

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
of  
**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL  
MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT**

(Prepared as per the provisions of  
EIA Notification 2006 & amendments thereof)

**PROJECT PROPONENT**

Sl. No.	Name	S.F.Nos.	Extent of Mining Applied
1	Tvl. R.P.P. Blue Metals	46	4.97.0 Ha

**KUTTAPALAYAM ROUGH STONE & GRAVEL QUARRY – CLUSTER  
“B1” CATEGORY – MINOR MINERAL – CLUSTER – NON-FOREST LAND**

**CLUSTER EXTENT = 7.34.5 Ha**

At  
**KUTTAPALAYAM VILLAGE, KANGEYAM TALUK,  
TIRUPPUR DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU**

Complied as per ToR obtained from SEIAA, TN  
Letter No SEIAA-TN/F.No.8780/SEAC/ToR-1091/2021 dated 17.03.2022.

**Environmental Consultant**



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November 2022

Draft EIA/EMP for Kuttapalayam Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Cluster over an area of 7.34.5 Ha of with new proposed area is of 4.97.0 Ha of Patta land in S.F.No. 46 of Kuttapalayam Village, Kangayam Taluk, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu State.

**Lessee Tvl. R.P.P. Blue Metals**

## ***Executive Summary***

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Rough Stone & Gravel is the major requirements for construction industry. This EIA report is prepared by considering Cumulative load of all proposed & existing quarries of Kuttapalayam Rough Stone & Gravel Quarries around the proposal. Consisting of 1 Proposed and 1 Existing Quarry with total extent of Cluster of 7.34.5 Ha in Kuttapalayam Village, Kangayam Taluk, Tiruppur District and Tamil Nadu State, cluster area calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E), Dated 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016.

This EIA Report is prepared in compliance with ToR obtained vide –

✚ Letter No SEIAA-TN/F.No.8780/SEAC/ToR-1091/2021 dated 17.03.2022;

The Baseline Monitoring study has been carried out during the period of March – May 2022 and this EIA and EMP report is prepared for considering cumulative impacts arising out of these projects, the Cumulative Environmental Impact Assessment study is undertaken, which is followed by preparation of a detailed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) individually to minimize those adverse impacts.

### **“Draft EIA report prepared on the basis of ToR Issued for carrying out Public Hearing for the Grant of Environmental Clearance from SEIAA, - Tamil Nadu”**

#### **1.1 DETAILS OF PROJECT PROPONENT -**

Name of the Project	Tvl. R.P.P. Blue Metals Rough stone and Gravel quarry
S.F. No.	46
Extent	4.97.0 ha
Land Type	Patta Land
Village Taluk and District	Kuttapalayam Village, Kangayam Taluk, Tiruppur District

#### **1.2 QUARRY DETAILS WITHIN 500 M RADIUS**

S.No	Name of the lessee	S. F. Nos	Extent Area (Ha)	Period of lease
Existing				
1.	Tvl. R.P.P. Blue Metals	49	2.37.5	28.09.2018 to 27.09.2023
Proposed				
1.	Tvl. R.P.P. Blue Metals	46	4.97.0	-
<b>Total Extent</b>			<b>7.34.5</b>	

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**Lessee Tvl. R.P.P. Blue Metals**

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**1.3 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSAL**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Details</b>	
1	Type of Project	Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry	
2	Quarry area applied	4.97.0 Ha	
3	Project Location	Survey Nos. 46 of Kuttapalayam Village, Kangayam Taluk, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu.	
4	Quarry Location on WGS 1984 datum	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
		11°05'36.42"N to 11°05'45.94"N	77°41'22.94"E to 77°41'30.84"E
5	Topo sheet Number	58 E/12	
6	Geological Reserves	<b>Rough stone</b>	<b>Gravel</b>
		12,14,763 m <sup>3</sup>	74,047 m <sup>3</sup>
7	Mineable Reserves & Year-wise Production	<b>Rough stone</b>	<b>Gravel</b>
		3,94,606 m <sup>3</sup>	52,191 m <sup>3</sup>
8	Lease period	5 years	
9	Site elevation above Mean Sea Level	207m AMSL	
10	Land use at the proposed project site	Patta Land Land Cover: Barren Land which is not fit for vegetation/cultivation	
11	Site Topography	Sloping Towards Northeastern	
12	Ultimate depth of Mining	47m below ground level (2m Gravel + 45m Rough Stone) below ground level	
13	Existing Pit Dimension	108m (L) x 188m (W) x 27m (D)	
14	Ultimate Pit Dimension	197m (L) x 206m (W) x 47m (D) (BGL)	
15	Climatic Conditions	IMD Data, Tiruppur (1971-2000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avg. Ambient air temp - 46.6 ° C to 20.6° C</li> <li>• Annual rainfall - 793 mm</li> </ul>	
16	Seismic zone	Seismically, this area is categorized under Zone-III as per IS-1893 (Part-1)-2002. Hence, seismically the site is High Damage Risk Zone. With MSK scale of VII.	
17	Nearest road	MDR 688 is present at a distance of 1.3 Km, South from Project Site	

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18	Nearest State/National Highway	NH67 - Trichy - Coimbatore - 15.0km - S SH83A - Kangayam - Erode - 2.57 km-W		
19	Nearest Railway Station	Ingur Railway station at 18.24 Km, NW		
20	Nearest Air Port	Coimbatore Airport - 80.0km - W		
21	Nearest village/major town	Kangayam - 17.0km - SW		
22	Nearest Town, city, District Headquarters along with distance in kms.	Town: Kangayam - 17.0km - SW District: Tiruppur 38.24 Km, W Direction		
23	Ecologically sensitive zone	No wildlife sanctuary, national park or biosphere reserve within 10m radius of Quarry lease area.		
24	Reserved/Protected forests	Arachalur R.F. - 7.56 km, NW		
25	Historical/tourist places	None within 300m radius of Quarry lease area		
26	Nearest Hill	Arachalur Malai - 7.56 km, NW		
27	Nearest water bodies	<b>Water bodies</b>	<b>Distance (Km)</b>	<b>Direction</b>
		<u>Noyyal River</u>	0.01	N
		Mettukattuvalasu Pond	4	SW
28	Nearest Hospital	Government Hospital - Nathakadaiyur: 3.24 Km, SW Direction		
29	Details of other quarries for a radius of 500m around the quarry site	There are following quarries located within the radius of 500m from the proposed project site. Details: Abandoned quarry - Nil Existing quarry - 1 No. (2.37.5 Ha) Proposed quarry - 1No (4.97.0Ha) The total extent of the Existing and proposed quarry within the radius of 500m is <b>7.34.5 Ha</b> . The project falls under the cluster situation.		
30	Man power	Total Employees proposed for the quarry operation is <b>36 Nos.</b>		
31	Water requirement & source	Total water requirement for <b>4.3 KLD</b> from water vendors & nearby Bore well.		
32	Overburden /Waste	The overburden in the form of Gravel formation		

33	Cost of the project	<b>The Project Cost:</b>			
		Project cost	=	Rs. 76,55,000/-	
		EMP cost	=	Rs. 1,22,50,605/-	
		CER Cost	=	Rs. 5,00,000/-	

#### 1.4 STATUTORY DETAILS

- The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 16.12.2020.
- Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the Deputy Director, Department of Geology and Mining Rc.No.1605/Mines/2020, Dated: 28.07.2021
- The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Deputy Director, Geology and Mining, Tiruppur District, vide Rc.No.1605/Mines/2020, Dated: 03.08.2021
- The proposed project falls under “B1” Category as per Order Dated: 04.09.2018 & 13.09.2018 passed by Hon'ble National Green tribunal, New Delhi in O.A. No. 173 of 2018 & O.A. No, 186 of 2016 and MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F. No. L-11011/175/2018-IA-II (M) Dated: 12.12.2018
- Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vide. online Proposal No. SEIAA/TN/MIN/67364/2021, Date:07.09.2021.
- Previously the applied area for quarrying lease as 1. Rc. No. 273/Mines/2013 Dated 21.09.2016 - Lease Period: 21.09.2016 to 20.09.2021 – 5 Years Operated by P.Selvasundaram over an extent of 4.97.0 Ha EC Obtained - Lr.No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.4385/ 1(a)/ EC.No.2884/2015 dated: 15.02.2016.

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

### 2.1 SITE CONNECTIVITY TO THE PROJECT AREA

<b>Nearest Roadway</b>	NH67 – Trichy – Coimbatore – 15.0km – S SH83A – Kangayam – Erode – 2.57 km-W
<b>Nearest Village</b>	Nathakadaiyur - 3.0km - SW

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<b>Nearest Town</b>	Kangayam - 17.0km - SW
<b>Nearest Railway</b>	Ingur Railway station at 18.24 Km, NW
<b>Nearest Airport</b>	Coimbatore Airport - 80.0km - W

**2.2 LAND USE PATTERN OF THE LEASE APPLIED AREA**

S. No.	Description	Present area (Ha)	Area at the end of this quarrying period (Ha)
1.	Area under quarry	2.03.5	3.23.7
2.	Dump	0.64.1	Nil
3.	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
4.	Roads	0.01.0	0.03.0
5.	Green Belt	Nil	0.35.6
6.	Unutilized Land	2.28.4	1.33.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.97.0</b>	<b>4.97.0</b>

**2.3 OPERATIONAL DETAILS OF LEASE APPLIED AREA**

PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)	Gravel (3 Years Plan period)
Geological Resources in m <sup>3</sup>	12,14,763 m <sup>3</sup>	74,047 m <sup>3</sup>
Mineable Reserves in m <sup>3</sup>	3,94,606 m <sup>3</sup>	52,191 m <sup>3</sup>
Mining Plan Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day in m <sup>3</sup>	263	58
No of Lorry loads (6m <sup>3</sup> per load)	44	10
Total Depth of Mining	47m below ground level (2m Gravel + 45m Rough stone)	

#### **2.4 YEAR-WISE PRODUCTION PLAN**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Rough Stone (m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Gravel (m<sup>3</sup>)</b>
I	79606	12636
II	78975	25800
III	72800	13755
IV	80950	-
V	82275	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,94,606 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>52,191 m<sup>3</sup></b>

#### **2.5 METHOD OF MINING**

Proposed Method of Mining is common for all the Proposed Projects – The method of mining is Opencast Mechanized Mining Method is being proposed by formation of 5.0-meter height bench with a bench width not less than the bench height. The Rough Stone is a batholith formation and the splitting of rock mass of considerable volume from the parent rock mass will be carried out by deploying jackhammer drilling and Slurry Explosives will be used for blasting. Hydraulic Excavators attached with Rock Breakers unit will be deployed for breaking large boulders to required fragmented sizes to avoid secondary blasting and hydraulic excavators attached with bucket unit will be deployed for loading the Rough Stone into the tippers and then the stone is transported from pithead to the nearby crushers.

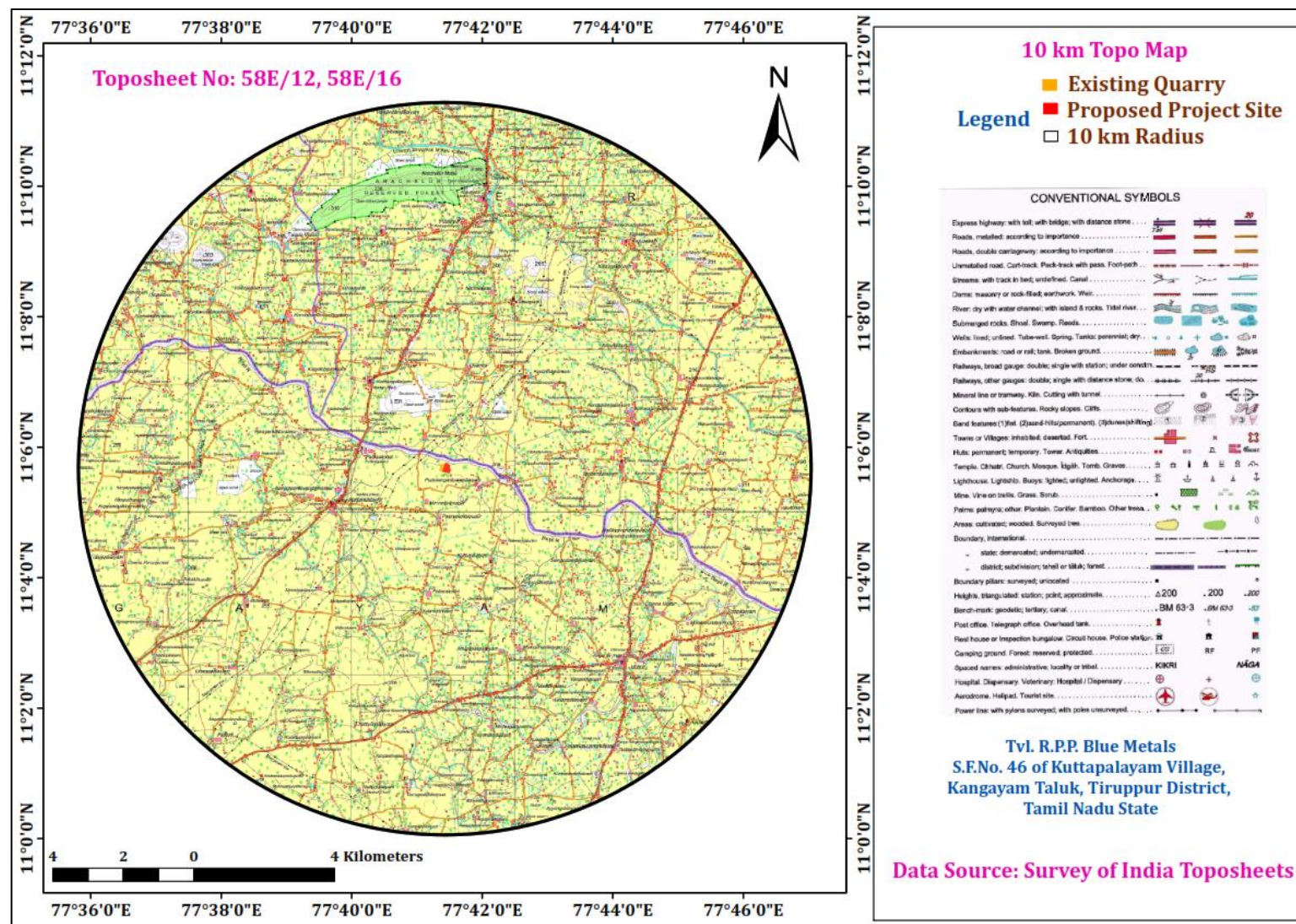


**FIGURE - 1: GOOGLE IMAGE SHOWING APPLIED QUARRY LEASE AREA**



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**FIGURE – 2: TOPOSHEET MAP COVERING 10 KM RADIUS**

## 2.6 PROPOSED MACHINERY DEPLOYMENT

S.NO.	TYPE	NOS	SIZE/CAPACITY	MOTIVE POWER
1	Jack hammers	8	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	2	400psi	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator with Bucket / Rock Breaker Unit 4	3	300 HP	Diesel Drive
4	Tippers / Dumpers	6	20 Tonnes	Diesel Drive

## 2.7 CONCEPTUAL MINING PLAN/ FINAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

- ✚ At the end of life of mine, the excavated mine pit / void will act as artificial reservoir for collecting rain water and helps to meet out the demand or crises during drought season.
- ✚ After mine closure the greenbelt developed along the safety barrier and top benches and temporary water reservoir will enhance the ecosystem
- ✚ Mine Closure is a process of returning a disturbed site to its natural state or which prepares it for other productive uses that prevents or minimizes any adverse effects on the environment or threats to human health and safety.
- ✚ The principle closure objectives are for rehabilitated mines to be physically safe to humans and animals, geo-technically stable, geo-chemically non-polluting/ non-contaminating, and capable of sustaining an agreed post-mining land use.

## 2.8 ULTIMATE PIT DIMENSION

Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	197	206	47 m bgl

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Field monitoring studies to evaluate the base line status of the project site were carried out during October to December 2021 as per CPCB guidelines. Environmental Monitoring data has been collected with reference to proposed quarry by Enviro Tech Services, Ghaziabad an NABL Certified & MoEF Notified Laboratory

### 3.1 ENVIRONMENT MONITORING ATTRIBUTES

S. No.	Attributes	Parameters	Frequency
1	Ambient Air Quality	PM <sub>10</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , & mineralogical composition of PM <sub>10</sub> , particularly for free silica	24 hourly samples, twice a week for three months at 8 locations.

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<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
2	Meteorology	Wind speed, Wind direction, Temperature, Relative humidity and Rainfall	Continuous hourly recording (one season) at project site. Secondary data from the nearest IMD station.
3	Water quality	Physical and Chemical parameters.	Grab samples collected once during study period from 5 ground water and 3 surface water locations.
4	Soil Quality	Physical and Chemical parameters.	Grab samples collected once during study period from 8 locations.
5	Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing terrestrial flora and fauna covering Core Zone (1.00.0 Ha) &amp; Buffer Zone (10-Km radius).</li> <li>• Existing aquatic ecological status in Buffer Zone (10-Km radius).</li> </ul>	Through field studies once during study period. Secondary data also collected.
6	Noise levels	Noise levels in dB (A) Day and Night.	Hourly Noise levels in and around the project area for 24 hours at each location once during study period at 8 locations.
7	Land use	Current land use scenario	Once during study period based on recent satellite imagery and ground-truthing at site.
8	Geology	Geological details	Once during study period. Data collected from secondary sources
9	Hydrogeology	Drainage area and pattern, nature of streams, aquifer characteristics, recharge and discharge areas, etc.	Based on primary and secondary sources, once during study period.
10	Socio-Economic aspects	Socio-economic aspects like demography, population dynamics, infrastructure resources, health status, economic resources, etc.	From primary and secondary sources (like census abstracts of census of India 2011) once during the study period.

### 3.2 LAND ENVIRONMENT

S.No	Level I	Level -II	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage (%)
1	Built-up Land	Built-up Land	23.45	7.44
2	Forest	Reserve Forest	4.44	1.40
3	Agricultural Land	Coconut Plantation	55.9	17.74
		Crop Land	155.3	49.30
4	Waste Land	Scrub/Shrub	69.87	22.18
		Bare Land	4.61	1.46
5	Water Body	Water Body	0.78	0.24
6	Others	Mining Land	0.62	0.19
		<b>Total</b>	<b>314.97</b>	<b>100</b>

The cluster area of 7.34.5 Ha is part of 0.62 square km of mining land which contributes about 0.19% of the total mining area within the study area. This small percentage of Mining Activities shall not have any significant impact on the environment.

### 3.3 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

#### Physical Characteristics -

The physical properties of the soil samples were examined for texture, bulk density, porosity and water holding capacity. The soil texture found in the study area is Clay Loam Soil and Bulk Density of Soils in the study area varied between 0.93 to 2.34 g/cc. The Water Holding Capacity and Porosity of the soil samples is found to be medium i.e. ranging from 29.89 to 47.79%.

#### Chemical Characteristics -

1. The nature of soil is slightly alkaline to strongly alkaline with pH range 7.25 to 8.52
2. The available Nitrogen content range between 123.6 to 175.61 mg/kg
3. The available Phosphorus content range between 40.94 to 59.13kg/ha
4. The available Potassium range between 140.2 to 260.7 mg/kg

### 3.4 WATER ENVIRONMENT

#### Surface Water

The pH of the water samples collected is 7.65 and 7.86 and is within the acceptable limit of 6.5 to 8.5. The total dissolved solids were found is 764.4 and 1034.2 mg/l in all samples. The total hardness is 335.3 and 352.6 mg/l for all samples collected at 2 locations.

Iron is 0.26 and 0.35 mg/l, Nitrate is 0.86 and 1.05 mg/l, fluoride is 0.28 and 0.32 mg/l, chloride is 72.5 and 80.7 mg/l, Sulphate 88.1 and 110.5 mg/l, alkalinity 214.1 and 274.1 mg/l, calcium 128.3 and 140.2 mg/l and magnesium is 47.1 and 50.4 mg/l. The overall ground water quality was found to be good in most of the villages. The levels of heavy metals content were found to be within permissible limits.

## **Ground Water**

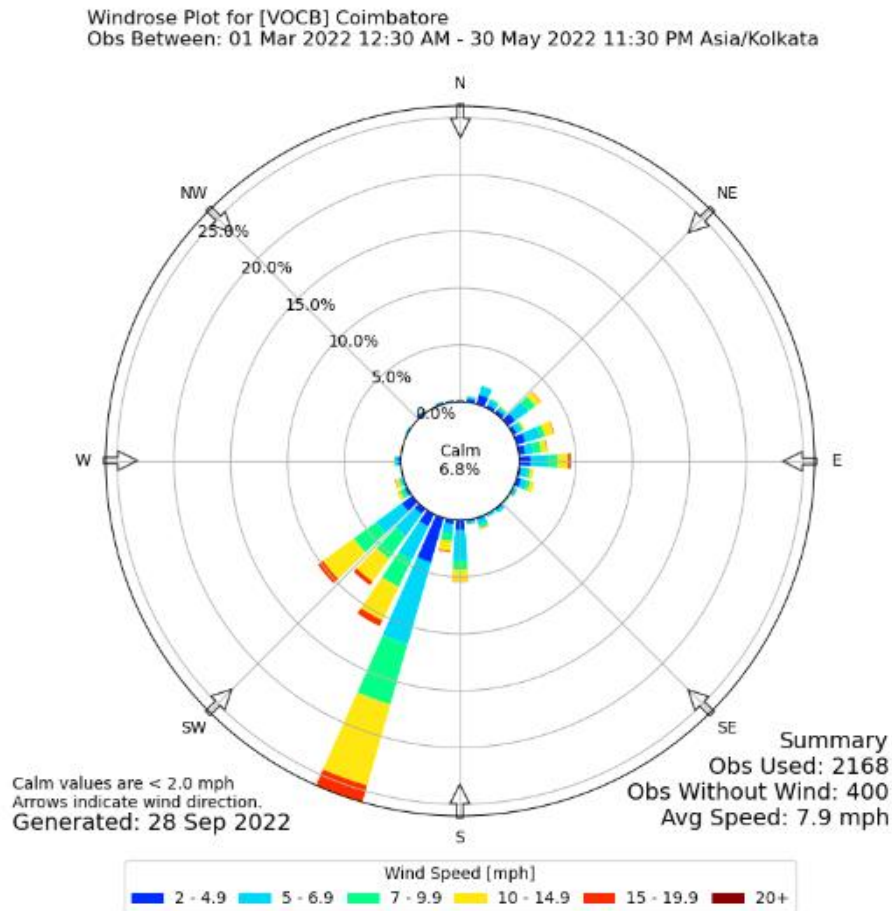
The physico-chemical characteristics of groundwater are presented in **Table 3.16** and are compared with the standards. The pH of the water samples collected ranged from 6.81 to 7.87 and within the acceptable limit of 6.5 to 8.5. The total dissolved solids were found in the range of 321 to 418.8 mg/l in all samples. The total hardness varied between 121.2 to 272.5 mg/l for all samples collected at 7 locations.

In all samples, iron content is 0 to 0.3 mg/l, Nitrate is between 1.95 to 3.05 mg/l, fluoride varied between 0 to 0.1 mg/l, chloride varies from 41.3 to 72.6 mg/l, Sulphate varies from 29.1 to 38.1 mg/l, alkalinity varies from 137.7 to 170.3 mg/l, calcium varies from 36.5 to 54.1 mg/l and magnesium varies from 19.6 to 30.4 mg/l. The overall ground water quality was found to be good in most of the villages. The levels of heavy metals content were found to be within permissible limits.

## **3.5 AIR ENVIRONMENT**

The baseline studies on air environment include identification of specific air pollution parameters and their existing levels in ambient air. The ambient air quality with respect to the study zone of 10 km radius around the proposed quarry forms the baseline information.

The results of ambient air quality monitoring for the period (March to May 2022) are presented in the report. Data has been compiled for three months. As per monitoring data, PM<sub>10</sub> ranges from 57.54 to 70.35 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> data ranges from 31.57 to 41.41 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub> ranges from 8.12 to 13.72 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and NO<sub>2</sub> data ranges from 24.8 to 31.82 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The concentration levels of the above criteria pollutants were observed to be well within the limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB



**FIGURE – 4: WIND ROSE DIAGRAM**

### 3.6 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

Ambient noise levels were measured at 8 (Eight) locations around the proposed project area. Noise levels recorded in core zone during day time were from 40.1 to 55.3 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 34.1 to 52.1 dB (A) Leq.

### 3.7 ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

The study involved in the collection of primary data by conducting a survey in the field, examination of floral and faunal records in previously published reports and records. Analysis of the information is the view of the possible alteration in the environment of the project site. For the survey of fauna, both direct and indirect observation methods were used.

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

### **3.8 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

It includes demographic structure of the area, provision of basic amenities viz., housing, education, health and medical services, occupation, water supply, sanitation, communication, transportation, prevailing diseases pattern as well as feature like temples, historical monuments etc., at the baseline level. This will help in visualizing and predicting the possible impact depending upon the nature and magnitude of the project. The socio-economic study of surveyed villages gives a clear picture of its population, average household size, literacy rate and sex ratio etc. It is also found that a part of population is suffering from lack of permanent job to run their day-to-day life. Their expectation is to earn some income for their sustainability on a long-term basis. The proposed projects will aim to provide preferential employment to the local people there by improving the employment opportunity in the area and in turn the social standards will improve.

### **ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES - IN COMMON FOR ALL PROPOSED QUARRIES**

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.

#### **4.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT:**

##### **ANTICIPATED IMPACT**

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

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

##### **MITIGATION MEASURES**

- The mining activity will be gradual confined in blocks and excavation will be undertaken progressively along with other mitigative measures like phase wise development of greenbelt etc.
- Construction of garland drains all around the quarry pits and construction of check dam at strategic location in lower elevations to prevent soil erosion due to surface

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runoff during rainfall and also to collect the storm water for various uses within the proposed area

- Green belt development along the boundary within safety zone. The small quantity of water stored in the mined-out pit will be used for greenbelt
- Thick plantation will be carried out on unutilized area, top benches of mined out pits, on safety barrier, etc.,
- At conceptual stage, the land use pattern of the quarry will be changed into Greenbelt area and temporary reservoir
- In terms of aesthetics, natural vegetation surrounding the quarry will be retained (such as in a buffer area i.e., 7.5 m safety barrier and other safety provided) so as to help minimise dust emissions.
- Proper fencing will be carried out at the conceptual stage, Security will be posted round the clock, to prevent inherent entry of the public and cattle.

**4.2 WATER ENVIRONMENT**

**ANTICIPATED IMPACT**

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

**MITIGATION MEASURES**

- Garland drains, settling tank will be constructed along the individual mining leases. The Garland drains of the individual leases will be connected to settling tank and after settling the water will be discharged out to the natural drainage
- Rainwater will be collected in sump in the mining pits and will be allowed to store and pumped out to surface setting tank of 15 m x 10m x 3m to remove suspended solids if any. This collected water will be judiciously used for dust suppression onwards and such sites where dust likely to be generated and for developing green



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belt. The proponent will collect and judiciously utilize the rainwater as part of rainwater harvesting

- Providing benches with inner slopes and through a system of drains and channels, allowing rain water to descent into surrounding drains, so as to minimize the effects of erosion & water logging arising out of uncontrolled descent of water.
- Reuse the water collected during storm for dust suppression and greenbelt development within the mines
- Installing interceptor traps/oil separators to remove oils and greases. Water from the tipper wash-down facility and machinery maintenance yard will pass through interceptor traps/oil separators prior to its reuse;
- Using flocculating or coagulating agents to assist in the settling of suspended solids during monsoon seasons;
- Periodic analysis of quarry pit water and ground water quality in nearby villages.
- Domestic sewage from site office & urinals/latrines provided in ML is discharged in septic tank followed by soak pits.
- Waste water discharge from mine will be treated in settling tanks before using for dust suppression and tree plantation purposes.
- De-silting will be carried out before and immediately after the monsoon season.
- Regular monitoring and analysing the quality of water in open well, bore wells and surface water

#### **4.3 AIR ENVIRONMENT**

##### **ANTICIPATED IMPACT**

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

##### **MITIGATION MEASURES**

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

**Advantages of Wet Drilling: -**

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

**Blasting -**

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

**Haul Road & Transportation -**

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

**Green Belt –**

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

**Occupational Health –**

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

**4.4 NOISE ENVIRONMENT**

**ANTICIPATED IMPACT**

- Noise pollution poses a major health risk to the mine workers. Following are the sources of noise in the existing open cast mine project are being observed such as Drilling, & Blasting, Loading and during movement of vehicles.

**MITIGATION MEASURES**

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

#### **4.5 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

##### **ANTICIPATED IMPACT**

There are no National Park and Archaeological monuments within project area. There are no migratory corridors, migratory avian-fauna, rare endemic and endangered species. There are no wild animals in the area. No breeding and nesting site were identified in project site. No National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary found within 10km radius. The dumps / bunds around the mine itself act as a good barrier for entry of stray animals. In the post mining stage, barbed wire fencing is proposed all around the mined-out void to prevent fall of animals in the mine pits.

##### **MITIGATION MEASURES**

To reduce the adverse effects on natural flora/fauna status of the area due to deposition of dust generated from mining operations, water sprinkling and water spraying systems will be ensured in all dust prone areas to arrest dust generation. Methodical and well-planned plantation scheme will be carried out.

##### **4.5.1 GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of tress proposed to be planted</b>	<b>Survival %</b>	<b>Area to be covered sq.m</b>	<b>Name of the species</b>	<b>No. of trees expected to be grown</b>
I	1000	80%	3560	Neem, Pongamia Pinnata, Casuarina, etc.,	800

#### **4.6 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

##### **ANTICIPATED IMPACT**

- Employment generation due to the project will provide direct employment for about 36 persons.

##### **MITIGATION MEASURES**

- Good maintenance practices will be adopted for plant 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.
- Appropriate 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.

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- Benefit to the State and the Central governments through financial revenues by way of royalty, tax, DMF, NMET etc, from this project directly and indirectly.

**5. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)**

- The site has been selected based on geological investigation and exploration as below:
- Occurrence of minerals at the specific site.
- Transportation facility for materials & manpower.
- Overall impact on environment and mitigation feasibility
- Socio – economic background.
- The mineral deposits are site specific in nature; hence question of seeking alternate site does not arise for this project.

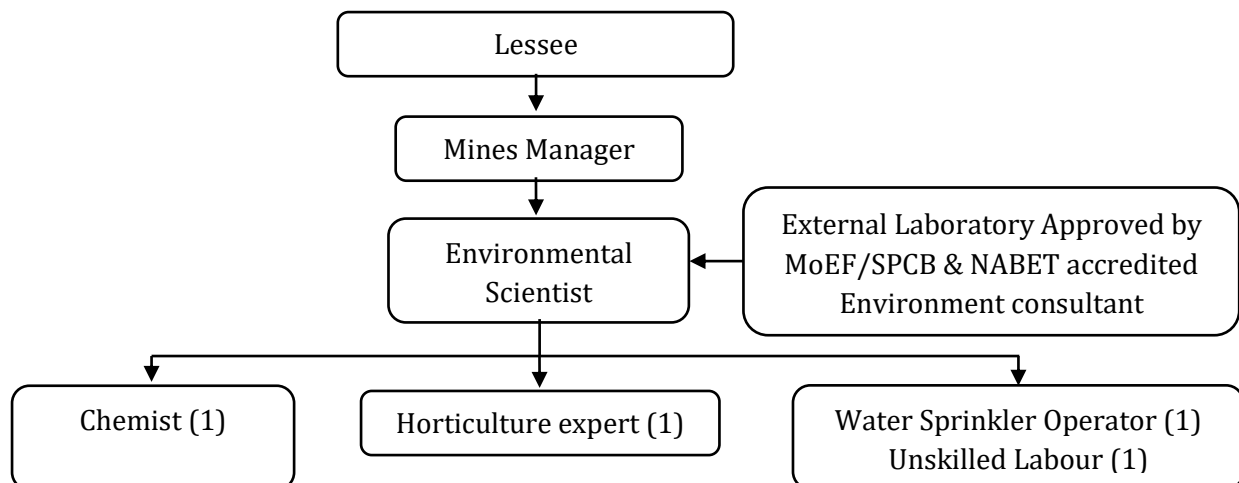
**6. ENVIRONMENT MONITORING PROGRAM**

Usually, an impact assessment study is carried over short period of time and the data cannot bring out all variations induced by natural or human activities. Hence regular monitoring program of Environmental parameters is essential to take into account the changes in the Environment.

The Objective of Monitoring -

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

**6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CELL**



**6.2 POST ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE MONITORING SCHEDULE IN COMMON**

S. No.	Environment Attributes	Location	Monitoring		Parameters
			Duration	Frequency	
1	Air Quality	2 Locations (1 Core & 1 Buffer)	24 hours	Once in 6 months	Fugitive Dust, PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> .
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 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

**7. ADDITIONAL STUDIES**

**7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT**

The methodology for the risk assessment has been based on the specific risk assessment guidance issued by the Directorate General of Mine Safety (DGMS), Dhanbad, vide Circular No.13 of 2002, dated 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2002. The DGMS risk assessment process is

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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. Risk Assessment is all about prevention of accidents and to take necessary steps to prevent it from happening.

**7.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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

**7.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACT STUDY**

Cluster Details:

<b>Cod e</b>	<b>Name of the lessee</b>	<b>S. F. Nos</b>	<b>Extent Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Period of lease</b>
<b>Existing</b>				
E1	Tvl. R.P.P. Blue Metals	49	2.37.5	28.09.2018 to 27.09.2023
<b>Proposed</b>				
P1	Tvl. R.P.P. Blue Metals	46	4.97.0	-
<b>Total Extent</b>			<b>7.34.5</b>	

All existing and proposed projected area located in Kuttapalayam Village, Kangayam Taluk, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu

Draft EIA/EMP for Kuttapalayam Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Cluster over an area of 7.34.5 Ha of with new proposed area is of 4.97.0 Ha of Patta land in S.F.No. 46 of Kuttapalayam Village, Kangayam Taluk, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu State.

**Lessee Tvl. R.P.P. Blue Metals**

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**SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSED AND EXISTING MINES IN CLUSTER**

<b>PROPOSAL "P1"</b>			
Name of the Mine	Tvl. R.P.P. Blue Metals		
Survey Nos	46		
Land Type	Non-Forest Land / Patta Land		
Extent	4.97.0 Ha		
Mining Plan Period / Lease Period	5Years		
Ultimate Pit Dimension	197m (L) x 206m (W) x 47m (D) (BGL)		
Existing Pit Dimension	108m (L) x 188m (W) x 27m (D)		
Latitude between	11°05'36.42"N to 11°05'45.94"N		
Longitude between	77°41'22.94"E to 77°41'30.84"E		
Highest Elevation	207m AMSL		
Machinery Proposed	Jack Hammer (1.2m to 2.0m)		8
	Compressor (400 psi)		2
	Excavator bucket & Rock breaker attached		3
	Tippers (20 tonnes Capacity)		6
Proposed Blasting Method	Controlled Blasting Method		
Manpower Proposed	36 Nos		
Total Project Cost	Rs. 76,55,000/-		
<b>EXISTING "E1"</b>			
Name of the Mine	Tvl. R.P.P. Blue Metals		
Survey Nos	49		
Land Type	Non Forest Patta land		
Extent	2.37.5 Ha		
Mining Plan/Lease Period	28.09.2018 to 27.09.2023		
Latitude between	11°05'37.27"N to 11°05'46.61"N		
Longitude between	77°41'20.14"E to 77°41'25.29"E		
Machinery Proposed	Jack Hammer (1.2m to 2.0m)		5
	Compressor (400 psi)		1
	Excavator bucket & Rock breaker attached		1
	Tippers (20 tonnes Capacity)		2
Ultimate Pit Dimension	205m(L) * 74m(W)*47m(D)		
Proposed Blasting Method	Controlled Blasting Method		
Manpower Proposed	23 Nos		
Total Project Cost	Rs. 70,68,312/-		

**PREDICTED AIR INCREMENTAL VALUE**

S.No.	Locations	PM <sub>10</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )			PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )			SO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )			NO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		
		Inc	Max	Total	Inc	Max	Total	Inc	Max	Total	Inc	Max	Total
1	AAQ-1	2.5	70.35	72.85	1.6	41.41	43.01	1	13.72	14.72	1.2	31.82	33.02
2	AAQ-2	1.2	67.86	69.06	1	38.18	39.18	0.4	17.78	18.18	0.5	33.15	33.65



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3	AAQ-3	1	65.26	66.26	0.7	35.8	36.5	0.5	15.29	15.79	0.6	33.63	34.23	
4	AAQ-4	0.7	64.69	65.39	0.4	35.46	35.86	0.3	15.52	15.82	0.5	36.42	36.92	
5	AAQ-5	2.7	67.52	70.22	1.4	39.31	40.71	1.1	16.65	17.75	1.3	35.09	36.39	
6	AAQ-6	1.2	68.99	70.19	1	39.2	40.2	0.6	16.42	17.02	0.5	34.72	35.22	
7	AAQ-7	3.2	68.88	72.08	2.3	39.2	41.5	1.2	13.14	14.34	1.4	33.39	34.79	
8	AAQ-8	1	72.92	73.92	0.8	41.52	42.32	0.5	13.96	14.46	0.6	35.37	35.97	
<b>NAAQS (<math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math>)</b>			100			60			80			80		

The Existing mines are already part of monitored baseline data.

**MAXIMUM GROUND LEVEL CONCENTRATION**

S.No.	Pollutants	Max. GLC observed, ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Distance and Direction
1	PM <sub>10</sub>	12.5	1000, NE
2	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	7.1	1000, NE
3	SO <sub>2</sub>	5.3	1000, NE
4	NO <sub>2</sub>	6.3	1000, NE

**PREDICTED NOISE INCREMENTAL VALUE**

Equipment with Highest Noise Level	Location ID	Background Value (Day) dB(A)	Incremental Value dB(A)	Total Predicted dB(A)	Residential Area Standards dB(A)
Drilling 90 dB(A)	N2 Nathaka-daaiyur Village, 2.89 Km	48.6	15.9	48.6	55
Shovel 85 dB(A)		48.6	10.9	48.6	
Tipper 75 dB(A)		48.6	0.9	48.6	
Compressor 85 dB(A)		48.6	10.9	48.6	
Excavator 102 dB(A)		48.6	27.9	48.6	

The Existing mines are already part of monitored baseline data.

**ANTICIPATED GROUND VIBRATIONS IN CLUSTER**

Distance from blasting site (D) (m)	Quantity of Explosive/Blast (Q) (Kg)		PPV (mm/s)	
	P1	E1	P1	E1

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50	114	101	59.3	56.3
100	114	101	24.7	22.4
200	114	101	10.3	10.7
300	114	101	6.1	5.8
400	114	101	4.3	4.1
500	114	101	3.2	2.9
600	114	101	2.6	2.3
700	114	101	2.1	2.0
800	114	101	1.8	1.6
900	114	101	1.5	1.3
1000	114	101	1.3	0.9

**SOCIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM CLUSTER**

Code	Project Cost	CER
P1	Rs. 76,55,000/-	Rs.5,00,000/-
E1	Rs. 70,68,312/-	Rs.1,41,366/-

**EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

Code	No of employees
P1	36
E1	23
Total	59

**GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT BENEFIT FROM CLUSTER**

Code	No. of tress proposed to be planted	Survival %	Area to be covered sq.m	Name of the species	No. of trees expected to be grown
P1	1000	80%	3560	Neem, Pongamia	800

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				Pinnata, Casuarina, etc.,	
E1	450	80%	2500	Neem, Pongamia Pinnata,	360
<b>Total</b>	<b>1450</b>		<b>6060</b>		<b>1160</b>

**8. PROJECT BENEFITS**

The Proposed Projects for Quarrying Rough Stone at Kuttapalayam Village aims to produce cumulatively 394606 m<sup>3</sup> Rough Stone, 52191 m<sup>3</sup> of Gravel 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

**ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The Environment Monitoring Cell discussed formed by the mine management will ensure effective implementation of environment management plan and to ensure compliance of environmental statutory guidelines through Mine Management Level.

The said team will be responsible for:

1. Implementation of pollution control measures as suggested in Environmental Management Plan and recommended in EC
2. Conducting environmental monitoring as per EMP and EC stipulation through external laboratories approved by MoEF/SPCB and NABL
3. Ensuring compliance with other conditions stipulated in Environmental Clearance for the project.
4. Ensuring compliance with the conditions stipulated in 'Consent to Operate' for the project.
5. Timely submission of compliance status to MoEF/ SPCB
6. Seeking experts' guidance, as and when required.
7. Conducting CSR activities in nearby villages.
8. Co-ordination of the environment related activities within the project as well as with outside agencies
9. Collection of health statistics of the workers and population of the surrounding villages
10. Green belt development
11. Monitoring the progress of implementation of the environmental monitoring programme

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12. Monitoring of the water/ waste water quality, air quality and solid waste generated
13. Analysis of the water and air samples collected through external laboratory
14. Implementation and monitoring of the pollution control and protective measures/ devices which shall include financial estimation, ordering, installation of air pollution control equipment, waste water treatment plant, etc
15. Compliance to statutory provisions, norms of State Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests and the conditions of the environmental clearance as well as the consents to establish and consents to operate.

**9. CONCLUSION**

It can be concluded from overall assessment of the impacts, in terms of positive and negative effects on various environmental components, that the mining activities will not have any adverse effect on the surrounding environment.

To mitigate any impacts due to the mining activities, a well-planned EMP and a detailed post project monitoring system is provided for regular monitoring and immediate rectification at site. Due to the cluster quarrying activities, socio economic conditions in and around the project site will be improved substantially. Hence, the Prior Environmental Clearance shall be granted at the earliest.