of the aquatic and terrestrial vegetation and animals in the study area.

Nested quadrat sampling method was used for the study of community structure of the vegetation. The sampling consisted of randomly placed quadrats of $10m \times 10m$ were laid down to assess trees, and sub quadrats of $5m \times 5m$ were laid down for shrubs, $1m \times 1m$ were laid done for herbs. The size and number of quadrats needed were determined using the species-

area curve (Misra, 1968). The data on vegetation were quantitatively analysed for abundance, density, frequency as per Curtis & McIntosh (1950). The Important Value Index (IVI) for trees was determined as the sum of relative density, relative frequency and relative dominance (Curtis, 1959).



Figure 3.32 Quadrates Sampling Methods of Flora 3.7.1.3 Survey Methodology

The baseline study for existing biological environmental was carried out in Nov 2024. Study of flora and fauna carried out as per prescribed method addressed in SOP. Field visits were under taken for survey of the vegetation and animals in the study area. The study area is divided into three parts as project site area along with 500m from all direction surrounding site is being considered as core area and rest of 5km study area is buffer part of the study area.

3.7.1.4 Important Value Index (IVI)

The concept of 'Important Value Index (IVI)' has been developed for expressing the dominance and ecological success of any species, with a single value (Mishra, 1968, Sharma, 2005). This index utilizes three characteristics, they are (i) Relative frequency and (ii) Relative density. The three characteristics computed using frequency, density and abundance for all the species falling in all the quadrat by using the following formula. The relative frequency, relative density and relative abundance has been calculated to calculate the IVI value

IVI = Relative frequency + Relative abundance + Relative density [RF + RA + RD]

Relative Value Index (RVI) = Relative Density +Relative Frequency [RD + RF].

Relative Value Index used for Expressing dominance and Ecological success of Shrub and herb Species in a particular area.

Shannon – Wiener Index, Evenness and Richness

Biodiversity index is a quantitative measure that reflects how many different types of species, there are in a dataset, and simultaneously takes into account how evenly the basic entities (such as individuals) are distributed among those types of species. The value of biodiversity index increases both when the number of types increases and when evenness increases. For a given number of type of species, the value of a biodiversity index is maximized when all type of species is equally abundant.

The **Shannon Diversity Index** (sometimes called the Shannon-Wiener Index) is a way to measure the diversity of species in a community.

The species diversity index (H) for floral and faunal diversity is calculated by the use of Shannon Wiener Index (Shannon Wiener, 1963) as:

$$H = - \Sigma (ni/n) x ln (ni/n)$$

- Where, ni is individual density of a species and n is total density of all the species
- The Evenness Index (E) is calculated by using Shannon's Evenness formula (Magurran, 2004).
- The higher the value of H, the higher the diversity of species in a particular community The lower the value of H, the lower the diversity. A value of H = 0 indicates a community that only has one species

Evenness Index
$$(E) = H / ln(S)$$

Where, H is Shannon Wiener Diversity index; S is number of species

The Shannon evenness Index is a way to measure the evenness of species in a community. The term "evenness" simply refers to how similar the abundances of different species are in the community.

3.7.1.5 Floral diversity Analysis

Flora study was conducted using the above said methodology to inventory the existing terrestrial plants in both core and buffer zones. Details of plants have been described in the succeeding sections.

Flora in core zone

There are no trees in the quarry lease area, only shrubs, herbs and grasses. Taxonomically total of 23 species belonging to 18 families were recorded. Among them are herbs (19) and shrubs (4). Majority of the species belongs to the family of Fabaceae and

Poaceae. The species richness (Margalef index) and plant details are given in Table 3.26-3.29. There are no endangered or threatened plant species in the quarry lease area.

Flora in 300m radius

The vegetation habit analysis indicates that the flora of the 300m radius of the study area consists of 60 species belonging to 31 families. Among the 60 species, 22 herbs, 24 shrubs and 14 trees. the highest number of species were from the Poaceae family (7), followed by Fabaceae (6), Malvaceae (4), and Mimosaceae (4). Three species were recorded from the Amaranthaceae, Apocynaceae, and Asteraceae families, while six species each were recorded from the Arecaceae, Boraginaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, and Lamiaceae families. The endangered or threatened and Species Richness (margalef Index) in the study area it mentioned in Table 3.27- 3.29. The Settipalli Reserve Forest is located 2.64km for Northeast of the quarry lease area. The reserve forest is predominantly populated with *Albizia amara, Azadirachta indica, Vachellia leucophloea, Chloroxylon swietenia*, and *Ziziphus mauritiana*. The classification of plants in the reserve forest is given in Table 3.26-3.29.

Flora in 10km radius zone

The 10km radius A total of 102 species of invasive alien species belonging to 82 general and 39 families were recorded in 10km radius (Table 3.30). Herbs (73.83%) formed the predominant life form followed by shrubs (10.28%), climbers (8.42%), trees (4.67%) and grasses (2.80%).

Table 3.26 Flora in mine lease area

S. No	Local Name	Scientific name	Family name	Total No. of species	Total of Quadrants with species	Total No. of Ouadrants		Density	Frequency (%)	Abundance	Relative Density	Relative Frequency	IVI	UCN Conservation Status
			SHI	RUBS	8									
1	Avaram chedi	Senna auriculata	Fabaceae	10	4	5	1	2.0	80	2.5	19.61	19.05	38.66	LC
2	Earuku	Calotropis gigantea	Apocynaceae	8	3	5		1.6	60	2.7	15.69	14.29	29.97	NL
3	communist pacha	Chromolaena odorata	Asteraceae	13	5	5	2	2.6	100	2.6	25.49	23.81	49.30	NL
4	Unni sedei	Lantana camara	Verbenaceae	6	4	4		1.8	80	2.6	25.49	25.81	47.45	NL
		1	HERBS &	CLI	MBE	RS	ı	I	I					ı
1.	Kolunji chedi	Tephrosia purpurea	Fabaceae	2	23	5	5	4.6	10	0 4	.6 7.0	5.05	12.69	NL
2.	Nayuruvi	Achyranthes aspera	Amaranthacea	ie :	18	5	5	3.6	10	0 3	.6 5.9	98 5.05	11.03	NL
3.	Nearunji mull	<u>Tribulus zeyheri</u>	Zygophyllacea	ie :	13	5	5	2.6	10	0 2	.6 4.3	32 5.05	9.37	NL
4.	American mint	Hyptis suaveolens	Lamiaceae		11	5	5	2.2	10	0 2	.2 3.0	55 5.05	8.70	NL
5.	Mukkirattai	Boerhaavia diffusa	Nyctaginacea	e i	12	4	5	2.4	80) 3	.0 3.9	99 4.04	8.03	NL

6.	Kuppaimeni	Acalypha indica	Euphorbiaceae	9	5	5	1.8	100	1.8	2.99	5.05	8.04	NL
7.	Arivalmanaipondu	Sida acuta	Malvaceae	13	5	5	2.6	100	2.6	4.32	5.05	9.37	NL
8.	Nilatutti	Sida cordifolia	Malvaceae	25	5	5	5	100	5.0	8.31	5.05	13.36	NL
9.	Korai grass	Cyperus sesquiflorus	Poaceae	28	5	5	5.6	100	5.6	9.30	5.05	14.35	LC
10.	Amman pacharisi	Euphorbia hirta	Euphorbiaceae	16	4	5	3.2	80	4.0	5.32	4.04	9.36	NL
11.	Karaikai	Canthium coromandelicum	Rubiaceae	2	2	5	0.4	40	1.0	0.66	2.02	2.68	NL
12.	Keelanelli	Phyllanthus amarus	Phyllanthaceae	15	4	5	3	80	3.8	4.98	4.04	9.02	NL
13.	Chevvarakupul	Chloris barbata	Poaceae	11	4	5	2.2	80	2.8	3.65	4.04	7.69	NL
14.	Mullukkeerai	Amaranthus spinosus	Amaranthaceae	9	5	5	1.8	100	1.8	2.99	5.05	8.04	NL
15.	Vishnukarandi	Evolvulus alsinoides	Convolvulaceae	12	4	5	2.4	80	3.0	3.99	4.04	8.03	NL
16.	Thulasi	Ocimum sanctum	Lamiaceae	8	3	5	1.6	60	2.7	2.66	3.03	5.69	NL
17.	Natthai choori	Spermacoce hispida L	Rubiaceae	13	5	5	2.6	100	2.6	4.32	5.05	9.37	NL
18.	Thuthi	Abutilon indicum	Malvaceae	9	4	5	1.8	80	2.3	2.99	4.04	7.03	NL
19.	Pill	Cenchrus ciliaris	Poaceae	7	5	5	2.4	80	2.4	3.94	3.06	7.15	NL

The Flora in lease area and 300m radius (buffer zone)

Taxonomically 36 species belonging to 23 families have been recorded from the 300 m radius buffer zone. Based on habitat classification of the enumerated plants the majority of species were seven Tree 7 followed by Herbs & Climbers & Grass 21, Shrubs 8. Details of flora with the scientific name and species richness index were mentioned in Table. 3.27- 3.29.

Flora in 10km radius 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 in all the directions. Majority of the flat landscape around project unit is occupied by agriculture fields. It contains a total of 57 species belonging to 34 families have been recorded from the buffer zone. The floral (89) varieties among them Trees 26 Shrubs 9 and Herbs & Climbers & Creeper & Cactus 22. Details of flora with the scientific name were mentioned in Table.3.27.

Table 3.27 Flora in 300 m Radius

S. No	Local Name	Scientific name	Family name	Total No. of species	Total of Quadrants with species	Total No. of Quadrants	Density	Frequency (%)	Abundance	Relative Density	Relative Frequency	IVI	IUCN Conservation Status
					rees		1		1				
1	Velikathanmaram	Prosopis juliflora	Fabaceae	5	3	5	1.0	60	1.67	18.52	16.67	35.19	
2	Pongam oiltree	Pongamia pin nata	Fabaceae	3	2	5	0.6	40	1.50	11.11	11.11	22.22	ਚ
3	Panai maram	Borassus flabellifer	Arecaceae	2	1	5	0.4	20	2.00	7.41	5.56	12.97	Not Listed
4	Nochi	Vitex negundo	Lamiaceae	4	3	5	0.8	60	1.33	14.81	16.67	31.48	Li
5	Karuvelam maram	Vachellia nilotica	Fabaceae	3	2	5	0.6	40	1.50	11.11	11.11	22.22	Zot
6	Nuna maram	Morinda citrifolia	Rubiaceae	5	3	5	1.0	60	1.67	18.52	16.67	35.19	_
7	Vembu	Azadirachtaindica	Meliaceae	5	4	5	1.0	80	1.25	18.52	22.22	40.74	
				Sh	rubs								
1	Icham	Calotropis gigantea	Apocynaceae	8	7	10	0.8	70.0	1.1	21.6	21.9	43.5	
2	Unichedi	Datura metel	Solanaceae	6	5	10	0.6	50.0	1.2	16.2	15.6	31.8	
3	Sundaika	Abutilon indicum	Meliaceae	7	6	10	0.7	60.0	1.2	18.9	18.8	37.7	eq
4	Erukku	Senna auriculata	Fabaceae	9	8	10	0.9	80.0	1.1	24.3	25.0	49.3	ist
5	Avarai	Lantana camara	Verbenaceae	7	6	10	0.7	60.0	1.2	18.9	18.8	37.7	Not Listed
6	Sappathikalli	Cereus pterogonus	Cactaceae	5	4	10	1.25	40	1.25	8.62	8.16	16.78	ž
7	Kattamanaku	Jatropha gossypiifolia L	Euphorbiaceae	7	6	10	1.17	60	1.17	12.07	12.24	24.31	
8	Karunochi	Vitex negundo	Lamiaceae	9	8	10	1.13	80	1.13	15.52	16.33	31.85	
				Н	erbs								
1	Thumbai	Leucas aspera	Lamiaceae	6	5	15	0.40	33.33	1.20	5.22	5.38	10.6	
2	Kantang kathrikai	Solanum virginianum	Solanaceae	3	2	15	0.20	13.33	1.50	2.61	2.15	4.76	Not Listed
3	Arugampul	Cynodon dactylon	Poaceae	6	5	15	0.40	33.33	1.20	5.22	5.38	10.6	

4	Poolai poondu	Aerva lanata	Amaranthaceae	5	4	15	0.33	26.67	1.25	4.35	4.30	8.65
5	Korai	Cyperus rotundus	Cyperaceae	4	3	15	0.27	20.00	1.33	3.48	3.23	6.71
6	Nerunji	Tribulus terrestris	Zygophyllales	2	1	15	0.13	6.67	2.00	1.74	1.08	2.82
7	Nayuruv	Achyranthes aspera	Amaranthaceae	7	6	15	0.47	40.00	1.17	6.09	6.45	12.54
8	Thottalchinungi	Mimosa pudica	Mimosaceae	8	7	15	0.53	46.67	1.14	6.96	7.53	14.49
9	Mulli	Solanum violaceum Ortega	Solanaceae	5	4	15	0.33	26.67	1.25	4.35	4.30	8.65
10	Kombumul	Acanthospermum hispidum	Asteraceae	5	3	15	0.33	20.00	1.67	4.35	3.23	7.58
11	Ponnangani	Alternanthera pungens	Amaranthaceae	8	7	15	0.53	46.67	1.14	6.96	7.53	14.49
12	wild thulasi	Hyptis suaveolens (L.)	Lamiaceae	7	6	15	0.47	40.00	1.17	6.09	6.45	12.54
13	Gopuram Tangi	Andrographis echioides	Acanthaceae	4	3	15	0.27	20.00	1.33	3.48	3.23	6.71
14	Amman Paccharisi	Euphorbia hirta	Euphorbiaceae	6	5	15	0.40	33.33	1.20	5.22	5.38	10.6
15	Paca poondu	Pavonia gallaensis	Malvaceae	5	4	15	0.33	26.67	1.25	4.35	4.30	8.65
16	Perandai	Cissus quadrangularis	Vitaceae	3	2	15	0.20	13.33	1.50	2.61	2.15	4.76
17	Vishnukrandi	Evolvulus alsinoides	Convolvulaceae	6	5	15	0.40	33.33	1.20	5.22	5.38	10.6
18	Musumusukkai	Mukia maderaspatana	Cucurbitaceae	8	7	15	0.53	46.67	1.14	6.96	7.53	14.49
19	Sirupunaikkali	Passiflora foetida	Passifloraceae	6	5	15	0.40	33.33	1.20	5.22	5.38	10.6
20	Nagathali	Opuntia dillenii	Cactaceae	5	4	15	0.33	26.67	1.25	4.35	4.30	8.65
21	Agave	Agave weberi	Asparagaceae	6	5	15	0.40	33.33	1.20	5.22	5.38	10.6

Table 3.28 Calculation of Species Diversity in 300m Radius

S. No.	Common name	Scientific name	No. of	Pi	In (Pi)	Pi x in
			Species			(Pi)
	<u> </u>	Trees				
1	Velikathan maram	Prosopis juliflora	5	0.19	-1.69	-0.31
2	Pongam oiltree	Pongamia pin nata	3	0.11	-2.20	-0.24
3	Panai maram	Borassus flabellifer	2	0.07	-2.60	-0.19
4	Nochi	Vitex negundo	4	0.15	-1.91	-0.28
5	Karuvelam maram	Vachellia nilotica	3	0.11	-2.20	-0.24
6	Nuna maram	Morinda citrifolia	5	0.19	-1.69	-0.31
7	Vembu	Azadirachtaindica	5	0.19	-1.69	-0.31
		H (Shannon Diversity Inde	(x) = 1.90			
		Shrubs				
1	Icham	Phoenix pusilla	2	0.03	-3.37	-0.12
2	Unichedi	Lantana camara	7	0.12	-2.11	-0.26
3	Sundaika	Solanum torvum	8	0.14	-1.98	-0.27
4	Erukku	Calotropis gigantea	6	0.10	-2.27	-0.23
5	Avarai	Senna auriculata	9	0.16	-1.86	-0.29
6	Sappathikalli	Cereus pterogonus	5	0.09	-2.45	-0.21
7	Kattamanaku	Jatropha gossypiifolia L	7	0.12	-2.11	-0.26
8	Karunochi	Vitex negundo	9	0.16	-1.86	-0.29
		H (Shannon Diversity Inde	(x) = 2.14			
		Herbs				
1	Nayuruv	Achyranthes aspera	6	0.05	-2.95	-0.15
2	Nearunji mull	Tribulus zeyheri Sond	3	0.03	-3.65	-0.10
3	Pill	Cenchrus ciliaris	6	0.05	-2.95	-0.15
4	pulapoo	Aerva lanata	5	0.04	-3.14	-0.14
5	kapok bush	Aerva javani	4	0.03	-3.36	-0.12
6	Rail poondu	Croton bonplandianus	2	0.02	-4.05	-0.07
7	Mookuthi poondu	pedalium murex	7	0.06	-2.80	-0.17
8	Perandai	Cissus quadrangularis	8	0.07	-2.67	-0.19
9	Thumbai chadi	Leucas aspera	5	0.04	-3.14	-0.14

10	Umathai	Datura metel	5	0.04	-3.14	-0.14				
11	Sethamutti	Sida cordata	8	0.07	-2.67	-0.19				
12	Kolunji	Tephrosia purpurea	7	0.06	-2.80	-0.17				
13	Ishappukol Vitai	Plantago coronopus	4	0.03	-3.36	-0.12				
14	Vealiparuthi	Pergularia daemia	6	0.05	-2.95	-0.15				
15	Seppu nerinji	Indigofera linnaei Ali	5	0.04	-3.14	-0.14				
16	Sapathikalli	Opuntia ficus-indica	3	0.03	-3.65	-0.10				
17	Pal kodi	Cynanchum viminale	6	0.05	-2.95	-0.15				
18	Ilia perandai	Cissus rotundifolia	8	0.07	-2.67	-0.19				
19	Katralai	Aloe vera	6	0.05	-2.95	-0.15				
20	Seammulli	Barleria prionitis	5	0.04	-3.14	-0.14				
21	Agave	Agave weberi	6	0.05	-2.95	-0.15				
	H (Shannon Diversity Index) = 3.00									

Table 3.29 Species Richness (Index) in 300m radius

	Н	H max	Evenness	Species Richness
Trees	1.90	1.95	0.98	1.82
Shrubs	2.14	2.20	0.97	1.97
Herbs	3.00	3.04	0.99	4.22

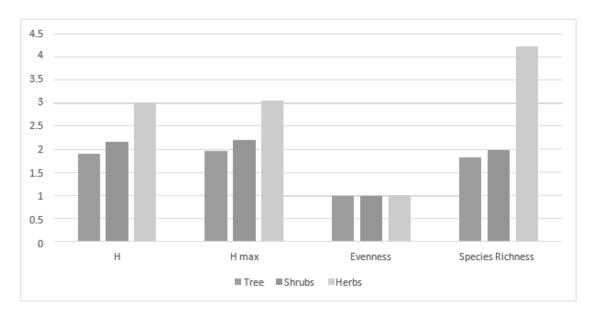


Figure 3.33 Species Richness paten in 300m Radius

Table 3.30 Flora in 10km radius

S.No.	Species Name	Family	Habitat	Uses
20.	Acacia auriculiformis L.	Mimosaceae	Tree	Fuel wood, Timber
21.	Acanthospermum hispidum DC	Asteraceae	Herb	Medicinal
22.	Aerva javanica (Burm. f.)	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Medicina
23.	Ageratina adenophora (Spreng.	Asteraceae	Herb	Fodder
24.	Ageratum conyzoides L	Asteraceae	Herb	Medicinal
25.	Alternanthera pungens Humb	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Fodder
26.	Alternanthera tenella Colla.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Fodder, Vegetable
27.	Amaranthus spinosus L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Vegetable, Medicinal
28.	Antigonon leptopus	Polygonaceae	Climber	Ornamental
29.	Bidens pilosa L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Fodder
30.	Blainvillea acmella (L.) Philipson	Asteraceae	Herb	None
31.	Borassus flabellifer L.	Arecaceae	Tree	Fruit edible, Timber
32.	Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Shrub	Medicinal, Ornamental
33.	Cassia alata L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
34.	Cassia tora L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Medicinal
35.	Cassia uniflora Miller	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Medicinal
36.	Catharanthus pusillus	Apocynaceae	Herb	Fodder
37.	Chenopodium ambrosioides L.	Chenopodiaceae	Herb	Fodder
38.	Chrozophora rottleri (Geis.) Spreng	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Fodder
39.	Cleome gynandra L.	Cleomaceae	Herb	Medicinal
40.	Cleome monophylla L.	Cleomaceae	Herb	Vegetable
41.	Cleome rutidosperma DC.	Cleomaceae	Herb	Fodder
42.	Corchorus tridens L.	Tiliaceae	Herb	Fodder, Fibre
43.	Crotalaria pallida Dryand	Fabaceae	Herb	Fodder
44.	Crotalaria retusa L.	Fabaceae	Herb	Ornamental
45.	Croton bonplandianum Baill.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Fodder, Medicinal
46.	Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.	Cuscutaceae	Climber	None
47.	Cyperus difformis L.	Cyperaceae	Herb	Fodder
48.	Datura metel L.	Solanaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
49.	Digera muricata (L.) Mart	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Medicinal, Vegetable
50.	Echinochloa colona (L.) Link.	Poaceae	Grass	Fodder
51.	Eclipta prostrata (L.) Mant.	Asteraceae	Herb	Medicinal
52.	Eichornia crassipes (C. Martius)	Pontederiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
53.	Euphorbia cyathophora Murray	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Ornamental
54.	Euphorbia hirta L	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
55.	Gnaphalium polycaulon Pers.	Asteraceae	Herb	Fodder
56.	Gomphrena serrata L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Fodder
57.	Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
58.	Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raeusch	Poaceae	Grass	Fodder

59.	Indigofera linifolia (L.f.) Retz.	Fabaceae	Herb	Fodder
60.	Indigofera linnaei Ali	Fabaceae	Herb	Fodder
61.	Indigofera trita L.	Fabaceae	Shrub	Fodder
62.	Ipomoea carnea Jacq	Convolvulaceae	Shrub	Manure
63.	Ipomoea obscura (L.) Ker Gawal.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Fodder
64.	Ipomoea pes-tigridis L	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Medicinal
65.	Ipomoea quamoclit L.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Ornamental
66.	Martynia annua L.	Pedaliaceae	Herb	Medicinal
67.	Mikania micrantha Kunth	Asteraceae	Climber	None
68.	Mimosa pudica L.	Mimosaceae	Herb	Medicinal
69.	Mirabilis jalapa L.	Nyctaginaceae	Herb	Ornamental
70.	Monochoria vaginalis Burm. f.	Pontederiaceae	Herb	None
71.	Ocimum americanum L.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
72.	Opuntia stricta Haw.	Cactaceae	Shrub	Fruit edible
73.	Oxalis corniculata L.	Oxalidaceae	Herb	Vegetable
74.	Parthenium hysterophorus L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Fodder
75.	Passiflora foetida L.	Passifloraceae	Climber	Medicinal
76.	Cactaceae	Pedaliaceae	Herb	Medicinal
77.	Oxalidaceae	Piperaceae	Herb	None
78.	Asteraceae	Acanthaceae	Herb	Fodder
79.	Physalis minima L.	Solanaceae	Herb	Medicinal
80.	Pilea microphylla (L.) Liebm.	Urticaceae	Herb	Medicinal
81.	Pistia stratiotes L.	Araceae	Herb	Medicinal
82.	Portulaca oleracea L	Portulacaceae	Herb	Vegetable
83.	Prosopis juliflora (Sw.) DC.	Mimosaceae	Herb	Fuel wood
84.	Ruellia tuberosa L.	Acanthaceae	Herb	Ornamental
85.	Scoparia dulcis L.	Scrophulariaceae	Herb	Medicinal
86.	Sesbania bispinosa (Jacq.) Wight.	Fabaceae	Shrub	Fibre
87.	Sida acuta Burm. f.	Malvaceae	Herb	Medicinal
88.	Solanum nigrum L.	Solanaceae	Herb	Vegetable
89.	Solanum torvum Sw.	Solanaceae	Shrub	Vegetable
90.	Spermacoce hispida L.	Rubiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
91.	Spilanthes acmella (L.) Murr.	Asteraceae	Herb	Fodder
92.	Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl	Verbenaceae	Herb	Ornamental
93.	Stylosanthes hamata L.	Fabaceae	Herb	Fodder
94.	Sy adenium grantii Hook. f.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Ornamental
95.	Synedrella nodiflora (L.) Gaertn.	Asteraceae	Herb	Ornamental
96.	Tamarindus indica L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Vegetable
97.	Tribulus terrestris L.	Zygophyllaceae	Herb	Medicinal
98.	Tridax procumbens L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Medicina
99.	Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq.	Tiliaceae	Herb	Medicinal
100	Typha angustata Bory & Chaup.	Typhaceae	Herb	Ornamental
101	Waltheria indica L.	Sterculiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
102	Xanthium indicum Koeing	Asteraceae	Herb	Medicinal

3.7.2 Fauna

The fauna study was both direct & indirect observation methods were used to survey the fauna, the study area was restricted up to 10km radius from the lease area. The study area is divided into two parts as core zone and buffer zone. The data was generated with reference to topography, land use, vegetation pattern, animals etc. Core zone has been considered within the cluster area and buffer zone has been considered outside the cluster area up to 10 km from Project boundary. The faunal like was carried out for Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians and Butterflies. There are no rare, endangered, threatened (RET) and endemic species present in core area. indirect evidence such as calls, nests, burrows, droppings, scats, tracks etc. All available types of habitats at the site were evaluated and marked.

Method of Sampling S. No. Taxa References Pollard (1977); Random walk. Opportunistic 1 **Insects** Kunte (2000) observations Visual encounter survey (Direct Search) 2 Reptiles Daniel J.C (2002) **Amphibians** Visual encounter survey (Direct Search) 4 **Mammals** Tracks and Signs Menon V (2014) Random walk. Opportunistic Grimmett R (2011); 5 Avian observations. Ali S (1941)

Table 3.31 Methodology applied during survey of fauna

3.7.2.1 Methodology

Field observations of fauna were carried out. The commonly available mammals, amphibians, reptiles, butterflies, with 10km surroundings were enumerated. The method followed for avifauna survey has been outlined in respective section. To prepare a detailed report on the status of faunal diversity within study area, field studies were conducted. Both direct (sighting) and indirect (evidences) observations methods were used to survey the faunal species around the study area. Further, information towards faunal diversity from secondary sources was collected on interaction with the local people and Forest Dept. officials.

Fauna Composition in the Core Zone

The faunal species observed in the study area are listed in Table 3.22. A total of 25 species were recorded in core zone of the project area. The core zone exhibited fewer species, with only a small number of insects, mammals, and reptiles, whereas the buffer zone showed greater species diversity. Among the 25 species recorded, the distribution was as follows: (08) 32% insects, (03) 12% reptiles, (05) 20% mammals & 9 (36%) Avian. These species were cross-checked against the IUCN Red List Database version 3.1 to identify any threatened species. Data analysis revealed that 8 species are categorized as Least Concern on the Red List, while 17 species were not listed. The analysis indicates that there are no REET species in the core zone of the proposed quarry site.

Fauna Composition in the buffer Zone

The faunal species observed in the study area are listed in Table 3.32. Taxonomically a total of 50 species belonging to 35 families have been recorded from the buffer zone area. Based on habitat classification the majority of species were Birds 15 (30%), followed by Insects 14 (28%), Reptiles 13 (26%), Mammals 5 (10%) and amphibians 3 (6%). There are 4 schedule II species and 24 schedule IV species according to Indian wild life Act 1972. Totally, 19 species of bird were sighted in the study area.

Table 3.32 Fauna in Core Zone

	1 ~	1 abic 5.52 Ta	una in Core Zone	1 ~	
S.	Common			Schedule	IUCN
No	name/English	Family	Scientific	list wildlife	Red
	Name	Name	Name	Protection	List
				act 1972	data
		INS	SECTS		
1	Plain Tiger	Nymphalidae	Dananuschrysippus	NL	NE
2	Tawny coster	Nymphalidae	Danaus chrysippus	Schedule IV	LC
3	Red-veined darter	Libellulidae	Sympetrum fonscolombii	NE	LC
4	Grasshopper	Acrididae	Hieroglyphus sp	NL	LC
5	Termite	Blattodea	Hamitermes silvestri	NE	LC
6	Blue tiger	Nymphalidae	Tirumala limniace	Schedule IV	LC
7	Striped tiger	Nymphalidae	Danaus plexippus	Schedule IV	LC
8	Ant	Formicidae	Camponotus Vicinus	NL	NL
		REF	TILES	_	•
1	Garden lizard	Agamidae	Calotes versicolor	NE	NE
2	Common house gecko	Gekkonidae	Hemidactylus frenatus	NE	NE
3	Rat snake	Colubridae	Ptyas mucosa	Sch II (Part II)	LC
4	Common krait	Elapid snakes	Bungarus caeruleus	Schedule IV	LC
5	Fan-Throated Lizard	Agamidae	Sitanaponticeriana	NL	LC
		MAN	MMALS	1	
1	Indian Field Mouse	Muridae	Mus booduga	Schedule IV	LC
2	Asian Small Mongoose	Herpestidae	Herpestes javanicus	Schedule II	LC
3	Rat	Murids	Rattusrattus	Schedule IV	LC
4	Rat snake	Colubridae	Ptyas mucosa	Sch II (Part II)	LC
		A	VES	7	l.
1	Common myna	Sturnidae	Acridotheres tristis	NE	LC
2	Black drongo	Dicruridae	Dicrurus macrocercus	NE	LC
3	Koel	Cucalidae	Eudynamys scolopaceus	Schedule IV	LC
4	Common cuckoo	Cucalidae	Cuculus canorus	NE	LC
5	House crow	Corvidae	Corvus splendens	NE	LC
6	Crow Pheasant	Cucalidae	Centropus sinensis	Schedule IV	LC

7	Rose-ringed	Psittaculidae	Psittacula krameri	Schedule IV	LC
	parakeet				
8	Asian green bee- eater	Meropidae	Meropsorientalis	NL	LC
9	Cattle egret	Ardeidae	Bubulcus ibis	NE	LC

^{*}NE- Not Evaluated; LC- Least Concern, NT –Near Threatened, T-Threatened

Table 3.33 Fauna in Buffer Zone

S. No.	Common Name/English Name	Family Name	Scientific Name	Schedule List Wildlife Protection Act 1972	IUCN Red List Data
		INSE	CTS		
1	Indian honey bee	Apidae	Apis cerana	Schedule IV	LC
2	Blue tiger	Nymphalidae	Tirumala limniace	Schedule IV	LC
3	Common Indian crow	Nymphalidae	Euploea core	Schedule IV	LC
4	Tawny coster	Nymphalidae	Danaus chrysippus	Schedule IV	LC
5	Grasshopper	Acrididae	Hieroglyphus sp	NL	LC
6	Jewel beetle	Buprestidae	Eurythyrea austriaca	Schedule IV	NA
7	Red-veined darter	Libellulidae	Sympetrum fonscolombii	NL	LC
8	Ant	Formicidae	Camponotus Vicinus	NL	NL
9	Indian honey bee	Mantidae	mantis religiosa	NL	NL
10	Dragonfly	Gomphidae	Ceratogomphus pictus	Schedule IV	LC
11	Milkweed butterfly	Nymphalidae	Danainae	NL	LC
12	Striped tiger	Nymphalidae	Danaus plexippus	Schedule IV	LC
13	Lesser grass blue	Lycaenidae	Zizina Otis indica	Schedule IV	LC
14	Common Tiger	Nymphalidae	Danaus genutia	Schedule IV	LC
	T	REPT		T	
1	Garden lizard	Agamidae	Calotes versicolor	NL	LC
2	Chameleon	Chamaeleonidae	Chameleon zeylanicus	Schedule II	LC
3	Fan-Throated Lizard	Agamidae	Sitanaponticeriana	NL	LC
4	Common house gecko	Gekkonidae	Hemidactylus frenatus	NL	LC
5	Rat snake	Colubridae	Ptyas mucosa	Sch II (Part II)	LC
6	Olive keel back water snake	Natricidae	Atretium schistosum	Sch II (Part II)	LC
7	Whip Snake	Elapidae	Dryphis nasutus	Sch II (Part II)	LC
8	Common krait	Elapid snakes	Bungarus caeruleus	Schedule IV	NL

9	Indian wall lizard	Gekkonidae	Hemidactylus flaviviridis	Schedule IV	LC
10	Saw scaled viper	Elapidae	Echis carinatus	Sch II (Part II)	LC
11	Brahminy skink	Scincidae	Eutropis carinata	NĹ	LC
12	Russell's viper	Viperidae	Vipera russseli	Sch II (Part II)	LC
13	Common skink	Scincidae	Mabuya carinatus	NL	LC
		MAM	MALS		
1	Indian palm squirrel	Sciuridae	Funambulus palmarum	Schedule IV	LC
2	Indian Field Mouse	Muridae	Mus booduga	Schedule IV	LC
3	Indian hare	Leporidae	Lepus nigricollis	Schedule IV	LC
4	Asian Small Mongoose	Herpestidae	Herpestes javanicus	Schedule (Part II)	LC
5	Brown rat	Muridae	Rattus norwegicus	Schedule IV	LC
		AV	ES		
1	Koel	Cucalidae	Eudynamys	Schedule IV	LC
2	Cattle egret	Ardeidae	Bubulcus ibis	NL	LC
3	Common myna	Sturnidae	Acridotheres tristis	NL	LC
4	House crow	Corvidae	Corvussplendens	NL	LC
5	Asian green bee- eater	Meropidae	Meropsorientalis	NL	LC
6	Red-vented Bulbul	Pycnonotidae	Pycnonotuscafer	Schedule IV	LC
7	Rose-ringed parkeet	Psittaculidae	Psittacula krameri	Schedule IV	LC
8	Shikra	Accipitridae	Accipiter badius	NL	LC
9	Common quail	Phasianidae	Coturnix coturnix	Schedule IV	LC
10	Black drongo	Dicruridae	Dicrurus macrocercus	Schedule IV	LC
11	Two-tailed Sparrow	Dicruridae	Passer domesticus	Schedule IV	LC
12	Grey Francolin	Phasianidae	Francolinus pondicerianus	Schedule IV	LC
13	Common Quail	Phasianidae	Coturnix coturnix	Schedule IV	LC
14	White-breasted waterhen	Rallidae	Amaurornis phoenicurus	NL	LC
15	Rose-ringed parkeet	Rallidae	Fulica atra	Schedule IV	LC
	-	AMPHI	IBIANS		
1	Indian Burrowing frog	Dicroglossidae	Sphaerotheca breviceps	Schedule IV	LC
2	Green Pond Frog	Ranidae	Rana hexadactyla	Schedule IV	LC
3	Tiger Frog	Chordata	Hoplobatrachus tigerinus(Rana tigerina)	Schedule IV	LC

Aquatic Vegetation

The Field Survey for Assessing the Aquatic Vegetation Was Also Undertaken During the Study Period. The List of Aquatic Plants Observed in The Study Area Is Given in Table 3.34.

Table 3.34 Aquatic Fauna and Flora

Sl. No	Common Name	Scientific name	Family Name	IUCN Red List of Threatened
				Species
		Flora		
1	Water hyacinth	Eichornia crassipes	Pontederiaceae	NA
2	Blue waterlily	Nymphaea nouchali	Nymphaeaceae	LC
3	Cross Grass	Carex cruciata	Cyperaceae	NA
		Fauna		
5	Thilopia	Oreochromis niloticus	Cichlidae	LC
6	Catla	Catla catla	Cyprinidae	LC
7	Koravi meen	Channa striata	Channidae	LC
8	Roghu	Labeo rohita	Cyprinidae	LC

^{*}LC- Least Concern, NA-Not yet assessed

Food chain

The food chain in aquatic ecosystems often begins with the algae or phytoplankton producers, and then the zooplankton that feed on them. This type of food chain is found in nearby lakes and rivers with phytoplankton, zooplankton, fish Artiola gray and humans.

Ex: Phytoplankton \rightarrow Zooplankton \rightarrow small fish \rightarrow large fish \rightarrow Human.

Endangered and endemic species as per the IUCN Red List

There are no rare, endangered and endemic species found in the study area. There are no biosphere reserves or wildlife sanctuaries or National parks or Important Bird Areas (IBAs), ecologically sensitive zone in 10km radius.

Agriculture & Horticulture in Krishnagiri district:

Krishnagiri district is one of the potential districts for cultivation of horticultural crops. Total area under cultivation is 1,82,888ha. In that, Horticultural crops have been cultivated in about 80499 ha and the prominent crops under cultivation are Mango, Banana, Tomato, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brinjal, Coriander, Potato, Carrot, Beetroot, Knol Khol, Turmeric, Rose, Gerbera, Carnation, Jasmine and Chrysanthemum. Mango is the major crop grown in this district. The average rainfall for the district is 842mm per annum.

To increase the production, productivity and income of farmers, various schemes are being implemented through Department of Horticulture and Plantation crops. Hi-tech production techniques among farmers are being introduced by various schemes like poly-green house construction, shade net house, mulching, distribution of Vegetable portray seedlings of

high yielding varieties and Grafted / Seedlings of fruit crops of high yielding varieties are being Implemented.

Major Agricultural Crops

Major horticulture crops cultivated in this district are vegetables crops like tomato, brinjal, chillies, onion and turmeric. Details of major field crops and horticulture in 1km radius is given in Table. 3.35.

Table 3.35 Major Crops in 1km radius

S. No	Crop	Scientific Name	Family
1.	Paddy	Oryza sativa	Poaceae
2.	Cholam	Sorghum	Poaceae
3.	Bajra	Pennisetum glaucum	Poaceae
4.	Ragi	Eleusine coracana	Poaceae
5.	Redgram	Cajanus cajan	Fabaceae
6.	Bengalgram	Cicer arietinum	Fabaceae
7.	Greengram	Vigna radiata	Fabaceae
8.	Blackgram	Vigna mungo	Fabaceae
9.	Horsegram	Macrotyloma uniflorum	Fabaceae
10.	Ground Nut	Arachis hypogaea	Fabaceae
11.	Cotton	Gossypium	Malvaceae
12.	Sugar cane	Saccharum officinarum	Poaceae

Major Horticulture Crops 1km radius

Horticulture includes cultivation of fruits, vegetables, nuts, seeds, herbs, sprouts, mushrooms, algae, flowers, seaweeds and non-food crops such as grass and ornamental trees and plants. It also includes plant conservation, landscape restoration, landscape and garden design.

Horticulture 1km radius

Major horticulture crops cultivated in Krishnagiri district are fruit crops like mango, banana, Sapota and guava, vegetables like tomato, brinjal, Veandai, chillies, onion and tapioca, spices like turmeric. Details of major field crops and horticulture cultivation in 1km radius is given in Table 3.36.

Table 3.36 Major Field Crops & Horticulture cultivation in 1km radius.

S. No	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
		Major Horticultural Crops	
1.	Mango	Mangifera indica	Anacardiaceae
2.	Banana	Musa paradisiaca Linn	Musaceae
3.	Tomato	Solanum lycopersicum	Solanaceae
4.	Beans	Phaseolus	Fabaceae
5.	Cabbage	Brassica oleracea var	Brassicaceae
6.	Cauliflower	Brassica oleracea	Brassicaceae
7.	Brinjal	Solanum melongena	Solanaceae

8.	Onion	Allium cepa	Amaryllidaceae
9.	Tapioca	Manihot esculenta	Euphorbiaceae
10.	Coriander	Coriandrum sativum	Apiaceae
11.	Potato	Solanum tuberosum	Solanaceae
12.	Carrot	Daucus carota subsp	Apiaceae
13.	Beetroot	Beta vulgaris	Chenopodiaceae
14.	Turmeric	Curcuma longa	Zingiberaceae
15.	Rose	Rosa rubiginosa	Rosaceae
16.	Carnation	Dianthus caryophyllus	Caryophyllaceae

Results

The biodiversity assessment of the proposed project site has identified no ecologically sensitive areas within the core or buffer zones. The flora and fauna observed in the study area are commonly occurring species, with no IUCN-listed rare, endangered, endemic, or threatened (REET) species present, except for some species classified as of least concern. Additionally, the site is not located on any migratory routes for fauna. Operations at the stone and gravel quarry may generate dust particles. Implementing a green belt composed of native trees could help mitigate the dust effect on nearby flora and fauna. Key recommendations from the assessment include adopting green mining strategies to minimize environmental impact and developing a green belt with native trees to reduce dust movement from mining activities, this small mining operation over short period of time will not have any significant impact on the surrounding flora and fauna.

3.8 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The major developmental activities in mining/Industrial sector are required for economic development as well as creation of employment opportunities (direct and indirect) and to meet the basic/modern needs of the society, which ultimately results in overall improvement of the quality of life through upliftment of social, economic, health, education and nutritional status in the project region, state as well as the country. In this manner all developmental projects have direct as well as indirect relationships with socioeconomic aspects, which also include public acceptability for new developmental projects. Thus, the study of socioeconomic component incorporating various facets related to prevailing social and cultural conditions and economic status of the rough stone and granite quarry project region is an important part of EIA study. The study of these parameters helps in identification, prediction and evaluation of the likely impacts on the socio economics and parameters of human interest due to the project.

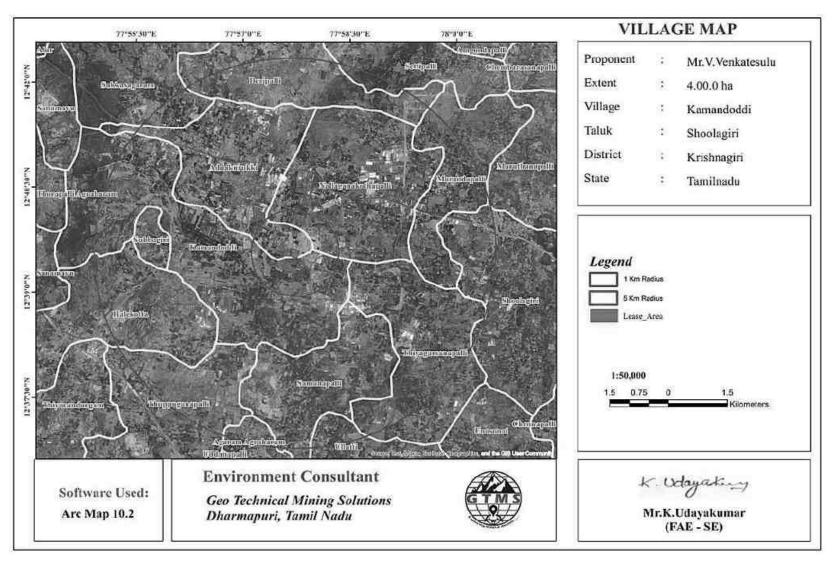


Figure 3.34 5km radius Socio Economic Study area

3.8.1 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the socio-economic impact assessment are as follows:

- a) To study the socio-economic status of the people living in the study area of the project.
- b) To identify the basic needs of the nearby villages within the study area.
- c) To assess the impact on socio-economic environment due to the project.
- d) To provide the employment and improved living standards.
- e) To analysis of impact of socio economic and Environmental Infrastructure facilities and road accessibility.

Methodology

The study employed cluster sampling to outline two zones around the proposed project site: Zone 1 (Core Zone): (0–1 km) and Zone 2 (Low Impact Zone): (1–5 km). Primary data were collected through structured interviews, field observations, and focus group discussions in Kamandoddi Village, Tamil Nadu, using simple random sampling. Secondary data were collected from the Census report 2011 and official records, covering demographics and basic services. These included information on population, number of households, literacy rates, sex ratios, and the availability of basic services. The data were analysed to assess the community impacts (both positive and negative) of the proposed project, and recommendations were made for improvement. The study area is illustrated in Figure 3.34.

3.8.2 Socio- Economic Profile of Kamandoddi Village – Study Area

Kamandoddi village is located in Shoolagiri Taluk of Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu, with total 1450 families residing. There are approximately 1450 households in Kamandoddi. The average household size in the village is about 4 persons per house. The Kamandoddi village has population of 6524 of which 3394 are males while 3130 are females as per Population Census report 2011. In Kamandoddi village population of children with age 0-6 is 797 which makes up 12.22 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Kamandoddi village is 922 which is lower than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Kamandoddi as per census is 920, lower than Tamil Nadu average of 943. Kamandoddi village has lower literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, literacy rate of Kamandoddi village was 62.88 % compared to 80.09 % of Tamil Nadu. In Kamandoddi Male literacy stands at 70.26 % while female literacy rate was 54.88 %. The Village of Kamandoddi appears to be a relatively well-populated and literate village with a stable workforce, though gender gaps in literacy and employment remain areas for improvement.

Table. 3.37 Kamandoddi Village Population Facts

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	1,450	-	-
Population	6,524	3,394	3,130
Child (0-6)	797	415	382
Schedule Caste	878	460	418
Schedule Tribe	130	76	54
Literacy %	62.88 %	70.26 %	54.88 %
Total Workers	3,003	1,982	1,021
Main Worker	2,221	-	-
Marginal Worker	782	446	336

Source: <u>https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/643813-kamandoddi-tamil-nadu.html</u>

3.8.3 Working Population- Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk

In Kamandoddi village out of total population, 3003 were engaged in work activities. 73.96 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 26.04 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 3003 workers engaged in Main Work, 863 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 403 were Agricultural labourer.

Benefits:

The local people have been provided with either direct employments or indirect employment such as business, contract works and development work like roads, etc. and other welfare amenities such as medical facilities, conveyance, free education, drinking water supply etc. The number of villages and settlements within a radius of 5 km from the project site along with population, literacy status, basic facilities surrounding villages etc. are given in the table 3.38-3.41.

3.8.4 Habitations Wise Population Details in Kamandoddi Village

The Kamandoddi village has a total population of 8,128 individuals living in 1,715 households, averaging approximately 4.74 persons per household. Kamandoddi is the largest habitation with 1,774 people and 382 households, followed by Sappadi (1,088) and TMG Kottai (952), while Therveethi (110) and Pannapalli (250) are the smallest. The General category constitutes the majority of the population (7,310 or 89.95%), with Scheduled Castes (SCs) making up 672 individuals (8.27%) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) only 146 (1.8%).

Table 3.38 Details of Population, Households, Caste in Habitations of Kamandoddi Village

Habitation Name	Total Population	No. of Households	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	General
Therveethi	110	20	1	92	17
Podur	218	36	25	0	193
Aliyalam	269	40	18	0	251
Dinnur	227	48	104	0	123
Gangapuram	539	81	0	0	539
Gopasandiram	549	148	94	0	455
Kukkalapalli	338	92	127	0	211
Kamandoddi	1,774	382	34	0	1740
Karishnammakothur	451	20	0	0	451
Pillaikothur	487	88	0	0	487
Pannapalli	250	40	0	0	250
Kurubasapadi	876	216	119	0	757
Sappadi	1,088	228	0	0	1088
TMG kottai	952	276	150	54	748
Total	8128	1715	672	146	7310

Source: JJM, 2018-19. Govt. of India

Note: This data has been uploaded by the respective states after calculating the population based on census 2011 and the decadal growth rate.

3.8.5 Demographic Profile of Krishnagiri District

Krishnagiri district is bounded by Vellore and Thiruvannamalai districts in the East, Karnataka state in the west, State of Andhra Pradesh in the North Dharmapuri District in the south. Its area is 5143 Sq. Kms. The average rainfall is 830 mm per annum. Three languages namely Tamil, Telugu and Kannada are predominantly spoken in this district.

In 2011, Krishnagiri had population of 1,879,809 of which male and female were 960,232 and 919,577 respectively. In 2001 census, Krishnagiri had a population of 1,561,118 of which males were 803,077 and remaining 758,041 were females. The literacy rate is 71.46% overall, with 78.72% for males and 63.91% for females. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 72.50 and 51.62 in Krishnagiri District. Total literate in Krishnagiri District were 1,187,958 of which male and female were 667,062 and 520,896 respectively. In 2001, Krishnagiri District had 838,547 in its district. Hinduism is the dominant religion, accounting for 91.70% of the population, followed by Islam at 6.13%. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes make up 14.22% and 1.19% of the population, respectively.

With regards to Sex Ratio in Krishnagiri, it stood at 958 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 944. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 926 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 869 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data. In census enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including Krishnagiri. There were total 217,323 children under age of 0-6 against 214,954 of 2001 census. Of total 217,323 male and female were 112,832 and 104,491 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 926 compared to 869 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 11.56 percent of Krishnagiri District compared to 13.77 percent of 2001. There was net change of -2.21 percent in this compared to previous census of India.

Source: https://www.census2011.co.in/data/town/803410-krishnagiri-tamil-nadu.html

Table 3.39 Population and Literacy Rate of Study Area

]	Populatio	n	Li	terates Pers	son	No. of	Illiterate	Person
Name of Village	Name of Village No. of Households		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bukkasagaram	460	2126	1109	1017	1213	742	471	913	367	546
Doripalli	852	3681	1898	1783	2013	1165	848	1668	733	935
Addakurukki	581	2504	1288	1216	1298	758	540	1206	530	676
Nallaganakothapalli	968	3933	2028	1905	2309	1378	931	1624	650	974
Marandapalli	963	4663	2355	2308	2363	1355	1008	2300	1000	1300
Shoolagiri	2101	9530	4788	4742	6403	3480	2923	3127	1308	1819
Thiyagarsanapalli	990	4479	2291	2188	2286	1304	982	2193	987	1206
Kamandoddi	1450	6524	3394	3130	3601	2093	1508	2923	1301	1622
Subbagiri	158	656	333	323	360	194	166	296	139	157
Halekotta	707	2990	1535	1455	1831	1071	760	1159	464	695
Samanapalli	721	3198	1635	1563	1652	922	730	1546	713	833
Ullatti	737	3311	1762	1549	1638	1023	615	1673	739	934
Agaram Agraharam	288	1219	620	599	687	389	298	532	231	301
Thuppuganapalli	989	4281	2192	2089	2328	1340	988	1953	852	1101
Thiyarandurgam	919	4143	2136	2007	2245	1337	908	1898	799	1099
Uddanapalli	1091	4691	2387	2304	2779	1563	1216	1912	824	1088
Total	13975	61929	31751	30178	35006	20114	14892	26923	11637	15286

Source: DCHB Census 2011, Tamil Nadu.

Table 3.40 Workers Profile of Study Area

Name of Village	Total Worker	Male Worker	Female Worker	Main Workers	Main Male Workers	Main Female Workers	Total Cultivator	Total Agricultural Labourers	Other Workers	Non- Workers
Bukkasagaram	364	246	118	278	201	77	104	53	99	1762
Doripalli	1140	775	365	1056	732	324	353	243	444	2541
Addakurukki	1023	709	314	682	505	177	199	272	210	1481
Nallaganakothapalli	1659	1201	458	1383	1012	371	489	118	751	2274
Marandapalli	2427	1411	1016	1688	1053	635	796	651	204	2236
Shoolagiri	3600	2652	948	3292	2473	819	473	393	2281	5930
Thiyagarsanapalli	2369	1437	932	1772	1177	595	459	961	337	2110
Kamandoddi	3003	1982	1021	2221	1536	685	863	403	906	3521
Subbagiri	208	190	18	208	190	18	174	18	16	448
Halekotta	1263	809	454	1098	726	372	493	397	192	1727
Samanapalli	1630	954	676	1585	925	660	443	894	221	1568
Ullatti	1854	1068	786	1727	1031	696	877	586	231	1457
Agaram Agraharam	741	416	325	692	391	301	290	276	112	478
Thuppuganapalli	2395	1381	1014	2322	1346	976	445	1563	290	1886
Thiyarandurgam	2137	1306	831	1692	1092	600	598	524	551	2006
Uddanapalli	2306	1473	833	1820	1176	644	1049	81	619	2385
Total	28119	18010	10109	23516	15566	7950	8105	7433	7464	33810

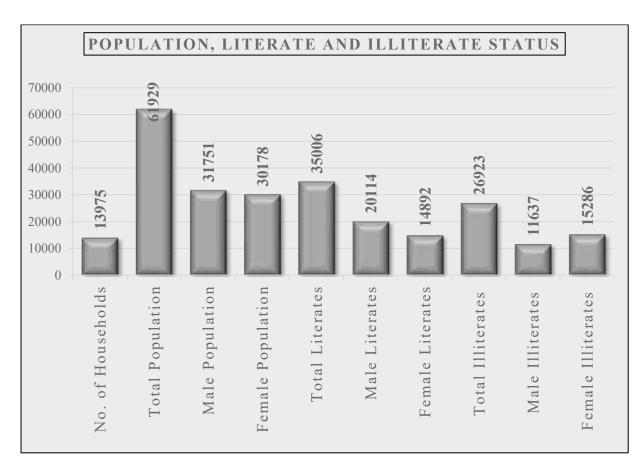
Source: DCHB Census 2011, Tamil Nadu.

Table 3.41 Basic Amenities Services of the Study Area

Village	Primary School	Training Institutions	Primary Health Centre	Tap Water Facilities	Public Bus Service	Gravel (kutcha) Roads	Commercial Bank	Agricultural Credit Societies	Self - Help Group (SHG)	Anganwadi Centre	Community Centre	Electricity Services
Bukkasagaram	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Doripalli	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Addakurukki	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Nallaganakothapalli	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Marandapalli	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Shoolagiri	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Thiyagarsanapalli	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Kamandoddi	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Subbagiri	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Halekotta	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
Samanapalli	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
Ullatti	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Agaram Agraharam	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
Thuppuganapalli	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Thiyarandurgam	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Uddanapalli	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1

Source: DCHB Census 2211, Tamil Nadu.

Note: Available of Service = 1, Not Available = 2.



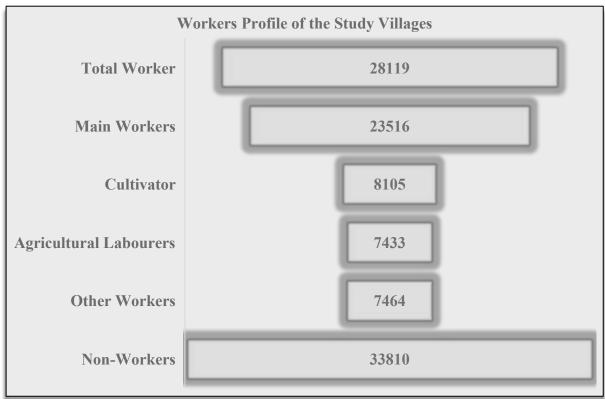


Figure 3.35 Details of Population, Literacy Level and Workers Profile of the Villages

As per SEAC recommendation the project proponent should spend minimum of 5 lakhs to the nearby school from the proposed project site as part of CER cost. Also, the village panchayat will get direct benefit from the government through District mineral Resource fund (DMF) for infrastructure development activities.

Awareness and Opinion of the People About the Project, to assess public awareness and opinions regarding the proposed project, the following key observations were recorded:

- During the survey, it was observed that only residents of nearby villages were aware of the proposed project, while those in more distant villages were largely unaware.
- ❖ People in the region expressed expectations that the project would generate employment opportunities and lead to improvements in education, transportation, and sanitation facilities provided by the project authorities.

3.8.6 Recommendation and Suggestion

The village development plans are made in consultation with the community through Gram Sabha; these appear to address the needs of the community. However, it may be noted that at the implementation stage these plans often are fraught with problem of inadequate funds, lack of proper planning, corruption, vested interests and political agendas. Hence while ascertaining the scope for convergence with the government activities, care must be taken to ascertain realistic possibilities for implementation.

- ➤ Women empowerment— Home based income generation activities, vocational training programs and common education centre for increasing the literacy rate.
- ➤ Education Free uniform, construction of common rooms and library, computer education and physical education, furniture and equipment in schools, up-gradation of existing school infrastructure.
- ➤ Agriculture/livestock Infrastructure such as agricultural practices, electricity connections, assistance with buying improved tools and equipment, capacity building, supply and/or knowledge of better variety of seeds, pasture land development and trainings on animal husbandry& facility of veterinary doctor.
- ➤ Health Improvements in sanitary conditions of villages, assistance with construction of latrines, improvement in drainage system, health camps and awareness campaigns for diseases like common cold, malaria, typhoid, tuberculosis, yellow fever and pneumonia. Repairing of PHCs and Anganwadi centres.
- ➤ People with disability Establishment of centre for special education, sensitization of the community towards disabled and awareness on Government schemes.

- ➤ 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.
- Connectivity Transport connectivity to easiness accessibility to the region.
- ➤ 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.

3.8.7 Conclusion

This study was carried out the baseline socio-economic conditions of the study area. It examined parameters including the population, number of households, literacy rate, sex ratio, workforce details, and the availability of essential amenities like transportation, drinking water, road connectivity, and educational facilities. The study revealed both positive and negative socio-economic implications associated with the proposed project and cluster quarries. While potential environmental and social impacts must be addressed, the project is expected to provide significant economic benefits in terms of local employment and improved livelihood opportunities in directly and indirectly.

Therefore, with the implementation of effective mitigation and management measures, the project can contribute positively to the socio-economic development of the area while minimizing adverse impacts.





Figure. 3.36 Field Photos of Kamandoddi Village

3.9 TRAFFIC DENSITY

The traffic survey conducted based on the transportation route of material, the Rough Stone is proposed to be transported mainly through Village Road (Nallaganakothapalli) Hosur to Krishnagiri (NH-44) as shown in Table 3.42 and in Figure 3.37. Traffic density measurements 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. Direction for counting the traffic. At the end of each hour, fresh counting and recording was undertaken.

Table 3.42 Traffic Survey Locations

Station Code	Road Name	Distance and Direction	Type of Road
TS1	Village Road	0.89 km-W	Village Road
TS2	Hosur to Krishnagiri (NH-44)	1.82 km-N	Hosur to Krishnagiri (NH-44)

Source: On-site monitoring by GTMS FAE & TM

Table 3.43 Existing Traffic Volume

Station code	HN	ЛV	LM	1V	2/3 W	heelers	Total PCU
Station code	No	PCU	No	PCU	No	No	PCU
TS1	218	654	45	45	78	39	738
TS2	235	705	97	97	108	54	856

Source: On-site monitoring by GTMS FAE & TM

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

Table 3.44 Rough Stone Transportation Requirement

Transportation of Rough Stone Per day				
Capacity of trucks	No. of Trips per day	Volume in PCU		
15 tonnes 84		252		

Source: Approved Mining Plan

Table 3.45 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
Village Road	738	252	990	1200
Hosur to Krishnagiri (NH-44)	856	252	1108	1200

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

O Due to these projects the existing traffic volume will not exceed the traffic limit. 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.

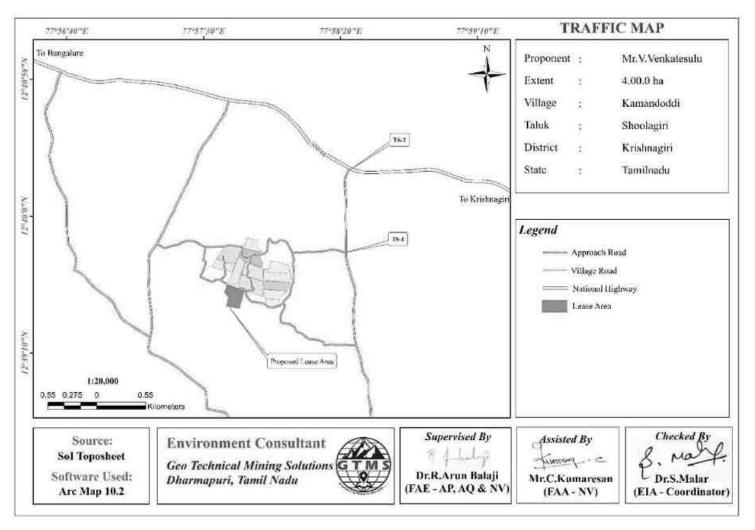


Figure 3.37 Traffic Density Map

3.10 SITE SPECIFIC FEATURES

There are no Wildlife Sanctuaries, Reserve Forest and National Park within 10 km radius. Therefore, there will be no need of acquisition/diversion of forest land. The details related to the environmentally sensitive areas around the proposed mine lease area i.e., 10 km radius and the nearby water bodies are given in the Table 3.46.

Table 3.46 Details of Environmentally Sensitive Ecological Features in the Study Area

S. No.	Sensitive Ecological	Name	Areal Distance in km	
S. NO.	Features	Name		
1	National Park /	None	Nil within 10 km radius	
1	Wild life Sanctuaries	None	Nil within 10 km radius	
2	Reserve Forest	Thekkalapalli R.F	9.80 -East	
2	100011010101	Sulagiri R.F	3.5 -North	
		Errandapalli R.F	10.94 -East	
		Kariyanapalli R.F	15.65-NE	
		Melumalai R.F	11.48 -East	
		Sulagunda R.F	15.5-SE	
		Settipatti R.F	3.04 - North	
		Sanamavu R.F	7.28-SW	
		Udedurgam R.F	13.70- South	
		Perandapalli R.F	4.04-West	
		Veppanapalli R.F	23.92-NE	
3		Ponnaiyar River	1.31-SW	
		Pillayakottur lake	0.230-NW	
		Kurupachappadi Lake	1.37- East	
	Lakes/Reservoirs/ Dams/Streams/Rivers	Chappadi North lake	1.66-NE	
		Chappadi South lake	1.82-SE	
		Kottoor lake	2.58-SE	
		Narur Lake	2.70-West	
		Pannapalli lake	2.23-NW	
		Kamandoddi lake	2.88-NW	

		Sivapellai lake	1.80-North
4	Tiger Reserve/Elephant		
	Reserve/ Biosphere	None	Nil within 10 km radius
	Reserve		
_	Critically Polluted		
5	Areas	None	Nil within 10 km radius
6	Mangroves	None	Nil within 10 km radius
7	Mountains/Hills	None	Nil within 10 km radius
	Centrally Protected		
8	Archaeological Sites	None	Nil within 10 km radius
	Industries/Thermal Power		
9	Plants	None	Nil within 10 km radius
10	Defence Installation	N	NT1 '41' 101 1'
		None	Nil within 10 km radius

Source: Survey of India Toposheet









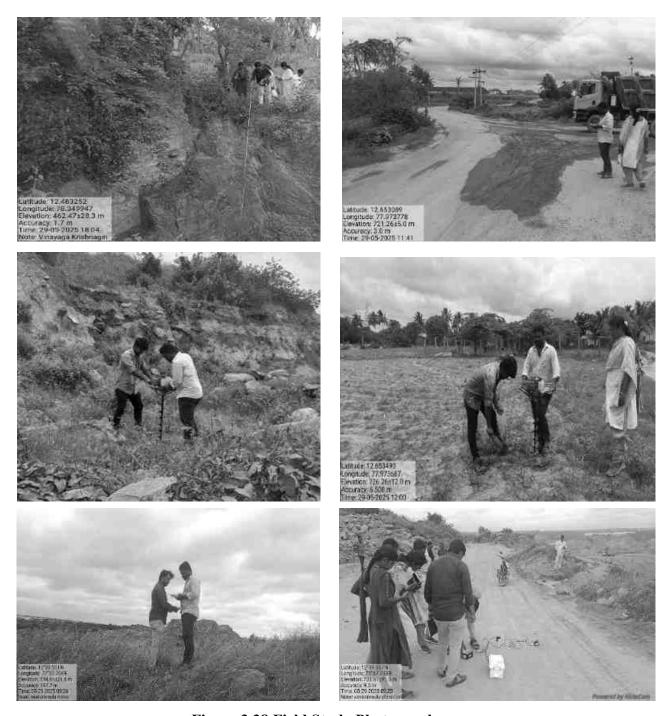


Figure 3.38 Field Study Photographs

CHAPTER IV

ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.0 GENERAL

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. This chapter discusses the anticipated impacts on soil, land, water, air, noise, biological, and socioeconomic environments.

4.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT

4.1.1 Anticipated Impact

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

4.1.2 Mitigation Measures from Proposed Project

- ❖ The mining activity will be gradual confined in blocks and excavation will be undertaken progressively along with other mitigate measures like phase wise development of greenbelt etc.
- ❖ Construction of garland drains all around the quarry pits and construction of check dam at strategic location in lower elevations to prevent erosion due to surface runoff during rainfall and also to collect the storm water for various uses within the proposed area.
- ❖ Green belt development along the boundary within safety zone. The small quantity of water stored in the mined-out pit will be used for greenbelt.
- Thick plantation will be carried out on unutilized area, top benches of mined out pits, on safety barrier, etc.,
- ❖ At conceptual stage, the land use pattern of the quarry will be changed into Greenbelt area and temporary reservoir.
- ❖ In terms of aesthetics, natural vegetation surrounding the quarry will be retained (such as in a buffer area i.e., 7.5m,10m and 50m safety barrier and other safety provided) so as to help minimize dust emissions.
- ❖ Proper fencing will be carried out at the conceptual stage, Security will be posted round the clock, to prevent inherent entry of the public and cattle.

4.2 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

4.2.1 Anticipated Impact on Soil Environment

Following impacts are anticipated due to mining operations:

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

4.2.2 Common Mitigation Measures from proposed project

- * Run-off diversion- Garland drains will be constructed around the project boundary to prevent surface flows from entering the quarry works areas and will be discharged into vegetated natural drainage lines, or as distributed flow across an area stabilised against erosion.
- ❖ Sedimentation ponds Run-off from working areas will be routed towards sedimentation ponds. These trap sediment and reduce suspended sediment loads before runoff is discharged from the quarry site. Sedimentation ponds should be designed based on runoff, retention times, and soil characteristics. There may be a need to provide a series of sedimentation ponds to achieve the desired outcome.
- * Retain vegetation- Retain existing or re-plant the vegetation at the site wherever possible.
- ❖ Monitoring and maintenance- Weekly monitoring and daily maintenance of erosion control systems so that they perform as specified specially during rainy season.

4.3 WATER ENVIRONMENT

4.3.1 Anticipated Impact

- Surface and ground water resources may be contaminated due to pit water discharge, domestic sewage, discharge of oil and grease bearing waste water from washing of vehicles and machineries, and washouts from surface exposure or working areas
- ❖ As the proposed project acquires 3.0KLD of water from water vendors, it will not extract water by developing abstraction structures in the lease area. Therefore, the project will not have impact on depletion of aquifer beneath the lease area.

4.3.2 Common Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project

- * Rain water from mine pit will be treated in settling tanks before being used for dust suppression and tree plantation purposes.
- Domestic sewage from site office will be discharged in bio-septic tank and then directed to soak pits.
- ❖ Water from the tipper wash-down facility and machinery maintenance yard will be passed through interceptor traps/oil separators prior to its reuse.
- ❖ The garland drainage will be connected to settling tank and sediments will be trapped in the settling tanks and only clear water will be discharged to the natural drainage.

- ❖ Periodic (every 6 month once) analysis of ground water quality of quarry pit water and ground water of nearby villages will be conducted.
- Artificial recharge structures will be established in suitable locations as part of the rainwater harvesting management program.

4.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT

4.4.1 Anticipated Impact

The proposed rough stone quarry project involves activities such as formation of benches, approach roads, drilling, blasting, excavation, and transportation, all of which may lead to dust generation and pose potential health risks. To mitigate these impacts, dust suppression measures like water sprinkling at loading/unloading points and along haul roads will be implemented. Quarrying will be carried out using opencast semi-mechanized methods, where drilling and blasting will be conducted in a controlled manner to reduce dust and vibration. The primary air pollutant expected is particulate matter (PM10), while emissions of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) from vehicle movement are anticipated to be minimal. Air quality impact assessment has been conducted based on the proposed production levels and estimated emissions.

4.4.2 Emission Estimation

Emission resulting from different mining activities is estimated using relevant empirical formulae developed by Chaulya et al., 2001. The equations used for SPM, SO₂, and NO_X emission estimation have been given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Empirical Formula for Emission Rate from Overall Mine

	Pollutant	Source Type	Empirical Equation	Parameters
Overall Mine	SPM	Area	E= [u0.4a0.2{9.7+ 0.01p+b/(4+0.3b)}]	u = Wind speed(m/s); p = Mineral production (Mt/yr); b = Overburden handling (Mm ³ /yr); a = Lease area(km ²); E = Emission rate(g/s).

The emission rate thus calculated using the empirical formula is used as one of the inputs in the AERMOD modelling. It is important to note that PM_{10} emission rate is derived from the SPM estimation in the background that PM_{10} constitutes 52% of SPM emission. The $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} emission results have been given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Estimated Emission Rate

Activity	Pollutant	Calculated Value (g/s)	Lease Area in m ²	Calculated Value (g/s/m²)
Overall Mine	PM _{2.5}	0.181077037	40000	1.50898E-05
Overall Mine	PM_{10}	1.207180237	40000	3.01795E-05

4.4.2.1 Modelling of Incremental Concentration

Anticipated incremental concentration and net increase in emissions due to quarrying activities within 500 m around the project area is predicted by open pit source modelling using AERMOD Software and the incremental values of the air pollutants were added to the base line data monitored at the proposed site to predict total GLC of the pollutants, as shown in Tables 4.3-4.4.

4.4.2.2 Model Results

The post project resultant concentrations of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} (GLC) is given in Tables 4.3- 4.4.

Table 4.3 Incremental & Resultant GLC of PM_{2.5}

ID	to 1)	u	PM 2.5	concentra	ntions(µg/m³)	on .y .1	de of (%)	ıce
Station []	Distance to core area (km)	Direction	Baseline	Predicted	Total	Comparison against air quality standard (60 µg/m³)	Magnitude of change (%)	Significance
AAQ1	0.31	N	16.7	5.6	22.3		33.5	
AAQ2	1.17	N	14.5	1.0	15.5		6.9	
AAQ3	1.90	W	15.6	0.3	15.9	ard	1.9	ant
AAQ4	4.31	W	14.3	0.3	14.6	Below standard	2.1	Not significant
AAQ5	2.64	S	14.0	0.3	14.3	v sta	2.1	igni
AAQ6	4.99	E	16.4	0.06	16.46	lov	0.4	ot s
AAQ7	3.85	N	15.5	0.06	15.56	ğ	0.4	Z
AAQ8	1.14	Е	30.7	1.0	31.7		3.3	
AAQ9	0.37	W	32.4	0.3	32.7		0.93	

Table 4.4 Incremental & Resultant GLC of PM₁₀

	to (_	PM ₁₀ conce	entratio	ns(μg/m³)		of 6)	ce
Station ID	Distance to core area (km)	Direction	Baseline	Predicted	Total		Magnitude of change (%)	Significance
AAQ1	0.31	N	41.8	8.89	50.69	Comparison against air quality standard (100 µg/m³)	21.3	
AAQ2	1.17	W	36.2	0.5	36.7	nparison gainst quality andard	1.4	
AAQ3	1.90	W	39.1	0.5	39.6	ompariso against iir quality standard 100 µg/m	1.3	ant
AAQ4	4.31	S	35.7	0.5	36.2	Com ag air c star	1.4	fic
AAQ5	2.64	Е	35.0	0.5	35.5		1.4	gni
AAQ6	4.99	N	40.9	0.1	41		0.2	t si
AAQ7	3.85	Е	38.8	0.5	39.3		1.3	Not significant
AAQ8	1.14	W	52.2	5.0	57.2		9.6	
AAQ9	0.37	N	53.7	0.5	54.2		0.93	

The values of cumulative concentration i.e., background + incremental concentration of pollutant in all the receptor locations are still within the prescribed NAAQ limits without effective mitigation measures. By adopting suitable mitigation measures, the pollutant levels in the atmosphere can be controlled further.

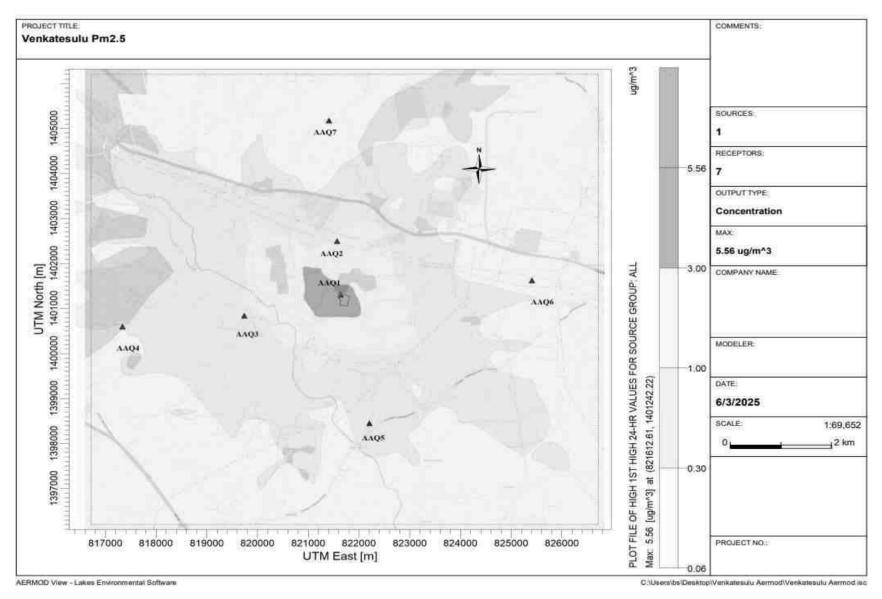


Figure 4.1 Predicted Incremental Concentration of PM_{2.5}

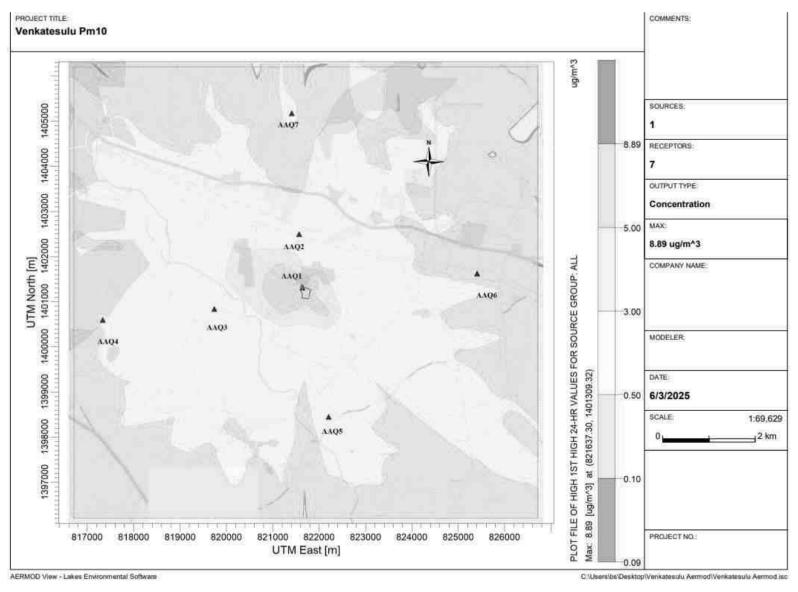


Figure 4.2 Predicted Incremental Concentration of PM₁₀

The Air quality results is less or more same as compared to the previous report on the month Oct- 2023 to Dec- 2023 due to vehicle movements, blasting, drilling. Fugitive dust Emission resulting from different mining activities is slightly increased from March to May 2025 study period. it leads to dust generation.

4.4.2 Mitigation Measures

- ❖ To mitigate air pollution and dust generation in the rough stone quarry, a range of dust control measures will be implemented. Regular water sprinkling will be carried out at key locations such as drilling sites, blasting areas, haul roads, and loading/unloading points. This will help suppress fugitive dust emissions and improve air quality around the project site. Additionally, mist spray systems will be used in dust-prone areas for enhanced control, ensuring effective dust suppression during operations.
- ❖ Drilling and blasting activities, which are common in quarrying, will be carefully controlled to minimize air pollution. Wet drilling methods will be used to reduce the amount of dust generated during drilling operations. For blasting, controlled techniques with optimized charge and timing will be employed to limit dust dispersion. Furthermore, blasting will only be carried out during favourable conditions, such as low wind speeds, to prevent the dust from being carried towards nearby habitations and sensitive areas.
- ❖ Vehicle emissions from haul trucks and machinery will also be managed through regular maintenance and the use of PUC-certified vehicles. These measures will help reduce exhaust emissions, especially on unpaved roads where dust generation is higher. Additionally, vehicle speed will be restricted on haul roads to minimize the lifting of dust.
- ❖ To further reduce air pollution, a greenbelt will be developed around the quarry boundary and along internal roads. This will act as a barrier to trap dust particles and reduce their spread. Regular air quality monitoring will also be conducted at strategic locations to ensure that air quality remains within permissible limits, and that the quarry operations do not negatively impact the surrounding environment or human health.

Occupational Health

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

4.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

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 a mathematical model based on first principle.

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

Where,

Lp₁ & LP₂ are sound levels at points located at distances r₁ and r₂ 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.

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

4.5.1 Anticipated Impact

Noise generated at the quarry will mainly result from semi-mechanized operations such as drilling, controlled blasting, and transportation of materials; however, the noise levels are expected to dissipate within the quarry boundary, and due to the considerable distance of nearby villages from the quarrying area, the impact on the surrounding community is expected to be negligible.

The attenuation due to several factors including ground reflection, atmosphere, wind speed, temperature, trees, and buildings as 35.5 dB (A), the barrier effect. 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, and 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 4.5.

Table 4.5 Activity and Noise Level Produced by Machinery

S. 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		95.8

The total noise to be produced by mining activity is calculated to be 95.8 dB (A). We have considered the total noise to be produced by mining activity to be 95.8 dB (A).

Table 4.6 Predicted Noise Incremental Values

Noise Monitoring Location	Distance From Project Site(m)	Baseline Noise Level (dBA)m During Day Time	Predicted Noise Level (dBA)	Total (dBA)			
Near Core	420	47.2	31.5	47.3			
Pillaikothur	1190	43.8	22.4	43.8			
Pathakotta	1910	44.8	18.3	44.8			
Nayakanapalli	4270	41.2	11.4	41.2			
Keeranapalli	2630	39.8	15.6	39.8			
Shoolagiri	4810	52.4	10.3	52.4			
Kanalatti	3910	42.2	12.1	42.2			
Near Core	550	43.5	29.1	43.6			
NAAQ Standards	Industrial Day Time - 75 dB (A) & Night Time- 70 dB (A) Residential Day Time - 55 dB (A) & Night Time- 45 dB (A)						

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. Therefore, no impact is anticipated on the noise environment due to the project.

4.5.2 Common Mitigation Measures

- ❖ To reduce noise from the rough stone quarry, drilling will be done using well-maintained and low-noise equipment. Wet drilling methods will also be used to help reduce the amount of noise generated during the process.
- Blasting will be carried out in a controlled manner using limited charge and proper timing. All blasting activities will take place only during the daytime to avoid disturbing nearby areas during early morning or night hours.

- ❖ Vehicles and machines used in the quarry will be regularly serviced to keep noise levels low. Wherever possible, silencers and noise-dampening systems will be installed on machinery to reduce loud sounds.
- ❖ A greenbelt with trees and shrubs will be developed around the quarry to act as a natural barrier against noise. Workers will be given ear protection, such as earplugs, when working near loud equipment, and noise levels will be monitored regularly to make sure they stay within safe limits.

4.5.3 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 kutcha 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. 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 given below:

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

Where,

V = peak particle velocity (mm/s)

K = site and rock factor constant (500)

Q = maximum instantaneous charge (kg)

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

R = distance from charge (m)

Table 4.7 Predicted PPV Values due to Blasting

Location ID		. Nearest		Fly rock	Air Blast	
	Maximum Charge in kgs	Habitation in m	PPV in mm/s	distance in m	Pressure (kPa)	Sound Level (dB)
P1	48.18	804	0.249	19	0.11	135

Table 4.8 Predicted PPV Values due to Blasting at 100-500 m radius

Location	Maximum	Radial	PPV in mm/s	Fly rock	Air Blast	
ID	Charge in kgs	Distance in m		distance in m	Pressure (kPa)	Sound Level (dB)
	48.18	100	7.00		1.37	157
		200	2.31	19	0.60	150
P1		300	1.20		0.37	145
		400	0.76		0.25	142
		500	0.53		0.20	140

4.5.3.1 Common Mitigation Measures

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

- Appropriate blasting techniques shall be adopted in such a way that the predicted peak particle velocity shall not exceed 0.251mm/s.
- Vibration monitoring will be carried out every 6 months to check the efficacy of blasting practices.

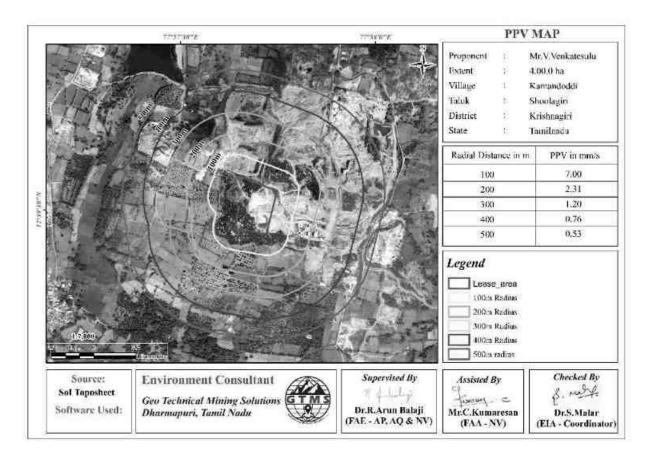


Figure 4.3: Predicted PPV Values due to Blasting at 100-500 m radius

4.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

There will not be any clearance of vegetation due to the proposed mining project since there is no vegetation within the mining lease area. The fauna in the vicinity of the mine is restricted to few common small species. There will be no impact on fauna due to this mining project.

4.6.1 Impact on Flora

- ❖ As it is a mining project of stone quarry activities will be confined to core zone only.
- The activities related to mining as transportation of material and passage of workers to and from mining area may have an adverse impact on the road side flora, if adequate control measures will not be taken into consideration.

- ❖ 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. There are no trees in mine lease area.
- ❖ Carbon released from quarrying machineries and tippers during quarrying would be 5505kg per day, 1486373kg per year and 7431864kg over five years, as provided in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Carbon Released During Five Years of Rough Stone and Gravel Production

	Per day	Per year	Per five years
Fuel consumption of excavator	389	104905	524527
Fuel consumption of compressor	46.8	12636	63180
Fuel consumption of tipper	1619	437075	2185377
Total fuel consumption in liters	2054	554617	2773083
Co ₂ emission in kg	5505	1486373	7431864

4.6.2 Mitigation Measures on Flora

- Plantation will be carried out on approach roads and nearby vicinity at river banks areas.
- Native plant species which are resistant and pollution tolerant and comparatively well acclimatized should be grown along roadsides.
- ❖ Selection of plant species, shall be preferred to consider certain factors as agro climatic suitability, height and canopy architecture, growth rate and habit and aesthetic looks (foliage, conspicuous and attractive flower colour).
- ❖ During conceptual stage, the top bench will be re-vegetated by planting local / native species and lower benches will be converted into rainwater harvesting structure following completion of mining activities, which will replace habitat resources for fauna species in this locality over a longer time.
- * Existing roads will be used; new roads will not be constructed to reduce impact on flora.
- Annual bio-monitoring of roadside plants exposed to vehicular pollution will be done to assess the impact of dust load.

Carbon Sequestration

❖ To mitigate carbon emission due to mining activities, we recommend planting trees around the quarry to offset the carbon emission during quarrying. A tree can sequester 35544kg of carbon per year. Therefore, we recommend planting large number of trees around the quarry and near school campuses, government wasteland, roadsides etc.

❖ As per the greenbelt development plan as recommended by SEAC (Table 4.10), about 1393 trees will be planted within three months from the beginning of mining. These trees, when grown up would sequester carbon of about 177722kg of the total carbon, as provided in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 CO₂ Sequestration

CO ₂ sequestration in kg	180	48491	242457
Remaining CO ₂ not sequestered in kg	5325	1437881	7189406
Trees required for environmental compensation	59912		
Area required for environmental compensation in hectares	d for environmental compensation in hectares 120		

Table 4.11 Recommended Species for Greenbelt Development Plan

S. No	Botanical Name of the Plant	Family Name	Common Name	Category	Dust Capturing Efficiency Features
1	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem, Vembu	Tree	Well distinct
2	Techtona grandis	Lamiaceae	Teak	Tree	thick at both the
3	Polyalthia longifolia	Annonaceae	Nettilling	Tree	layer Well distinct in
4	Albizia lebbeck	Fabaceae	Vagai	Tree	Palisade &
5	Delonix regia	Fabaceae	Cemmayir-konrai	Tree	Spongy
6	Bauhinia racemose	Fabaceae	Aathi	Tree	parenchyma.
7	Cassia fistula	Fabaceae	Sarakondrai	Tree	Spongy
8	Aegle marmelos	Rutaceae	Vilvam	Tree	parenchyma is
9	Pongamia pinnata	Fabaceae	Pungam	Tree	present at lower
10	Thespesia populnea	Malvaceae	Puvarasu	Tree	epidermis Many vascular bundles arranged almost parallel series

Table 4.12 Greenbelt Development Plan

	No. of trees proposed for plantation	No. of trees expected to survive @ 80%	Area to be covered(m²)		
Dlamasian in 41.	Number of plants inside the mine lease area				
Plantation in the construction phase (3	800	640	7,200		
months)	Number of plants outside the mine lease area				
	1,200	960	10,800		
Total	2,000	1,600	18,000		

Table 4.13 Budget for Greenbelt Development Plan

Activity	Plantation in the construction Phase (3Months)	Cost	Capital Cost (Rs.)	Recuring Cost/ annum
Plantation inside the mine lease area (in safety margins)	800	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))"	1,60,000	24,000
Plantation outside the area	1,400	Avenue Plantation @ 300 per plant (capital) for plantation outside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	3,60,000	36,000
,	Total		5,20,000	60,000

Source: EMP budget

After complete extraction of mineral, the excavated pits will be allowed to collect rainwater 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.

4.6.3. Impact on Fauna

- ❖ The mining, specifically, will have no adverse impact on fauna whereas the operational activities such as human activity, transportation and noise generation may have an adverse impact on fauna.
- ❖ No wild life sanctuary is present within 5 km radius of study area. No major wildlife observed within mine lease area during the survey period. Considering size of mine and management practice by scientific method of mining with proper Environmental Management Plan including pollution control measures especially for air and noise, which will not cause any adverse impact on the surrounding animals.
- ❖ Fencing around the entire mine lease area is recommended in order to restrict the entry of stray animals into the mining area.

- ❖ Green belt development will be carried out which will help in arresting dust and minimizing sound level arising from the mining operation.
- Some fauna will move from the area of the road side as a result of habitat loss and physical disturbance.

4.6.4 Mitigation Measures on Fauna

- All equipment should have sound-control devices not less effective than those provided on the original equipment. Motorized equipment used should be adequately muffled and maintained.
- Mining will be carried out on the dry part of the lease area to avoid disturbance to the aquatic habitat.
- ❖ Operation and storage of heavy equipment within riparian habitat will be restricted.
- Fencing will be constructed around the proposed mine lease area to restrict the entry of stray animals
- ❖ The workers shall be trained not to harm any wildlife near the project site

4.6.5 Impact on agriculture and horticulture crops in 1km Radius

- ❖ Problems to agricultural and horticulture land due to dust caused by movement of heavy vehicles.
- ❖ Soil erosion and sediment deposition in the nearby water bodies due to earthworks during the rainy season.
- ❖ The fugitive dust released from the mining operations may cause effect on the agricultural and horticulture land who are directly exposed to the fugitive dust.
- ❖ Dust from the quarries is likely to affect reproductive systems in nearby agricultural and horticulture lands.
- ❖ Dust from quarries can affect plant growth and reduce vegetable yields.

4.6.6 Mitigation Measures on agriculture and horticulture crops.

- ❖ 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 inside and outside of the lease area in different phases.
- Quarry approach roads are sprayed with water 3 times a day to control dust. Thus, the damage to the nearby farmlands is controlled.
- ❖ A green belt will be created in 7.5m safety zone around the quarry to contain the dust from the quarry and prevent the dust from spreading to the adjacent agricultural land.

- ❖ Transportation of material will be carried out during day time and material will be covered with tarpaulin
- ❖ The speed of tippers plying on the haul road will be limited to < 20 km/hr to avoid generation of dust.

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. Hence, aquatic biodiversity is not observed in the mine lease area.

4.7 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

4.7.1 Anticipated Impact from Proposed and Existing Projects

- 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.

4.7.2 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.
- ❖ Increase in Employment opportunities both direct and indirect thereby increasing economic status of people of the region

4.8 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

4.8.1 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

4.8.2 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.

4.8.3 Physical Hazards

The following measures are proposed for control of physical hazards

- Specific personnel training on work-site safety management will be taken up;
- ❖ 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.

4.8.4 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, Spirometric 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.

4.9 MINE WASTE MANAGEMENT

No waste is anticipated from any of the proposed quarries.

4.10 MINE CLOSURE

Mine closure plan is the most important environmental requirement in mining project. 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 premining 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.

4.10.1 Mine Closure Criteria

The criteria involved in mine closure are discussed below:

4.10.1.1 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.,

4.10.1.2 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.

4.10.1.3 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.
- ❖ Where it is desirable to get a quick growth response from the native flora during those times when moisture is not a limiting factor. For example, development of green barriers

The Mine closure plan should be as per the approved mining 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.

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)

5.0 INTRODUCTION

Consideration of alternatives to a proposed project is a requirement of EIA process. During the scoping process, alternatives to a proposed project 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

The proposed project is site specific and has the following advantages:

- ❖ The mineral deposit occurs in a non-forest area.
- ❖ There is no habitation within the project area; hence no R & R issues exist.
- ❖ There is no river, stream, nallah and water bodies in the applied mine lease area.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ As the proposed project 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 the mine site is mineral specific.

5.3 FACTORS BEHIND SELECTION OF PROPOSED TECHNOLOGY

Manual open cast mining method with secondary blasting will be applied to extract rough stone and gravel in the area. The proposed mining lease areas have following advantages:

- ❖ As the mineral deposition is homogeneous and batholith formation, opencast method of working is preferred over underground method.
- ❖ The material will be loaded with the help of excavators into tractors/tippers and transported to the need by customers.
- Semi-skilled labours fit for quarrying operations are easily available around the nearby villages.

5.4 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY

Open cast mechanized method has been selected for 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.

CHAPTER VI

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-TN as well as the conditions set forth under the order issued by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board while granting CTE/CTO.

6.1 METHODOLOGY OF MONITORING MECHANISM

Implementation of EMP and periodic monitoring will be carried out by respective project proponents. 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 the proposed quarry. 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 the proposed project proponent. The half-yearly reports are submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forest, Regional Office and SEIAA-TN 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). The Environmental Monitoring Cell will be formed for the proposed project. The structure of the cell will be as shown in Figure 6.1.

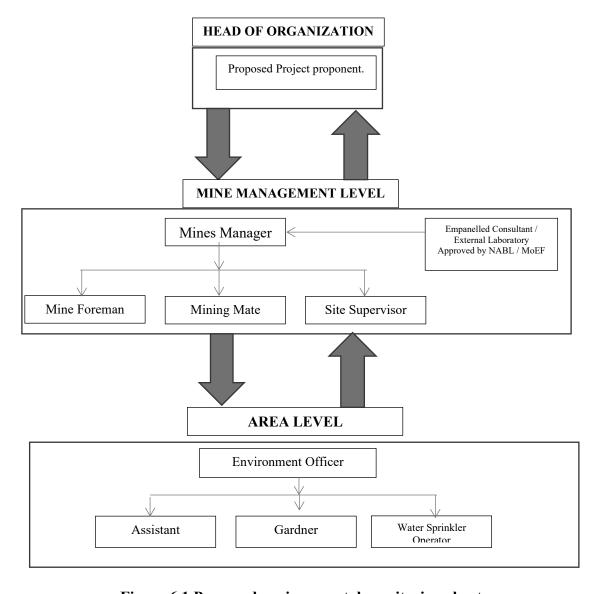


Figure 6.1 Proposed environmental monitoring chart

6.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures proposed in chapter IV 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 for Proposed Project

S. 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 proposed monitoring schedule have been provided in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Proposed Monitoring Schedule Post EC for the Proposed Quarry

S.	Environment	Location	Mon	itoring	Parameters
No.	Attributes	Location	Duration	Frequency	1 at afficiers
1	Air Quality	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	24 hours	Once in 6 months	Fugitive Dust, PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , SO ₂ and NO _x .
2	Meteorology	At mine site before start of Air Quality Monitoring & IMD Secondary Data	Hourly / Daily	Continuous online monitoring	Wind speed, Wind direction, Temperature, Relative humidity and Rainfall
3	Water Quality Monitoring	2 Locations (1SW & 1 GW)	-	Once in 6 months	Parameters specified under IS:10500, 1993 & CPCB Norms
4	Hydrology	Water level in open wells in buffer zone around 1 km at specific wells	-	Once in 6 months	Depth in m BGL
5	Noise	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	Hourly – 1 Day	Once in 6 months	Leq, Lmax, Lmin, Leq Day & Leq Night
6	Vibration	At the nearest habitation (in case of reporting)	-	During blasting operation	Peak particle velocity
7	Soil	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	_	Once in six months	Physical and chemical characteristics
8	Greenbelt	Within the project area	Daily	Monthly	Maintenance

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

6.4 BUDGETARY PROVISION FOR ENVIRONMENT MONITORING PROGRAM

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 recurring cost for Environmental Monitoring Programme is Rs 2,95,000 /- per annum for the proposed project site.

Table 6.3 Environment Monitoring Budget

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

Source: Field Data

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 Cluster Mine Management Coordinator and Respective 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.

CHAPTER VII ADDITIONAL STUDIES

7.0 GENERAL

Additional studies deal with:

- Public Consultation for Proposed Project
- Risk Assessment
- Disaster Management Plan
- Cumulative Impact Study
- ❖ Plastic Waste Management

7.1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

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 made and the public opinions on the proposed project will be updated in the final EIA/EMP report.

7.2 RISK ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

Risk Assessment is all about prevention of accidents and to take necessary steps to prevent it from happening. The methodology for the risk assessment is based on the specific risk assessment guidance issued by the Directorate General of Mine Safety (DGMS), Dhanbad, vide circular No.13 of 2002, dated 31st December, 2002. The DGMS risk assessment process is intended to identify existing and probable hazards in the work environment and all operations and assess the risk levels of those hazards in order to prioritize those that need immediate attention. Further, mechanisms responsible for these hazards are identified and their control measures, set to timetable are recorded along with pinpointed responsibilities. The whole quarry operation will be carried out under the direction of a Qualified Competent Mine Manager holding certificate of competency to manage a metalliferous mine granted by the DGMS, Dhanbad for proposed project.

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 Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Risk Assessment & Control Measures for Proposed Project

S. No.	Risk factors	Causes of risk		Control measures		
1	Accidents due	Improper	√	All safety precautions and provisions of Mine Act,		
	to explosives	handling and		1952, Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961 and		
	and heavy	unsafe working		Mines Rules, 1955 will be strictly followed during all		
	mining	practice		mining operations.		
	machineries.		✓	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	✓	Safe operating procedure established for drilling		
		unsafe practices;		(SOP) will be strictly followed.		
		Due to high	✓	Only trained operators will be deployed.		
		pressure of	✓	No drilling shall be commenced in an area where shots		
		compressed air,		have been fired until the blaster/blasting foreman has		
		hoses may burst;		made a thorough Examination of all places,		
		Drill Rod may	~	Drilling shall not be carried on simultaneously on the		
		break;		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.
3	Transportation	Potential hazards	✓	Before commencing work, drivers personally check
		and unsafe		the truck/tipper for oil(s), fuel and water levels, tyre
		workings		inflation, general cleanliness and inspect the brakes,
		contributing to		steering system, warning devices including
		accident and		automatically operated audio-visual reversing alarm,
		injuries		rear view mirrors, side indicator lights etc., are in
				good condition.
		Overloading of	✓	Not allow any unauthorized person to ride on the
		material		vehicle nor allow any unauthorized person to operate
				the vehicle.
		While reversal &	✓	Concave mirrors should be kept at all corners
		overtaking of	✓	All vehicles should be fitted with reverse horn with
		vehicle		one spotter at every tipping point
			✓	Loading according to the vehicle capacity
		Operator of truck	✓	Periodical maintenance of vehicles as per operator
		leaving his cabin		manual
		when it is loaded.		
4	Natural	Unexpected	✓	Escape Routes will be provided to prevent
	calamities	happenings		inundation of storm water
			✓	Fire Extinguishers & Sand buckets
5	Failure of Mine	Slope geometry,	✓	Ultimate or over all pit slope shall be below 60° and
	Benches and	Geological		each bench height shall be 5m.
	Pit Slope	structure		

Source: Analysed and proposed by FAE & EC

7.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

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. Structure of the team has been shown in Figure 7.1.

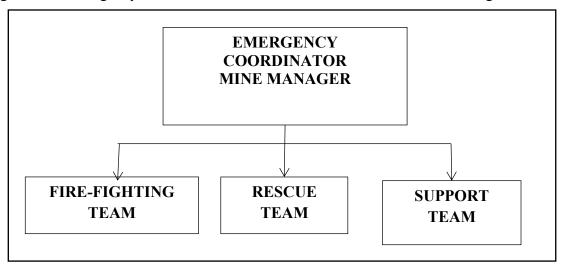


Figure 7.1 Disaster management team layout for proposed project

7.3.1 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

7.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACT STUDY

The Cumulative Impact is mainly anticipated due to drilling & blasting and excavation and transportation activities in all the quarries within the cluster and major impact anticipated is on Air & Noise Environment and Ground Vibrations due to blasting. For this cumulative study, 3 proposed projects, known as P1, P2, P3 are taken into consideration. The details of P1 have been given in Table 1.3 and the details of P2 and P3 are given in the Table 7.2 and 7.3.

Table 7.2 Salient Features of the Proposed Project P2

Name of the Quarry	Thiru.P.Mallikarjuna Rough Stone Quarry				
Type of Land	Government Poramboke Land				
Extent	3.50	.0			
S.F.No	754 8	&760 (Part 4)			
Toposheet No	57 – H/14				
Location of Project Site	12°39'36.15"N to 12°39'43.54"N				
(Centre Point)	77°57'43.80"E to 77°57'51.81"E				
	Length (m) Width (m) Depth (m)				
Ultimate Pit Dimensions	36 91 127				
Depth of Mining	120 m BGL				
	Rough Stone in m ³				
Geological Resources	4145337				

	Rough Stone in	m^3		
Mineable Reserves	6948771	6948771		
	Rough Stone in	m^3		
Proposed reserves for five years	3135433			
Method of Mining	Open-Cast Semi Mechani	zed mining		
Topography	Hilly Terrain			
	Jack Hammer	6		
	Compressor	1		
Machinery proposed	Tipper	4		
	Excavator	1		
	The quarrying operation is proper	osed to carried out by		
	open cost, using jack hammer	drilling followed by		
	manual breaking will be adopted	manual breaking will be adopted to release the rough		
Blasting Method	stone and nonel blasting is proposed in this lease area.			
Proposed Manpower Deployment	18 Nos			
Project Cost	Rs. 32,930,000/-			
CER Cost	Rs. 5,00,000/-			
Proposed Water Requirement	2.5 KLD			

Table 7.3 Salient Features of the Proposed Project P3

Name of the Quarry	S.R.SAMBANGI				
	Rough Stone Quarry				
Type of Land	Governm	ent Porar	nboke Lai	nd	
Extent	2.23.0				
S.F.No	1151,1155,1212 to 1219, 1222, 1225 and				
	1226/A (Part – IV)				
Toposheet No	57 – H/14				
Location of Project Site	12°39'29.49"N to 12°39'33.28"N				
(Centre Point)	77°57'51.63'	"E to 77°	58'00.55"	E	
Ultimate Pit Dimensions	Length (m)	Width (m) Depth (m)		Depth (m)	
Offinate 1 it Difficusions	67	1	105	99	
Depth of Mining	70 m BGL				
Geological Resources	Rough Stone in m ³ Topsoil in m ³			soil in m ³	
Geological Resources	2129351 16699		16699		

Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone in m ³	Topsoil in m ³	
winicable reserves	1708616	16205	
Proposed reserves for five years	Rough Stone in m ³	Gravel in m ³ /1 year	
Troposed reserves for five years	542101	16205	
Method of Mining	Open-Cast Semi Mechai	nized mining	
Topography	Hilly Terra	ain	
	Jack Hammer	6	
	Compressor	1	
Machinery proposed	Tipper	3	
	Excavator	1	
	The quarrying operation is proposed to carried out by		
	open cost, using jack hamme	er drilling followed by	
	manual breaking will be adopt	ed to release the rough	
Blasting Method	stone and nonel blasting is prop	osed in this lease area.	
Proposed Manpower Deployment	20 Nos		
Project Cost	Rs.30630000/-		
CER Cost	Rs. 5,00,000/-		
Proposed Water Requirement	2.5 KLD		

7.4.1 Air Environment

As the production of rough stone and gravel plays a vital role in affecting the air environment. The data on the cumulative production resulting from four proposed project have been given in Tables 7.4 and 7.5.

Table 7.4 Cumulative Production Load of Rough Stone

Proposed Production Details						
Quarry	5 Years in m ³	Per Year in m ³	Per Day in m ³	Number of Lorry Load Per Day		
P1	676020	135204	500	83		
P2	3135433	627087	2322	387		
Р3	542101	108420	402	67		
Grand Total	4353554	870711	3224	537		

The cumulative study shows that the overall production of rough stone from the quarry is 3224 m³ per day with a capacity of 537 trips of rough stone per day.

7.4.1.1 Cumulative Impact of Air Pollutants

The results on the cumulative impact of the 1 proposed projects on air environment of the cluster have been provided in Table 7.5. The cumulative values resulting from the 1 projects for each pollutant do not exceed the permissible limits set by CPCB.

Table 7.5 Cumulative Impact Results from the Cluster

Pollutants	Baseline Data	Incremental Values (μg/m³)			Cumulative Value	
Tonutants	$(\mu g/m^3)$	P1	P2	Р3	$(\mu g/m^3)$	
PM _{2.5}	18.9	5.6	8.80	7.61	40.91	
PM ₁₀	41.5	8.89	13.39	11.58	75.36	
SO2	4.4	5.30	5.07	4.38	19.15	
NO _X	11.6	7.55	7.22	6.24	32.61	

7.4.2 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.

Table.7.6 Cumulative Impact of Noise from Cluster Quarries

Location ID	Distance (m)	Direction	Background Value (Day) dB(A)	Incremental Value dB(A)	Total Predicted dB(A)	Residential Area Standards dB(A)
Habitation Near P1	550	N	43.8	27.58	43.81	
Habitation Near P2	960	N	43.8	24.31	43.85	55
Habitation Near P3	1310	N	43.8	21.61	43.83	
Cumulative Noise (dB (A))					45.52	

Source: Lab Monitoring Data

The cumulative analysis of noise due to Cluster projects shows that habitation of Cluster will receive about 45.52 dB (A) respectively. The cumulative results for all the villages in consideration do not exceed the limit set by CPCB for residential areas for day time.

Ground Vibrations

Cumulative results of ground vibrations due to mining activities in the Cluster Quarries have been shown in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 Cumulative Effect of Ground Vibrations Resulting from Cluster

Location ID	Nearest Habitation in m	Maximum Charge in kgs	PPV in mm/s
P1	804	48.18	0.249
P2	960	223.5	0.64
P3	1310	38.6	0.06
	0.949		

Results from the above tables 7.8 indicate that the cumulative PPV value of each habitation 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.

7.4.3 Socio Economic Environment

Socio Economic benefits of the four proposed project were calculated and the results have been shown in Table 7.8 the three quarries together will contribute Rs. 15,00,000/-towards CER fund.

Table 7.8 Socio Economic Benefits from Cluster

Location ID	Project Cost	CER Cost
P1	88495000	500000
P2	32930000	500000
Р3	30630000	500000
Grand Total	Rs.15,20,55,000	Rs. 15,00,000

Table 7.9 Employment Benefits from Cluster

Location ID	Employment
P1	23
P2	18
Р3	20
Grand Total	61

A total of 61 people will get employment due to mines in cluster

7.4.4 Ecological Environment

Table 7.10 Greenbelt Development Benefits from Cluster

Code	Number of Trees proposed	Area to be covered (m²)	No. of Trees expected to be grown @ 80% survival rate	Species recommended
P1	2000	18000	1600	Azadirachta
P2	1750	15750	560	indica, Albizia

Р3	1115	10035	892	lebbeck,
Total	4865	43785	3052	Delonix regia, Techtona grandis, etc.,

Cumulative studies show that the proposed project will plant about 4865 native tree species like Azadirachta indica, Albizia lebbeck, Delonix regia, Techtona grandis, etc inside and outside the lease area. It is expected that 80 % of trees, i.e., 3052 trees will survive in this green belt development program.

7.5 PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

All 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.

7.5.1 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.

A detailed action plan to manage plastic waste has been provided in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Action Plan to Manage Plastic Waste

S. No.	Activity	Responsibility
	Framing of Layout Design by incorporating provision of the	
1	Rules, user fee to be charged from waste generators for plastic	Mines Manager
1	waste management, penalties/fines for littering, burning plastic	Willes Manager
	waste or committing any other acts of public nuisance.	
2	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio-	Minas Managan
2	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 FAEs and EC

CHAPTER VIII

PROJECT BENEFITS

8.0 GENERAL

The proposed project at Kamandoddi Village aims to produce **676020 m³** of rough stone over a period of 5 years. 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 23 persons for carrying out mining operations and give preference to the local people in providing employment in this cluster. In addition, there will be an opportunity for indirect employment to the form of contractual jobs, business opportunities, and service facilities etc. Because of this, the economic status of the local people will improve.

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 proposed quarry project is located in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu. The area has already well-established communications roads and other facilities. The following physical infrastructure facilities will further improve due to proposed 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.,

8.6 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Individual project proponents 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 5 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 mainly contributing to education, health, training of women self-help groups and infrastructure etc., will be taken up in the Kamandoddi Village. CSR budget is allocated.

8.7 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. As per para 6 (II) of the office memorandum, being a green field project & capital investment is ≤ 100 crores, the proposed project shall contribute 2% of capital investment towards CER as per directions of EAC/SEAC. However, the SEAC has suggested to allocate CER fund on the basis of the extent of the project. Therefore, Rs. 5,00,000 is allocated for CER. The proposed utilization of the budget of CER activities is given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 CER Action Plan

S.	Activity	Budget (Rs.in
No.		Lakh)
1	The applicant Indents to involve in corporate environment responsibilities (CER) activities such as renovation of existing toilet, plantation within the school premises, donating environment related books to the nearby school library, etc.	Rs.5,00,000
	Total	Rs.5,00,000

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

8.8 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS

The project would pay about **Rs.** 7,35,10,160 to the state government through various ways, as provided in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Project Benefits to the State Government

Particulars	Budget for Rough Stone (Rs.)
CER	5,00,000
Seigniorage @ Rs.90/m ³ of rough stone	6,08,41,800
District Mineral Foundation Tax @ 10% of Seigniorage	60,84,180
Green Tax @ 10% of Seigniorage	60,84,180
Total	7,35,10,160

CHAPTER IX ENVIRONMENTAL COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

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

CHAPTER X

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 ensuring that mitigative measures are implemented and their effectiveness monitored after approval of the EIA.

10.1 Budgetary Provision for Environmental Management

Adequate budgetary provision has been made by the company for execution of Environmental Management Plan. The Table 10.1 gives overall investment on the environmental safeguards and recurring expenditure for successful monitoring and implementation of control measures.

Table 10.1 EMP Budget for Proposed Project

Attribute	Mitigation measures	Provision for Implementation	Capital Cost (Rs.)	Recurring Cost/annum (Rs.)
	Compaction, gradation and drainage on both sides	Rental Dozer & drainage construction on haul road @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare and yearly maintenance @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare	40000	40000
Air Environm ent	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
	Air quality will be regularly monitored as per norms within ML area & ambient area	Yearly compliance as per CPCB norms	0	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	100000	10000
	No overloading of trucks/tippers/tractors	Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Stone carrying trucks will be covered by tarpaulin to avoid escape of fines to the atmosphere	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	40000	0
	Regular monitoring of exhaust fumes as per RTO norms	Monitoring of Exhaust Fumes	0	10000
	Regular sweeping and maintenance of roads for at least about 200 m from quarry entrance	Provision for 2 labours @ Rs.10,000/labour (Contractual) / hectare	0	80000
	Installing wheel wash system near exit gate of quarry	Installation + Maintenance + Supervision	50000	20000
	Total Air Environ	nment	1030000	280000
Noise Environm ent	Source of noise will be transportation vehicles, and HEMM. For this, proper maintenance will	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0

be done at regular intervals.			
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 implementations 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 / Competent Person	0	0
Provision for Portable blaster shed	Installation of portable blasting shelter	50000	2000
NONEL Blasting will be practiced to control	Rs. 30/- per 6 tons of blasted material	0	1892856

	Ground vibration and fly			
	rocks			
	Total Noise Enviro	onment	50000	1894856
NV.		Provision for garland drain		
Water Environm	Water Management	@ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare	40000	20000
ent	water ivialiagement	with maintenance of Rs.	40000	20000
CIII		5,000/- per annum		
	Total Water Envir	onment	40000	20000
		Provision for domestic		
		waste collection and		
	Weste management	disposal through authorized	25000	20000
	Waste management	agency (capital cost,	23000	
Waste	(Spent Oil, Grease etc.,)	recurring cost for collection		
Managem		/disposal).		
ent		Installation of dust bins	5000	2000
	Bio toilets will be made			
	available outside mine	Provision made in	0	0
	lease on the land of owner	Operating Cost	U	
	itself			
	Total Waste Mana	gement	30000	22000
Implement				
ation of	Size 6' X 5' with blue			
EC,	background and white	Fixed display board at the		
Mining	letters as mentioned in	quarry entrance as	10000	1000
Plan &	MoM Appendix II by the	permanent structure		
DGMS	SEAC TN			
Condition				
	Total Implementation of E	C, Mining Plan	10000	1000
Occupatio	Workers will be	Provision of PPE @ Rs.		
nal Health	provided with Personal	4000/- per employee with	92000	23000
and Safety	Protective Equipment	recurring based on wear and		

_	Health checkup for	tear (say, @ Rs. 1000/- per employee) IME & PME Health		
	workers will be provisioned	checkup @ Rs. 1000/- per employee	0	23000
	First aid facility will be provided	Provision of 2 Kits per Hectare @ Rs. 2000/-	0	16000
	Mine will have safety precaution signages, boards.	Provision for signages and boards made	10000	2000
	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 (4.00.0 hectare)	800000	40000
	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	200000	40000
	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 (1st Class / 2nd 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

Total Occupational Health and Safety			1132000	929000
Developm ent of Green Belt	Green belt development - 500 trees per hectare (200 Inside Lease Area & 300 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))"	160000	24000
	Total Development of	Avenue Plantation @ 300 per plant (capital) for plantation outside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring) Green Belt	360000 520000	36000 60000
	_	of the amount allotted for		
Mine Closure	Greenbelt development, drainage (Rule 27 in MCD pay 2 lakhs per hectare or r	velopment, wire fencing, and garland 27 in MCDR 2017 for Cat B mines will acctare or minimum amount of financial assurance of 5 lakhs)		0
	G.O.(Ms)No.23, Dated: 28.09.2021 Section IVA of TNMMCR 1959 (@10% of Seigniorage Fee) (Seigniorage Fee for Roughstone = Rs.90)		6084180	0
	TOTAL		9032180	3206856

Table 10.2 Estimation of Overall EMP Budget after Adjusting 5% Annual Inflation

I st Year	II nd Year	III rd Year	IV th Year	V th Year (including Mine Closure Cost)	Total Recurring Cost	Total EMP Cost
3206856	3367199	3535559	3712337	3897954	17719904	26752084

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of **Rs. 9032180** as capital cost and recurring cost as **Rs. 3206856** as recurring cost/annum is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project. After the adjustment of 5% inflation per year, the overall EMP cost for 5 years will be **Rs. 26752084** as shown in Table 10.2.

10.3 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.

CHAPTER XI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

11.1 INTRODUCTION

As the proposed rough stone mining project (P1) falls within the quarry cluster of 500 m radius with the total extent of 37.54.5ha, it requires submission of EIA report for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) after conducting public hearing. The proposed project falling in S.F.No's. 754 & 760 (P-6) over the extent of 4.00.0ha is situated in the cluster falling in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu. The quarries involved in the calculation of cluster extent are three proposed quarries, ten existing quarries.

11.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project area is located between Latitudes from 12°39'26.93"N to 12°39'35.28"N Longitudes from 77°57'37.60"E to 77°57'44.84"E in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu. According to the approved mining plan, about 676020m³ of rough stone will be mined up to the ultimate depth of 55m BGL in the ten years. The quarrying operation is proposed to be carried out by open cast semi mechanized mining method involving drilling, blasting, and formation of benches of the prescribed dimensions.

11.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Baseline data were collected maximum locations i.e, in the core and buffer zone for the present cluster in the 29.05.2025 (one Day), for cross verification. Field monitoring studies to evaluate the base line status of the project site were carried out with CPCB guidelines. Environmental baseline data were collected by an NABL accredited and MoEF notified Greenlink Analytical and Research Laboratory (India) Private Ltd for the environmental attributes including soil, water, air, and noise and by FAEs for ecology and biodiversity, traffic, and socio-economy.

11.3.1 Land Environment

Land use pattern of the area of 5km radius was studied using Sentinel II imagery. LULC types and their extent are given in Table 11.1.

S. No. LU/LC Type Extend (ha) Percentage 1 33.7 0.39 Water 2 Trees 62.31 0.71 3 4541.87 Crops 52.00

Table.11.1 LULC Statistics of the Study Area

4	Built area	2309.73	26.44
5	Mining/Industrial area	119.24	1.37
6	Bare Land	31.07	0.36
7	Range land	1636.71	18.74
	Total	8734.63	100.0

Source: Sentinel II Satellite Imagery

11.3.2 Soil Environment

A. Physical Characteristics of Soil

- **Texture:** In lease area the soil is red calcareous. They are mostly sandy to loamy and characterised by the hard and compact layer of lime. In other places the soil found is brown in colour.
- **Structure:** The grain size is greater than 2mm in the lease area and in other places where the samples collected ranges from 0.002mm to 2mm.
- **Porosity:** The 500m radius cluster consists of Charnockite formations affect the porosity found in this study.
- **Density** The soil samples collected within 5km radius are generally characterized by higher bulk densities typically ranging from 1.25 to 1.66g/cm³. This is due to the presence of red sandy and in some areas with red loamy soil.
- Consistence: A soil moisture content between 12.5% to 18.4% is generally considered optimal for plant growth in medium-textured soils (like loams). This range falls within the 50- 75% available water zone where plants are at risk of stress if a water deficit is prolonged.

B. Chemical Characteristics of Soil

• pH is found to be from slightly acidic to neutral (6.8- 7.6) in reaction. Electrical conductivity a measure of soluble salts in the soil is in the range of 165 – 298μS/cm. The important water-soluble cations in the soil are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium whose concentration levels ranged from N- 13.67mg kg⁻¹ to 26.86mg kg⁻¹, P- 1.37mg kg⁻¹ to 3.42mg kg⁻¹, K- 39.91mg kg⁻¹ to 52.3mg kg⁻¹, C- 1127mg/Kg-18564mg/Kg & M- 16737mg kg⁻¹ - 22937mg kg⁻¹ respectively.

The soil samples in the study area show loamy textures varying between Silt Loam and sandy loam. pH of the soil varies from 6.8 – 7.6 indicating slightly acidic to slightly alkaline nature. Electrical conductivity of the soil varies from 165 – 298μS/cm. The physical and chemical properties of soil is shown in the Table 3.5.

11.3.3 Water Environment

11.3.3.1 Physical Parameter of ground water:

The basic physical parameters of water include

Colour:

- Value observed in Project Site (True/Apparent Color): 1 Hazen unit.
- Acceptable and permissible limits: 5 Hazen units and 15 Hazen units respectively. The value in the project site is as same as the acceptable limits prescribed by IS 10500: 2012 (referred as "*Standards*" from herein).

Odour & Taste:

The water is odour less. The taste of the water is slightly salty which is due to the presence of hardness in water which is attributed to the presence of calcium and magnesium in the water. As per the standards the odour and taste should be agreeable.

pH:

- Value observed in the Project Site: Min.-6.9 & Max. 7.3 mg/L.
- Acceptable and permissible limits: 6.5-8.5. The pH value is the measure of acid base
 equilibrium. The value of pH in the project site clearly indicates that water is neutral in
 nature.

Turbidity:

Value observed in the Project Site: less than 1. Acceptable and permissible limits: 1 NTU & 5 NTU respectively. The value of turbidity generally indicates the presence of phytoplankton and other sediments.

Total Dissolved Solids:

- Value observed in the Project Site: Min.-592 & Max. 807 mg/L.
- Acceptable and permissible limits: 500 mg/L and 2000 mg/L respectively.
- TDS is the presence of inorganic salts and small amounts of organic matter present in the water.

3.3.3.2 Chemical parameters of water:

Calcium:

Value observed in Min.- 51& Max. 94 mg/L. Acceptable and permissible limits: 75mg/L and 200 mg/L respectively.

Magnesium:

Value observed in Min.- 17 & Max. 49mg/L. Acceptable and permissible limits: 30 mg/L and 100 mg/L respectively.

Chloride

Value observed in Min.- 174 & Max. 310 mg/L. Acceptable and permissible limits: 250 mg/L and 1000 mg/L respectively.

Total Alkalinity as CaCO3:

Value observed in 196mg/L. Acceptable and permissible limits: 200 mg/L and 600 mg/L respectively.

Hardness:

Value observed in Min.- 610 & Max. 824 mg/L. Acceptable and permissible limits:200 mg/L and 600 mg/L respectively.

Surface water

The surface water quality is compared with the CPCB Water Quality Criteria against A, B, C, D & E class of water. From the test result, it is found that both the water does not fit Class A (Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection). But they can be used for outdoor bathing as it meets the requirements shown for class B water.

11.3.4 Air Environment

As per the monitoring data, $PM_{2.5}$ ranges from 13.0 $\mu g/m^3$ to 31.3 $\mu g/m^3$, PM_{10} from 37.3 $\mu g/m^3$ to 56.1 $\mu g/m^3$, SO_2 from 1.3 $\mu g/m^3$ to 9.75 $\mu g/m^3$, NO_X from 4 $\mu g/m^3$ to 17.3 g/m^3 . The concentration levels of the pollutants fall within the acceptable limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB.

Air quality Index

The AQI shows that the air quality of the study area falls within good category 40 causing minimal impact to human health.

11.3.5 Noise Environment

Noise level in core zone was 47.2 dB (A) Leq during day time and 35.4 dB(A) Leq during night time. Noise levels recorded in buffer zone during day time varied from 38.6 to 52.4dB (A) Leq and during night time from 30.6 to 42.2dB (A) Leq. Thus, the noise level for industrial and residential area meets the requirements of CPCB.

11.3.6 VIBRATION MONITORING

- → Ground Vibration and noise levels were recorded from the instruments the figure 3.33it can be observed that the vertical Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) recorded was 1.801mm/s at nearby bare land at distance of 100m.
- ♣ Air Over-Pressure (AOP) was 103.5dB and 0.003kPa at nearby Study area at distance of 100m.

11.3.7 Biological Environment

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

Flora in core zone

There are no trees in the quarry lease area, only shrubs, herbs and grasses. Taxonomically total of 23 species belonging to 18 families were recorded. Among them are herbs (19) and shrubs (4). Majority of the species belongs to the family of Fabaceae and Poaceae.

Flora in 300 m radius zone

The vegetation habit analysis indicates that the flora of the 300m radius of the study area consists of 60 species belonging to 31 families. Among the 60 species, 22 herbs, 24 shrubs and 14 trees. the highest number of species were from the Poaceae family (7), followed by Fabaceae (6), Malvaceae (4), and Mimosaceae (4). Three species were recorded from the Amaranthaceae, Apocynaceae, and Asteraceae families, while six species each were recorded from the Arecaceae, Boraginaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, and Lamiaceae families. The endangered or threatened and Species Richness (margalef Index) in the study area it mentioned in Table 3.27-3.29. The Settipalli Reserve Forest is located 2.64km for Northeast of the quarry lease area. The reserve forest is predominantly populated with *Albizia amara, Azadirachta indica, Vachellia leucophloea, Chloroxylon swietenia*, and *Ziziphus mauritiana*.

Flora in 10 km radius buffer zone

The 10km radius A total of 102 species of invasive alien species belonging to 82 general and 39 families were recorded in 10km radius (Table 3.30). Herbs (73.83%) formed the predominant life form followed by shrubs (10.28%), climbers (8.42%), trees (4.67%) and grasses (2.80%).

Fauna in Core Zone

The faunal species observed in the study area are listed in Table 3.22. A total of 25 species were recorded in core zone of the project area. The core zone exhibited fewer species, with only a small number of insects, mammals, and reptiles, whereas the buffer zone showed greater species diversity. Among the 25 species recorded, the distribution was as follows: (08) 32% insects, (03) 12% reptiles, (05) 20% mammals & 9 (36%) Avian. These species were cross-checked against the IUCN Red List Database version 3.1 to identify any threatened species. Data analysis revealed that 8 species are categorized as Least Concern on the Red List, while 17 species were not listed. The analysis indicates that there are no REET species in the core zone of the proposed quarry site.

Fauna in Buffer Zone

The faunal species observed in the study area are listed in Table 3.32. Taxonomically a total of 50 species belonging to 35 families have been recorded from the buffer zone area. Based on habitat classification the majority of species were Birds 15 (30%), followed by Insects 14 (28%), Reptiles 13 (26%), Mammals 5 (10%) and amphibians 3 (6%). There are 4 schedule II species and 24 schedule IV species according to Indian wild life Act 1972. Totally, 19 species of bird were sighted in the study area.

11.3.8 Socio Economic Environment

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

11.4 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

11.4.1 Land Environment

Anticipated Impact

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

Mitigation Measures

- → The mining activity will be gradual confined in blocks and excavation will be undertaken progressively along with other mitigate measures like phase wise development of greenbelt etc.
- ♣ Construction of garland drains all around the quarry pits and construction of check dam at strategic location in lower elevations to prevent erosion due to surface runoff during rainfall and also to collect the storm water for various uses within the proposed area.
- → Green belt development along the boundary within safety zone. The small quantity of water stored in the mined-out pit will be used for greenbelt
- ♣ Thick plantation will be carried out on unutilized area, top benches of mined out pits, on safety barrier, etc.,
- → At conceptual stage, the land use pattern of the quarry will be changed into Greenbelt area and temporary reservoir.
- In terms of aesthetics, natural vegetation surrounding the quarry will be retained (such as in a buffer area i.e., 7.5 m,10m safety barrier and other safety provided) so as to help minimize dust emissions.

 The terms of aesthetics, natural vegetation surrounding the quarry will be retained (such as in a buffer area i.e., 7.5 m,10m safety barrier and other safety provided) so as to help minimize dust emissions.
- ♣ Proper fencing will be carried out at the conceptual stage, Security will be posted round the clock, to prevent inherent entry of the public and cattle.

11.4.2 Soil Environment

Anticipated Impact

- **★** Removal of protective vegetation cover

Mitigation Measures

- ♣ Run-off diversion Garland drains will be constructed around the project boundary to prevent surface flows from entering the quarry works areas and will be discharged into vegetated natural drainage lines, or as distributed flow across an area stabilised against erosion.
- → Sedimentation ponds Run-off from working areas will be routed towards sedimentation ponds. These trap sediment and reduce suspended sediment loads before runoff is discharged from the quarry site. Sedimentation ponds should be designed based on runoff, retention times, and soil characteristics. There may be a need to provide a series of sedimentation ponds to achieve the desired outcome.
- ₩ Retain vegetation Retain existing or re-plant the vegetation at the site wherever possible.

♣ Monitoring and maintenance – Weekly monitoring and daily maintenance of erosion control systems so that they perform as specified specially during rainy season.

11.4.3 Water Environment

Anticipated Impact

- ♣ Surface and ground water resources may be contaminated due to pit water discharge, domestic sewage, discharge of oil and grease bearing waste water from washing of vehicles and machineries, and washouts from surface exposure or working areas
- → As the proposed project acquires 3.0KLD of water from water vendors, it will not extract water by developing abstraction structures in the lease area. Therefore, the project will not have impact on depletion of aquifer beneath the lease area.

Mitigation Measures

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

11.4.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT

Anticipated Impact

The proposed rough stone quarry project involves activities such as formation of benches, approach roads, drilling, blasting, excavation, and transportation, all of which may lead to dust generation and pose potential health risks. To mitigate these impacts, dust suppression measures like water sprinkling at loading/unloading points and along haul roads will be implemented. Quarrying will be carried out using opencast semi-mechanized methods, where drilling and blasting will be conducted in a controlled manner to reduce dust and vibration. The primary air pollutant expected is particulate matter (PM10), while emissions of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) from vehicle movement are anticipated to be minimal. Air quality

impact assessment has been conducted based on the proposed production levels and estimated emissions.

Mitigation Measures

- → To mitigate air pollution and dust generation in the rough stone quarry, a range of dust control measures will be implemented. Regular water sprinkling will be carried out at key locations such as drilling sites, blasting areas, haul roads, and loading/unloading points. This will help suppress fugitive dust emissions and improve air quality around the project site. Additionally, mist spray systems will be used in dust-prone areas for enhanced control, ensuring effective dust suppression during operations.
- → Drilling and blasting activities, which are common in quarrying, will be carefully controlled to minimize air pollution. Wet drilling methods will be used to reduce the amount of dust generated during drilling operations. For blasting, controlled techniques with optimized charge and timing will be employed to limit dust dispersion. Furthermore, blasting will only be carried out during favourable conditions, such as low wind speeds, to prevent the dust from being carried towards nearby habitations and sensitive areas.
- ♣ Vehicle emissions from haul trucks and machinery will also be managed through regular maintenance and the use of PUC-certified vehicles. These measures will help reduce exhaust emissions, especially on unpaved roads where dust generation is higher. Additionally, vehicle speed will be restricted on haul roads to minimize the lifting of dust.
- → To further reduce air pollution, a greenbelt will be developed around the quarry boundary and along internal roads. This will act as a barrier to trap dust particles and reduce their spread. Regular air quality monitoring will also be conducted at strategic locations to ensure that air quality remains within permissible limits, and that the quarry operations do not negatively impact the surrounding environment or human health.

Occupational Health

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

11.4.5 Noise Environment

Anticipated Impact

Noise generated at the quarry will mainly result from semi-mechanized operations such as drilling, controlled blasting, and transportation of materials; however, the noise levels are expected to dissipate within the quarry boundary, and due to the considerable distance of nearby villages from the quarrying area, the impact on the surrounding community is expected to be negligible.

Mitigation Measures

- → To reduce noise from the rough stone quarry, drilling will be done using well-maintained and low-noise equipment. Wet drilling methods will also be used to help reduce the amount of noise generated during the process.
- → Blasting will be carried out in a controlled manner using limited charge and proper timing. All blasting activities will take place only during the daytime to avoid disturbing nearby areas during early morning or night hours.
- ♣ Vehicles and machines used in the quarry will be regularly serviced to keep noise levels low. Wherever possible, silencers and noise-dampening systems will be installed on machinery to reduce loud sounds.
- ♣ A greenbelt with trees and shrubs will be developed around the quarry to act as a natural barrier against noise. Workers will be given ear protection, such as earplugs, when working near loud equipment, and noise levels will be monitored regularly to make sure they stay within safe limits.

11.4.6 Ground Vibrations

Anticipated Impact

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 kutcha 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.

Mitigation Measures

- The blasting operations in the cluster quarries are carried out without deep hole drilling and blasting using delay detonators which reduce the ground vibrations
- ♣ Proper quantity of explosives, suitable stemming materials and appropriate delay system will be adopted to avoid overcharging and for safe blasting
- ♣ Adequate safe distance from blasting will be maintained as per DGMS guidelines
- ♣ Blasting shelter will be provided as per DGMS guidelines.
- → Blasting operations will be carried out only during day time
- ♣ The charge per delay will be minimized and preferably a greater number of delays will be used per blasts.
- → During blasting, other activities in the immediate vicinity will be temporarily stopped
- ♣ Drilling parameters like depth, diameter and spacing will be properly designed to give proper blast.
- ♣ A fully trained explosives blast man (Mining Mate, Mines Foreman, 2nd Class Mines Manager/ 1st Class Mines Manager) will be appointed
- ♣ A set of shot firing rules will be drawn up and blasting shall commence outlining the detailed operating procedures that will be followed to ensure that shot firing operations on site take place without endangering the workforce or public
- ♣ Sufficient angular stemming material will be used to confine the explosive force and minimise environmental disturbance caused by venting / misfire
- → The detonators will be connected in a predetermined sequence to ensure that only one charge is detonated at any one time and a NONEL or similar type initiation system will be used
- ♣ The detonation delay sequence shall be designed so as to ensure that firing of the holes is in the direction of free faces so as to minimise vibration effects.
- Appropriate blasting techniques shall be adopted in such a way that the predicted peak particle velocity shall not exceed 0.251mm/s.
- ↓ Vibration monitoring will be carried out every 6 months to check the efficacy of blasting practices.

11.4.7 Biological Environment

Anticipated Impact

• During loading the truck, dust generation will be likely. This shall be a temporary effect and not anticipated to affect the surrounding vegetation significantly

- The Number of plants in the mining lease area is given in Chapter 3 which vegetation in the lease area may be removed during mining.
- Carbon released from quarrying machineries and tippers during quarrying would be 4113 kg per day, 14810kg per year and 177722kg over ten years.

Mitigation Measures

- → During conceptual stage, the top bench will be re-vegetated by planting local /native species and lower benches will be converted into rainwater harvesting structure following completion of mining activities, which will replace habitat resources for fauna species in this locality over a longer time.
- → To mitigate carbon emission due to mining activities, we recommend planting trees around the quarry to offset the carbon emission during quarrying. A tree can sequester 35544kg of carbon per year. Therefore, we recommend planting large number of trees around the quarry and near school campuses, government wasteland, roadsides etc.
- → As per the greenbelt development plan as recommended by SEAC (Table 4.11), about 2000 trees will be planted within three months from the beginning of mining. These trees, when grown up would sequester carbon of about 177722kg of the total carbon.

11.4.8Socio Economic Environment

Anticipated Impact

- Dust generation from mining activity can have negative impact on the health of the workers and people in the nearby area
- Approach roads can be damaged by the movement of tippers
- Increase in Employment opportunities both direct and indirect thereby increasing economic status of people of the region

Mitigation Measures

- Good maintenance practices will be adopted for all machinery and equipment, which will help to avert potential noise problems
- Green belt will be developed in and around the project site as per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) guidelines
- Air pollution control measure will be taken to minimize the environmental impact within the core zone

- For the safety of workers, personal protective appliances like hand gloves, helmets, safety shoes, goggles, aprons, nose masks and ear protecting devices will be provided as per mines act and rules
- Benefit to the State and the Central governments through financial revenues by way of royalty, tax, duties, etc.., from this project directly and indirectly.

11.4.9 Occupational Health

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

11.5 Environment Monitoring Program

S.	Environment	Location	Mon	itoring	Parameters
No.	Attributes	Location	Duration	Frequency	Tarameters
1	Air Quality	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	24 hours	Once in 6 months	Fugitive Dust, PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , SO ₂ and NO _x .
2	Meteorology	At mine site before start of Air Quality Monitoring & IMD Secondary Data	Hourly / Daily	Continuous online monitoring	Wind speed, Wind direction, Temperature, Relative humidity and Rainfall
3	Water Quality Monitoring	2 Locations (1SW & 1 GW)	-	Once in 6 months	Parameters specified under IS:10500, 1993 & CPCB Norms

4	Hydrology	Water level in open wells in buffer zone around 1 km at specific wells	-	Once in 6 months	Depth in m BGL
5	Noise	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	Hourly – 1 Day	Once in 6 months	Leq, Lmax, Lmin, Leq Day & Leq Night
6	Vibration	At the nearest habitation (in case of reporting)	_	During blasting operation	Peak particle velocity
7	Soil	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	-	Once in six months	Physical and chemical characteristics
8	Greenbelt	Within the project area	Daily	Monthly	Maintenance

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

11.6 ADDITIONAL STUDIES

11.6.1 Risk Assessment

The DGMS risk assessment process is intended to identify existing and probable hazards in the work environment and all operations and assess the risk levels of those hazards in order to prioritize those that need immediate attention. The whole quarry operation will be carried out under the direction of a Qualified Competent Mine Manager holding certificate of competency to manage a metalliferous mine granted by the DGMS, Dhanbad for proposed project.

11.6.2 Disaster Management Plan

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

- Rescue and treat casualties;
- Safeguard other people;
- Minimize damage to property and the environment;
- Initially contain and ultimately bring the incident under control;
- Secure the safe rehabilitation of affected area; and

• Preserve relevant records and equipment for the subsequent inquiry into the cause and circumstances of the emergency.

11.6.3 Cumulative Impact Study

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

- The cumulative results of noise for the habitation in consideration do not exceed the limit set by CPCB for residential areas for day time
- PPV resulting from three proposed project is well below the permissible limit of Peak
 Particle Velocity of 5 mm/s
- The proposed three projects will allocate Rs. 15,00,000/- towards CER as recommended by SEAC
- The proposed three projects will directly provide jobs to 61 local people, in addition to indirect jobs
- The proposed three projects will plant 7287 about trees in and around the lease area
- The proposed three projects will add 2817 PCU per day to the nearby roads.

11.7 Project Benefits

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

- Direct employment to 61 local people
- Creation of community assets (infrastructure) like school buildings, village roads/ linked roads, dispensary & health Centre, community Centre, market place etc.,
- Strengthening of existing community facilities through the Community Development
 Program
- Skill development & capacity building like vocational training.
- Rs. 5,00,000 will be allocated for CER

11.8 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of Rs.90,32,180 as capital cost and recurring cost as Rs.32,06,856 as recurring cost/ annum is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project. After the adjustment of 5% inflation per year, the overall EMP cost for 5 years will be Rs.2,67,52,084.

CHAPTER XII

DISCLOSURES OF CONSULTANT

The Project Proponent, **Thiru. V. Venkatesulu** has engaged **Geo Technical Mining Solutions**, a NABET accredited consultancy for carrying out the EIA study as per the ToR issued.

Address of the consultancy:

No: 1/213B Natesan Complex, Oddapatti, Dharmapuri – 636705, Tamil Nadu, India. Email:info.gtmsdpi@gmail.com

Web: www.gtmsind.com

Phone: 04342 232777.

The accredited experts and associated members who were engaged in this EIA study are given below:

S. No	Name of the expert	In house/ Empanelled	Sector	Functional Area	Category
	App	proved Functional Are	a Experts	& EC	
1	Dr. S. Malar	EIA Coordinator (EC) In-house	1(a)(i)	WP, SC	В
2	Dr. G. Prabakaran	In-house, FAE	1(a)(i)	SE	В
3	Dr. R. Arunbalaji	In-house, FAE	1(a)(i)	AP, AQ	В
4	J.N. Manikandan	Empanelled FAE	1(a)(i)	RH, SHW, AP	В
7	Dr. S. Malar	In-house, FAE	1(a)(i)	WP	В
8	G. Umamaheswaran	In-house, FAE	1(a)(i)	HG, LU, GEO	В
9	C. Kumaresan	In-house, FAE	1(a)(i)	NV	В
10	P. Venkatesh	In-house, FAE	1(a)(i)	AP	В
11	Dr. D.Kalaimurugan	In-house, FAE	1(a)(i)	SC	В
	A	approved Functional A	rea Associa	ates	
12	K. Prithiviraj	FAA	1(a)(i)	HG, GEO	В
13	R. Srikrishna	FAA	1(a)(i)	LU, LC	В
14	Moorthi FAA		1(a)(i)	AP, AQ	В
15	V. Malavika FAA		1(a)(i)	NV, SHW	В
	1	Abbreviatio	ns	ı	
EC	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,	SHW	Solid and hazardous wastes
	prevention and control	211.	2011 311 1112 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
AP	Air pollution monitoring,	MSW	Municipal Solid Wastes
	prevention and control	1120 11	
LU	Land Use	ISW	Industrial Solid Wastes
AQ	Meteorology, air quality	HW	Hazardous Wastes
114	modelling, and prediction	11,,,	TIMEMI MONDO
EB	Ecology and bio-diversity	GIS	Geographical Information System

DECLARATION BY EXPERTS CONTRIBUTING TO THE EIA & EMP

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

Signature :

Date :

Name : **Dr. S. Malar**Designation : EIA Coordinator

Name of the EIA Consultant Organization : Geo Technical Mining Solutions

Period of Involvement : Till date

We, the FAEs and FAAs hereby declare that information furnished in this EIA/EMP report for **Thiru.R. Rajappa** rough stone quarry project with the extent of 4.04.50 ha situated in the cluster with the extent of 36.48.5 ha in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu is true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

List of Functional Area Experts Engaged in this Project

S. No.	Functional Area	Involvement	Name of the Experts	Signature
1	AP	o Identification of different sources of air pollution due to the proposed mine activity	Dr.R. Arun Balaji	R Lholeji

		o Prediction of air pollution and propose mitigation measures /	P.Venkatesh	P. Ilul
		control measures		
2	WP	 Suggesting water treatment systems, drainage facilities Evaluating probable impacts of effluent/waste water discharges into the receiving environment/water bodies and 	Dr.S. Malar	S. mart.
		suggesting control measures.		
3	HG	 Interpretation of ground water table and predict impact and propose mitigation measures. Analysis and description of aquifer Characteristics 	G. Uma Maheswaran	a umanday
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. 	G. Uma Maheswaran	a umanday
5	SE	 Revision in secondary data as per Census of India, 2011. Impact Assessment & Preventive Management Plan Corporate Environment Responsibility. 	Dr. G. Prabhakaran	Pralation
6	ЕВ	 Collection of Baseline data of Flora and Fauna. Identification of species labelled as Rare, Endangered and threatened as per IUCN list. Impact of the project on flora and fauna. Suggesting species for greenbelt development. 	Dr. D. Kalaimurugan	DAmint

7	RH	 Identification of hazards and hazardous substances Risks and consequences analysis Vulnerability assessment Preparation of Emergency Preparedness Plan Management plan for safety. 	J.N. Manikandan	locept
8	LU	 Construction of Land use Map Impact of project on surrounding land use Suggesting post closure sustainable land use and mitigative measures. 	G. Uma Maheswaran	a umanday
9	NV	 Identify impacts due to noise and vibrations Suggesting appropriate mitigation measures for EMP. 	C. Kumaresan	Junearl c
10	AQ	 Identifying different source of emissions and propose predictions of incremental GLC using AERMOD. Recommending mitigations measures for EMP 	Dr.R. Arun Balaji	RfLlj
11	SC	O Assessing the impact on soil environment and proposed mitigation measures for soil conservation	Dr. D.Kalaimurugan	Defining
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. 		liblept

List of Functional Area Associate Engaged in this Project

	List of I unctional fired respond to Engaged in this I roject			
S.No.	Name	Functional Area	Involvement	Signature
1	R. Srikrishna	LU, LC	Site visit with FAEProvide inputs & Assisting FAE for LU and HG	& R.
2	K. Prithiviraj	HG & GEO	 Field visits along with FAE Assistance to FAE in both primary and secondary data collection	k. Postini
3	Moorthi	AP	Site visit with FAEAssistance to FAE in collection of both primary and secondary data	P
4	V. Malavika	NV, SHW	○ Site visit along with FAE○ Assistance in report preparation	V-Jlab

DECLARATION BY THE HEAD OF THE ACCREDITED CONSULTANT ORGANIZATION

I, Dr. S. KARUPPANNAN, Managing Partner, Geo Technical Mining Solutions, hereby, confirm that the above-mentioned functional area experts and team members prepared the EIA/EMP report for Thiru. V. Venkatesulu rough stone quarry project with the extent of 4.00.0ha situated in the cluster with the extent of 37.54.5ha in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature :

S. Mart.

Date :

Name : **Dr. S. Malar**Designation : EIA Coordinator

Name of the EIA Consultant Organization : Geo Technical Mining Solutions NABET Certificate No & Issue Date : NABET/EIA/23-26/RA 0319

Validity : **Till 31.12.2026.**



File No: 12003 Government of India

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority(SEIAA), TAMIL NADU)



Dated 23/05/2025



To,

Thiru. VENKATESULU V

S/o. Venkatasamy, No. 741, D.M.G Kotta, Chappadi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.,

Krishnagiri, TAMIL NADU, 635117

venkateshlu698@gmail.com

Subject:

Grant of Terms of Reference **along with Public Hearing** under the provision of the EIA Notification 2006-as amended regarding.

Sir/Madam,

Sub:SEIAA, Tamil Nadu – Proposed Rough Stone Quarry of over an extent of 4.00.0 Ha at S.F. No's: 754 & 760(Part-6) in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru V.Venkatesulu - under project category – "B1" and Schedule S.No. 1(a) – ToR issued along with Public Hearing- preparation of EIA report – Regarding.

Ref:

- 1. Online proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/531779/2025 dated 28.03.2025.
- 2. Your application submitted for Terms of Reference dated: 28.03.2025.
- 3. Minutes of the 551st meeting of SEAC held on 16.04.2025.
- 4. Minutes of the 824th Authority meeting held on 19.05.2025.
- 2. The particulars of the proposal are as below:

(i) TOR Identification No. TO25B0108TN5757195N

(ii) File No.(iii) Clearance Type(iv) CategoryTOR

(v) Project/Activity Included Schedule No.(vii) Name of Project1(a) Mining of minerals, 1(a) Mining of minerals Kamandoddi Village Rough Stone Mining Lease

(viii) Name of Company/Organization VENKATESULU V

(ix) Location of Project (District, State) KRISHNAGIRI, TAMIL NADU

(x) Issuing AuthoritySEIAA(xii) Applicability of General Conditionsno(xiii) Applicability of Specific Conditionsno

- 3. In view of the particulars given in the Para 1 above, the project proposal interalia including Form-1(Part A and B) were submitted to the SEIAA for an appraisal by the SEAC under the provision of EIA notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments. The above-mentioned proposal has been considered by SEIAA in the meeting held on 19.05.2025 The minutes of the meeting and all the Application and documents submitted [(viz. Form-1 Part A, Part B,] are available on PARIVESH portal which can be accessed by scanning the QR Code above.
- 4. The State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), based on the information & clarifications provided by the project proponent and after detailed deliberations on all technical aspects recommended the proposal for grant of Terms of Reference with public hearing under the provision of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof subject to the stipulation of specific and general conditions as detailed in Annexure (2).
- 5. The SEIAA has examined the proposal in accordance with the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 & further amendments thereto and after accepting the recommendations of the SEAC hereby decided to issue the following Terms of Reference with public hearing for instant proposal by Thiru V.Venkatesulu under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and as amended thereof.
- 6. The Ministry/SEIAA-TN reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions, if found necessary.
- 7. The Terms of Reference with public hearing to the aforementioned project is under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. It does not tantamount to approvals/consent/permissions etc. required to be obtained under any other Act/Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals /clearances under any other Acts/ Regulations or Statutes, as applicable, to the project.
- 8. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.
- 9. The TORs with public hearing prescribed shall be valid for a period of three years from the date of issue, for submission of the EIA/EMP report as per OMNo.J-11013/41/2006-IA-II(I)(part) dated 29th August, 2017.

Copy To

- 1. The Secretary, Ministry of Mines, Government of India, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 2. The Principal Secretary to Government, Environment and Forests Department, Tamil Nadu.
- 3. The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Natural Resources Department, Tamil Nadu.
- 4. The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-Cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi-110 032.
- 5. The Chair Person, TNPC Board, 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-32
- 6. The District Collector, Krishnagiri District
- 7. The Commissioner of Geology and Mines, Guindy, Chennai-32
- 8. The Assistant Director, Department of Geology & Mining, Krishnagiri District
- 9. EI Division, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 10. Integrated Regional office of MoEF&CC, Sasthri Bhawan, Nungambakkam, Chennai
- 11. File Copy

e-Payments

Annexure 1

Specific Terms of Reference for (Mining Of Minerals)

1. Seac Conditions - Site Specific

S. No	Terms of Reference
1.1	 The PP shall furnish the transport route for transporting the quarried minerals. 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

S. No	Terms of Reference
	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: a. Copy of the agreement forming CMC. b. The Organisation chart of the Committee with defining the role of the members c. The 'Standard Operating Procedures' (SoP) executing the planned activities. 3. The PP shall ensure the installation of CCTV at the proposed quarry site and ensure its inclusion during the EIA presentation.

2. Seac Standard Conditions

S. No	Terms of Reference
2.1	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. 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. 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. 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. 5. The Proponent shall carry out Bio diversity study through reputed Institution and the same shall be included in EIA Report. 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. 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

SIA/TN/MIN/531779/2025 Page 3 of 23

S. No	Terms of Reference
S. No	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. 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. 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. 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, 13. What was the period of the operation and stoppage of the earlier mines with last work permit issued by the AD/DD mines? 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. 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). 16. The PP shall carry out Drone video survey covering the cluster, green belt, fencing, etc., 17. The proponent shall furnish photographs of adequate fencing, green belt along the periphery including replantat
	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. 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.
	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. 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.

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S. No	Terms of Reference
	23. Rain water harvesting management with recharging details along with water balance (both monsoon & non-monsoon) be submitted. 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. 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.
	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. 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.
	28. Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated. 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. 30. A detailed mine closure plan for the proposed project shall be included in EIA/EMP report which should be site-specific.
	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. 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.
	33. Taller/one year old Saplings raised in appropriate size of bags, preferably ecofriendly 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
	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. 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. 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.
	 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. 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.

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S. No	Terms of Reference						
	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.						
	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.						
	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/TNPCB.						
	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.						
	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.						

3. Seiaa Standard Conditions:

S. No	Terms of Reference					
3.1	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. 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., 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. 4. Detailed Operational Plan must be submitted which must include the blasting frequency with respect to the nearby quarry situated in the cluster, the usage of haul roads by the individual quarry in the form of route map and network. 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. 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. 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. 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. Agriculture & Agro-Biodiversity 9. Impact on surrounding agricultural fields around the proposed mining Area. 10. Impact on soil flora & vegetation around the proposed mining Area. 11. Details of type of vegetation including no. of trees & shrubs within the proposed mining area and. If so, transplantation of such vegeta					

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S. No	Terms of Reference					
	14. The project proponent shall study and furnish the impact of project on plantations in adjoining patta lands, Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock.					
	Forests 15. The project proponent shall detailed study on impact of mining on Reserve forests and free ranging wildlife.					
	16. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on forest, vegetation, endemic, vulnerable and endangered indigenous flora and fauna.					
	17. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on standing trees and the existing trees should be numbered and action suggested for protection.					
	18. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on protected areas, Reserve Forests, National Parks, Corridors and Wildlife pathways, near project site.					
	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.					
	 20. Erosion Control measures. 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. 22. The project proponent shall study impact on fish habitats and the food WEB/ food chain in the 					
	water body and Reservoir. 23. The project proponent shall study and furnish the details on potential fragmentation impact on natural Environment, by the activities.					
	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.					
	25. The Terms of Reference should specifically study impact on soil health, soil erosion, the soil physical, chemical components and microbial components.					
	26. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study on wetlands, water bodies, rivers streams, lakes and farmer sites.					
	 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. 					
	Energy 28. The measures taken to control Noise, Air, Water, Dust Control and steps adopted to efficiently utilise the Energy shall be furnished.					
	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.					
	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.					
	31. Impact of mining on pollution leading to GHGs emissions and the impact of the same on the local livelihood. Mine Closure Plan					
	32. Detailed Mine Closure Plan covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued. EMP					

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S. No	Terms of Reference
	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.
	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. Risk Assessment
	35. To furnish risk assessment and management plan including anticipated vulnerabilities during operational and post operational phases of Mining.
	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.
	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. 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. 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.

Standard Terms of Reference for (Mining of minerals)

1.

S. No	Terms of Reference				
1.1	Year-wise production details since 1994 should be given, clearly stating the highest production achieved in any one year prior to 1994. It may also be categorically informed whether there had been any increase in production after the EIA Notification 1994 came into force, w.r.t. the highest production achieved prior to 1994				
1.2	A copy of the document in support of the fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee of the mine should be given				
1.3	All documents including approved mine plan, EIA and Public Hearing should be compatible with one another in terms of the mine lease area, production levels, waste generation and its management, mining technology etc. and should be in the name of the lessee				
1.4	All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High Resolution Imagery/ toposheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology and geology of the areashould 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)				
1.5	Information should be provided in Survey of India Toposheet in 1:50,000 scale indicating geological map of the area, geomorphology of land forms of the area, existing minerals and mining				

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S. No	Terms of Reference					
	history of the area, important water bodies, streams and rivers and soil characteristics					
1.6	Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be givenwith information as to whether mining conforms to the land use policy of the State; land diversion for mining should have approval from State land use board or the concerned authority					
1.7	It should be clearly stated whether the proponent Company has a well laid down Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be spelt out in the EIA Report with description of the prescribed operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringement/deviation/ violation of the environmental or forest norms/ conditions? The hierarchical system or administrative order of the Company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the EC conditions may also be given. The system of reporting of non-compliances / violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large,may also be detailed in the EIA Report					
1.8	Issues relating to Mine Safety, including subsidence study in case of underground mining and slope study in case of open cast mining, blasting study etc. should be detailed. The proposed safeguard measures in each case should also be provided					
1.9	The study rea will comprise of 10 km zone around the mine lease from lease periphery and the data contained in the EIA such as waste generation etc. should be for the life of the mine / lease period					
1.10	Land use of the study rea 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					
1.11	Details of the land for any Over Burden Dumps outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be given					
1.12	A Certificate from the Competent Authority in the State Forest Department should be provided, confirming the involvement of forest land, if any, in the project area. In the event of any contrary claim by the Project Proponent regarding the status of forests, the site may be inspected by the State Forest Department along with the Regional Office of the Ministry to ascertain the status of forests, based on which, the Certificate in this regard as mentioned above be issued. In all such cases, it would be desirable for representative of the State Forest Department to assist the State Expert Appraisal Committees					
1.13	Status of forestry clearance for the broken up area and virgin forestland involved in the Project including deposition of net present value (NPV) and compensatory afforestation (CA) should be indicated. A copy of the forestry clearance should also be furnished					
1.14	Implementation status of recognition of forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 should be indicated					
1.15	The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the study area, with necessary details, should be given					
1.16	A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other					

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S. No	Terms of Reference					
	protected area and accordingly, detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted					
1.17	Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger Elephant Reserves/(existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10 km of the mine lease should be clearly indicated, supported by a location map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden Necessary clearance, as may be applicable to such projects due to proximity of the ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned above, should be obtained from the Standing Committee of Nationa Board of Wildlifeand copy furnished					
1.18	A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled- I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan alongwith budgetary provisions for their conservation should be prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department and details furnished. Necessary allocation of funds for implementing the same should be made as part of the project cost					
1.19	Proximity to Areas declared as Critically Polluted or the Project areas likely to come under the Aravali Range, (attracting court restrictions for mining operations), should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the SPCB or State Mining Dept. Should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered					
1.20	Similarly, for coastal Projects, A CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL. HTL, CRZ area, location of the mine lease w.r.t CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any, should be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects falling under CRZ would also need to obtain approval of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority)					
1.21	R&R Plan/compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be furnished. While preparing the R&R Plan, the relevant State/National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy should be kept in view. In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker sections of the society in the study area, a need based sample survey, family-wise, should be undertaken to assess their requirements, and action programmes prepared and submitted accordingly, integrating the sectoral programmes of line departments of the State Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village(s) located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the Report					
1.22	One season (non-monsoon) [i.e. March-May (Summer Season); October-December (post monsoon season); December-February (winter season)]primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented date-wise in the EIA and EMP Report. Site-specific meteorological data should also be collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the pre-dominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given					
1.23	Air quality modeling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. It should also take into account the impact of movement of vehicles for transportation of					

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S. No	Terms of Reference					
	mineral. The details of the model used and input parameters used for modeling should be provided. The air quality contours may be shown on a location map clearly indicating the location of the site, location of sensitive receptors, if any, and the habitation. The wind roses showing pre-dominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map					
1.24	The water requirement for the Project, its availability and source should be furnished. A detailed water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated					
1.25	Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided					
1.26	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					
1.27	Impact of the Project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater, should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided					
1.28	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. In case the working will intersect groundwater table, a detailed Hydro Geological Study should be undertaken and Report furnished. The Report inter-alia, shall include details of the aquifers present and impact of mining activities on these aquifers. Necessary permission from State Ground Water Authority for working below ground water and for pumping of ground water should also be obtained and copy furnished					
1.29	Details of any stream, seasonal or otherwise, passing through the lease area and modification / diversion proposed, if any, and the impact of the same on the hydrology should be brought out					
1.30	Information on site elevation, working depth, groundwater table etc. Should be provided both in AMSL and bgl. A schematic diagram may also be provided for the same					
1.31	A time bound Progressive Greenbelt Development Plan shall be prepared in a tabular form (indicating the linear and quantitative coverage, plant species and time frame) and submitted, keeping in mind, the same will have to be executed up front on commencement of the Project. Phase-wise plan of plantation and compensatory afforestation should be charted clearly indicating the area to be covered under plantation and the species to be planted. The details of plantation already done should be given. The plant species selected for green belt should have greater ecological value and should be of good utility value to the local population with emphasis on local and native species and the species which are tolerant to pollution					
1.32	Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated. Projected increase in truck traffic as a result of the Project in the present road network (including those outside the Project area) should be worked out, indicating whether it is capable of handling the incremental load. Arrangement for improving the infrastructure, if contemplated (including action to be taken by other agencies such as State Government) should be covered. Project Proponent shall conduct Impact of Transportation study as per Indian Road Congress Guidelines					
1.33	Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA Report					

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S. No	Terms of Reference						
1.34	Conceptual post mining land use and Reclamation and Restoration of mined out areas (with plans and with adequate number of sections) should be given in the EIA report						
1.35	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						
1.36	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						
1.37	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						
1.38	Detailed environmental management plan (EMP) to mitigate the environmental impacts which, should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural and grazing land, if any, occupational health impacts besides other impacts specific to the proposed Project						
1.39	Public Hearing points raised and commitment of the Project Proponent on the same along with time bound Action Plan with budgetary provisions to implement the same should be provided and also incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project						
1.40	Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given						
1.41	The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out						
1.42	A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report						
1.43	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						
1.44	Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:- a) All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering. b) Where data are presented in the Report especially in Tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated. c) Project Proponent shall enclose all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories. All the original analysis/testing reports should be available during appraisal of the Project. d) Where the documents provided are in a language other than English, an English translation should be provided. e) The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted. f) While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry, should be followed. g) Changes, if any made in the basic scope and project parameters (as submitted in Form-I and the PFR for securing the TOR) should be brought to the attention of MoEF&CC with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the TOR may also have to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP (other than modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will						

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S. No	Terms of Reference						
	entail conducting the PH again with the revised documentation. h) As per the circular no. J-11011/618/2010-IA.II(I) dated 30.5.2012, certified report of the status of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project, should be obtained from the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as may be applicable. i) The EIA report should also include (i) surface plan of the area indicating contours of main topographic features, drainage and mining area, (ii) geological maps and sections and (iii) sections of the mine pit and external dumps, if any, clearly showing the land features of the adjoining area						



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SEIAA SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

The authority noted that the subject was placed in the 551st SEAC-I meeting held on 16.04.2025. After detailed discussions, the Authority accepts the recommendation of SEAC-I and decided to grant **Terms of Reference (ToR) along with Public Hearing for the quantity of 6,76,020 m³ upto the depth of 55m BGL** as per the approved mining plan, under cluster for undertaking the combined Environment Impact Assessment Study and preparation of separate Environment Management Plan subject to the conditions as recommended by SEAC-I & normal conditions & the conditions mentioned in 'Annexure B' of this minutes.

A. STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE

- 1) Year-wise production details since 1994 should be given, clearly stating the highest production achieved in any one year prior to 1994. It may also be categorically informed whether there had been any increase in production after the EIA Notification 1994 came into force, w.r.t. the highest production achieved prior to 1994.
- 2) A copy of the document in support of the fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee of the mine should be given.
- 3) All documents including approved mine plan, EIA and Public Hearing should be compatible with one another in terms of the mine lease area, production levels, waste generation and its management, mining technology etc. and should be in the name of the lessee.
- 4) All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High Resolution Imagery/ topo sheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology and geology of the 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).
- 5) Information should be provided in Survey of India Topo sheet in 1:50,000 scale indicating geological map of the area, geomorphology of land forms of the area, existing minerals and mining history of the area, important water bodies, streams and rivers and soil characteristics.
- 6) Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be given with information as to whether mining conforms to the land use policy of the State; land diversion for mining should have approval from State land use board or the concerned authority.
- 7) It should be clearly stated whether the proponent Company has a well laid down Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be spelt out in the EIA Report with description of the prescribed operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringement/deviation/ violation of the environmental or forest norms/

- conditions? The hierarchical system or administrative order of the Company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the EC conditions may also be given. The system of reporting of non-compliances / violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large, may also be detailed in the EIA Report.
- 8) Issues relating to Mine Safety, including subsidence study in case of underground mining and slope study in case of open cast mining, blasting study etc. should be detailed. The proposed safeguard measures in each case should also be provided.
- 9) The study area will comprise of 10 km zone around the mine lease from lease periphery and the data contained in the EIA such as waste generation etc. should be for the life of the mine / lease period.
- 10) 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.
- 11) Details of the land for any Over Burden Dumps outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be given.
- 12) Certificate from the Competent Authority in the State Forest Department should be provided, confirming the involvement of forest land, if any, in the project area. In the event of any contrary claim by the Project Proponent regarding the status of forests, the site may be inspected by the State Forest Department along with the Regional Office of the Ministry to ascertain the status of forests, based on which, the Certificate in this regard as mentioned above be issued. In all such cases, it would be desirable for representative of the State Forest Department to assist the Expert Appraisal Committees.
- 13) Status of forestry clearance for the broken up area and virgin forestland involved in the Project including deposition of Net Present Value (NPV) and Compensatory Afforestation (CA) should be indicated. A copy of the forestry clearance should also be furnished.
- 14) Implementation status of recognition of forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 should be indicated.
- 15) The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the study area, with necessary details, should be

given.

- 16) A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other protected area and accordingly, detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted.
- 17) Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/ Elephant Reserves/(existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10 km of the mine lease should be clearly indicated, supported by a location map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden. Necessary clearance, as may be applicable to such projects due to proximity of the ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned above, should be obtained from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife and copy furnished.
- 18) A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fauna, endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled-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. Necessary allocation of funds for implementing the same should be made as part of the project cost.
- 19) Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' or the Project areas likely to come under the 'Aravali Range', (attracting court restrictions for mining operations), should
- also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the SPCB or State Mining Department should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.
- 20) Similarly, for Coastal Projects, a CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL. HTL, CRZ area, location of the mine lease with respect to CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any, should be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects falling under CRZ would also need to obtain approval of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority).
- 21) R&R Plan/compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be furnished. While preparing the R&R Plan, the relevant State/National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy should be kept in view. In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker

- sections of the society in the study area, a need based sample survey, family-wise, should be undertaken to assess their requirements, and action programmes prepared and submitted accordingly, integrating the sectoral programmes of line departments of the State Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village(s) located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the Report.
- 22) One season (non-monsoon) [i.e. March-May (Summer Season); October-December (post monsoon season); December-February (winter season)]primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented date-wise in the EIA and EMP Report. Site-specific meteorological data should also be collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the pre-dominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given.
- 23) Air quality modeling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. It should also take into account the impact of movement of Vehicles for transportation of mineral. The details of the model used and input parameters used for modeling should be provided. The air quality contours may be shown on a location map clearly indicating the location of the site, location of sensitive receptors, if any, and the habitation. The wind roses showing pre-dominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map.
- 24) The water requirement for the Project, its availability and source should be furnished.

 A detailed water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.
- 25) Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.
- 26) 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.
- 27) Impact of the Project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater, should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.

- 28) 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. In case the working will intersect groundwater table, a detailed Hydro Geological Study should be undertaken and Report furnished. The Report inter-alia, shall include details of the aquifers present and impact of mining activities on these aquifers. Necessary permission from Central Ground Water Authority for working below ground water and for pumping of ground water should also be obtained and copy furnished.
- 29) Details of any stream, seasonal or otherwise, passing through the lease area and modification / diversion proposed, if any, and the impact of the same on the hydrology should be brought out.
- 30) Information on site elevation, working depth, groundwater table etc. Should be provided both in AMSL and bgl. A schematic diagram may also be provided for the same.
- 31) A time bound Progressive Greenbelt Development Plan shall be prepared in a tabular form (indicating the linear and quantitative coverage, plant species and time frame) and submitted, keeping in mind, the same will have to be executed up front on commencement of the Project. Phase-wise plan of plantation and compensatory afforestation should be charted cle arly indicating the area to be covered under plantation and the species to be planted. The details of plantation already done should be given. The plant species selected for green belt should have greater ecological value and should be of good utility value to the local population with emphasis on local and native species and the species which are tolerant to pollution.
- 32) Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated. Projected increase in truck traffic as a result of the Project in the present road network (including those outside the Project area) should be worked out, indicating whether it is capable of handling the incremental load. Arrangement for improving the infrastructure, if contemplated (including action to be taken by other agencies such as State Government) should be covered. Project Proponent shall conduct Impact of Transportation study as per Indian Road Congress Guidelines.
- 33) Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA Report.
- 34) Conceptual post mining land use and Reclamation and Restoration of mined out areas (with plans and with adequate number of sections) should be given in the EIA report.
- 35) 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.
- 36) 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.
- 37) 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.
- 38) Detailed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to mitigate the environmental impacts which, should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural and grazing land, if any, occupational health impacts besides other impacts specific to the proposed Project.
- 39) Public Hearing points raised and commitment of the Project Proponent on the same along with time bound Action Plan with budgetary provisions to implement the same should be provided and also incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project.
- 40) Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
- 41) The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.
- 42) A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.
- 43) 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.
- 44) Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:
 - a) Executive Summary of the EIA/EMP Report
 - b) All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.
 - c) Where data are presented in the Report especially in Tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated.
 - d) Project Proponent shall enclose all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories. All the original analysis/testing reports should be available during appraisal of the Project.

- e) Where the documents provided are in a language other than English, an English translation should be provided.
- f) The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted.
- g) While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF&CC vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry, should be followed.
- h) Changes, if any made in the basic scope and project parameters (as submitted in Form-I and the PFR for securing the TOR) should be brought to the attention of MoEF&CC with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the ToR may also have to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP (other than modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH again with the revised documentation.
- i) As per the circular no. J-11011/618/2010-IA.II(I) dated 30.5.2012, certified report of the status of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the Environment Clearance for the existing operations of the project, should be obtained from the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as may be applicable.
- j) The EIA report should also include (i) surface plan of the area indicating contours of main topographic features, drainage and mining area, (ii) geological maps and sections and (iii) sections of the mine pit and external dumps, if any, clearly showing the land features of the adjoining area.

In addition to the above, the following shall be furnished:-

The Executive summary of the EIA/EMP report in about 8-10 pages should be prepared incorporating the information on following points:

- 1. Project name and location (Village, District, State, Industrial Estate (if applicable).
- 2. Process description in brief, specifically indicating the gaseous emission, liquid effluent and solid and hazardous wastes.
- 3. Measures for mitigating the impact on the environment and mode of discharge or disposal.
- 4. Capital cost of the project, estimated time of completion.
- 5. The proponent shall furnish the contour map of the water table detailing the number of wells located around the site and impacts on the wells due to mining activity.

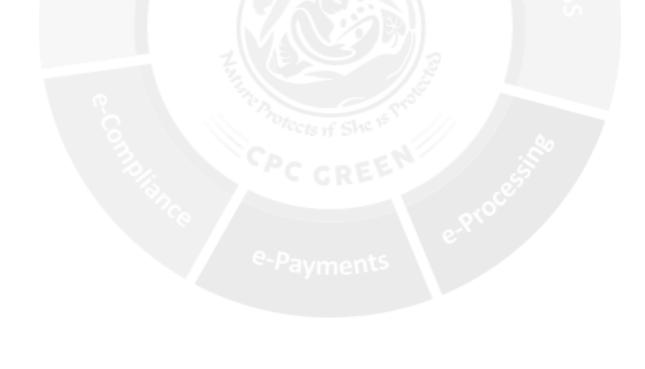
- 6. A detailed study of the lithology of the mining lease area shall be furnished.
- 7. Details of village map, "A" register and FMB sketch shall be furnished.
- 8. Detailed mining closure plan for the proposed project approved by the Geology of Mining department shall be shall be submitted along with EIA report.
- 9. Obtain a letter /certificate from the Assistant Director of Geology and Mining standing that there is no other Minerals/resources like sand in the quarrying area within the approved depth of mining and below depth of mining and the same shall be furnished in the EIA report.
- 10. EIA report should strictly follow the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Manual for Mining of Minerals published February 2010.
- 11. Detail plan on rehabilitation and reclamation carried out for the stabilization and restoration of the mined areas.
- 12. The EIA study report shall include the surrounding mining activity, if any.
- 13. Modeling study for Air, Water and noise shall be carried out in this field and incremental increase in the above study shall be substantiated with mitigation measures.
- 14. A study on the geological resources available shall be carried out and reported.
- 15. A specific study on agriculture & livelihood shall be carried out and reported.
- 16. Impact of soil erosion, soil physical chemical and biological property changes may be assumed.
- 17. Site selected for the project Nature of land Agricultural (single/double crop), barren, Govt./ private land, status of is acquisition, nearby (in 2-3 km.) water body, population, with in 10km other industries, forest, eco-sensitive zones, accessibility, (note in case of industrial estate this information may not be necessary)
- 18. Baseline environmental data air quality, surface and ground water quality, soil characteristic, flora and fauna, socio-economic condition of the nearby population
- 19. Identification of hazards in handling, processing and storage of hazardous material and safety system provided to mitigate the risk.
- 20. Likely impact of the project on air, water, land, flora-fauna and nearby population
- 21. Emergency preparedness plan in case of natural or in plant emergencies
- 22. Issues raised during public hearing (if applicable) and response given
- 23. CER plan with proposed expenditure.
- 24. Occupational Health Measures
- 25. Post project monitoring plan
- 26. The project proponent shall carry out detailed hydro geological study through

- intuitions/NABET Accredited agencies.
- 27. A detailed report on the green belt development already undertaken is to be furnished and also submit the proposal for green belt activities.
- 28. The proponent shall propose the suitable control measure to control the fugitive emissions during the operations of the mines.
- 29. A specific study should include impact on flora & fauna, disturbance to migratory pattern of animals.
- 30. Reserve funds should be earmarked for proper closure plan.
- 31. A detailed plan on plastic waste management shall be furnished. Further, the proponent should strictly comply with, Tamil Nadu Government Order (Ms) No.84 Environment and forests (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. In this connection, the project proponent has to furnish the action plan.

Besides the above, the below mentioned general points should also be followed:-

- a. A note confirming compliance of the TOR, with cross referencing of the relevant sections / pages of the EIA report should be provided.
- b. All documents may be properly referenced with index, page numbers and continuous page numbering.
- c. Where data are presented in the report especially in tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated.
- d. While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the proponents and instructions for the consultants issued by MoEF& CC vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II (I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry should also be followed.
- e. The consultants involved in the preparation of EIA/EMP report after accreditation with Quality Council of India (QCI)/National Accreditation Board of Education and Training (NABET) would need to include a certificate in this regard in the EIA/EMP reports prepared by them and data provided by other organization/Laboratories including their status of approvals etc. In this regard circular no F. No.J -11013/77/2004-IA-II(I) dated 2nd December, 2009, 18th March 2010, 28th May 2010, 28th June 2010, 31st December 2010 & 30th September 2011 posted on the Ministry's website http://www.moef.nic.in/may be referred.

- After preparing the EIA (as per the generic structure prescribed in Appendix-III of the EIA Notification, 2006) covering the above-mentioned points, the proponent willtake further necessary action for obtaining environmental clearance in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006.
- The final EIA report shall be submitted to the SEIAA, Tamil Nadu for obtaining Environmental Clearance.
- The TORs with public hearing prescribed shall be <u>valid for a period of three</u> <u>years</u> from the date of issue, for submission of the EIA/EMP report as per OMNo.J-11013/41/2006-IA-II(I)(part) dated 29th August, 2017.



From

Dr. P.Jayapal, M.Sc., Ph.D.,

Deputy Director,

Dept. of Geology and Mining,

Krishnagiri.

To

V.Venkatesulu,

S/o. Venkatasamy,

No.741, D.M.G Kotta,

Chappadi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk,

Krishnagiri District.

Roc.No.19/2025/Mines

dated 27.03.2025

Sir,

Sub: Mines and Minerals-Minor Mineral-Rough Stone-Krishnagiri
District- Shoolagiri Taluk - Kamandoddi Village-Government
Poromboke land - S.F.No. 754 & 760(P-6) - Over an extent of
4.00.0ha - e-Tender cum Auction conducted- Thiru.
V.Venkatesulu offered Highest bid amount - Thiru. V.Venkatesulu
declared as the successful bidder - Mining plan approved - Details
of quarries situated within 500m radial distance requested Quarry details furnished - Reg.

Ref:

- Krishnagiri District Gazette (Extraordinary) No. 12 & 20, dated 16.11.2024.
- The Deputy Director of Geology & Mining, Krishnagiri Rc.No.19/2025/Mines, dated 27.02.2025 (Precise area communication).
- The Deputy Director of Geology & Mining, Krishnagiri letter No.206/2018/Mines, dated 23.05.2018 (Mining plan approval).
- Representation of Thiru. V.Venkatesulu, dated 25.03.2025.

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Kind attention is invited to the references cited above.

- 2. e- Tender Cum Auction was conducted on 03.01.2025 for the grant of quarry lease to quarry rough stone in Government poramboke land in S.F.No.754 & 760(P-6) over an extent of 4.00.0 hectares in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District. Since Thiru. V. Venkatesulu had quoted the highest lease amount, the said tender was confirmed to him.
- 3. Subsequently, Thiru. V. Venkatesulu had been communicated precise area vide reference 2nd cited and directed to submit Mining plan and Environmental Clearance for grant of rough stone quarry lease over an extent of 4.00.0 hectares of Government poramboke land in S.F.No. 754 & 760(P-6) in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District for a period of 10 (Ten) years under the provisions of Rule 8 of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959.
- 4. Accordingly, the applicant submitted Mining Plan and the same was approved by the Deputy Director of Geology & Mining vide the reference 3rd cited.
- 5. At this juncture, the applicant has requested the details of quarries situated within 500m radial distance from the lease applied area vide letter dated 25.03.2025. As requested by the applicant, the details of quarries situated within 500m radial distance from the subject area is furnished as follows:

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I. Details of Existing Quarries

S. No.	Name of the Lessee	Village & Taluk	S.F.No.	Extent in ha	Proceedings Rc.No. & date	Lease period
1	Thiru.G.Ashoka, S/o.Gunnanappa, No.31/5, 1st Main Road,2nd Cross, Nehru Nagar, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District- 635109.	Kamandod di Village and Shoolagiri Taluk	754 & 760 (P-3)	3.66.0	Rc.No.199/2018/ Mines, dated 09.03.2018	17.02.2022 to 16.02.2032
2	Thiru.V.Karunanithi, S/o. Vellaya Gounder, D.No.127A, Molaiyanur,Pappireddi patty Taluk, Dharmapuri district.	Kamandod di Village and Shoolagiri Taluk	754 & 760 (P-5)	4,30,0	Rc.No.201/2018/ Mines, dated 09.03.2018	24.06.2022 to 23.06.2032
3	M/s.Royal Blue Metals, R.No.207, Chinnammal Building, 102-A, Peramanur Main Road, 4 Roads, Salem.	Kamandod di Village and Shoolagiri Taluk	1151,1 155,12 12 to 1219,1 222,12 25 & 1226/A (P-1)	2.70.0	Rc.No.202/2018/ Mines, dated 09.03.2018	04.07.2024 to 03.07.2034
4	M/s.Royal Blue Metals, R.No.207, Chinnammal Building, 102-A, Peramanur Main Road, 4 Roads, Salem.	Kamandod di Village and Shoolagiri Taluk	1151,1 155,12 12 to 1219,1 222,12 25 & 1226/A (P-2)	2.87.0	Rc.No.203/2018/ Mines, dated 09.03.2018	24.06.2022 to 23.05.2032
5	Thiru.K.Murugesh, S/o. Krishnappa, No.492, Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.	Kamandod di Village and Shoolagiri Taluk	1151,1 155,12 12 to 1219,1 222,12 25 & 1226/A (P-3)	2.82.0	Rc.No.204/2018/ Mines, dated 09.03.2018	30.03.2023 to 29.03.2033
6	Thiru.C.Surendiran, S/o. Chinnappa, Pillaiyakolathur, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District.	Kamandod di Village and Shoolagiri Taluk	1269/2 A	1.66.5	Rc.No.123/2016/ Mines, dated 06.10.2017	13.10.2017 to 12.10.2027
7	Thiru.S.Madhu, S/o.Srinivasan, No.12, Eden Garden, Thally Road, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District-635 109.	Kamandod di Village and Shoolagiri Taluk	1151,1 155,12 12 to 1219,1 222,12 25 & 1226/A (P-5)	1.27.0	Rc.No.206/2018/ Mines, dated 09.03.2018	06.12.2019 to 05.12.2029

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	Total			27.81.5		
10	P.Venkat Reddy, S/o. Pilla Reddy, Kukkalappalli Village, Kamandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.	Kamandod di Village and Shoolagiri Taluk	1267/2 & 1268/2 &3	2.38.5	Rc.No.721/2015/ Mines, dated 16.04.2021	10.11.2022 to 09.11.2027
9	Thiru.K.Govindappa, S/o. Krishnappa, No.79, SIPCOT, Dharga, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District.	Kamandod di Village and Shoolagiri Taluk	754& 760 (P-2)	2.10.0	Rc.No.198/2018/ Mines, dated 25.03.2025	25.03.2025 to 24.03.2035
8	Thiru.R.Rajappa, No.3/883, Pillayakothor Village, Koncripalli Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District.	Kamandod di Village and Shoolagiri Taluk	1266	4.04.5	Rc.No.102/2016/ Mines, dated 13.10.2017	13.10.2017 to 12.10.2027

II. Details of Expired/Abandoned Quarries

S. No.	Name of the Applicant/Lessee	Village & Taluk	S.F.No.	Extent (ha)	Proceeding Rc.No. & date	Lease period
1.	Tmt.V.Renuka, W/o.Venkatesh Reddy, Kukkalappalli Village, Kamandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District - 635109.	Kamandoddi Village and Shoolagiri Taluk	1269/2B	2.05.0	Rc.No.736/2 015/Mines- 2, dated 11.07.2017	13.07.2017 to 12.07.2022
	Tota	ıl		2.05.0		

III. Details of Proposed/applied quarries

S. No.	Name of the Applicant/Lessee	Village & Taluk	S.F.No.	Extent (ha)	Proceeding Rc.No. & date	Lease period
1	V.Venkatesulu, S/o. Venkatasamy, No.741, D.M.G Kotta, Chappadi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.	Kamandoddi Village and ShoolagiriTal uk	754 & 760(P-6)	4.00.0	***	Instant Proposal
2	Thiru.Mallikarjuna, S/o.Y.Parthasarathy ,No.12,Naganayakk anahalli, Kasaba Hobli,Marsur Post, Anckkal Taluk, Bangalore District.	Kamandoddi Village and ShoolagiriTal uk	754 & 760 (P-4)	3.50.0	Rc.No.200/20 18/Mines, dated 09.03.2018	Instant Proposal

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	District.	tal		9.73.0			
3	Thiru. S.R.Sampangi, S/o.Rajappa, D.No.1/129, Sanamavu Village and Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri	Kamandoddi Village and ShoolagiriTal uk	1151,115 5,1212 to 1219,122 2,1225 & 1226/A(P-4)	2.23.0	Rc.No.205/20 18/Mines, dated 09.03.2018	Instant Proposal	

Deputy Director,

Dept. of Geology and Mining, Mg Krishnagiri.

Copy to:

The Chairman, Tamil Nadu State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, 3rd Floor, Panakal Maligai, No. 1 Jeenes Road, Saidapet, Chennai -15.

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From

To

Dr. P.Jayapal, M.Sc., Ph.D.,

V. Venkatesulu,

Deputy Director,

S/o. Venkatasamy,

Dept of Geology and Mining,

No.741, D.M.G Kotta,

Krishnagiri.

Chappadi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk,

Krishnagiri District.

Roc.No.19/2025/Mines

dated 25.03.2025

Sir.

Sub: Mines and Minerals-Minor Mineral-Rough Stone-Krishnagiri

District- Shoolagiri Taluk - Kamandoddi Village - Government

poramboke land in S.F.No.754 & 760(P-6) over an extent of 4.00.0

ha - e-Tender cum Auction conducted- Highest bid amount offered

by Thiru. V.Venkatesulu- Thiru. V.Venkatesulu declared as the

successful bidder-Precise area communicated- Draft mining plan

submitted- Mining plan approved - Reg.

Ref: 1. Krishnagiri District Gazette (Extraordinary) No. 12 & 20, dated 16.11.2024.

- 2. e-Auction(live) conducted on 03.01.2025
- Precise area Communication issued vide Rc.No.19/2025/Mines, dated 27.02.2025.
- 4. Representation of Thiru. V.Venkatesulu, dated 25.03.2025.

Kind attention is invited to the references cited above.

2.e- Tender Cum Auction was conducted on 03.01.2025 for the grant of quarry lease to quarry rough stone in Government poramboke land in S.F.No.754 & 760(P-6) over an extent of 4.00.0 hectares in

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Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District. Since Thiru. V.Venkatesulu had quoted the highest lease amount, the said tender was confirmed to him.

3.Subsequently, Thiru. V.Venkatesulu had been communicated precise area vide reference 3rd cited and directed to submit Mining plan and Environmental Clearance for grant of rough stone quarry lease over an extent of 4.00.0 hectares of Government poramboke land in S.F.No. 754 & 760(P-6) in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District for a period of 10 (Ten) years under the provisions of Rule 8 of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959.

4.At this juncture, Thiru. V.Venkatesulu has submitted representation vide letter dated 25.03.2025 with a request to approve draft Mining Plan.

5.As per the draft Mining Plan, the year wise production for the 10 years including the first 5 year and second 5 year plan period is given as below:

Yearwise production for the first 5 years

Year	ROM (m³)	Roughstone (m³)	Weathered Rock (m³)	Topsoil (m³)
1st Year	408135	99325	145530	163280
2nd Year	99305	99305	***	
3rd Year	99340	99340	***	
4h Year	99365	99365		i ess .
5th Year	99065	99065	242	***
Total	805210	496400	145530	163280



Yearwise production for the second 5 years

Year	ROM (m³)	Roughstone (m³)	Weathered Rock (m ³)	Topsoil (m³)
6th Year	36975	36975		-11-
7th Year	34605	34605		-+-
8th Year	37730	37730	()	7.72
9th Year	39530	39530		
10th Year	30780	30780	:***:	444
Total	179620	179620		

6.Hence, the power delegated under Rule 41 of the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules,1959 and as per the guidelines/instructions issued by the Commissioner of Geology and Mining, vide letter Rc.No.3868/LC/2012 dated 19.11.2012, the draft Mining Plan is hereby approved subject to the following conditions:

(i) The draft Mining Plan is approved without prejudice to any other law applicable to the quarry lease from time to time whether such laws are made by the Central Government, State Government or any other authority.

(ii)This approval of the draft Mining Plan does not in any way imply the approval of the Government in terms of any other provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, or any other connected laws including Forest (Conservation) Act, 1957, or any other connected Laws, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Forest Conservation Rules 1981, Environment protection Act, 1986, Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (Central Act IV of 1884), Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 and the rules made thereunder, Minor Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017 and the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959.

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(iii)The draft Mining Plan is approved without prejudice to any other order or directions from any court of competent jurisdiction.

(iv)All the conditions mentioned in the precise area communicated to the applicant shall be followed during quarry operation as per Act and Rules.

Encl: Approved Mining Plan

Deputy Director,

Dept. of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri.

Mag 25 63.25

Copy to: -

The Chairman, Tamil Nadu State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, 3rd Floor, Panakal Maligai, No. 1, Jeenes Road, Saidapet, Chennai -15.

V.VIII

MINING PL

2 5 MAR 2025

FOR

KAMANDODDI VILLAGE ROUGH STONE MINING &

PROGRESSIVE QUARRY CLOSURE PLAN

Govt Poramboke land /Open Cast-Semi-Mechanized mining/Non-Forest/Non-Captive Use

Lease period 10 Years from the date of lease execution

(Prepared under rule 41 of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959)

LOCATION OF THE LEASE AREA

(4)

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STATE

TAMILNADU

DISTRICT

KRISHNAGIRI

TALUK

SHOOLAGIRI

VILLAGE

KAMANDODDI

S.F. No

754 & 760 (Part-6)

EXTENT

4.00.0Hectares

ADDRESS OF THE APPLICANT

Mr.V.Venkatesulu,

S/o. Venkatasamy, No.741, D.M.G Kotta, Chappadi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

PREPARED BY

Dr.S. KARUPPANNAN, M.Sc., Ph.D., OUALIFIED PERSON

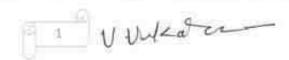
GEO TECHNICAL MINING SOLUTIONS

(A NABET Accredited & ISO Certified Company)
Not 1/213 -B, Ground Floor, Natesan Complex,
Oddapatti, Collectorate Post office,
Dharmapuri -636705. Tamil Nadu.

Mob.: +91 9443937841, +917010076633,

E-mail: info.gtmsdpi@gmail.com , Website: www.gtmsind.com







2 5 MAR 2025

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ANNEXURES

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2 5 MAR 2025

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Sl. No.	Description	Solder Me Same
Ī.	Copy of District Tender Gazette Notification	Apparante de
2.	Copy of precise area communication letter	п
3.	Copy of FMB (Field Measurement book)	Ш
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5.	Copy of "A" register	V
6.	Photo copy of the lease area	VI
7-	Copy of ID Proof of the authorized signatory	VII
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LIST OF PLATES

2 5 MAR 2025

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St. No.	Description	Plate No.	a State of
1	Key Map	1,	Not to scale
2	Location Plan	I-A	Not to scale
3	Toposheet Map	I-B	1:1,00,000
4	Satellite Imagery Map	I-C	1: 5,000
5	Environmental Plan	I-D	1: 5,000
6	Mine Lease Plan	11	1:1000
7	Surface, Geological Plan	ш	Plan 1:1000
8	Geological Sections	ША	Sections Hor 1:1000 Ver 1:500
9	Conceptual Plan	IV	Plan 1:1000
10	Conceptual Sections	IVA	Sections Hor 1:1000 Ver 1:500
11	Mine Layout Plan and Land Use Pattern	v	Plan 1:1000
12	Year wise Development, Production Plan	VI	Plan 1:1000
13	Year wise Development & Production Sections	VIA	Sections Hor 1:1000 Ver 1:500

V-V1/200

Mr.V.Venkatesulu,

S/o. Venkatasamy,

No.741, D.M.G Kotta,

Chappadi Post,

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Shoolagiri Taluk,

Krishnagiri District.



CONSENT LETTER FROM THE APPLICANT

The Mining Plan in respect of rough stone quarry lease in Government Poramboke land at S.F.No:754 & 760 (Part-6) over an extent of 4.00.0hectares of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State has been prepared by

Dr. S. KARUPPANNAN. M.Sc., Ph.D. (QUALIFIED PERSON)

I request "The Deputy Director", Department of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri

District to make further correspondence regarding modifications of the Mining Plan with
the said Qualified Person on this following address,

Dr. S. KARUPPANNAN. M.Sc., Ph.D. (QUALIFIED PERSON) GEO TECHNICAL MINING SOLUTIONS

(A NABET accredited & ISO certified Company)

No: 1/213-B, Natesan Complex,

Oddapatti, Collectorate Post office, Dharmapuri-636705

Ph: +91 9443937841, +91 7010076633

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

Website: www.gtmsind.com

I hereby undertake that all modifications so made in the Mining Plan by the Qualified Person may be deemed to have been made with my knowledge and consent and shall be acceptable to me and binding on me in all respects.

Place: Krishnagiri, TN.

Date:

Signature of the applicant

(V.Venkatesulu)

Mr.V.Venkatesulu, S/o.Venkatasamy,

No.741, D.M.G Kotta,

Chappadi Post,

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Shoolagiri Taluk,

Krishnagiri District.



DECLARATION

The Mining Plan in respect of rough stone quarry lease in in Government Poramboke land at S.F.No: 754 & 760(Part-6), over an extent of 4.00.0hectares of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State have been prepared with my consultation and I have understood the contents and agree to implement the same in accordance with the Mining Laws.

Place: Krishnagiri, TN.

Date:

(V.Venkatesulu)

V V / Ladze

-195-

Dr. S. KARUPPANNAN. M.Sc., Ph.D.

OUALIFIED PERSON

GEO TECHNICAL MINING SOLUTIONS

(A NABET accredited & ISO certified Company)

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

Oddapatti, Collectorate Post office, Dharmapuri-636705

Ph: +91 9443937841, +91 7010076633 E-mail: info.gtmsdpi@gmail.com,

Website: www.gtmsind.com



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, the provisions of rule 8 of Tamil Nadu Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1959 have been observed in the Mining Plan for the grant of rough stone quarry lease at S.F.No: 754 & 760 (Part-6), over an extent of 4.00.0 hectares of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State granted to Mr.V.Venkatesulu, S/o. Venkatasamy, Krishnagiri District.

Wherever specific permission / exemptions / relaxations or approvals are required, the applicant will approach the concerned authorities of State and Central governments for granting such permissions etc.

Place: Dharmapuri, TN

Date: 21 3 25

Signature of the Qualified Person

Dr.S.KARUPPANNAN,M.Sc,Ph.D.,
Qualified Person
GEO TECHNICAL MINING SOLUTIONS
A NABET Accredited and ISO Certified Company
1/213-B, Ground Floor, Natesan Complex,
Collectorate Post Office, Oddapatti,
Dharmapuri-636705, TamilNadu, India

V-VyLadz

Dr. S. KARUPPANNAN. M.Sc., Ph.D.

QUALIFIED PERSON

GEO TECHNICAL MINING SOLUTIONS

(A NABET accredited & ISO certified Company)

No: 1/213-B, Natesan Complex,

Oddapatti, Collectorate Post office, Dharmapuri-636705

Ph: +91 9443937841, +91 7010076633 E-mail: info.gtmsdpi@gmail.com,

Website: www.gtmsind.com



CERTIFICATE

I certify that, in preparation of Mining Plan for rough stone quarry lease at S.F.No: 754 & 760 (Part-6), over an extent of 4.00.0hectares of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State prepared to Mr.V.Venkatesulu, S/o.Venkatasamy, Krishnagiri District covers all the provisions of Mines Act, Rules, and Regulations etc., made there under and whenever specific permission are required, the applicant will approach the Director General of Mines Safety, Chennai. The standards prescribed by DGMS in respect of Mines Health will be strictly implemented.

Place: Dharmapuri, TN

0

Date: 21 3 25

Signature of the Qualified Person

Dr.S.KARUPPANNAN, M.Sc., Ph.D.,
Qualified Person
GEO TECHNICAL MINING SOLUTIONS
A NABET Accredited and ISO Certified Company
1/213-8, Ground Floor, Natesan Complex,
Collectorate Post Office, Oddapatti,
Dharmapuri-636705, TamilNadu, India

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FOR KAMANDODDI VILLAGE ROUGH STONE QUARRY LE SE WITH

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25 MAR 2025

கிருஷ்ணக்

Govt Poramboke land / Open cast-Semi-Mechanized mining/Non-forest/Non-Captive Office is

Lease period 10 Years from the date of lease execution

(Prepared under rule 41 of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959)

INTRODUCTORY NOTES:

highest bid amount of Rs.8,30,50,000/-.

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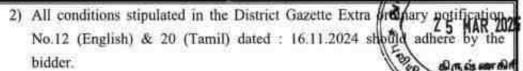
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a) Introduction: The Mining plan with progressive quarry closure plan is prepared for Mr.V.Venkatesulu S/o.Venkatasamy, residing at D.No.741, T M G Kotta, Chappadi post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamilnadu State and got auction of guarry lease for rough stone in S.F.No. 754 & 760 (Part-6), over na extent of 4.00.0 hectares of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State. Special publication in Krishnagiri District Gazette Notification No. Rc.No.2023/2023/Mines, dated 15.11.2024 for eligible Govt Poramboke land quarry lease has issued notice inviting tender under Krishnagiri District Gazette (Extra-Ordinaty) No.12 (English) & 20 (Tamil) dated 16.11.2024 and received applications through online from the interested bidders for conducting e-Tender cum auction. E-tender cum auction held on 03.01.2025, Since, Mr.V.Venkatesulu has quoted

Therefore, Mr.V.Venkatesulu has been declared as successful bidder and granted rough stone quarry lease in government poramboke land for a period of 10 years in S.F.No: 754 & 760 (Part-6) over an extent of 4.00.0Hectare, Kamandoddi Village, Shollagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

- b) The Precise area communication letter: The Deputy Director, Department of Geology and mining, Krishnagiri has directed to the applicant Mr.V.Venkatesulu, through his precise area communication letter vide Roc.No.19/2025/Mines Dated: 27.02.2025, for quarrying lease rough stone at Tamil Nadu State, Krishnagiri District, Shoolagiri Taluk, Kamandoddi Village in S.F.No: 754 & 760 (Part-6), over an extent of 4.00.0hectares has recommended as following conditions for a period of Ten (10) years under Rule 8 Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral concession rules, 1959.
 - A safety distance of 7.5 meters is to be maintained to the adjacent patta lands and a safety distance of 10m to be maintained to the adjacent Government lands and should not cause any hindarance to them while quarrying and transportation.



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- 3) Environment clearance should be obtained from the State of the Environmental Impact Assessment Authority before gant of quarry lease as per rule 42 of the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959.
- 4) The bidder should fence the lease granted area with barbed wire before the execution of lease deed as follows:
 - The pillar post shall be firmly rounded with concrete foundation of height not less than 2 meters with a distance between two pillars shall not be more than 3 meters.
 - The applicant firm shall incorporate the DGPS readings for the entire boundary pillars of the area and the same should be clearly shown in the Mining plan.
 - A Soft copy of digitalized map with DGPS readings should be submitted in the CD from to the Deputy/Assistant Director, Krishnagiri.
- 5) As per Rule12(V) of Minerals (other than Atomic & Hydrocarbon Enery Minerlas) Concession Rules, 2016, the applicant firm shall at his own expenses erect, maintain and keep in repair all the boundary pillars for entire period of lease.
- 6) The applicant should use mild explosives during quarrying.

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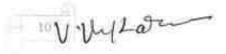
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- 7) Child Labourers should not be engaged in the quarry works.
- 8) If any violation is found during quarrying operation, the Rule 36(5)(h) and the penal provisions of the Tamilnadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 and connected Act and rules in force will attract.
- c) <u>Preparation and Submission of Mining Plan</u>: The Mining Plan with progressive quarry closure plan has been prepared under rule 41 and submitted under rule 42 of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 for mining lease as per conditions mentioned in the precise area communication letter Roc.No.19/2025/ Mines Dated: 27.02.2025.
 - There is a waste Dump available in the lease area with average dimension (Area 3.65.0Hect x height 11.78m) = Total Volume of Dump is 429970m³
- d) Geological resources and Mineable reserves: Geological resource of estimated as 2200110m³ including the resources of safety zone, topsoil, Weathered rock etc. Of which, rough stone resources of about 1800090m³, topsoil is 200010m³ and Weathered rock is 200010m³ up to a depth of 55m below ground level. The total mineable reserve is estimated to be 984830m³ by deducting the reserve safety zone,



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block in benches from the total Geological resources: of which, roughstone is about 676020m³, topsoil is 163280m³ and Weathered rock is 145530m³ to a zigoth an 2025 55m below ground level (Refer Plate No. III & IV).

e) Proposed Production Schedule: Total proposed production of control of 676020m³, topsoil is 163280m³ and Weathered rock is 145530m³ up to dispute of 155m below ground level for ten years plan period. (Refer Plate No. VI & VIA).

f) Environmental Sensitivity of the proposed lease area: -

- Interstate boundary: There is no interstate boundary around 10Km radius periphery of proposed lease area.
- ii). Wildlife Sanctuaries any: There are no notified wildlife sanctuaries within the radius of 10km from the project site under the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- iii). Forest (conservation) Act, 1980: No forest land granted for quarrying and there is no reserve forest within the radius of 60m.
- iv). CRZ Notification, 2019: There is no Sea coastal zone found within radius of 10km and this project site doesn't attract CRZ Notification, 2019.

h) Environmental measures to be adopted during the ongoing activity period,

- a. 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.
- d. Green Belt/Plantation will be developed around the project area and along the haul roads. The plantation minimizes propagation of noise.
- 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.
- g. The speed of tippers plying on the haul road will be limited below 20 km/hr to avoid generation of dust.
- And any other conditions as stipulated by the concerned authorities should be followed to protect the environment.

1.0 GENERAL:

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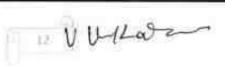
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a.	Name of the Applicant	4	Mr.V.Venktesulu	
	Applicant address		S/o.Venkatasamy, No.741, D.M.G Kotta, Chappadi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk,	
	District	2	Krishnagiri.	

11 V. VILLOZ

	State		Tamilnadu (\$)
-	Pin code	2.	635117 #S 25 MAR 7
-	Phone	1 2	033117
-	Fax	ě:	P.I.I.
-	Gram	\$1	Nil Window
-	Telex	81 -	Nil
-	E-mail	8	
ь.	THE STATES OF TH	1	over:
0.	Status of the Applicant Private individual	100	Individual
-	HATTALTIC SERVICE PROSES	-	ONDESTRONG PREP
1	Cooperative Association	80	
-	Private company	100	
-	Public Company	£	E S
- 1	Public Sector Undertaking	8	100 100
	Joint Sector Undertaking	8	
	Other (pl. specify)	8	<u></u>
e.	Mineral(s) Which are occurring in the area and which the applicant intends to mine	***	Rough Stone
đ.	Period for which the mining lease granted /renewed/ proposed to be applied	\$	The precise area has been communicated to the applicant for quarrying period of Ten (10) years.
	Name of the QP preparing the Mining Plan	8	Dr. S.KARUPPANNAN.M.Sc.,Ph.D.,
	Address	500	Geo Technical Mining Solutions (A NABET Accredited & ISO certified Company) No: 1/213-B, Natesan Complex, Oddapatti, Collectorate Post office, Dharmapuri-636705 Web site: www.gtmsind.com
Ì	Phone	ži.	+91 9443937841, 7010076633
1	Fax	1	Nil
Ī	e-mail	8	info.gtmsdpi@gmail.com
1	Telex	26	Nil

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	Date of grant/renewal	18.	25 HAR
	Valid upto	100	
Ē.	Name of the prospecting agency	27	Geo Technical Mining Solutions of the Geographic GSR 286(E) No:272, Ministry of the Inc. Notification 7th April 2022.
	Address	9	No: 1/213-B, Natesan Complex, Oddapatti, Collectorate Post office, Dharmapuri-636705 Web site: www.gtmsind.com
	Phone	18	+91 9443937841, 7010076633
g.	Reference No. and date of consent letter from the state government	Š	The precise area communication letter issued by the Deputy Director, Department Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri vide Roc.No.19/2025/Mines Dated: 27.02.2025

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2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY:

	Details of the Area:	3	Refer plate no: IA & IB	
ı	District & State	2	Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu	
1	Taluk		Shoolagiri	
1	Village	2	Kamandoddi	

Total Extent Ownership Sub Patta Survey No in Hect Division No. /Occupancy 754 & 760 Part-6 4.00.0 Govt Poramboke land Total Extent 4.00.0 4.00.0

Lease area (hectares)	1	4.00.0 Hectares
Whether the area is recorded to be in forest (please specify whether protected, reserved, etc)	4	Government Promboke Land
Ownership / Occupancy	į	Government of Tamil Nadu
Existence of Public Road / Railway line if any nearby and approximate distance	(90)	 ✓ Exploited quarry materials will be transported through the cart road is situated on the northern side of the lease area. ✓ There is an NH-44 is situated on the northern side about 1.82km which is connecting Hosur-Krishnagiri Road.

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was had a

Geo-Coordinates of the lease boundary:

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		
12°39'32.93"N	77°57'44.84"E		
12°39'26.30"N	77°57'43.20"E		
12°39'27.10"N	77°57'38.30"E		
12°39'30.28"N	77°57'39.00"E		
12°39'32.09"N	77°57'37.60"E		
12°39'35.28"N	77°57'38.64"E		
	12°39'32.93"N 12°39'26.30"N 12°39'27.10"N 12°39'30.28"N 12°39'32.09"N		

	Land use pattern (Forest, Agricultural, Grazing, Barren etc.)	27	It is an barren and Ryotwari land.
b.	Attach a general location and vicinity map showing area boundaries and existing and proposed access routs. It is preferred that the area to be marked on a survey of India topographical map or a cadastral map or forest map as the case may be. However if none of these are available, the area should be shown on an accurate sketch map on scale of 1:5000.	5	Refer plate no-IA & IB

S.No	Description	Place	Distance	25 MAR 1
F SOM THE	Nearest post office	Sappadi	1.22Km	Direction Signis
a. b.	Nearest police station	Shoolagiri	5.11km	Past wingsis
	Nearest fire station	Hosur	20.4km	West
C.		Kamandoddi	3.98Km	Northwest
ď	Nearest medical facility	Addakurukki	3.07km	North
c.	Nearest school	[PRESIDITIANOCAST100385	STANDAME	Southwest
f.	Nearest railway station	Kelamangalam	11.4km	Carettocours Selec
g.	Nearest port facility	Chennai	257km	Northeast
h.	Nearest airport	Salem	97.0km	South
i.	Nearest DSP office	Krishnagiri	16.4km	East
J.	Nearest villages	Koneripalli	2.10km	North
		Sappadi	1.14km	East
		Kukkala Palli	1.79Km	West
		Tirumalaigovunikotta	1.8km	Southwest

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PART - A

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3.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESERVES:

(a) Briefly describe the topography and general geology and local/mine geology of Proping the control of t mineral deposit including drainage pattern:

(i) Topography	: The proposed lease area is elevated topography. The average elevation of 6m above ground level. The maximum elevation (776m) was observed eastern side and minimum elevation (770m) was observed western of the site. The slope is towards southern side and falls in Toposheet no. 57 H/14
----------------	---

General Geology of the District: (ii)

The geological formations of the district belong mainly to Archaean age along with rock of Proterozoic age. The former is represented by Khondalite Group of rocks, Charnockite Group of rocks, Migmatites Complex, Sathyamangalam Group of rocks, while the latter is represented by Alkaline rocks. The Khondalite Group includes garnet sillimanite gneiss and quartzite which occur as small patches. The migmatite complex includes garnetiferous quartz feldspathic gneiss and homblends biotite gneiss, the former exposed on the western part of the district. The Sathyamangalam Group includes fuchsite quartzite, sillimanite mica schist and amphibolites. The Bhavani Group in this area includes fissile hornblende-biotite gneiss, granitoid gneiss and pink migmatite. Amphibolites with barbed ferruginous quartzite and associated quartzo-feldspathic rocks (Champion Gneiss) represent the Kolar group and are found west and southwest of Epiphanically. Following this there are basic intrusions occurring as dykes.

The Charnockite Group occupies a major part of the south-west portion of this district with small bands of garnetiferous quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, Granite gneiss and dolerite dykes. The North-East and Northern part of the district mainly consist of granite gneiss with small patches of Pink Migmatite, hornblende-biotite gneiss and dolerite dykes. The Eastern part of the district consists of Epidote-Homblende Gneiss, Ultra Mafics, Syenite and Carbonatite:

Order of superposition of the proposed lease area,

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Age	Group	Rock # of mation
Recent to Sub recent	NAME OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS	Top Soil (2m (Midk) Z 5 MAR 2025
Archean to Lower Proterozoic	Migmatite complex	Pegmatite and Voaltz/veins Dolerite dyke Peninsular gneisses and warm in the Migmatites
Archean	Charnockite Group	Charnockite, Garnetiferous quartzo-feldspathic, Biotite gneisses

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(iii) Local / Mine Geology of The Mineral Deposit:

Topography of the proposed lease area:

The applied lease area exhibits an almost elevated topography and the maximum elevation 776m was observed east side of the site, while the minimum elevation (770m) was observed weste side of the site. The rocks exhibits layered, medium to coarse grained hornblende biotite, orthopyroxene charnockite gneiss.

The Topsoil is obtained the average of 0-5.0m, Weathered rock is obtained the average of 5.0-10m and a rough stone starts from 10m to 55m (R.L.751-706m from the flat terrain. The Surface plan showing elevation, contour, accessibility road and Geological map was prepared the proposed lease area.

Mode of origin:

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The Charnockite series originally was assumed to have developed by the fractional crystallization of silicate magma. Subsequent studies have shown, however, that many, if not all, of the rocks are metamorphic, formed by recrystallization at high pressures and moderately high temperatures.

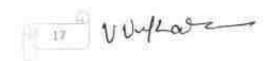
Physiography of the rocks:

General characteristics of the rocks of this series has recorded that the rocks are in general bluish gray or darkish in colour and extremely fresh in appearance with an even grained granular structure.

Chemical composition of rocks:

The compositional characteristics of coexisting orthopyroxene, garnet and biotite have established several petrographic varieties within the Charnockites-Enderbites such as the granulite's and gneisses. Plagioclase feldspars, alkali feldspars and quartz are the salic minerals present in this series of rocks.

Order of superposition of the proposed lease area,



	Age	Group	Rock Form
	Recent to Sub recent Archaean	Charnockite Group	Charmon
7)		There is no major river within 50m radius. The defendritic in nature.	
	The topographic plan of the 2000 with contour interval of the area should be taken as t The details of exploration	of 3 to 10m depending u he base plan for prepara	pon the topogra tion of geologic

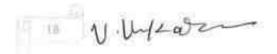
	a. Present status:		The QP examined the surface features during survey. It is a fresh quarry lease.
	b. Surface Plan	20	Surface plan showing elevation contour and accessibility road was prepared at the scale of 1: 1000, as shown in Plate No. III.
(c)	Geological sections should be prepared at suitable intervals on a scale of 1: 1000 / 1: 2000:		Longitudinal and transverse geological cross sections were prepared at the horizontal scale of 1: 1000 and at the vertical scale of 1:500, as shown in Plate No. IIIA

consideration the future production programme planned in next five years as in table below:-

No future programmed proposed in this area. Its massive homogeneous parent rock. Hence exploration proposal is not required to this mining project.

(e) Indicate geological and recoverable reserves and grade, duly supported by standard method of estimation and calculations along with required sections (giving split up of various categories i.e. proved, probable, possible). Indicate cut-off grade, Availability of resources should also be indicated for the entire leasehold.

The geological resources were computed by cross section method with respect to the boundaries of the lease area. In this method, the lease area was divided into one longitudinal and one transverse section to calculate the volume of material up to the depth of 55m below ground level for ten years plan period. (Refer Plate No. III & IIIA). The one longitudinal and two transverse cross section were assigned XY-AB as respectively. Using the cross-sectional



method, total reserve is estimated to be 2200110m3 including the resources of saleby the and Topsoil, etc. Of which, rough stone resources of about 1800090m³, to is 200010m³ and Weathered rock is 200010m³.

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FEIT C		-	GEOLG	GICAL	RESOUR	CES		
Section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume In m ³	Rough Stone in m ¹	Weathered rock in m ³	Topsoil in m ³
	1	226	177	5	200010	2004	27752	200010
	П	226	177	5	200010		200010	
	Ш	226	177	5	200010	200010	11221	*****
	IV	226	177	5	200010	200010	20.436	*****
	V	226	177	- 5	200010	200010	(1300)	*****
XY-AB	VI	226	177	5	200010	200010	50 100 c	3074000
	VII	226	177	5	200010	200010	60000	*****
	VIII	226	177	5	200010	200010	2002	5/2/2
	IX	226	177	5	200010	200010	11344	23770
	X	226	177	- 5	200010	200010	*****	*****
	XI	226	177	5	200010	200010	*****	*****
	TOT	AL		55	2200110	1800090	200010	200010

(f) Indicate mineable reserves by slice plan / level plan method, as applicable, as per the proposed mining parameters: -

The mineable reserve is estimated to be 984830m3 by deducting the reserve safety zone, block in benches from the total Geological resources up to a depth of 55m below ground level. Of which, rough stone is about 676020m3 topsoil is 163280m3 and Weathered rock is 145530m3. The commercially viable rough stone has been prepared on 1: 1000 scale and sections are prepared in a scale of 1:1000 in horizontal axis and 1:500 as vertical axis (Refer plate no's. IV & IVA).

The same			MIN	EABLE	RESERVE	ES		
Section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume In m ³	Rough Stone in m ³	Weathered rock in m ³	Topsoil in m ³
	1	208	157	5	163280	(4+7++	*****	163280
	11	198	147	5	145530	37-37-5	145530	1900000
	Ш	188	137	- 5	128780	128780	43494	77000
	IV	178	127	5	113030	113030	2222	Teachers.
	V	168	117	-5	98280	98280	21332	*****
XY-AB	VI	158	107	5	84530	84530	31527	152233
	VII	148	97	5	71780	71780	77.77	7370
	VIII	138	87	5	60030	60030	*****	
	IX	128	77	5	49280	49280	47.00	3444
	X	118	67	- 5	39530	39530	****	
	XI	108	57	- 5	30780	30780	41111	19,6346
	TOT	AL		55	984830	676020	145530	163280

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4.0 MINING:

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a) Briefly describe the :
existing / proposed method
for developing / working
the deposit with all design

parameters.

(Note: In case of pocket deposits, sequence of development/working may be indicated on the same plan)

The mining operation is mechanized method are adopted and on single shift basis only. Under the regulation 106 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 in all open cast workings in hard rock, the benches and sides should be properly benched and sloped. The bench height should not exceed 5m and the bench width should not less than the bench height. The slope of the benches should not exceed 45° from horizontal.

 Indicate quantum of development and tonnage and grade of production expected pit wise as in table below.

Total proposed production for ten years of rough stone is about 676020m³, topsoil is 163280m³ and Weathered rock is 145530m³ up to a depth of 55m below ground level.(Refer Plate No's, VI & VIA).

Year	Pit No.(s)	Topsoil/ Overburden (m²)	ROM (m²)	Saleable rough stone (m²) @ 100%	Rough stone rejects(m³)	Sub grade/ Weathered rock (m²)	Saleable Topsoil (m²)	Rough stone to
1	1	100	408135	99325	(400)	145530	163280	1317
П	1		99305	99305				. ***
111	1	Feet	99340	99340	1996	664	586	(100)
IV	1	244	99365	99365	5860	++1	1333	844
V	I	225	99065	99065	707	177	160	1900
VI	1	++4	36975	36975	1.171			
VII	I	144	34605	34605	506	227	000	CHEC
VIII	1	144	37730	37730	(66)	996.5	-100	340
IX	I	127	39530	39530	720	222	700	1700
X	1	111	30780	30780				
	Gr	and Total	984830	676020	(200	145530	163280	1211

c) Composite plans and Year wise sections (In case of 'A' class mines): Not applicable. It is a "B" class quarry lease



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		1 3	YEARW	ISE PRO	DUCTI	ON RESE	RVES	1/2	200
Section	Year	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume In m	Rough Stone in m ³	Weathered in m	Topsoolist.
-	***	I	208	157	5	163280	2000	William	163280
	1-	1	198	147	5	145530		145530	7777
	YEAR	П	145	137	5	99325	99325		27417.
		7	OTAL			408135	99325	145530	163280
	11-	Ш	43	137	5	29455	29455	43.000	10000
	YEAR	IV	110	127	5	69850	69850	*****	P2(4)00
		i i	OTAL			99305	99305	.0.	0
	III-	IV	68	127	5	43180	43180	*****	Fenne
	YEAR	V	96	117	5	56160	56160	72772	
		1	OTAL		99340	99340	0	0	
	IV-	V	72	117	5	42120	42120	01.046	11111
	YEAR	VI	107	107	5	57245	57245	27746	F-646
		7	OTAL			99365	99365	0	0
m	V-	VI	51	107	5	27285	27285	F140	Filte.
XY-AB	YEAR	VII	148	97	5	71780	71780	* 7 +++	2200
S		7	OTAL			99065	99065	0	0
	VI- YEAR	VIII	85	87	5	36975	36975	2,2272)	
			OTAL			36975	36975	0	0
	VII-	VIII	53	87	5	23055	23055	3000	221111
	YEAR	IX	30	77	5	11550	11550	22.00	23000
		1	OTAL			34605	34605	0	0
	VIII- YEAR	IX	98	77	5	37730	37730	99440	83340
		Ď	OTAL			37730	37730	0	0
	IX- YEAR	X	118	67	5	39530	39530	300000	+((+)
		1	TOTAL			39530	39530	0	0
	X- YEAR	XI	108	57	5	30780	30780	(9)110	23111
		TOT				30780	30780	0	0
		GRAND	TOTAL			984830	676020	145530	163280

d)	Attach supporting composite
	plan and section showing pit
	layouts, dumps, stacks of sub-
	grade mineral, if any, etc.

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Composite plan not prepared in this proposed lease area

e) Indicate proposed rate of production when the mine is fully developed and the expected life of the mine and the year from which effected:

At this rate of production, the expected life of quarry is calculated as given below:



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Rough stone:

Mineable reserves of rough stone (10 Years)

Annual Peak production

99365m3

Attach a note furnishing a conceptual mining plan for the entire lease period f) (for "B" category mines) and upto the life of the mine (for "A" category mines) based on the geological, mining and environments considerations:

Time frame of completion of i) mineral exploration program in leasehold area: Give broad description identified potential areas to be covered in the given time frame:

indefinite Considering the depth persistence of the rough stone deposit is proved beyond the workable limits about up to a depth of 55m below ground level from the petrogenetic character of the charnockite rock as well as from the actual mining practice in the area and with the current trend of rough stone production the quarry may sustain for 10 years.

Whether ultimate pit limit has been determined and demarcated on surface and ii) geological plan :-

The ultimate pit limit has been determined and demarcated in the conceptual

plan

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Bench	Period	Overburden/ Mineral	L (m)	W (m)	(m)
1		Topsoil	208	157	5
11	1		198	147	5
111			188	137	- 5
IV			178	127	5
V	Ten years		168	117	5
VI	Plan	CHOCKERSTER	158	107	5
VII	Period	Rough stone	148	97	- 5
VIII			138	87	- 5
IX]:		128	77	5
X			118	67	5
XI			108	57	5
			Total	Depth	55n

Whether the site for disposal of iii) waste rock or an un-saleable material have/ bas been examined for adequacy of land and suitability of long term use in the event of continuation of mining activity: -

The weathered rock is 145530m3 will be removed and dump in the safety area.

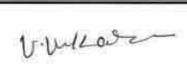
Topsoil is 163280m3 will be removed and stacked for earth bund in the the lease area to prevent inherent entry of cattle's and human as per rules 106, Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961.



V. Vultage

iv)	Whether back filling of pits after recovery of mineral up to techno -economically feasible depth envisaged. If so, describe the broad features of the proposal: -	0.0	As the depth of persistence of the deposit may likely to continue for further depth, it is proposed not to backfilled to squarry nits and to proposed.
v)	Whether post mining land use envisaged: -	3553	At the end of mining activities over the quarry pit may be utilized for storage of rain water and may be converted in to dumping yards for solid waste by adopting suitable technologies.
g)	Open cast mining		The state of the s
i)	Describe briefly giving salient features of the mode of working (Mechanized, Semi- Mechanized, manual)	200	It is a fresh quarry lease. The mining operation is opencast, semi-mechanized methods are adopted and on single shift basis only. Under the regulation 106 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 in all opencast workings in hard rock, the benches and sides should be properly benched and sloped. The bench height should not exceed 5m and the bench width should not less than the bench height. The slope of the benches should not exceed 45° from horizontal.
ii)	Describe briefly the layout of mine workings, the layout of faces and sites for disposal of overburden/waste. A reference to the plans enclosed under 4(b) and 4(d) will suffice		The rough stone is proposed to quarry at 5m bench height & width conventional opencast semi mechanized quarrying operation using shot hole drilling with the help of tractor mounted compressor attached with jack hammers, smooth blasting and waste and are removal using Hydraulic excavator and loaded directly to the tippers and transported to the needy customer. Bench height = 5mts. Bench width = 5mts.
	a. Details of Topsoil/		There is a topsoil of 163280m3 will be
	Overburden		removed and stacked for earth bund in the





					lease area.	,	19/			
	b. Rough Sto burden wa		te and side		The recovery of this quarry is stone waste removed.		is no			
H	Underground !	Mining			Not applicable					
)		ly inclu	iding the cale		ation for adequacy	The state of the s	of machin	ery and		
	Direction of the control of the cont	ot hole	s will be car		d out using tracte		d compres	sor and		
	Type	Nos	Dia of he (mm)	3000	Size / Capacity	Make	Motive power	H.P.		
	Jack Hammer	4	4 32 mm		Hand held	584	Diesel			
	Compressor 2				Air	394	Diesel	**		
	(2) Loading Ed	quipme	nte		-					
	Type	Nos	Size / Capacity		Make	Motive power		H.P.		
	Hydraulic Excavator	2	2.9-4.5m ³		<u> </u>	Die	sel	227		
	(3) Haulage and Transport Equipment (a) Haulage within the mining leasehold:									
	Type	Nos	Size / Capacity		Make	Motive	power	H.P.		
	Tipper	8			141	Die	sel	**		
	The state of the s	MANAGE.			th exhaust condi area, hence it's a					
b)	Transport from mine head to the destination			23	Tipper will be stone and top needy customer	soil from	15			
c)	Lancisco Control Control	Describe briefly the transport system (please specify)				ort sizea	tippers util ble rough ustomer's	stone		
	i) Ore transported by: own trucks / hired trucks				Hired trucks purposes			duction		

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	ii) Main destir ore is transp and from dis	orted (gi		The excavated will be supplied laying, earth fil etc	to the consum	ers 12.5 rMA	
a)	Details of hauli	ng / trans	port equipr	nent:		- Dim	
	Туре	Nos	Size / Capacity	Make	Motive power	H.P.	
	300	*	**	1000		***	
				ns and machineries	related to the n	nining of the	
	(A) Operations		13	The mining op mechanized me single shift basis	ethods are adop		
	Describe briefly any allied operations deposit not covered earlier. (A) Operations : (B) Machineries deployed :		: Machineries like Tractor more compressor attached with Jack hammed proposed to drilling and blasting. Hydro- Excavators and tipper combination adapted.				

5 BLASTING:

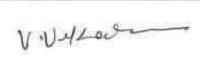
 a) Broad blasting parameters like charge per hole, blasting pattern, charge per delay, maximum number of holes blasted in a round, manner and sequence of firing, etc.

Blasting pattern:

The quarrying operation is proposed to carried by open cast mining in conjunction with conventional method using jack hammer drilling and blasting for shattering effect and loosen the rough stone.

Rough stone production for 10 years = 676020m3

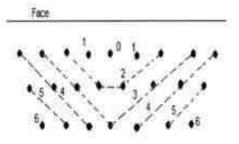
BLAST DESIGN	
Blasthole Diameter (D) in mm	32
Burden (B) in m	1.2
Spacing (S) in m	1.38
Subdrill in m	0.5
Charge length (C) in m	0.70
Stemming	0.5
Hole Length (L) in m	1.2
Bench Height (BH) in m	2.5



	- House
Mass of explosive/hole in g	#396 2 5 MAR 2025
Stemming material size in mm	153/
Burden stiffness ratio	2. 18 eg dag co our deft
Blast volume/hole in m ³	4.14 00 面 3 4 1
Production of rough stone/day in m3	241
Number of blast holes/day	58
Number of blast round/day	2
Blasthole pattern	Staggered
Mass of explosive /day in kg	25.51
Powder factor in kg/m ³	0.11
Loading density	0.63
Type of explosives	Slurry
Diameter of packaging in mm	25
Initiation system	NONEL

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Note: If>2kg of explosives per day use for blasting if proponent get the permission from the DGMS



Stagged method of mining

b) Type of explosives used / to be used:

Following explosives are recommended for efficient blasting with safe practice.

Small dia. 25mm slurry explosives are proposed to be used for shattering and heaving effect for removal and winning of rough stone. No deep hole drilling or primary blasting is proposed.

c) Measures proposed to minimize ground vibration due to blasting:

The control blasting measures is being adopted for minimizing ground vibration and fly rock.

Shallow depths jack hammer drilling and blasting is proposed to be carried out with minimum use of explosive mainly to give hearing effect in rough stone for easy excavation and to control fly rock.

Delay detonators:

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Delay blasting permits to divide the shot to smaller charges, which are detonated in a predetermined millisecond sequence at specific time intervals. The



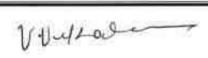
major advantages of dela	y blasting are:
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- · Reduction of ground vibration
- · Reduction in air blast
- · Reduction in over break
- · Improved fragmentation
- · Better control of fly rock

Blasting program for the production per day

	Blasting program for the	pro	duction per day
	No of holes	13	58 holes
	Yield	14	241m³
	Total explosive required	74	25.51kg-Slurry explosives
	Charge per hole		0.5kg
	Blasting at day time only	12	12.0p.m-1.0p.m
c)	Powder factor in ore and overburden / waste / development heading / stope	- 1.	Powder factor is proposed as 0.11kg per hole of explosives
d)	Whether secondary blasting is needed, if so describe it briefly	1	There is no secondary blasting involved.
e)	Storage of explosives (like capacity and type of explosive magazine)	1415.7	 The applicant is advised to engage an authorized explosive agency to carry out blasting. First Aid Box will be keeping ready at all the time. Necessary precautionary announcement will be carried out before the blasting operation.
6.	MINE DRAINAGE:		
a)	Likely depth of water table . based on observations from nearby wells and water bodies	1	The ground water table is reported as of 65m in summer and 60m in rainy season from the general ground level observed in the adjacent bore well.
b)	Workings expected to be m. above / reach below water table by the year	200	Proposed mining depth is 55m below ground level. Now, the present Mining lease shall be proposed above the water table and hence, quarrying may not affect the ground water.
c)	Quantity and quality of water likely to be encountered, the		The ground water may not rise immediately in this type of mining. However, the rain





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	pumping arrangements and places where the mine water is finally proposed to be discharged		water percolation and collection of water from the seepage shall be pumped for periodically by a stand by diesel powered contaminated with 7.5 H.P. Motor. The quality of water is potable and it is not contaminated with any hazardous things.
7.	STACKING OF MINERAL RE.	IEC	TS AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE:
a).	Indicate briefly the nature and quarietes likely to be generated duri No other wastes are remove	ng t	uring years.
b).	Land chosen for disposal of waste with proposed justification	*	There is a topsoil of 163280m ³ will be removed and stacked for earth bund in the lease area.
e).	Attach a note indicating the manner of disposal and configuration, sequence of buildup of dumps along with the proposals for the stacking of sub-grade ore, to be indicated Year wise.		The recovery of rough stone in this quarry is 100%. If rough stone may be unsold will be keep within the lease boundary.
8.	USE OF MINERAL:	-	
a).	Describe briefly the end-use of the mineral (sale to intermediary parties, captive consumption, export, industrial use)	*	The excavated stone materials will be supplied to the consumers like stone pillar, sized stone, etc. For instance, aggregates are mostly used for building, roads and footpaths., etc
b).	Indicate physical and chemical specifications stipulated by buyers	*6	Basically, the materials produced at this quarry are rough stone (charnockite) the same are used for building materials and road metal. So, there is no chemical specifications are specified. Only physical specifications are involved.
c).	Give details in case blending of different grades of ores is being practiced or is to be practiced at the mine to meet specifications stipulated by buyers.	**	Not blending process is involved, after blasting the rough stone will be directly loaded to the needy customer.



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2 5 HAR 2026 9. OTHERS Infrastructure required for such mines like Describe briefly the following office, stores, canteen, included some a) Site services shelter latrine and bath room hive phone provided as per the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 as a welfare amenity for our quarry laborers. b) Employment potential: As per Mines safety under the provisions of Metalliferous Mines Rules, 1961 under the Mines Act, 1952, whenever the workers are employed more than 10, it is preferred to have a qualified Mining Mate to keep all the production workers directly under his control and supervision. The following man power is proposed for quarrying stone material during the ten years period the same manpower will be utilize for this mining plan period to achieve the proposed production and to comply the provisions of as per the MMR, 1961 norms. Highly Skilled INo. Mines Manager 1. INo. Mine Engineer Mine Geologist Blaster 1No 2 Unskilled Musdoor / Labours 20 No's Total = 23No's MINERAL PROCESSING/BENEFICIATIONS: 10 Excavated rough stone minerals directly If processing / beneficiations of : (a) the ore or minerals mined is will be used by the applicant for required planned to be conducted on site size 1/2, 1/4 and 11/2 inches Jelly which are or adjacent to the extraction mainly used in road and building area, briefly describe the nature construction purpose. of the processing /beneficiation. The recovery of rough stone in this This should indicate size and quarry is 100%. grade of feed material and concentrate (finished marketable product), recovery rate. Explain the disposal method for (b) No water shall be used for quarrying or any other processing except drinking water to tailings or waste from the processing plant (quantity and be drawn from public sources. Some quality of tailings proposed to stagnation of rain water in the pit shall be discharged, size used for drilling and spraying haul roads. capacity of tailing pond, toxic Therefore, need for tailing dam doesn't effect of such tailings, if any, arise. But tailing control of rain water flow

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(c) A flow sheet or schematic diagram of the processing procedure should be attached. (d) Specify quantity and type of chemicals to be used in the processing plant. (e) Specify quantity and type of chemicals to be stored on site / plant. (f) Indicate quantity (cu.m. per day) of water required for mining and processing and sources of supply of water. Disposal of water and of recycling. Disposal of water and of recycling. Not applicable Not applicable	neutrali before dealing	process adopted to ze any such effect their disposal and of excess water from ng dam).		during rainy season has to be contaby? decanting the SPM in a per before passing the water in to natural systems.
chemicals to be used in the processing plant. (e) Specify quantity and type of chemicals to be stored on site / plant. (f) Indicate quantity (cu.m. per day) of water required for mining and processing and sources of supply of water. Disposal of water and of recycling. Chemicals to be used in the processing land: Drinking is 0.2KLD, utilized water is 0.8KLD, Dust suppression is 1.0KLD and Green Belt is 1.0KLD. Minimum quantity of water 3.0KLD per day. It is proposed to make an authorized water vendors for drinking water, dust suppression. The workers utilized water will be used for green belt development. The sewage water to a tune of 0.9KLD generated from the mine office toilet and	diagram	of the processing	•	Not applicable.
(e) Specify quantity and type of chemicals to be stored on site / plant. (f) Indicate quantity (cu.m. per day) of water required for mining and processing and sources of supply of water. Disposal of water and of recycling. (g) Drinking is 0.2KLD, utilized water is 0.8KLD, Dust suppression is 1.0KLD and Green Belt is 1.0KLD. Minimum quantity of water 3.0KLD per day. It is proposed to make an authorized water vendors for drinking water, dust suppression. The workers utilized water will be used for green belt development. The sewage water to a tune of 0.9KLD generated from the mine office toilet and	chemica	als to be used in the		Not applicable
day) of water required for mining and processing and sources of supply of water. Disposal of water and of recycling. 0.8KLD, Dust suppression is 1.0KLD and Green Belt is 1.0KLD. Minimum quantity of water 3.0KLD per day. It is proposed to make an authorized water vendors for drinking water, dust suppression. The workers utilized water will be used for green belt development. The sewage water to a tune of 0.9KLD generated from the mine office toilet and	(e) Specify chemics	quantity and type of	\$	Not applicable
mine labour toilet will be diverted to the septic tank followed by soak pit.	day) o mining sources Disposa	f water required for and processing and of supply of water. I of water and of	•	0.8KLD, Dust suppression is 1.0KLD and Green Belt is 1.0KLD. Minimum quantity of water 3.0KLD per day. It is proposed to make an authorized water vendors for drinking water, dust suppression. The workers utilized water will be used for green belt development. The sewage water to a tune of 0.9KLD generated from the mine office toilet and mine labour toilet will be diverted to the



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PART - B

2 5 MAR 2025

LE PRINCE

11.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN:

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a) Attach a note on the status of Baseline information with regard to the collowing:

Fresh lease land use pattern indicating the area already degraded the in-11.1 quarrying /pitting, dumping, roads, processing plant, workshop, township etc in a tabular form. The present land use pattern is given as below.

Sl. No.	Land Use	Present area (Hect.)
1.	Area under Mining	Nil
2	Infrastructure	Nil
3	Roads	Nil
4	Unutilized	0.32.5
5	Green belt	Nil
6	Settling Tank & Drainage	Nil
7	Dump	3.67.50
	Grand Total	4.00.0

11.2	Water Regime	77	Water table in this area is noticed at a depth of 65m in summer and 60m in rainy season from the general ground level and presently the quarrying of rough stone is ultimate up to a depth of 55m below ground level. Hence, it will not affect the ground water depletion of this area. It is proposed to make an authorized water vendors for drinking water, dust suppression. The workers utilized water will be used for green belt development.
11.3	Flora and Fauna	3	There is no major flora observed in this area and except bushes, shrubs, no other valuable trees are noticed in the lease area. Further, neither flora of botanical interest nor fauna of zoological interest is noticed in this area.
11.4	Quality of air, ambient noise level and water		Air or dust expected to be generated from drilling process, hauling roads, places of excavation etc, will be suppressed by periodical wetting of land by water spraying. Quarrying of rough stone will be carried out by drilling and blasting by using low power explosives, and hence, noise will be very

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711-2-				minimum. Howe monitoring will months around th		oise 215vall A
1.5	Krishr 84°F.	tic conditions: hagiri, India weather Min temperature wil m/0.32inch. Windies 1.	ll be	e 18°C/64°F. Most	cimum tempera	ture of 29°C /
11.6	The n	n Settlement: earest villages are for ensus.	ounc	d in the buffer zo	ne with popul	ation as per
	S.No	Village		Direction	Distance in	Population
	1 Koneripalli Norti			North	Kms 2.10km	865
	2 Sappadi		East	1.14km	662	
	3 Kukkala Palli		West	1.79Km	225	
	4	Tirumalaigovuniko	Southwest	1.8km	659	
1.7	of monun	plans showing the	9.60	No infrastructure found within rad special interest lil Sanctuaries, etc. radius. The proposed Acquality Ambient	ius of 300m. se archeologic , are found ambient air o	The places of al monuments, around 10km quality, Water
	station	**************************************		quality Ambient periodically tested once) around 5km MoEF and EIA covering DGMS re	for every sea radius as per t Notification 2 forms.	son (6 months he guidance of 006 and also
1.9	fall u	rea (partly or fully) nder notified area Water (Prevention		The proposed are under Water (I Pollution), Act, 19	Prevention &	of Daywell County of County Services





b) Attach an Environmental Impact Assessment Statement describing impact care b) Attach an Environmental Impact Assessment.

Mining and beneficiation on environment on the following over the next vears (and

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Land area indicating the area likely to be degraded due to quarrying propitting, dumping, roads, workshop, processing plant, township etc:

Due to quarrying and exploitation of the rough stone, there will impact in the form i.e. change in the ground profile, pits, and dumps. The details of the land use pattern, during the ensuing plan period and till lease period is shown in the tabular form:

SI. No.	Land Use	Area in use during the quarrying period (Hect.)
1	Area under Mining	3.28.0
2	Infrastructure	0.02.0
3	Roads	0.05.0
4	Green Belt	0.57.0
5	Un-Utilized Area	Nil
6	Drainage & Settling Tank	0.08.0
	Grand Total	4.00.0

ii).	Air Quality	Air or dust expected to be generated from drilling process, hauling roads, places of excavation etc, will be suppressed by periodical wetting of land by water spraying.
iii).	Water quality	A water sample from the open/bore wells was tested to NABL approved lab to assess hardness, Salinity, colour, Specific gravity, etc.
iv).	Noise levels	Quarrying of rough stone will be carried out by drilling and blasting by using low power explosives, and hence, noise will be very minimum. However, periodical noise level monitoring will be carried out every six months around the quarry site.
v).	Vibration levels (due to blasting)	No deep hole blasting envisaged Small dia shot holes are used for breaking boulders. The maximum peak particles velocity shall be recoded using mini seismograph devises as per the guidance of MoEF and EIA Notification 2006 and also covering DGMS norms.

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vi).	Water regime	No major river or any distrack are found around 500m radius. 2 5 MAR 2025
vii).	Socio-economics	To provide Employment opportunities of the nearby villagers. 2. For the cultural development of monday villagers.
viii).	Historical monuments etc.	There are no historical monuments, etc found around 500m radius.

c) Attach an Environmental Management Plan (supported by appropriate plans and sections) defining the time bound action proposed to be taken with sequence & timing in the following areas (or diagrams should be used):

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1).	temporary storage and utilization of topsoil	***	No separate of topsoil will be removed.
ii).	Yearwise proposal for reclamation of land affected by abandoned quarries and other mining activities during ten years (and upto conceptual plan period for 'A' category mines) clarifying the extent of back filling and recontouring and / or alternative use of unfilled / partially filled excavations / road sides / slopes and mine. In case abandoned quarries/ pits are proposed to be used as reservoir, their size, water holding capacity and proposal for utilization of such water be given.	(2)	The present mining is proposed to an average depth of 55m below ground level from the below ground level has been envisaged as workable depth for safe & economic mining during the lease period. The mined-out area will be fenced on top of working bench with S1 fencing. No immediate proposals for closure of pit as the rough stone persist still at deeper level.

iii). Programme of afforestation, Yearwise for the initial ten years (and upto conceptual plan period for 'A' category mines) indicating the number of plants with name of species to be afforested under different areas in hectares.

Green Belt Development:

Safety barrier, nearby school area and Nearest Panchayat approach Roads has been identified to be utilized for Greenbelt appropriate native species of

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11	Neem, Pur described	ngan and other below	regional	l tr	ees will	be planted	in a pera	manner as 25 MAR		
	Year	Place	Area Sq.m	in	No.of Plants	Rate of survival	Rate	Amount		
	First	Lease Boundary	5700		650	80%	*	Se Bus Comin		
	Second	Approach road and Nearby Village Road	250		300	80%	@100 Rs Per sapling	30,000/-		
	Third	Schools	***)		300	80%		30,000/-		
).		on and vegetation				te or reject	Total	1,25,000/-		
	dumps along with waste dump management Year wise for the ten years (and upto conceptual plan period for 'A' category mines).									
v).	and the second section is	Measures to control erosion / sedimentation of water courses.		(6)	and a second second	olicable. To		major dumps rea.		
vi).	Treatment water from		d of		It will not be harmful and it does not require any treatment before discharging into the natural courses.					
/ii).	Measures adverse regime,	for minimizing effects on water		adverse effects on water			There is no water to be pumped out will be very pure and portable and therefore it will not affect any water regime surrounding the quarry.			
iii),	Protective measures for ground vibrations / air blast caused by blasting,		144	mechan machine smooth change	ized min ery shall blasting is	ing and be used proposed	no heavy i. The only therefore no ion or noise			
x).	rehabilitation settlements	monuments ar	human	200	No hi	storical it tation of to be dis		NO.0 142555 - 5200		
c).	Socioecono arising out		efits	1941	1000	earest vi		e will get		

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mmen 1	nitoring schedules for differ rement of mining and other relatives Not applicable. It is B category que OGRESSIVE QUARRY CLOS	ted	activities. (for 'A' category hanes only)
12.1	Steps proposed for phased restoration, reclamation of already mined out area.	100	Present mining is proposed to tepth of 55m of below ground level. The mutation with selection of working to the with S1 fencing to arrest the entry of cattle's and public in to the quarry site.
12.2	Measures to be under taken on mine closure as per Act & Rules	41	Measures will be taken as per the Acts and Rules. The quarried pit will be fenced by Barbed wire fencing. Green belt development at the rate of 650 trees will be proposed in the quarry area. No immediate proposals for closure of pit as the rough stone persist still at deeper level.
12.3	Mitigation measures to be undertaken for safety and restoration/ reclamation of the already mined out area	1	The quarry lease is a fresh mining lease, no mitigation measures observed.
12.4	Mine closure activity	7.00	The mining plan is proposed to depth of 55m below ground level has been envisaged as workable depth for safe & economic mining during the lease period. The mined-out area will be fenced on top of open cast working with S1 fencing. No immediate proposals for closure of pit as the rough stone persist still at deeper level.
12.5	Safety and security		Safety measures implement to the prevent access to surface opening excavations will be taken as Metalliferous mine regulations, 1961, it is a small open cast mining method adopted. Safety provisions like helmet, goggles, safety shoes, Dust mask, Ear muffs etc have to be provided as per the circulars and amendments made for Mine labours under the guidance of DGMS being a mechanized operation.

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12.6	Disaster management and Risk Assessment	3	Open cast mining method is adopted in this quarry. If the benches are made with proposed height and with no whole there. Even then if any minor accident happens the quarry staffs having First aid facilities with first aid box with all necessary medicine and stretches etc., to give first aid treatment at the site and will arrange immediately the vehicle to reach nearest hospital, if any disaster happens the lessee is capable to meet such eventualities. At the time of any accident during mining activity, proposal of first aid facility at quarry and one vehicle always ready at quarry site.
12.7	Care and maintenance during temporary discontinuance	72	A board of discontinuance will be changed on the main entrance of the working place. One watch man will be kept on the quarry area for security purposes also look after the survival of the plants.
12.8	Economic repercussions of closure of quarry and man power entrenchments	9	During the ten years mining period the employment potential will be generated, general financial status and socio-economic conditions of approx. 23 labors will be improved.

12.9 Proposed Financial Estimate / Budget for (EMP) Environment Management:

A	Fixed Asset Cost:	T	
	1. Land Cost		Rs. 8,30,50,000/-
	2. Labour Shed	t	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	3. Sanitary Facility	3	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	4. Fencing	1	Rs. 2,50,000/-
	5. Other expenses (Security guard, dust bin, etc)	į	Rs. 4,00,000/-
	Total	3	Rs. 8,39,00,000/-
3	B. Machinery cost	3	Rs. 20,00,000/- (Hire Basis)



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C	Total Expenditure of EMP cost (for ten	4	25 MAR 2015 \$ #	
	Drinking Water Facility	10	5 HAR	2
	2. Sanitary facility & Maintenance	:	Rs 19:30:000 11 00 00 00 00 00	10
	3. Permanent water sprinkler	20	Rs. 2,00,000/-	5
	4. Afforestation and its maintenance	32	Rs. 1,25,000/-	
	5. Safety Kits		Rs. 50,000/-	
	6. Provision of tyre washing facility	12	Rs. 1,50,000/-	İ
	7. Blasting materials with blast mat cost		Rs. 10,00,000/-	
	8. Drainage & Settling Tank (0.08.0Hect or 800Sq.m x 400)		Rs. 3,20,000/-	
	9. Environment monitoring	3	Rs. 5,00,000/-	
	Total	3	Rs. 25,95,000/-	
D	Total Project Cost (A+B+C)	3	Rs. 8,84,95,000 /-	

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13.0 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE:

Not applicable, it is a small "B" rough stone quarry.

14.0 CERTIFICATES:

All required certificates are enclosed.

15.0 PLAN AND SECTIONS, ETC:

Plan and Sections are submitted along with mining plan.

16.0 ANY OTHER DETAILS INTEND TO FURNISH BY THE APPLICANT

- (i) Care and precautionary measures will be taken for the safety of workers as per Rules and Acts.
- (ii) The applicant will endeavor every attempt to quarry the rough stone economically without any wastage and to improve the environment and ecology.
- (iii)The Mining Plan is prepared by incorporating the conditions stipulated in the precise area communication issued by the Deputy Director, Department of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri vide letter Roc.No.19/2025/Mines Dated 27.02.2025.
- (iv) Total proposed production rough stone is 676020m3 and topsoil is 163280m3 up to a depth of 55m below ground level for ten years plan period.

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17.0 CSR Expenditure:

CSR (Corporate Social responsibility) shall provide by the applicant @ 2205 MAR 2025 average net profit of the company for the last three financial years to the north village on the Ministry has notified the amendments in section 135 of the Act as well are the Rules on 22nd January 2021 as circular no. CSR-05/01/2021-CSR-MCA dated 25th August 2021.

Place: Dharmapuri, TN Date: 21 3 25

Signature of the Qualified Person

Dr.S.KARUPPANNAN, M.Sc., Ph.D., Qualified Person GEO TECHNICAL MINING SOLUTIONS A NABET Accredited and ISO Certified Company 1/213-8, Ground Floor, Natesan Complex,

Collectorate Post Office, Oddapatri, Dharmapuri-636705, TamilNadu, India

This Mining Plan is approved based on guidelines / instruction issued and in corporation of the particulars specified in the letter Roc. No. Duputy Director of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri and subject to further fulfillment of the conditions laid down under Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 and Minor Mineral Conservation and Development Rule 2010.

This Mining Plan is approved subject to the conditions / Stipulation Indicated in the Mining Plan Approval

Letter Roc. No. 9 Dated 3

DEPUTY DIRECTOR Geolegy and Mining, Collectorate, Krishnagiri.

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ANNEXURE -IN-

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தமிழ்நாடு அரசு 2024

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கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட அரசிதழ்

சிறப்பு வெளியீடு

ஆணையின்படி வெளியிடப்பட்டது

கிருஷ்ணகிரி, நவம்பர் 16, 2024 [குரோதி, கார்த்திகை 1 – திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு 2055] [எண் 20

மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அறிவிக்கை

[ந.க.எண் 2023/2023/(களிமம்), நாள் : 15.11.2024.]

(யின்அஞ்சல் (mine tnkgi@nic.in)

ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி வரவேற்கும் அறிவிக்கை

கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டத்தில் அரசு புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் அமைந்துள்ள சாதாரண வகை கற்குவாரிகளில் பொதுப் பயன்பாட்டிற்காக உடைகல் / சாதாரண வகை கற்கள் குவாரி கனிமக் குத்தகை தொடர்பான விண்ணப்பங்கள் வரவேற்கும் அறிவிக்கை

கணிமங்களும் குவாரிகளும் (மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் ஒழுங்குபடுத்துதல்) சட்டம் 1957-ண் பிரிவு 15 மற்றும் அரசாணை (எம்.எஸ்) எண்.21 இயற்கை வளங்கள் (எம்.எம்.சி.1) துறை நான்: 31.07.2024 மற்றும் தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகனிம் சலுமைக விதிகள் 1959-ன் விதி எண்.8-ன் படியும், அவ்வப்போது ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் அதன் திருத்தங்களின்படியும், கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட நிர்வாகம் இவ்வறிக்கையின் இணைப்பில் கண்டுள்ளவாறு அரசுப்புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் அமைந்துள்ள 20 இணங்களில் உள்ள உடைகல் / சாதாரண வகை கற்களை குவாரி செய்து பொதுப் பயன்பாட்டிற்கு, பயன்படுத்தும் பொருட்டு (e-auction) மின்னணு ஏலம் முறையில் கனிமக் குத்தகைக்கு அளிக்க ஒப்பந்தப் புள்ளிகள் வரவேற்கப்படுகின்றன.

மேற்படி கல்குவாரி குத்தகை மின்னணு ஏலத்தில் கலந்து கொள்ள உரிய படிவத்தில் ரூ.5000– (ரூபாய் ஐந்தாமிரம் மட்டும்) விண்ணப்பக் கட்டணத்துடன் அளிக்கப்படும் ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளிகள் மூலம் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படும் தகுதியான நபர்கள் தொழில்நுட்ப அடிப்படையிலான பரிசீலணை மூலம் உறுதிசெய்யப்பட்டு மின்னணு ஏலக்கேட்பில் கலந்துகொள்ள அனுமதிக்கப்படுவார்கள்.

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கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட அரசிதழ் சிறப்பு இத்தியீடு

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வக்கும் இ

ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி ஆவணத்தில் (Tender Document) தகுதிகள் குறிக்க இடித்தின் எவத்தில் கலந்து கொள்ள குறிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நாள் மற்றும் நேரம் ஆகிகண்டிறிது இடி தொடர்பாண அறிவிக்கை. விளக்கங்களுடன் ദ്യക്ത ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி uto conb. மின்னைய முகவரி வண்ணை കരാധ്യാത്ത്വാ. முன்கொணர்வுகள் ஆகியவற்றை வ்ளுற்வ நடைமுறைகள் website https://tntenders.gov.in-ல் குருந்து பதிவிறக்கம் செய்துகொள்ளலாம்.

மின்னனு ஏலம் கேட்பில் கலந்து கொள்ள ஆர்வமுள்ள மற்றும் தகுதியான நபர்கள் மேற்படி வலைதளத்தில் தாங்களாகவே பதிவு செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு பதிவு செய்துகொண்ட பின்னர் தகுதியான ஏலக் கேட்பு நபர்கள் உள்றுழைவு அடையாளக் குறிமீடு (Login ID) மற்றும் கடவுச் சொல் (Password) ஆகியவற்றை பெற்ற பின்னர் மின்னனு எல நடவடிக்கைகளில் பங்குபெறலாம். ஒப்பந்தபுள்ளி படிவ மாதிரி மற்றும் கனிமப் பகுதியில் சுருக்கமான விவரங்களை கட்டணம் ஏதுமின்றி website https://tntenders.gov.in என்ற வலைதளத்தில் பதிவிறக்கம் செய்துகொள்ளலாம். எண்ம கையொப்பம் சான்று (Digital Signature certificate) பெற்றிருக்க வேண்டும்.

இவ்வினத்தில் விருப்பமுள்ள ஏலக்கேட்பு நபர்கள் தேவையான விவரங்கள் மற்றும் தொடர்புடைய ஆவணங்கள் ஆகியவற்றை மின்னணு ஏலம் – டெண்டர் வழிகாட்டு முறை கையேட்டின் பிற்சேர்க்கை 2–ல் கண்டுள்ளவாறு சரியான குறியீடு மற்றும் கடவுச் சொல் பயன்படுத்தி சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும். ஏலக்கேட்பு நபர்கள் ஏலக்கேட்பு கையேட்டினை பார்வையிட்டு மின்னணு ஏலம் மற்றும் ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி ஆகியவற்றை இணைய வழி நுழைவாயில் (e—Portal) உரிய முறையில் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும்

மின்னணு ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி. தொழில்நுட்ப மதிப்பீடு ஆகியவற்றிற்கு வழங்கப்படும் கால அளவு ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி வரவேற்கும் அறிவிக்கை வெளியிடப்பட்ட நானிலிருந்து. தினசரி பத்திரிக்கைகளில் பிரசுரம் செய்தல் மற்றும் புனியியல் மற்றும் சுரங்கத் துறை வலைதளத்தில் பதிவேற்றம் செய்யப்படும் நானிலிருந்தும் கணக்கிடப்படும்.

மின்னணு பொது ஏலத்தில் கலந்து கொள்ளும் ஏலதாரர்கள் மற்றும் உயர்ந்தபட்ச ஏலதாரர்கள் ஆகியோருக்கு மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் ஏல ஆவண வழிகாட்டு நெறிமுறைகள் தொகுப்பு எண்.001/MM/2024–1 நாள். 15.11.2024–ன் படி தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

യഥനെ ത്വരത്തിനായി

மின்னணு ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளிக்கான காலவரையரை ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி தொடர்பான ஆவணத்தில் உள்ளவை.

மின்னணு ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி விண்ணப்பம் சமர்பிக்க ஐறுதி நாள் — 06.12.2024

விண்ணப்பங்களை (தொழில்நுட்ப கேட்புகளுக்காக திறக்கும் நாள் — 09.12.2024

மின்னணு ஏல நாள் – பின்னர் அறிவிக்கப்படும்

இணைப்பு — மின்னணு ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி மற்றும் மின்னணு எலத்தின் மூலம் கல்குவாரி கனிமக் குத்தலை அளிக்கப்படக் கூடிய குவாரிகளின் விவரம்.

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Buik Oldri State கிருஷ்ணகிறி மாவட்ட அரசிதழ் சிறப்பு வெளியீடு 2.5 MAR 2025 ருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட அரசுத்து கூற்குவாரி பட்டியல் கருஷ்ணகிரி அட்டவணை – சாதாரண கற்குவாரி பட்டியல் மற்றும் கரிந்த 2024]

கிருஷ்ணகிரி வட்டம்

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au. ar aixr.	இராமம்	धुक्य बा क्वेंब	மொத்த பரப்பு	குவாரி குத்தகை வழங்கும் பரப்பு	வகைப்பாடு	குத்தகை உரிமம் காலம்
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (ஹெக்டேர்)	(5) (ஹெக்டேர்)	(6)	(7) (வருடங்கள்)
.1	கல்லுகுறுக்கி	354 (പക്രൂട്ടി-1)	46,61.0	1.00.0	ഉഷയ (നമ്മത)	10
2	கல்லுகுறுக்கி	354 (പക്രി)-2)	46.61.0	1.00.0	இகு (மலை)	10
3	கல்லுகுறுக்கி	354 (പര്യൂട്ടി-3)	46.61.0	1.00.0	ള് മൂ (നമ്മണ)	10
4	கல்லுகுறுக்கி	354 (பகுதி-4)	46.61.0	1.00.0	தீதை (மலை)	10
		2. ஓசூ	ர் வருவாய் (8காட்டம்		
			ஒருர் வட்ட	b		
5	அச்செட்டிப்பன் வி	886, 887 (பகுதி), 896 மற்றும் 895 (பகுதி)	8.78.5	4.00.0	கல்லாங்குத்து	10
		3	தளகிரி வட்ட	ம்		
6	Cuffee	305/4 (பகுதி)	1.89.0	1.15.0	தீ.ஏ.த (பாறை)	10
7	உல்லட்டி	122 (பகுதி-1)	4.31.0	1.00.0	தீ ச த (பாறை)	10
8	தா_்றது க்கவாக	653 (വരുളി-1)	7.56.0	3.35.0	தீ.எ.த (தரிக)	5
9	காமண்தொட்டி	754 மற்றும் 760 (பகுதி–6)	36.46.50	4.00.0	தீ.ஏ.த (மலை)	10
10	the violating sees and	71/2	1.15.0	1.15.0	தீ எ.த (பாறை)	10
11	வெங்கடேசபூம்	132 (പക്രൂടി-1)	3.90.0	1.55.0	தீ எத (பாறை)	10
12	வெங்கடேசபூற்	132 (பகுதி-2)	3.90.0	1.45.0	தீ எ.த (பாணு)	10
13	வெங்கடே சபுரம்	135 (പക്രളി)	42.34.0	1.70.0	தீ ஏ த (கரடு)	10

கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட அரசிதழ் சிறப்பு வெளியீடு நவம்பர் 2075 (2) (3) (4) (5)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (ஹெக்டேர்)	(5) (ஹெக்டேர்)	Staff Bed in mir	(diduction)
	14	வெங்கடேசபூம்	294 (പരുകി-1)	18.36.5	3.00.0	தீ.எ.த (கரடு)	10
	15	மதிநாபக்கள் பாளையம்	53 (പക്രളി-1)	86.01.5	1.70.0	த்தை (காடு)	10
	16	மதிநாமக்கண் பாணையம்	53 (പക്രളി-2)	86.01.5	2.00.0	தீதை (காடு)	10
	17	வெங்கடேசபுரம்	136 (വക്രമി-10)	69.36.0	2.00.0	தீ.ஏ.த (காடு)	5
			தேன்க	ணிக்கோட்டை வ	_ வட்டம்		
1	18	இசபுரம்	359 (പക്രമി)	3.03.5	1.50.0	தீ ஏ த (தரிக)	10
J	19	தண்டனர	738 (പരുളി-2)	61.78.0	2.00.0	தீ எத (மனை)	10
	20	Secont sout	738 (പക്രൂട്ടി-3)	61.78.0	1.50.0	தீ எத (மலை)	10

கிருஷ்ணகிரி, 15.11.2024.

கே.எம். சரயு, மாவட்ட ஆட்சிவர், கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம்.

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தமிழ்நாடு எழுதுபொருள் மற்றும் அச்சுத்துறை ஆணையரால் சேலம் அரசினர் கிளை அச்சகத்தில் அச்சிடப்பட்டு மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரால் வெளியிடப்பட்டது.

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Government of Tamil Nadu 2024





KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 12]

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KRISHNAGIRI, NOVEMBER 16, 2024 (Krodhi, Karthigai 1 - Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2055)

NOTIFICATION BY THE COLLECTOR

[Rc.No.2023/2023/(Mines), Dated: 15.11.2024]

E-mail: (mine.tnkgl@nic.in)

Notice Inviting Tender (NIT)

"Inviting Application for Grant of Rough Stone Quarry Leases in Government Lands"

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 15 of Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation)

Act, 1957 and in accordance with the Rule 8 of the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 read with

G.O. Ms. No.21. Natural Resources (MMC.1), 31st July 2024 as amended from time to time notified there under,

the District Administration of Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu has identified 20 areas in Krishnagiri District for grant of
leases through electronic auction (e-auction) to quarry Rough Stone and hereby invites tender for the said purpose.

Accordingly, technical bids for grant of quarry lease are invited in the format of "FORM XXXXX" to the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959, in digital format from eligible bidders.

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KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY 15 HARNOVEMBE

Eligible condition, date and time for participating in the electronic

Document. Detailed Tender Document along with the timeline, notification, updates and other details and other details. process for the quarries are available in electronic form only and can be downloaded from the

website https://tntenders.gov.in.

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Interested and eligible bidders can register themselves on the above website. On successful registration, Eligible bidders will obtain login ID and password necessary for participation in the e-auction process. Model Tender Document and Mineral Block Summary are available free of cost on the website https://tntenders.gov.in.

The intending bidders should submit necessary details and relevant mandatory documents in "ANNEXURE-II". by using valid login User ID and password. The bidders should refer to the 'Bidder's Manual' for successful submission of *FORM XXXXX** for participating in the tenders, which is available in the e-Auction portal. The period given to the bidder for submission of e-tenders for Technical Evaluation, is counted from the date on which the notice inviting tender (e-NIT) including e-tender is actually published in newspaper(s) and the website of the Department of Geology and Mining (https://tnmines.tn.gov.in).

The Guidelines stipulated in the Tender document by the District Collector vide Tender No.001/MM/2024-1 Dated: 15.11.2024 are binding on the participating bidders and successful bidders.

Time schedule:

The detail time schedule is available in the tender document.

Technical bid submission end date of application : 06.12.2024

Technical bid opening date 09.12.2024

Financial bid opening and live e-auction date Will be intimated later on through

Tamil Nadu e-Tender portal

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KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINAR 2024]

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List of Areas identified in Government Lands in Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu for Grant of Rough stone Quarry Leases through

e-Auction

1. Krishnagiri - Revenue Division

Krishnagiri Taluk

SI. No	Village	SF. No.	Total Extent in Hectare	Proposed Extent in Hectare	Classification of land	Period of lease to be granted
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) (In number of years)
1	Kallukurukki	354 (Part-1)	46,61.0	1.00.0	UAW (Malal)	10
2	Kallukurukki	354 (Part-2)	46.61.0	1.00.0	UAW (Matal)	10
3	Kallukurukki	354 (Part-3)	46.61.0	1.00.0	UAW (Malai)	10
4	Kallukurukki	354 (Part-4)	46.61.0	1.00.0	UAW (Malai)	10
		2. Hosur	- Revenue D	Division		
			Hosur Taluk			
5	Achettipalli	886, 887 (Part), 896 & 895 (Part)	8.78.50	4.00.0	(Kalankuthu)	10
		S	hoolagiri Taluk			
6	Berigai	305/4 (Part)	1.89.0	1.15.0	UAW (Parai)	10
7	Ullatti	122 (Part-1)	4.31.0	1.00.0	UAW (Parai)	10
В	Kamandoddi	653(Part-1)	7.56.00	3.35.0	UAW (Therisu)	5
9	Kamandoddi	754 & 760 (Part-6)	36.46.50	4.00.0	UAW (Malai)	10
10	Marandapalli	71/2	1.15.0	1.15.0	UAW (Paral)	10
11	Venkatesapuram	132 (Part-1)	3.90.0	1.55.0	UAW (Parai)	10
12	Venkatesapuram	132 (Part-2)	3.90.0	1,45.0	UAW (Parai)	10
13	Venkatesapuram	135 (Part)	42.34.0	1.70.0	UAW (Karadu)	10

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4 KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

NOVEMBER 2024) *

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446	175	(3)	3576	(3)	The so	@ppgmb
14	Venkatesapuram	294 (Part-1)	18.36.5	3.00.0	UAW (Karadu)	10
15	Mathinayakanpalayam	53 (Part-1)	86.01.5	1.70.0	UAW (Karadu)	10
16	Mathinayakanpalayam	53 (Part-2)	86.01.5	2.00.0	UAW (Karadu)	10
17	Venkatesa puram	136(Part-10)	69.36.0	2.00.0	UAW (Karadu)	5
		Deni	kanikottai Talu	ik		
18	Hosapuram	359(Part)	3.03.5	1.50.0	UAW (Tharisu)	10
19	Thandarai	738(Part-2)	rl-2) 61.78.0		UAW (Malai)	10
20	Thandarai	738(Part-3)	61.78.0	1.50.0	UAW (Malai)	10

Krishnagiri, 15.11.2024.

K.M. SARAYU, District Collector, Krishnagiri District.

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU 2024





KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 14]

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KRISHNAGIRI, NOVEMBER 27, 2024

(Krodhi, Karthigai 12 - Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2055)

NOTIFICATION BY THE COLLECTOR

[Roc.No.2023/2023/(Mines), Date : 26.11.2024]

[Amendment Notice Inviting Tender Applications for the Grant of Quarry Lease for Rough Stone situated in Government lands in Krishnagiri District through e-Tender cum auction system as per Rule 8 of the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959].

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu Tender applications were invited by the District Collector, Krishnagiri through online vide Krishnagiri District Gazette Extraordinary Notification No.20 (Tamil) and 12 (English) dated:16.11.2024 for grant of rough stone quarry leases in Government lands situated in Krishnagiri District, wherein the last date for submission of tender applications through online was mentioned as 06.12.2024 upto 4.00 PM and Technical Biding opening date was mentioned as 09.12.2024 at 10.00 AM.

For administrative reasons, the following amendment is hereby made to the Gazette notification No.20 and 12 dated:16.11.2024.

Technical bid submission end date

16.12.2024 upto 5.00 PM

Technical bid opening date

17.12.2024 at 10.00 AM

Date of e-auction date

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Will be intimated later in Tamil Nadu e-Tender portal

Krishnagiri. 26.11.2024.

K.M. SARAYU, District Collector, Krishnagiri District.

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THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

(Tender Document)

TENDER No.001/Mines/2024-1, Dated: 26.11.2024.

e-Tender with forward bidding for grant of Rough Stone quarry leases in Krishnagiri District.

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OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, KRISHNAGTRI

Phone No. 04343-239301, 239302, 239303 Fax No: 91-34-029303

E-Mail: mine tokqi@nic in

Tender No.001/Mines/2024-1

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Dated: 26.11.2024.

INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES TO TENDERERS (Tender Document)

E-tender with forward bidding is invited through the e-tendering portal by the District Collector, Krishnagiri for grant of Rough Stone quarry leases in Krishnagiri District as indicated in the Annexure I of this tender, document.

The tendering process is online at e-portal URL (Universal Resources Locator) address https://tntenders.gov.in. Aspiring bidders may download and go through the tender document. The URL for online bid submission in e-tender is https://tntenders.gov.in/nicgep/app

Intending tenderers are advised to get themselves registered at Tamil Nadu tender portal, obtain 'login ID' & 'password' and go through the instructions available in the Home page after log in to the Tamil Nadu Tender Portal https://tntenders.gov.in. They should also obtain Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) in parallel which is essentially required for submission of their application.

1. A) Eligibility to participate:

a) The applicant shall be an Indian National or a Company as defined in clause (20) of section 2 of the Companies

25 MAR 2025

Act 2013 (Central Act 18 of 2013) and do not be desired.

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- b) In case of a firm or other Association of persons, only if all the members of the firm or members of the Association shall be citizens of India; in case of an individual, only if he / she shall be a citizen of India.
- c) In case of a firm or other association of persons, only if all the members of the firm or members of the Association shall reside or doing business with an established office or corporate office in Tamil Nadu for a minimum period of 05 years (five years).
- d) In case of an individual, only if he / she shall reside or doing business with an established office in Tamil Nadu for a minimum period of 05 years (five years).
- e) The Applicant shall not have any dues, namely, mining dues, income tax dues, Goods and service Tax dues etc., to be paid to the Government.
- f) The applicant shall obtain a valid mining dues clearance certificate from the Assistant Director of geology and Mining where the quarrying or mining lease area is situated, in the form prescribed in Appendix-VIII of the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959.
- g) The applicant shall satisfy such other conditions as specified in this tender document.

2. e-TENDER WITH FORWARD BIDDING:

a) The details of the areas offered under the e-Tender with forward bidding for grant of Rough Stone quarry lease is given in the Annexure –I.

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b) The e-auction shall be an ascending forward online electronic auction and shall comprise the property of the property of the auction and shall comprise the property of the property of the floor price (2nd round of e-auction).

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- c) The bidders shall first submit their e-tenders and then take part in the forward bidding when the live Forward bidding is opened during the stipulated date & time as in the critical data sheet Annexure-V.
- d) The date & time period of live Forward bidding will be intimated through the Tamil Nadu e-Tender portal / email after evaluation of the Technical and Financial bid.
- e) Only the bidders shall become eligible in accordance with the terms and conditions of eligibility specified in the Gazette published and this tender document.
- f) Only those bidders whose initial tender price offered is greater than the reserved price shall be considered as the Technically qualified bidders eligible to participate in the further round of e-auction.
- g) Whenever the number of Technically qualified bidders are more than ten, the 1st 10 highest bidders shall be eligible for participating in the second round of e-auction, and if the number is less than 10, all the technically qualified bidders will be eligible for participating in the 2nd round of e-auction.
- h) If the number of bidders qualified to participate in the 2nd round is less than three, e-auction process shall be annulled.

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25 MAR 2025

i) The highest initial bid price offered among the qualification bidders quoted over and above the reserve price of the 2nd round of e-auction.

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- j) The qualified bidder who offers the highest final price in the forward bidding shall be declared as the successful bidder immediately on conclusion of the e-auction.
- k) The e-auction process shall be annulled if none of the technically qualified bidders offer a final price or a price higher than the floor price on the online e-auction platform.
- If there are any clarifications, the same may be obtained online through the e-Portal or through the contact details given in the tender document. Bidder should take into account of the corrigendum addendum published, if any, before submitting the bids through online.
- m) Tender inviting authority will not be held responsible for any sort of delay or the difficulties faced during the submission of bids online by the bidders due to any technical issues.
 - n) The time that is displayed from the server clock at the top
 of the tender portal, will be valid for all actions of
 requesting bid submission, bid opening, forward bidding
 etc.,
- E-tender /Forward bidding cannot be accessed after the due date and time for bid submission.
- p) The bidder shall submit the bid documents and bid in forward bidding online mode only, through https://tntenders.gov.in portal.

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q) All notices and correspondence to the separation of sent by email only, during the process till finalization of tender with forward bidding. Hence the bidders are required to ensure that their email address provided at the time of registration is valid and updated. Bidders are also requested to ensure validity of their DSC.

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- r) Bidders are advised to see the website regularly to remain updated with latest information to ensure that they do not miss out any corrigendum / addendum uploaded against the said e-Tender with forward bidding. The responsibility of downloading the related corrigendum, if any, will be that of the bidders.
- s) All electronic bids submitted during the e-Tender with forward bidding process shall be legally binding on the bidder. Any bid will be considered as the valid bid offered by that bidder and acceptance of the same by the Tender inviting authority will form a binding contract between TIA and the Bidder.
- t) It is mandatory that all the bids are submitted with digital signature certificate otherwise the same will not be accepted by the system.
- u) Tender Inviting Authority reserves the right to cancel or reject or accept or withdraw or extend the tender with forward bidding in full or in part as the case may be without assigning any reason thereof.
- v) The server time shall be treated as final and binding. Bids recorded in the server before the bid closing time will only be treated as valid bid. Bidders are, therefore,

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2 5 MAR 2025

advised to submit their bids well before the classes time of e-tender cum auction. If any bid reaches the entertained, the same will not be recorded and no complaint in this regard shall be entertained.

- w) Bidders are advised to exercise caution in quoting their bids in e-Tender with forward bidding to avoid any mistake. Bids once submitted can't be recalled after bid closing time.
- x) Tenders shall be subject to all the conditions stipulated in the Tender specification. Any other conditions of counter offers stipulated by the bidders in their tender will not be accepted.

3. PAYMENTS:

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- a. Any person interested to participate in the e-auction shall pay through online a non-refundable application fee of Rs.5,000/- (Rupees five thousand only).
- b. Every bidder shall, while applying for bidding, pay online, as bid security amount equal to 1% of the value of the estimated resources or Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees ten lakhs only) for fresh rough stone quarries and Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees five lakhs only) for other quarries, whichever is higher.
- c. On declaration of the name of the successful bidder, the successful bidder shall pay 10% of the bid amount as initial payment through electronic clearance service (ECS), within 24 hours of such declaration. If the 24

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hours limit happens to the bank holiday, the hayment shall be made on the immediate next working bank.

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- d. If the declared successful bidder fails to pay the 10% of the bid amount within 24 hours, his/ her bid shall be rejected and the bid security amount paid by him / her shall be forfeited to the Government within two days. The remaining 90% of the bid amount, deducting the bid security amount already paid, shall be paid by the successful bidder through electronic clearance service (ECS), within one month from the date of declaration. If the bidder fails to do so, the 10% of the bid amount already paid by the successful bidder along with the bid security amount shall be forfeited to the Government within one week.
- TIA will not be responsible for any sort of difficulties or delay faced by the bidder during the online payment.
- f. Any other mode of payment other than ECS (Electronic Clearance Services) shall not be accepted.
- g. In case of unsuccessful bidders, on conclusion of the eauction process, the bid security amount paid by the persons other than the successful bidders shall be refunded automatically to bidders through "Pooling Account" of the State Government only. Tender Inviting Authority is no way responsible for refund of bid security amount to the unsuccessful bidders.

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4. SUBMISSION OF e-TENDER:

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pay the Tender Application fee and bid security amount. Only after payment of Tender Application fee and bid security amount, bidder will be able to encrypt/upload their bids. In order to avoid last minute lapses, it is recommended to make payment and submit the bid as early as possible.

Cover-1 named "Technical bid":

The bidder shall upload the scanned copies of the following:

- Annexure II duly filled & signed (Tenderer name, Full Postal address & contact details to be filled legibly without fail).
- Annexure III dully filled and signed.
- Scanned copy of Aadhar card.
- Scanned copy of GST Registration Certificate.
- Scanned copy of PAN Card.
- Scanned copy of Certificate of Registration.
- Affidavit for no mining dues / no mining due clearance certificate obtained from competent authority.

Cover -2 named "Financial bid":

The bidder shall download the BOQ (Bill of Quantities) template available under "Details of price quoted" and fill up the name of the bidder & the rates offered for each area in relevant column. After filling the details, the bidder should save it and upload without changing the file name.

Note: The rates quoted shall be exclusive of Seigniorage fee,

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the Government then and there. The same will have to have additionally by successful bidder.

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In case, the terms contained herein or in the order cannot be performed either by the bidder or TIA for any reason arising out of the laws/regulations / restrictions governing mining industry, natural calamities, war/hostility, military operation of any character, civil commotions, sabotage, Pandemic, riots, quarantine restriction, acts of Government embargoes, the Successful Bidder shall not been entitled for any compensation.

6. NON ASSIGNABILITY:

The letter of confirmation issued to successful bidder is not transferable or assignable in whatsoever manner. Tender inviting Authority will not entertain any third party nominee/ assignee in whatsoever manner on behalf of the Successful Bidder.

7. TRACK THE WEBSITE:

Intending bidders are advised to visit https://tntenders.gov.in regularly till closing date of e-auction for any corrigendum / addendum / amendment.

8. DISCRETION:

a) The tender accepting authority, reserves the right of rejection / cancellation of all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason thereof or split up the tender as deemed fit.

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cancel the bid even after acceptance or during is an operformance of the contract.

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c) The tender accepting authority reserves the right to alter/modify any of the above tender conditions before the award of the tender.

DISTRICT COLLECTOR, 17/17

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For any technical assistance with regard to e-tendering, the bidders may contact the following official on all working days:-

The Deputy Director,
Department of Geology
and Mining,
Collectorate, Krishnagiri.
Phone No:04343-239200 Fax No. 04343-239300 & Mobile: 94990 02247

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ANNEXURE -I

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2 5 MAR 2025

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Tender No.001/Mines/2024-1

Dated: 24.202 THE DETAILS OF THE AREAS FOR GRANT OF ROUGH STONE QUARRY LEASES IN KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT THROUGH e-Tender WITH FORWARD BIDDING

1. Krishnagiri - Revenue Division

Krishnagiri Taluk

SI. No	Taluk	Village	SF. No.	Total Extent in Ha	Proposed Extent in Ha	Classifi cation of land	Period of lease to be granted (in number of years)	
1	Krishnagiri	Kallukurukki	354 (Part-1)	46.61.0	1.00.0	UAW (Malai)	10	
2	Krishnagiri	Kallukurukki	354 (Part-2)	46.61.0	1.00.0	UAW (Malai)	10	
3	Krishnagiri	Kallukurukki	354 (Part-3)	46.61.0	1.00.0	UAW (Malai)	10	
4	Krishnagiri	Kallukurukki	354 (Part-4)	46.61.0	1.00.0	ETT CONTROL STATE	10	

2. Hosur - Revenue Division

Hosur Taluk

SI. No		Village	SF. No.	Total Extent in Ha	Propose d Extent in Ha		Period of lease to be granted (in number of years)
5	Hosur	Achettipalli	886, 887(Part), 896 & 895(Part)	8.78.50	4.00.0	UAW (Kalankuthu)	10

Shoolagiri Taluk

SI. No	Taluk	Village	SF. No.	Total Extent in Ha	Propose d Extent in Ha	Classifi cation of land	Period of lease to be granted (in number of years)	
6	Shoolagiri	Berigai	305/4 (Part)	1.89.0	1.15.0	UAW (Parai)	10	
7	Shoolagiri	Ullatti	122 (Part-1)	4.31.0	1.00.0	UAW (Parai)	10	

						8 8 V	5 MAR 2025
8	Shoolagiri	Kamandoddi	653(Part-1)	7.56.00	3.35.0		
9	Shoolagiri	Kamandoddi	754 & 760 (Part-6)	36.46.50	E LOVERTON	UAW (Mark)	5 தேஷ்ணவிரி மாறும் கண்
10	Shoolagiri	Marandapalli	71/2	1.15.0	1,15.0	UAW (Paral)	10
11	Shoolagiri	Venkatesa puram	132 (Part-1)	3.90.0	1.55.0	UAW (Parai)	10
12	Shoolagiri	Venkatesa puram	132 (Part-2)	3.90.0	1.45.0	UAW (Parai)	10
13	Shoolagiri	Venkatesa puram	135 (Part)	42.34.0	1.70.0	(Karadu)	10
14	Shoolagiri	Venkatesa puram	294 (Part-1)	18.36.5	3.00.0	(Karadu)	10
15	Shoolagiri	Mathinayaka npalayam	53 (Part-1)	86.01.5	1.70.0	ÙAW (Karadu)	10
16	Shoolagiri	Mathinayaka npalayam	53 (Part-2)	86.01.5	2.00.0	UAW (Karadu)	10
17	Shoolagiri	Venkatesa puram	136(Part-10)	69.36.0	2.00.0	(Karadu)	5

Denkanikottai Taluk

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SI. No	Taluk	Village	SF. No.	Total Extent in Ha	Propose d Extent in Ha	Classifi cation of land	Period of lease to be granted (in number
18	Denkani kottai	Hosapuram	359(Part)	3.03.5	1.50.0	UAW (Thankey)	of years)
19	Denkani kottai	Thandarai	738(Part-2)	61.78.0	2.00.0	(Tharisu) UAW (Malai)	10
20	Denkani kottai	Thandarai	738(Part-3)	61.78.0	1.50.0	UAW (Malai)	100

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ANNEXURE - II

Tender No. 001/Mines/2024-1

Dated: 26 120

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Back ground details of Bidder

1	Name and address of the Individual / firm/company (with full postal address)	
2	Telephone/ Mobile number	
3	Contact Person	
4	Email Address	
5	Status of the firm Proprietorship/Partnership Company (Certificate of Registration to be enclosed)	
6	Aadhar card number	
7	PAN Number.	:
8	GST Number	;
9	Audited P/L & Balance sheet of last two years.	
10	No Mining dues affidavit – with notional attestation whether enclosed.	*
11	Mining due clearance certificate obtained from the competent authority - whether enclosed.	*
12	Affidavit for quarry leases already held, applied, yet to be granted and simultaneously applied with notarial attestation	
13	Any other relevant particulars	#

I / We hereby declare that the particulars furnished above are correct and I/ We are ready to furnish any other detail or details as may be required by the DISTRICT COLLECTOR, KRISHNAGIRI.

SIGNATURE OF THE TENDERER WITH OFFICE SEAL (if any)

Encl: The scanned copy of the followings have been uploaded

1. Aadhar Card

2.GST Registration

3.PAN card.

4. Certificate of Registration

District Collector Krishnagiri.

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TENDER DECLARATION FORM

Tender No. 001/Mines/2024-1

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Dated: 26.11.2024

- 1. I/we have gone through the tender notice and all the instructions to the bidder and agree to abide by all the conditions and terms mentioned therein.
- 2. I /We hereby quote the price for the rough stone quarry lease specified in the Annexure I. The quotations furnished in the schedule are subject to the conditions set-forth in the tender form.
- 3. I/We hereby certify that myself / our firm has not been banned or black listed by the Government on account of unfair business dealings with any Government Departments and Government undertaking.

SIGNATURE OF THE TENDERER. WITH OFFICE SEAL (if any)

District Collector Krishnagiri.

ANNEXURE-IV

Details of price quoted



Tender No. 001/Mines/2024-1 Dated: 26.11.2024

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Annexure - V

Tender No.001/Mines/2024-1,

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2 5 MAR 2025 *

Dated: 25 12 2024 *

Dated: 25 12 2

CRITICAL DATA SHEET

(As per amended Gazette No.14 dated: 26.11.2024)

Publishing date	
Bid document download starting date	29.11.2024 from 1000 hrs
Bid submission starting date	29.11.2024 from 1000 hrs
Bid Submission ending date	16.12.2024 upto 1700 hrs
Technical bid opening date	17.12.2024 at 1000 hrs
Date of e-Auction	Will be intimated later in Tamil Nadu e-Tender portal
Tender fee / Application fee	Rs.5,000/- (Non-refundable)
Bid Security Amount	As per Annexure VI of the Tende Document

DISTRICT COLLECTOR, KRISHNAGIRI

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ANNEXTURE - VI

Buis Oph Oral Of Details of EMD and Tender fee / Application Fee

SI. No.	Taluk	Village	S.F	Extent in Hects.	Propose d Lease Period in years	emD fixed on As prefixed dt.32.07 impig 4(in Rs.)	Application
1	Krishnagiri	Kallukurukki	354(Part-1)	1.00.0	10	11,19,836	5000
2	Krishnagiri	Kallukurukki	354(Part-2)	1.00.0	10	11,12,241	5000
3	Krishnagiri	Kallukurukki	354(Part-3)	1.00.0	10	11,28,173	5000
0.4	Krishnagiri	Kallukurukki	354(Part-4)	1.00.0	10	11,60,777	5000
5	Hosur	Achettipalli	886,887(P),89 6 & 895(P)	4.00.0	10	60,19,588	5000
6	Shoolagiri	Berigai	305/4(Part)	1.15.0	10	12,53,461	5000
7	Shoolagiri	Ullatti	122(Part-1)	1.00.0	10	10,00,000	5000
8	Shoolagiri	Kamandoddi	653(Part-1)	3.35.0	5	24,92,576	5000
9	Shoolagiri	Kamandoddi	754&760(Part- 6)	4.00.0	10	50,09,308	5000
1.0	Shoolagiri	Marandapalli	71/2	1.15.0	10	15,59,731	5000
11	Shoolagiri	Venkatesapuram	132(Part-1)	1.55.0	10	13,95,155	5000
12	Shoolagiri	Venkatesapuram	132(Part-2)	1.45.0	10	13,43,292	5000
13	Shoolagiri	Venkatesapuram	135(Part)	1.70.0	10	19,12,484	5000
14	Shoolagiri	Venkatesapuram	294(Part-1)	3.00.0	10	36,05,395	5000
15	Shoolagiri	Mathinayakan palayam	53(Part-1)	1.70.0	10	14,96,857	5000
016	Shoolagiri	Mathinayakan palayam	53(Part-2)	2.00.0	10	22,60,702	5000
17	Shoolagiri	Venkatesapuram	136(Part-10)	2.00.0	5	31,15,364	5000
18	Denkanikottai	Hosapuram	359(Part)	1.50.0	10	14,53,731	5000
19	Denkanikottai	Thandarai	738(Part-2)	2.00.0	10	21,76,317	5000
20	Denkanikottal	Thandarai	738(Part-3)	1.50.0	10	13,39,135	5000

Note: The Bidders shall pay respective EMD for each proposed areas for which they want to apply. For other non-interested areas for which they don't want to apply, the Bidder shall click" EMD Exemption option available in the website during online application and shall upload " self - declaration " statement with gignature by stating the reason why EMD Exemption is availed.

Signature Not Verified

Digitally signed by Tar EASWARAN Date: 2024 12.02.09:07.00 IST Location: Tamil Nadu TN

VVILata

Rc.No.19/2025/Mines dated: 27.02.2025



Precise Area Communication

Sub: Mines and Minerals - Minor Mineral - Rough Stone Krishnagiri District - Shoolagiri Taluk - Kamandoddi
Village - SF.No.754&760(Part-6) - over an extent of
4.00.0 hectare of Government poramboke land - eTender cum Auction conducted - Highest bid amount
offered by Thiru.V.Venkatesulu - successful bidder
declared - entire bid amount remitted - Precise area
communicated -Reg.

Ref :

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- Krishnagiri District Gazette (Extra-ordinary)
 No.12 & 20 dated: 16.11.2024.
- 2. e-auction (live) conducted on 03.01.2025.
- Notice Rc.No.19/2025/Mines dated: 07.01.2025 and 09.01.2025
- 4. Connected Records.

Yours attention is invited to the reference cited.

- 2) Based on the recommendations of the Special Committee report dated: 13.11.2024, the District Collector, Krishnagiri has issued notice inviting tender under District Gazette No.12(English) & 20(Tamil) dated: 16.11.2024 and received applications through online from the Interested bidders for conducting e-Tender cum auction.
- 3) Subsequently, after due processes envisaged in G.O(Ms)No.21 Natural Resources (MMC1) Department dated: 31.07.2024, e-Tender cum auction has been conducted on 03.01.2025. Since, Thiru.V.Venkatesulu has quoted highest bid amount of Rs.8,30,50,000/- (Rupees eight crores thirty lakhs fifty thousand only) for the proposed lease area in Government poramboke land over an extent of 4.00.0 hectares in SF.No.754 &

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years, this precise area under Rule 41(4) of TNIMOR 1959 is hereby communicated to the successful bidder Thiru. V. Venix training the hereby directed to submit a draft mining plan within a period of 90 days from the date of receipt of this communication as required under rule 41 of TNMMCR 1959 for approval of the Deputy Director of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri and further directed to obtain prior environment clearance from the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, (SEIAA) Chennai as required under rule 42 of TNMMCR 1959 for further process to grant of lease in the proposed lease area subject to the following conditions:-

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- A safety distance of 7.5 meters is to be maintained to the adjacent patta lands and a safety distance of 10 meters to be maintained to the adjacent Government lands and should not cause any hindrance to them while quarrying and transportation.
- 2) All conditions stipulated in the District Gazette Extra ordinary notification No.12 (English) & 20 (Tamil) dated: 16.11.2024 should be adhered by the bidder.
- Environment clearance should be obtained from the State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority before grant of quarry lease as per rule 42 of the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959.
- 4) The bidder should fence the lease granted area with barbed wire before the execution of lease deed as follows:
 - The pillar post shall be firmly grounded with concrete foundation of height not less than 2 meters with a distance between two pillars shall not be more than 3 meters.
 - The applicant firm shall incorporate the DGPS readings for the entire boundary pillars of the area

760(Part-6), Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk risinagilar 2075
District, Thiru.V.Venkatesulu after careful scrutinization declared as the successful bidder.

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4) In this regard, the highest bidder Thiru.V.Venkatesulu vide reference 3rd cited has been directed to remit the quoted highest bid amount to the proper head of Government Account. Accordingly, the Thiru.V.Venkatesulu has remitted the entire bid amount of Rs.8,30,50,000/- (Rupees eight crores thirty lakks fifty thousand only) as detailed below;

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Challan Date	E-challan No.	Bank	Category	Amount in Rs.			
EMD remitte	amount 5000000 5 20250130007162 SBI, Krishnagiri 723569 5 20250128004434 SBI, Krishnagiri 750000 5 20250128004347 SBI, Krishnagiri 750000 5 20250128004347 SBI, Krishnagiri 750000 5 20250128004347 SBI, Krishnagiri 750000						
08.01.2025	20250108013951	SBI, Krishnagiri	Bid	8305000			
31.01.2025	20250130007162	SBI, Krishnagiri		5000000			
31.01.2025	20250130007078	SBI, Krishnagiri		7235692			
03.02.2025	20250128004434	SBI, Krishnagiri		7500000			
01.02.2025	20250128004347	SBI, Krishnagiri		7500000			
01.02.2025	20250128004133	SBI, Krishnagiri	90% of	7500000			
01.02.2025	20250128003943	SBI, Krishnagiri	Bid amount	7500000			
21.01.2025	20250120002911	SBI, Krishnagiri		7500000			
21.01.2025	20250120002824	SBI, Krishnagiri		7500000			
21.01.2025	20250120002729	SBI, Krishnagiri		7500000			
06.02.2025	20250204010738	SBI, Krishnagiri		5000000			
			Total	8,30,50,000			

⁵⁾ Since the subject area in SF.No.754 & 760(Part-6) over an extent of 4.00.0 hects of Government poramboke land situated in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District has been

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and the same should be clearly shown in the Mining

- A soft copy of digitalized map with DGPS readings should be submitted in the CD form to the Deputy / Assistant Director, Krishnagiri.
- 5) As per Rule 12 (V) of Minerals (other than Atomic & Hydrocarbon Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016, the applicant firm shall at his own expenses erect, maintain and keep in repair all the boundary pillars for entire period of lease.
- The applicant should use mild explosives during quarrying.
- Child labourers should not be engaged in the quarry works.
- 8) If any violation is found during quarrying operation, the Rule 36(5)(h) and the penal provisions of the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 and connected Act and rules in force will attract.

Encl: Demarcated Map showing the proposed lease area.

Deputy Director, Dept. of Geology & Mining,

Krishnagiri.

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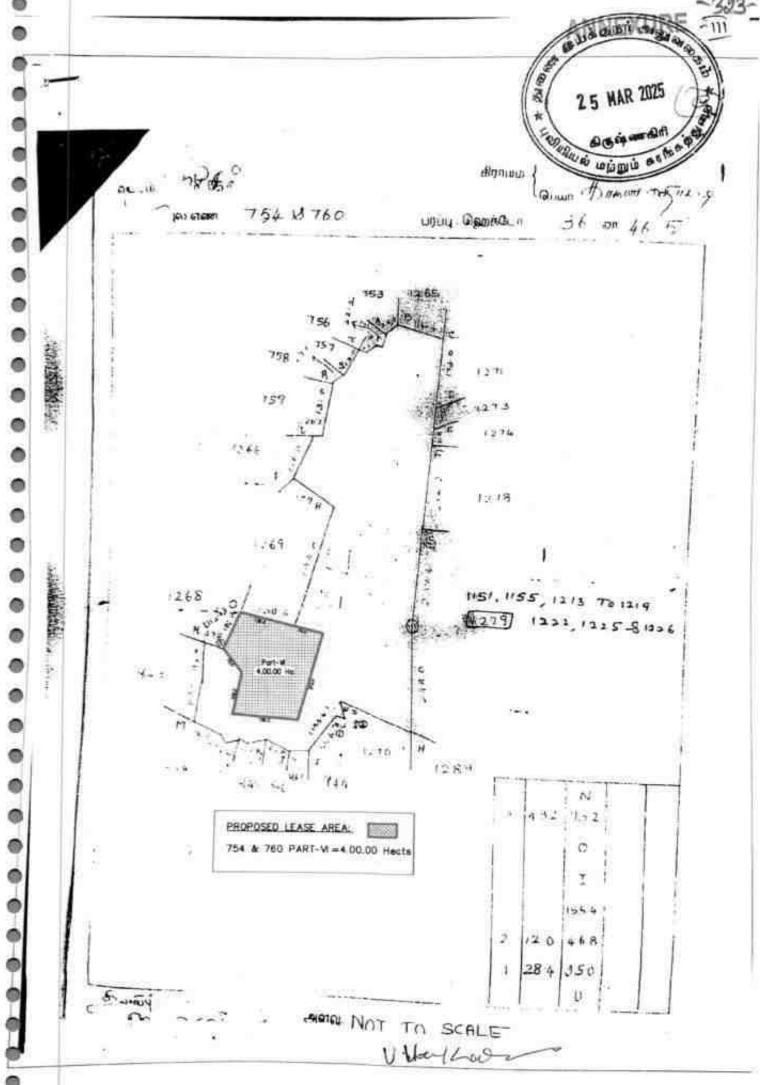
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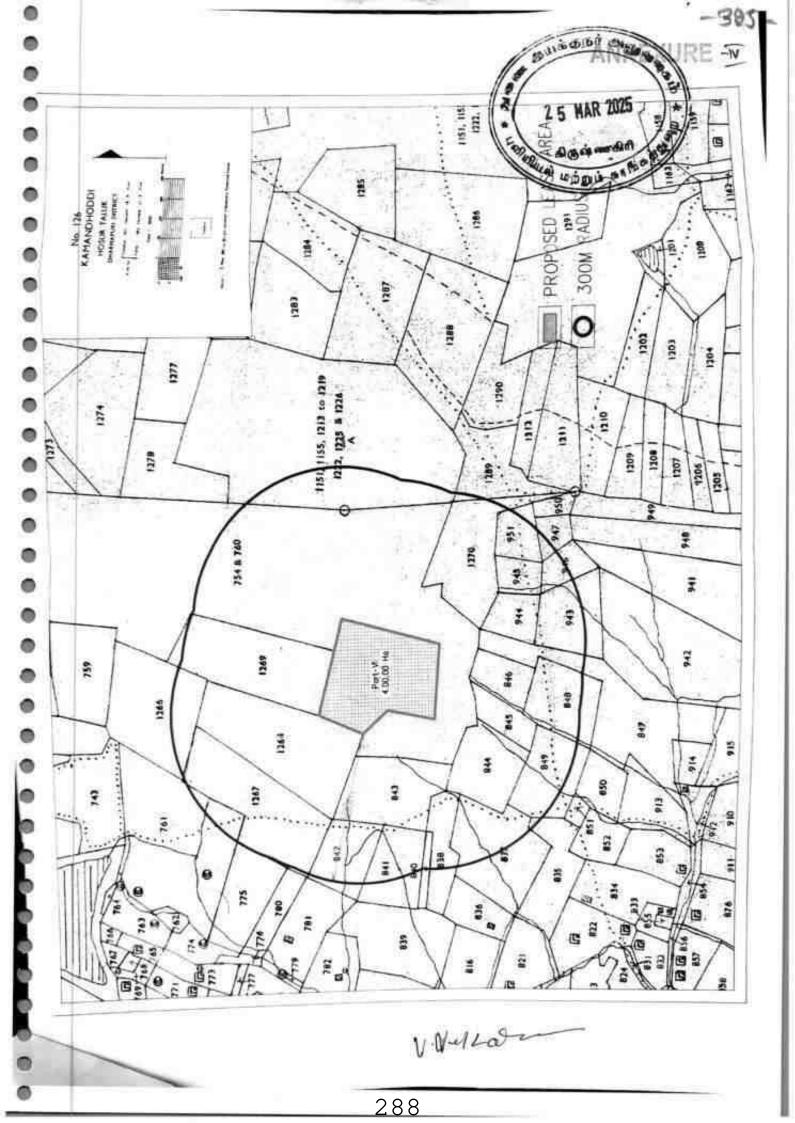
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Thiru.V.Venkatesulu, S/o. Venkatasamy, No.741 D, M.G.Kotta, Seppatti Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

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PHOTOCOPY OF THE LEASE ARE

Site photos in respect of rough stone quarry lease in S.F.No. \$ 154 & Poramboke Land - over an extent of 4.00.0 hectares - Karring odding

Shoolagiri Taluk - Kirishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State o beippus

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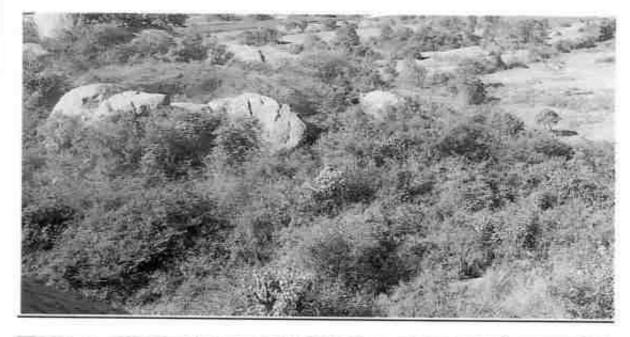
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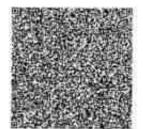


அந்திய அரசார்கம் Government of India

இந்திய நனில்கட்ட அள்ட உர்ள ஆன்னடி அன்றம். Unique Identification Authority of India

பதிவேட்டு எண்/ Enrolment No.: 0000/00331/13740

Gourtin Charge Gray Verwatersulu V S/O: Verkatasami. d no /41. **EM G KOTTA** CHEPPADI POST. VTC Shoolagel PD: Chappadi, Sutr District: Hosur. District Krishnanin Store: Tamil Nadu: PIN Code: 635117 Mobile: 9444649008



உங்கள் ஆதார் எண் / Your Aadhaar No. :

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துர் சிறை அடைப்பத்திரண சன்றாத் ஆடிசிய அப்பது பிறத் தேதிக்கை சன்றும் இது சிப்பிடிக மடுக்க மண்டுக்கட் பேறைப் ஆண்ண அடிக்கும் கண்று என்றே கூற்றோது மண்ண Anthrae is proof of identity, not of citionship or state of hirth, it should be used with wellfuste authentication, or scarring of Off code / offline XM().

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SACIO / INFORMATION

அதார் என்பது தன்டையானத்திற்கான சான்றாகும். குடியுரின்ற கல்லது பிறந்த தேதிக்கான சான்றவை பிறந்த தேதி என்பது ஆதார் என் வைத்திருப்பவரால் சமற்பிக்கப்பட்ட விதிமுறைகளில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள பிறந்த தேதி ஆவணத்தின் அதனம் நூலம் அதரிக்கப்படும் நகவலின் அடிப்பனட்பில் கண்டு நடியம் அதரிக்கப்படும். நகவலின் அடிப்பனட்பில் ANTHOR BUTTONS

கள்பந்துள்ளது.

இந்த ஆநார் வடித்தாத பல்ல நியமித்த அங்கோர் நிறுவனத்தால் ஆண்ணனர் அங்கோரம் அல்லது ஆப் எல்டோர்களிய கிரட்க்கும் எம். ஆதார் எல் வாக்கோர் செய்யின்ய பயர்படுத்தி அதர்கிறே எல்கோர்ய அல்லது அன்றையர் வின்ய கிரும் பாதுகாப்பான பா. அரச்பிடு நீடர் செய்யின்ய பயர்படுத்தி சியார்க்க வேண்டும்

🗷 அதார் தளித்துவகானது யற்றும் பாதுகாப்பானது

கந்தி நிற்று செய்யப்பட்ட நாளிலிருந்து ஒவ்வொரு ம வழுக்களுக்கும் சிற்றும் ஆர்சில் அடையாகம் மற்றும் முகவரிக்காள ஆமணக்கள் பூர்பில்கப்பட்டுமையும்
 பல்வேறு அரசு மற்றும் அரசு சாரா பல்ளிகள் (சேலைகளைப் பெற ஆறர் உள்ளதும் அரசு சாரா பல்ளிகள் (சேலைகளைப் பேற ஆறர் உள்ளதுக்கு உதவுகிறது

உல்கள் போலைம் என் மற்றும் மின்னதுசல் ஐடியை ஆறரில் பல்பிக்கலம்

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🗷 அந்த சோவுகளைப் பெற கணை செயலியை படுவிறக்கவும்.

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ALL THUS E CHAPA

Ascring is proof of identity, not of officernitip or date of birth (DOB), DOB is based on information supported by proof of DOB document specified at regulations, submitted by Aadhaw number holder.

 This Audion's letter should be verified through either online authenication by UIDAV-appointed authentication agency or QR code scoring using mAathuar of Aathuar QR Scoring app available in app stores or using secure QR code reader app available on www.uidai.gcv.in.

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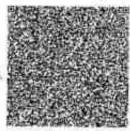
District Marian agent Unique Identification Authority of India



ந்தன்கி 500 கொடிக் சால், சாண்741, டி எம் ஜி தனேட்டர், கொடிக்குக்கு தளவிர், சாட்டர், கிறுந்தனக்கி தன்து நாடு - 125117

Address S/O Venkatasami, d no741, I M G KOTTA, ECHEPPADI POST, Shoolagin, PO: Chappadi,

SDEST: Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu 635117



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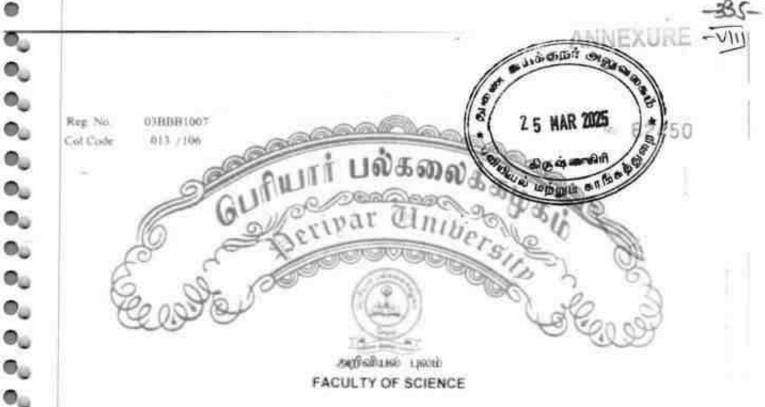
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பெரியார் பல்கலைக்கழக ஆட்சிக்குமு 2005 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதம் あしああ பயன்பாட்டு புவியமைப்பியல் Conne

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தேர்வாளர்கள் சான்றளித்தபடி

அறிவியல் நிறைஞர்

என்னும் பட்டத்தை அவருக்குப் பல்கலைக்கழக இலச்சினையுடன் வழங்குகிறது.

The Syndicate of the Perigar University hereby makes known that KARUPPANNAN S has been admitted to the DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE in APPLIED GEOLOGY

he the having been certified by duly appointed Examiners to be qualified to receive the same and was placed in the FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION at the Examination held in APR-2005



Given under the seal of this university

V.W.Zwz

IAC. No. 141 TNGST, No. 2702141 CST. No. 704829 / SLM / Dt. 7-4-99



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Proprietor: E. SANTHARAMA

enge into en 2 5 MAR 2025 5/88, CHINNAGOLLAPATTI, KANNAN SALEM-636 808. Tamil Nadu.

Mines: Devar Malai Village, Kulithalei Tk., KARUR Dt. (Via) Karur to

Date |5-6-20LD

EXPERIENCE CERTIFICATE

1 E SANTHARAMAN being the Managing Director of BALAJI MINES do hereby certify that Thiru. S.KARUPPANNAN, son of T.SUNDARAM (Whose signature is appended) worked as a Geologist in Balaji Mine, Devar malai village. kulithalai Taluk, Karur District, from 01.06.2005 to 10.10.2010. During his term of work aforesaid, he has obtained practical experience as detailed overleaf. The duties connected with his work have involved his continuous attendance at the mine, and have been efficiently performed by him.

I believe him to be of good character and a fit and proper person to be examined for Certificate of Competency

(Signature with date and official Seal)

TIN No: 33852702141 CST No:704829 / 7-4-99

BALAJI MINES

5/88, Chinnagollapatty, Kannankurichi (P.O), SALEM-8.

(Signature of Candidate)

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n-ERAMAN Cell 94876 33359

GRANITES I

731. Kristinagri Main Road, Opp. E.B.Office, MATHUR

email snramajayamgranites@gmail.com



EXPERIENCE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr.Karuppannan Sundaram has been worked as a "Senior Geologist" in our company from 11th October 2010 to 11th October 2011. During this period, he has been involved in the Quality Control for Granite block extraction from quarry. Involvement of his work is highly appreciated and have been efficiently worked in our company. The duties connected with his work have been continuous attendance at the quarry.

I wish him all the best in all his future endeavors.

TOP SECREMAN SPANISHES

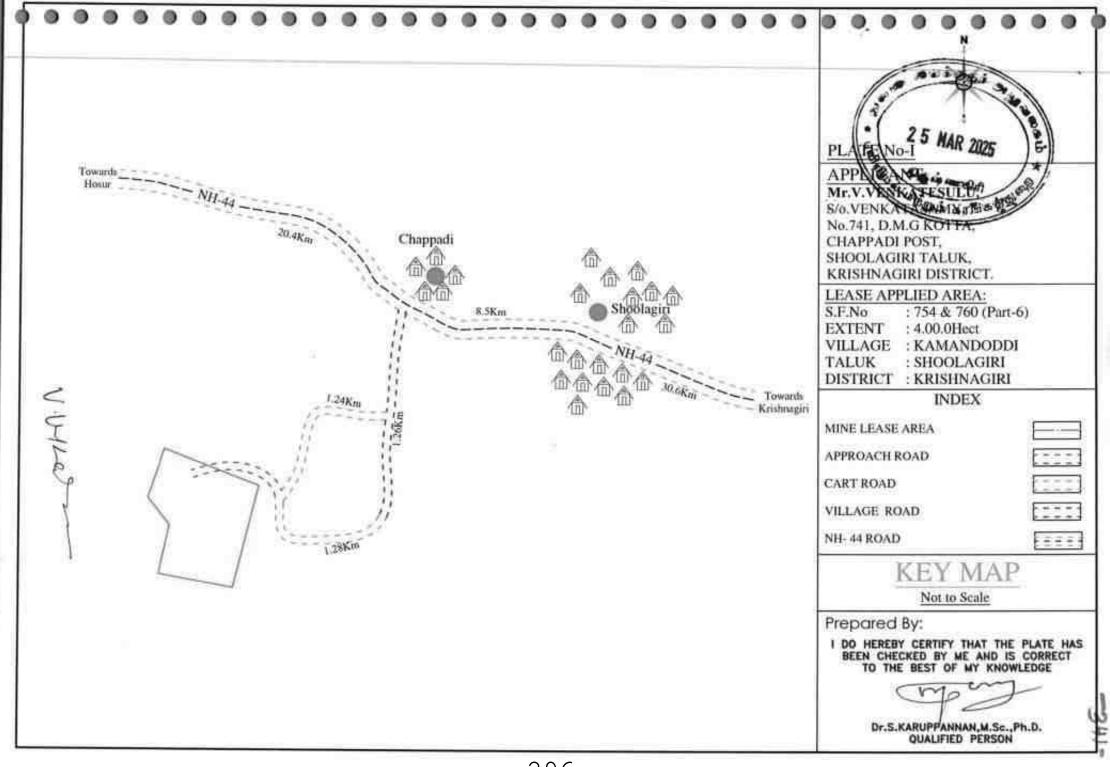
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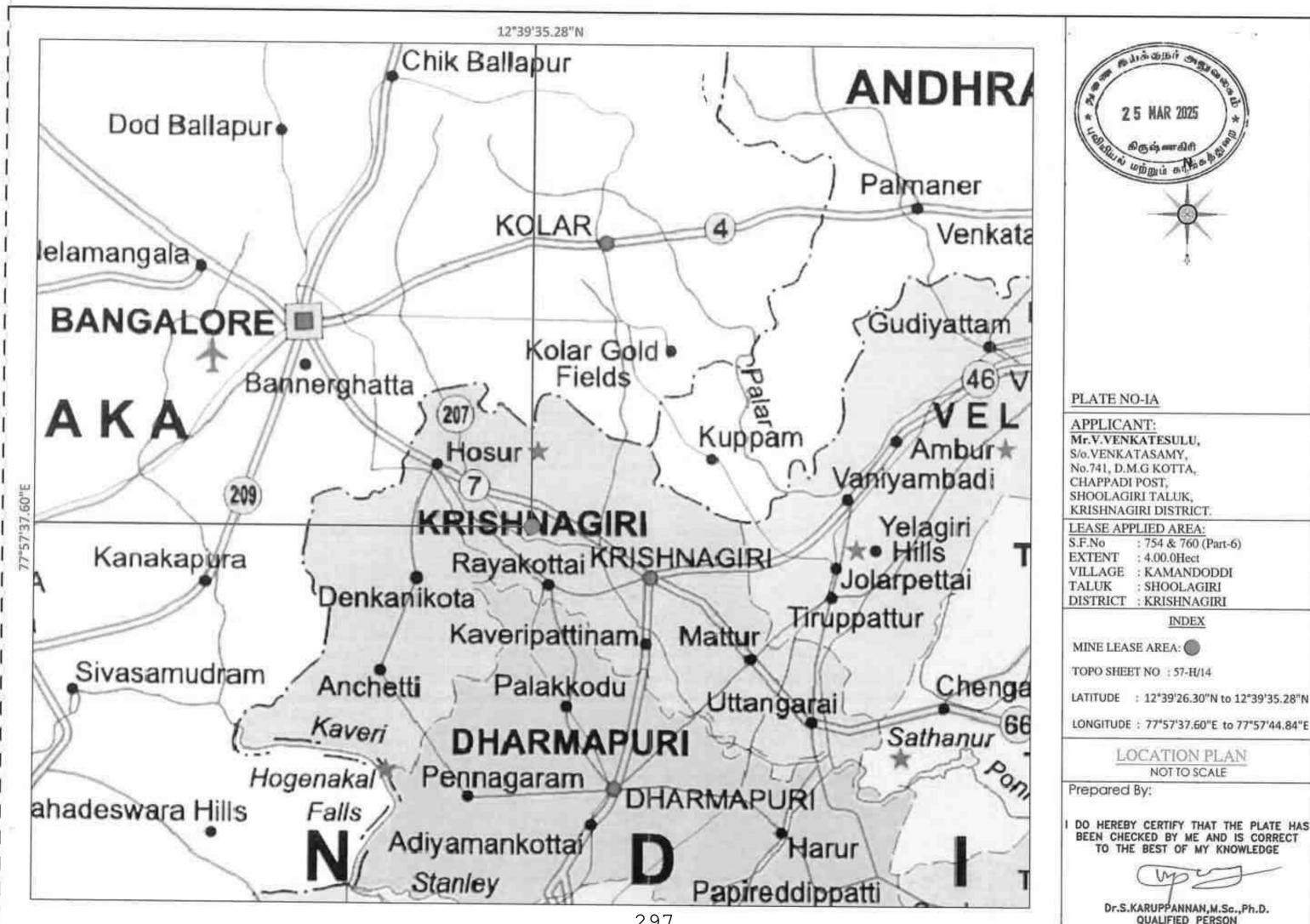
DEPUTY DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINING

DHARMAPURI

Attested

V.Vullage





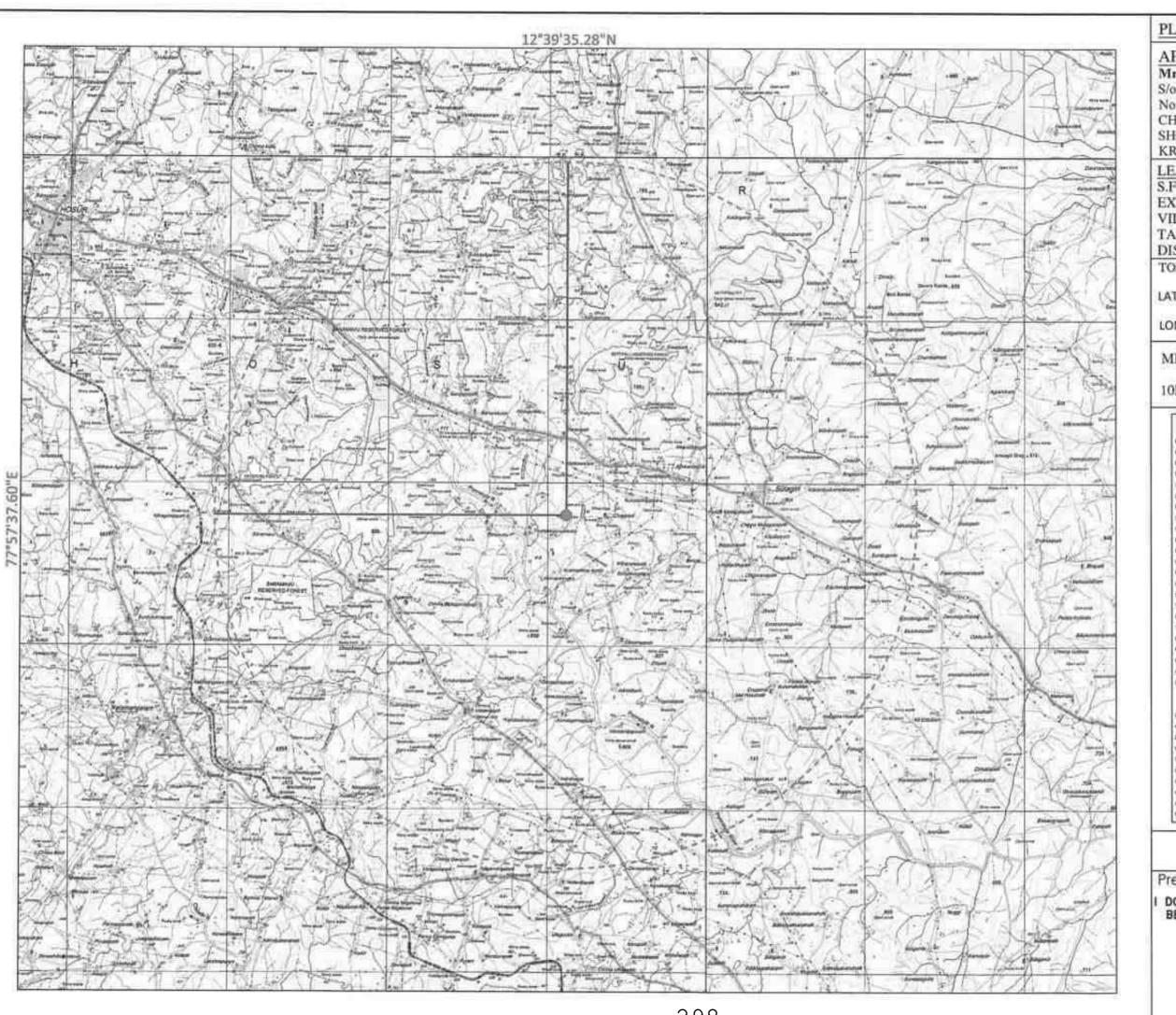


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Mr.V.VENKATESULU,	De Jac
S/o.VENKATASAMY,	13/11/2
No.741/D.M.G KOTTA,	15-11
CHAPMANT POSTE WAR 2025	*
SHOOLAGIRI TALUK."	Isli
KRISHWACHRI DISTRICT.	1011

LEASE AR AREA S.F.No 480000 (Pd) EXTENT

VILLAGE : KAMANDODDI TALUK : SHOOLAGIRI DISTRICT : KRISHNAGIRI

TOPO SHEET NO : 57-H/14

LATITUDE : 12"39'26,30"N to 12"39'35.28"N

LONGITUDE: 77°57'37.60"E to 77°57'44.84"E

MINE LEASE AREA

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TOPOSHEET MAP SCALE- 1:1,00,000

Prepared By:

DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLATE HAS BEEN CHECKED BY ME AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

Dr.S.KARUPPANNAN,M.Sc.,Ph.D. QUALIFIED PERSON



Agaram Agraharam



APPLICANT: Mr.V.VENKATESULU, S/o.VENKATASAMY, No.741, D.M.G KOTTA, CHAPPADI POST, SHOOLAGIRI TALUK, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT.

LEASE APPLIED AREA:

S.F.No : 754 & 760 (Part-6) EXTENT : 4.00.0Hect VILLAGE : KAMANDODDI

TALUK : SHOOLAGIRI DISTRICT : KRISHNAGIRI

INDEX

MINE LEASE AREA

APPROACH ROAD

CART ROAD

VILLAGE ROAD

100m RADIUS

200m RADIUS

300m RADIUS

400m RADIUS

500m RADIUS

EXISTING PIT

TOPO SHEET NO : 57-H/14

LATITUDE : 12°39'26.30"N to 12°39'35.28"N

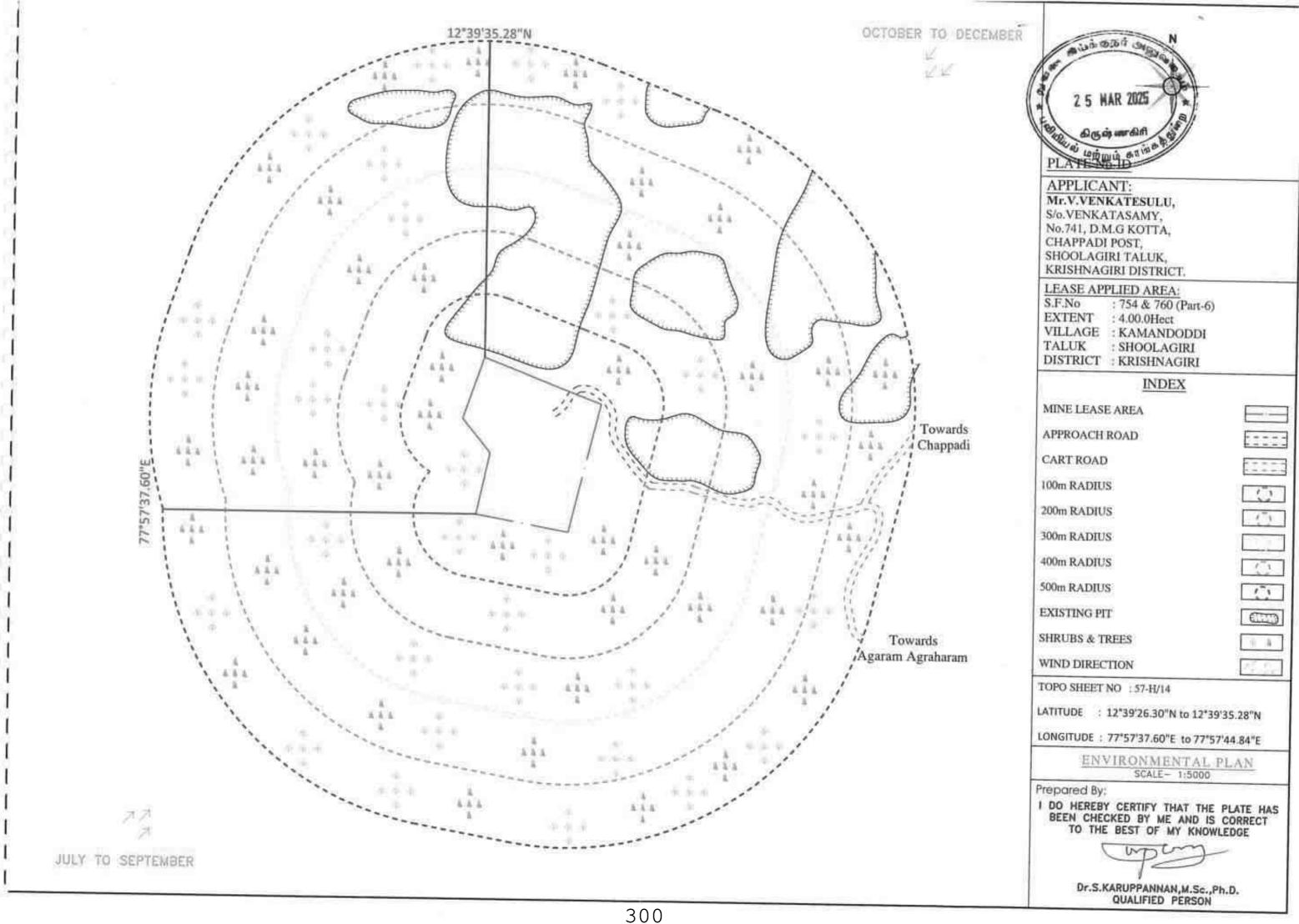
LONGITUDE: 77*57'37.60"E to 77*57'44.84"E

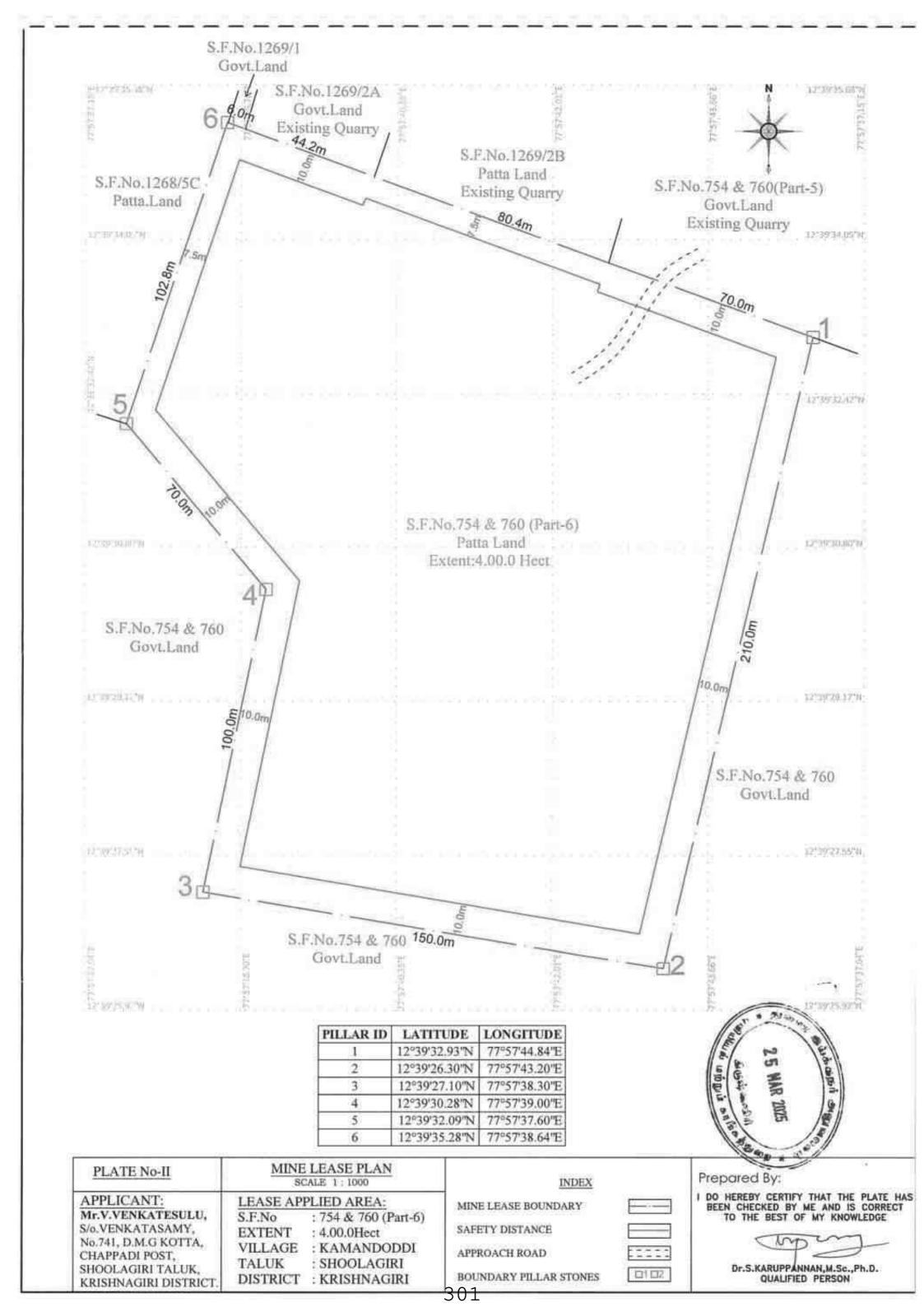
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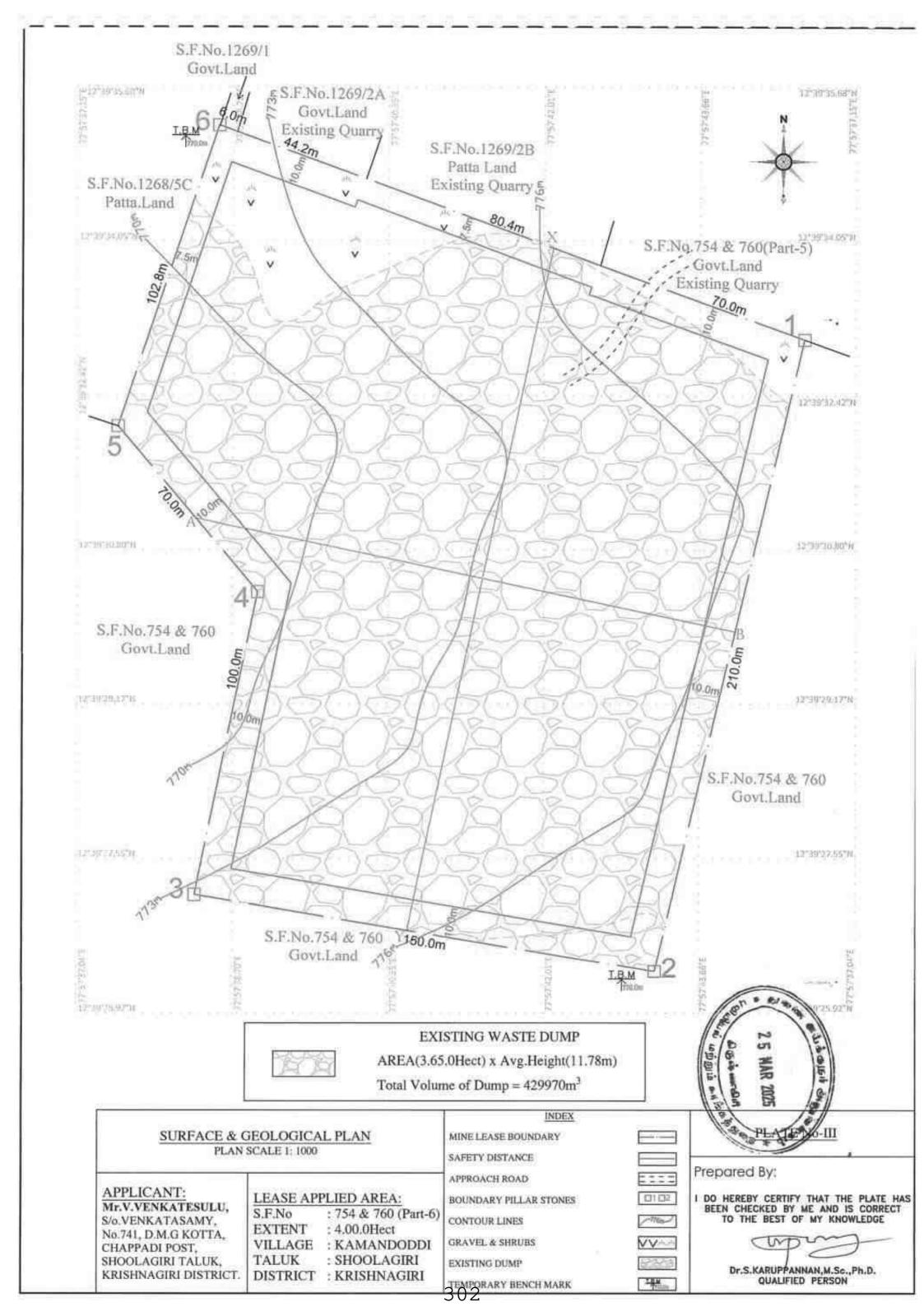
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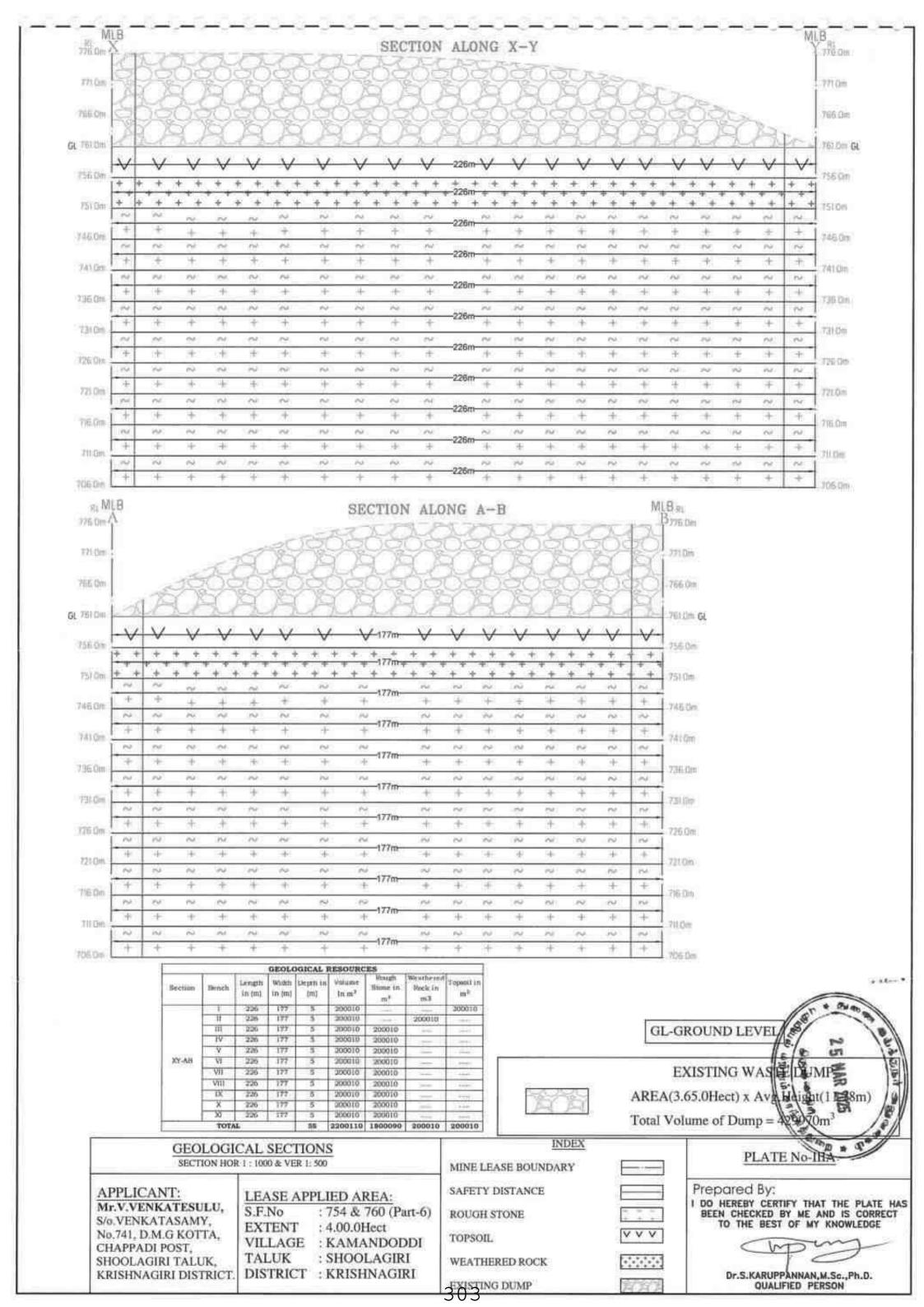
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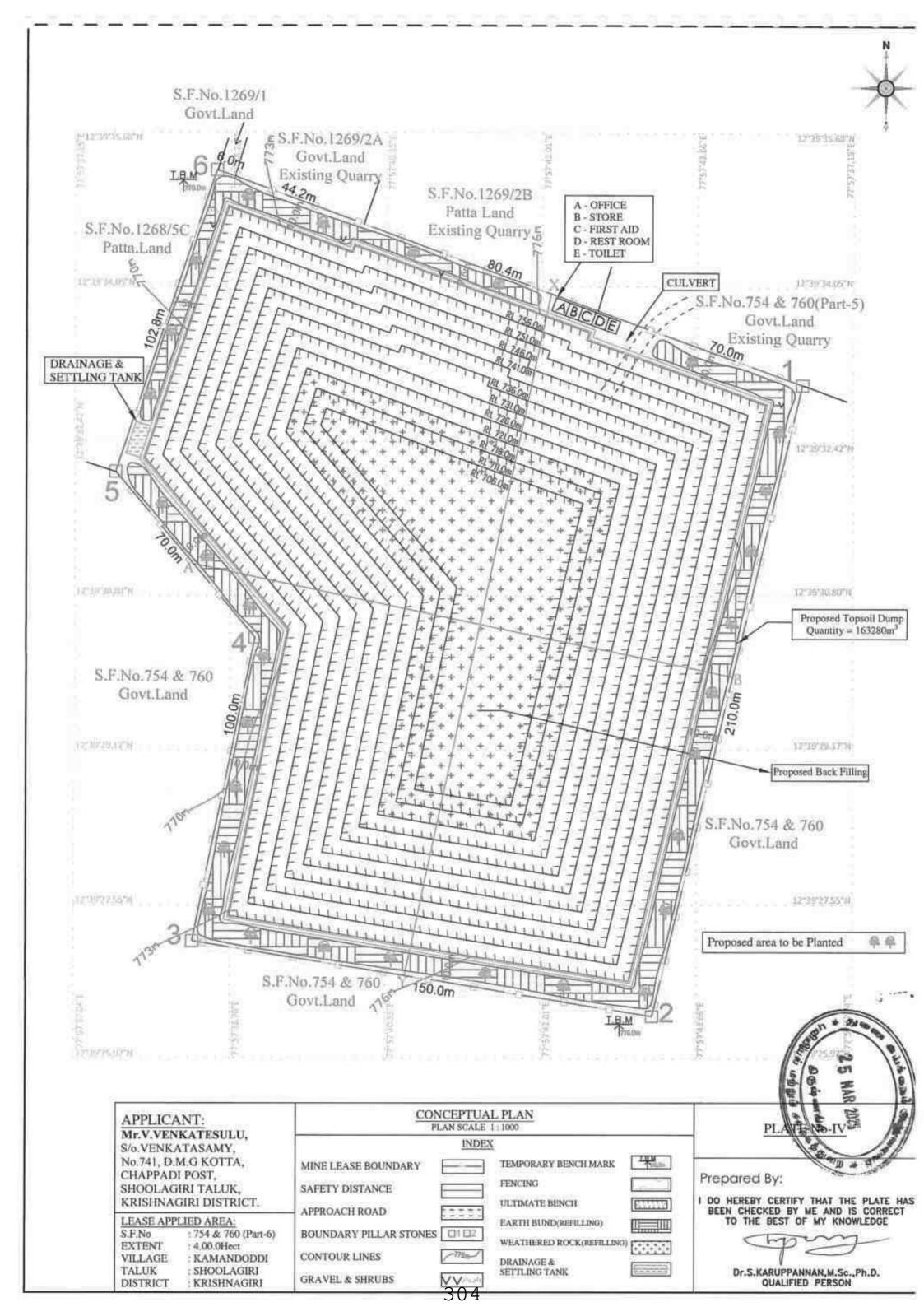
> Dr.S.KARUPPANNAN,M.So.,Ph.D. QUALIFIED PERSON

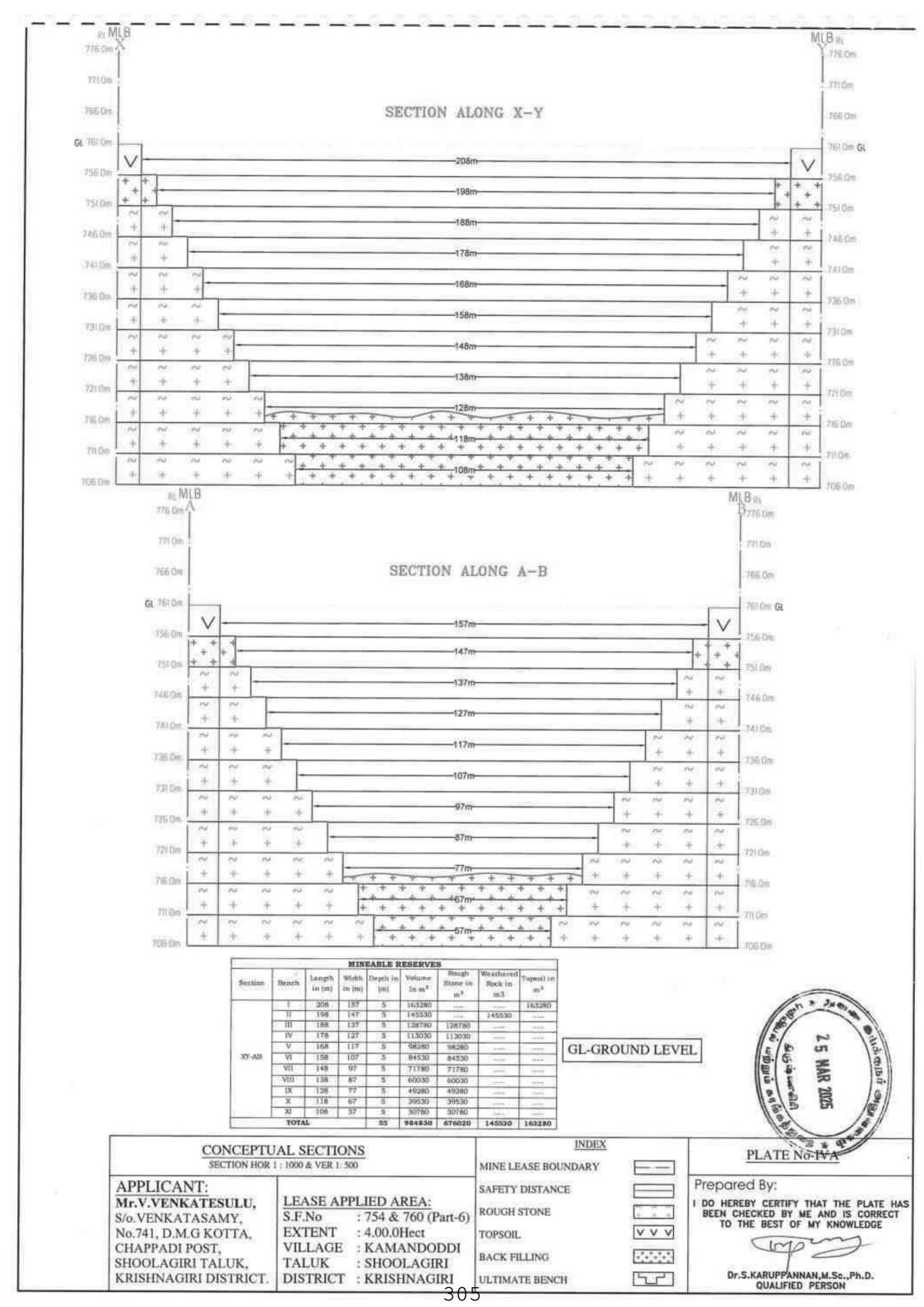


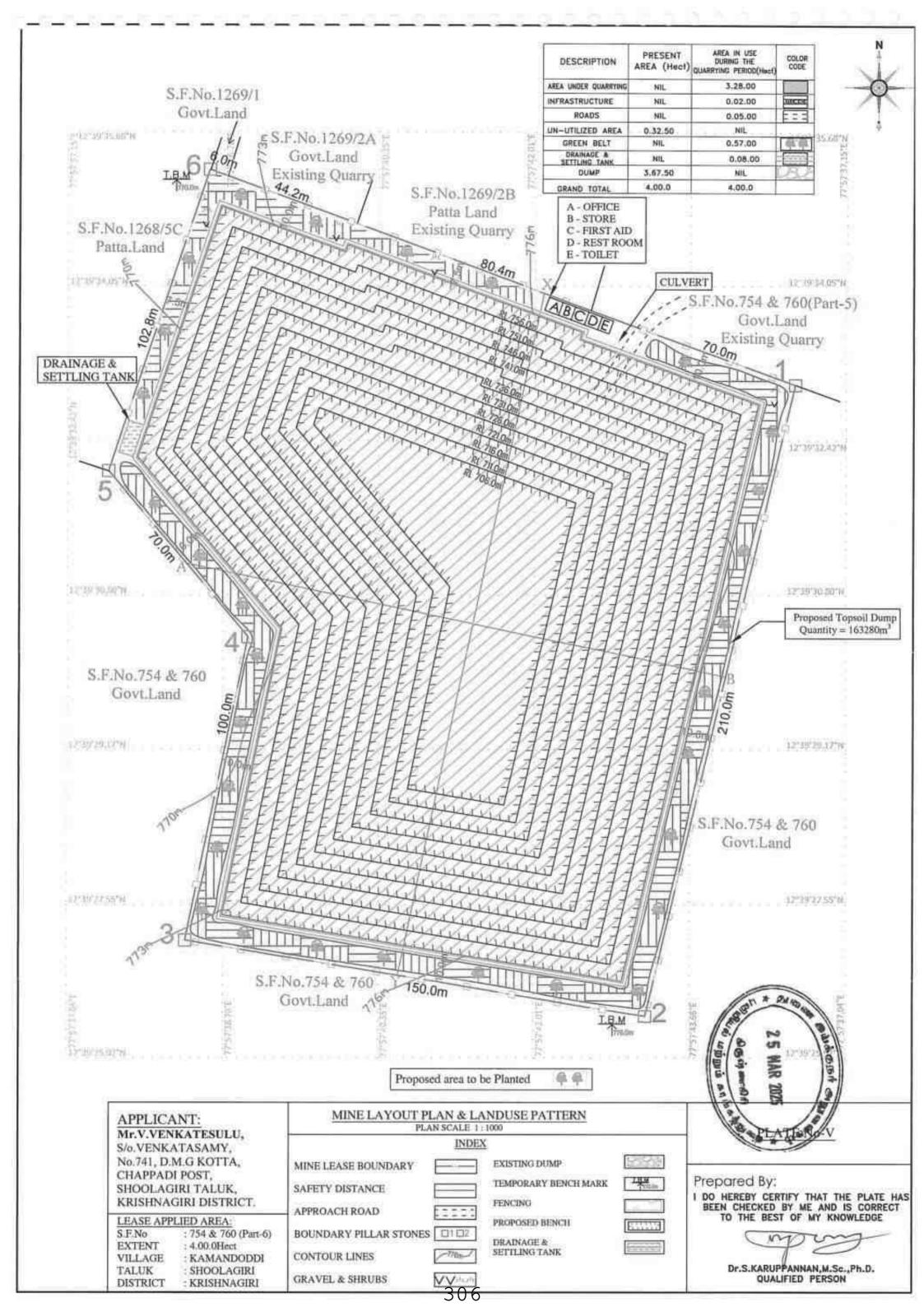


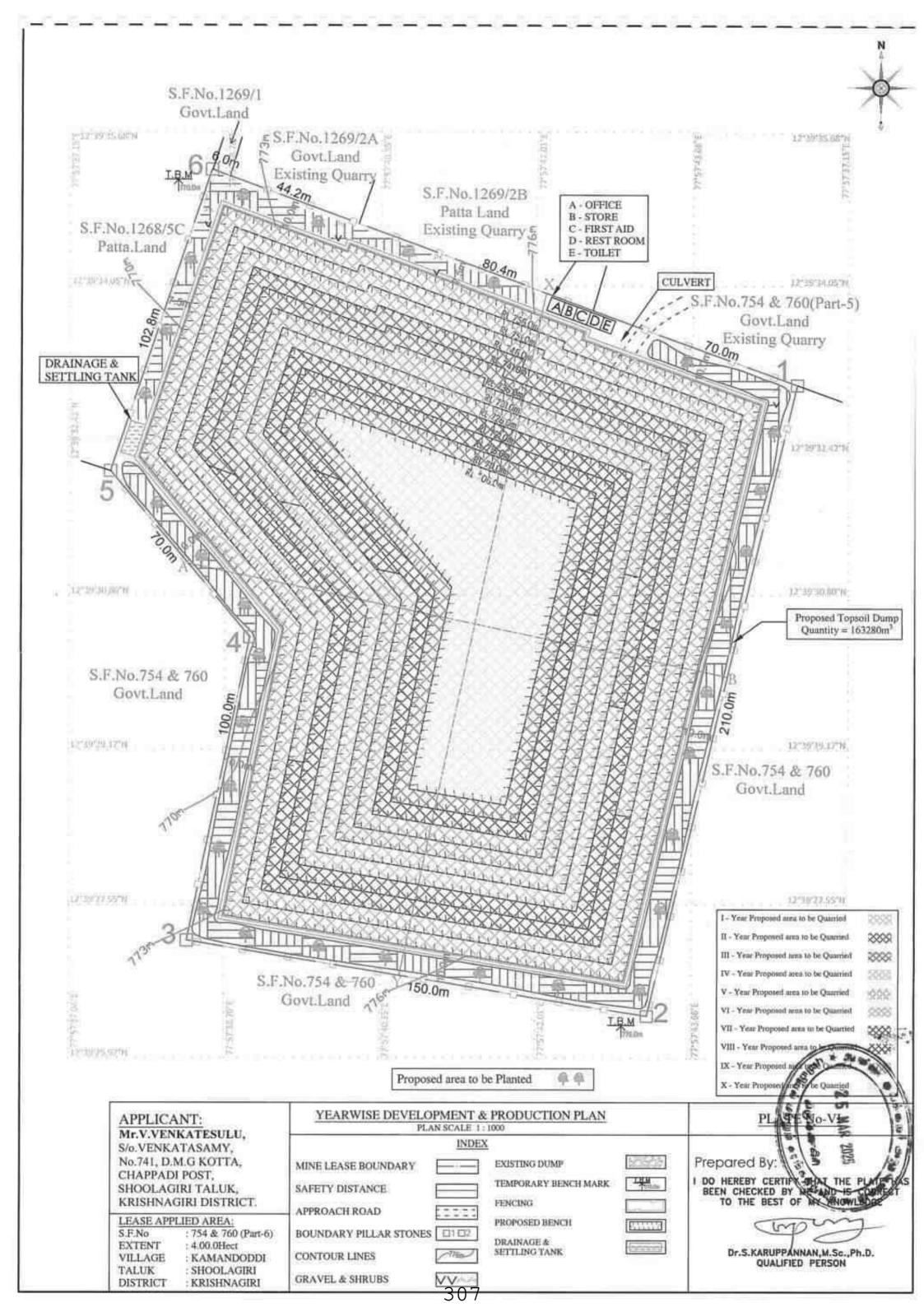


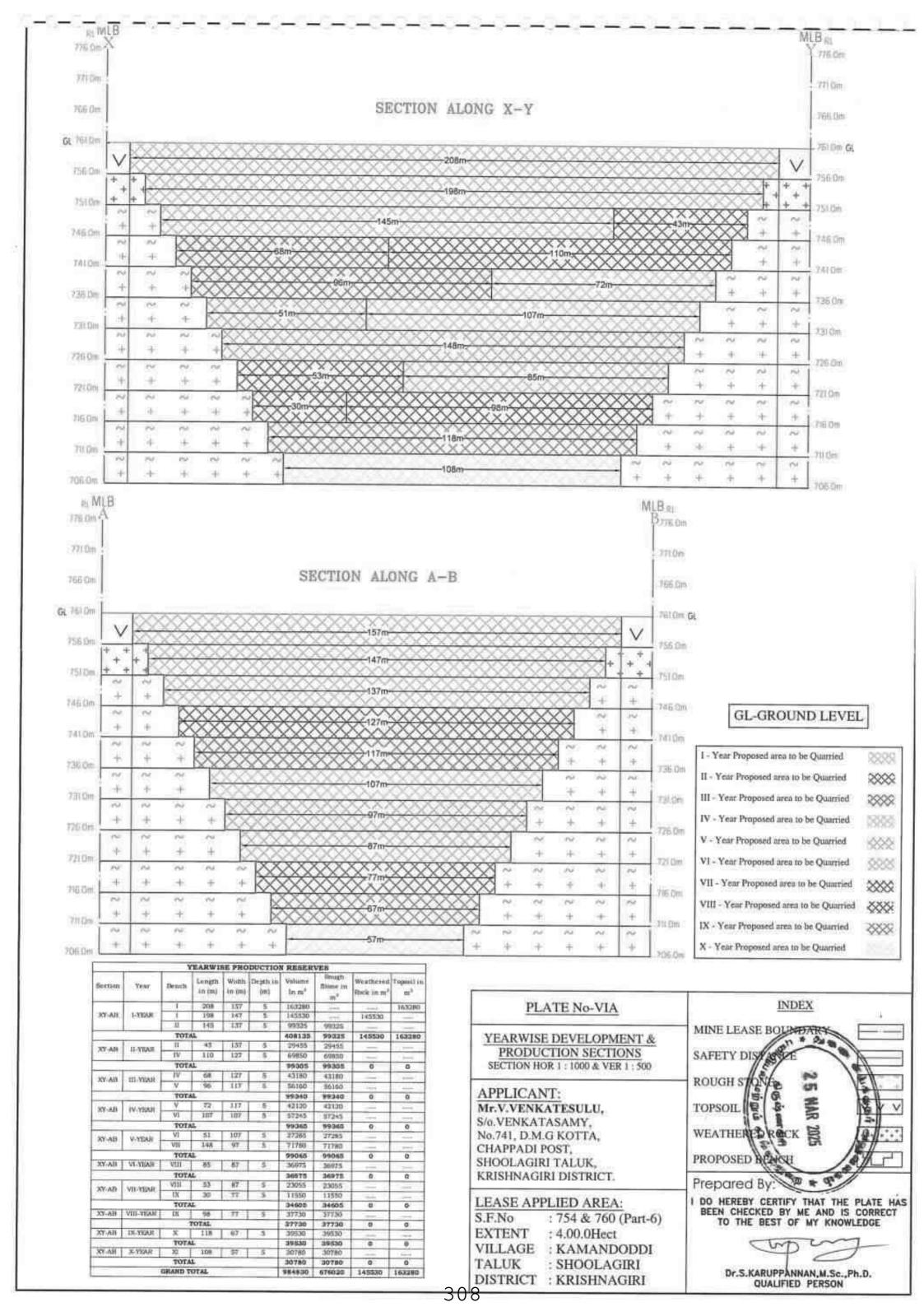












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Village Administrative Officer 126, Kamandoddi. Uddanapalli Firka, Shoolagiri Talek, Krishnagiri Dist.

PHOTOCOPY OF THE APPLIED LEASE AREA

Site photos in respect of rough stone quarry lease in S.F.No's, 754 & 760 (Part-6), Govt Poramboke land - Over an extent of 4.00.0 hectares - Kamandoddi Village - Shoolagiri Taluk - Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State in belongs to Mr.V.Venkatesulu.





Village Administrative Officer 126, Kamandoddi, Uddanapalli Firka, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri Dist

V.W/Car 310







National Accreditation Board for Education and Training

Certificate of Accreditation

Geo Technical Mining Solutions, Dharmapuri

5/1485-3, Salem Main Road, Elakkiyampatty, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu

The organization is accredited as Category-A under the QCI-NABET Scheme for Accreditation of EIA Consultant Organization, Version 3: for preparing EIA/EMP reports in the following Sectors.

S. No	Sector Description	Sector (as per)		Cat.
		NABET	MoEFCC	Cati
1.	Mining of minerals - including opencast and underground mining	1	1 (a) (i)	А

Note: Names of approved EIA Coordinators and Functional Area Experts are mentioned in RAAC minutes dated January 24, 2024, posted on QCI-NABET website.

The Accreditation shall remain in force subject to continued compliance to the terms and conditions mentioned in QCI-NABET's letter of accreditation bearing no QCI/NABET/ENV/ACO/24/3142 dated Feb 19, 2024. The accreditation needs to be renewed before the expiry date by Geo Technical Mining Solutions, Dharmapuri following due process of assessment.

Issue Date Feb 19, 2024 Valid up to Dec 31, 2026



Mr. Ajay Kumar Jha Sr. Director, NABET

Certificate No. NABET/EIA/23-26/RA 0319

Prof (Dr) Varinder S Kanwar (CEO NABET)

For the updated List of Accredited EIA Consultant Organizations with approved Sectors please refer to QCI-NABET website.