DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

For

Rough Stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha

At

S.F.Nos : 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamilnadu

> Project Proponent Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District – 605 109

Project termed under schedule 1(a) Category B₁ (Cluster Mining) Baseline Period : June, July & August 2022

May

2023

Environmental Consultant & Laboratory Details: Ecotech Labs Private Limited



No.48, 2nd Main road, Ram Nagar South Extension,

Pallikaranai, Chennai-600100

Date:

From

Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District – 605 109

То

The District Environmental Engineer

Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, District Collectorate Master Plan Complex, Backside of Taluk Office, Villupuram – 605 602.

Sir,

Sub: Request to conduct Public Hearing – Environmental Clearance for Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran Rough Stone and Earth Quarry over a total extent of 2.33.5 Ha at S.F.No. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamilnadu State – Regarding.

Ref: Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F. No. 9208/SEAC/ToR-1250/2022 Dated: 07.09.2022

Please find enclosed herewith the application of Draft EIA Report along with necessary enclosures towards seeking environmental clearance for Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran Rough Stone and Earth Quarry over a total extent of 2.33.5 Ha at S.F.No. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamilnadu State. In this regard, we had obtained the Terms of Reference from State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) Tamil Nadu vide reference mentioned above for conducting EIA studies. We wish to inform that the draft EIA report complying with all the conditions mentioned in the TOR has been prepared and the copies of the same are enclosed with this letter. With reference to the above, we kindly request the TNPCB to make the necessary arrangements for **conducting the public hearing for the Rough Stone and Earth Quarry.** With the above, we request the TNPCB to accept and process our application for conducting the Public Hearing at the earliest.

Thanking you Yours Sincerely

Authorized Signatory Enclosures: Draft EIA report

Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District – 605 109.

UNDERTAKING

I, Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran, undertaking that the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for Rough Stone and Earth Quarry over an extent of 2.33.5 Ha at S.F.No. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamilnadu State under project category B1 and Schedule S.No.1(a)

TOR issued by the State Expert Appraisal Committee, TN vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F. No. 9208/SEAC/ToR-1250/2022 Dated: 07.09.2022.

I, hereby assure that all the information and data provided in the EIA report is accurate, true and correct and owns responsibility for the same.

Place: Villupuram

Yours faithfully

Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran

Date:

Piot No 48A, 2nd Main Road, Ram Nagar, South Extension, Pallikkaranai, Chemiai - 600 100 GST NO 33AADCE6103A22H PAN NO AADCE6103A



Eco Tech Labs Pvt Ltd

Cell No. 98400 87542 Email : info@ecotechtabs.in Website www.ecotechtabs.in CIN: U74900TN2014PTC094895

UNDERTAKING

I, Dr. A. Dhamodharan, Managing Director confirms that this Draft EIA Report of Rough Stone and Earth Quarry over an extent of 2.33.5 Ha at S.F.No. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamilnadu State has been prepared at M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt. Ltd., Chennai.

I also confirm that I shall be fully accountable for any misleading information mentioned in this Report.

A-D) Jan 11 M

Signature:

Name: Dr. A. Dhamodharan

Designation: Managing Director

Name of the EIA Consultant Organization: M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt Ltd., Chennai.

NABET Certificate No: NABET/EIA/2124/SA 0147

Date:

Place: Chennai

Declaration of Experts contributing to the EIA

Declaration by experts contributing to the EIA report for Rough Stone and Earth Quarry (minor mineral) mining project of Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran Rough Stone and Earth Quarry over a total extent of 2.33.5 Ha at S.F.No. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamilnadu State.

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

Project	Rough Stone and Earth Quarry-2.33.5 Ha
Type & Category	1 (a) Mining of Minerals
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran
Environment	M/s. Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd.,
Consultant with their	QCI Accreditated
Accreditation Status	
NABET Certificate No.	NABET/ EIA/2124/ SA 0147
EIA Coordinator	Dr. A. Dhamodharan (Mining of Minerals)
Name	A-D Domin
Signature	···· /1
	Dr. A. DHAMODHARAN (NABET APPROVED EIA COORDINATOR) NABET/EIA/2124/SA 0147 Environmental Consultant Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd Piot No.48A, 2nd Main Road, Ram Nagar South Extn. Patilikaranal, Chennal - 600 100.
Period of Involvement	June to August 2022
Contact Information	M/s. Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd.
	No. 48, 2nd Main Road,
	Ram Nagar South Extension
	Pallikaranai, Chennai - 600 100
	Mobile: +91 9789906200
	E-mail: dhamo@ecotechlabs.in

Functional Area Experts

The basic fact division that environment and laboratory are accredited by NABL and Ministry of Environment and Forests, India and by other international bodies, stand testimony to its emphasis.

S. No.	Functio nal areas	Name of the experts	Involvement (period and task)	Signature and date
1	AP	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	 Selection of Baseline Monitoring stations based on the wind direction Interpretation of Baseline data by comparing it with standards prescribed by CPCB against the type of area Identification of sources of air pollution and suggesting mitigation measures to minimize impact Period: March 2022 – Till now 	x.A.f.
2	WP	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	 Selection of baseline Monitoring Locations for Ground water analysis and also identifying nearest surface water to be studied. Interpretation of baseline data collected Identification of impacts based on the baseline study conducted and also to the ground water and nearby surface water due to the proposed project Preparation of suitable and appropriate mitigation plan. <i>Period: March 2022 – Till now</i> 	A-D) Jumin
3	SHW	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	 Identification of nature of solid waste generated Categorization of the generated waste and estimating the quantity of waste to be generated based on the per capita basis. Identification of impacts of SHW on Environment Suggesting suitable mitigation measures by recommending appropriate disposal method for each category of waste generated Top soil and refuse management 	A-Mamme

			Period: March 2022 – Till now	
4	SE	Mr. S. Pandian	 Primary data collection through the census questionnaire Obtaining Secondary data from authenticated sources and incorporating the same in EIA report. Impact assessment & proposing suitable mitigation plan CSR budget allocation by discussing with the local body and allotting the same for need based activity. Period: March 2022 – Till now 	Jan Barris
			*INVOLVES PUBLIC HEARING	
5	EB	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	 Primary data collection through field survey and sheet observation for ecology and biodiversity Secondary Collection through various authenticated sources 	A=D) formell w-
			3. Prediction of anticipated impacts and suggesting appropriate mitigation measures. <i>Period: March 2022 – Till now</i>	
6	HG	Dr. T. P. Natesan	 Study of existing surface drainage arrangements in the core and buffer zone, impact due to mining on these drainage courses and suggestion of mitigative measures Determination of groundwater use pattern, development of rainwater harvesting program. Storm water management through garland drainage system. Period: March 2022 – Till now 	(n)))))))
7	GEO	Dr. T. P. Natesan	 Field survey for assessing regional and local geology, aquifer distribution, Determination of groundwater use pattern, development of rainwater harvesting program. <i>Period: March 2022 – Till now</i> 	() NOT

8	SC	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	 Interpretation of baseline report Identification of possible impacts on soil, prediction of soil conservation and suggesting suitable mitigation measures. Period: March 2022 – Till now 	A-Dawall v
9	AQ	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	 Collection of Meteorological data for the baseline study period Plotting wind rose plot and thereby selecting the monitoring locations based on the wind pattern Estimation of sources of air emissions and air quality modeling is done Interpretation of the results obtained Identification of the impacts and suggesting suitable mitigation measures. Period: March 2022 – Till now 	x. A.F.
10	NV	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	 Selection of monitoring locations Interpretation of baseline data Prediction of impacts due to noise pollution and suggestion of appropriate mitigation measures Period: May 2022 – Till now 	Kleit
11	LU	Dr. T. P. Natesan	 Collection of Remote sensing satellite data to study the land use pattern. Primary field survey and limited field verification for land categorization in the study area Preparation of Land use map using Satellite data for 10km radius around the project site. <i>Period: March 2022 – Till now</i> 	
12	RH	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	 Identification of the risk Interpreting consequence contours Suggesting risk mitigation measures <i>Period: March 2022 – Till now</i> 	KIOL

Declaration by the Head of the accredited consultant organization/ authorized person

I, Dr. A. Dhamodharan, hereby confirm that the above-mentioned experts prepared the EIA report of mining project at S.F.No. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamilnadu State

I also confirm that the consultant organization shall be fully accountable for any misleading information mentioned in this statement.

(J-D) James (1) 6 600 100

Signature:

Name: Dr.A.Dhamodharan

Designation: Managing Director

Name of the EIA consultant organization: M/s. Eco Tech Labs Private Limited NABET Certificate No: NABET/ EIA/2124/ SA 0147

DRAFT EIA REPORT

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Report
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

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ABBREVIATION

LU –Land use

AP – Air Pollution monitoring, prevention and control

AQ- Meteorology, Air quality modeling and prediction

WP - Water pollution monitoring, prevention and control

EB- Ecology and Biodiversity

NV- Noise & Vibration

SE- Socio-economics

HG- Hydrology, ground water and water conservation

GEO – Geology

RH - Risk assessment and hazards management

SHW –Solid and Hazardous waste management

SC- Soil conservation

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Report
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Project Background:

The Proposed project total extent area is 2.33.5 Ha, Patta land in Thollamur Village of Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District. The category of project is B1, It is an Existing Rough stone and Earth quarry in Thollamur village. The area is situated on Plain topography gently sloping towards South Eastern side covered with Rough Stone which does not sustain any type of vegetation.

The quarry operation is proposed to carry out with open cast mechanized mining with 5.0 meter vertical bench with a bench width of 5.0 meter. The Quarry operation involves shallow hand jack hammer drilling, mild explosives in blasting, excavation, Loading and transportation of Rough Stone to the needy crushers.

The quarry operation is proposed up to depth for 22 m (2.0 m Earth + 20 m Rough Stone). The Total Geological reserve is about 8,17,250 m³ of Rough Stone and 46,700 m³ of Earth. The Mineable Reserves of Rough stone is 65,935 m³ and Earth is 18,652 m³. The yearwise production/recoverable resources of rough stone for 5 years are 65,935 m³ and Earth is 18,652 m³.

Mining Plan was approved by The Assistant Director, Dept. of Geology & Mining, Villupuram vide Rc No. B/G&M/277/2018 dated 26.12.2019. The project area does not fall in Hill Area Conservation Authority region. There is no interstate boundary, CRZ zone, Western Ghats, Wildlife sanctuaries as per Wild life protection Act 1972, within the radius of 15 Km. Oussudu Lake Bird Sanctuary is located at a distance of 11.84 kms, SE from the project site and Kazhuveli Wetland Bird Sanctuary is located at a distance of 15.45 kms, NE from the project site. National Fossil/Petrified Wood Park is located at a distance of 4.46 kms, SW from the project site, which is a National Geo-heritage Monument maintained by Geological Survey of India.

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Report
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2. Nature & Size of the Project

The Existing Rough Stone and Earth Quarry over an extent of 2.33.5 Hectares land is located at Thollamur Village of Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District.

Mineral intends to quarry	: Rough stone and Earth
District	: Villupuram
Taluk	: Vanur
Village	: Thollamur
S. F. Nos.	: 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13
Extent	: 2.33.5 Hectares

Table 1: Brief Description of the Project

S. No	Particulars	Details
1	Latitude	12° 03' 20.03" N to 12° 03' 27.36" N
2	Longitude	79° 40' 16.29" E to 79° 40' 23.75" E
3	Site Elevation above MSL	65 m from MSL
4	Topography	Plain
5	Land use of the site	Patta land
6	Extent of lease area	2.33.5 Ha
7	Nearest highway	 NH-32 : Chennai to Nagapattinam Highway is about 13.37 Kms on E of the area SH-136 Mailam to Puducherry Road is about 0.94 Kms on N of the area
8	Nearest railway station	 Vikravandi Railway Station – 14 km, W Villupuram Junction – 22.50 km, SW
9	Nearest airport	 Puducherry Domestic Airport – 18.35 km – SE Chennai International Airport – 115.33 km - NE
10	Nearest town / city	 Town - Vikravandi - 13.63 km - SW City - Villupuram - 22.62 km - SW District - Villupuram - 22.62 km - SW
11	Rivers / Canal	 Sankarabarani River – 4.30 kms, S Veedur Dam – 9.41 kms, W
12	Lake	• Kunnam Lake – 2.80 kms, N

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r		
		 Katrambakkam Lake – 8.53 kms, NE Pulichapallam Lake – 9.55 kms, E Purana Singa Palayam Lake – 11.17 kms, S Oussudu Lake – 12.16 kms, SE Avudayarpattu Lake – 11.75 kms, SW Kodur Lake – 12.45 kms, NE Omandur Lake – 12.25 kms, NW Annamputhur Lake – 12.80 kms, NW Nallavur Lake – 13 kms, NE Kazhuveli Lake – 14.25 kms, NE
13	Hills / valleys	Nil in 15 km radius
14	Archaeologically places/Monuments	 National Petrified/Fossil Wood Park, Thiruvakkarai – 4.30 kms, SW
15	National parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries	 Oussudu Lake Bird Sanctuary – 11.84 kms, SE Kazhuveli Wetland Bird Sanctuary – 15.45 kms, NE
16	Reserved / Protected Forests	 Kongarampoondi R.F – 13.95 Kms, SW Melkondai R.F – 13.71 Kms, SW Sadhana Forest – 14 Kms, SE Nine Palms Forest – 14.45 Kms, E
17	Seismicity	Proposed Lease area come under Seismic zone-II (low risk area)
18	Defense Installations	Nil in 15 Km radius

3. Need for the Project

- The mining activities as proposed are the backbone of all construction and infrastructure projects as the raw material for construction is available only from such mining. The Rough stone and Earth extracted will be transported to be Stone crusher of Villupuram District.
- The raw Rough stone as well as the crushed material of stone is in high demand in real estate, construction projects as well as in building construction projects.
- Rough stone is quarried for producing crusher aggregates to the nearby building contractors, road contractors and nearby villagers.
- After quarrying the entire reserves mined out, the area will be used as water reservoir to have an artificial recharge to the nearby wells.

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✤ No damage to the land is caused, no reclamation or back filling is required.

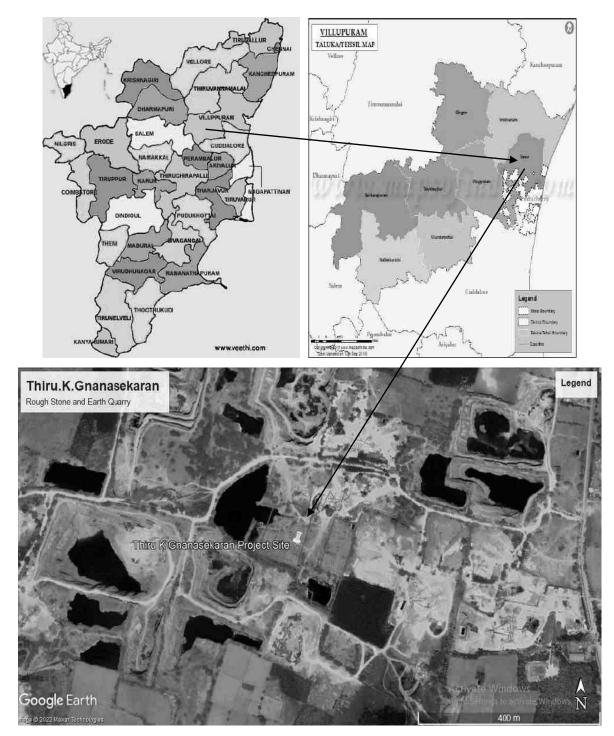


Figure 1: Location Map of the Project Site

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Figure 2: Google Image of the Project Site

4. Charnockite

The greater part of the district is covered by rocks belonging to Archaean age comprising the Charnockite group, the Migmatite complex, Sathyamangalam group and the Bhavani group and the alkali complex of Proterozoic age. West of Kallakurichi (Southwestern part of the district), the area comprises the Charnockite Group of rocks, viz., Charnockite, pyroxene-granulite and garnetiferous gabbro. West of Tirukoilur (Central part of the district) and east of the Charnockite terrain (i.e., Kallakurichi area) the Migmatite complex is made up of Hornblende-Biotite gneiss. Peninsular gneiss forms the oldest rock formations, in which the massive formation of Charnockite body N30°E – S30°W with dipping towards SE60°.

The general geological sequences of the rocks in this area are given below:

AGE		FORMATION
Recent	-	Quaternary
		Formation (Earth)
Un	confirmity	
Archaean	-	Charnockite
		Peninsular Gneiss Complex

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5. Geological Resources

The geological reserves have been calculated based on the cross section method

Table 2. Geological resources

The total Geological resources are calculated by area method. The calculation of the geological

resources is given below.

Total Extent of the area	= 2.33.5 Ha				
	= 2.33.5 x 10,000 = 23350 sq.m				
Earth	= 2 m below ground level				
	= 23350 sq.m x 2 m depth				
	= $46,700 \text{ m}^3$ of Earth formation				
Rough Stone formation	= 35 m below ground level				
	= 23350 sq.m x 35 m depth				
	= $8,17,250 \text{ m}^3$ of Rough Stone				
Total Geological Resources of Earth formation = $46,700 \text{ m}^3$					
Total Geological Resource	es of Rough stone = $8,17,250 \text{ m}^3$				

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	YEARWISE PRODUCTION RESERVES								
Year	section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume m ³	Earth m ³	Mineable Reserves in m ³	
	XY-AB	Ι	45	73	2	6570	6570		
1	ΛΙ-ΑΟ	II	41	65	5	13325		13325	
			ТОТ	TAL			6570	13325	
	VV AD	Ι	29	73	2	4234	4234		
	XY-AB	II	25	65	5	8125		8125	
2	X1Y1-	Ι	40	36	2	2880	2880		
	CD	II	36	28	5	5040		5040	
			ТОТ	TAL			7114	13165	
	X1Y1- CD	Ι	69	36	2	4968	4968		
3		II	66	28	5	9240		9240	
5		III	56	14	5	3920		3920	
	TOTAL					4968	13160		
	X1Y1- CD	III	32	14	5	2240		2240	
4	XY-AB	III	43	51	5	10965		10965	
			ТОТ	FAL				13205	
		III	10	51	5	2550		2550	
5	XY-AB	IV	39	38	5	7410		7410	
5		V	26	24	5	3120		3120	
			ТОТ	TAL				13080	
		GF	RAND TO	TAL			18652	65935	

 Table 3. Yearwise Production Plan

6. Mining

Opencast mining

The quarry operation is proposed to carry out with conventional open cast mechanized mining with 5.0 meter vertical bench with a bench width of 5.0 meter with slope of 80° . The Quarry operation involves shallow hand jack hammer drilling, mild explosives in blasting, excavation, loading and transportation of rough stone to the needy crusher.

Process Description

- > The reserves and resource are arrived based upon the Geological investigation
- > Removal of Earth by Excavators and directly Loaded into Tippers.

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- > Removal of Rough Stone by Excavators by Drilling and Blasting.
- > Shallow Drilling With Jackhammer of 30-35 mm Dia.
- > Minimum Blasting With Class 3 Explosives.
- > Loading of Rough Stone By Excavators Into Tippers.

7. Water Requirement

Total water requirement for the mining project is 2.0 KLD. Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Thollamur Village and other water will be source from nearby road tankers supply.

Purpose	Quantity	Source
Domestic and	1.0 KLD	Packaged Drinking water vendors available in Thollamur
Drinking Water		which is about 0.76 Km South East of the area
Green belt	0.5 KLD	Other domestic activities through road tankers supply
Dust suppression	0.5 KLD	From road tankers supply
Total	2.0 KLD	

Table 4. Water Balance

8. Manpower

Total manpower required for the project is approximately 18 persons. Workers will be from nearby villages.

Table 5. Man Power Requirement

1.	Skilled	Hand Jack Hammer	8 No.
		Operator	
		Excavator Operator	1 No.
		Mate/Blaster	1 No.
2.	Semi – skilled	Tipper Driver	2 Nos
3.	Unskilled	Helper	2 Nos
		Cleaners & Co-operator	3 Nos

		Security	1 No
4.	Mines Manager/Mines Foreman		1 No.
	Total		19 Nos.

No child less than 18 years will be entertained during quarrying operations.

9. Solid Waste Management

Table 6 Solid Waste Management

S. No	Туре	Quantity	Disposal Method
1	Organic	3.42 kg/day	Municipal bin including food waste
2	Inorganic	5.13 kg/day	TNPCB authorized recyclers

As per CPCB guidelines: MSW per capita/day =0.45 kg/day

Table 7. 500m Radius Cluster Mine

1) Existing other quarries:

S.	Name of the Lessee/Permit	Name of the	Taluk &	S.F.Nos.	Extent in	Lease
No.	Holder	Mineral	Village		Hect.	Period
1.	K.Gnanasekaran S/o. Kannadi Counder, Mettu Street, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	12/4 12/5A	0.59.5 0.65.0 Total 1.24.5	24.09.2017 to 23.09.2022
2	V. Sadayappan, No.18, Amal Nagar, West Tambaram, Chennai-600045	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	1/3A 12/3 12/5B1	0.58.0 0.60.5 2.38.5 Total 3.57.0	16.08.2018 to 15.08.2023

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3	G. Raja, S/o. Gopal, Sivaraj Street, Thiruneermalai, Chennai	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	26/1	2.42.5	16.08.2018 to 15.08.2023
4	R. Muralidharan, Manager, Om Sakthi Constructions, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	38/2A 35/1C 39/1B	0.96.0 0.10.0 1.00.0 Total 2.06.0	16.08.2018 to 15.08.2023
5	K. Balamurugan, S/o. Kuppusamy, Karasanur & Post, Vanur Taluk	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	11/4A2 15/2 15/3A 15/3B 15/4	0.16.0 0.44.0 0.50.0 0.56.0 0.46.0 Total 2.12.0	27.08.2018 to 26.08.2023

2) Proposed Quarries

S.	Name of the Lessee/Permit Holder	Name of the	Taluk &	S.F.Nos.	Extent in
No.	Name of the Lessee/Permit Holder	Mineral	Village		Hect.
1.	S.V.Venkatesh, Sri Santhosh Blue Metals, No.173, Sarkar Thopu, Tindivanam, Villupuram District	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	8/1B 8/2	0.61.5 1.44.5 Total 2.06.0
		Rough Stone		29/2	0.51.0
	K. Gnanasekaran S/o. Kannadi	& Gravel		29/3	0.06.0
2	Counder, Mettu Street, Karasanur		Vanur &	30/4	0.29.5
2	Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram		Thollamur	30/9	0.28.5
	District			30/12	0.58.0
				30/13	0.60.5

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					Total
					2.33.5
		Rough Stone			0.45.0
	V. Demost, C/a, I. Venteration at lar	& Gravel		16/11	0.74.5
3	V. Ramesh, S/o. J. Venkatapathy,		Vanur &	16/12	1.63.5
3	No.5, Thangaraj Street,		Thollamur	17/1	0.70.0
	HLL Colony, Pammal, Chennai-75			18/3B	Total
					3.53.0
		Rough Stone			0.14.0
		& Gravel		11/5A	0.17.0
	G. Arjunan S/o. Govindasamy, No.63, Throupathi Amman Koil Street, Thiruvakkarai Village, Vanur			11/6	0.19.0
				11/7	0.11.0
				16/2	0.15.0
			Vanur &	16/4	0.12.0
4			Thollamur	16/5	0.16.0
	Taluk		Thomainui	16/6	0.24.0
	Taluk			16/7	0.23.0
				16/8B	0.08.5
				16/9	1.62.0
				16/10	Total
					3.21.5
		Rough Stone			0.35.5
		& Gravel		43/4A	0.35.5
	I. Justin Prabu, S/o. V. Iyyadurai,			43/4B	0.35.0
5.	1/56, D9, Church Street, Christopher		Vanur &	43/4C	0.71.0
5.	Nagar, Peruvilai, Kanniyakumari		Karasanur	43/5	1.27.0
	District			43/6	0.63.0
				44/6	Total
					3.67.0

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3) Abandoned Quarries

S.	Name of the	Name of the	Taluk &	S.F.Nos.	Extent in	Lease
No.	Lessee/Permit Holder	Mineral	Village		Hect.	Period
1.	R. Alagurajan, S/o. Ramaswamy, No.41, Erikaran Street, Nerkundram, Chennai- 107	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	35/1B 35/2A2 (P) 35/2B (P)	1.04.0 0.19.5/0.48.0 0.23.0/0.48.0 Total 1.46.5	25.03.2015 to 24.03.2020
2	K. Dharmalingam, S/o. Kannaiyan, 2/6, Kalaignar Street, Erumaiyur, Chennai-44.	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	12/5B	2.52.0	20.04.2013 to 19.04.2018
3	S. Nanthini, W/o. Sankar, No.14, 3 rd Street, Jayapuram, Tindivanam Taluk	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	11/5A 11/6 11/7 16/2 16/3 16/4 16/5 16/6 16/7 16/8B 16/9 16/10	0.14.0 0.17.0 0.19.0 0.11.0 0.11.0 0.15.0 .0.12.0 0.16.0 0.24.0 0.23.0 0.08.5 1.62.0 Total 3.32.5	31.12.2015 to 30.12.2020
4	C. Ganesan, S/o. Chinnaiya Gounder, 168, Mettu Street,	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur Nemili	13/3 14/7 15/1 118/1	1.50.0 0.39.5 0.48.5 0.56.0	22.08.2016 to 21.08.2021

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	Karasanur Village,			118/2	0.18.5	
	V.Parangani Post, Vanur			118/3	0.71.0	
	Taluk			118/4A	0.44.0	
					Total 4.27.5	
		Rough Stone		2/1	0.45.5	
				2/1 2/2	0.22.0	
				2/2	0.22.0	
	V. Santran S/a				0.23.5	
	V. Sankar, S/o.			2/4	0.25.0	
	Vivekanandan, 14,		V /	2/5	0.32.5	20.09.2016
5	Jayapuram Colony,		Vanur &	3/1	0.33.5	to
	Tindivanam Town &		Thollamur	3/2	0.81.0	19.09.2021
	Taluk, Villupuram			3/3	0.20.0	
	District			3/4	0.22.5	
				3/5	0.21.0	
				3/6	0.18.0	
				3/7	Total 3.66.5	
	D. Sundaramurthy,	Rough Stone			1.06.0	26.04.2013
6	Santhosh Blue Metals,		Vanur,	35/2A1 &	0.33.5	to
0	Thollamur Village,		Thollamur	9/3	Total 1.39.5	25.04.2018
	Eraiyur Post, Vanur Taluk				10tal 1.57.5	23.04.2018
-	V. Elumalai, S/o. N.	Rough Stone		117/2	0.19.0	
	Varadappa Chettiar, Old		Vanur,	117/2	0.20.0	18.06.2012
7	No. 132, New No. 477,		Nemili	117/4	0.49.0	to
	Jawaharlal Nehruji Road,		INCHIIII	117/4	0.23.0	17.06.2017
	Viluppuram - 605602			11//3	Total 1.11.0	
	S. Irusappa Gounder, S/o.	Rough Stone		4/1	0.40.0	01.09.2008
8	Srinevasa		Vanur,	4/2A	0.04.5	to
0	Gounder,Karasanur		Thollamur	4/2B	0.10.0	31.08.2013
	Village, Vanur Taluk			4/2C	0.80.5	51.00.2015

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	R. Periyasamy, S/o. Rangasamy,	Rough Stone	Vonur	6/2B	0.61.0 Total 1.96.0	01.09.2008
9	Karasanur Village, V. Parangini Post, Vanur Taluk		Vanur, Thollamur	1/3B	1.52.0	to 31.08.2013
10	K. Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Mettu Street, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	Rough Stone	Vanur, Thollamur	29/1 29/2 29/3 30/4 30/9 30/12 30/13	0.34.5 0.51.0 0.06.0 0.29.5 0.28.5 0.58.0 0.60.5 Total 2.68.0	28.02.2008 to 24.02.2013
11	V. Kannan, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk	Rough Stone	Vanur, Thollamur	5 11/3	1.42.5 3.13.0 Total 4.55.5	12.05.2003 to 11.05.2008

The Total extent of the Existing / Lease expired / Proposed quarries are 54.7.0 Ha

10. Land Requirement

The total extent area of the project is 2.33.5 Ha, Patta land in Thollamur Village of Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District.

Sl.	Decerintian	Present Area	Area in use during the
No.	Description	(Ha.)	quarrying period (Ha.)
01.	Area under Quarrying	0.13.2	1.03.5
02.	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0

Table 8 Land Use Breakup

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03.	Roads	0.01.0	0.02.0
04.	Green Belt	Nil	0.25.5
05.	Unutilized Area	2.19.3	1.01.5
	TOTAL	2.33.5 На	2.33.5 Ha

11. Human Settlement

There are no habitations within 500m radius. There are villages located in this area within 5 km radius of the quarry.

S.No	Direction	Village	Distance in kms	Population
1	North	Karasanur	1.40 Kms	2862
2	South East	Thollamur	0.76 Kms	1419
3	West	Eraiyur	1.45 Kms	3257
4	North East	Parangani	2.10 Kms	3393

Table 9 Habitation

12. Power Requirement

The Rough Stone and Earth Quarry project does not require huge water and electricity for the project. **16 Litre** diesel per hour for excavator for mining and loading for Rough stone needed and **10 Litre** diesel per hour for excavator for mining and loading for Earth.

13. Scope of the Baseline Study

This chapter contains information on existing environmental scenario on the following parameters.

- 1. Micro-Meteorology
- 2. Water Environment
- 3. Air Environment
- 4. Noise Environment
- 5. Soil / Land Environment
- 6. Biological Environment

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7. Socio-economic Environment

13.1 Micro – Meteorology

Meteorology plays a vital role in affecting the dispersion of pollutants, once discharged into the atmosphere. Since meteorological factors show wide fluctuations with time, meaningful interpretation can be drawn only from long-term reliable data.

- i) Average Minimum Temperature : 18° C to 26° C
- ii) Average Maximum Temperature. : 30° C to 40° C
- iii) Average Annual Rainfall of the area : 985 mm

13.2 Air Environment

Ambient air monitoring was carried out on monthly basis in the surrounding areas of the Mine Lease area to assess the ambient air quality at the source. To know the ambient air quality at a larger distance i.e. in the study area of 5 km. radius, air quality survey has been conducted at 5 locations. Major air pollutants like Particulate Matter (PM10), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) were monitored and the results are summarized below.

The baseline levels of PM_{10} (56-45 µg/m³), $PM_{2.5}$ (26-20 µg/m³), SO_2 (10-8 µg/m³), NO_2 (22-18 µg/m³), all the parameters are well within the standards prescribed by National Ambient Air Quality during the study period from June to August 2022.

13.3 Noise Environment

The maximum Day noise and Night noise were found to be 61 dB(A) and 48 dB(A) respectively in Government High School, Kunnam. The minimum Day Noise and Night noise were 42 dB(A) and 35 dB(A) respectively which was observed in Santa Clara Convent Girls Higher Secondary School, Muttarampattu. The observed values are all

well within the Standards prescribed by CPCB.

13.4 Water Environment

• The average pH ranges from 7.57 – 7.97.

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- TDS value varied from 118 mg/l to 1237 mg/l
- Hardness varied from 83.6 to 812 mg/1
- Chloride varied from 29.3 to 357 mg/l

13.5 Land Environment

The analysis results shows that the majority of soil in the project and surrounding area is slightly alkaline in nature and pH value ranges from 6.99 to 7.86 with organic matter 0.21 to 0.45 %. The concentration of Nitrogen, Phosphorus & Potassium has been found to be in good amount in the soil samples.

13.6 Biological Environment

The proposed Mining lease area is mostly dry barren ground with small shrubs and bushes. No specific endangered flora & fauna exist within the mining lease area.

14. Rehabilitation/ Resettlement

- The overall land of the mine is Patta land. There are no displacement of the population within the project area and adjacent nearby area. Social development of nearby villages will be considered in this project.
- The mine area does not cover any habitation. Hence the mining activity does not involve any displacement of human settlement.

15. Greenbelt Development

- 1. The development of greenbelt in the peripheral buffer zone of the mine area.
- 2. Green belt has been recommended as one of the major component of Environmental Management Plan, which will improve ecology, environment and quality of the surrounding area.
- 3. Local trees like Neem, Vilvam, Panai, etc will be planted along the lease boundary and avenues as well as over Non-active dumps at a rate of 240 trees per annum with interval 5m.
- 4. The rate of survival expected to be 80% in this area

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Table.10 Plantation/	Afforest	ation F	Program	
				_

Name of species proposed	Survival	No of species
Neem, Vilvam, Vaagai, Eachai, Naval, Mantharai, Magizha		
Maram, Vila Maram, Poo Marudhu, Panai, Marudha maram,		1200
Thandri, Sengondrai, Poovarasu, Pungam, Sandhana Vembu,		1200
Uva, Uzha, Illuppai, Sarakondrai, Puthranjivi, etc.,		
Total	1200	

16. Anticipated Environmental Impacts

16.1 Air Environment and Mitigation Measures

- 1. Water sprinkling will be done on the roads & unpaved roads.
- 2. Proper mitigation measures like water sprinkling will be adopted to control dust emissions.
- 3. Plantation will be carried out on approach roads, solid waste site & nearby mine premises.
- 4. To control the emissions regular preventive maintenance of equipments will be carried out.

16.2 Noise Environment and Mitigation Measures

- 1. Periodical monitoring of ambient noise will be done as per CPCB guidelines.
- 2. No other equipment except the transportation vehicles and excavator for loading will be allowed.

3. Noise generated by these equipments shall be intermittent and does not cause much adverse impact

17. Responsibilities for Environmental Management Cell (EMC)

The responsibilities of the EMC include the following:

- i. Environmental Monitoring of the surrounding area
- ii. Developing the green belt/Plantation
- iii. Ensuring minimal use of water
- iv. ,Proper implementation of pollution control measures

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18. Environmental Monitoring Program

A monitoring schedule with respect to Ambient Air Quality, Water & Wastewater Quality, Noise Quality as per Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), shall be maintained.

19. Project Cost

The total project cost is **Rs 1,27,88,227/-** for deployment of machinery and creation of infrastructural facilities like approach road, mine office / Workers Shed, First Aid Room etc., including electrifications and water supply

S. No.	Description	Cost (Rs.)
1	Fixed Asset Cost	15,82,800/-
2	Operational Cost	15,00,000 /-
3.	EMP Cost	97,05,427/-
	Total	1,27,88,227/-

Table .11 Project Cost details

20. Corporate Environmental Responsibility

The Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) fund will be provided to the below activity.

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Table 12 CER Cost

S.No.	CER Activity	CER value (Rs)
1.	Government Higher Sec. School, Karasanur – 1.50 km, N	5,00,000/-
	> Painting of Classroom, Compound Walls and Entire	
	School Campus	
	R.O.Water Purifier	
	 Smart Class facility (Projector Attached) 	
	 Environmental books for library (in Tamil language), 	
	Greenbelt facilities in and around the campus	
	 Hygienic Toilet Facilities 	
Total	1	5,00,000/-

21. Benefits of the Project

- There is positive impact on socio-economics of people living in the villages. Mining operations in the subject area has positive impact by providing direct and indirect jobs opportunities
- The project is environmentally compatible, financially viable and would be in the interest of construction industry thereby indirectly benefiting the masses.
- Quarrying in this area is not going to have any negative impact on the social or cultural life of the villagers in the near vicinity.

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1 Introduction

1.1 PREAMBLE

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process used to identify the environmental, social & economic impacts of a project prior to decision making. It aims to predict environmental impacts at an early stage of project planning and design, find ways and means to reduce adverse impacts, shape projects to suit the local environment and present the prediction options to the proponent. By using EIA, both environmental & economic benefits can be achieved. By considering environmental effects - prediction & mitigation, early benefits in project planning, protection of the environment, optimum utilization of resources, thus saving overall time & cost of the project.

1.2 GENERAL INFORMATION ON MINING OF MINERALS

The major portion of Villupuram district is covered by mineral deposits like silica sand, limestone, black granite and blue metal. Silica sand is found in Agaram Reserve Forest in Tindivanam Taluk. Fine Clay deposits are found in large numbers in Tindivanam Taluk. Inferior grade sedimentary limestone deposit is found in Vanur Taluk. Gingee, Kallakkurichi, Tindivanam, Tirukkovilur, Ulundurpettai, Vanur and Villupuram taluks has rich sources of export quantity of black granite. Multi coloured granites are found in Gingee, Kallakurichi and Villupuram Taluks.

Silica sand is quartz that over time, through the work of water and wind, has been broken down into tiny granules. Generally, it is an assemblage of Silica grains. Silica is the name given to a group of minerals composed solely of Silicon and Oxygen. It is formed by natural weathering of Sandstone and Quartzite or by process of floatation. It occurs in Villupuram, Nagapattinam, Kanchipuram and Cuddalore districts.

Black Granite is the commercial term of basic rock known geologically as Dolerite. It is used mainly as monuments, markers, slabs and tiles after cutting and polishing. Hence, unlike other major minerals where chemical composition plays an important role in the end use, Black Granite is concerned with the physical characteristics such as colour, grain size, texture, presence or absence of natural impurities, cracks play a vital role in the export market. If the material is more fine grained with uniform texture and colour background, the value increases. Black Granite deposits of export quality are located mainly in the districts of Dharmapuri,

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Villupuram, Salem, Erode, Vellore, Krishnagiri and Tiruvannamalai. The commercial varieties of Black Granite are Dharmapuri Black, Kunnam Black, Yellikaradu Black, Paithur Black.

The occurrences of limestone, limeshells, clay and reh salt are reported from the district. The polymetal sulphide deposit occurrence, eleven kilometers southwest of Mamandur, in the granulite terrain has been extensively studied by way of mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling by GSI, BGML and by Tamilnadu Government (UNDP Programme). The polymetal deposit includes area of copper, lead and silver. The district forms the hub for exploitation of dimensional stone viz., granite deposit in the country. The world famous black granite. Dykes of Kunnam area, Vanur taluk are rated at par with the Swedish "EBONY" black. WNW-ESE and NE-SW dykes swarm between Mailam- Perumbakkam – Kunnam – Thiruvakkarai – V.Parangini village is considered to be the potential zone for the exploitation of industrial granites. In addition, the district is also noted for multi-colored granite occurrences of Gingee area. Gypsum occurs in the eastern flank of Kaliveli tank near Marakkanam, Limeshells are locally recovered from the coastal lagoons of Marakkanam. Reh salt (sodium Sulphate and carbonate) occur near the eastern flanks of Kaliveli ner Marakkanam.

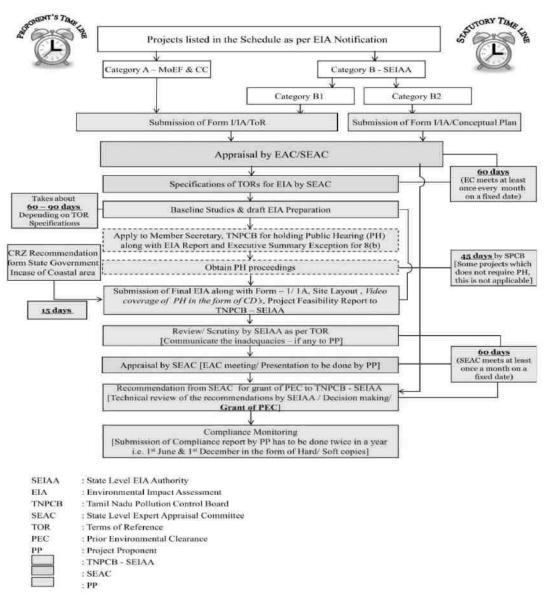
Hilly, undulated terrain like Kommedu, Mattaparai of Gingee Taluk, Mookkanur of Sankarapuram, Karadi of Tirukoilur, Ammanampakkam of Tindivanam are being mined for Multi-Colour Granite. The elevated hilly and undulating terrain around Tiruvakkarai, Kunnam, Semangalam, Siruvanoor, Karasanur, Perumbakkam and Eraiyur of Vanur Taluk, Udaiyanatham, Malligaipattu, Kangeyanur, Siruvalai, Muttathur, Vengamur, Hanumanthapuram, Kaanai and Kunnathur of Villupuram Taluk, Eraiyanur, Varagupattu, Adasal, Nagar and Sirvadi of Tindivanam Taluk, Pothuvai-Pazhavalam, Nagalampattu, Sathaputhur, Padipallam, Thatchampattu, Valathi, Irumpuli, Sathaputhur, Sorathuperiyan kuppam of Gingee Taluk. Blue metal is being mined from undulating, barren or agricultural field areas of Thiruvakkarai, Eraiyur, Thenkodipakkam, Nemili, Murukkam, Thollamur, Ulagapuram, Peravur of Vanur Taluk, Nalmukkal, Algaiyapakkam, T.Nallalam, Keelarungunam, Vilangampadi, Kunnapakkam, Yenthur, Chokkanthangal, Keelsiviri, Brammadesam, Keelsevur, Madavanthangal, Perumkkal of Marakkanam and Tindivanam Taluk, Gingeeputhur and Nangathur of Villupuram Taluk, Poondi and Ulagalampoondi of Vikkiravandi Taluk.

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1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

As per EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments (O.M vide No.F.No.L-11011/175/2018-IA-II(M) Govt of India MOEF&CC on December 12th 2018) project comes under category B1 cluster & schedule 1(a) under item 1

The proposed project is categorized under Category "B1" 1(a) (Cluster) - {Mining of Minerals} as the 500m radius area is more than 5 Ha including the mine lease area. Hence, the project will be considered at SEAC, Tamil Nadu.



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1.4 TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

The Terms of Reference have been issued by SEAC TN vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F. No. 9208/SEAC/ToR-1250/2022 Dated: 07.09.2022. 39 additional ToR points were recommended by SEAC TN in addition to the Standard ToR Points. The replies for the same were addressed in this report.

1.5 POST ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE MONITORING

1.5.1 Methodology adopted

Post project monitoring will be carried out as per conditions stipulated in environmental clearance letter issued by SEIAA, consent issued by SPCB as well as according to CPCB guidelines. The lease area is considered as core zone and the area lying within 10 km radius from the lease boundary is considered as buffer zone, where some impacts may be observed on physical and biological environment. In the buffer zone slight impact may be observed and that too is occasional.

S. No.	Description Frequency of Monitor		
1.	Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	Quarterly/ Half Yearly	
2.	Water level & Quality Monitoring	Quarterly/ Half Yearly	
3.	Noise Level Monitoring	Quarterly/ Half Yearly	
4.	Soil Quality Monitoring	Yearly	
5.	Medical Check-up	Yearly	

Table 1-1: Post Environmental Clearance Monitoring

1.6 GENERIC STRUCTURE OF THE EIA DOCUMENT

Chapter 1: Introduction. This chapter contains the general information on the mining of minerals, major sources of environmental impacts in respect of mining projects and details of environmental clearance process.

Chapter 2: **Project Description**. In this chapter the proponent should also furnish detailed description of the proposed project, such as the type of the project, need for the project, project location, layout, project activities during construction and operational phases, capacity of the project, project operation i.e., land availability, utilities (power and water supply) and infrastructure facilities such as roads, railways, housing and other requirements. If the project site is near a sensitive area it is to be mentioned clearly why an

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alternative site could not be considered. The project implementation schedule, estimated cost of development as well as operation etc should be also included.

Chapter 3: Analysis of Alternatives (Technology and Site). This chapter gives details of various alternatives both in respect of location of site and technologies to be deployed, in case the initial scoping exercise considers such a need.

Chapter 4: Description of Environment. This chapter should cover baseline data in the project area and study area.

Chapter 5: **Impact Analysis and mitigation measures**. This chapter describes the anticipated impacts on the environment and mitigation measures. The method of assessment of impacts including studies carried out, modelling techniques adopted to assess the impacts where pertinent should be elaborated in this chapter. It should give the details of the impacts on the baseline parameters, both during the construction and operational phases and suggests the mitigation measures to be implemented by the proponent.

Chapter 6: Environmental Monitoring Program. This chapter should cover the planned environmental monitoring program. It should also include the technical aspects of monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

Chapter 7: Additional Studies. This chapter should cover the details of the additional studies required in addition to those specified in the ToR and which are necessary to cater to more specific issues applicable to the particular project.

Chapter 8: **Project Benefits**. This chapter should cover the benefits accruing to the locality, neighborhood, region and nation as a whole. It should bring out details of benefits by way of improvements in the physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, employment potential and other tangible benefits.

Chapter 9: Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis. This chapter should cover on Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis of the project.

Chapter 10: Environmental Management Plan. This chapter should comprehensively present the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which includes the administrative and technical setup, summary matrix of EMP, the cost involved to implement the EMP, both during the construction and operational phase and provisions made towards the same in the cost estimates of project construction and operation. This chapter should also describe the proposed post-monitoring scheme as well as inter-organizational arrangements for effective implementation of the mitigation measures.

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Chapter 11: Summary and Conclusions. This chapter gives the summary of the full EIA report condensed to ten A-4 size pages at the maximum. It should provide the overall justification for implementation of the project and should explain how the adverse effects have been mitigated.

Chapter 12: Disclosure of Consultants. This chapter should include the names of the consultants engaged with their brief resume and nature of consultancy rendered.

1.7 DETAILS OF PROJECT PROPONENT

Project Proponent : Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran	
Status of the Proponent	: Private & Individual
Proponent's Name & Address	: S/o. Kannadi Gounder,
	Karasanur Village,
	Vanur Taluk,
	Villupuram District – 605 109

1.8 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.8.1 Project Nature, Size & Location

As per EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments (O.M vide No.F.No.L-11011/175/2018-IA-II(M) Government of India MoEF & CC on December 12th 2018) project comes under category B1 cluster & schedule 1(a) under item 1.

Proposed proposal pertains to rough stone and earth mining project by open cast mechanized method on allotted mine lease area at Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk of Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu. It is a Plain terrain. The total allotted mine lease for the proposed project is 2.33.5 Ha with their maximum production capacity i.e. 65,935 m³ of Rough stone and 18,652 m³ of Earth for the period of Five years only.

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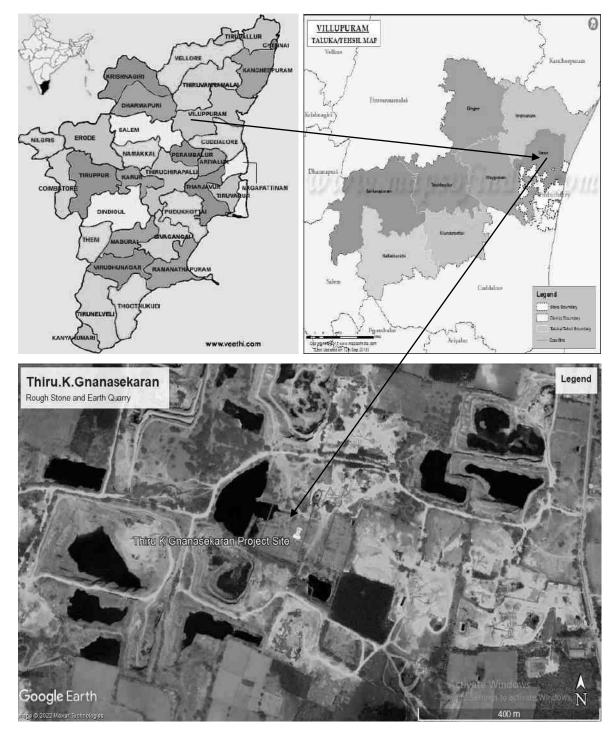


Figure 1.1: Location Map of the Project site

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
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2 Project Description

This chapter furnishes detailed description of the proposed project, such as the type of the project, need for the project, project location, layout, project activities during mining, capacity of the project, project operation i.e., land availability, utilities (power and water supply) and infrastructure facilities such as roads, railways, housing and other requirements. The project implementation schedule estimated cost for carrying out entire mining activity is included.

2.1 <u>GENERAL</u>

Proposed proposal pertains to rough stone and earth mining project by open cast mechanized method on allotted mine lease area at Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk of Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu. It is a Plain terrain. We had operated the quarry in the part of a land earlier from the period of 28.02.2008 to 24.02.2013 by obtaining the letter from District Collector, Villupuram vide Proceedings Rc. No. B/2657/2007 dated 07.02.2008 for a period of five years for the extent of 2.68.0 Ha Patta Land includes the Survey Numbers of 29/1, 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 7 30/13. Now, we have obtained fresh mining plan from 2022 to 2027 from Department of Geology and Mining, Villupuram District for 2.33.5 Ha land area in the S.F.Nos. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 for a proposed mining depth of 32 m below ground level and five years production of 1,30,290 m³ of Rough stone and 19,912 m³ of Earth.

Type of the project:

As per EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments (O.M vide No.F.No.L-11011/175/2018-IA-II(M) Government of India MoEF & CC on December 12th 2018) project comes under category B1 cluster & schedule 1(a) under item 1. The project required to be appraised at state level by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Tamil Nadu. Environment Clearance study will involve preparation of draft EIA report on the basis of baseline & impact assessment study is carried out. Also, before appraisal, under 7(III) of EIA notification 2006, the project involves the Public Consultation and the same will be conducted under SPCB (TN) in Villupuram District. The proceedings of the same will be incorporated in the Final EIA Report.

The mines within 500m radius from the project site is listed below.

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Table 2-1: Quarry within 500m Radius

1) Existing other quarries:

S.	Name of the Lessee/Permit	Name of the	Taluk &	G D N	Extent in	Lease
No.	Holder	Mineral	Village	S.F.Nos.	Hect.	Period
1.	K.Gnanasekaran S/o. Kannadi Counder, Mettu Street, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	12/4 12/5A	0.59.5 0.65.0 Total 1.24.5	24.09.2017 to 23.09.2022
2	V. Sadayappan, No.18, Amal Nagar, West Tambaram, Chennai-600045	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	1/3A 12/3 12/5B1	0.58.0 0.60.5 2.38.5 Total 3.57.0	16.08.2018 to 15.08.2023
3	G. Raja, S/o. Gopal, Sivaraj Street, Thiruneermalai, Chennai	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	26/1	2.42.5	16.08.2018 to 15.08.2023
4	R. Muralidharan, Manager, Om Sakthi Constructions, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	38/2A 35/1C 39/1B	0.96.0 0.10.0 1.00.0 Total 2.06.0	16.08.2018 to 15.08.2023
5	K. Balamurugan, S/o. Kuppusamy, Karasanur & Post, Vanur Taluk	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	11/4A2 15/2 15/3A 15/3B 15/4	0.16.0 0.44.0 0.50.0 0.56.0 0.46.0 Total 2.12.0	27.08.2018 to 26.08.2023

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2) Proposed Quarries

S.	Name of the Lessee/Permit Holder	Name of the	Taluk &	S.F.Nos.	Extent in
No.		Mineral	Village		Hect.
	S.V.Venkatesh, Sri Santhosh Blue	Rough Stone			0.61.5
1.	Metals, No.173, Sarkar Thopu,	& Gravel	Vanur &	8/1B	1.44.5
1.	Tindivanam, Villupuram District		Thollamur	8/2	Total
	Tindivanani, Vinupurani District				2.06.0
		Rough Stone			0.51.0
		& Gravel		29/2	0.06.0
	K. Gnanasekaran S/o. Kannadi			29/3	0.29.5
C	Counder, Mettu Street, Karasanur		Vanur &	30/4	0.28.5
2	Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram		Thollamur	30/9	0.58.0
	District			30/12	0.60.5
				30/13	Total
					2.33.5
		Rough Stone			0.45.0
	V. Demost, C/a, I. Versterenster	& Gravel		16/11	0.74.5
2	V. Ramesh, S/o. J. Venkatapathy,		Vanur &	16/12	1.63.5
3	No.5, Thangaraj Street,		Thollamur	17/1	0.70.0
	HLL Colony, Pammal, Chennai-75			18/3B	Total
					3.53.0
		Rough Stone		11/5A	0.14.0
		& Gravel		11/6	0.17.0
				11/7	0.19.0
	G. Arjunan S/o. Govindasamy,		NZ O	16/2	0.11.0
4	No.63, Throupathi Amman Koil		Vanur &	16/4	0.15.0
	Street, Thiruvakkarai Village, Vanur		Thollamur	16/5	0.12.0
	Taluk			16/6	0.16.0
				16/7	0.24.0
				16/8B	0.23.0

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				16/9	0.08.5
				16/10	1.62.0
					Total
					3.21.5
		Rough Stone			0.35.5
		& Gravel		43/4A	0.35.5
	I. Justin Prabu, S/o. V. Iyyadurai,			43/4B	0.35.0
5.	1/56, D9, Church Street, Christopher		Vanur &	43/4C	0.71.0
5.	Nagar, Peruvilai, Kanniyakumari		Karasanur	43/5	1.27.0
	District			43/6	0.63.0
				44/6	Total
					3.67.0

3) Abandoned Quarries

S.	Name of the	Name of the	Taluk &	S.F.Nos.	Extent in	Lease
No.	Lessee/Permit Holder	Mineral	Village	5.Г .1NUS.	Hect.	Period
1.	R. Alagurajan, S/o. Ramaswamy, No.41, Erikaran Street, Nerkundram, Chennai- 107	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	35/1B 35/2A2 (P) 35/2B (P)	1.04.0 0.19.5/0.48.0 0.23.0/0.48.0 Total 1.46.5	25.03.2015 to 24.03.2020
2	K. Dharmalingam, S/o. Kannaiyan, 2/6, Kalaignar Street, Erumaiyur, Chennai-44.	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	12/5B	2.52.0	20.04.2013 to 19.04.2018
3	S. Nanthini, W/o. Sankar, No.14, 3 rd Street, Jayapuram, Tindivanam Taluk	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	11/5A 11/6 11/7 16/2 16/3	0.14.0 0.17.0 0.19.0 0.11.0 0.11.0	31.12.2015 to 30.12.2020

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	16/4	0.15.0

				16/4	0.15.0	
				16/5	.0.12.0	
				16/6	0.16.0	
				16/7	0.24.0	
				16/8B	0.23.0	
				16/9	0.08.5	
				16/10	1.62.0	
					Total 3.32.5	
		Rough Stone		13/3	1.50.0	
	C. Ganesan, S/o.			13/3	0.39.5	
	Chinnaiya Gounder, 168,		Vanur &	14/7	0.48.5	22.08.2016
4	Mettu Street,		Thollamur	118/1	0.56.0	to
-	Karasanur Village,			118/1	0.18.5	21.08.2021
	V.Parangani Post, Vanur		Nemili	118/2	0.71.0	21.00.2021
	Taluk			118/4A	0.44.0	
				110/4A	Total 4.27.5	
		Rough Stone		2/1	0.45.5	
				2/1	0.22.0	
				2/2	0.22.0	
	V. Sankar, S/o.				0.23.5	
	v. Salikal, S/U.			///		
				2/4 2/5	0.25.0	
	Vivekanandan, 14,		Vopur &	2/5	0.25.0 0.32.5	20.09.2016
5	Vivekanandan, 14, Jayapuram Colony,		Vanur &	2/5 3/1		20.09.2016 to
5	Vivekanandan, 14, Jayapuram Colony, Tindivanam Town &		Vanur & Thollamur	2/5 3/1 3/2	0.32.5	
5	Vivekanandan, 14, Jayapuram Colony, Tindivanam Town & Taluk, Villupuram			2/5 3/1 3/2 3/3	0.32.5 0.33.5	to
5	Vivekanandan, 14, Jayapuram Colony, Tindivanam Town &			2/5 3/1 3/2 3/3 3/4	0.32.5 0.33.5 0.81.0	to
5	Vivekanandan, 14, Jayapuram Colony, Tindivanam Town & Taluk, Villupuram			2/5 3/1 3/2 3/3 3/4 3/5	0.32.5 0.33.5 0.81.0 0.20.0	to
5	Vivekanandan, 14, Jayapuram Colony, Tindivanam Town & Taluk, Villupuram			2/5 3/1 3/2 3/3 3/4	0.32.5 0.33.5 0.81.0 0.20.0 0.22.5	to

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6	D. Sundaramurthy, Santhosh Blue Metals, Thollamur Village, Eraiyur Post, Vanur Taluk V. Elumalai, S/o. N. Varadappa Chettiar, Old No. 132, New No. 477, Jawaharlal Nehruji Road, Viluppuram - 605602	Rough Stone	Vanur, Thollamur Vanur, Nemili	35/2A1 & 9/3 117/2 117/3 117/4 117/5	1.06.0 0.33.5 Total 1.39.5 0.19.0 0.20.0 0.49.0 0.23.0 Total 1.11.0	26.04.2013 to 25.04.2018 18.06.2012 to 17.06.2017
8	S. Irusappa Gounder, S/o. Srinevasa Gounder,Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk	Rough Stone	Vanur, Thollamur	4/1 4/2A 4/2B 4/2C 6/2B	0.40.0 0.04.5 0.10.0 0.80.5 0.61.0 Total 1.96.0	01.09.2008 to 31.08.2013
9	R. Periyasamy, S/o. Rangasamy, Karasanur Village, V. Parangini Post, Vanur Taluk	Rough Stone	Vanur, Thollamur	1/3B	1.52.0	01.09.2008 to 31.08.2013
10	K. Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Mettu Street, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	Rough Stone	Vanur, Thollamur	29/1 29/2 29/3 30/4 30/9 30/12 30/13	0.34.5 0.51.0 0.06.0 0.29.5 0.28.5 0.58.0 0.60.5 Total 2.68.0	28.02.2008 to 24.02.2013

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

11	V. Kannan, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk	Rough Stone	Vanur, Thollamur	5 11/3	1.42.5 3.13.0 Total 4.55.5	12.05.2003 to 11.05.2008
----	----------------------------------------------	-------------	---------------------	-----------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------

The Total extent of the Existing / Abandoned / Proposed quarries are 54.7.0 Ha

2.1.1 Need for the project:

The said project plays a significant role in the domestic as well as infrastructural market. To achieve a huge infrastructure being envisaged by Government of India, particularly in road and housing sector, there is a need for basic building materials, the rough stone form the primary building material.

Rough stone is one of the most valuable natural building materials. Aggregates are mostly used for building roads and footpaths. Aggregates – stone used for its strong physical properties – crushed and sorted into various sizes for use in concrete, coated with bitumen to make asphalt or used 'dry' as bulk fill in construction.

Mostly used in roads, concrete and building products. Aggregates represent about 98% of quarry output, most of which is used in road construction, maintenance and repair. Much of this goes to the production of asphalt; the remainder is used 'dry' without the addition of other materials to provide a sturdy base for roads.

Since Villupuram, a city known for its small-scale industries and also the soil in the area near project site is not very fertile making it unsuitable for carrying out agricultural activities. The topography near the project area is dry lands showing only less chance for crop growth and development of vegetation. Rocks and minerals of economic importance found to occur in Villupuram District are Black Granite, Rough Stone, Red soil, Gravel and Pebbles.

As a result of developmental activities and market demand for minor minerals, mining of minor mineral is vital. In addition to that, geological reserves of rough stone is abundant in the project area which is evident from the mine activities carried out in the nearby sites.

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

2.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Table 2-2 Salient Features of the Project

S. No.	Description	Details
1	Project Name	Rough Stone and Earth Quarry-2.33.5 ha
2	Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran
3	Mining Lease Area Extent	2.33.5 Ha
4	Location	S.F.Nos. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District.
5	Latitude	12° 03' 20.03" N to 12° 03' 27.36" N
6	Longitude	79° 40' 16.29" E to 79° 40' 23.75" E
7	Topography	Plain terrain
8	Site Elevation above MSL	65 m from MSL
9	Topo sheet No.	57-P/12
10	Minerals of Mine	Rough Stone and Earth Quarry
11	Proposed production of Mine	65,935 m ³ of Rough stone 18,652 m ³ of Earth
12	Ultimate depth of Mining	22 m below ground level
13	Method of Mining	Open cast mechanized mining
14	Water demand	2.00 KLD
15	Source of water	Water will be supplied through tankers supply
16	Man power	19 Nos.
17	Mining Lease	Precise area communication from The District Collector, Villupuram District vide Rc No: A/G&M/277/2018 dated 13.11.2019
18	Mining Plan Approval	Mining Plan was approved by The Assistant Director, Dept. of Geology & Mining, Villupuram vide Rc No: B/G&M/277/2018 dated 26.12.2019

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

19	Production details	Geological reserves: 8,17,250 m ³ of Rough stone and 46,700 m ³ of Earth Proposed year wise recoverable reserves: 65,935 m ³ of Rough stone and 18,652 m ³ of Earth
20	Boundary Fencing	7.5 m barrier all along the boundary for adjacent patta lands and 10 m safety distance for Govt. Lands.Fencing will be provided.
21	Disposal of overburden	The overburden in the form of Earth formation, the Earth will be directly loaded into tippers for the filling an levelling of low lying areas. The excavated Rough stone (100%) will be directly loaded into tippers to the needy customers. There is no waste anticipated during this plan period hence, disposal of waste does not arise.
22	Ground water	The quarry operation is proposed up to a depth of 22 m below ground level. The water table is below 55 m from ground level which is observed from the nearby open wells and bore wells. Hence the ground water will not be affected in any manner due to the quarrying operation during the entire lease period.
23	Habitations within 300m radius of the Project Site	There is no Habitation within 300m radius of the project site.
24	Drinking water	Water will be supplied through tankers from Thollamur village which is 0.76 Km South East of the area

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

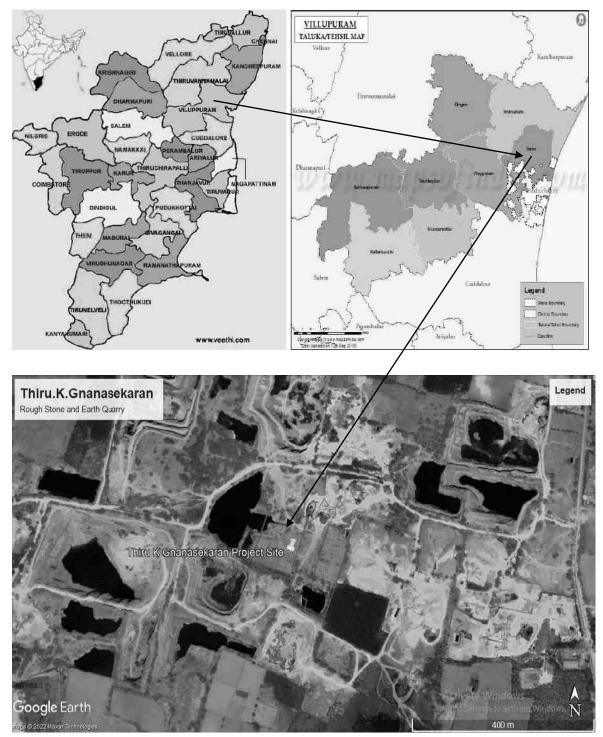


Figure 2.1: Location Map of the Project Site

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

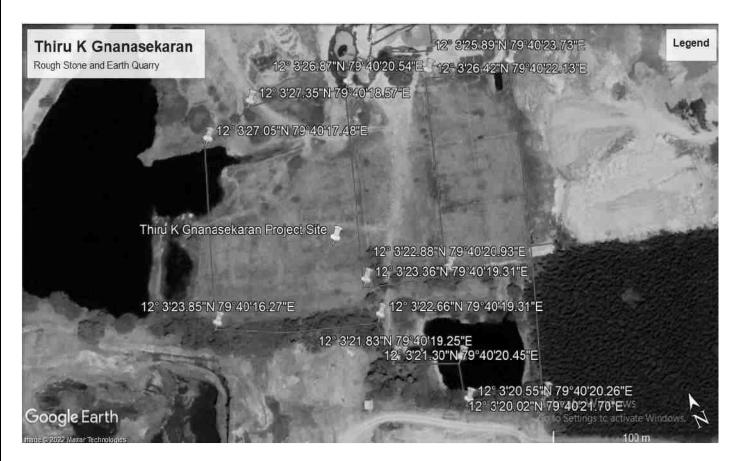


Figure 2.2: Google Earth Image and Coordinates of the Project Site

2.2.1 Site Connectivity:

The site is connected to the roadways as follows.

NH 32 - Chennai to Nagapattinam Highway - 13.37 km, E

SH 136 - Mailam to Puducherry - 0.94 km, N

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Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	



Figure 2.3: Site Connectivity

2.3 LOCATION DETAILS:

Table 2-3: Location Details

S. No	Particulars	Details
1.	Latitude	12° 03' 20.03"N to 12° 03' 27.36"N
2.	Longitude	79° 40' 16.29'' E to 79° 40' 23.75"E
3.	Site Elevation above MSL	65 m from MSL
4.	Topography	Plain
5.	Land use of the site	Patta land
6.	Extent of lease area	2.33.5 Ha

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Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

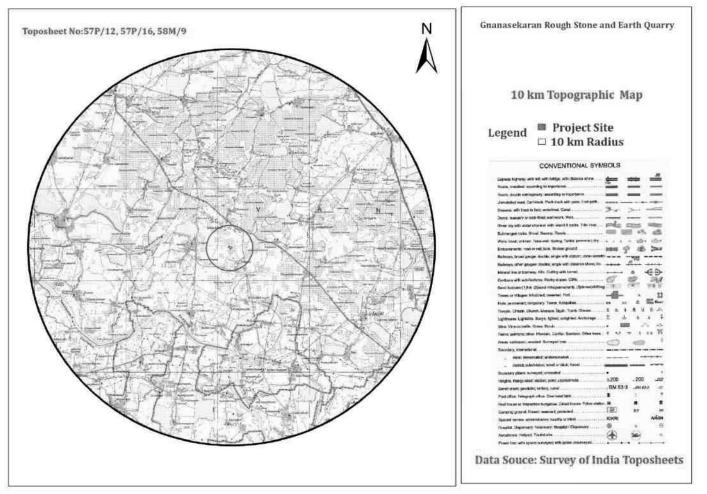


Figure 2.4: Topo Map of Project Site

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

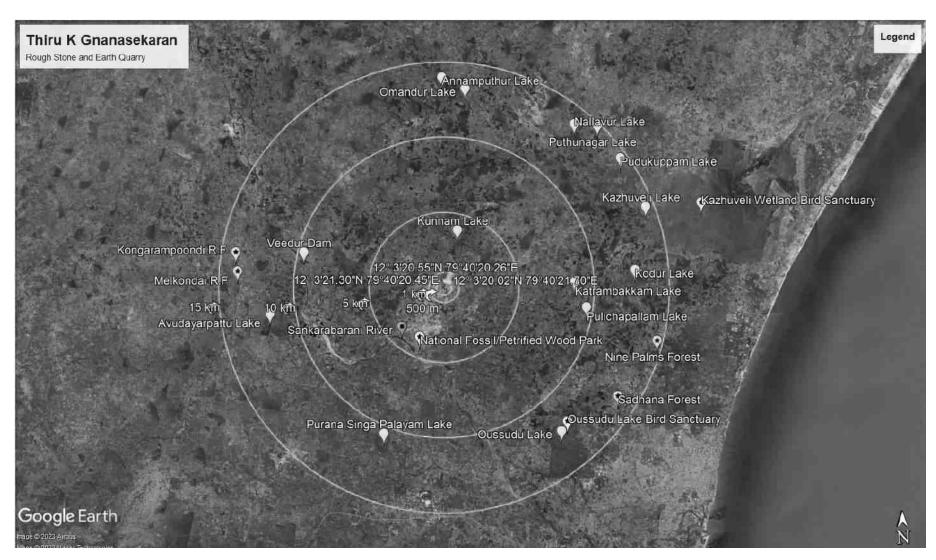


Figure 2.5: Environmental Sensitivity within 15 km radius

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

2.3.1 Site Photographs

The site photographs of the project site are as follows

East: 12°3'20.55"N, 79°40'20.26"E

Thollamur, Vanur, Villupuram



West: 12°3'23.85"N, 79°40'16.27"E Thollamur. Vanur, Villupuram

South: 12°3'20.02"N, 79°40'21.70"E

Thollamur, Vanur, Villupuram





North: 12°3'26.87"N, 79°40'20.54"E Thollamur, Vanur, Villupuram

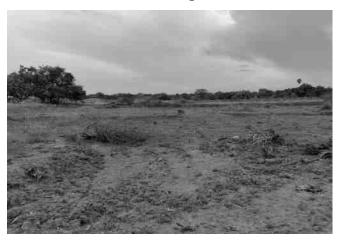


Figure 2.6: Site Photographs

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

2.3.2 Land Use Breakup of the Mine Lease Area

The Mine Lease area is Plain terrain. The land use pattern of the mine lease area as follows.

S.No	Land Use	Present Area (Ha)	Area in use during the quarrying period (Ha)
1	Area under Quarrying	0.13.2	1.03.5
2	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
3	Roads	0.01.0	0.02.0
4	Green Belt	Nil	0.25.5
5	Unutilized area	2.19.3	1.01.5
	Total	2.33.5 Ha	2.33.5 Ha

Table 2-4: Land use pattern

2.3.3 Human Settlement

There are no habitations within the radius of 300m. The nearby habitations are as follows

Table 2-5: Habitation

S.No	Direction	Village	Distance in kms	Population
1	Karasanur	1.40 Kms	North	2862
2	Thollamur	0.76 Kms	South East	1419
3	Eraiyur	1.45 Kms	West	3257
4	Parangani	2.10 Kms	North East	3393

2.4 LEASEHOLD AREA

The Existing Rough Stone and Earth Quarry mine of 2.33.5 Ha is a Patta land. The lease area falls in S.F No: 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District. There is no reserve forest or protected forest land within the lease area. There is neither human settlement within 300m radius from the lease area.

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Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

2.5 GEOLOGY

The greater part of the district is covered by rocks belonging to Archaean age comprising the Charnockite group, the Migmatite complex, Sathyamangalam group and the Bhavani group and the alkali complex of Proterozoic age. West of Kallakurichi (Southwestern part of the district), the area comprises the Charnockite Group of rocks, viz., Charnockite, pyroxene-granulite and garnetiferous gabbro. West of Tirukoilur (Central part of the district) and east of the Charnockite terrain (i.e., Kallakurichi area) the Migmatite complex is made up of Hornblende-Biotite gneiss. Pink augen gneiss and pink migmatite with younger instructions of Tindivanam and Gingee Granites (2250 Ma) and basic dykes (Proterozoic). The Migmatite Complex forms the major country rock of the area covering more than sixty percent and extending towards east upto Vikravandi, South of Gingee. Epidote-hornblende gneiss (Proterozoic age) occurs as small isolated outcrops. Dolerite dykes form the youngest basic instrusives traversing both Charnockites as well as the migmatite country equally. Overlying the Archaeans are the marine fossiliferous Upper, Cretaceous and Palaeogene Formations occurring in two separate sub basins separated by thick cover of alluvial sediments deposited by Gadilam and Pennaiyar Rivers. The two sub basins are recognized as Vridhachalam sub-basin and Pondicherry sub-basin. In Vridhachalam sub-basin, the marine Upper Cretaceous sediments are divisible into four formations viz., Parur formation, Patti formation, Mattur formation and Alladi formation. The Parur formation is not exposed in the district. The Patti formation comprises fossiliferous sandy limestone and Calcareous shale. Mattur formation and Alladi formation are chiefly composed of argillaceous sandstone and shales with pockets of fossiliferous limestone. The Pondicherry sub-basin is partly exposed in the eastern part of Villupuram district and the Upper Cretaceous sediments are divisible into Vanur Formation, comprising argillaceous sandstone with hard bands of calcareous sandstone and Nesal formation comprising fossiliferous shale, siltstone and bands of shell limestone. The Palaeocene rocks, overlying the Upper Cretaceous Formations, are divided into Karasur formation comprising fossiliferous limestone with calcareous shale and Manaveli Formation comprising siltstone and fine grained argillaceous sandstone and recognized as Putturai Group. The Tertiary rocks comprises the Cuddalore Formation, consisting of cobbly and pebbly sandstone, mottled sandstone, ferruginous sandstone with bands and lenses of clay besides lignite seams. This formation contains large quantities of fossil wood around Thiruvakkarai which have been declared and maintained as National Fosil wood Park by G.S.I. These are overtain by the Quarternary fluvial, marine and Aeolian formations along the coast as well as river courses.

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Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

The terrain displays much structural complexity due to the multiple deformation it has suffered. A number of prominent shear zones have been recognized viz, N-S shear shone, east of Gingee town and NNE-SSW to ENE-WSW among which the one trending NNE-SSW near the eastern foot of the Kalrayan hills SW of Kallakurichi is the most striking.

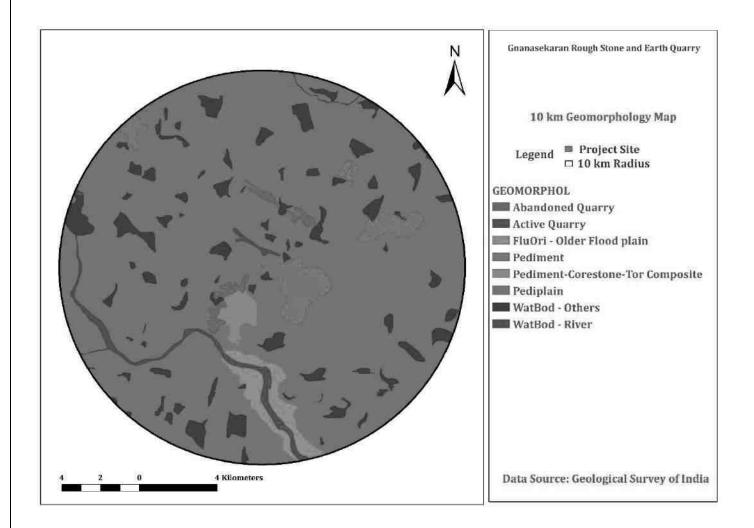


Figure 2.7: Geomorphology

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

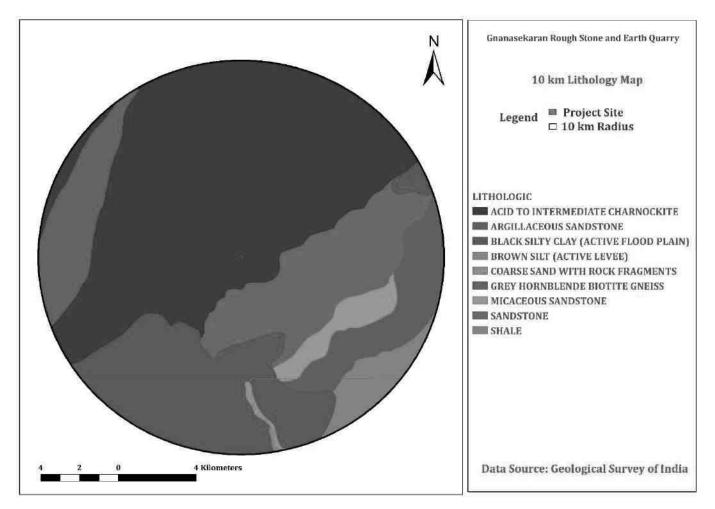


Figure 2.8 Lithology

2.6 **QUALITY OF RESERVES:**

The mining lease area is of 2.33.5 Ha, with production capacity of 65,935 m³ of Rough Stone and 18,652 m³ of Earth. Due to significant role in the domestic as well as infrastructural market, making the mining of Stone and earth along with associated minor minerals is economically viable.

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

Table 2-6: Details of Mining

S. No	Particulars	Details
1	Method of Mining	Open Cast mechanized
2	Geological Reserves	8,17,250 m ³ of Rough stone, 46,700 m ³ of Earth
3	Recoverable Reserves	65,935 m ³ of Rough stone, 18,652 m ³ of Earth
4	Proposed Production	65,935 m ³ of Rough stone, 18,652 m ³ of Earth
5	Elevation Range of the Mine Site	65 m MSL

2.6.1 *Estimation of Reserves*

The practical method of the systematic geological mapping and delineation of Rough stone (Charnockite) within the field was done and careful evaluation of body luster, physical properties, engineering properties, commercial aspects, etc. The Topographical, Geological plan and sections demarcated the commercial marketable Rough stone (Charnockite) deposit has been prepared in 1:1000 scale and the estimated balance Geological Reserves as 8,17,250 m³ of Rough stone and 46,700 m³ of Earth.

2.6.2 Geological Reserves

Rough Stone and Gravel:

Total Extent of the area

Geological Resources is estimated at 8,17,250 m³ of Rough stone and 46,700 m³ of Earth up to a depth of .0 m (Max) below ground level.

Table 2-7: Geological Reserves

The total Geological resources are calculated by area method. The calculation of the geological resources is given below.

= 2.33.5 Ha

	210010 110
Area in sq.m	$= 2.33.5 \times 10,000 = 23350 \text{ sq.m}$

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Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	
Earth	= 2 m below ground level	
	= 23350 sq.m x 2 m depth	
	= $46,700 \text{ m}^3$ of Earth formation	
Rough Stone for	rmation = 35 m below ground level	
	= 23350 sq.m x 35 m depth	
	= $8,17,250 \text{ m}^3$ of Rough Stone	
Total Geologica	1 Resources of Earth formation = $46,700 \text{ m}^3$	
Total Geologica	1 Resources of Rough stone = $8,17,250 \text{ m}^3$	

2.6.3 Mineable Reserves

The mineable reserves and the Recoverable Reserves are $65,935 \text{ m}^3$ of Rough stone and $18,652 \text{ m}^3$ of Earth respectively, at the rate of 100% recovery upto the permissible depth. Total Depth – 22 m (2 m Earth + 20 m Rough Stone).

			MIN	EABLE	RESERV	ES		
Year	section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume m ³	Earth m ³	Mineable Reserves in m ³
	VV AD	Ι	45	73	2	6570	6570	
1	XY-AB	II	41	65	5	13325		13325
			ТОТ	ΓAL			6570	13325
	XY-AB	Ι	29	73	2	4234	4234	
	AI-AD	II	25	65	5	8125		8125
2	X1Y1-	Ι	40	36	2	2880	2880	
	CD	II	36	28	5	5040		5040
			ТОТ	ΓAL			7114	13165
3		Ι	69	36	2	4968	4968	

Table 2-8: Mineable Reserves

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

	X1Y1-	II	66	28	5	9240		9240
	CD	III	56	14	5	3920		3920
			ТОТ	ΓAL			4968	13160
4	X1Y1- CD	III	32	14	5	2240		2240
4	XY-AB	III	43	51	5	10965		10965
			ТОТ	ΓAL				13205
		III	10	51	5	2550		2550
5	XY-AB	IV	39	38	5	7410		7410
5		V	26	24	5	3120		3120
			ТОТ	ΓAL				13080
		GF	RAND TO	TAL			18652	65935

2.6.4 Year wise Production Plan

The proposed rate of production of Rough Stone is about $65,935 \text{ m}^3$ and Earth is about $18,652 \text{ m}^3$ for Five Years. Total Depth-22 m (2 m Earth + 20 m Rough Stone).

|--|

YEARWISE PRODUCTION RESERVES								
Year	section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume m ³	Earth m ³	Recoverable Reserves in m ³
1	XY-AB	Ι	45	73	2	6570	6570	
		II	41	65	5	13325		13325
	TOTAL						6570	13325
2	XY-AB	Ι	29	73	2	4234	4234	
		II	25	65	5	8125		8125
	X1Y1-	Ι	40	36	2	2880	2880	
	CD	II	36	28	5	5040		5040
	TOTAL							13165
3	X1Y1- CD	Ι	69	36	2	4968	4968	
		II	66	28	5	9240		9240
		III	56	14	5	3920		3920
	TOTAL							13160
4	X1Y1- CD	III	32	14	5	2240		2240
	XY-AB	III	43	51	5	10965		10965
	TOTAL							13205

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

		III	10	51	5	2550		2550
5	XY-AB	IV	39	38	5	7410		7410
		V	26	24	5	3120		3120
	TOTAL							13080
	GRAND TOTAL							65935

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

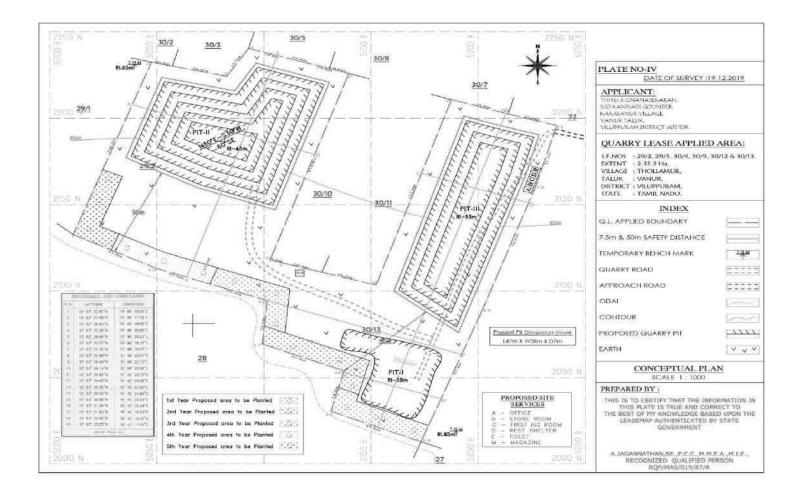


Figure 2.9 Year wise Production Plan

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

2.7 <u>TYPE OF MINING</u>

The proposed project is an open cast mechanized mining with one 5.0 m bench for Rough Stone & Earth followed by 5.0m vertical bench with a bench width not less than the bench height with a slope of 80°. However, as far as the quarrying of Rough Stone is concerned, observance of the provisions of regulations 106(2) (b) as above is seldom possible due to various inherent petro genetic factors coupled with mining difficulties. Hence, it is proposed to obtain relaxation to the provisions of the above regulation from the Director of Mines Safety for which necessary provision is available with the Regulation 106(2) (b) of MMR-1961, under Mines Act- 1952.

2.7.1 Method of Working:

The rough stone and gravel is proposed to quarry at 5m bench height & width with conventional Open cast mechanized method with a slope of 80[°]. The quarry operation involves Shallow jack hammer drilling, blasting, Loading & transportation of Rough Stone to the nearby crusher units/road formation works and gravel to the nearby needy users. The production of Rough Stone in this quarry involves the following method which is typical for Rough Stone quarrying in contrast to other major mineral mining. Splitting of rock mass of considerable volume from the parent rocks by jackhammer drilling and blasting by manually braking and loading the Rough Stone from pit head to the needy crushing units/civil works for the needy sectors.

2.7.2 Overburden

The overburden in the form of Earth formation, Earth will be directly loaded into the tipper to needy buyers. This will be done only after obtaining permission and paying necessary seigniorage fees to the Government.

2.7.3 Machineries to be used

Type of machineries proposed for quarrying operation for the entire project is listed below.

Table 2-10: List of Machineries used		
For Mining operationExcavator of 1.2 Cu.m bucket capacity		
	Jack Hammer (30-35 mm dia)	
	Tractor mounted compressor	

Table 2-10: List of Machineries used

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

Loading Equipment	Excavator of 1.2 Cu.m bucket capacity
Transportation	Tipper 2 No. of 20 T capacity

2.7.4 Blasting:

2.7.4.1 Blasting Pattern:

The quarrying operation will be carried out by Open cast mechanized method in conjunction with conventional method of mining using jack hammer drilling and blasting for shattering effect and loosen the rough stone.

2.7.4.2 Drilling & Blasting:

Drilling and Blasting Parameters are as follows

Parameters	Details
Depth of each hole	1.5m
Diameter of hole	30-32 mm
Spacing between holes	1.2 m
Burden for hole	1.0 m
Pattern of hole	Zigzag Multi rows
Inclination of holes	80° from horizontal
Use of delay detonators	25 milli seconds relays
Detonating fuse	"Detonating" Cord

Table 2-11: Drilling and Blasting Parameters

2.7.4.3 Types of Explosives to be used:

Slurry Class 3 explosives, type of nitro compound 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. Detonators of Class 3 and Safety fuse of Class 6 are used.

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Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

2.7.4.4 Measures to minimize ground vibration due to blasting:

The quarry is situated more than 1 km from the nearby villages. Controlled blasting measures will be adopted for minimizing the ground vibration and fly of rocks. Shallow depths jackhammer drilling & blasting is proposed to be carried out with minimum use of explosive mainly to give shattering effect in rough stone for easy excavation and to control fly of rock.

Blasting program for the production per day:

No. of holes = 78 Holes Yield = 232 Tonnes Powder factor = 6 Tons/kg of explosives Total explosives required = 39 Kg – Mild Explosives Charge/hole = 0.5 Kg Blasting at day time only = 12 – 12.30 p.m (whenever required)

Staggered "V" Pattern of Blasting Design:

Spacing = 1.2 m

Burden = 1.0 m

Depth of the hole = 1.5 m

No. of holes proposed per day = 78 Holes

Table 2-12: Blasting Details

Parameters	Details
Depth of each hole	1.5 m
Diameter of hole	30-32 mm
Spacing between holes	1.2 m
Burden for hole	1.0 m
Pattern of hole	Zig Zag – Multi rows
Inclination of Hole	25 milli second relays
Detonating fuse	"Detonating" Cord

r		
Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

2.7.4.5 Storage & Safety measures taken during blasting:

The project proponent "Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran" will engage an authorized explosive agency to carry out the small amount of blasting and it will be supervised by Permit Mines Manager. The copy of the explosive certificate is attached as *Annexure*.

2.8 MAN POWER REQUIREMENTS

The manpower requirement to meet out the production Schedule and the machinery strength envisaged in the mining plan and to comply with the statutory provisions of the Mines Safety Regulations is as follows.

1.	Skilled	Operator	9 No.
		Blaster/Mat	1 No.
2.	Semi – skilled	Driver	2 Nos
3.	Unskilled	Cleaner & Co-	3 Nos
		operator	
		Helper	2 No
		Security	1 No
4.	Management & Supervisory staff		1 No.
	Total =		19 Nos

Table 2-13: Man Power Requirements

No child less than 18 years will be entertained during quarrying operations.

2.8.1 Water Requirement

Total water requirement for the mining project is 2.0 KLD. Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Thollamur village and other water will be source from nearby road tankers supply.

Table 2-14: Water Requirment

Purpose	Quantity	Sources
Domestic & Drinking Water	1.0 KLD	Packaged Drinking water vendors available in Thollamur which is about 0.76 Km SE of the area

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Green belt	0.5 KLD	Other domestic activities through road tankers supply
Dust suppression	0.5 KLD	From road tankers supply
Total	2.0 KLD	

2.9 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation schedule of the proposed Mine Lease of Thiru K Gnanasekaran (2.33.5 ha) is as follows.

Table 2-15: Mining Schedule

MINING SCHEDULE					
Activity	Dec-23	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-26	Dec-27
Site Clearance					
Excavation – Earth Removal/Overburden					
I Year Production – 13,325 Cum - Rough Stone, 6,570					
Cbm -Earth					
II Year Production – 13,165 Cum - Rough Stone, 7,114					
cu.m - Earth					
III Year Production – 13,160 Cum - Rough Stone, 4,968					
cu.m - Earth					
IV Year Production – 13,205 Cum - Rough Stone					
V Year Production – 13,080 Cum - Rough Stone					

2.10 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Table 2-15: Solid Waste Management

S.No	Туре	Quantity	Disposal Method
1	Organic	3.42 kg/day	Municipal bin including food waste
2	Inorganic	5.13 kg/day	TNPCB authorized recyclers

As per CPCB guidelines: MSW per capita/day =0.45 kg/day

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2.11 MINE DRAINAGE

The quarry operation is proposed up to a depth of 22 m below ground level. The water table is below 55 m from the ground level which is observed from the nearby bore wells and bore wells of this area. Hence the ground water will not be affected in any manner due to the quarrying operation during the entire lease period.

2.12 POWER REQUIREMENT

This rough stone quarry project does not require huge water and electricity for the project.

16 Litre diesel per hour for excavator for mining and loading for Rough Stone needed and **10 Litre** diesel per hour for excavator for loading of Gravel needed.

2.13 PROJECT COST

1	A. Fixed Asset Cost:1. Land Cost2. Labour Shed3. Sanitary Facility4. Refilling/Fencing cost5. Other Items6. Drinking Water facility7. Safety Kit8. Water Sprinkling9. Garland drains Construction10. Greenbelt		Rs. 5,81,415/- (Amount for Patta Land) Rs. 1,00,000/- Rs. 50,000/- Rs. 2,87,000/- Rs. 40,000/- Rs. 40,000/- Rs. 85,000/- Rs. 50,000/- Rs. 50,000/- Rs. 1,81,200/- Rs. 1,81,200/- Rs. 72,500/-
2	Total B. Operational Cost: Machinery cost	:	Rs.15,82,800/- Rs.15,00,000/-
3.	EMP Cost		Rs. 97,05,427/-
	Total Project Cost	:	Rs. 1,27,88,227/-

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2.14 GREENBELT

1. The development of greenbelt in the peripheral buffer zone of the mine area.

2. Green belt has been recommended as one of the major components of Environmental Management plan, which will improve ecology, environment and quality of the surrounding area.

3. Local trees like, Neem, Vilvam Vaagai, Naval etc will be planted along the lease boundary and avenues

as well as over non-active dumps at a rate of 240 trees per annum with interval 5m.

4. The rate of survival expected to be 80% in this area

Table. 2-17 Plantation/ Afforestation Program

Name of species proposed	Survival	No of species
Neem, Vilvam Vaagai, Eachai, Naval, Mantharai, Magizha Maram, Vila maram, Poo Marudhu, Panai Maram, Marudha Maram, Thandri, Sengondrai, Poovarasu, Pungam, Puthranjivi,	80%	1200
Sarakondrai, Sandhana Vembu, etc.,		
Total	1200	

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3 Description of the Environment

3.1 **GENERAL:**

The method of mining for extracting rough stone quarry and gravel is required to be selected in such a manner to ensure sustainable development. Mining activities invariably affect the existing environmental status of the site. It has both adverse and beneficial effects. 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 and sustainable resource extraction.

To understand the existing environmental scenario, Baseline data helps in identification, prediction and evaluation of impacts in Environmental Impact assessment. Through field study, baseline data are collected considering various factors of the project. This includes-

- Physical- the area, the soil properties, the geological characteristics, the topography, etc
- Chemical- water, air, noise and soil pollution levels, etc.
- Biological- the biodiversity of the area, types of flora and fauna, species richness, species distribution, types of ecosystems, presence or absence of endangered species and/or sensitive ecosystems etc.
- Socioeconomic- demography, social structure, economic conditions, developmental capabilities, displacement of locals, etc.

3.1.1 Study Area:

The study area for the mining projects is as follows:

- Mine lease area as the "core zone"
- A study area of 10 km radius from the project boundary is designated as buffer Zone and for the study of Socio-economic status, 10 km radius from the boundary limits of the mine lease area has been selected.

We have obtained Terms of Reference from SEIAA vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/ F. No. 9208/ ToR-1250/2022 Dated: 07.09.2022. The baseline monitoring is carried out in June to August 2022 and the

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analysis is briefed in the EIA report. The proponent has engaged M/s. Ecotech labs Pvt. Ltd for carrying out the existing baseline study.

3.1.2 Instruments Used

The following instruments were used at the site for baseline data collection.

- 1. Respirable Dust Sampler with attachment for gaseous Pollutants, Envirotech APM 460, APM411.
- 2. Fine Particulate Matter (FPM) Sampler, APM 550
- 4. Sound Level Meter Model SL-4010
- 5. 2000 series watchdog automatic weathering monitoring station
- 3.1.3 Baseline Data Collection Period:

The baseline data is collected in accordance with the CPCB Guidelines. The Baseline study is carried out from June to August 2022.

3.1.4 Frequency of Monitoring

Attributes	Sampling	Frequency
Air environment – Meteorological	Project site	1 hourly continuous
(wind speed, wind direction,		
rainfall, humidity, temperature)		
Air environment – Pollutants	5 locations	24 hourly twice a week
PM 10		4 hourly.
PM 2.5		Twice a week, One non-monsoon season
SO ₂		8 hourly, twice a week
NO _x		24 hourly, twice a week
Lead in PM		
Noise	5 locations	24 hourly Once in 5 locations
Water (Ground water)	5 locations	Once in 5 locations

Table 3-1: Frequency of Sampling and Analysis

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pH, Temperature, Turbidity, Magnesium Hardness, Total Alkalinity, Chloride, Sulphate, Fluoride, Nitrate, Sodium, Potassium, Salinity, Total nitrogen, Total Coliforms, Fecal Coliforms		
Water (surface water) pH, Temperature, Turbidity, Magnesium Hardness, Total Alkalinity, Chloride, Sulphate, Fluoride, Nitrate, Sodium, Potassium, Salinity, Total nitrogen, Total Coliforms, Fecal Coliforms	Sample from nearby lakes/river	One-time Sampling
Soil (Organic matter, Texture, pH, Electrical Conductivity, Permeability, Water holding capacity, Porosity)	5 locations	Once in 5 locations
Ecology and biodiversity Study	Study area covering 10 km radius	One-time Sampling
Socio- Economic study (Population, Literacy Level, employment, Infrastructure like school, hospitals & commercial establishments)	Villages around 10 km radius	One-time Sampling

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3.1.5 Secondary data Collection

Apart from the primary data, Secondary data is also used for the collection; collation; synthesis and interpretation

- Flora & Faunal Study
- Land use study
- Demography and socio-economic analysis
- Meteorological data, from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)

3.1.6 Study area details

Table 3-2 Study area details

S. No	Description	Details	Source	
1.	Project Location	S.F.No. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 – 2.33.5 Ha , Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu State	Field Study	
2.	Latitude & Longitude	Latitude: 12° 03' 20.03" N to 12° 03' 27.36" N Longitude: 79° 40' 16.29" E to 79° 40' 23.75" E	Topo Sheet	
3.	Topo Sheet No.	57 P/12	Survey of India Toposheet	
4.	Mine Lease Area	2.33.5 Ha		
	Demo	ography in the study area (as per Census 2011))	
5.	Total Population	1419	Census Survey	
6.	Total Number of Households	332	of India	
7.	Maximum Temperature (°C)	40	IMD	
8.	Minimum Temperature (°C)	18		

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9.	Ecological Sensitive Areas - Wetlands, watercourses or other waterbodies, coastal zone, biospheres, mountains, forests	 Kunnam Lake – 2.80 kms, N Katrambakkam Lake – 8.53 kms, NE Pulichapallam Lake – 9.55 kms, E Purana Singa Palayam Lake – 11.17 kms, S Oussudu Lake – 12.16 kms, SE Avudayarpattu Lake – 11.75 kms, SW Kodur Lake – 12.45 kms, NE Omandur Lake – 12.25 kms, NW Annamputhur Lake – 12.80 kms, NW Nallavur Lake – 13 kms, NE Kazhuveli Lake – 14.25 kms, NE Sankarabarani River – 4.30 kms, S Veedur Dam – 9.41 kms, W Kongarampoondi R.F – 13.95 Kms, SW Sadhana Forest – 14 Kms, SE Nine Palms Forest – 14.45 Kms, E Kazhuveli Wetland Bird Sanctuary – 15.45 km, NE Oussudu Lake Bird Sanctuary – 11.84 kms, SE Villupuram - 22.62 Km -SW 			Google Earth/Field Study
11.	Populated area Areas occupied by sensitive man-made land uses (hospitals, schools, places	S. No 1	Places Schools & Coli Nehru Matric.Hr.Sec.Scho	Dist. From Project Site leges 9.05 km, NW	Google Earth/ Field Study
	of worship, community facilities)	2	ol, Mailam Mass Polytechnic College, V.Parangani Govt. Primary School, Kunnam	1.61 kms, NE 3.33 kms, N	

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4	ł	Mailam	Engg.	8.98	Kms,	
		College, I	Mailam	NW		
			Hospitals			
1		Govt.	Primary	3.04 k	ms, N	
		Health	Centre,			
		Kunnam				
2	2	Govt.	Hospital,	7 Kms	, SE	
		Vanur				
3	;	Govt.	Primary	9.73	kms,	
		Health	Centre,	NW		
		Mailam				
		W	orship Plac	ces		
1	•	Rahmath	Masjid,	8.27 k	ms, W	
		Veedur				
2	2	Sri		1.72 k	ms, SW	
		Pachavaz	hiyamma			
		n Temple				
3	5	CSI Chris	sthu Nadar	4.63 k	ms, NE	
		Church				

3.1.7 Site Connectivity:

The site is connected to the roadways as follows.

NH 32 – Chennai to Nagapattinam Highway – 13.37 km, E

SH 136 – Mailam to Puducherry – 0.94 km, N $\,$

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Figure 3.1: Site Connectivity

3.2 LAND USE ANALYSIS

3.2.1 Land Use Classification

Land Use / Land Cover - Land Use refers to man's activity and the various uses, which are carried on land. Land Cover refers to natural vegetation, water bodies, rock/soil, artificial cover and others, resulting due to land transformation. The present Land Use/Land Classification map is developed with following objectives. The main objective of the study is to classify the different land use within 10 km from the project boundary.

3.2.2 Methodology

Information of land use and land cover is important for many planning and management activities concerning the surface of the earth (Agarwal and Garg, 2000). Land use refers to man's activities on land, which are directly related to land (Anderson et al., 1976). The land use and the land cover

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determine the infiltration capacity. Barren surfaces are poor retainers of water as compared to grasslands and forests, which not only hold water for longer periods on the surface, but at the same time allow it to percolate down.

The terms 'land use' and 'land cover' (LULC) are often used to describe maps that provide information about the types of features found on the earth's surface (land cover) and the human activity that is associated with them (land use). Satellite remote sensing is being used for determining different types of land use classes as it provides a means of assessing a large area with limited time and resources. However, satellite images do not record land cover details directly and they are measured based on the solar energy reflected from each area on the land. The amount of multi spectral energy in multi wavelengths depends on the type of material at the earth's surface and the objective is to associate particular land cover with each of these reflected energies, which is achieved using either visual or digital interpretation. In the present study the task is to study in detail the land use and land cover in and around the project site. The study envisages different LULC around the proposed project area and the procedure adopted is as below.

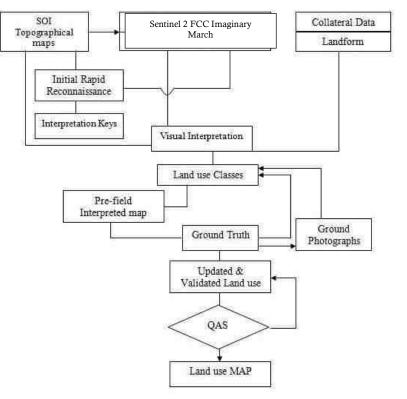


Figure 3.2 Flow Chart showing Methodology of Land use mapping

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3.2.3 Satellite Data

Sentinal 2 multispectral satellite data of 2020 was utilized for the present study. Details of satellite data is given below. The rectification of imagery was carried out on to bring the digital data on the earth coordinate system by means of ground control point (GCP) assignments/SOI topo sheets.

3.2.4 Scale of mapping

Considering the user defined scale of mapping, 1:50000 Sentinal 2 data was used for Land use / Land cover mapping of 10 km radius for proposed site. The description of the land use categories for 10 km radius and the statistics are given for 10 km radius.

3.2.5 Interpretation Technique

Standard on screen visual interpretation procedure was followed. The various Land use / Land cover classes interpreted along with the SOI topographical maps during the initial rapid reconnaissance of the study area. The physiognomic expressions conceived by image elements of color, tone, texture, size, shape, pattern, shadow, location and associated features are used to interpret the FCC imagery. Image interpretation keys were developed for each of the LU/LC classes in terms of image elements.

June 2016 FCC imagery (Digital data) of the study area was interpreted for the relevant land use classes. On screen visual interpretation coupled with supervised image classification techniques are used to prepare the land use classification.

- 1. Digitization of the study area (10 km radius from the proposed site) from the topo maps
- In the present study the sentinal satellite image and SOI topo sheets of 58J/10, 58J/11, 58J/14, 58J/15 have been procured and interpreted using the ERDAS imaging and ARC-GIS software adopting the necessary interpretation techniques.
- 3. Satellite data interpretation and vectorization of the resulting units
- Adopting the available guidelines from manual of LULC mapping using Satellite imagery (NRSA, 1989)
- 5. Field checking and ground truth validation
- 6. Composition of final LULC map

The LULC Classification has been done at three levels where level -1 being the broad classification about the land covers that is Built-up land, agriculture land, waste land, wet lands, and water bodies. These are followed by level –II where built-up land is divided into towns/cities as well villages. The

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Agriculture land is divided into different classes such as cropland, Fallow, Plantation, while wastelands are broadly divided into, Land with scrub and without Scrub and Mining and Industrial wasteland. The wetlands are classified into inland wetlands, coastal wetlands and islands. The water bodies are classified further into River/stream, Canal, Tanks and bay. In the present study level II classification has been undertaken. The SOI Topo map is presented in Annexure and Satellite imagery of 10 km radius from the project site is presented Annexure

3.2.6 Field Verification

Field verification involved collection, verification and record of the different surface features that create specific spectral signatures / image expressions on FCC. In the study area, doubtful areas identified in course of interpretation of imagery is systematically listed and transferred on to the corresponding SOI topographical maps for ground verification. In addition to these, traverse routes were planned with reference to SOI topographical maps to verify interpreted LU/LC classes in such a manner that all the different classes are covered by at least 5 sampling areas, evenly distributed in the area. Ground truth details involving LU/LC classes and other ancillary information about crop growth stage, exposed soils, landform, nature and type of land degradation are recorded and the different land use classes are taken the Land use map is presented in Annexure

3.2.7 Description of the Land Use / land cover classes

3.2.7.1 Water

Areas where water was predominantly present throughout the year; may not cover areas with sporadic or ephemeral water; contains little to no sparse vegetation, no rock outcrop nor built up features like docks; examples: rivers, ponds, lakes, oceans, flooded salt plains.

3.2.7.2 Trees

Any significant clustering of tall (~15-m or higher) dense vegetation, typically with a closed or dense canopy; examples: wooded vegetation, clusters of dense tall vegetation within savannas, plantations, swamp or mangroves (dense/tall vegetation with ephemeral water or canopy too thick to detect water

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underneath).

3.2.7.3 Grass

Open areas covered in homogenous grasses with little to no taller vegetation; wild cereals and grasses with no obvious human plotting (i.e., not a plotted field); examples: natural meadows and fields with sparse to no tree cover, open savanna with few to no trees, parks/golf courses/lawns, pastures.

3.2.7.4 Flooded vegetation

Mix of small clusters of plants or single plants dispersed on a landscape that shows exposed soil or rock; scrub-filled clearings within dense forests that are clearly not taller than trees; examples: moderate to sparse cover of bushes, shrubs and tufts of grass, savannas with very sparse grasses, trees or other plants

3.2.7.5 Crops

Human planted/plotted cereals, grasses, and crops not at tree height; examples: corn, wheat, soy, fallow plots of structured land.

3.2.7.6 Scrub/Shrub

Mix of small clusters of plants or single plants dispersed on a landscape that shows exposed soil or rock; scrub-filled clearings within dense forests that are clearly not taller than trees; examples: moderate to sparse cover of bushes, shrubs and tufts of grass, savannas with very sparse grasses, trees or other plants

3.2.7.7 Built Area

Human made structures; major road and rail networks; large homogenous impervious surfaces including parking structures, office buildings and residential housing; examples: houses, dense villages / towns / cities, paved roads, asphalt.

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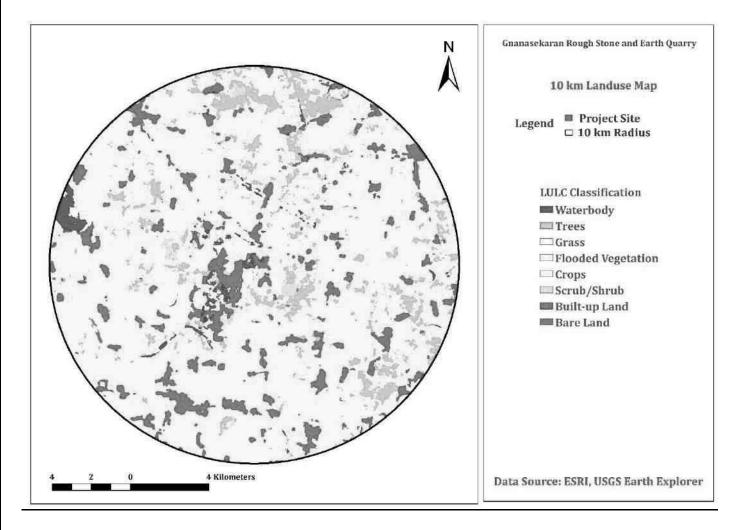


Figure 3.3 Land use classes around 10 km radius from the project site

3.2.7.8 Different Land use classes around 10 km radius from the project site

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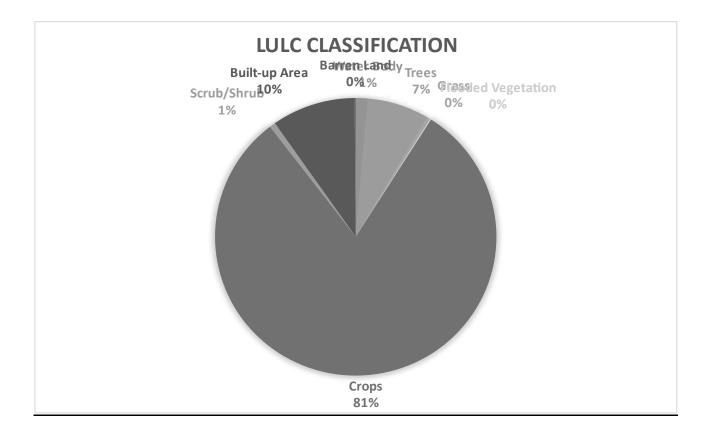


Table 3-3 Land use pattern

Sl.No	Categories	Area in Sq.m
1	Water Body	4.5
2	Trees	23.02
3	Grass	1.18
4	Flooded Vegetation	0.46
5	Crops	261.14
6	Scrub/Shrub	2.24
7	Built Area	31.18
8	Barren Land	0.4

3.3 WATER ENVIRONMENT

3.3.1 Contour & Drainage

The project site is 65 m AMSL. The drainage pattern within in the 10 km of the project site is dendritic.

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3.3.2 Geomorphology

The residual hills and denudational hills are common in Tirukoilur, Kallakurichi and Gingee Taluks. Structural hills are noticed in the western part of the district. The shallow pediments and buried pediments are common in the central part of the district. Coastal areas are having older and younger flood plains and also beach landforms at places. The ground slope is gentle towards coast. The valley fill near Villupuram is thick, which forms main ground water discharge zone. Lineaments are restricted to parts of Kallakurichi and Sankarapuram areas and productive fractures are noticed in select pockets. The crystalline sedimentary contact fault is having sympathetic fractures in hard rocks but mostly they are dry fractures.

Soils

The soil in the district are mostly forest soils and red soil. Alluvial soils are found in eastern side bordering coast. Black soils are confined to low ground in select pockets in Vanur Taluk.

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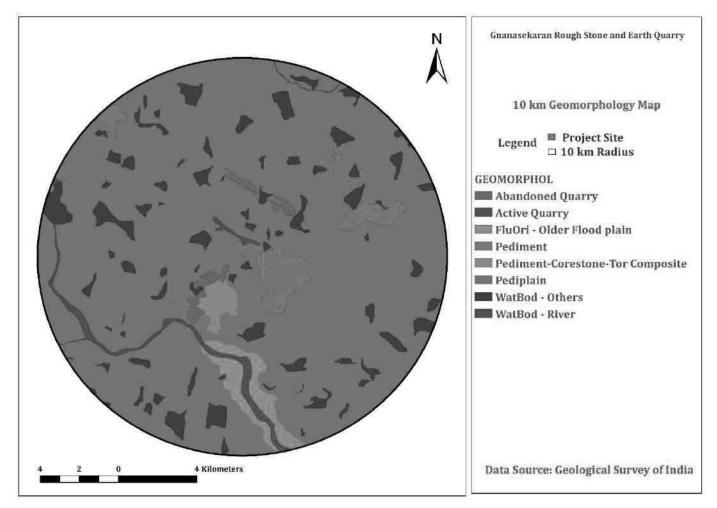


Figure 3.4 Geomorphology within 10km from the project site

3.3.3 Geology:

The greater part of the district is covered by rocks belonging to Archaean age comprising the Charnockite group, the Migmatite complex, Sathyamangalam group and the Bhavani group and the alkali complex of Proterozoic age. West of Kallakurichi (Southwestern part of the district), the area comprises the Charnockite Group of rocks, viz., Charnockite, pyroxene-granulite and garnetiferous gabbro. West of Tirukoilur (Central part of the district) and east of the Charnockite terrain (i.e., Kallakurichi area) the Migmatite complex is made up of Hornblende-Biotite gneiss. Pink augen gneiss and pink migmatite with younger instructions of Tindivanam and Gingee Granites (2250 Ma) and basic dykes (Proterozoic). The Migmatite Complex forms the major country rock of the area covering more than sixty percent and extending towards east upto Vikravandi, South of Gingee.

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Epidote-hornblende gneiss (Proterozoic age) occurs as small isolated outcrops. Dolerite dykes form the youngest basic instrusives traversing both Charnockites as well as the migmatite country equally. Overlying the Archaeans are the marine fossiliferous Upper, Cretaceous and Palaeogene Formations occurring in two separate sub basins separated by thick cover of alluvial sediments deposited by Gadilam and Pennaiyar Rivers. The two sub basins are recognized as Vridhachalam sub-basin and Pondicherry sub-basin. In Vridhachalam sub-basin, the marine Upper Cretaceous sediments are divisible into four formations viz., Parur formation, Patti formation, Mattur formation and Alladi formation. The Parur formation is not exposed in the district. The Patti formation comprises fossiliferous sandy limestone and Calcareous shale. Mattur formation and Alladi formation are chiefly composed of argillaceous sandstone and shales with pockets of fossiliferous limestone. The Pondicherry sub-basin is partly exposed in the eastern part of Villupuram district and the Upper Cretaceous sediments are divisible into Vanur Formation, comprising argillaceous sandstone with hard bands of calcareous sandstone and Nesal formation comprising fossiliferous shale, siltstone and bands of shell limestone. The Palaeocene rocks, overlying the Upper Cretaceous Formations, are divided into Karasur formation comprising fossiliferous limestone with calcareous shale and Manaveli Formation comprising siltstone and fine grained argillaceous sandstone and recognized as Putturai Group. The Tertiary rocks comprises the Cuddalore Formation, consisting of cobbly and pebbly sandstone, mottled sandstone, ferruginous sandstone with bands and lenses of clay besides lignite seams. This formation contains large quantities of fossil wood around Thiruvakkarai which have been declared and maintained as National Fosil wood Park by G.S.I. These are overtain by the Quarternary fluvial, marine and Aeolian formations along the coast as well as river courses. The terrain displays much structural complexity due to the multiple deformation it has suffered. A number of prominent shear zones have been recognized viz, N-S shear shone, east of Gingee town and NNE-SSW to ENE-WSW among which the one trending NNE-SSW near the eastern foot of the Kalrayan hills SW of Kallakurichi is the most striking. (GSI - Villupuram District Resource Map).

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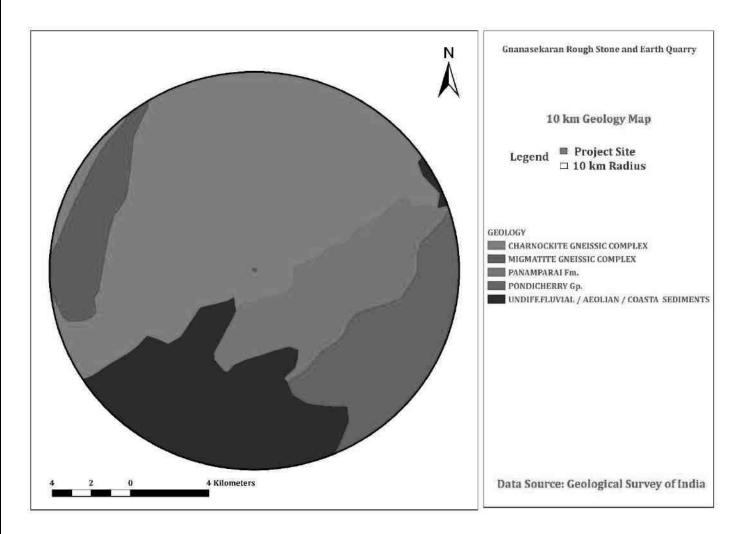


Figure 3.5 Geology within 10km from the project site

3.3.4 Hydrogeology

Villupuram district is underlain by crystalline metamorphic complex in the western part of the district and sedimentary tract in eastern side. The thickness of sediments exceeds 600m near southern part of the district. Groundwater occurs under phreatic and semi-confined conditions in consolidated formations, which comprises weathered and fractured granites, gneisses and chanockites whereas in unconsolidated sedimentary rocks the groundwater occurs in phreatic, semi-confined conditions in Vanur sandstone, Kadapperi kuppam formation and Turuvai Limestone.

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Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

The district is having rocky outcrops in major part of Kallakurichi, Sankarapuram and Tirukoilur taluks. The weathering is highly erratic and the depth of abstraction structures is controlled by the intensity of weathering and fracturing. The depth of wells varies from 6.64 to 17m BGL and water levels in observation wells tapping shallow aquifers varied from 0.74 to 9.7 m BGL during pre-monsoon (May 2006) and it varies from 0.7 to 4.45 m BGL during post monsoon (January 2007).

During pre-monsoon, the depth to water levels in the range of > 2 to 5 m BGL in major part of the district, in the range of > 5 – 10 m BGL in western and south eastern parts of the district and range of 0-2 m BGL were recorded in two isolated pockets. During post monsoon the depth to water levels range of > 2 to 5 m BGL exists in major part of the district, range of 0 – 2 m BGL prevails in central and north eastern parts of the district and range of > 5 – 10 m BGL were recorded in two isolated pockets in the southwestern and north western parts of the district.

The depth to piezometric surface ranged from 2.8 to 11.25 m BGL during pre-monsoon and 0.5 to 6.35 m BGL during post monsoon.

The groundwater is being developed by means of dug wells, bore wells and tube wells. The diameter of the well is in the range of 7 to 10 m and depth of dug wells range from 15 to 18 m BGL depending on the weathered thickness and joints. The dug wells yield up to 1 lps in summer months and few wells remains dry. The yield is adequate for irrigation for one or two more crops in monsoon period. The yield of bore wells in favorable locations vary from < 1 to 6 lps. The valley fills, intersection of lineaments, particularly, in the western parts along the foot hills of Kalrayan hills are reported to have potential pockets suitable for dug wells and bore wells. The area of contact between crystalline and sedimentary formations has variable yield prospects. The cretaceous formations are very compact and yield prospects are low. The dug wells of 6 m diameter and 10 m BGL depth in sandy tracts give about 3.5 lps. The yield of tube wells in the sedimentary formation ranges from 2.4 to 37 lps.

Long Term Fluctuations

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

The long term water level fluctuation for the period of (1998-2007) indicates rise in water level in the range of 0.003 to 0.63 m/year whereas the fall in the water level ranges between 0.014 and 0.31 m/year.

Aquifer Parameters

The transmissivity values of fractured aquifers range from < 1 to 141 m²/day and storativity varies between 2.84 x 10.5⁻⁵ and 8.9 x 10⁻³. The transmissivity of sedimentary formation varies from 21 to 748 m²/day and storativity is in the order of 2.75 x 10⁻³.

Groundwater Quality

Ground water in phreatic aquifers in Villupuram district is, in general, colorless, odorless and slightly alkaline in nature. The specific electrical conductance of ground water in phreatic zone (μ S/cm at 25^o C) during May 2006 was in the range of 770 to 3650 in the district. Conductance below 750 has been observed only in select pockets of the district.

It is observed that the ground water is suitable for drinking and domestic uses in respect of all the constituents except total hardness and nitrate. In about 40% of samples, nitrates concentration is above permissible limits of 100 mg/l. The incidence of high total hardness is attributed to the composition of litho units constituting the aquifers in the district, whereas nitrate pollution is most likely due to the use of fertilizers and other improper waste disposal.

Sodium Adoption Ration values range from 1.7 to 4.4 with an average value of 3.25 in the district. This implies that no alkali hazard is anticipated to crops.

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Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

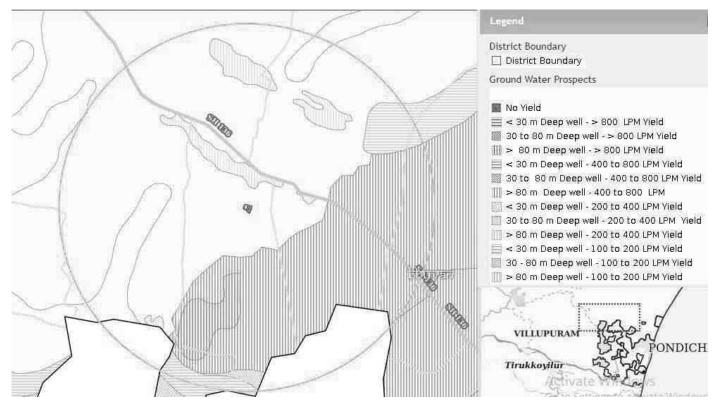


Figure 3.6 Ground water prospects within 5 km radius of the project site

3.3.5 Ground water quality monitoring

Ground water quality monitoring is done in the following locations and analysis will be done for physical, chemical & Biological parameters.

Environmental Parameters: Ground water Quality Analysis		
Monitoring Period	June to August 2022	
Design Criteria	Based on the Environmental settings in the study area	
Monitoring Locations	Project Site - GW 1 Government High School, Katrambakkam - GW2 Government High School, Kunnam - GW 3 Santa Clara Convent Girls Hr. Sec. School, Muttarampattu - GW 4 Rahmath Masjid, Veedur - GW 5	
Methodology	Water Samples were collected in 5 Litre fresh cans as per IS 3025 Part I and transported to the laboratory in Iceboxes	
Frequency of Monitoring	Once in a season	

Table 3-4 Ground water Quality Analysis

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

3.3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

Quality of ground water was compared with IS: 10500: 1991 (Reaffirmed 1993 With Amendment NO -3 July 2010) for drinking purposes. Water samples were collected as Grab sample from five sampling locations in a 5-liter plastic jerry can and 250 ml sterilized clean glass/pet bottle for complete physico-chemical and bacteriological tests respectively. The samples were analyzed as per standard procedure / method given in IS: 3025 (Revised Part) and standard method for examination of water and wastewater Ed. 21st, published jointly by APHA.

S. No	Parameters	Test Method
1	pH (at 25°C)	IS:3025(P -11)1983 RA: 2012
2	Electrical Conductivity	IS:3025(P -14) 2013
3	Colour	IS:3025 (P -4)1983 RA: 2012
4	Turbidity	IS:3025(P -10)1984 RA: 2012
5	Total Dissolved Solids	APHA 22 nd Edn.2012-2540-C
6	Total Suspended Solids	IS:3025(P-17)-1984 RA:2012
7	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	APHA 22 nd Edn.2012-2340-C
8	Calcium as Ca	APHA 22 nd Edn2012.3500 Ca-B
9	Magnesium as Mg	APHA 22 nd Edn.2012-3500 Mg-B
10	Chloride as Cl	IS:3025(P -32)-1988 RA: 2014
11	Sulphate as SO ₄	APHA 22 nd Edn.2012-4500 SO ₄ ⁻ -E
12	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	APHA 22 nd Edn.2012-2320-B
13	Iron as Fe	IS:3025(P -53):2003 RA: 2014
14	Silica as SiO ₂	IS:3025(P -35)1988 RA: 2014
15	Fluoride as F	APHA 22 nd Edn.2012-4500-F-D
16	Nitrate as NO ₃	IS:3025(P -34):1988 RA: 2014
17	Sodium as Na	IS:3025(P -45):1993 RA: 2014
18	Potassium as K	IS:3025(P -45):1993 RA: 2014
19	Coliform	IS:1622:1981:RA:2014
20	E.coli	IS:1622:1981:RA:2014

Table 3-5: Standard Procedure

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

Table 3-6 Ground water sampling results

S. No	Parameters	Units	Project Site – GW 1	GW 2	GW 3	GW 4	GW 5
1	pH (at 25°C)	-	7.97	7.57	7.82	7.77	7.82
2	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	2030	1282	1335	207	1688
3	Colour	Hazen Unit	2	3	2	1	3
4	Turbidity	NTU	BLQ(LOQ: 1)	10	BLQ(LOQ :1)	BLQ(LOQ:1)	BLQ(LOQ: 1)
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1237	785	748	118	965
6	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	BQL(LOQ: 2)	13.2	BQL(LOQ :2)	BQL(LOQ:2)	BQL(LOQ: 2)
7	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/L	812	481	518	83.6	763
8	Calcium as Ca	mg/L	239	103	103	20.4	106
9	Magnesium as Mg	mg/L	52.6	54.6	63.5	7.94	121
10	Chloride as Cl	mg/L	357	189	153	29.3	222
11	Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/L	115	108	40.9	1.28	84.2
12	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	260	196	358	355	306
13	Iron as Fe	mg/L	BQL(LOQ: 0.1)	BQL(LOQ:0 .1)	BQL(LOQ :0.1)	BQL(LOQ:0 .1)	BQL(LOQ: 0.1)
14	Silica as SiO2	mg/L	47.5	32.9	35.2	8.63	39.8
15	Potassium as K	mg/L	25.2	15.2	11.5	1.2	23.5
16	Sodium as Na	mg/L	255	165	126	28.5	185

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	
1	······	I
17 Nitrate as		

4.52

5.56

3.21

3.3.6 Interpretation of results:

NO₂

3.3.6.1 Physical parameters of water:

The basic physical parameters of water include

mg/L

Colour:

17

Value observed in Project Site (True/Apparent Color): 1 Hazen unit.

5.56

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).

pH:

Value observed in the Project Site: 7.97

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 slightly neutral in nature.

Turbidity:

Value observed in the Project Site: <1

Acceptable and permissible limits: 1 NTU & 5 NTU respectively. The value of turbidity generally indicates the presence of phytoplanktons and other sediments. The value in the project site indicates the water is slightly turbid.

Total Dissolved Solids:

Value observed in the Project Site: 1237 mg/L.

Acceptable and permissible limits: 500 mg/L and 2000 mg/L respectively.

The TDS is the presence of the inorganic salts and small amounts of organic matter present in the water. This is mainly due to the result of surface runoff as the cations and anions in the top soil is carried away by the water. The value in the project site indicates the water is less turbid.

15.3

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

3.3.6.2 Chemical parameters of water:

The chemical parameters of the drinking water include,

Calcium:

Value observed in the Project Site: 239 mg/L.

Acceptable and permissible limits: 75mg/L and 200 mg/L respectively.

Calcium is the 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 the Project Site: 52.6 mg/L.

Acceptable and permissible limits: 30 mg/L and 100 mg/L respectively.

The value of Magnesium in the project site is higher than 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 the project site: 357 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 the project site: 260 mg/L.

Acceptable and permissible limits: 200 mg/L and 600 mg/L respectively.

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Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

Total Alkalinity is the measure of the concentration of all alkaline substances dissolved in the water which includes carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides. The value of the total alkalinity is slightly greater in the project site, which will impart soda taste to the water.

Hardness:

Value observed in the Project Site: 812 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 limit but within the 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.

3.3.7 Surface Water Analysis

Surface water samples were taken from **Sankarabarani River.** The results are summarized below.

S.	Parameters	Units	Sankarabarani River
No			
1	pH (at 25°C)	-	8.96
2	Electrical Conductivity	μS/cm	415
3	Colour	Hazen Unit	15
4	Turbidity	NTU	5.1
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	235
6	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	7.4
7	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/L	104
8	Calcium as Ca	mg/L	21.3
9	Magnesium as Mg	mg/L	12.4
10	Chloride as Cl	mg/L	47.5
11	Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/L	19.9
12	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	82.5
13	Iron as Fe	mg/L	0.33
14	Silica as SiO ₂	mg/L	12.6
15	Potassium as K	mg/L	8.3
16	Sodium as Na	mg/L	34.6
17	Nitrate as NO ₃	mg/L	25.3

Table 3-7 Surface Water Sample Results

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

18	BOD	mg/L	6.18
19	COD	mg/L	32.5
20	DO	mg/L	5.92

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 the 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.

3.3.8 Climatology & Meteorology:

Climate and meteorology of a place can play an important role in the implementation of any developmental project. Meteorology is also the key to understand local air quality as there is an essential relationship between meteorology and atmospheric dispersion involving wind in the broadest sense of the term.

The year may broadly be divided into four seasons:

Winter season	:	December to February
Pre-monsoon season	:	March to May
Monsoon season	:	June to September
Post-monsoon season	:	October to November

i) Climate

High temperature throughout the year. Generally a dry and hot climate prevails in the District. The district receives the rainfall under the influence of northeast monsoon and southwest monsoon. The heaviest rainfall in the district used to be received under northeast monsoon in the month of October to December as 341.39 mm (in 2018), 532.65 mm (in 2017) and 936.39 mm (in 2015).

ii) Temperature

The average daily temperature ranges from a maximum of 32.7°C to a minimum of 24 °C

iii) Rainfall

The rainfall data for the Villupuram district has been shown below from the year of 2014 to 2021. The highest annual rainfall was put at 1935.2 mm during 2021 and the normal rainfall of 985 mm for the district.

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Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

VILLUPURAM DISTRICT -NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL

Unit in mm.

Year	Actual Rainfall	
2014	980.42	
2015	1390.25	
2016	563.68	
2017	1066.9	
2018	727.5	
2019	906.3	
2020	1137.7	
2021	1935.2	
Normal Rainfall	985	

Source: District survey report & TWAD Board, Villupuram

Meteorological Data

The meteorological data – Temperature, rainfall, Wind Speed, Wind direction are recorded through AWS by setting it up in the site.

vi) Wind Rose Diagram

The wind rose denotes a class of diagrams designed to display the distribution of wind direction at a given location over a period of time. Wind roses are also useful as they project a large quantity of data in a simple graphical plot.

The wind speed & wind direction data are taken and wind rose is plotted for July to September 2022.

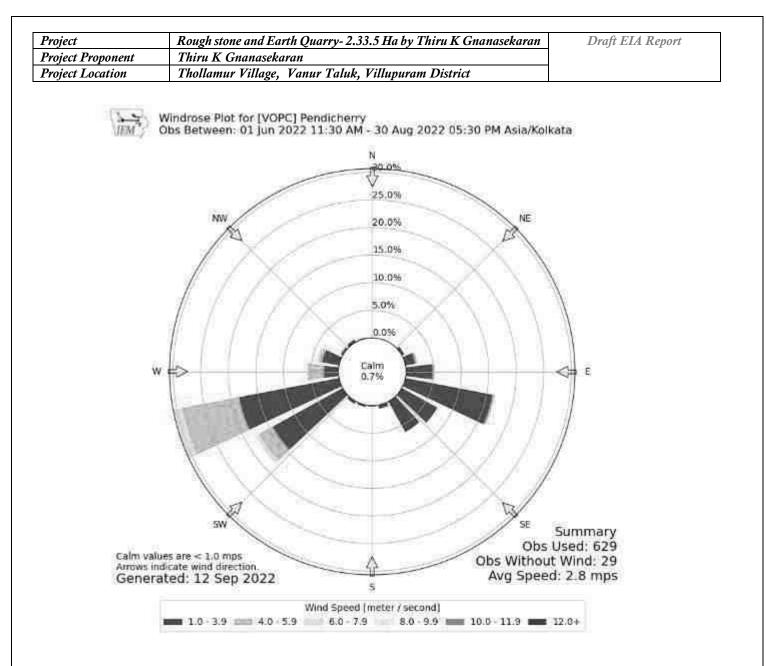


Figure 3.7 Wind rose

3.3.9 Selection of Sampling Locations:

Four Monitoring locations along with the project site is selected based on Wind Direction & Wind Speed. All the monitoring locations are chosen in the downwind direction.

3.4 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

Table 3-8: Selection of Sampling Location

Environmental Parameters: Ambient Air	
Monitoring Period	June 2022 to August 2022

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

Design Criteria	The monitoring stations are set topography/terrain, prevailing m predominant wind direction (June t role in the selection of air sampling 5 air sampling station were selected	neteorological c o August 2022), stations. Based o	onditions like etc, play a vital n these criteria,
Monitoring Locations	Location & Code	Distance (km)	
	Project Site		
	Rahmath Masjid, Veedur	8.26	Upwind W
	Government High School, Kunnam	4.10	Crosswind N
	Santa Clara Convent Girls Higher Secondary School, Muttarampattu	6.98	Crosswind S
	Government High School, Katrambakkam	8.91	Downwind E
Methodology	Respirable Particulate Matter (PM1 23:2006) Particulate Matter PM2.5 - Gravime Sulphur Dioxide - Calorimetric (W Part 02: 2001) Nitrogen Dioxide - Calorimetric Method) (IS 5182: Part 06:2006)	etric (Fine particu est & Gaeke Me	ilate matter) thod) (IS 5182:
Frequency of Monitoring	2 days in a week, 4 weeks in a mont	h for 3 months in	a season.

3.4.1 Ambient Air Quality: Results & Discussion

The test results of the ambient air quality monitored in project site and other four locations is summarized below.

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

Table 3-9 Ambient Air Quality

J			PM	10 (µg	/m ³)		PM 2	.5 (μg	/m ³)		SO	2 (µg	/m ³)		NOx	κ (μg/	m ³)
Code	Location	Min	Max	Avg	98 percentile	Min	Max	Avg	98 percentile	Min	Max	Avg	98 percentile	Min	Max	Avg	98 percentile
AAQ 1	Project Site	38	52	44.9	51.63	16	25	20.4	24.42	5	11	8.0	10.63	10	24	18.1	23.62
AAQ 2	Rahmath Masjid, Veedur	43	55	48.2	53.58	17	26	21.9	25.45	6	12	9.0	11.88	13	25	20.3	25.40
AAQ 3	Government High School, Kunnam	47	57	51.7	56.83	19	26	23.5	26.34	6	13	9.7	12.19	15	28	22.1	27.66
AAQ 4	Santa Clara Convent Girls Higher Secondary School, Muttarampattu	50	63	56.3	62.04	21	29	25.6	28.32	7	14	10.3	13.50	17	25	20.8	24.98
AAQ 5	Government High School, Katrambakkam	44	55	49.7	54.84	19	27	22.6	25.95	6	11	8.3	10.91	13	26	19.2	25.88
NAAQ St Area	tandards - Residential	100 (į	ug/m³)		60(µg	/m ³)			80 (ug/m³)		80 (µg	g/m ³)		

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Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

3.4.2 Interpretation of ambient air quality:

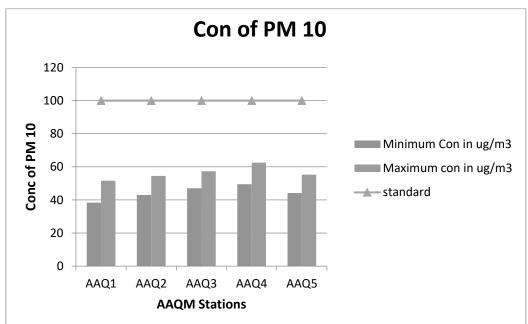
To assess the impact, AAQ were monitored in project site and four locations.

Observation:

The Maximum value of PM10 (63 (μ g/m3), PM 2.5 (29 (μ g/m3), SOx (14 (μ g/m3), NOx (28 (μ g/m3)) is observed in different places.

Inference:

The monitoring results for PM10, PM2.5, Sox, NOx was found to be high in Temple area which is due to existing mining activity.



The observed values are all well within the Standards prescribed by NAAQ.

Figure 3.8 Concentration of PM10 (µg/m³) in Study Area

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

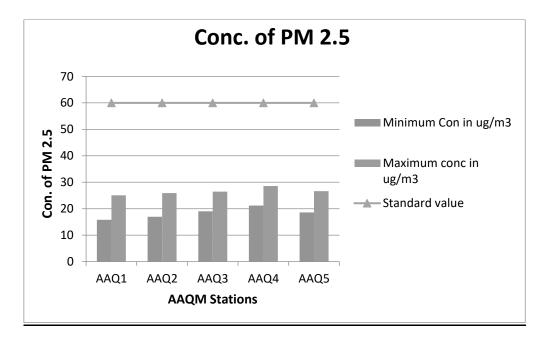


Figure 3.9 Concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) in Study Area

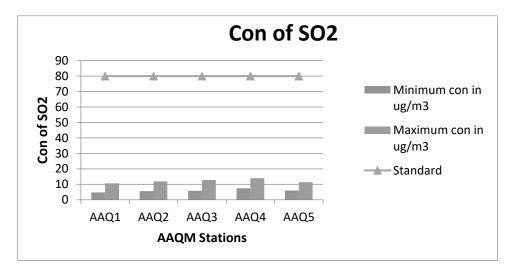


Figure 3.10 Concentration of SOx (µg/m³) in Study Area

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

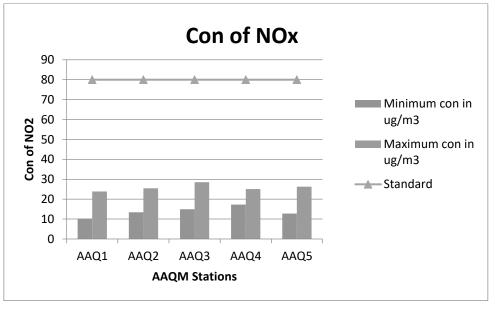


Figure 3.11 Concentration of NOx (µg/m3) in Study Area

3.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT:

Table 3-10 Noise Analysis

Environmental Paramete	ers: Noise Analysis
Monitoring Period	June to August 2022
Design Criteria	Based on the Sensitivity of the area
Monitoring Locations	Project Site - N 1 Rahmath Masjid, Veedur – N 2 Government High School, Kunnam - N 3 Santa Clara Convent Girls Hr. Sec. School, Muttarampattu - N 4 Government High School, Katrambakkam – N 5
Methodology	Noise level measurements were taken at the selected locations using noise level meter both during day and night time. Noise level measurements were taken continuously for 24 hours at hourly intervals
Frequency of Monitoring	g Noise samples were collected from 5 locations - Once in a season

Ambient Noise Levels are monitored in the chosen 5 Locations including the project Site and the monitoring results are summarized below

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha by Thiru K Gnanasekaran	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

3.5.1 Day Noise Level (Leq day)

Table 3-11 Day Noise Level (Leq day)

Location	Leq day in dB(A)				
	Max	Min	Average		
Project Site	54	44	49		
Rahmath Masjid, Veedur	57	46	51.5		
Government High School, Kunnam	61	48	54.5		
Santa Clara Convent Girls Hr. Sec.					
School, Muttarampattu	55	42	48.5		
Government High School,					
Katrambakkam	58	45	51.5		

3.5.2 Night Noise Level (Leq Night)

Table 3-12 Night Noise Level (Leq Night)

	Leq Night in dB(A)				
Location	Max	Min	Average		
Project Site	44	35	39.5		
Rahmath Masjid, Veedur	46	38	42		
Government High School, Kunnam	48	39	43.5		
Santa Clara Convent Girls Hr. Sec. School, Muttarampattu	42	35	38.5		
Government High School, Katrambakkam	45	38	41.5		

Observation:

The maximum Day noise and Night noise were found to be 61 dB(A) and 48 dB(A) respectively in Government High School, Kunnam. The minimum Day Noise and Night noise were 42 dB (A) and 35

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dB(A) respectively which was observed in Santa Clara Convent Girls Hr. Sec. School, Muttarampattu. The observed values are all well within the Standards prescribed by CPCB.

3.6 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

Soil environment is studied for 10 km radius from the project site. The 5 km radius image shows that the soil is not affected by any kind of erosion.

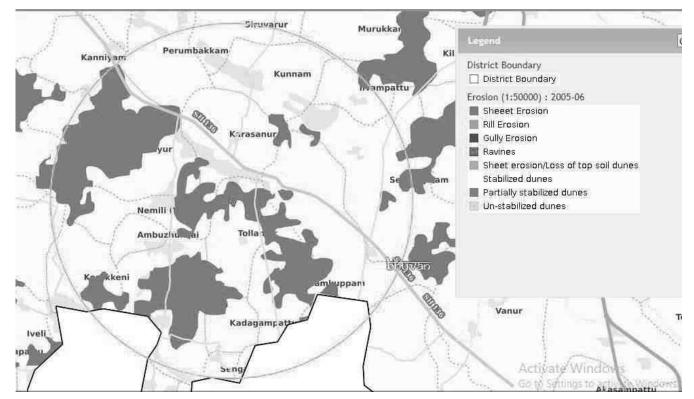


Figure 3.12 Soil Erosion pattern within 5 km radius of the project site

3.6.1 Baseline Data:

The present study of the soil quality establishes the baseline characteristics which will help in future in identifying the incremental concentrations if any, due to the operation Phase of the proposed project. The sampling locations have been identified with the following objectives:

- To determine the impact of proposed project on soil characteristics and
- To determine the impact on soils more importantly from agricultural productivity point of view.

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Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

Table 3-13 Soil Quality Analysis

Environmental Parameters: Soil Quality Analysis							
Monitoring PeriodJune to August 2022							
Design Criteria	Based on the environmental settings of the study area						
Monitoring Locations	Project Site - SQ 1 Government High School, Katrambakkam – SQ 2 Government High School, Kunnam - SQ 3 Santa Clara Convent Girls Hr. Sec. School, Muttarampattu - SQ 4 Rahmath Masjid, Veedur – SQ 5						
Methodology	Composite soil samples using sampling augers and field capacity apparatus						
Frequency of Monitoring	Soil samples were collected from 5 locations Once in a season						

To assess the soil quality of the study area, 5 monitoring stations were selected and the results are summarized below.

Table 3-14 Soil Quality Analysis

		Project				
Parameters	Unit	Site	SQ 2	SQ 3	SQ 4	SQ5
		SQ 1				
pH (at 25°C)	-	7.58	7.71	6.99	6.92	7.86
Specific Electrical Conductivity	mS/cm	0.09	0.14	0.08	0.28	0.14
Water Holding Capacity	m1/1	1.6	2.7	1.3	1.8	3.1
Chloride	g/cm ³	264	281	291	241	234
Soluble Calcium	mg/kg	164	165	174	151	86.6
Soluble Sodium	mg/kg	65.6	61.8	66.2	41.3	45.6
Soluble Potassium	mg/kg	16.4	27.5	31.1	18.2	32.3
Organic matter	%	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.21	0.45

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Soluble Magnesium	mg/kg	197	103	108	75.6	68.5
Total Soluble Sulphates	%	89.3	91.4	81.2	250	95.3
Cation		11.6	14.2	11.5	10.6	8.92
Exchange	mg/kg					
Capacity Total Nitrogen	%	0.21	0.32	0.20	0.31	0.45
Bulk Density	/0 meq/100g	1.24	1.31	1.50	1.62	1.52
Phosphorous	meq/kg	134	154	126	143	162
Sand	%	48.8	49.7	53.4	49.0	49.3
Clay	mg/kg	4.9	5.0	20.0	4.9	4.6
Silt	mg/kg	46.4	45.3	26.6	46.1	46.1
SAR	mg/kg	9.8	10.7	3.1	4.1	10.4
Silicon	%	0.72	0.84	0.70	0.69	0.86

3.6.1.1 Physical Properties:

Regular cultivation practices increase the bulk density of soils thus inducing compaction. This results in reduction in water percolation rate and penetration of roots through soils. The soils with low bulk density have favorable physical conditions whereas those with high bulk density exhibit poor physical conditions for agriculture crops. The bulk density of the soil in the study area ranged between 1.24 to 1.62 meq/100g which indicates favorable physical condition for plant growth. The water holding capacity was found in the range of 1.3 ml/l to 3.1 ml/l.

3.6.1.2 Chemical Properties:

Chemical characteristics of soils include pH, exchangeable cations and fertility status in the form of NPK values and organic matter. The value of the pH ranges from 6.92 to 7.86, which it indicates majority of pH of the soil is slightly alkaline. The soil in the project site is sodic in nature, which challenges because

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they tend to have very poor structure which limits or prevents water infiltration and drainage. The organic matter varies from 0.21 to 0.45 %, which indicates the soil is slightly unfertile.

3.7 ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY

Ecology and Biodiversity is studied for 10 km radius around the project site. Project site and 2 km around the project site is considered as core zone and from 2 km to 10 km radius, it is considered as buffer zone.

- Primary field survey is carried out for the assessment of flora and fauna in the core zone
- Secondary data from Journals/Literature were studied and compiled to understand the species present in the buffer zone

3.7.1 Methods available for floral analysis:

3.7.1.1 Plot Sampling Methods

- Quadrat 2D shape (e.g. square or rectangle, or other shape) used as a sampling unit
- > Transect
 - Line transects feature only a length dimension, usually defined by a tape stretched across the area to be sampled.
 - Belt transects have a width as well as length.
 - Pace-transects are established when the observer strides along an imaginary line across the sample site and uses their foot placement to determine specific sampling points.

3.7.1.2 Plot less Sampling Methods

- Closest individual method Distance is measured from each random point to the nearest individual.
- > Nearest neighbour method Distance is measured from an individual to its nearest neighbour.
- Random pairs method Distance is measured from one individual to another on the opposite side of the sample point.
- Point-centered quarter (PCQ) method Distance is measured from the sampling point to the nearest individual in each quadrat.

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3.7.2 Field study & Methodology adopted:

To assess the suitability of the methodology, random field survey was done. Field survey was conducted around 2 km radius from the project site and five locations were chosen based on the species density. Quadrat method is chosen for the proposed study as compared to other sampling methods, because they are relatively simple to use. Quadrat plots are uniform in size and shape and distributed randomly throughout the sample area, which makes the study design straightforward. They are also one of the most affordable techniques because they require very few materials.

3.7.3 Study outcome:

Phyto-sociological parameters, such as *Density, Frequency, Basal Area, Abundance and Importance Value Index* of individual species (Trees) were determined in randomly placed quadrate of different sizes in the study area. Relative frequency, relative basal area and relative density were calculated and the sum of these three represented Importance Value Index (IVI) for various species. For shrubs, herbs and grasses, *Density, Frequency, Relative Density & Relative Frequency were found*.

Sample plots were selected in such a way to get maximum representation of different types of vegetation and plots were laid out in different part of the study area of 2 km radius. Analysis of the vegetation will help in determining the relative importance of each species in the study area and to reveal if any economically valuable species is threatened in the process.

Parameters	Formula
Density	Total No. of individuals of species/ Total No. of Quadrats used in sampling
Frequency (%)	(Total No. of Quadrats in which species occur/ Total No. of Quadrats studied) * 100
Dominance	Total Basal Area /Total area sampled
Abundance	Total No. of individuals of species/ No. of Quadrats in which they occur
Relative Density	(Total No. of individuals of species/Sum of all individuals of all species) * 100
Relative Frequency	(Total No. of Quadrats in which species occur/ Total No. of Quadrats occupied by all species) * 100
Relative Dominance	Dominance of a given species/Total Dominance of all species
Important Value Index	Relative Density + Relative Frequency + Relative Dominance

<u>Table 3-15 Calculation of Density, Frequency (%), Dominance, Relative Density, Relative</u> Frequency, Relative Dominance & Important Value Index

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Table 3-16 Tree Species in the core Zone

S. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Total No. of species	Total of Quadrants with species	Total No. of Quadrants	Density	Frequency (%)	Abundance	Dominance	Relative Density	Relative Frequency	Relative Dominance	IVI	IUCN Conservation Status
1	Ficus Carica	Athi Maram	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.28	1.68	2.17	4.45	8.31	Least Concern
2	Cocos nucifera	Thennai	10	6	6	1.67	100.0	1.67	0.15	8.40	6.52	2.39	17.32	Not assessed
3	Azadirachta indica	Veppam	17	6	6	2.83	100.0	2.83	0.13	14.2 9	6.52	1.98	22.79	Not assessed
4	Tamarindus indica	Puli	10	6	6	1.67	100.0	1.66	0.20	8.40	6.52	3.09	18.02	Not assessed
5	Mangifera indica	Mamaram	7	6	6	1.17	100.0	1.16	0.07	5.88	6.52	1.11	13.52	Data insufficient
6	Morinda pubescens	Nuna	6	6	6	1.00	100.0	1	0.24	5.04	6.52	3.74	15.31	Not assessed
7	Couroupita guianensis	Nagalingam	5	3	6	0.83	50.00	1.67	0.14	4.20	3.26	2.18	9.64	Not assessed
8	Bombax ceiba	Sittan	4	4	6	0.67	66.67	1	0.08	3.36	4.35	1.27	8.98	Not assessed
9	Acacia nilotica	Karuvelai	4	4	6	0.67	66.67	1	0.28	3.36	4.35	4.45	12.16	Least Concern
10	Bambusa vulgaris	Moongil	4	4	6	0.67	66.67	1	0.50	3.36	4.35	7.92	15.63	Not assessed
11	Syzygium cumini	naval	5	1	6	0.83	16.67	5	0.11	4.20	1.09	1.79	7.07	Not assessed
12	Carica papaya	Papaya	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.09	2.52	3.26	1.43	7.21	Not assessed
13	Psidium guajava	Guava	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.23	2.52	3.26	3.61	9.39	Not assessed
14	Cassia siamea	ManjalKonrai	3	2	6	0.50	33.33	1.5	0.07	2.52	2.17	1.11	5.81	Least Concern
15	Ficus religiosa	Arasa maram	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.09	2.52	3.26	1.35	7.13	Not assessed

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16	Musa paradise	Vaazhai	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.08	2.52	3.26	1.19	6.97	Not
1.7	- 	X7 1'1 '	-			0.50	50.00	1	0.01	0.50	2.04	0.04	0.10	assessed
17	Prosopis juliflora	Vaelikaruvai	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	I	0.21	2.52	3.26	3.34	9.13	Not assessed
18	Tectona grandis	Thekku	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.12	2.52	3.26	1.88	7.66	Not
)													assessed
19	Thespesia populnea	Poovarasam	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.15	2.52	3.26	2.39	8.18	Not assessed
20	Causuarina equisetifolia	Savukku	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.21	1.68	2.17	3.34	7.20	Not
20	Causuanna equisemona	Javakka	2	2	U	0.55	55.55	1	0.21	1.00	2.17	5.51	7.20	assessed
21	Alstonia scholaris	Elilaipalai	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.27	1.68	2.17	4.31	8.16	Least
		_												Concern
22	Anacardium	Cashew	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.44	0.84	1.09	6.96	8.88	Not
	occidentale													assessed
23	Artocarpus	Palaa	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.18	1.68	2.17	2.85	6.70	Not
	heterophyllus													assessed
24	Aegle marmelos	Vilvam	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.16	0.84	1.09	2.50	4.43	Not
														assessed
25	Delonix elata	Perungondrai	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.17	0.84	1.09	2.62	4.54	Least
24	D'4 11 1 1 1 1	TZ 1 1 1'	1	1		0.17	14.47	1	0.14	0.04	1.00	0.10	4 1 1	Concern
26	Pithecellobium dulce	Kodukapuli		1	6	0.17	16.67	I	0.14	0.84	1.09	2.18	4.11	Not assessed
27	Citrus medica	Elumichai	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.23	1.68	2.17	3.61	7.46	Not
21	Cititus incuica			4	0	0.55	55.55	1	0.25	1.00	2.17	5.01	7.10	assessed
		Total	110	83					5.02					

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Table 3-17 Shrubs in the Core Zone

S. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Total No. of species	Total of Quadrants with species	Total No. of Quadrants	Density	Frequency (%)	Abundance	Relative Density	Relative Frequency	IUCN Conservation Status
1	Jatropagossypifolia	Kaatamanaku	32	17	24	1.17	0.71	1.65	14.43	17.17	Not Assessed
2	Calotropis gigantea	Erukam	16	12	24	0.58	0.50	1.17	7.22	12.12	Not Assessed
3	Tabernaemontanadivaricata	Crepe Jasmine	4	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Not Assessed
4	Catharanthus roseus	Nithyakalyani	4	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Not Assessed
5	Datura metal	Ummattangani	7	4	24	0.21	0.17	1.25	2.58	4.04	Not Assessed
6	Robiniapseudoacacia	Black locust	15	5	24	0.71	0.21	3.4	8.76	5.05	Least Concern
7	Acalypha indica	Kuppaimeni	18	8	24	0.83	0.33	2.5	10.31	8.08	Not Assessed
8	Stachytarpheaurticifolia	Rat tail	13	9	24	0.63	0.38	1.67	7.73	9.09	Not Assessed
9	Woodfordiafruiticosa	Velakkai	4	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Least Concern
10	Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Sembaruthi	3	2	24	0.13	0.08	1.5	1.55	2.02	Not Assessed
11	Lantana camara	Unnichedi	8	6	24	0.38	0.25	1.5	4.64	6.06	Not Assessed
12	Parthenium hysterophorous	Vishapoondu	45	13	24	2.08	0.54	3.85	25.77	13.13	Not Assessed
13	Euphorbia geniculata	Amman Pacharisi	5	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Not Assessed

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Table 3-18 Herbs & Grasses in the core zone

S. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Total No. of species	Total of Quadrants with species	Total No. of Quadrants	Density	Frequency (%)	Abundance	Relative Density	Relative Frequency	IUCN Conservatio n status
1	Helicteresisora	Valampuri	4	2	30	0.07	0.07	1	0.79	2.15	Not assessed
2	Tridax procumbens	Vettukaayathalai	7	4	30	0.17	0.13	1.25	1.98	4.30	Not assessed
3	Heraculem spondylium	Hog Weed	19	10	30	0.67	0.33	2	7.94	10.75	Not assessed
4	Tridax procumbens	Cuminipachai	18	4	30	0.50	0.13	3.75	5.95	4.30	Not assessed
5	Senna occidentalis	Nattamsakarai	30	4	30	0.83	0.13	6.25	9.92	4.30	Not assessed
6	Plumbago zeylanica	Chittiramoolam	12	3	30	0.10	0.10	1	1.19	3.23	Not assessed
7	Scrophularia nodosa	Sarakkothini	18	7	30	0.50	0.23	2.14	5.95	7.53	Not assessed
8	Viburnum dentatum	Viburnum	7	5	30	0.17	0.17	1	1.98	5.38	Least concern
9	Cynodondactylon	Arugu	15	6	30	0.40	0.20	2	4.76	6.45	Not assessed
10	Euphorbia hirta	Amman Pacharisi	7	4	30	0.17	0.13	1.25	1.98	4.30	Not assessed
11	Sida cordifolia	Maanikham	50	4	30	1.50	0.13	11.25	17.86	4.30	Not assessed
12	Sida acuta	Malaidangi	12	3	30	0.33	0.10	3.33	3.97	3.23	Not assessed
13	Laportea canadensis	Peruganchori	28	20	30	1.00	0.67	1.5	11.90	21.51	Not assessed
14	Sporobolus fertilis	Giant Parramatta Grass	10	4	30	0.30	0.13	2.25	3.57	4.30	Not assessed
15	Tephrosia purpurea	Kavali	23	4	30	0.67	0.13	5	7.94	4.30	Not assessed

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3.7.4 Calculation of species diversity by Shannon – wiener Index, Evenness and richness by Margalef:

Biodiversity index is a quantitative measure that reflects how many different type 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 are equally abundant. Interpretation of Vegetation results in the study area is given below.

Description	Formula
Species diversity – Shannon – Wiener	$H=\Sigma[(p_i)*ln(p_i)]$
Index	Where p_{i} : Proportion of total sample represented by species
	i:number of individuals of species i/ total number of samples
Evenness	H/H _{max}
	$H_{max} = ln(s) = maximum diversity possible$
	S=No. of species
Species Richness by Margalef	$RI = S-1/\ln N$
	Where S = Total Number of species in the community
	N = Total Number of individuals of all species in the
	community

Table 3-19 Calculation of species diversity

3.7.5 Calculation of species diversity by Shannon – wiener Index, Evenness and richness by Margalef for trees

i. Species Diversity

Scientific Name	Common	No. of	Pi	ln (Pi)	Pi x ln (Pi)
	Name	Species			
Ficus Carica	Athi Maram	2	0.018182	-4.00733	-0.07286
Cocos nucifera	Thennai	10	0.090909	-2.3979	-0.21799
Azadirachta indica	Veppam	17	0.154545	-1.86727	-0.28858
Tamarindus indica	Puli	10	0.090909	-2.3979	-0.21799
Mangifera indica	Mamaram	7	0.063636	-2.75457	-0.17529
Morinda pubescens	Nuna	6	0.054545	-2.90872	-0.15866
Couroupita guianensis	Nagalingam	5	0.045455	-3.09104	-0.1405

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Bombax ceiba	Sittan	4	0.036364	-3.31419	-0.12052
Acacia nilotica	Karuvelai	4	0.036364	-3.31419	-0.12052
Bambusa vulgaris	Moongil	4	0.036364	-3.31419	-0.12052
Syzygium cumini	naval	5	0.045455	-3.09104	-0.1405
Carica papaya	Papaya	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Psidium guajava	Guava	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Cassia siamea	ManjalKonrai	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Ficus religiosa	Arasa maram	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Musa paradise	Vaazhai	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Prosopis juliflora	Vaelikaruvai	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Tectona grandis	Thekku	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Thespesia populnea	Poovarasam	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Causuarina equisetifolia	Savukku	2	0.018182	-4.00733	-0.07286
Alstonia scholaris	Elilaipalai	2	0.018182	-4.00733	-0.07286
Anacardium occidentale	Cashew	1	0.009091	-4.70048	-0.04273
Artocarpus heterophyllus	Palaa	2	0.018182	-4.00733	-0.07286
Aegle marmelos	Vilvam	1	0.009091	-4.70048	-0.04273
Delonix elata	Perungondrai	1	0.009091	-4.70048	-0.04273
Pithecellobium dulce	Kodukapuli	1	0.009091	-4.70048	-0.04273
Citrus medica	Elumichai	2	0.018182	-4.00733	-0.07286
Total		110			-3.02215005

H (Shannon Diversity Index) =3.02

Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name	No. of	Pi	ln (Pi)	Pi x ln (Pi)
		Species			
Jatropagossypifolia	Kaatamanaku	32	0.183908	-1.69332	-0.31142
Calotropis gigantea	Erukam	16	0.091954	-2.38647	-0.21945
Tabernaemontanadivaricata	Crepe Jasmine	4	0.022989	-3.77276	-0.08673
Catharanthus roseus	Nithyakalyani	4	0.022989	-3.77276	-0.08673
Datura metal	Ummattangani	7	0.04023	-3.21315	-0.12926
Robiniapseudoacacia	Black locust	15	0.086207	-2.45101	-0.21129
Acalypha indica	Kuppaimeni	18	0.103448	-2.26868	-0.23469
Stachytarpheaurticifolia	Rat tail	13	0.074713	-2.59411	-0.19381
Woodfordiafruiticosa	Velakkai	4	0.022989	-3.77276	-0.08673
Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Sembaruthi	3	0.017241	-4.06044	-0.07001
Lantana camara	Unnichedi	8	0.045977	-3.07961	-0.14159
Parthenium hysterophorous	Vishapoondu	45	0.258621	-1.35239	-0.34976
Euphorbia geniculata	Amman Pacharisi	5	0.028736	-3.54962	-0.102
Total		174			-2.2234

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H (Shannon Diversity Index) =2.22

Herbs

Scientific Name	Common Name	No. of Species	Pi	ln (Pi)	Pi x ln (Pi)
Helicteresisora	Valampuri	4	0.015385	-4.17439	-0.06422
Tridax procumbens	Vettukaayathalai	7	0.026923	-3.61477	-0.09732
Heraculem spondylium	Hog Weed	19	0.073077	-2.61624	-0.19119
Tridax procumbens	Cuminipachai	18	0.069231	-2.67031	-0.18487
Senna occidentalis	Nattamsakarai	30	0.115385	-2.15948	-0.24917
Plumbago zeylanica	Chittiramoolam	12	0.046154	-3.07577	-0.14196
Scrophularia nodosa	Sarakkothini	18	0.069231	-2.67031	-0.18487
Viburnum dentatum	Viburnum	7	0.026923	-3.61477	-0.09732
Cynodondactylon	Arugu	15	0.057692	-2.85263	-0.16457
Euphorbia hirta	Amman Pacharisi	7	0.026923	-3.61477	-0.09732
Sida cordifolia	Maanikham	50	0.192308	-1.64866	-0.31705
Sida acuta	Malaidangi	12	0.046154	-3.07577	-0.14196
Laportea canadensis	Peruganchori	28	0.107692	-2.22848	-0.23999
Sporobolus fertilis	Giant Parramatta Grass	10	0.038462	-3.2581	-0.12531
Tephrosia purpurea	Kavali	23	0.088462	-2.42519	-0.21454
Total		260			-2.51

H (Shannon Diversity Index) =2.51

i. Species diversity calculation

Details	Н	Hmax	Evenness	Species Richness (Margalef)
Trees	3.02	3.36	0.89	5.95
Shrubs	2.22	2.56	0.86	2.32
Herbs	2.51	2.70	0.92	2.51

From the above, it can be interpreted that herb community has higher diversity. While the tree community shows less diversity. It is also observed that most of the quadrates have controlled generation of plant species with older strands. Higher herb species diversity can be interpreted as a greater number of successful species and a more stable ecosystem where more

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ecological niches are available, environmental change is less likely to be damaging to the ecosystem. Species richness is high for herb community when compared with tree and shrubs.

3.7.6 Floral study in the Buffer Zone:

Economically important Flora of the study area

Agricultural crops: Paddy, Maize are the main crop grown. Different fruits like Banana, papaya, mangoes, guava and vegetables like brinjal, drumsticks, onion, Coriander also grown by the local people.

Medicinal species: The nearby area is also endowed with the several medicinal species which are commonly available in the shrub forest and waste lands. The common medicinal species of the region are Asparagus racemosus (satamulli), Aegle marmelos (golden apple), Azadirachta indica (Neem) etc.

Rare and endangered floral species: There are no rare or endangered or threatened (RET) species of in the study area. During the vegetation survey, there are no any species which are endangered or threatened under IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources) guidelines.

3.7.7 Faunal Communities

Both direct and indirect observation methods were used to survey the fauna.

• Point Survey Method: Observations were made in each site for 15 minutes duration.

Roadside Counts: The observer traveled by motor vehicles from site to site, all sightings were recorded (this was done both in the day and night time). An index of abundance of each species was also established.

Pellet and Track Counts: All possible animal tracks and pellets were identified and recorded (South Wood, 1978).

Additionally, survey of relevant literature was also done to consolidate the list of fauna distributed in the buffer zone.

Based on the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (WPA 1972, Anonymous. 1991, Upadhyay 1995, Chaturvedi and Chaturvedi 1996) species were short-listed as Schedule II or I and considered herein as endangered species. Species listed in Ghosh (1994) are considered as Indian Red List species.

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Methodology Adopted:

Point Survey method was adopted for this development project where observations were made in each site for 15 minutes duration (10 times).

Study in the core zone:

Point Survey method was adopted for the study within 2 km radius and the following species were observed.

Mammals: No wild mammalian species was directly sighted during the field survey. Discussion with local villagers located around the study area also could not confirm presence of any wild animal in that area. Three stripped Palm Squirrel, Common Indian Hare, Common mongoose, Common Mouse etc were observed during primary survey.

Avifauna: Since birds are considered to be the indicators for monitoring and understanding human impacts on ecological systems (Lawton, 1996) attempt was made to gather quantitative data on the avifauna by walk through survey within the entire study area and surrounding areas. From the primary survey, a total of 26 species of avifauna were identified and recorded in the study area. The diversity of avifauna from this region was found to be quite high and encouraging.

The list of fauna species found in the study area is mentioned in Table below.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Schedule of wild life	IUCN conservation
		protection act	status
Mammals			
Funambulus pennanti	Palm Squirrel	IV	Least Concern
Mus rattus	Indian rat	IV	Not listed
Bandicota bengalensis	Indian mole rat	IV	Least Concern
Funambulus	Three stripped palm	IV	Least Concern
palmarum	squirrel		
Herestes edwardsii	Herestes edwardsii Common Mangoose		Not listed
Mus musculus	Mus musculus Common Mouse		Least Concern
Bandicota indica	ndicota indica Rat		Least Concern
Lepus nigricollis	Indian Hare	IV	Least Concern

Table 3-20 List of fauna species

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Felis catus	Cat	Not listed	Not listed
Canis lupus familiaris	Indian dog	Not listed	Not listed
Bos Indicus	Indian Cow	Not listed	Not listed
Bubalus bubalis	Buffalo	Ι	Not listed
Sus scrofa domesticus	Domestic pig	Not listed	Not listed
Birds			
Milvus migrans	Black kite	IV	Least concern
Saxicoloides fulicatus	Indian Robin	IV	Least concern
Pycnonotus cafer	Red vented Bulbul	IV	Least concern
Phragamaticola aedon	Thick billed warbler	IV	Least concern
Pericrocotus	Small Minivet	IV	Least concern
cinnamomeus			
Eudynamys	Koel	IV	Least concern
scolopaceus			
Psittacula krameni	Rose ringed parakeet	IV	Least concern
Dicrurus marcocercus	Black drongo	IV	Least concern
Columba livia	Rock pigeon	IV	Least concern
Corvus splendens	House crow	IV	Least concern
Alcedo atthis	Small blue kingfisher	IV	Least concern
Cuculus canorus	Common Cukoo	IV	Least concern
Reptiles & Amphibians			
Chameleon	Chameleon	IV	Not listed
zeylanicum			
Calotes versicolor	Common garden	II	Not listed
	lizard		
Bungarus caeruleus	Common krait	IV	Not listed
Ophisops leschenaultia	Snake eyed lizard		Not listed
Bufo melanostictus	Toad	IV	Least concern
Ptyas mucosa	Rat snakes	IV	Least concern
Hemidactylus sp.	House lizard		Not listed
Butterflies	1 I		
Danaus chrysippus	Plain Tiger		Not listed

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Papilio demoleus	Common lime		Not listed		
Euploea core	loea core Common crow		Least concern		
Danaus genutia	Common tiger		Not listed		
Eurema brigitta	Small grass yellow		Least concern		
3.8 DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO ECONOMICS					

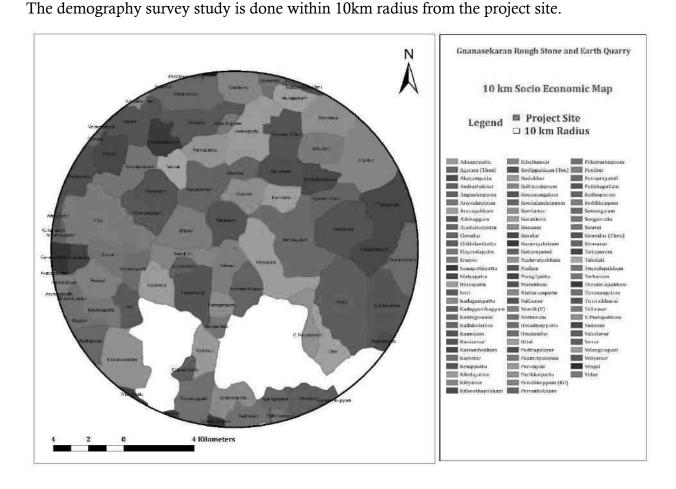


Figure 3.13 Socio Economic map surrounding the project site.

The population, Household, Sex ratio, Literacy rate, SC, ST details for all the villages in the study area is listed below:

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Table 3-21: Demography Survey Study

Source: Census of India, 2011

Villages	Household	Population	Sex	Sex Ratio		icy Rate	SC	ST
			Male	Female	Male	Female		
Tollamur	332	1419	731	688	496	330	916	31
Semangalam	863	3635	1859	1776	1348	983	1361	0
Ilvampattu	179	743	384	359	281	195	522	1
Kunnam	401	1742	873	869	630	492	414	9
Murukkam	173	787	395	392	266	213	422	24
Sirunarur	59	290	152	138	89	58	186	0
Perumbakkam	501	2357	1199	1158	878	662	1708	0
Karasanur	683	2862	1458	1404	1084	744	539	32
Eraiyur	740	3257	1656	1601	1085	779	950	0
Nemili (V)	266	1238	627	611	471	364	544	0
Korakkeni	218	906	489	417	362	232	361	0
Ambuzhukkai	134	558	294	264	224	153	124	22
Vidur	1405	5748	2861	2887	1883	1405	3122	8
Ponnampundi	132	565	289	276	214	161	154	0
Tiruvakkarai	738	3220	1627	1593	1052	852	911	90
Sengamedu	234	1063	521	542	391	328	745	35
Kadagampattu	144	601	315	286	269	193	0	0
Kondalamkuppam	96	353	175	178	144	126	97	0

3.9 TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Traffic data collected 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

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station during each shift- one person on each of the two directions for counting the traffic. At the end of each hour, fresh counting and recording was undertaken. Total numbers of vehicles per hour under the three categories were determined.



Figure 3.14: Site Connectivity

S .	Vehicles	Number of Vehicles	Passenger Car	Total Number of Vehicle
No	Distribution	Distribution/Day	Unit (PCU)	in PCU
		SH-136	-	SH-136
1	Cars	1035	1	1035
2	Buses	458	3	1374
3	Trucks	376	3	1128
4	Two wheelers	1330	0.5	665
5	Three wheelers	623	1.5	935
	Total	3822	-	5137

Table 3-22: No. of Vehicles per Day

Table 3-23: Existing Traffic Scenario and LOS

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Road	V (Volume in	C (Capacity in PCU/hr)	Existing V/C Ratio	LOS
	PCU/hr)			
NH45	5137/24=214	563	0.38	В

Note: The existing level may be "Very Good" for SH-136.

V/C	LOS	Performance
0.0-0.2	А	Excellent
0.2-0.4	В	Very Good
0.4-0.6	С	Good/ Average/ Fair
0.6-0.8	D	Poor
0.8-1.0	Е	Very Poor

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4 Anticipated Environmental Impacts & Mitigation Measures

This chapter describes the anticipated impacts on the environment and mitigation measures. The method of assessment of impacts including studies carried out, modeling techniques adopted to assess the impacts where pertinent should be elaborated in this chapter. It should give the details of the impacts on the baseline parameters, both during the construction and operational phases and suggests the mitigation measures to be implemented by the proponent.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

An environmental impact is defined as any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from a facility's activities, products, or services. The anticipation of the possible & potential Environmental impact due to the proposed project is a key step in EIA. Based on the impacts assessed, appropriate mitigation measures should be adopted to maintain the environment with less or no damage.

Environmental Impacts can be group into Primary impacts & Secondary Impacts

Primary Impacts: These impacts are directly attributed by the project

Secondary Impacts: These are those which are induced by primary impacts and include the associated investments and changed patterns of the social and economic activities by the action.

Assessment of impacts is done for the following Environmental Parameters:

- Land Environment
- ➢ Water Environment
- Air Environment
- Noise Environment
- Biological Environment
- Socio Economic Environment

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4.2 LAND ENVIRONMENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Mining of rough stone and	The proposed 2.33.5 Ha mine located in Thollamur	The proposed project site is not prone to any
Gravel	Village having 65,935 m ³ of Rough stone and 18,652	kind of soil erosion (Source: Bhuvan).
	m ³ of Earth respectively. The quarry operation is	
	proposed to carry out with conventional open cast	In addition, garland drainage of 1m x 1m will
	mechanized mining with 5.0 meter vertical bench and	be provided to avoid storm water run- off.
	bench width of 5.0 meter. At the end of 5 years, mining	
	lease area will be converted into ultimate pit.	It is proposed to plant 1200 No's of local
	ULTIMATE PIT DIMENSION	tree species (Neem, Vilvam Vaagai, Pungam,
	Pit 1: 112.0 m (L) x 38.0 m (W) Avg x 22.0 m (D)	Magizha maram, Eachai, etc.,) along the
	Pit 2: 76.0 m (L) x 75.0 m (W) Avg x 12.0 m (D)	roads, outer periphery of the mining area
		which enhances the binding property of the
	EXISTING PIT DIMENSION	soil.
	Pit – 1 : 47 m (L) x 38 m (W) x 7 m (D)	It is proposed to improve the affected land
		wherever possible for better land use, so as to
	The main impact of open cast mining on land-use is	support vegetation and creation of water
	land degradation. The land is bound to be excavated for	reservoir in the ultimate pit after quarrying.
	mining of Rough Stone and Earth Quarry.	
		The over burden in the form of 2.0 m Earth in
		this mine area.
	Impact on soil of the study area will be minimal as there	
	are no wastewater generated, heavy metal infusion,	The source of dust generation is majorly due to
	stack emissions.	drilling, blasting, loading & unloading of the
		mined out mineral, the impact will be
		mitigated by water sprinkling regularly once in
		3 hours.

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Impact due to transformation of terrain characteristics over the large area results in soil degradation.	The proposed mining activity is carried out in almost Plain terrain where the contour level difference is above 65 m.
Solid waste will be generated from the mining activity as there will be refuse also generation of domestic waste. If it is not properly managed, may cause odor and health problem to the workers.	will be created. Excavated area or ultimate pit
	The 100% recovery is achieved by extracting the entire mineable reserve. Hence there will be no refuse generation due to the mining activity. Apart from that, a very meagre quantity of domestic waste will be generated in the project, which will be handed over to the local body on daily basis.

4.3 WATER ENVIRONMENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Drilling, Blasting, Loading	The mining in the area may cause ground water	The water table will not be intersected during
and unloading,	contamination due to intersection of the water table	mining, as the ultimate depth is limited upto 32
Transportation of the	and mine runoff.	m below ground level, whereas the ground water
excavated mineral.		table is at 55 m below ground level during
		summer and 50 m below ground level during

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	rainy assage The municipal westerwater will be
	rainy seasons. The municipal wastewater will be
	disposed into septic tanks of 5 cum and soak pit.
	No chemicals consisting of toxic elements will
The ground water depletion may occur due to mining	be used for carrying out mining activity.
activity	The ground water table is at a depth of 50 to 55
	m BGL, the mining operation will not affect the
	aquifer. The ultimate pit at the end of the mining
	operation will be used for rain water storage, the
	stored water will be used for green belt
	development and further the stored water will be
	used for domestic purposes (other than drinking)
Chemicals consisting of nitrate used for blasting may	after proper treatment.
pollute the surface run off.	Further, the run-off water will be stored in
	sumps and after proper treatment; water will be
	used in the mining operation for dust
	suppression.
Improper management of Domestic wastewater in	
the Mine lease may create unhygienic conditions in	Provision of urinals/Latrines along with septic
the site thereby causing health impacts to the labours.	tank followed by soak pit arrangement will be
	provided in the Mine Lease area for the proper
	management of wastewater
	activity Chemicals consisting of nitrate used for blasting may pollute the surface run off. Improper management of Domestic wastewater in the Mine lease may create unhygienic conditions in

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4.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Drilling, Blasting, Loading	Impacts during Operation Phase	Mitigation Measures during Operation Phase
and unloading,	During mining operation, fugitive dust and other air	It is proposed to plant 1200 Nos of local species
Transportation of the	pollutants like particulate matter (PM10 & PM 2.5)	(with 240 No's each year) along the haul roads,
excavated mineral.	will be generated.	outer periphery within the lease area to prevent
		the impact of dust in consultation with Forest
	The main source of pollutants arises due to drilling	department for the plantation of trees (Neem,
	and blasting. 2 No. of Tippers will be used for loading	Magizham, Tamarind, Elandhai, Mantharai,
	and unloading, 1 No of Excavator (1.2 m ³ bucket	Vilvam, etc,) in two tier to combat air pollution
	capacity (with rock breaker attachment), 1 No.	and with herbs (Nerium) in between the tree
	Compressor and 4 No. Jack Hammer will be used for	species.
	excavation of the mineral which contributes to the	Planning transportation routes of the mined out
	generation of fugitive dust. In addition, blasting will	mineral, so as to reach the nearest paved roads
	be done using explosives leading to the generation of	(an approach road) by shortest route connecting
	dust.	to SH 136.
		Alternatively, gravelled road may be constructed between mine lease area and nearest paved road connectivity. The speed of trucks plying on the haul road will be limited to

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	20km/hr to avoid generation of dust. The trucks will be covered by tarpaulin. Overloading will be avoided.
 Effect on Human Adverse effect on human health of working labourers and neighbouring villagers like effect on breathing and respiratory system, damage to lung tissue, influenza or asthma. Dust generation due to loading and unloading of mineral and due to transportation can also affect the workers as well as nearby villagers. 	Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) like eye goggles, dust mask, leather gloves, safety shoes & boots will be provided to the workers engaged at dust generation points like excavation and loading points.
 <u>Effect on Plants</u> Stomatal index may be minimized due to dust deposit on leaf. 	0.5 KLD of water will be proposed for sprinkling on unpaved roads to avoid dust generation during transportation.

Air Quality Modeling:

The AERMOD is actually a modeling system with three separate components:

• AERMOD (AERMIC Dispersion Model),

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- AERMAP (AERMOD Terrain Preprocessor)
- AERMET (AERMOD Meteorological Preprocessor)

4.4.1 Source Characterization

A detailed listing of all emission sources and their corresponding modelling input release parameters and emission rates is listed this report. A general description of how each source type was treated is presented below.

The emission Sources from the proposed operation are

Point Sources:

Point sources for mining operations are typically include dust collectors, hot water heaters, and emergency generator(s). Since at the present project the following sources are anticipated.

- 1. Hydraulic excavator 1.2 Cum Bucket Capacity (with Rock Breaker Attachment)
- 2. Jack Hammer 32 mm Dia
- 3. Tipper
- 4. Tractor Mounted Compressor
- 5. Drilling and excavation with Accessories

Road Sources:

A road network was developed to depict the anticipated haul truck routes and truck discharge locations during the mine operations. The anticipated emissions from the road sources and corresponding anticipated impact during the monitoring period of March to May 2022 emissions were estimated. Emissions due to haul road and general plant traffic on the unpaved road network were modelled as volume sources. The model volume source parameter for the haul roads initially utilized USEPA developed emission factors for hauling trucking. The haul road sources utilized source to source spacing of 6 meters along the simulated haul roads. The initial lateral dimension of the sources were set to 3 m were used as an input to replicated a 2 truck travel adjacent for a typical mining scenario.

The parameters considered for the hauling operation include the following,

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- size of haul trucks commonly used
- degree of dust control/compaction of permanent haul roads

Other fugitive particulate emission sources:

Other fugitive particulate emission sources that were modelled as volume sources include the following:

- Fugitive emissions from trucks unloading at the primary crusher were represented by a single volume source. The release height was set to 0 meters (dump pocket is at grade level).
- Fugitive emissions due to wind erosion is not considered as the mining area is predominately rocky surface with minimal wind erosion. If an wind erosion is anticipated to occur, it would be localized.
- Fugitive emissions from transfer points were represented by single volume sources. The release heights for these sources were set to the actual height of the truck transfer process.

Post Project Scenario

Emissions from operations will result from process equipment and mining operations. Process equipment was modeled at maximum capacity. Emissions from mining were based upon the mining rate and haul truck travel necessary to transport the stones and waste from the pit to the storage area.

Predicted maximum ground level concentrations considering micro meteorological data of June to August 2022 are superimposed on the maximum baseline concentrations obtained during the study period to estimate the post project scenario, which would prevail at the post operational phase. The overall scenario with predicted concentrations over the maximum baseline concentrations is shown in the following table along with isopleths.

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Table 4-1 Emission Factors for uncontrolled mining

Activity	Emi	ission Factor	Refe	rences
	Scraper	0.029 Kg TSPM/ average time between spray application	USEPA (2008)	Jose I. Huertas & Dumar A.
T '1 h 11'	Bulldozing	15.048 kg PM10/ Hr excavation	USEPA (2008)	Camacho & Maria E. Huertas, Standardized emissions inventory methodology for
Topsoil handling	Loading	2.3237E-04 kg PM10/ average time between spray application	USEPA (2006a)	open-pit mining areas, Environmental Science Pollution Research, 2012.
	Haulage	0.69718 kg PM10/VKT	USEPA (2006a) Cowherd (1988)	ronation research, 2012.
	Wet drilling	8.00E-5 lbs PM10/ Ton produce	EPA. August, 2004. Sect Processing and Pulverized	ion 11.19.2, Crushed Stone Mineral Processing. In:
Rough stone mining	Loading	1.00E-4 lbs PM10/ Ton produce	Stationary Point and Area Sour Environmental Protection Ag	Emission Factors, Volume 1: ces, Fifth Edition, AP-42. U.S. gency, Office of Air Quality esearch Triangle Park, North

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4.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Drilling, Blasting, Loading	Usage of Equipments (Excavator, Tipper, Jack	• The machinery will be maintained in good
and unloading,	Hammer), Machinery and trucks used for	running condition so that noise will be reduced
Transportation of the	transportation will generate noise.	to minimum possible level.
excavated mineral.		• Awareness will be imparted to the workers
	Noise from the machinery can cause hypertension,	once in six months about the permissible noise
	high stress level, hearing loss, sleep disturbance etc	level and effect of maximum exposure to those
	due to prolonged exposure.	levels. Adequate silencers will be provided in all
		the diesel engines of vehicles.
		• It will be ensured that all transportation
		vehicles carry a valid PUC Certificates.
		• Speed of trucks entering or leaving the mine
		will be limited to moderate speed (20km/hr) to
	Number of vehicles will be increased due to the	prevent undue noise from empty vehicles.
	proposed mining activity hence vehicle may collate	The noise generated by the machinery will be
	which may result in unwanted sound and can also	reduced by proper lubrication of the machinery
	cause impact on human health like breathing and	and other equipments.
	respiratory system, damage to lung tissue, influenza	• It is proposed to plant 1200 Nos. of local
	or asthma.	species (Neem, Mandharai, Athi, Tamarind,
		Panai, Vilvam, etc) to reduce the impact of

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• Health check-up camps will be organized once in six month.
 Use of personal protective devices i.e., earmuffs and earplugs by workers, who are working in high noise generating areas. Provision of quiet areas, where employees
• Use of personal protective devices i.e., earmuffs and earplugs by workers, who are
SH 136 and a District Road to avoid traffic
• The trucks will be diverted on two roads viz.
be implemented to attenuate noise.
green belts around the periphery of the mine will
noise in the study area. The development of

4.6 **BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMNENT:**

Aspect	Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Site Clearance	I are of habitat due to site clearance which may lead to	The proposed mining losse is already a dry land
She Clearance	Loss of habitat due to site clearance which may lead to ecological disturbance.	hence no site clearance is required. Only few
		shrubs and herbs like parthenium sp., prosopis
		juliflora were present.

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Planting of trees	Development of afforestation in the mine lease area	10 m safety distance will be provided all along the
	will have a positive impact as the land was initially a	boundary of the mine lease area and safety.
	barren.	Around 0.25.5 Ha of land is utilized for greenbelt
		development (1200 Nos - 5 years). This will
		attract avifauna thus enhancing the existing
		ecological environment.

4.7 <u>SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT:</u>

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Proposed implementation	Land acquisition for the implementation of the	The proposed project is a Patta land of <i>Thiru. K.</i>
of Mining activity	project may result in loss of assets, which in return	Gnanasekaran and the land is vacant where there
	will make the PAP to shift, losing their normal	are no human settlement within 300m radius.
	routine and livelihood	Hence the project does not involve
		Rehabilitation and resettlement
Drilling, Blasting, Loading	The mining activities may cause dust emission, noise	No human activity is envisaged near the project
and Transportation of the	pollution thereby causing disturbance to the local	site. The nearest human settlement is observed
mined out mineral	habitat	in Thollamur village which is 0.76 km, SE from
		site
Grazing and Rearing	The Grazing and rearing of local animals like Sheep,	It is proposed to use gravelled road and nearest
activities in the nearby	Goat and cows is observed in the nearby villages,	paved road and preferred not to use unpaved
villages	which may be affected due to the project as the	roads. In addition to that, the speed of trucks will
		be limited to 20km/hr to avoid any accidents.

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	movement of the vehicles may affect/injure the	
	animals	
Employment opportunity	The project will improve the livelihood of the local	After the development of the proposed mine, it
	people	will improve the livelihood of local people and
		also provide the direct and indirect employment
		opportunities. The rough stone for the
		infrastructural development in the area will be
		made available from the local markets at
		reasonably lower price.
Corporate Environmental	The proposed project will help in natural resource	As a part of CER i.e, 5 Lakhs will be allocated.
Responsibility	augmentation & Community resource development.	Developing sports facilities, providing hygienic
		toilet, R.O Water facilities to Government
		Higher Secondary School, Karasanur.

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4.8 OTHER IMPACTS:

S. No	Aspect	Impact	Mitigation measure
1.	Risk due to the	Accidents may occur in	Proper PPE kit (Safety jacket, Helmet,
	proposed mining	the mine area	Safety Shoes, Gloves) etc will be provided
			to each and every employee in the mine
			lease concerning the safety of each labour
2.	Blasting	Injury to the labours due	Alarm system in the form of Siren will be
		to the blasting activity	engaged in the project site to caution the
			blasting activity. In addition to that, the
			blasting activity will be scheduled at
			particular time - 5 P.M to 6 P.M (or
			whenever required) so that the employees
			will be aware of the activity. Smoking will
			be banned in the site and sign boards will
			be displayed in various places at site.
3.	Screening of	Labors will be checked	All the labors will be checked and
	Labors	for health condition	screened for health before employing
		before employing them in	them.
		mining activity	After employing them, periodical medical
			checkups will be held once in every six
			months.

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5 Analysis Of Alternatives

5.1 GENERAL

Analysis of alternative is a significant aspect in planning and designing any project. Cost benefit analysis should be work out along with other parameters while choosing an alternative in such a way that the production is maximum and the mining operation is environment friendly and cost effective. The mine plan and mine closure plan has been approved by the Assistant Director, Department of Mining and Geology, Villupuram District prior to submission of the Form-1 and PFR.

ToR issued by the SEIAA-TN vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/ F. No. 9208/SEAC/ ToR-1250/2022 Dated: 07.09.2022. The study for alternative analysis involves in-depth examination of site and technology.

5.1.1 Analysis for Alternative Sites and Mining Technology

5.1.1.1 Alternative Site

The proposed project is the mining of Rough Stone and Earth Quarry and is proposed after prospecting the area. In other words, these can be implemented in the mineral available zone. Since the mining block has been allotted in principal by the State Government, there is no case for studying and exploring any other site as an alternative.

5.1.1.2 Alternative Technology

The open cast mining could be manual/semi-mechanized/mechanized depending upon the geological and topographical setup of the mineral (ROM) to be won and the daily/annual targeted production.

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Table 5-1: Alternative for Technology and other Parameters

S. No.	Particular	Alternative	Alternative	Remarks
		Option 1	Option 2	
1.	Technology	Opencast	Opencast	Opencast semi mechanized
		semi	mechanized	Involving drilling and blasting are
		mechanized	mining	preferred.
		mining		Benefits:
				Material is hard so to make it loose
				and to bring it to appropriate size.
2.	Employment	Local	Outsource	Local employment is preferred
		employment.	employment	Benefits:
				Provides employment to local
				people along with financial benefits
				No residential building/ housing is
				required.
3.	Labour	Public transport	Private transport	Local labours will be deployed from
	transportation			Thollamur village so they will either
				reach mine site by bicycle or by
				foot.
				Benefits:
				Cost of transportation of labors will
				be negligible
4.	Material	Public transport	Private transport	Material will be transported
	transportation			through trucks/trolleys on the
				contract basis
				Benefits:
				It will give indirect employment.

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5.	Water	Tanker supplier	Ground water/	Tanker supply will be preferred.
				Water will be sourced from
				Thollamur village which is 0.76
				km, SE from site

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6 Environmental Monitoring Program

6.1 **GENERAL**:

This chapter covers the planned environmental monitoring program. It also includes the technical aspects of monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

Monitoring is important to measure the efficiency of control measures. Post project monitoring of environmental parameters is of key importance to assess the status of environment. The monitoring program will serve as an indicator for identifying environmental degradation due to operation of the project and help in selection of appropriate mitigation measures to safeguard the environment.

Regular monitoring is as important as control of pollution since the efficacy of control measures can only be determined by monitoring. The project proponent has awarded **M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt Ltd** for carrying out the post project environmental monitoring (PPM) and timely compliance report submission to various regulatory authorities.

Therefore, regular monitoring programme of the environmental parameters is essential to take into account the changes in the environmental quality. The objectives of monitoring are to:-

- Verify effectiveness of planning decisions;
- Measure effectiveness of operational procedures;
- Confirm statutory and corporate compliance; and
- Identify unexpected changes.

Table 6-1: Environmental Monitoring Programme

Parameters	Sampling	Frequency	Location
Air environment –	5 locations	24 hourly twice a	Project Site, Government High
Pollutants		week	School, Katrambakkam,
PM 10		4 hourly.	Government High School,
PM 2.5		Twice a week, One	Kunnam, Santa Clara Convent
SO ₂		non monsoon season	Girls Hr. Sec. School,

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NO _x		8 hourly, twice a	Muttarampattu, Rahmath
X		week	i '
			Masjid, Veedur
		24 hourly, twice a	
		week	
Noise	5 locations	24 hourly Once in 5	Project Site, Government High
		locations	School, Katrambakkam,
			Government High School,
			Kunnam, Santa Clara Convent
			Girls Hr. Sec. School,
			Muttarampattu, Rahmath
			Masjid, Veedur
Water (Ground	5 locations	Once in 5 locations	Project Site, Government High
water)			School, Katrambakkam,
• pH			Government High School,
• Tomporatu			Kunnam, Santa Clara Convent
Temperatu re			Girls Hr. Sec. School,
Turbidity			Muttarampattu, Rahmath
• Magnesiu			Masjid, Veedur
m			
Hardness			
 Total Alkalinity 			
Chloride			
• Sulphate			
• Fluoride			
NitrateSodium			
SodiumPotassium			
• Salinity			
• Total			
nitrogen			
• Total			
Coliforms Fecal 			
Coliforms			

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Water (surface	Sample	One time Sampling	Sankarabarani River
water)	from		
• pH	nearby		
 Temperatu re Turbidity Magnesiu m Hardness Total Alkalinity Chloride Sulphate Fluoride Nitrate Sodium Potassium Salinity Total nitrogen Total Coliforms Fecal 	lakes/river		
Coliforms Soil	5 locations	Once in 5 locations	Project Site, Government High
(Organic matter,			School, Katrambakkam,
Texture, pH,			Government High School,
Electrical			Kunnam, Santa Clara Convent
Conductivity,			Girls Hr. Sec. School,
Permeability,			Muttarampattu, Rahmath
Water holding			Masjid, Veedur
capacity, Porosity)			
Ecology and	Study area	One time Sampling	
biodiversity Study	covering 5		
	km radius		

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Socio- Economic	Villages	One time Sampling	
study	around 5		
(Population,	km radius		
Literacy Level,			
employment,			
Infrastructure like			
school, hospitals			
& commercial			
establishments)			

Table 6-2: Monitoring Schedule during Mining

S. No.	Attributes	Parameters	Frequency	Location
1.	Ambient Air	PM 10	Once in a	Project Site
	Quality at	PM 2.5	Month	
	Mine Site &	SO ₂		
	Fugitive Dust	NO		
	Sampling	X		
2.	Ground water	Drinking Water Parameters, As	Half yearly	Project Site
	Quality	per IS - 10500: 2012		
3.	Surface Water Class will be assessed as per		Half yearly	Project Site
	Quality	the CPCB Guidelines		
4.	Soil Quality	(Organic matter, Texture, pH,	Half yearly	Project Site
		Electrical Conductivity,		
		Permeability, Water holding		
		capacity, Porosity)		
5.	Noise Level	Noise level in dB(A)	Half yearly	Project Site
	Monitoring	Quaterly/half yearly		

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7 Additional Studies

7.1 GENERAL

This chapter covers the details of the additional studies viz. Risk assessment, Disaster Management, Public Hearing, Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

7.1.1 Public Hearing:

As the proposed mining project falls under 1(a), Category B1 – Cluster Mining (includes **Existing Quarries**- K. Gnanasekaran – 1.24.5 Ha, V. Sadaiyappan – 3.57.0 Ha, G. Raja – 2.42.5 Ha, R. Muralidaran – 2.06.0 Ha, K. Balamurugan – 2.12.0 Ha **Proposed Quarries** – S.V.Venkatesh – 2.06.0 Ha, K. Gnanasekaran – 2.33.5 Ha, V. Ramesh – 3.53.0 Ha, G. Arjunan – 3.21.5 Ha, I. Justin Prabu – 3.67.0 Ha **Abandoned Quarries** – R. Alagurajan – 1.46.5 Ha, K. Dharmalingam – 2.52.0 Ha, S. Nanthini – 3.32.5 Ha, C. Ganesan – 4.27.5 Ha, V. Sankar – 3.66.5 Ha, D. Sundaramurthy – 1.39.5 Ha, V. Elumalai – 1.11.0 Ha, S. Irusappa – 1.96.0 Ha, R. Periyasamy – 1.52.0 Ha, K. Gnanasekaran – 2.68.0 Ha, V. Kannan – 4.55.5 Ha

The Total extent of the Existing / Proposed quarries are 54.7.0 Ha

Hence under 7(III) of EIA notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments, the project involves the Public Consultation and the same will be conducted under SPCB (TN) in Villupuram District. The proceedings of the same will be incorporated in the Final EIA Report.

7.1.2 Risk assessment:

For mining projects to be successful, it should meet not only the production requirements, but also maintain the highest safety standards for all the workers. The industry has to identify the hazards, assess the associated risks and bring the risks to tolerable level regularly. Mining has considerable safety risk to miners. Unsafe conditions and practices in mines lead to a number of accidents and causes loss and injury to human lives, damages the property, interrupt production etc. Risk assessment is a systematic method of identifying and analyzing the hazards associated with an activity and establishing

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a level of risk. The hazards cannot be completely eliminated, and thus there is a need to define and estimate an accident risk level possible to be presented either in quantitative or qualitative way.

7.1.3 Identification of Hazard

7.1.3.1 Blasting Pattern:

The quarrying operation will be carried out by Opencast Semi Mechanized method in conjunction with conventional method of mining using Jack Hammer drilling and blasting for shattering effect and loosen the Rough Stone.

7.1.3.2 Drilling and Blasting:

Drilling and Blasting parameters are as follows:

Depth of Each Hole	1.5 m
Diameter of Hole	30-32 mm
Spacing between Holes	1.2 m
Burden of hole	1.0 m
Pattern of Hole	Zigzag Multi rows
Inclination of Hole	80° from horizontal
Use of delay detonators	25 milli-second relays
Detonating fuse	"Detonating" Cord

a. Types of explosives to be used:

Slurry Class 3 explosives, type of nitro compound 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. Detonators of Class 3 and Safety fuse of Class 6 are used.

b. Measures proposed to minimize ground vibration due to Blasting:

The quarry is situated more than 0.70 km from the nearby villages. Controlled blasting measures will be adopted for minimizing ground vibration and fly of rock. Shallow depths jackhammer drilling & blasting is proposed to be carried out with minimum use of explosive

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mainly to give the shattering effect in rough stone for easy excavation and to control fly of rocks.

No. of Holes	=	78 Holes
Yield	=	232 Tons
Powder factor	=	6 Tons/Kg of explosives
Total Explosive Required	=	39 Kg Mild Explosives
Charge/Hole	=	0.5 kg
Blasted at day time	=	12 to 12.30 PM (or whenever required)

Storage and safety measures to be taken while blasting: The proponent will engage an authorized explosive agency to carry out the small amount of blasting and it will be supervised by competent and statutory Foreman/Permit Mines Manager.

Heavy Machineries: The following heavy machineries will be used in the proposed area:

- For Mining Excavator of 1.2 Cum Bucket capacity (with Rock Breaker attachment), Jack Hammers (30-35 mm Dia) of 4 Nos.
- Loading Equipment Excavator of 1.2 Cum Bucket Capacity (with Bucket attachment)
- Transportation (includes within the mine and mine to destination) Tipper 2 No of 20 M.T capacity (from quarry to needy peoples and local crushers)

a. Risk:

Most of the accidents during transport of mined out mineral using other heavy vehicles are often attributed to mechanical failures and human errors.

- b. Mitigation measures to minimize the risk
- At the time of loading no person will be allowed within the swing radius of the excavation.
- The dumpers/ trucks will stand near the loading equipment and fully braked when the muck is filled in it.
- The truck would be brought to a lower level so that the loading operation suits to the ergonomic condition of the workers.

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- The workers will be provided with helmets, gloves and safety boots; loading and unloading operations will be carried out only during daylight
- All the mining machineries will be regularly maintained and checked such as brakes, lights and horns to keep in the efficient working order.

7.1.4 General Precautionary measures for the Risk involved in the proposed mine:

- In order to take care of above hazard/disaster, the following control measures will be adopted:
- All safety precautions and provisions of Mine Act, 1952, Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961 and Mines Rules, 1955 will be strictly followed during all mining operations;
- Entry of unauthorized persons will be prohibited;
- Firefighting and first-aid provisions in the ECC and mining area;
- Provisions of all the safety appliances such as safety boot, helmets, goggles etc. will be made available to the workers (18 Nos.) and regular inspection for their use;
- In case of eventuality, first aid will be given by the senior safety office in the mine area initially to the injured person. The safety officer will give notice of accident as per Rule-23 of Mines Act-1952;
- The safety officer (common for 3 mines within 500m radius) will be responsible for coordination between management district authorities/DGMS etc. Regarding general safety as per Rule-181 of MMR 1961, "No person shall negligently or will fully do anything likely to endanger life or limb in the mine, or negligible or will fully omit to do anything necessary for the safety of the mine or of the persons employed there in". The workers will be provided with protective foot wear and safety helmets;
- Cleaning of mine faces will be regularly done;
- Handling of explosives, charging and blasting will be carried out by highly skilled labors only;
- Regular maintenance and testing of all mining equipment as per manufacturer's guidelines;
- Suppression of dust by sprinkling water on the haulage roads;

7.1.5 Safety Team:

The effective implementation of compliance of Safety Rules/ Statutory Provisions will be ensured. The safety officer will be engaged, meeting the requirement of Mines Act and

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their duties and responsibilities. The safety officer will be responsible for identification of the hazardous conditions and unsafe acts of workers and advice on corrective actions, conduct safety audit, organize training programs and provide professional expert advice on various issues related to occupational safety and health. Organizing safety training will be conducted to employees and contractor labors periodically.

7.1.6 Emergency Control Centre

The emergency control center will be provided to handle the emergency. The site main controller, key personnel and the senior officers of the fire and police services will attend it. The center will be equipped to receive and transmit information and directions from and to the incident controller and other areas of the works, as well as outside. The emergency control center will be sited in an area of minimum risk. This common Emergency control centre will be used for the mines around the 500m radius

7.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The possible risks in the case of stone along with associated minor minerals mining projects are fly rock, vibration failure of pit, slope and waste dump, accidents due to transportation. Mining and allied activities are associated with several potential hazards to both the employees and the public at large. Safety of the mine and the employees is taken care of by the mining rules & regulations, which are well defined with laid down procedure for safety, which when scrupulously followed, safety is ensured not only to manpower but also to machines & working environment.

7.2.1 Emergency Management Plan For Proposed Mines On Site- Offsite Emergency Preparedness Plan:

The emergency plan delineates the procedures for dealing with accidents or unexpected events and natural calamities arising from mining activity. An experience of any accidents that have occurred in other manufacturing/mining projects is considered to prepare this plan. This Emergency plan should be periodically reviewed and modified. It should also be changed

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based on the observations of emergency mock drills and experience of handling actual emergencies.

Major objectives of this onsite – offsite emergency plan are:

> To take necessary proactive and preventive actions to avoid the emergency.

The main aim of any emergency plan should be to prevent emergency situations.

To train the manpower to handle the emergencies of the following nature:

- Onsite (Within ML boundary)
- Offsite (Outside ML boundary)

7.2.1 Onsite off-site emergency Plan:

1- Emergency on account of:

- ➤ Fire
- ➢ Explosion
- > Major accidents involving man-made collapse of the mining edges.
- > Snake bites, attack by honey bees or attack by wild animals.

2- Disaster due to natural calamities like:

- > Flood/ heavy rains which can involve natural landslides.
- ➢ Earth quake
- ➢ Cyclone
- ➢ Lightening

7.2.2 Emergency Plan:

- The mining operations should be immediately stopped in case of any emergency. A siren will be sounded during emergency time.
- An emergency assembly point will be created and all the workers will guide visitors or contractors to approach assembly point.
- Emergency vehicle (Ambulance) will be available in the nearby place, in proximity to the three mines and will rush to the emergency control centre at the blowing of emergency siren. The driver of emergency vehicle will follow the instructions of Incident Controller/Site Main Controller.

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- Workers will be trained for the precautions to be taken during natural disasters like heavy rain, floods, earthquake and cyclone.
- All escape routes from mines to the assembly point or any other safe location will be made and the escape plan will be displayed in many places in the mine area

7.2.3 Emergency Control:

- Shut down of mining operations: Raising the alarm or siren followed by immediate safe shut down of the power supply, and isolation of affected areas.
- > Treatment of injured: First aid and hospitalization of injured persons
- Protection of environment and property: During mitigation, efforts will be made to prevent impacts on environment and property to the extent possible.
- Preserving all evidences and records: This will be done to enable a thorough investigation of the true causes of the emergency.
- Ensuring safety of personnel prior to restarting of operations: Efforts required will be made to ensure that work environment is safe prior to restarting the work.

7.3 NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION

There are no natural resources within the premises. The conservation strategies for energy will be followed in the proposed mine lease area. The pollutants of the mine will be minimized by adopting appropriate mitigation measures as mentioned Chapter 5 to prevent the effects on nearest water bodies. No surface runoff from the project site will be let into the nearest water bodies.

7.4 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION:

The proposed Mine lease area is a Patta land. There is no displacement of the population within the project area and adjacent nearby area and hence Rehabilitation & Resettlement is not applicable.

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8 Project Benefits

8.1 GENERAL

This chapter covers the benefits accruing to the locality, neighborhood, region and nation as a whole. It brings out the details of benefits by way of improvements in the physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, employment potential and other tangible benefits.

8.1.1 Physical Benefits

The opening of the proposed project will enhance the following physical infrastructure facilities in the adjoining areas:

Market: Generating useful economical resource for construction. Due to demand supply chain, excavated mineral (Rough stone) will sold in the market in the affordable price.

Infrastructure: The excavated rough stone and gravel will be used for *Laying Roads, Building & Construction Projects, Bridges.*

Enhancement of Green Cover & Green Belt Development: As a part of reclamation plan, native tree species will be planted along the safety boundary of the mine lease area. A suitable combination of trees that can grow fast and also have good leaf cover will be adopted to develop the green belt. It is proposed to plant 1200 numbers of native species along with some fruit bearing and medicinal trees during the mining plan period.

8.2 SOCIAL BENEFITS

The mining in the area will create rural employment. During site visit, it has been observed that the economic conditions of the villages in the study area is quite normal. After the development of the proposed mine, it will improve the livelihood of local people and also provide the indirect employment opportunities. The rough stone for the infrastructural development in the area will be made available from the local markets at reasonably lower price.

As a part of CER, i.e., 5 Lakhs will be allocated. The detailed agenda, which is to be executed has been framed. The salient features of the programmes are as follows:

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R.O. Water Purifier for Drinking Purpose, Painting the compound walls, Classrooms and School, Environmental Science based books for Library in Tamil Language, Smart Classroom Facility, Greenbelt in and around the periphery of the school campus and Hygienic Toilet facilities to Government Higher Secondary School, Karasanur which is located at 1.50 km, N from the project site.

8.3 PROJECT COST / INVESTMENT DETAILS

1	A. Fixed Asset Cost: 1. Land Cost 2. Labour Shed 3. Sanitary Facility 4.Refilling/Fencing cost 5. Other Items 6. Drinking water facility 7. Safety Kit 8. Water Sprinkling 9. Garland drains construction 10. Greenbelt, etc., Total	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Rs. 5,81,415/- (Amount for Patta Land) Rs. 1,00,000/- Rs. 50,000/- Rs. 2,87,000/- Rs. 40,000/- Rs. 40,000/- Rs. 85,000/- Rs. 50,000/- Rs. 50,000/- Rs. 50,000/- Rs. 1,81,200/- Rs. 1,81,200/- Rs. 72,500/- Rs. 15,82,800/-
2	<u>B.Operational Cost:</u> <u>Machinery cost</u>	:	Rs. 15,00,000/-
3.	EMP Cost	:	Rs. 97,05,427/-
	Total Project Cost	:	Rs. 1,27,88,227/-

Total Project Cost: Rs. 1,27,88,227/- (One Crore Twenty Seven Lakhs Eighty Eight Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty Seven Rupees Only)

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9 Environmental Management Plan

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter comprehensively presents the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which includes the administrative and technical setup, summary matrix of EMP, the cost involved to implement the EMP, during various Mining activities and provisions made towards the same in the cost estimates of project. This chapter describes the proposed monitoring scheme as well as inter-organizational arrangements for effective implementation of the mitigation measures.

9.2 SUBSIDENCE

Mining will be carried out by opencast mechanized mining method with drilling & blasting as per mining plan approved by Department of Mining and Geology, Villupuram. Subsidence/slope failures are not envisaged because there are no loose strata overlying the deposit (mineral to be excavated). The bench height will be average 5m. The individual bench slope has been proposed to be kept at 60^o from horizontal. Moreover, all safety standards/ safeguards will be implemented as per guidelines prescribed by Director General of Mines Safety.

9.3 MINE DRAINAGE

9.3.1 Storm water Management

The following measures will be taken with respect to the prevailing site conditions.

- Storm water drains with silt traps of size 1m x 1m will be suitably constructed all along the periphery of the pit area to collect the run-off from the mine area and divert into the pit.
- All measures will be taken not to disturb the existing drainage pattern adjacent to the mine lease area.
- The storm water collected from the mine area will be utilized for dust suppression on haul roads, plantation within the premises, etc.,

9.3.2 Drainage

Local workers will be deployed for the project. But, urinals and Latrines will be provided and the same will be connected to septic tank followed by soak pit arrangement. No domestic

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waste will be deposited into the nearby area. Regular checking will be carried out to find any blockage due to silting or accumulation of loose materials. The drains will also be checked for any damage in lining / stone pitching, etc.

9.3.3 Administrative and Technical Setup

The Environment Management Plan (EMP) will consist of all mitigation measures for each component of the environment due to the activities increased during mining operation to minimize adverse environmental impacts resulting from the activities of the project.

To carry out the above activities, Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran will work in association with M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt Ltd.

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

S. No	Impacts on Environment	Activity /Aspect	Anticipated impacts	Mitigation measures
1.	Air	Fugitive Emission	During mining operation, fugitive dust and other air pollutants like particulate matter (PM10 & PM 2.5) will be generated.	Planting of trees along the safety distance of the Mine Lease Area Water will be sprinkled in the site as dust suppression measure.
2.	Water	Wastewater Generation	Improper management of Domestic wastewater in the Mine lease may create unhygienic conditions in the site thereby causing health impacts to the labors	
3.	Noise	Mining activities like drilling, blasting, loading and transportatio n	Noise from the machinery can cause hypertension, high stress level, hearing loss, sleep disturbance etc due to prolonged exposure. Apart from Mining activities like drilling, blasting may generate noise	Use of personal protective devices i.e., earmuffs and earplugs by workers, who are working in high noise generating areas.
4.	Land	Improper management of Storm water Runoff	Storm water Runoff may result in Soil Erosion	Garland drainage of 1m x 1m will be provided to avoid storm water run- off.
5.	Social Responsibility	Mining workers	Unhygienic site sanitation facilities may cause health damage to workers.	The objective is to ensure health and safety of the workers with effective provisions for the basic facilities of sanitation, drinking water, safety of equipments or machinery etc. The following will be done in the site

Table 9-1: Impacts and mitigation measures

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				✓ By complying with
				the safety
				procedures, norms
				and guidelines (as
				applicable) as
				outlined in the
				National Building Code of India,
				Bureau of Indian
				Standards.
				✓ Provide adequate
				number of
				decentralized
				latrines and urinals
				✓ Providing Septic
				tank along with
				Soak pit
				arrangement ✓ Providing First
				Aid room,
				conducting
				frequent health
				checkups to labor
				and conducting
				free medical camps
				✓ Providing safety
				helmet, Gloves,
				Jacket & Boots
				✓ Providing
				measures to
				prevent fires. Fire
				fighting
				extinguishers and
				buckets of sand
				will be provided in
				the construction
6.	Building	Building	Use of farfetched	site • Use of locally
	materials	Material	construction materials	available
	resource	consumption	than the locally available	construction
	conservation		construction materials	materials.
			may lead to over	
			exploitation of natural	
				154

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		resources & increase in carbon footprint.	
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Table 9-2: Budgetary Allocation for EMP during Mining

	Mitigation Measures	Provision for	Capit	Recurr
		Implementation	al	ing
	Compaction, gradation and drainage on both sides for Haulage Road	Rental Dozer & drainage construction on haul road @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare; and yearly maintenance @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare	23350	23350
	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	40000 0	50000
	Air Quality will be regularly monitored as per norms within ML area & Ambient Area	Yearly Compliance as per CPCB norms	0	50000
Air Environme nt	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	50000	5000
	No overloading of trucks/tippers/tractors	Manual Monitoring through Security guard	0	5000
	Stone carrying trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	Monitoring if trucks will be covered by tarpaulin	0	10000
	Enforcing speed limits of 20 km/hr within ML area	Installation of Speed Governers @ Rs. 5000/- per Tipper/Dumper deployed	20000	0

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha	Draft EIA Report
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	Regular monitoring of exhaust fumes as per RTO norms	Monitoring of Exhaust Fumes by Manual Labour	0	5000
	Regular sweeping and maintenance of approach roads for at least about 200 m from ML Area	Provision for 2 labours (a) Rs.10,000/labour (Contractual) per Hectare	0	20000
	Installing wheel wash system near gate of quarry	Installation + Maintenance + Supervision	50000	20000
	Source of noise will be during operation of transportation vehicles, HEMM for this proper maintenance will be done at regular intervals.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	Oiling & greasing of Transport vehicles and HEMM at regular interval will be done	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	Adequate silencers will be provided in all the diesel engines of vehicles.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	It will be ensured that all transportation vehicles carry a fitness certificate.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
Noise Environme nt	Safety tools and implements that are required will be kept adequately near blasting site at the time of charging.	Provision made in OHS part	0	0
	Line Drilling all along the boundary to reduce the PPV from blasting activity and implementing controlled blasting.	Provision made in Operating Cost	0	0
	Proper warning system before blasting will be adopted and clearance of the area before blasting will be ensured.	Blowing Whistle by Mining Mate / Blaster / Compentent Person	0	0
	Provision for Portable blaster shed	Installation of Portable blasting shelter	50000	2000
	NONEL Blasting will be practiced to control Ground vibration and fly rocks	Rs. 30/- per 6 Tonnes of Blasted Material	0	329675
Water Environme nt	Water management	Provision for garland drain @ Rs. 10,000/- per Hectare with maintenance of Rs. 5,000/- per annum	23350	5000
	Waste management (Spent Oil, Grease etc.,)	Provision for domestic waste collection and	20000	10000

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha	Draft EIA Report
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Waste		disposal through authorized agency	7 000	2000
Manageme nt	Bio toilets will be made available outside mine lease on the land of owner itself	Installation of dust bins Provision made in Operating Cost	5000 0	2000 0
	Size 6' X 5' with blue background and white letters as mentioned in MoM Appendix II by the SEAC TN	Fixed Display Board at the Quarry Entrance as permanent structure mentioning Environmental Conditions	10000	1000
	Workers will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment's	Provision of PPE @ Rs. 4000/- per employee with recurring based on wear and tear (say, @ Rs. 1000/- per employee)	76000	19000
	Health check up for workers will be provisioned	IME & PME Health check up @ Rs. 1000/- per employee	0	19000
Implement ation of EC, Mining	First aid facility will be provided	Provision of 2 Kits per Hectare @ Rs. 2000/-	0	4670
Plan & DGMS	Mine will have safety precaution signages, boards.	Provision for signages and boards made	10000	2000
Condition	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	46700 0	23350
	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	11675 0	23350
	Installation of CCTV cameras in the mines and mine entrance	Camera 4 Nos, DVR, Monitor with internet facility	30000	5000
	Implementation as per Mining Plan and ensure safe quarry working	Mines Manager (1 st Class / 2 nd Class / Mine Foreman) under regulation 34 / 34 (6) of	0	780000

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Green Belt Developme nt	Green belt development - 500 trees per one hectare (200 Inside Lease Area & 300 Outside Lease Area)	MMR, 1961 and Mining Mate under regulation 116 of MMR,1961 @ 40,000/- for Manager & @ 25,000/- for Foreman / Mate 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)	96000	14400
		Avenue Plantation @ 300 per plant (capital) for plantation outside the lease area and @ 30 per plant maintenance (recurring)	21600 0	21600
			16634 50	145539 5

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
3118845	1528165	1604573	1684802	1769042

Total EMP Cost: 97,05,427/- for 5 years (Rs. 97 Lakhs)

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10 Summary & Conclusion

This chapter summarizes the overall justification for implementation of the project and explains how the potential impacts are mitigated.

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Thiru K Gnanasekaran site is a cluster of three mining project. The individual mine lease area is 2.33.5 Ha of Rough Stone and Earth Quarry located at S.F.Nos. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District.

10.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Table 10-1: Project Overview

S. No.	Description	Details	
1	Project Name	Existing Rough Stone and Earth Quarry-2.33.5 ha	
2	Proponent	Thiru K Gnanasekaran	
3	Mining Lease Area Extent	2.33.5 На	
4	Location	S.F.Nos. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District.	
5	Latitude	12° 03' 20.03" N to 12° 03' 27.36" N	
6	Longitude	79° 40' 16.29" E to 79° 40' 23.75" E	
7	Topography	Plain topography	
8	Site Elevation above MSL	65 m from MSL	
9	Topo Sheet No.	57 P/12	
10	Minerals of Mine	Rough Stone and Earth Quarry	
11	Proposed production of Mine	65,935 m ³ of Rough stone and 18,652 m ³ of Earth	

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha	Draft EIA Report
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Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

12	Ultimate depth of Mining	22 m below ground level
13	Method of Mining	Open cast mechanized mining
14	Water demand	2.0 KLD
15	Source of water	Water will be supplied through tankers supply
16	Man power	19 Nos.
17	Mining Lease	Precise area communication from The District Collector, Villupuram District vide Rc No: A/G&M/277/2018 dated 13.11.2019
18	Mining Plan Approval	Mining Plan was approved by The Assistant Director, Dept. of Geology & Mining, Villupuram vide Rc No: B/G&M/277/2018 dated 26.12.2019
19	Production details	Geological reserves: 8,17,250 m ³ of Rough stone and 46,700 m ³ of Earth Proposed year wise recoverable reserves: 65,935 m ³ of Rough stone and 18,652 m ³ of Earth
20	Boundary Fencing	7.5 m barrier all along the boundary Fencing will be provided.
21	Disposal of overburden	This area is covered by 2 m Earth. Earth formation will be removed and hydraulic excavators are used for loading gravel into tipper from pit head to needy buyers. This will be done only after obtaining and paying necessary seigniorage fee to Government.
22	Ground water	The quarry operation is proposed up to a depth of 22 m below ground level. The water table is below 50 m to 55 m from ground level which is observed from the nearby open wells and bore wells. Hence the ground water will not be affected in any manner due to the

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		quarrying operation during the entire lease period.
23	Habitations within 500m radius of the Project Site	There is no Habitation within 300m radius of the project site.
24	Drinking water	Water will be supplied through tankers from Thollamur village which is 0.76 km, South East of the area

10.3 JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The said project plays a significant role in the domestic as well as infrastructural market. To achieve a huge infrastructure being envisaged by Government of India, particularly in road and housing sector, there is a need for basic building materials. The rough stone form the primary building material.

Rough stone is one of the most valuable natural building materials. Aggregates are mostly used for building roads and footpaths Aggregates – stone used for its strong physical properties – crushed and sorted into various sizes for use in concrete, coated with bitumen to make asphalt or used 'dry' as bulk fill in construction. Mostly used in roads, concrete and building products. Aggregates represent about 98% of quarry output, most of which is used in road construction, maintenance and repair. Much of this goes to the production of asphalt; the remainder is used 'dry' without the addition of other materials to provide a sturdy base for roads.

Since Villupuram, a city known for its small-scale industries and also the soil in the area near project site is not very fertile making it unsuitable for carrying out agricultural activities. The topography near the lease area is barren dry lands showing only less chance for crop growth and development of vegetation. In addition to that, geological reserves of rough stone is abundant in the lease area which is evident from the mine activities carried out in the nearby sites.

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha	Draft EIA Report
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Table 10-2: Anticipate Impacts & Appropriate Mitigation Measures

S. No.	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure	
1	The main impact in the air environment is	Proper mitigation measures like water	
	dust emission during various mining	sprinkling on haul roads will be adopted	
	activities such drilling, blasting, excavation,	to control dust emissions.	
	loading and transportation. The dust	To control the emissions regular	
	emission may affect the quality of ambient	preventive maintenance of equipments	
	air in the and around the mine area. The	will be carried out on contractual basis.	
	increased emission may cause respiratory &	Plantation will be carried out along	
	Cardiovascular problems in human health	approach roads & mine premises.	
2	Waste water will be generated due to mining	No waste water will be generated from	
	activity and from other domestic activities.	the mining activity of minor minerals as	
	These may contaminate the ground water	the project only involves lifting of over	
	leading to ground water. The mining	burden from mine site. The wastewater	
	activity may affect the ground water table	generated from the domestic activity will	
		be disposed off safely through the	
		proposed septic tank.	
		Mining will not intersect ground water	
		table. Hence the water table will not be	
		impacted due to the proposed project	
3	Noise will be generated in the mine area	Periodical monitoring of noise will be	
	during various mining activities such as	done.	
	blasting, drilling, excavation. During	No other equipments except the	
	transportation of the mined out mineral,	transportation vehicles and Excavator	
	there may be noise generation due to the	(as & when required) for loading will be	
	movement of vehicles. This may impact the	allowed at site.	

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	health condition of the workers by creating	Noise generated by these equipments	
	headache	shall be intermittent and does not cause	
		much adverse impact.	
		Plantation will be carried out along	
		approach roads. The plantation	
		minimizes propagation of noise and also	
		arrest dust.	
4	Solid waste will be generated from the	The 100% recovery is achieved by	
	mining activity as there will be refuse after	extracting the entire mineable reserve.	
	95% recovery and also generation of	Hence there will be no refuse generation	
	domestic waste	due to the mining activity. Apart from	
		that, a very meagre quantity of domestic	
		waste will be generated in the project,	
		which will be handed over to the local	
		body on daily basis.	
5	During mining activities, there are chances	Dust masks will be provided as	
	of workers getting health issues or may be	additional personal protection	
	prone to accidents	equipment to the workers working in the	
		dust prone area.	
		Periodical trainings will be conducted to	
		create awareness about the occupational	
		health hazards due to activities like	
		blasting, drilling, excavation	
		Workers health related problem if any,	
		will be properly addressed.	

11 Disclosure of Consultant

11.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the details of the environmental consultants engaged, their background and the brief description of the key personnel involved in the project. Specific studies on the mining project have been carried out by engaging engineers/experts of Ecotech Labs Pvt. Ltd, Chennai. Ecotech Labs Pvt. Ltd (ETL), Chennai is NABET accredited consultancy organization. ETL is equipped with in-house, spacious laboratory, accredited by NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories), Department of Science & Technology, Government of India and MoEF & CC.

11.2 ECO TECH LABS PVT. LTD – ENVIRONMENT CONSULTANT

Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd is a multi-disciplinary testing and research laboratory in India. Eco Tech labs provides high quality services in environmental consultancy, engineering solution, chemical and microbiological laboratory analysis of food, water and environment (Air, Water, Soil) with highest accuracy.

The Quality policy

•We at Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd. engaged in providing Environmental consulting services and we are committed to strengthen our capabilities in all areas of our operations in line with customer requirements & expectations, applicable legal requirements & stakeholders expectations.

•We are committed to establish and maintain Quality Management System (QMS) for continual improvement in processes and Services

•We are committed to provide customized solutions in realistic, time bound and cost effective to achieve highest degree of customer satisfaction and Environmental improvement.

•We shall establish, maintain & periodically review our documented management systems, objectives and performance in consultation with our employees and prevailing best practices.

Project	Rough stone and Earth Quarry- 2.33.5 Ha	Draft EIA Report
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Project Location	Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District	

• Effective communication of organization's policy and objectives to employees and seeking feedbacks from all our employees and concerned stakeholders for continual improvement.

ANNEXURE-I

STANDARD TOR CONDITIONS WITH ADDITIONAL TOR POINTS



THIRU.DEEPAK S.BILGI, I.F.S. MEMBER SECRETARY

STATE LEVEL ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY-TAMILNADU 3rd Floor, Panagal Maaligai,

No.1, Jeenis Road, Saidapet, Chennai - 600 015. Phone No. 044-24359973 Fax No. 044-24359975

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR)

Lr No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.9208/SEAC/ToR-1250/2022 Dated :07.09.2022

To

Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran, S/O. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village,

Vanur Taluk,

Villupuram District - 605 109

Sir / Madam,

Sub: SEIAA, Tamil Nadu – Terms of Reference with Public Hearing (ToR) for the Proposed Rough Stone & Earth quarry lease over an extent of 2.33.5 Ha at S.F.Nos. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12, 30/13, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran - 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/ 76147/2022, dated: 26.04.2022

- 2. Your application seeking Terms of Reference submitted on: 29.04.2022
- 3. Minutes of the 287th meeting of SEAC held on 22.06.2022
- 4. Minutes of the 532nd meeting of Authority held on 14.07.2022
- 5. Minutes of the 305th meeting of SEAC held on 23.08.2022
- 6. Minutes of the 550th meeting of Authority held on 07.09.2022.

Kindly refer to your proposal submitted to the State Level Impact Assessment Authority for Terms of Reference.

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The project proponent, Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran has submitted application seeking ToR for B1 category project in Form-I, for the Proposed Rough Stone & Earth quarry lease over an extent of 2.33.5 Ha at S.F.Nos. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12, 30/13, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu and has furnished Pre-feasibility report.

Discussion by SEAC and the Remarks:-

Proposed Rough Stone & Earth quarry lease over an extent of 2.33.5 Ha at S.F.Nos. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12, 30/13, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran for Terms of Reference (SIA/TN/MIN/76147/2022 Dt.26.04.2022)

The proposal was placed in this 287th Meeting of SEAC held on 22.06.2022. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

The SEAC noted the following

- The Project Proponent, Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran has applied for Terms of Reference for the proposed Rough Stone & Earth quarry lease over an extent of 2.33.5 Ha at S.F.Nos. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12, 30/13, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu.
- The proposed quarry/activity is covered under Category "B1" of Item 1(a) "Mining Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
- 3. As per the mining plan the lease period is 5 years. The mining plan is for the period of five years & production should not exceed 133570 cu.m of rough stone & 19912 cu.m of Earth. The annual peak production is 36850 cu.m. of Rough Stone (3rd year) and 11400 cu.m. of Earth (2nd year). The ultimate depth is 37 m BGL.

Based on the presentation made by the proponent and considering safety point of view, SEAC recommended to remove the last bench in X1Y1-CD. Accordingly grant of Terms of Reference (TOR) with Public Hearing is issued for the production of 130290m3 of rough stone and 19912m3 of Earth in 5 years with ultimate depth 37m, subject to the following TORs, in addition to the standard terms of reference for EIA study for non-coal mining projects and details issued by the MOEF & CC to be included in EIA/EMP Report:

MEMBER SECRET.

- In the case of proposed lease in an existing (or old) quarry where the benches are not formed 1. (or) partially formed as per the approved Mining Plan, the Project Proponent (PP) shall prepare and submit an 'Action Plan' for carrying out the realignment of the benches in the proposed quarry lease after it is approved by the concerned Asst. Director of Geology and Mining during the time of appraisal for obtaining the EC.
- The Proponent shall submit a conceptual 'Slope Stability Plan' for the proposed quarry during 2. the appraisal while obtaining the EC, when the depth of the working is extended beyond 30 m below ground level.
- 4. 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.
- 5. The Proponent 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.
- 6. 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.
- 7. 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,
 - What was the period of the operation and stoppage of the earlier mines with last work permit issued by the AD/DD mines?
 - b) Quantity of minerals mined out.
 - Highest production achieved in any one year c)
 - d) Detail of approved depth of mining.
 - Actual depth of the mining achieved earlier. e)
 - f) Name of the person already mined in that leases area.
 - If EC and CTO already obtained, the copy of the same shall be submitted. g)
 - Whether the mining was carried out as per the approved mine plan (or EC if issued) h) with stipulated benches.
 - 8. All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High Resolution Imagery/Topo sheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology, lithology and geology of the

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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).

- The Proponent shall carry out Drone video survey covering the cluster, Green belt, fencing etc.,
- 10. The proponent shall furnish photographs of adequate fencing, green belt along the periphery including replantation of existing trees & safety distance between the adjacent quarries & water bodies nearby provided as per the approved mining plan.
- 11. The Project Proponent shall provide the details of mineral reserves and mineable reserves, planned production capacity, proposed working methodology with justifications, the anticipated impacts of the mining operations on the surrounding environment and the remedial measures for the same.
- 12. The Project Proponent shall provide the Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of 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.
- 13. The Project Proponent shall conduct the 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) 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.
- 14. 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.
- 15. 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.
- 16. Rain water harvesting management with recharging details along with water balance (both monsoon & non-monsoon) be submitted.

ale MEMBER SECRETARY

- 17. 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.
- 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.
- 19. 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.
- 20. 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.
- 21. Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated.
- 22. 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.
- 23. A detailed mine closure plan for the proposed project shall be included in EIA/EMP report which should be site-specific.
- 24. Public Hearing points raised and commitments 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 and to be submitted to SEIAA/SEAC with regard to the Office Memorandum of MoEF& CC accordingly.
- The Public hearing advertisement shall be published in one major National daily and one most circulated vernacular daily.
- 26. The Proponent shall produce/display the EIA report, Executive summery and other related information with respect to public hearing in Tamil Language also.
- 27. 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.

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- 28. 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.
- 29. Taller/one year old Saplings raised in appropriate size of bags, preferably eco-friendly bags should be planted as per the advice of local forest authorities/botanist/Horticulturist with regard to site specific choices. The proponent shall earmark the greenbelt area with GPS coordinates all along the boundary of the project site with at least 3 meters wide and in between blocks in an organized manner
- 30. 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.
- 31. 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.
- 32. 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.
- 33. 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.
- 34. 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.
- 35. Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
- 36. 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.
- 37. If any quarrying operations were carried out in the proposed quarrying site for which now the

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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.

- 38. 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.
- 39. 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.

Appendix -I

List of Native Trees Suggested for Planting

1. Aeglemarmelos-Vilvam

- 2. Adenaantherapavonina-Manjadi
- 3. Albizialebbeck-Vaagai
- 4. Albiziaamara-Usil
- 5. Bauhinia purpurea Mantharai
- 6. Bauhinia racemosa Aathi
- 7. Bauhinia tomentosa-Iruvathi.
- 8. Buchananiaaillaris-Kattuma
- 9. Borassusflabellifer- Panai
- 10. Buteamonosperma Murukkamaram

11. Bobaxceiba-Ilavu, Sevvilavu

12. Calophylluminophyllum - Punnai

13. Cassia fistula- Sarakondrai

- 14. Cassia roxburghii- Sengondrai
- 15. Chloroxylonsweitenia Purasamaram
- 16. Cochlospermumreligiosum-Kongu, Manjalllavu
- 17. Cordiadichotoma-Mookuchalimaram

18. Cretevaadansonii-Mavalingum

19. Dilleniaindica- Uva, Uzha

20. Dilleniapentagyna- SiruUva, Sitruzha

21. Diospyrosebenum- Karungali

- 22. Diospyroschloroxylon-Vaganai
- 23. Ficusamplissima-Kalltchi

24. Hibiscus tiliaceous-Aatrupoovarasu

- 25. Hardwickiabinata- Aacha
- 26. Holopteliaintegrifolia-Aayili
- 27. Lanneacoromandelica Odhiam

28. Lagerstroemia speciosa - Poo Marudhu

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29. Lepisanthustetraphylla- Neikottaimaram

30. Limoniaacidissima - Vila maram

31. Litseaglutinosa-Pisinpattai

32. Madhucalongifolia - Illuppai

33. Manilkarahexandra-UlakkaiPaalai

34. Mimusopselengi - Magizhamaram

35. Mitragynaparvifolia - Kadambu

36. Morindapubescens-Nuna

37. Morindacitrifolia- VellaiNuna

38. Phoenix sylvestre-Eachai

39. Pongamiapinnata-Pungam

40. Premnamollissima-Munnai

41. Premnaserratifolia- Narumunnai

42. Premnatomentosa-PurangaiNaari, PudangaNaari

43. Prosopiscinerea - Vannimaram

44. Pterocarpusmarsupium - Vengai

45. Pterospermumcanescens-Vennangu, Tada

46. Pterospermumxylocarpum - Polavu

47. Puthranjivaroxburghii-Puthranjivi

48. Salvadorapersica-UgaaMaram

49. Sapindusemarginatus- Manipungan, Soapukai

50. Saracaasoca - Asoca

51. Streblusasper- Pirayamaram

52. Strychnosnuxvomica-Yetti

53. Strychnospotatorum - TherthangKottai

54. Syzygiumcumini - Naval

55. Terminaliabellerica- Thandri

56. Terminalia arjuna- Venmarudhu

57. Toona ciliate - Sandhanavembu

58. Thespesiapopulnea- Puvarasu

59. Walsuratrifoliata-valsura

60. Wrightiatinctoria- Vep

Subsequently, it was placed in 532nd SEIAA meeting held on 14.07.2022 and the Authority decided to refer back the proposal to SEAC for the following reasons.

 "Based on the presentation made by the proponent and considering safety point of view, SEAC recommended to remove the last bench in XIY1-CD. Accordingly grant of Terms of Reference (TOR) with Public Hearing is issued for the production of 130290m³ of Rough stone and 19912m³ of Earth in 5 years with ultimate depth 37m"

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- 2. Subsequently, in the mining plan, as per the "TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL PLAN YEARWISE DEVELOPMENT & PRODUCTION PLAN & SECTIONS, it was ascertained the topography plan consists of two sections namely AB and CD. AB section represents the S.F.No. 29/2, 30/4 & 30/9 and CD represents the S.F.No. 30/12. Hence there are two distinct sites demarcated for excavation covering S.F.No. 29/2, 30/4 & 30/9 for one site and 30/12 for the second site within the Lease applied Area.
- The Cross Sections along A-B and C-D as provided in the mining plan, it was ascertained that only in the section AB the proponent has proposed to quarry upto a depth of 37m but in the section CD the depth proposed is only 22m.
- 4. As per the minutes of SEAC, if the last bench of X1Y1 CD is removed then the depth in section X1Y1 CD will be further reduced to 17m. Since there is an ambiguity in considering the depth for two proposed sections in the lease applied area for grant of Terms of Reference, the recommended depth and quantity pertaining to the individual sections namely AB & CD may be mentioned specific to the sections.
- Further, the name of the owner of the land S.F.No. 30/10 & 30/11 shall be furnished and a No Objection Certificate may be obtained from the owner since the particular area is landlocked in quarry area.
- 6. There seems to be a water body in the South East side of the proposed area. The name of the drain area must be furnished and the details of capacity of the water body and water utilisation by the nearby habitants, if any. Hence, a detailed study shall be carried out in regard to assess the impact of mining around the proposed mine lease area on the nearby Villages, Waterbodies/ Rivers, Agricultural lands & any ecological fragile areas.

Now the proposal was placed for reappraisal in this 305th meeting of SEAC held on 23.08.2022. The Project Proponent furnished reply covering the points raised by SEIAA. The Committee carefully examined the points raised by SEIAA and the replies given by the PP and decided to reiterate its recommendation already made in the 287th Meeting of SEAC held on 22.06.2022. All other conditions stipulated in the earlier minutes will remain unaltered.

Discussion by SEIAA and the Remarks:-

The proposal was placed before the 550th Authority meeting held on 07.09.2022. The Authority noted that the subject was placed in the 305th meeting of SEAC held on 23.08.2022. SEAC has furnished

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its recommendations to the Authority for granting Terms of Reference (ToR) along with Public Hearing for the project.

After detailed discussions, the Authority accepted the recommendation of SEAC and decided to grant **Terms of Reference (ToR) along with Public Hearing** under cluster for undertaking the combined Environment Impact Assessment Study and preparation of separate Environment Management Plan subject to the ToR as recommended by SEAC & subject specific standard ToR stipulated by MoEF& CC in addition to the following ToR:

- Considering the environmental impacts due to mining, safety of the working personnel and following the principle of sustainable mining, the ultimate depth of mining is restricted to 32m (last bench in X₁Y₁-CD) below ground level and 130290 cu.m of Rough Stone and 19912 cu.m of Earth are permitted for mining over a period of five years as per the approved mining plan.
- 2. The scientific studies shall be carried out for any proposed quarry over the existing pit/quarry by the reputed Government Scientific Research / Academic Institutions such as Anna University, NITs, IITs, NIRM, CISR laboratories where the depth of the proposed working (or) ultimate depth of working is extended beyond 40 m below ground level (BGL) in case of flat terrain and the excavation extends beyond 30 m above ground level (AGL) in case of outcrops/hilly terrains for evaluating the stability of slopes. A copy of the report shall be submitted to the SEIAA, the concerned AD/DGM, the concerned DEE/TNPCB and the Director of Mines Safety, Chennai.
- Detailed study shall be carried out regard to impact of mining around the proposed mine lease area on the nearby Villages, Water-bodies/ Rivers, & any ecological fragile areas.
- The project proponent shall furnish VAO certificate with reference to 300m radius regard to approved habitations, schools, Archaeological structures etc.
- 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.
- 6. The Environmental Impact Assessment shall study in detail on 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.
- The Environmental Impact Assessment should study the biodiversity, the natural ecosystem, the soil micro flora, fauna and soil seed banks and suggest measures to maintain the natural Ecosystem.
- Action should specifically suggest for sustainable management of the area and restoration of ecosystem for flow of goods and services.

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- The project proponent shall study impact on fish habitats and the food WEB/ food chain in the nearby water body and Reservoir.
- The Terms of Reference should specifically study impact on soil health, soil erosion, the soil physical, chemical components and microbial components.
- 11. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on forest, vegetation, endemic, vulnerable and endangered indigenous flora and fauna.
- The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on standing trees and the existing trees should be numbered and action suggested for protection.
- The Environmental Impact Assessment should study on wetlands, water bodies, rivers streams, lakes and farmer sites.
- 14. The Environmental Impact Assessment should hold detailed study on EMP with budget for Green belt development and mine closure plan including disaster management plan.
- 15. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on climate change, temperature rise, pollution and above soil & below soil carbon stock.
- 16. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on protected areas, Reserve Forests, National Parks, Corridors and Wildlife pathways, near project site.
- 17. The project proponent shall study and furnish the impact of project on plantations in adjoin patta lands, Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock.
- 18. The project proponent shall study and furnish the details on potential fragmentation impact of natural environment, by the activities.
- Detailed Environment Management Plan along with adaptation, mitigation & remedial strategies covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.
- 20. 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.
- 21. The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and micro plastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & micro plastic on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported.
- 22. The project proponent shall study on impact of mining on Reserve forests free ranging wildlife.

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- 23. Detailed study shall be carried out in regard to impact of mining around the proposed mine lease area covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued from reputed research institutions on the following
 - a) Soil health & bio-diversity.
 - b) Climate change leading to Droughts, Floods etc.
 - c) Pollution leading to release of Greenhouse gases (GHG), rise in Temperature, & Livelihood of the local people.
 - d) Possibilities of water contamination and impact on aquatic ecosystem health.
 - e) Agriculture, Forestry & Traditional practices.
 - f) Hydrothermal/Geothermal effect due to destruction in the Environment.
 - g) Bio-geochemical processes and its foot prints including environmental stress.
 - h) Sediment geochemistry in the surface streams.
- 24. 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 water bodies 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.
- 25. 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.
- 26. To furnish risk assessment and management plan including anticipated vulnerabilities during operational and post operational phases of Mining.
- Detailed Mine Closure Plan covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.

A. STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE

- 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

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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

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to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given.

- 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.
- 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-1 fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan along with

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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
- 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.

aspects should be discussed in the Report.

23) Air quality modeling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air

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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 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

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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.

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- 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.
 - 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.

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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).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- EIA report should strictly follow the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Manual for Mining of Minerals published February 2010.
- 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,

MEMBER SECRETARY SEIAA-TN

Page 19 of 22

flora and fauna, socio-economic condition of the nearby population

- 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.
- 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.

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- . 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 will take 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 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.

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Copy to:

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- The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Environment & Forests Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Fort St. George, Chennai - 9
- The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhavan, CBD Cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi 110032.
- The Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032.
- The APCCF (C), Regional Office, MoEF & CC (SZ), 34, HEPC Building, 1st& 2nd Floor, Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai -34.
- 5. Monitoring Cell, IA Division, Ministry of Environment, Forests & CC,

Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, New Delhi 110003

- 6. The District Collector, Villuppuram District.
- 7. Copy to Regional office, MOEF&CC Chennai
- 8. Stock File.



TOR Reply of Proposed Rough stone & Earth Quarry Over an Extent of 2.33.5 Ha

COMPLIANCE OF TOR CONDITIONS

Point wise compliance of ToR points issued by SEIAA, TN vide letter No. SEIAA-TN/F. No. 9208/SEAC/ToR-1250/2022 Dated: 07.09.2022 for Mining of Minor Minerals in the Mine of "Rough stone & Earth Quarry Lease Over an Extent of 2.33.5 Ha at S.F.No. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12, 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamilnadu State.

STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE

ToR	Description	Desmanas	Page Ref. in
Ref.	Description	Response	EIA Report
1	Year-wise production details since	This is a existing mining project of	
	1994 should be given, clearly	Proposed Rough stone and Earth	Chapter-2
	stating the highest production	quarry	
	achieved in any one year prior to		Table No.2.2
	1994. It may also be categorically	Precise Area Communication Letter	Page No.44
	informed whether there had been	received from The District Collector,	
	any increase in production after	Villupuram District vide letter	
	the EIA Notification, 1994 came	Rc.No.A/G&M/277/2018 dated	
	into force w.r.t. the highest	13.11.2019	
	production achieved prior to 1994.		
		Mining Plan was approved by the	
		Assistant Director, Dept. of Geology	
		& Mining, Villupuram vide letter	
		Rc.No.B/G&M/277/2018 dated	
		26.12.2019	
		Earlier operated at the year of 2008 -	
		2013 and As the remaining area is	
		being exploited for the first time	
		hence Year-wise production details	
		since 1994 and before 1994 are not	

,	TOR Reply of Proposed Rough sto	one & Ear	th Quarry Ov	ver an Ext	tent o	of 2.33.5 Ha
		Year	Rough stone (m ³)	Earth (m ³)		
		I	13325	6570	_	
		II	13165	7114		
		III	13160	4968	_	
		IV	13205	-	-	
		V	13080		-	
		Total	65935	18652		
		relevant c	or applicable.		J	
		Proposed	Production of	f Rough St	one	
		& Earth	for five years	is proposed	d in	
			EMP in chapte			
2.	A copy of document in support of		e lease area of			
	the fact that the Proponent is the		mur Village fo	_		
	rightful lessee of the mine should be		h quarry app			Annexure
	given.	District	Collector,	Villupu		III
		District	vide		etter	
			/G&M/277/2	018 da	ated	
		13.11.201				
3	All documents including approved		locuments		U	
	mine plan, EIA and public hearing	,	IA and publ	U		
	should be compatible with one	-	le with each o			
	another in terms of the mine lease		rea production			
	area, production levels, waste	C	n and its man	C		
	generation and its management	with one	technology and another	e compat	lible	Appoving VI
	and mining technology and should be in the name of the lessee.			ne project	site	Annexure-VI
			ing plan of tl submitted to			Chapter- II
		Director,		Geology		
				Geology	u	

		Mining, Villupuram District	
1	All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High-Resolution	Details of coordinates of all corners of proposed mining lease area have been incorporated in mining plan	Chapter-2, Fig no. 2.2
	Imagery/toposheet 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).	and Chapter 2 of EIA/ EMP Report.	Page. no. 47
5	Information should be provided in Survey of India Topo sheet in 1:50,000 scale indicating geological map of the area, important water bodies, streams and rivers and soil characteristics	Topo map as attached in Chapter-2	Chapter-2, Fig no. 2.4 Page. no. 49
6.	Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be given with information as to whether 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	Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be given Chapter 2.	Chapter-2 Page 52
7	It should be clearly stated whether the proponent company has a well	Noted.	

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough stone &	& Earth Quarry Over an Extent of 2.33.5 Ha
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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	It is an open cast mining project.	Chapter-2,
	Safety, including subsidence study	Blasting details are incorporated in	
	in case of underground mining	chapter 2	Page no.62
	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	II	

9	The study area will comprise of	Study area comprises of 10 km	Chapter-2
	10 km zone around the mine lease	radius from the mine lease	
	from lease periphery and the data	boundary. Key Plan showing core	Fig no. 2.5
	contained in the EIA such as	zone (ML area).	
	waste generation etc should be for		Page no.50
	the life of the mine / lease period.		
10	Land use of the study	Land Use of the study area	Chapter-2,
	area delineating forest area,	delineating forest area, agricultural	Table no. 2.4
	agricultural land, grazing land,	land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary,	Page no.52
	wildlife sanctuary, national park,	National park, migratory routes of	
	migratory routes of fauna, water	fauna, water bodies, human	
	bodies, human settlements and	settlements and other ecological	
	other ecological features should be	features has been prepared and	
	indicated.	incorporated in Chapter-2 of EIA/	
	Land use plan of the mine lease	EMP Report.	
	area should be prepared to		
	encompass preoperational,		
	operational and post operational	There is no wildlife sanctuary and	
	phases and submitted. Impact, if	national park, migratory routes of	
	any, of change of land use	fauna in the study area.	
	should be given.		

1	OR Reply of Proposed Rough sto	ne & Earth Quarry Over an Extent o	of 2.33.5 Ha
11	Details of the land for any Over	Earth formation will be removed and	Chapter-2,
	Burden Dumps outside the mine	transported to the needy end user,	
	lease, such as extent of land area,	only after obtaining permission and	Page no.61
	distance from mine lease, its land	paying necessary seigniorage fees to	-
	use, R&R issues, if any, should be	the Government.	
	given.		
12	A Certificate from the Competent	Complied.	
	Authority in the State Forest	The proposed mining lease area is not	
	Department should be provided,	falling under forest land.	
	confirming the involvement of	fulling under forest fullo.	
	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	The proposed mining lease area is	
	broken-up area and virgin	not falling under forest land.	
	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	Not Applicable.	
17	recognition of forest rights under	Not Applicable.	
	the Scheduled Tribes and other	There is no involvement of forest land	
	Traditional Forest Dwellers		
	(Recognition of Forest Rights) Act,	in the project area.	
	2006 should be indicated.		
15	The vegetation in the RF / PF	Details of flora have been discussed	Chapter-3
	areas in the study area, with	in Chapter-3 of the EIA/EMP	Pg No. 104
	necessary details, should be given.	Report.	

Т	OR Reply of Proposed Rough sto	ne & Earth Quarry Over an Extent o	of 2.33.5 Ha
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 a relatively poor sighting of animals in the core and buffer areas of the mining lease. No significant impact is anticipated	
17	Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Tiger/Elephant Reserves/ (existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10km 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 State Wildlife Department/Chief Wildlife Warden under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and copy furnished.	There is two bird sanctuaries named Oussudu Lake Bird Sanctuary and Kazhuveli Wetland Bird Sanctuary located at a distance of 11.84 kms, SE and 15.45 kms, NE from the project site. National Petrified/Fossil Wood Park, Thiruvakkarai is located at a distance of 4.30 kms, SW from the project site, which is a National Geo-Heritage site which is maintained by Geological Survey of India.	Executive Summary Page No: 12
18	A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the	Details biological study (flora & fauna) within 10 km radius of the project site have been incorporated	

r	ГОR Reply of Proposed Rough sto	one & Earth Quarry Over an Extent o	of 2.33.5 Ha
	periphery of the mine lease)] shall	in Chapter-3 of EIA/ EMP Report.	
	be carried out. Details of flora and		Chapter – 3
	fauna, duly authenticated,	No flora & fauna listed in scheduled	Pg No. 104
	separately for core and buffer zone	I have been found in study area so	
	should be furnished based on such	there is no need of conservation	
	primary field survey, clearly	plan. However, all care will be	
	indicating the Schedule of the	taken for protection of flora & fauna,	
	fauna present. In case of any	if any in the lease hold area.	
	scheduled-I fauna found in the		
	study area, the necessary plan 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	The proposed mining lease area is	
	as 'Critically Polluted' or the	not falling under critically polluted	
	Project areas likely to come under	area.	
	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.		
20	Similarly, for coastal projects, A	There is no Coastal Zone within 15km	

	TOR Reply of Proposed Rough sto	one & Earth Quarry Over an Extent of 2.33.5 Ha	
	CRZ map duly authenticated by	radius of the project site.]
	one of the authorized agencies	Bay of Bengal – 22.50 kms, E	
	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)		
21	R&R Plan/compensation details	There is no Rehabilitation and	
	for the Project Affected People	resettlement is involved. Land	
	(PAP) should be furnished. While	classified as Patta land	
	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		
L	1	<u> </u>	_

	Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of Village including their R&R and socio- economic aspects should be discussed in the report.		
22	One season (non-monsoon) and (Summer Season), (Post monsoon) primary baseline data on ambient air quality 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 500m of the mine lease in the pre-	Baseline data collected during Monsoon Season (June to August 2022) has been incorporated in EIA/EMP report. The key plan of monitoring station has been discussed in Chapter-3 Locations of the monitoring stations have been selected keeping in view the pre- dominant downwind direction and location of the sensitive receptors and also that they represent whole of the study area.	Chapter 3

	The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given.		
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	Air quality modelling & Impact of Air quality will be furnished in Final EIA report	Chapter-4
	take into account the impact of movement of vehicles for transportation of mineral. The details of the model used and input parameters used for modelling should be provided.	Transportation of mineral during operation of mines will be done by road & SH-136 through dumpers and the impact of movement of vehicles are incorporated in EIA/EMP report.	Page No.124
	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 predominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map.	Air quality modelling & Impact of Air quality will be furnished in Final EIA report	
24	The water requirement for the Project, its availability and source should be furnished. A detailed water balance should also be	Total water requirement: 2.0 KLD Dust Suppression: 0.5 KLD Domestic Purpose: 1 KLD Plantation :0.5 KLD	Chapter-2
	provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.	Domestic Water will be sourced from nearby village Thollamur which is about 0.76 Km-SE of the	Page no.64

		area.	
25	Necessary clearance from	Not Applicable	
		Water will be taken from nearby	
		villages	
	water for the Project should be		
24	provided.		
26	Description of water conservation		
	measures proposed to be adopted in	almost complete area will be worked to restore the land to its optimum	
	of rainwater harvesting proposed in	_	
	the Project, if any, should be		
	provided.		
27	•	Impact of the project on the water	Chapter-4
	water quality, both surface and		Page No.120
	groundwater should be assessed	been incorporated in Chapter-4 of	
	and necessary safeguard	EIA/EMP report.	
	measures, if any required,		
	should be provided.		
28	Based on actual monitored data, it	Maximum working depth: 22 m BGL	Chapter-2
	may clearly be shown whether		
	working will intersect	The ground water table is reported as	
	groundwater. Necessary data and	55 m below surface ground level in	Page no. 44
	documentation in this regard may	nearby wells of this area. Now, the	Table No. 2.2
	be provided. In case the working	present quarry shall be proposed	
	will intersect groundwater table, a	above the water table and hence,	

	detailed Hydro Geological Study	quarrying may not affect the ground	
	should be undertaken and Report	water So mine working will not be	
	furnished. Necessary permission	intersecting the ground water table.	
	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	There is no any stream crossing in	Executive
	otherwise, passing through the lease	the proposed quarry	Summary
	area and modification / diversion		
	proposed, if any, and the impact		
	of the same on the		
	hydrology should be brought out.		
30	Information on site	Highest elevation: 65 m from MSL	Chapter-2
	elevation, working depth,	Depth: 22 m Below Ground Level	Table no. 2.2
	groundwater table etc. Should be		Page no. 44
	provided both in AMSL and bgl.		
	A schematic diagram may also be		
	provided for the same.		
31	A time bound		Chapter-2
	Progressive Greenbelt Development	Green Belt Development plan is	
	Plan shall be prepared in a tabular	proved given in Chapter 2.	
	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		

	TOR Reply of Proposed Rough sto	one & Earth Quarry Over an Extent c	of 2.33.5 Ha
	be charted clearly indicating the area to be covered under plantation and the species to be planted. 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 pollution		
32	ImpactonlocaltransportinfrastructureduetotheProjectshouldbeindicated.ProjectresultoftheProjectintheprojectedincreaseintrucktrafficasa resultoftheProjectintheprojectedincreaseintrucktrafficasa resultoftheProjectintheprojectinctwork(includingthoseoutsidethetheProjectarea)shouldbeworkedout,indicatingwhetheritiscapableofhandlingthetheincrementalload.Arrangementforimprovingtheinfrastructure,ifcontemplated(includingactiontobetakenbyotheragenciesStateGovernment)shouldbecovered.ProjectproponentshallconductimpactofTransportationstudyasperIndianRoadGuidelinesGuidelinesindianindian	Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the project has been assessed. There shall not be much impact on local transport. Traffic density from the proposed mining activity has been incorporated in EIA/EMP report.	Chapter-3 Page No.117

33	Details of the onsite shelter and	Adequate infrastructure & other	Chapter-2
	facilities to be provided to the mine	facilities shall be provided to the mine	
	workers should be included in the	workers.	
	EIA report.	Details are given in chapter-2 of	
		EIA/EMP	
34	Conceptual post mining land use	Conceptual post mining land use and	Mining plates
	and Reclamation and Restoration	Reclamation and restoration sectional	Annexure VI
	of mined out areas (with plans and	plates are given in Mining Plan	
	with adequate number of sections)	followed by Scheme of mining.	
	should be given in the EIA report.		
35	Occupational Health impacts of the	Suitable measure will be adopted to	Chapter-10
	Project should be anticipated and	minimize occupational health	Pg No. 161
	the proposed preventive measures	impacts of the project. The project	
	spelt out in detail. Details of pre-	shall have positive impact on local	
	placement medical examination	environment. Details are given in	
	and periodical medical examination	chapter-10 of EIA/EMP.	
	schedules should be incorporated in		
	the EMP. The project in the mining		
	area may be detailed		
36	Public health implications of the	Suitable measure will be adopted to	Chapter-10
	Project and related activities for the	minimize occupational health impacts	
	population in the impact zone	of the project.	Pg No. 161
	should be systematically evaluated		
	and the proposed remedial		
	measures should be detailed along		
	with budgetary allocations.		
37	Measures of socio-economic	Suitable measures has been	Chapter-4
	significance and influence to the	discussed in Chapter 4	
	local community proposed to be		Pg No. 131
	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 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	Environment Management Plan has been described in detail in Chapter-9 of the EIA/EMP Report.	Chapter-9 Pg No. 154
39	proposed Project.Public hearing points raised and commitment of the projectproponent on the same along with time bound action plan to implement the same should be provided and incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project.	Public Hearing proceedings will be furnished in Final EIA report	
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.	Not applicable No. litigation is pending against the project in any court.	

1	The cost of the project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the	S. No	Description	Cost	Chapter-8 Pg No. 149
	cost towards implementation of EMP should clearly be spelt out.	1	Fixed Asset Cost	15,82,800/-	
		2	Operational Cost	15,00,000 /-	
		3	EMP Cost	97,05,427/-	
			Total	1,27,88,227 /-	
42	A Disaster Management Plan	Disas	ter Managemer	nt and Risk	Chapter-7
	shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.		sment has been apter-7	incorporated	Pg No. 145
43	Benefits of the project if the project	Benef	its of the	project has	Chapter-8
	is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the project shall clearly indicate environmental, social economic, employment potential etc.		porated		Pg No. 148
44	Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:				
(a)	Executive Summary of the EIA/EMP report	Comp	olied		Executive Summary of EIA Report is given from page No.10-25
(b)	All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.	Com	plied		

(c)	Where data are presented in the	Complied	
	report especially in tables, the		
	period in which the data were		
	collected and the sources should be		
	indicated.		
(d)	Project Proponent shall enclose all	Complied	
	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	Complied	
	in a language other than English,		
	an English translation should be		
	provided.		
(f)	The Questionnaire for	The complete questionnaire has	
	environmental appraisal of mining	been prepared	
	projects as devised earlier by the		
	Ministry shall also be filled and		
	submitted.		
(g)	While preparing the EIA report,	The EIA report has been	
	the instructions for the	prepared and complying with the	
	proponents and instructions for the	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	consultants issued by MoEF vide	No. J-11013/41/2006-IA. II(I) dated	
	O.M. No. J-	4th August 2009.	
	11013/41/2006-IA. II(I) dated4th		
	August 2009, which are available		
	on the website of this Ministry,		
	should also be followed.		

	TOR Reply of Proposed Rough stone & Earth Quarry Over an Extent of 2.33.5 Ha		
(h)	Changes, if any made in the basic	There are no changes in prepared	
	scope and project parameters (as	EIA as per submitted Form-1 & PFR	
	submitted in Form-I and the PFR		
	for securing the TOR) should be		
	brought to the attention of MoEF		
	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-	Will be complied after grant	
	11011/618/2010-IA. II(I) dated	environment clearance from SEIAA,	
	30.5.2012, report on the	Tamilnadu	
	status of compliance of the		
	conditions stipulated in the		
	environment clearance for the		
	existing operations of the project by		
	the Regional Office of Ministry of		
	Environment & Forests, if		
	applicable.		
(j)	The EIA report should also include		
	(i) surface plan of the area		
	indicating contours of main		
	topographic features, drainage and	enclosed in Mining Plan.	
	mining area, (ii) geological maps		
	and sections (iii) sections of mine pit		

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough stone & Earth Quarry Over an Extent of 2.33.5 Ha		
and external dumps, if any clearly		
showing the features of the		
adjoining area.		

Additional ToR Compliance - SEAC

S.No.	Condition	Compliance
1.	In the case of proposed lease in an existing (or old)	Agree to comply.
	quarry where the benches are not formed (or)	
	partially formed as per the approved Mining Plan,	
	the Project Proponent (PP) shall prepare and	
	submit an 'Action Plan' for carrying out the	
	realignment of the benches in the proposed quarry	
	lease after it is approved by the concerned Asst.	
	Director of Geology and Mining during the time of	
	appraisal for obtaining the EC.	
2.	The Proponent shall submit a conceptual 'Slope	Slope stability report will be submitted
	Stability Plan' for the proposed quarry during the	with final EIA.
	appraisal while obtaining the EC, when the depth	
	of the working is extended beyond 30m below	
	ground level.	
3.	The PP shall furnish the affidavit stating that the	The PP will furnish the affidavit stating
	blasting operation in the proposed quarry is carried	that the blasting operation in the
	out by the statutory competent person as per the	proposed quarry is carried out by the
	MMR 1961 such as blaster, mining mate, mine	statutory competent person as per the
	foreman, II/I Class mines manager appointed by	MMR 1961 such as blaster, mining
	the proponent.	mate, mine foreman, II/I Class mines
		manager appointed by the proponent
4.	The PP shall present a conceptual design for	Noted.
	carrying out only controlled blasting operation	Agree to comply.
	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 30m from the blast site.	

5.	The EIA Coordinator shall obtain and furnish the	Complied
5.		Complied.
	details of quarry/quarries operated by the	The photographs are attached in EIA
	proponent in the past, either in the same location	report.
	or elsewhere in the State with video and	
	Photographic evidence.	
6.	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,	
	a. What was the period of the operation and stoppage of the earlier mines with the last	Earlier operated period from 2008 to 2013 on the Survey Number 30/13
	work permit issued by the AD/DD mines?	
	b. Quantity of minerals mines out.	
	c. Highest production achieved in any one year.	
	d. Details of approved depth of mining.	22 m
	e. Actual depth of the mining achieved earlier.	Thiru. K. Gnanasekaran
	f. Name of the person already mined in that	
	leases area.	Agreed to comply
	g. If EC and CTO already obtained, the copy of	
	the same shall be submitted.	
	h. Whether the mining was carried out as per	
	the approved mine plan (or EC if issued) with	
	stipulated benches.	
7.	All corner coordinates of the mine lease area,	Complicat
1.	superimposed on a High Resolution Imagery/Topo	Complied.
		All corners with coordinates of the
	sheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology, lithology	mine lease area has attached with EIA
	and geology of the mining lease area should be	report in chapter 2
	provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area	
	should clearly show the land use and other	
	ecological feature of the study area (core and buffer	

	zone)	
8.	The Project Proponent shall carry out Drone video	Drone video survey will be submitted
	survey covering survey covering the cluster, green	in final EIA report.
	belt, fencing etc.,	
9.	The Project Proponent shall furnish photographs of	Complied.
	adequate fencing, green belt along periphery	The photographs of fencing and green
	including replantation of existing trees & safety	belt attached as per SEAC
	distance between the adjacent quarries & water	recommendation.
	bodies nearby provided as per the approved mining	
	plan.	
10.	The Project Proponent shall provide the details of	The details of Geological reserves,
	mineral reserves and mineable reserves, planned	Mineable reserves and Yearwise
	production capacity, proposed working	production reserves are tabulated in
	methodology with justification, the anticipated	Chapter 2. The mining methodology
	impacts of the mining operations on the	and impacts are follow as on
	surrounding environment and the remedial	prescribed norms by Government.
	measures for the same	
11.	The PP shall provide the Organization chart	Complied.
	indicating the appointment of various statutory	Manpower requirements table
	officials and other competent persons to be	attached in EIA report chapter 2
	appointed as per the provisions of 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.	
12.	The PP shall conduct the hydro-geological study	Hydro geological study report will be
	considering the contour map of the water table	submitted along final EIA report.
	detailing the number of ground water pumping &	
	open wells, and surface Water bodies such as	
	rivers, tanks, canals, ponds etc., within 1km	
	(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.	
13.	The proponent shall furnish the baseline data for	The proponent has furnished the
	the environmental and ecological parameters with	baseline data for the environmental
	regard to surface water/ground water quality, air	and ecological parameters with regard
	quality, soil quality & flora/fauna including	to surface water/ground water quality,
	traffic/vehicular movement study.	air quality, soil quality & flora/fauna
		including traffic/vehicular movement
		study details attached in EIA report
		chapter 3
14.	The Proponent shall carry out the Cumulative	Noted.
	impact study due to mining operations carried out	Agree to comply.
	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.	
15.	Rainwater harvesting management with recharging	Noted.
	details along with water balance (both monsoon &	Agree to comply.
	non-monsoon) be submitted.	
16.	Land use of the study area delineating forest area,	Current land use of the study area has
	agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary,	attached in EIA report chapter 3.
	national park, migratory routes of fauna, water	Operational and post operational land
	bodies, human settlements and other ecological	use will be submitted.
	features should be indicated. Land use plan of the	
	mine lease area should be prepared to encompass	
		1

	preoperational, operational and post operational	
	phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of	
	land use should be given	
17.	Details of the land for storage of	The over burden in the form of Earth
	Overburden/Waste dumb (or) Rejects outside the	formation will be removed and
	mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance	transported to the needy end user,
	from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any,	only after obtaining permission and
	should be provided.	paying necessary seigniorage fees to
		the Government.
18.	Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted'	Noted
	(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	
19.	Description of water conservation measures	The ultimate pit at the end of the
	proposed to be adopted in the Project should be	mining operation will be used for
	given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in	rainwater storage, the stored water
	the Project, if any, should be provided.	will be used for green belt
		development and further the stored
		water will be used for domestic
		purposes (other than drinking) after
		proper treatment.
20.	Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the	Traffic impact assessment has given in
	Project should be indicated.	EIA report chapter 3.
21.	A tree survey study shall be carried out (nos., name	No tree species were found inside the
	of the species, diameter, etc.,) both within the	project site. only few shrubs and
	mining lease applied area & 300m buffer zone and	thorny bushes were present. Tree

	its management during mining activity.	survey study details given in EIA
		report chapter 3.
22.	A detailed mine closure plan for the proposed	Noted. The mine plan and mine
22.	project shall be included in EIA/EMP report	closure plan has been approved by the
	which should be site-specific.	Assistant Director, Department of
	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Mining and Geology, Villupuram
		District
23.	Public hearing points raised and commitments of	Noted and will be complied in Final
201	the PP on the same along with time bound Action	EIA report.
	Plan with budgetary provisions to implement the	
	same should be provided and also incorporated in	
	the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project and to be	
	submitted to SEIAA/SEAC with regard to the	
	Office Memorandum of MoEF & CC accordingly.	
24.	The Public hearing advertisement shall be	Noted.
	published in on major National daily and one most	Agree to comply.
	circulated vernacular daily	
25.	The PP shall produce/display the EIA report,	Noted
	Executive summary and other related information	
	with respect to public hearing Tamil Language	
	also.	
26.	As a part of the study of flora and fauna around the	Noted.
	vicinity of the proposed site, the EIA coordinator	Agree to comply
	shall strive to educate the local students on the	
	importance of preserving local flora and fauna by	
	involving them in the study, wherever possible.	
27.	The purpose of Green belt around the project is to	Noted.
	capture the fugitive emissions, carbon sequestration	Agree to comply
	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 and local	
	school/college authorities. 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.	
28.	Taller/one year old Saplings raised in appropriate	The green belt plan enclosed with
	size of bags, preferably eco-friendly bags should be	mining plates in Annexure VI
	planted as per the advice of local forest authorities/	
	botanist/Horticulturist with regard to site specific	
	choices. The proponent shall earmark the greenbelt	
	arca with GPS coordinates all along the boundary	
	of the project site with at least 3 meter wide and in	
	between blocks in an organized manner.	
29.	A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and	Disaster management plan has
	included in the EIA/EMP Report for the complete	prepared and enclosed in Chapter 7.
	life of the proposed quarry (or) till the end of the	
	lease period.	
30.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan shall be	Risk assessment and management
	prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report fir	plan has prepared and enclosed in
	the complete life of the proposed quarry (or) till the	chapter 7.
	end of the lease period.	
31.	Occupational Health impacts of the Project should	Occupational Health impacts of the
	be anticipated and the proposed preventive	project has prepared and incorporated
	measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-	in Environmental management plan.
	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.	
Public health implications of the Project and	Suitable measure will be adopted to
related activities for the population in the impact	minimize occupational health impacts
zone should be systematically evaluated and the	of the project.
proposed remedial measures should be detailed	
along with budgetary allocations.	
The Socio-economic studies should be carried out	The socio-economic study has been
within a 5km buffer zone from the mining activity.	discussed in chapter 3.
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.	
Details of litigation pending against the project, if	No. litigation is pending against the
any, with direction /order passed by any Court of	project in any court.
Law against the Project should be given	
Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented	Benefits of the project has
should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall	incorporated in EIA report chapter 8
clearly indicate environmental, social, economic,	
employment potential, etc.,	
If any quarrying operations were caried out in the	Agree to comply.
proposed quarrying site for which now the EC is	The certified compliance report will
sought, the Project Proponent shall furnish the	be submitted in Final EIA report.
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	
The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire life of	Noted.
	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. The Socio-economic studies should be carried out within a 5km 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. Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against 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., If any quarrying operations were caried 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,

	mine and also furnish the sworn affidavit stating to	Agree to comply.
	abide the EMP for the entire life of mine.	
38.	Concealing any factual information or submission	Noted.
	of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with	
	any of the Condition mentioned above may result	
	in withdrawal of this Terms of conditions besides	
	attracting penal provisions in the Environment	
	(Protection) Act, 1986	

Additional ToR Compliance – SEIAA

S.No.	Condition	Compliance	
1.	Considering the environmental impacts due to	As per SEAC Recommendations	
	mining, safety of the working personnel and	of safety aspects, the ultimate	
	following the principle of sustainable mining, the	depth of mining is restricted to 22	
	ultimate depth of mining is restricted to 32m (last	m below ground level and 65,935	
	bench in X_1Y_1 -CD) removed below ground level	m3 of Rough stone and 18,652	
	and 130290 cu.m of Rough Stone and 19912 cu.m m3 of Earth are permitted for		
	of Earth are permitted for mining over a period of	riod of mining over a period of five years	
	five years as per the approved mining plan. as per the approved mining p		
2.	The scientific studies shall be carried out for any	The project site is a plain terrain	
	proposed quarry over the existing pit/quarry by	and the depth of mining is	
	the reputed Government Scientific Research /	restricted to 22 m below ground	
	Academic Institutions such as Anna University,	level. The Existing pit is just 7 m	
	NITs, IITs, NIRM, CSIR Laboratories where the	which is operated at 2008-2013.	
	depth of the proposed working (or) ultimate depth	The Existing Pit letter has been	
	of working is extended beyond 40 m below ground	approved by Deputy Director,	
	level (BGL) in case of flat terrain and the	Department of geology and	
	excavation extends beyond 30 m above ground	Mining, Villupuram is attached	
	level (AGL) in case of outcrops/hilly terrains for	as Annexure X.	

evaluating the stability of slopes. A copy of the	
report shall be submitted to the CEIAA the	
report shall be submitted to the SEIAA, the AD/DCM the senser and	
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
ç ç	Noted.
	Agree to Comply.
& any ecological fragile areas.	
The project proponent shall furnish VAO	Complied.
certificate with reference to 300m radius regard to	VAO Certificate has attached as
approved habitations, schools Archaeological	Annexure VII.
Structures, etc.,	
As per the MoEF & CC office memorandum	Noted and public hearing details
F.NO. 22-65/2017-IA.III dated 30.09.2020 and	will be included along with final
20.10.2020 the proponent shall address the	EIA Report.
concerns raised during the public consultation and	
all the activities proposed shall be part of the	
Environment Management Plan.	
The Environmental Impact Assessment shall study	Noted and will be complied in
in detail on the carbon emissions and also suggest	Final EIA Report.
the measures to mitigate the carbon emission	
including development of carbon sinks and	
temperature reduction including control of other	
emission and climate mitigation activities.	
The Environmental Impact Assessment should	The biodiversity has been studied
study the biodiversity, the natural ecosystem, the	and discussed in Chapter 3
soil micro flora, fauna and soil seed banks and	
suggest measures to maintain the natural	
Ecosystem.	
	certificate with reference to 300m radius regard to approved habitations, schools Archaeological Structures, etc., 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. The Environmental Impact Assessment shall study in detail on the carbon emissions and also suggest the measures to mitigate the carbon emission including development of carbon sinks and temperature reduction including control of other emission and climate mitigation activities. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study the biodiversity, the natural ecosystem, the soil micro flora, fauna and soil seed banks and suggest measures to maintain the natural

8.	Action should englifically suggest for sustainable	
δ.	Action should specifically suggest for sustainable	
	management of the area and restoration of	
	ecosystem for flow of goods and services.	
9.	The project proponent shall study impact on fish	There is no water bodies within
	habitats and the food WEB/food chain in the	500 m radius. Kunnam Lake is
	nearby water body and Reservoir.	located at a distance of 2.80 kms,
		N from the project site. Hence
		there won't be much impact on
		fish habitats and the food
		WEB/food chain in the water
		body and Reservoir.
10.	The Terms of Reference should specifically study	The soil erosion map 5 km
	impact on soil health, soil erosion, the soil	surrounding the project site has
	physical, chemical components and microbial	been given in Chapter 3.
	components.	The soil samples have been
		collected surrounding the project
		site and physical, chemical
		components and microbial
		components study has been
		carried out and the results are
		tabulated in Chapter 3.
11.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should	The Environmental Impact
	study impact on forest, vegetation, endemic,	Assessment on forest, vegetation,
	vulnerable and endangered indigenous flora and	endemic and endangered
	fauna.	indigeneous flora and fauna has
		been given in Chapter 3 and 4.
12.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should	There is no existing trees in the
	study on standing trees and the existing trees	project site and surrounding the
	should be numbered and action suggested for	project site.
	protection.	

13.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should	The water environment impacts
	study in wetlands, water bodies, rivers, streams,	and its mitigation measures has
	lakes and farmer sites.	been given in Chapter 4.
14	The Environmental Impact Assessment should	The EMP details has been given
	hold detailed study on EMP with budget for	in Chapter 8 & 9.
	Green belt development and mine closure plan	
	including disaster management plan.	
15	The Environmental Impact Assessment should	Noted and will be complied in
	study impact on climate change, temperature rise,	Final EIA Report.
	pollution and above soil and below soil carbon	
	stock.	
16.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should	There is No Reserve Forests
	study impact on protected areas, Reserved Forests,	within 1 km radius of the project
	National Parks, Corridors and Wildlife pathways,	site. Hence our project will not
	near project site.	cause any damage to reserve
		forest. Also, we have received
		letter from DFO indicating the
		nearest Reserve Forest and
		Attached with Annexures.
		There is two bird sanctuaries
		located above the distance of 10
		km radius from the project site
		named Oussudu Lake Bird
		Sanctuary and Kazhuveli
		Wetland Bird Sanctuary.
		There is a national geo-heritage
		site located at a distance of 4.30
		kms, SW named National Fossil

		Wood Park, Thiruvakkarai.
17.	The project proponent shall study and furnish the	There is no plantation
	impact of project on plantations in adjoin patta	surrounding 500m from project
	lands, Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock.	site. Hence there won't be any
		impact in adjoining patta lands,
		Horticulture, Agriculture and
		Livestock.
18.	Th project proponent shall study and furnish the	Noted and will be complied in
	details on potential fragmentation impact of	Final EIA Report.
	natural environment, by the activities.	
19.	Detailed Environment Management Plan along	Environment Management Plan
	with adaptation, mitigation and remedial	has been described in detail in
	strategies covering the entire mine lease period as	Chapter – 10 of the Draft
	per precise area communication order issued.	EIA/EMP Report.
20.	The project proponent shall study and furnish the	Noted.
	impact on aquatic plants and animals in water	Agree to comply.
	bodies and possible scars on the landscape,	
	damages to nearby caves, heritage site, and	
	archaeological sites possible land form changes	
	visual and aesthetic impacts.	
21.	The project proponent shall study and furnish the	There will not be any plastic and
	possible pollution due to plastic and micro plastic	microplastic pollution due to
	on the environment. The ecological risks and	mining activity. Also, we ensure
	impacts of plastic and micro plastic on aquatic	that we won't use any single use
	environment and fresh water systems due to	plastics in the project site.
	activities, contemplated during mining may be	
	investigated and reported.	
22.	The project proponent shall study on impact of	There is No Reserve Forest
	mining on Reserve forests free ranging wildlife.	within 1 km radius of the Project
		Site. Hence our project will not

		cause any damage to reserve forest.
23.	Detailed study shall be carried out in regard to	The biodiversity has been studied
	impact of mining around the proposed mine lease	and discussed in Chapter 3.
	area covering the entire mine lease period as per	The soil erosion map of 5 km
	precise area communication order issued from	radius surrounding the project
	reputed research institutions on the following.	site has been given in Chapter 3.
	A) Soil Health and Biodiversity	
	B) Climate Change leading to Droughts,	The detailed study will be carried
	Floods, etc.,	out and will be enclosed in the
	C) Pollution leading to Release of Greenhouse	Draft EIA Report.
	Gases (GHG), Rise in Temperature and	
	Livelihood of the local people.	
	D) Possibilities of water contamination and	
	impact on aquatic ecosystem health.	
	E) Agriculture, Forestry & Traditional	
	practices	
	F) Hydrothermal/Geothermal effect due to	
	destruction in the Environment	
	G) Bio-geochemical processes and its foot	
	prints including environmental stress	
	H) Sediment geochemistry in the surface	
	streams	
24.	Hydro-geological study considering the contour	The hydro-geological study will
	map of the water table detailing the number of	be conducted and submitted in
	ground water pumping & open wells, and surface	final EIA Report.
	water bodies such as rivers, tanks, canals, ponds	
	etc., within 1 km (radius) so as to assess the	
	impacts on the nearby water bodies 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.	
25.	To furnish disaster management plan and disaster	Disaster Management and Risk
	mitigation measures in regard to all aspects to	Assessment has be incorporated
	avoid/reduce vulnerability to hazards & to cope	in Chapter 7
	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.	
26.	To furnish the risk assessment and management	A Risk Assessment and
	plan including anticipated vulnerabilities during	Management Plan will be
	operational and post operational phases of	prepared and included in the
	Mining.	final EIA/EMP Report.
27.	Detailed Mine Closure Plan covering the entire	Mine closure plan has been
	mine lease period as per precise area	attached along with mining
	communication order issued.	plates as Annexure VI.

ANNEXURE-II

PRECISE AREA COMMUNICATION LETTER

From

Dr. L. Subramanian, I.A.S., District Collector, Viluppuram District, Viluppuram. To

Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o.Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District.

eral – Rough

Rc.No.A/G&M/277/2018 Dated 13.11.2019

- Sub Mines & Minerals Minor Mineral Rough stone and Earth Viluppuram District Vanur Taluk Thollamur Village over an extent of 2.68.0 hectares of patta lands Survey Nos. 29/1, 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 Quarry lease application preferred by Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran Precise area communicated Mining Plan called for Reg.
- Ref 1) Quarry lease application dated 02.07.2018 preferred by Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o.Kannadi Gounder,Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District.
 - 2) This office letter even number Rc.No A/G&M/277/2018 dated 05.07.2018 addressed to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Viluppuram.
 - Revenue Divisional Officer, Viluopuram Letter Rc.No.A4/3151/2018 dated 29.10.2018.
 - Inspection report of the Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Viluppuram dated 05.12.2018.
 - 5) G.O.Ms.No.79, Industries (MMC-1) Department dated 06.04.2015.

The lease application referred quarry by Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District for the grant of quarry lease for quarrying Rough stone and Earth ove an extent of 2.33.5 hectares of patta lands in SF.Nos.29/2, 29/5, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 in Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District has been taken up for consideration under rule 19 of Tamilnadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 and the following precise area is considered for the grant of quarry lease for Rough stone and Earth for a period of 5 mars with the conditions stipulated below.

6. Grokeson

Taluk	Village	SF.Nos.	Total Extent (in hect.)	Extent applied for (in Hect.)
Vanur	Thollamur	29/2	0.51.0	0.51.0
		29/3	0.06.0	0.06.0
	경험 소재가 없었	30/4	0.29.5	0.29.5
		30/9	0.28.5	0.28.5
		30/12	0.58.0	0.58.0
		30/13	0.60.5	0.60.5
		Total	2.33.5	2.33.5

- 1. A safety distance of 7.5 meters should be provided all along the boundary of the area applied for lease and a safety distance of 50 meter should be provided for the Oodai Poramboke situated in the southern side of the applied area.
- 2. While carry out quarry operation, No hindrance shall be caused to the adjoining Patta lands and Oodai.

3. Necessary Environmental clearance should be obtained from the Competent Authority as required under rule 42 of TNMMCR 1959.

In this regard, you are directed to prepare a mining plan for the above mentioned area through the help of Recognized Qualified Person (RQP) and to submit the same before the Assistant Director for getting approval within in a period of 90 days from the date of receipt of this letter as required under rule 41 of Tamilnadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959.

> Sd/- (L.Subramanian) District Collector, Viluppuram.

6. Gronesson

/t.c.b.o/

2011 For Collector, Viluppuram.

3/11/2019

ANNEXURE-III

MINING PLAN APPROVED LETTER

From Dr.S.Lakshmi Priya., M.Sc., Ph.D., Assistant Director, Dept. of Geology and Mining, Viluppuram.

Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk. Viluppuram District.

Rc.No.B/G&M/277/2018 Dated 26.12,2019

- Sub: Mines & Minerals Minor Mineral Rough stone and Earth - Viluppuram District - Vanur Taluk -Tholiamur Village - over an extent of 2.33.5 hectares of patta lands - S.F.Nos. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 - Quarry lease application preferred Precise area Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran bv communicated - Submission of mining plan for approval - Approved - Regarding.
- Ref: 1. Quarry lease application dated 02.07.2018 preferred by Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o.Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District.
 - Letter 2. District Collector. Viluppuram Rc.No.A/G&M/277/2018 Dated 13.11.2019.
 - 3. Mining Plan submitted by Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran. S/o.Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District Dated 23.12.2019.
 - 4. G.O.Ms.No.79, Industries (MMC-1) Department dated 06.04.2015.

In response to the precise area communicated by the Collector, Viluppuram, the applicant viz., District Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, vide reference 3rd cited has submitted three copies of mining plan for the area applied for the grant of quarry lease for Rough stone and Earth over an extent of 2.33.5 hectares of patta lands in S.F.Nos. 29/2 (0.51.0 hects.), 29/3 (0.06.0 hects.), 30/4 (0.29.5 hects.), 30/9 (0.28.5 hects.), 30/12 (0.58.0 hects.) and 30/13 (0.60.5 hects.) of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District.

2. The mining plan submitted for the grant of quarry lease for Rough stone and Earth over an extent of 2.33.5 hectares of patta lands in S.F.Nos. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District has been verified in detail.

3. As per the guidelines / instructions issued by the Commissioner of Geology and Mining, Chennai vide letter Rc.No.3868/LC/2012, dated 19.11.2012, the mining plan is hereby approved subject to the following conditions:

To

(i) The 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 mining plan does not in any way imply the approval of the Government in terms or any other provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amended Act, 2015, or any other connected laws including Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Forest Conservation Rules, 1981, Environment Protection Act, 1980, Explosives Act, 1884 (Central Act IV of 1884) and the Rules made there under and the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959.

(iii) The mining plan is approved without prejudice to any other order or direction from any court of competent jurisdiction.

- (iv) As per the District Collector, Viluppuram letter Rc.No.A/G&M/277/2018 Dated 13.11.2019, the following conditions have been incorporated in the Mining Plan.
 - (a) A safety distance of 7.5 meters should be provided all along the boundary of the area applied for lease and a safety distance of 50 meter should be provided for the Oodai Poramboke situated in the southern side of the applied area.
- (v) Quarrying shall be done as per the approved Mining Plan and that the 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.

Encl: Two copy of Approved Mining Plan.

Dept. of Geology and Mining, Viluppuram.

Copy to:

The Director of Geology and Mining Chennai-32.

ANNEXURE-IV 500M Radius letter

From Thiru.D.Sundararaman, M.Sc., D.E.C.E., Assistant Director (i/c), Department of Geology & Mining, Viluppuram.

Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o.Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District.

<u>Rc.No.B/G&M/277/2018 Dated</u> .03.2022

Sir,

- Sub: Mines & Minerals Minor Mineral Rough stone and Gravel - Viluppuram District - Vanur Taluk -Thollamur Village - over an extent of 2.33.5 hectares of Patta lands - S.F.Nos.29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 - Quarry lease application preferred by Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran - Details of quarries situated within 500 meter radial distance- reg.
- Ref: 1. District Collector, Viluppuram Letter Rc.No.A/G&M/277/2018 Dated 13.11.2019.
 - Representation dated 18.02.2022 received from Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o.Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District.

With reference to your letter in the reference 2^{nd} cited, the details of existing and abandoned quarries located within 500 meter radial distance from the proposed Rough Stone and Gravel quarry lease over an extent of 2.33.5 hectares of patta lands in S.F.Nos. 29/2 (0.51.0 hects.), 29/3 (0.06.0 hects.), 30/4 (0.29.5 hects.), 30/9 (0.28.5 hects.), 30/12 (0.58.0 hects.) and 30/13 (0.60.5 hects.) of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District are as follows.

SI. No.	Name of the lessee / permit holder	Name of the Mineral	Taluk & Village	S.F. Nos.	Extent (in hects)	Lease period	Remarks
1.	K. Gnanasekaran S/o.Kannadi counder, Mettu Street, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District.	Rough stone	Vanur & Thollamur	12/4 12/5A	0.59.5 <u>0.65.0</u> 1.24.5	24.09.2017 to 23.09.2022	

i. **Existing quarries:**



То

							1.5%
	V.Sadaiyappan,	Rough	Vanur &	1/3A	0.58.0	16.08.2018	9
2.	No.18, Amal Nagar,		Thollamur	12/3	0.60.5	to	
	West Tambaram,	Gravel		12/5B1	2.38.5	15.08.2023	
	Chennai-600 045.				<u>3.57.0</u>		
з.	G.Raja,	Rough	Vanur &	26/1	2.42.5	16.08.2018	-
	S/o. Gopal,	stone &	Thollamur			to	
	Sivaraj Street,	Gravel				15.08.2023	
	Thiruneermalai,						
	Chennai.		1 ¹⁰				
	R.Muralidaran,	Rough	Vanur &	38/2A	0.96.0	16.08.2018	-
	Mamager,	stone &	Thollamur	35/1C	0.10.0	to	
	OM sakthi	Gravel		39/1B	1.00.0	15.08.2023	
4.	Constructions,				2.06.0		
	Thollamur Village,						
	Vanur Taluk.						
	K.Balamurugan,	Rough	Vanur &	11/4A2	0.16.0	27.08.2018	-
	S/o.Kuppusamy,	stone &	Thollamur	15/2	0.44.0	to	
	Karasanur &	Gravel		15/3A	0.50.0	26.08.2023	
5.	Post,			15/3B	0.56.0		
	Vanur Taluk.			15/4	0.46.0		
				,	2.12.0		

ii. Proposed Area :

Sl. No.	Name of the lessee / permit holder	Name of the Mineral	Taluk & Village	S.F. Nos.	Extent (in hects)	Remarks
1.	S.V. Venkatesh, Sri Santhosh Blue Metals, No.173,	Rough stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	8/1B 8/2	0.61.5 <u>1.44.5</u> 2.06.0	-
1.	Sarkar Thopu, Tindivanam, Viluppuram District.					
2.	K. Gnanasekaran S/o.Kannadi counder, Mettu Street, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk,	Rough stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	29/2 29/3 30/4 30/9 30/12 30/13	0.51.0 0.06.0 0.29.5 0.28.5 0.58.0 <u>0.60.5</u>	-
3.	Villupuram District. V.Ramesh, S/o.J.Venkatapathy, No.5, Thangaraj Street, HLL Colony, Pammal, Chennai-75.	Rough stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollamur	16/11, 16/12, 17/1 & 18/3B	2.33.5 0.45.0 0.74.5 1.63.5 <u>0.70.0</u> 3.53.0	-
4.	G.Arjunan, S/o.Govindasamy, No.63, Throupathi Amman Koil Street, Thiruvakkarai Village, Vanur Taluk	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur, Thollamur	11/5A 11/6 11/7 16/2 16/4 16/5 16/6 16/7 16/8B 16/9 16/10	0.14.0 0.17.0 0.19.0 0.11.0 0.15.0 0.12.0 0.16.0 0.24.0 0.23.0 0.08.5 <u>1.62.0</u> 3.21.5	-

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	I.Justin Prabu,	Rough	Vanur &	43/4A	0.35.5	
	S/o.V.Iyyadurai,	stone &	Karasanur	43/4B	0.35.5	0.55
	1/56,D9, Church	Gravel		43/4C,	0.35.0	
	Street,			43/5	0.71.0	
5.	Christopher Nagar,			43/6	1.27.0	
•••	Peruvilai,			44/6	<u>0.63.0</u>	
	Kanniyakumari				<u>3.67.0</u>	
	-					
	District.	1		1 1		

iii. Abandoned Quarries :

11.3

SI. No.	Name of the lessee / permit holder	Name of the Mineral	Taluk & Village	S.F. Nos.	Extent (in hects)	Lease period	Remarks
1.	R.Alagurajan, S/o.Ramaswamy, No.41, Erikaran Street, Nerkundram, Chennai-107.	Rough stone	Vanur & Thollamur	35/1B 35/2A2 (P) 35/2B (P)	1.04.0 0.19.5 / 0.48.0 0.23.0 / <u>0.48.0</u> 1.46.5	25.03.2015 to 24.03.2020	
2.	K.Dharmalingam, S/o.Kannaiyan, 2/6, Kalaignar Street, Erumaiyur, Chennai-44.	Rough stone	Vanur & Thollamur	12/5B	2.52.0	20.04.2013 to 19.04.2018	-
3.	S.Nanthini, W/o.Sankar, No.14, 3 rd Street, Jayapuram, Tindivanam Taluk.	Rough stone	Vanur & Thollamur	11/5A 11/6 11/7 16/2 16/3 16/4 16/5 16/6 16/7 16/8B 16/9 16/10	0.14.0 0.17.0 0.19.0 0.11.0 0.15.0 0.12.0 0.16.0 0.24.0 0.23.0 0.08.5 <u>1.62.0</u> 3.32.5	31.12.2015 to 30.12.2020	-
4.	C.Ganesan, S/o.Chinnaiya Gounder, 168, Mettu Street, Karasanur Village, V.Parangani Post, Vanur Taluk.	Rough stone	Vanur & Thollamur Nemili	13/3 14/7 15/1 118/1 118/2 118/3 118/4A	1.50.0 0.39.5 0.48.5 0.56.0 0.18.5 0.71.0 <u>0.44.0</u> 4.27.5	22.08.2016 to 21.08.2021	-

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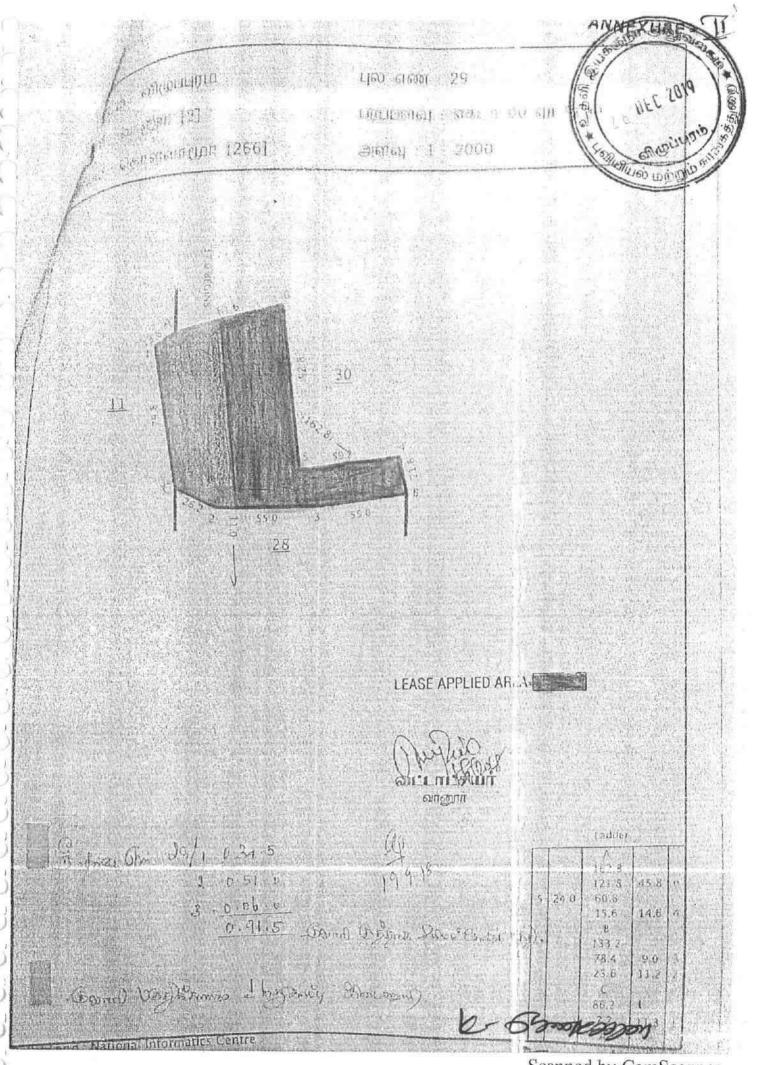
5.	V.Sankar,	Rough	Vanur &	2/1	0.45.5	20.09.2016		1
	S/o.Vivekanandan, 14, Jayapuram Colony,	stone	Thollamur	2/2 2/3 2/4	0.22.0 0.22.0 0.23.5	to 19.09.2021		
	Tindivanam Town & Taluk,			2/5	0.25.0			
	Viluppuram			3/1 3/2	0.32.5			
	District			3/3	0.81.0			
				3/4	0.20.0	1		
				3/5 3/6	0.22.5			
				3/7	0.21.0			
					3.66.5			
6.	D.Sundaramurthy, Santhosh Blue	Rough	Vanur,	35/2A1 &	1.06.0	26.04.2013	•	
	Metals,	Stone	Thollamur	9/3	0.33.5 1.39.5	to		
	Thollamur Village,				1.09.0	25.04.2018		
	Eraiyur Post,				2			
7.	Vanur Taluk. V.Elumalai,	Dar1-	N/ control	118.40	0.10.0			
1.00	S/o. N.Varadappa	Rough Stone	Vanur, Nemili	117/2	0.19.0	18.06.2012		
	Chettiar,	Otone	Ittenin	117/3 117/4	0.20.0	to 17.06.2017		
	Old No.132,			117/5	0.49.0 0.23.0	17.00.2017		
	New No.477,			11,70	1.11.0			
	Jawaharlal		-			-	1	
	Nehruji Road,						1	
	Viluppuram – 605							
	602	-						
8.	S. Irusappa Gounder,	Rough Stone	Vanur, Thollamur	4/1	0.40.0	01.09.2008	-	6
	S/o. Srinevasa	STOLE	monantur	4/2A 4/2B	0.04.5	to		
	gounder,			4/2C	0.80.5	31.08.2013		
	Karasanur Village,			6/2B	<u>0.61.0</u>			
9.	Vanur Taluk. R. Periyasamy,	Rough	Vanur,	1/3B	<u>1.96.0</u> 1.52.0	01.00.0000		
	S/o. Rangasamy,	Stone	Thollamur	1/36	1.52.0	01.09.2008 to	-	£.
	Karasanur Village,					31.08.2013		
	V. Parangini post,		1			01.00.2010		
10.	Vanur Taluk. K.Gnanasekaran,	Rough	Vanur,	29/1	0.34.5	28.02.2008		
	S/o.Kannadi	Stone	Thollamur	29/1	0.54.5	20.02.2008 to	-	1
	Gounder,			29/3	0.06.0	24.02.2013		
	Mettu Street Karasanur village			30/4	0.29.5			
	Vanur taluk			30/9 30/12	0.28.5 0.58.0			
	Viluppuram			30/12	0.58.0			
	District		20		2.68.0			
11.	V.Kannan,	Rough	Vanur,	5	1.42.5	12.05.2003		
	Thollamur Village,	Stone	Thollamur	11/3	<u>3.13.0</u>	to		
	Vanur Taluk				<u>4.55.5</u>	11.05.2008		

D. Logical Assistant Director (i/c), Geology and Mining, Viluppuram.

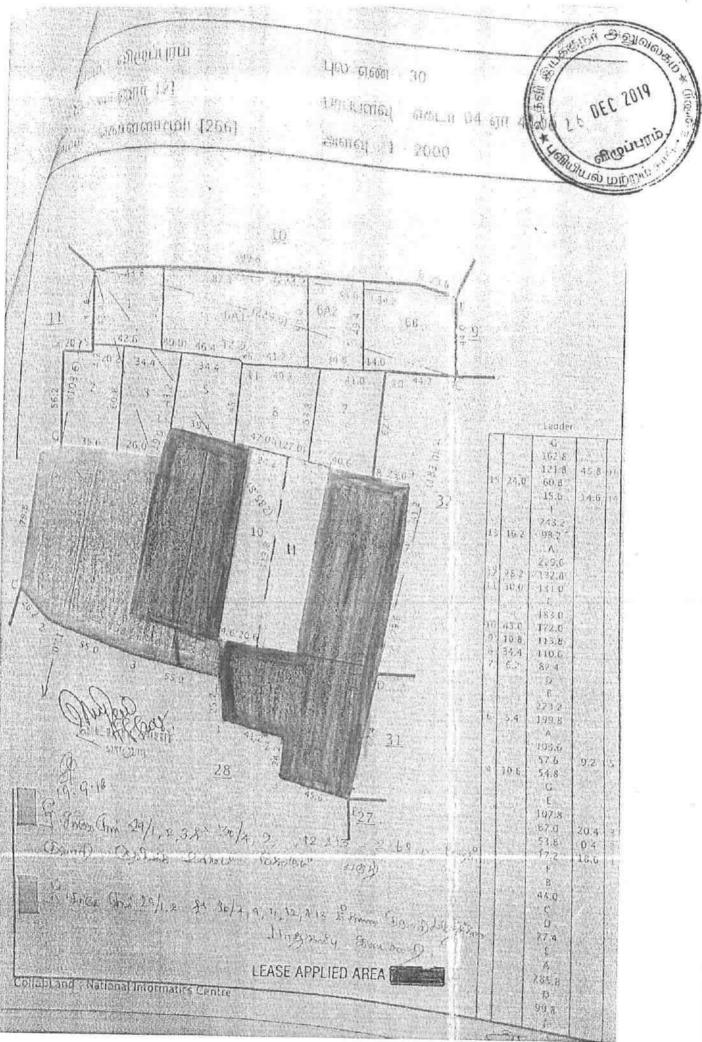
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ANNEXURE – V FMB, A REGISTER, VILLAGE MAP & PATTA/DEED OF AGREEMENT



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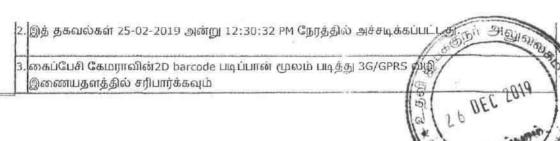
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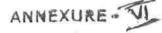
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1.ஞானசேகரன்

1. புல எண்	29	9. மண் வயனமும் ரகமும்	7 - 2
2. உட்பிரிவு எண்	1	10. மண் தரம் 4	1
3. பழைய புல உட்பிரிஎ எண்	⁴ 30-1	11. தீர்வை (ரூ - ஹெ) 5	5.55
4. பகுதி		12. பரப்பு (ஹெக்டேர் - ஏர்)) - 3
5. அரசு / ரயத்துவாரி	ரயத்துவாரி	13. மொத்த தீர்வை (ரூ - பை)	1.92
6. நிலத்தின் வகை	புஞ்சை	14. பட்டா எண் 4	408
7. பாசன ஆதாரம் 🔍	÷ .	15. குறிப்பு –	•
8. இரு போகமா	-	ំ16. បោយក្ំ ា	1.ஞ

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1. புல எண்	29
2. உட்பிரிவு எண்	2
3. பழைய புல உட்பிரி எண்	^{ગ્ર} -2
4. பகுதி	E.
5. அரசு / ரயத்துவாரி	ரயத்துவாரி
6. நிலத்தின் வகை	புஞ்சை
7. பாசன ஆதாரம்	ज्य भ
8. இரு போகமா	-

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9. மன் வயனமும் 7 - 2 ரகமும் 10. மண் தரம் 4 11. தீர்வை (ரூ - ஹெ) 5.55 12. பரப்பு (ஹெக்டேர் – 3 - 51.00 ஏர்) 13. மொத்த தீர்வை (ரு. **2.83** - 601LI) 14. பட்டா என் 408 15. குறிப்பு 1.ஞானசேகரன் 16. பெயர்

குறிப்பு 1:



மேற்கண்ட தகவல் / சான்றிதழ் நகல் விவரங்கள் மின் பதிவேட்டிலிருந்து பெறப்பட்டவை. இவற்றை தாங்கள் http://eservices.tn.gov.in என்ற இணைய தளத்தில் 30602 என்ற குறிப்பு எண்ணை உள்ளீடு செய்து உறுதி செய்துகொள்ளவும்.

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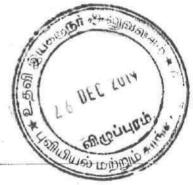
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1, புல எண்	29	9. மன் வயனமும் ரகமும்	7 - 2
2. உட்பிரிவு எண்	3	10. மண் தரம்	4 '
3. பழைய புல உட்பிரிவ எண்	-3	11. தீர்வை (ரூ - ஹெ)	
4. பகுதி	-	12. பரப்பு (ஹெக்டேர் – ஏர்)	
5. அரசு / ரயத்துவாரி	ரயத்துவாரி	13. மொத்த தீர்வை (ரூ - பை)	0.33
6. நிலத்தின் வகை	புஞ்சை	14. பட்டா எண்	408
7, பாசன ஆதாரம்	-	15. குறிப்பு	
8. இரு போகமா	÷	16. பெயர்	1.ஞானசேகரன்

குறிப்பு 1:



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மேற்கண்ட தகவல் / சான்றிதழ் நகல் விவரங்கள் மின் பதிவேட்டிலிருந்து பெறப்பட்டவை. இவற்றை தாங்கள் http://eservices.tn.gov.in என்ற இணைய தளத்தில் 30602 என்ற குறிப்பு எண்ணை உள்ளீடு செய்து உறுதி செய்துகொள்ளவும்.

மாவட்டம் : விழுப்புரம் வட்டம் : வானூர் கிராமம் : தொள்ளாமூர்



1. புல எண்	30	9. மண் வ ரகமும்
2. உட்பிரிவு எண்	4	10. மண்
3. பழைய புல உட்பிர எண்	^{ીાલ} -6	11. தீர்சை
4. பகுதி	-	12. பரப்பு ஏர்)
5. அரசு / ரயத்துவாரி	ரயத்துவாரி	13. மொத் – பை)
6. நிலத்தின் வகை	புஞ்சை	14. UĽLI
7. பாசன ஆதாரம்	÷	15. குறிப்
8. இரு போகமா	-	16. பெயர்

. மன் வயனமும் 7 - 2 கமும் 0. மண் தரம் 4 1. தீர்வை (ரூ - ஹெ) 5.55 2. பரப்பு (ஹெக்டேர் -ர்) 3. மொத்த தீர்வை (ரூ பை) 4. பட்டா எண் **1.64** 5. குறிப்பு -6. பெயர் **1.ஞானசேகர**ன்

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2. உட்பிரிவு எண்	9		10. மண் தரம்	4
3. பழைய புல உட்பிரி எண்	⁰⁴ -5		11. தீர்வை (ரூ - ஹெ)	5.55
4. பகுதி	-		12. பரப்பு (ஹெக்டேர் - ஏர்)	0 - 28.50
5. அரசு / ரயத்துவாரி	ரயத்துவாரி		13. மொத்த தீர்வை (ரூ - பை)	1.58
6. நிலத்தின் வகை	புஞ்சை		14. பட்டா எண்	4408
7. பாசன ஆதாரம்	-		15. குறிப்பு	-
8. இரு போகமா	-	(e (9))	16. பெயர்	1.ஞானசேகரன்
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கிராமம் : தொள்ளாமுர்

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1. புல எண்	30	9. மண் வயனமும் ரகமும்	7-2
2. உட்பிரிவு எண்	12	10. மண் தரம்	4
3. பழைய புல உட்பிரி எண்	^{ଲ୍} -6	11. தீர்வை (ரூ - ஹெ)	5,55
4. பகுதி	-	12. பரப்பு (ஹெக்டேர் - ஏர்)	0 - 58.00
5. அரசு / ரயத்துவாரி	ரயத்துவாரி	13. மொத்த தீர்வை (ரூ – பை)	3.22
6. நிலத்தின் வகை	புஞ்சை	14. பட்டா எண்	408
7. பாசன ஆதாரம்		15. குறிப்பு	-
8. இரு போகமா	8	16. பெயர்	1.ஞானசேகரன்

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1. புல எண்	30		9. மண் வயனமும் ரகமும்	7-2
2. உட்பிரிவு எண்	13		10. மண் தரம்	4
3. பழைய புல உட்பிரிவு	29-4		11, தீர்வை (ரூ - ஹெ)	5.55
எண் 4. பகுதி	7 .		12. பரப்பு (ஹெக்டேர் - ஏர்)	
5. அரசு / ரயத்துவாரி	ரயத்துவாரி		13. மொத்த தீர்வை (ரூ – பை)	3,36
6. நிலத்தின் வகை	புஞ்சை		14. பட்டா எண்	408
7. பாசன ஆதாரம்	-		15. குறிப்பு	
8. இரு போகமா	-	72	16. பெயர்	1.ஞானசேகரன்

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ANNEXURE-VI MINING PLAN REPORT & PLATES

26/12/2079

26 DEC 2019

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MINING PLAN AND PROGRESSIVE QUA CLOSURE PLAN FOR THOLLAMUE ROUGHSTONE AND EARTH QUARK

(PREPARED UNDER RULES 41 & 42 AS AMENDED IN TAMIL NADU MINOR MINERAL CONCESSION F Patta Lands / Lease Period = Five Years

IN

LOCATION OF THE QUARRY LEASE APPLIED AREA

EXTENT :	2.33.5ha
S.F.NO's :	29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13
VILLAGE :	THOLLAMUR
TALUK :	VANUR
DISTRICT:	VILUPPURAM
STATE :	TAMIL NADU

FOR

APPLICANT

Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran,

S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District – 605 109.

PREPARED BY

A.Jagannathan, B.E., F.C.C., M.M.E.A., M.I.E., RQP/MAS/019/87/A Recognized Qualified Person

Regd.off.No.17, Advaitha Ashram Road, Alagapuram, Salem – 636 004. Cell: 94433 56539. E-mail: infogeoexploration@gmail.com

2 Onopengon

K.Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District – 605 109.

CONSENT LETTER FROM APPLICANT

The Mining Plan and Progressive Quarry Closure Plan in Respect of Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry in S.F.No's.29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 over an extent of 2.33.5ha of Patta Lands in Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu State has been prepared by

A.Jagannathan, B.E., F.C.C., M.M.E.A., M.I.E.,

RQP/MAS/019/87/A

Recognized Qualified Person

I request to the District Collector, Viluppuram to make further correspondence regarding the modification of the Mining Plan with the said Recognized Qualified Person at his following address.

A.Jagannathan, B.E., F.C.C., M.M.E.A., M.I.E.,

Regd. Off. No. 17,

Advaitha Ashram Road,

Alagapuram, Salem - 636 004.

Cell: 94433 56539.

I hereby undertake that all the modifications, if any made in the Mining Plan by the Recognized 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.

Signature of the Applicant

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K.Gnanasekaran

Place: Viluppuram Date: 23, 12, 209

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K.Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District – 605 109.

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DECLARATION OF THE APPLICANT

The Mining Plan and Progressive Quarry Closure Plan in Respect of Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry in S.F.No's.29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 over an extent of 2.33.5ha of Patta Lands in Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu State has been prepared in full consultation with me.

I have understood its contents and agree to implement the same in accordance with Laws, Rules and Act applicable to Quarry.

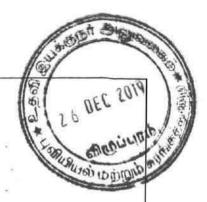
Signature of the Applicant

6. Shorpergon K.Gnanasekaran

Place: Viluppuram Date: 23.12.2019

6- Oprogeogon

A.Jagannathan, B.E., F.C.C., M.M.E.A., M.I.E., Regd. Off. No. 17, Advaitha Ashram Road, Alagapuram, Salem – 636 004. Cell: 94433 56539.



CERTIFICATE FROM THE RECOGNIZED QUALIFIED PERSON

This is to certify that the Provisions under Rules 41 & 42 as Amended in Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959. I have been observed while the preparation of Mining Plan and Progressive Quarry Closure Plan for Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry in S.F.No's.29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 over an extent of 2.33.5ha of Patta Lands in Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu State has been prepared for

Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran,

S/o. Kannadi Gounder,

Karasanur Village,

Vanur Taluk,

Viluppuram District - 605 109.

Whenever specific permissions/ exemptions/ relaxations and approvals are required, the Applicant will approach the concerned authorities of the District Collectorate, Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu for such permissions/ exemptions/ relaxations and approvals.

It is also certified that information furnished in the above Mining Plan are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of the Recognized Qualified Person

A.Jagannathan, B.E., F.C.C., M.M.E.A., M.I.E., RQP/MAS/019/87/A

Place: Salem Date: 23-12-2019

6- Oboogcogo

A.Jagannathan, B.E., F.C.C., M.M.E.A., M.I.E., Regd. Off. No. 17, Advaitha Ashram Road, Alagapuram, Salem – 636 004. Cell: 94433 56539.



CERTIFICATE FROM THE RECOGNIZED QUALIFIED PERSON

Certified that the Provisions of Mines Act, Rules and Regulations or Orders made there have been observed while the preparation of Mining Plan and Progressive Quarry Closure Plan for Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry in S.F.No's.29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 over an extent of 2.33.5ha of Patta Lands in Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu State has been prepared for

Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran,

S/o. Kannadi Gounder,

Karasanur Village,

Vanur Taluk,

Viluppuram District - 605 109.

Whenever specific permissions/ exemptions/ relaxations and approvals are required, the Applicant will approach the concerned authorities of Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS), No.5, II Street, Block–AA, Anna Nagar, Chennai-40, Tamil Nadu for such permissions / exemptions / relaxations and approvals.

It is also certified that information furnished in the Mining Plan are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of the Recognized Qualified Person

A.Jagannathan, B.E., F.C.C., M.M.E.A., M.I.E., RQP/MAS/019/87/A

Place: Salem Date: 23.12-2019

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LIST OF ANNEXURES

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LIST OF PLATES

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3.	Environmental Plan & Landuse Plan for 1km Radius	IB			
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5.	Quarry Lease Plan & Surface Plan	п			
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8.	Conceptual Plan & Sections	V			

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Mining Plan and PQCP

Thollamur Roughstone and Farth Quarty

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MINING PLAN AND PROGRESSIVE QUARRY CLOSURE PLANEOR THOLLAMUR ROUGHSTONE AND EARTH QUARRY OVER AN EXTERNOL 2.33.5ha IN THOLLAMUR VILLAGE, VANUR TALUK, VILUPPURAM DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU STATE

(PREPARED UNDER RULES 41 & 42 AS PER THE AMENDED UNDER TAMIL NADU MINOR MINERAL CONCESSION RULES, 1959)

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Mining Plan and Environment Management Plan is prepared for **Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran**, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu State – 605 109.

The applicant applied for Roughstone and Earth quarry over an extent of 2.33.5ha of Patta Lands in S.F.No's.29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District.

The application was processed by the District Collector, Viluppuram and passed a Precise Area Communication letter vide **Rc.No.A/G&M/277/2018**, **Dated: 13.11.2019** to submit Mining Plan for the approval in Department of Geology and Mining, Viluppuram and obtain Environmental Clearance from the Competent Authority, Tamil Nadu.

In order to ensure compliance of the order of the Honourable Supreme Court Dated: 27.02.2012 in I.A.No.12.13.2011 in Special Leave Petition SLP (C) No 19628-19629/2009, it has been now decided that all mining projects of minor minerals including their renewal irrespective of sizes of the lease would hence forth require prior environmental clearance mining project within the lease applied area up to less than 100ha including projects or minor mineral with lease applied area less then 5ha would be treated as category B as defined in the EIA notification 2006 and will be considered by the state Competent Authority notified by MoEF as prescribed procedure prescribed under EIA notification 2006.

In the above circumstances the applicant through his consultant is hereby preparing the Mining Plan, Environmental Management Plan and Progressive Quarry Closure Plan for approval and subsequent submission of Form-I, Form-IM and Pre feasibility report to obtain environmental clearance from the Competent Authority, Tamil Nadu, Roughstone and Earth quarry. This mining plan is prepared by considering the Rules 41 & 42 as Amended in Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 and as per the EIA Notification 2006 and its subsequent Amendment and judgments till 24.01.2019.

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Mining Plan and PQCP

Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry

26 DEC LOT Short Notes of Mining plan: 15 Village Panchayat Thollamur -Panchayat Union Vanur ١. The Geological Resources are 8,17,250m³ of Roughstone and 46,700m³ of Earth for the entire area. The Total Mineable Reserves are 1,33,570m³ of Roughstone and 19,912m³ of Earth formation in the entire area. The proposed quantity of reserves/ (level of production) to be mined are 1.33,570m³ of Roughstone and 19,912m³ of Earth formation for five years in the entire area. Total extent of the lease applied area = 2.33.5ha Topography of the area = The area exhibits plain topography g. Proposed Depth of mining = 37m (2m Earth + 35m Roughstone) below ground level h. This Mining Plan period = Five years i. j. It is a fresh lease application but, the applied area has been considered quarrying operation earlier. The quarry lease was first granted in over an extent of 2.33.5 hectares of Patta land in S.F.No's.29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District for quarrying of Roughstone and Earth. In this situation the applicant has applied a quarry lease on 02.07.2018 with S.F.No's.29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 over an extent of 2.33.5ha for the period of five years. The application was meritoriously processed by the District Collector, Viluppuram and recommended the quarry lease for the period of five years. The maximum dimensions of the existing quarry pits are given table below (Refer Plate No. III).

Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
47	38	7m below ground level

Method of mining / level of mechanization. k.

> Opencast mechanized method, the quarry operation involves shallow hand jack hammer drilling, mild blasting.

1. Type of machineries proposed in the quarrying operation is given below.

Excavators attached with rock breaker (Rental Basis).

Hand Jack Hammer, Compressor (Diesel drive) (4 Hand jack hammer capacity) (Rental Basis).

No trees will be uprooted due to this quarrying operation. m.

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Mining Plan and POCP n.

Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry

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- The existing road from the main road to quarry is in good condition and the same will the maintained and utilized for Transportation of Roughstone and Earth.
- There is No Export of this Roughstone and Earth. 0.
- Topo sketch covering 10km and 1km radius around the proposed area with markings p. habitations, water bodies including streams, rivers, roads, major structure like bridges, wells, archaeological importance, places of worships is marked and enclosed as Plate Nos. IA and IB.
- The lease applied area is about 2.33.5ha bounded by nineteen corners; the corners are q. designated as 1-19 Clockwise from the Western corner the Co - ordinates for the all the corners are clearly marked in the Quarry Lease and Surface Plan enclosed as (Plate No-II).
- The plans of proposed quarrying area showing the dimensions of the pit, their proposed depth г. and maximum area of proposed quarrying are enclosed as Plate Nos. III and IV.
- The Interstate Boundary is situated in 3km from Southeastern side of the lease applied area. s. The based on MoEF Notification S.O.141 (E) 15th January 2016 the general condition shall apply expect mining the of minor minerals category B2 (up to 25ha of mining lease applied area).
- t. General conditions will not be applicable for the proposed area. The area applied for lease is 10Km away from the,
 - i) Protected area under wild life protection ACT 1972,
 - ii) Critically polluted areas as identified by CPCB,
 - iii) Notified Eco sensitive areas.
- There is no waste anticipated during this quarry operation, hence waste dump is not proposed u. in the lease applied area.
- v. Around 19 employees are deploying in the quarrying operation.
- Total Cost of the project is about Rs.35,32,000/w.

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Mining Plan and PQCP

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District Head Quarters

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. I	nfrastructure:	TABLE-1		al 2 E UEC LO
S. No	Particulars	Location	Direction	Alaricantelle Distantelle
1	Nearest Post Office	Parangani	Е	2.5km
2	Nearest School	Valudavur	NE	lkm
3	Nearest Dispensary	Vanur	SE	7.5km
4	Nearest Town	Vanur	SE	7.5km
5	Nearest Police Station	Vanur	SE	7.5km
6	Nearest Hospital	Vanur	SE	7.5km
7	Nearest D.S.P. Office	Vanur	SE	7.5km
8	Nearest Railway Station	Mailam	NW	13.5km
9	Nearest International Airport	Chennai	NE	133km
10	Nearest Harbour	Chennai	NE	133km
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Thollamur Roughston and Earth Quarty 9

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Minii	ng Plan and PQCP		Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Qu
2.0	GENERAL INFORMAT	FION	
2.1 a)	Name of the Applicant	:	Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran,
			S/o. Kannadi Gounder,
b)	Address of the Applican	t (With	Phone No and Aadhaar No)
	Address	:	Karasanur Village,
			Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District.
	Pin Code	1	605 109
	Mobile No	3	73396 98938 & 93606 32022
	Aadhaar No	3	4268 4681 9836
	Email ID	:	uniqueinfrastructureneyveli@gmail.com
c)	Status of the Applicant (Individ	ual / Company / Firm):
	The applicant is an Individ	lual.	
2.2 a)	Mineral which the Applic	ant inte	ends to mine:
	The Applicant intends to q	uarry R	oughstone and Earth only.
		2 2 15 12 13 4	ter details received from the Competent Authority of

The precise area communication letter was received from the District Collector, Viluppuram vide **Rc.No.A/G&M/277/2018, Dated: 13.11.2019** to submit approved mining plan and to obtain Environmental Clearance from the Competent Authority, Tamil Nadu.

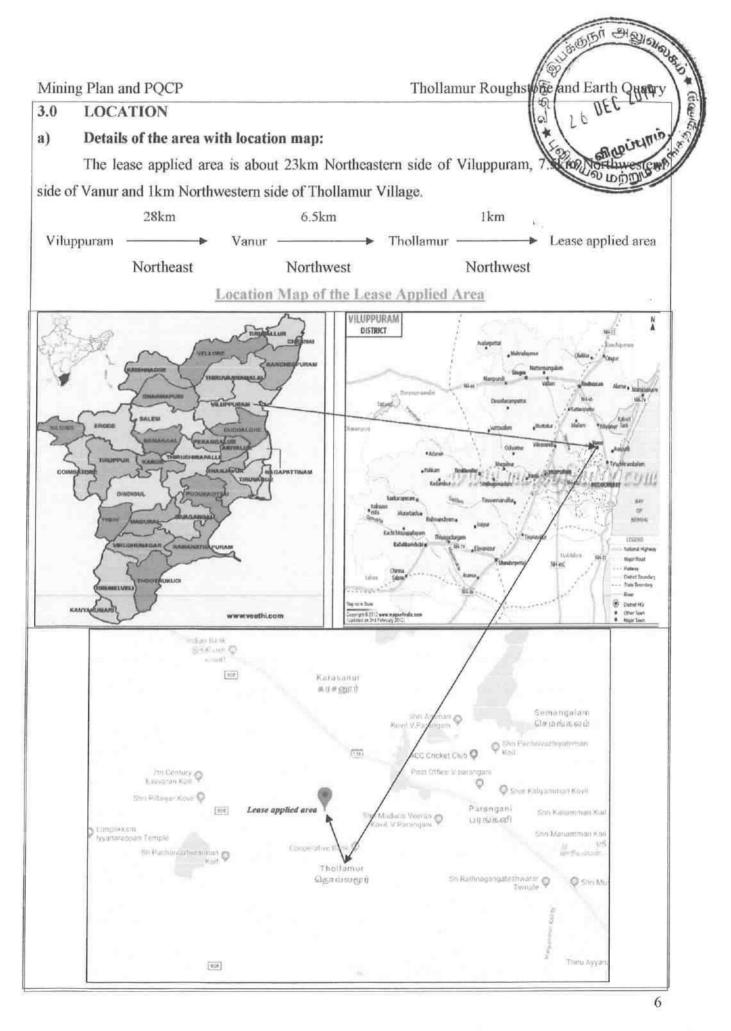
c) Period of permission / lease to be granted:

The applicant has applied for five years, the District Collector has recommended for Five years for Roughstone and Earth.

d) Name, address and registration of the Recognized Qualified Person preparing the Mining Plan:

Name	:	A.Jagannathan, B.E., F.C.C., M.M.E.A., M.I.E.,
		Recognized Qualified Person
Address	4	Regd.off.No.17, Advaitha Ashram Road,
		Alagapuram, Salem - 636 004.
Tele Fax		0427- 2431989 (Office)
Cell No		94433 56539
Registration No	:	RQP/MAS/019/87/A
Valid up to	:	17.11.2021
Email	:	infogeoexploration@gmail.com
(Refer Annexure No. VIII).		

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Mining	Plan	and	POCP	
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District	Taluk	Village	S.F. No's.	Area in the State	ואונים
			29/2	0.51.0	DIDIU
	Vanur Thollan		29/3	0.06.0	
X721		TTI 11	30/4	0.29.5	
Viluppuram		Thollamur	30/9	0.28.5	
			30/12	0.58.0	
			30/13	0.60.5	
	Total E	2.33.5ha			

b) Classification of the area (Ryotwari/ Poramboke / others):

It is a Patta Land (Barren land) which are not fit for vegetation/ Cultivation.

c) Ownership / Occupancy of the applied area (surface right):

It is a Patta land, Registered in the name of the applicant (Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran), vide Patta No.408. Refer Annexure Nos. IV to VI.

d) Toposheet No. with latitude and longitude:

The lease applied area falls in the Toposheet No: 57 - P/12 Latitude between: 12°03'20.03"N to 12°03'27.36"N and Longitude between: 79°40'16.29"E to 79°40'23.75"E on WGS datum-1984. Please refer the Plate Nos. I to II.

e) Existence of public road / Railway line, if any nearby and approximate distance:

The approach (metal) road is situated on the Northeastern side of the applied area which connects the Panchyat Road at a distance 540m.

Multiple road access is available from the quarry to state highways and National Highway, no villages are enrooted hence the traffic density is not much more due to the transportation of Roughstone.

The approach road from the quarry is existence, the same road will be maintained and utilized for haulage, besides trees will be planted on the either side of the road to prevent dust and noise propagation to the nearby areas.

The Nearest Railway line is Chengalpattu – Viluppuram which is about 13km on the Northwestern side of the lease applied area.

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Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry

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PART - A

4.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESERVES

4.1 Brief description of the Topography and general Geology of the area (with tans)

The lease applied area is exhibits plain topography. The area has gentle sloping to unitarial Southeastern side. The altitude of the area is 65m (max) above Mean Sea level. The area is covered by 2m thickness of Earth formation. Massive Charnockite is found after 2m (Earth formation) which is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pits.

The Water table is found at a depth of 55m in summer and at 50m in rainy seasons. Average annual rainfall is about 1012mm.



Topographical View of lease applied area

Peninsular gneiss forms the oldest rock formations, in which the massive formation of Charnockite lies over with rich accumulation of recent quaternary formation. On regional scale the Charnockite body N30°E – S30°W with dipping towards SE60°.

The general geological sequences of the rocks in this area are given below:

AGE FORMATION Recent - Quaternary Formation (Earth) ------Unconformity---- Archaean - Charnockite Peninsular Gneiss complex

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Thollamur Roughartine and Reath Quarry

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Mining Plan and PQCP

4.2 Details of exploration already carried out if any:

State Geology and Mining Dept, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, has carried out the state of th

Geological Survey of India has carried out detailed mapping in Viluppuram District. Besides, the Qualified Person and his team members made a detailed geological study of the proposed area. The Roughstone formation is clearly inferred from the existing quarrying pits.

4.3 Estimation of Reserves:

a) Geological reserves with geological sections on a scale of 1:1000 / 1:2000

As far as Roughstone (Charnockite) is concerned, the only practical method is the systematic geological mapping and delineation of Roughstone within the field and careful evaluation of body luster, physical properties, engineering properties, commercial aspects etc.,

Totally six sections have been drawn, two sections are drawn Length wise as (X-Y) & (X1-Y1) and other four cross sections are drawn Width wise as (A-B), (C-D), (E-F) & (G-H) to cover the maximum area considered for lease.

The Topographical, Geological plan and sections demarcated the commercial marketable Roughstone (Charnockite) deposit has been prepared in 1:1000 scale (please refer the Geological plan and sections Plate No- III). As the sale of Roughstone are in terms of cubic metres (Volume) only and not in terms of tonnage.

Geological Resources (Plate No. III):

The Geological Resources of Roughstone and Earth are calculated up to a maximum depth of 37m (2m Earth + 35m Roughstone) below ground level.

The total Geological resources are calculated by area method. The calculation of the geological resources is given below:

Total Extent of the area	=	2.33.5ha
Area in square meter		2.33.5 X 10,000 = 23350sq.m
Earth	Ξ	2m below ground level
	н	23350sq.m X 2m Depth
		46,700m ³ of Earth formation
Rough Stone formation	=	35m below ground level.
	=	23350sq.m X 35m Depth
	=	8,17,250m ³ of Rough stone
Total Geological Resources	of Ea	rth formation : 46,700m³
Total Geological Resources	of Ro	ughstone : 8,17,250m³

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Mining Plan and PQCP

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Existing Pit Dimension:

Diluguist in The lease applied area has been quarried in earlier the existing pit dimensions are follow

	TABLE-	3
Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
47	38	7m below ground level

Available Mineable Reserves:

The available mineable reserves are calculated after leaving the safety distance and Bench loss.

			TA	BLE-4		
		М	INEABL	E RESER	RVES	
Section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Mineable Reserves in Rough stone (m ³)	Earth Formation (m ³)
	I	76	75	2		11400
	П	76	75	5	28500	
	III	66	65	5	21450	
	IV	56	55	5	15400	1
XY-AB	v	46	45	5	10350	77
-	VI	36	35	5	6300	120
	VII	26	25	5	3250	240
	VIII	16	15	5	1200	1 <u>11</u> 2
		Tota	al	86450	11400	
	I	112	38	2	i ee	8512
	П	112	38	5	21280	(m)
XIY1-CD	III	102	28	5	14280	
ATTI-CD	IV	92	18	5	8280	:-:
	V	82	8	5	3280	
		Tota	al		47120	8512
	Gra	and Total			133570	19912

The mineable reserves have been computed as 1,33,570m3 of Roughstone and 19,912m3 of Earth formation at the rate of 100% recovery upto a maximum depth of 37m below ground level for a period of five years.

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Thollamur Roughstoge and Earth Quarry

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Mining Plan and POCP

5.0 MINING

5.1 Method of mining (opencast / underground):

Open cast Mechanized Mining is being carried out with 5.0 meter vertical which a bench width is not less than the bench height.

However, as far as the quarrying of Roughstone is concerned, observance of the provisions of Regulation 106 (2) (b) as above is seldom possible due to various inherent petro genetic factors coupled with mining difficulties. Hence it is proposed to obtain relaxation to the provisions of the above regulation from the Director of Mines Safety for which necessary provision is available with the Regulation 106 (2) (b) of MMR-1961, under Mine Act - 1952.

5.2 Mode of working (mechanized, semi mechanized, manual):

The Roughstone is proposed to quarry at 5m bench height & width with conventional Opencast Mechanized Method.

The quarry operation involves shallow hand jack hammer drilling, mild explosives in blasting, excavation, Loading and transportation of Roughstone to the needy crusher.

The production of Roughstone in this quarry involves the following method which is typical for Roughstone quarrying in contrast to other major mineral mining.

Splitting of rock mass of considerable volume from the parent rock mass by jackhammer drilling and mild explosives blasting, hydraulic excavators are used for loading the Roughstone from pithead to the needy crushers.

Occasionally hydraulic excavators are attached with rock breakers for fragmentation to avoid secondary blasting. The primary boulders thus splitted are removed from the pits by excavators and further made to smaller sizes by rock breakers attached in excavators. It is a conventional opencast mechanized method of mining.

5.3 Proposed Bench Height and Width:

The bench height is proposed 5.0 meter vertical bench the width of the bench is not less than the Height.

5.4 Indicate the overburden / mineral production expected pit wise as detailed below (composite plan and section showing pit layout, dumps, disposal of waste if any etc.):

The overburden in the form of Earth formation, the Earth will be directly loaded into tippers for the filling and levelling of low lying areas, this will be done only after obtaining permission and paying necessary seigniorage fees to the Government. The excavated Roughstone will be directly loaded into tippers to the needy customers. The Composite year wise Development and production plan and sections indicating the Pit lay out, Green belt development are shown in Plate No-III.

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Mining Plan and POCP

		Year	wise deve	lopment	and Pro	duction	al 12
				TABLE-	5	*e	ALL CAR
		YEA	RWISE P	RODUC	FION DE	TAILS	Fight Burger
Year	Section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Recoverable Reserves in Rough stone (m ³)	Earth Formation (m ³)
		Ĩ	112	38	2	-	8512
I Year	XIY1-CD	II	112	38	5	21280	-
			Tot	al		21280	8512
		I	76	75	2	-	11400
II Year		П	76	75	5	28500	2
			Tot	al	28500	11400	
		ш	66	65	5	21450	÷
III Year		IV	56	55	5	15400	-
	XY-AB		Tot	al		36850	-
	1	V	46	45	5	10350	-
		VI	36	35	5	6300	-
IV Year		VII	26	25	5	3250	-
		VIII	16	15	5	1200	
			Tota	al		21100	-
		Ш	102	28	5	14280	
V Year	X1Y1-CD	IV	92	18	5	8280	Ē
v i ear	ATTI-CD	V	82	8	5	3280	÷.
			Tota	al		25840	38
		Grand T	otal			133570	19912

The Recoverable reserves have been computed as 1,33,570m³ of Roughstone and 19,912m³ of Earth formation for five years of 100% recovery upto depth of 37m below ground level for a mining period.

The applicant ensures the total quantity proposed in the benches will not exceed during the quarrying operation. Besides the Roughstone locked up in benches will be exploited after obtaining necessary permission from the office of Director General of Mine Safety, Chennai region by submitting relevant documents, appropriate safety plans and its Mitigation measures.

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Mining Plan and PQCP	Tho	llamur Roughstons and Earth Quarry
One lorry load	=	6m ³ (approx) and Earth Quarry 300 Days per year
Total No of Working days	-	300 Days per year 2 b
Total quantity to be removed in this five years plan period	=	1 22 570-3
Hence total lorry loads per day		1,33,570m ³ /6m ³
	5 11 3	22262 lorry loads
		22262/5 years
	=	4452/300 Days
Roughstone	-	14-15 lorry loads per day
Total quantity to be removed in this two years plan period	-	19,912m ³
Hence total Tippers loads per day	=	19,912m ³ /6m ³
	=	3319 lorry loads
	=	3319/2 years
	=	1660/300 Days
Earth	=	5-6 lorry loads per day

Working hours = 8.30 am to 5.30 pm (with 12.30-1.30 pm lunch break)

5.5 Machineries to be used:

For Mining:

The following machineries are utilized on rental basis for the development and production work at this quarry.

TABLE-6

I. DRILLING MACHINE

S.No.	Туре	Nos	Dia Hole mm	Size Capacity	Motive power
1	Hand jack hammer	4	30-35	1.2m to 2.0m	Compressed air
2	Compressor	1	7	400 psi	Diesel Drive

II. EXCAVATION & LOADING EQUIPMENT:

S.No.	Туре	Nos	Capacity	Motive Power
1	Excavator with Bucket and Rock Breaker	1	300	Diesel Drive

III. HAULAGE WITHIN THE MINE & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT:

S.No.	Туре	Nos	Capacity	Motive Power
1	Tippers	2	20 tonnes	Diesel Drive

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Thollamur Roughstonn and Earth Quarry

Mining Plan and PQCP

5.6 Disposal of Overburden/Waste:

The overburden in the form of Earth formation, the Earth will be directly loaded into tippers for the filling and levelling of low lying areas. The excavated Roughstone (100%) will be directly load into tippers to the needy customers. There is no Waste anticipated during this plan period hence, disposal of waste does not arise.

5.7 Brief note on conceptual mining plan for the entire lease period base on the geological, mining and Environment considerations:

Conceptual mining plan is prepared with an object of long term systematic development of benches, layouts, selection of permanent structures, depth of quarrying and ultimate pit dimensions, selection of sites for construction of infrastructure, etc.,

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

As the applicant has applied quarry lease for Five years, the ultimate pit limit (dimension) at the end of this mining plan period is given below:

TADLE

Pits	Length in m (Max)	Width in m (Max)	Depth in m (Max)
I	47	38	7m below ground level
П	112	38	22m below ground level
III	76	75	37m below ground level

Greenbelt has proposed on the safety zone by planting Neem, Pongamia Pinnata, Casuarina, etc., trees of native species. All the base line information studies like Air quality monitoring, Noise and vibration monitoring, Water analysis studies will be carried out every year as per the MoEF&CC Norms. Please refer Plate Nos. III & IV.

It is propose to engage any local institution to monitor the EIA and EMP during the course of quarrying operation after the grant of quarry lease.

There is no waste anticipated during the entire life of quarry. Hence, backfilling is not possible in this quarry. After completion of quarry operation, the quarry pit will be allowed to collect the seepage and rainwater, the water storage will be kept as temporary reservoir for charging the nearby wells and the storage water will be used for afforestation purpose. The quarry pit will be fenced with barbed wire fencing to prevent inadvertent entry of public and cattle (Refer Plate No. IV).

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Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Q

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Mining Plan and POCP

6.0 BLASTING

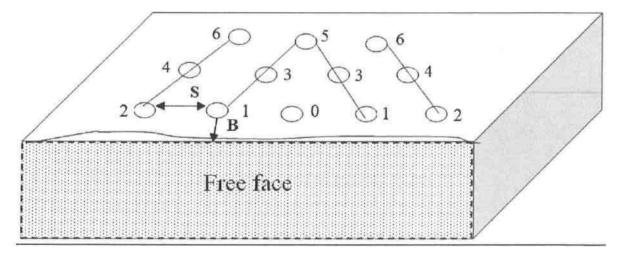
6.1 **Blasting pattern:**

L'aspusiusi unit The quarrying operation is proposed to carried out by Mechanized Opencast Method in conjunction with conventional method of mining using Hand jack hammer drilling and blasting of shattering effect for loosen the Roughstone.

Drilling and blasting parameters are as follows:	asting parameters are as follows:
--------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Depth of Each hole	:	1.5m
Diameter of hole		30-32mm
Spacing between holes	2	1.2m
Burden for hole	:	1.0m
Pattern of hole	:	Zigzag – Multi-rows
Inclination of holes	:	80° from horizontal
Use of delay detonators	:	25millisecond relays
Detonating fuse	:	"Detonating" Cord

BLASTING PATTERN DRAWING



Staggered "V" Pattern of Blasting Design

Spacing	-	1.2m
Burden	=	1.0m
Depth of the hole	=	1.5m
No of holes proposed p	78 Holes	

6.2 Type of explosives to be used:

Small Dia. 25mm Mild explosives are proposed to be used for shattering and heaving effect for removal and winning of Roughstone. No deep hole drilling or primary blasting is proposed.

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Thollamur Roughston and Earth Quarry

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6.3 Measures proposed to minimize ground vibration due to blasting:

The quarry is situated more than 300m from the nearby villages, Controlled blasting measured in being adopt for minimizing ground vibration and fly rock.

Shallow depths jackhammer drilling & blasting is proposed to be carried out with minimum use of explosive mainly to give hearing effect in Roughstone for easy excavation and to control fly rock. **Delay detonators:**

Delay blasting (millisecond delays) permits to divide the shot in to smaller charges, which are detonated in a predetermined millisecond sequence at specific time intervals.

The major advantages of delay blasting are:

- 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:

No of Holes	= 78 Holes
Yield	= 232 Tons
Powder factor	= 6 Tons/Kg of explosives
Total explosive required	= 39 Kg-Mild explosives
Charge/ hole	= 0.5 Kg
Blasting at day time only	= 12.00 - 12.30 p.m (whenever required)

6.4 Storage and safety measures to be taken while blasting:

The applicant will engage authorized explosive agency to carry out the small amount of blasting and it will be supervised by competent and statutory foreman/Permit Mines Manager. The explosives agencies should be have the valid Blaster certificate. He will blast holes in the quarry site. After the completion of Blasting the explosives Agencies will take it out back the remaining quantity of Explosives. The magazine is available at the quarry site to temporarily store the explosives.

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Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry

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7.0 MINE DRAINAGE

7.1 Depth of water table (based on nearby wells and water bodies):

The Water Table in the area is 55m in summer season and 50m in Rainy observed from the nearby wells and the data obtained from existing private boreholes. The lease area is fully covered by Massive Charnockite formation. Hence the Ground Water problem will not arise. If water seepage may occur due to the fracture, the same will be used for Greenbelt.

Туре	Distance & Direction	Location
Bore Well	750 Coutle contene side	12°02'58.02"N
	750m Southeastern side	79°40'30.63"E

Arrangements and places where the mine water is finally proposed to be discharged: 7.2

Quarry operations are confined well above the water table during the entire lease period. If water is encountered at due to rain water and seepage, the same will be pumped out by 5HP water pumps to the Greenbelt development areas. Besides, the water will also be used for dust suppression on haul roads during Haulage of machineries.

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8.0 OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURES (also shown in the map)

8.1 Habitations/ Villages natham:

There is no approved habitation/village located within 300m radius of the lease approved ar

8.2 Power Lines (HT/LT):

There is no EB (LT/HT) line or Housing area situated within 50m radius of the lease applied area.

8.3 Water bodies (river, ponds, lake, odai, canal, etc.,):

Odai is passing on the Southern side of the lease applied area hence 50m safety distance has been maintained.

8.4 Archaeological / historical monuments:

There is no Archaeological / historical monuments within 300m radius from the lease applied area.

8.5 Road (NH, SH others):

The Nearest National Highway (NH-66) Puducherry – Thiruvannamalai is situated about 8km on the Northeastern side of the lease applied area.

The State Highway (SH-136) Puducherry – Mailam is situated about 1km on the Northeastern side of the lease applied area.

8.6 Places of worships:

There is no place of worships within the radius of 300m from the lease applied area.

8.7 Reserved forest / forest / social forest / wild life sanctuary etc.,:

There is no reserved forest / forest / social forest / wild life sanctuary etc., within radius of 500m of the lease applied area.

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Mini	ng Plan and PQCP		Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry
S. No.	Salient Features Present around site	SALII Prescribed safety distance	If any present within Prescriber distance if signature in sin signature in signature in signature in signature in signatur
1.	Railways, Highways, Reservoirs or Canal	50m	None of the above situated within 50m radius.
2.	Village Road	10m	No Village Road is located within 10m radius of the lease applied area.
3.	Habitation / Village	300m	There is no approved habitation within 300m radius from the lease applied area.
4.	Adjacent Patta Land / Govt. Land	7.5m/10m	DirectionClassificationSafety DistanceNorthPatta land7.5mEastPatta land7.5mSouthPatta land50mWestPatta land7.5m
5.	Housing area, EB line (HT & LT Line)	50m	There is no EB (LT/HT) line or Housing area situated within 50m radius of the lease applied area.
5.	Boundaries of the permitted area	7.5m/10m	The boundaries of the permitted areas is as follows: North – S.F.No's.30/2, 30/3, 30/5, 30/8, 30/10, 30/11, 30/7 & 32 East – S.F.No's.32 & 31 South – S.F.No.28 West – S.F.No.29/1 (Refer Plate No. II).
7.	Reserve forest	50m	There is no reserved forest within the radius of 50m.
3.	Protected area / ECO sensitive area/Wild Life Sanctuary	10Km	There is no ECO sensitive Zone/ Wild Life Sanctuary/ Critically Polluted Area/ HACA/ CRZ located within 10km radius of the area.

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9.0 EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL & WELFARE MEASURES

9.1 Employment potential (skilled, semi skilled, un skilled):

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

a. <u>Mine official & Competent Persons</u>

	Mines Manager/Mines Foreman	:	1
	Mate/Blaster	:	1
b.	Machinery Operators		
	Hand jack hammer operator	8	8
	Excavator Operator	ţ	1
	Tippers Driver	;	2
c.	Ordinary Employee		
	Helper	:	2
	Cleaner & Co-Operator	:	3
	Security	2	1
	Total	:	19

The above manpower is adequate to meet out the production schedule and the machinery strength envisaged in the mining plan and to comply with the statutory provisions of the Mines Safety Regulations. It has been ensured that the labour will not be employed less than 18 years, **No child labour** will engaged or entertained for any kind of quarrying operations. All the labours engaged for quarrying operations will be insured during the quarry lease period.

9.2 Welfare Measures:

a. Drinking Water:

Packaged drinking water is available from the nearby approved water vendors in Thollamur which is about 1km on the Southeast side of the lease applied area.

b. Sanitary Facilities:

Hygienic modern Sanitary Facilities will be constructed with in the safety area as semi permanent structure and it will be maintained periodically.

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Thollamur Roughs and Easth Quarry

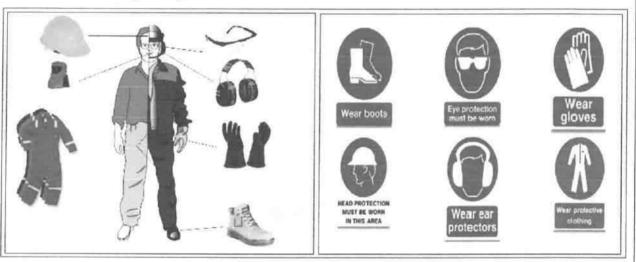
c. First aid facility:

First aid kits are kept in Mines office room, in case of such eventuality is the vicinit will be given first aid immediately at the site by the competent and statutory foreman/permit is available in Vanur located at a distance of 7.5km on the Southeast side.

d. Labour Health:

Periodically medical check-up related to occupational health safety will be conducted to all the workers in applicant own cost.

e. Precautionary safety measures to the labourers:



- > Helmets,
- > Mine Goggles,
- ➢ Ear plugs,
- ➤ Ear muffs,
- > Dust mask,
- Reflector jackets,
- Safety Shoes

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All personal protective devices will be provided as per the specification approved by Director of mines safety. Periodically medical check-up will be conducted for all workers for any mine health related problems. Proper training and vocational education will be given by qualified and experienced safety officer to all the employees about the safety and systematic Roughstone quarrying operations. The drillers and workers will be sent for vocational training periodically, to carry out the quarrying operations scientifically and to safe guard the men and machinery and to create awareness about conventional opencast quarrying operations.

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Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarty

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PART - B

10.0 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

10.1 **Existing Land use pattern:**

That vier until the The quarry lease applied area is exhibits plain topography. The area is a dry barren land devoid of Agriculture and Habitations. The land is not used for any specific vegetation.

Description	Present area in (ha)	Area at the end of this quarrying period (ha)
Area under Quarrying	0.13.2	1.03.5
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
Roads	0.01.0	0.02.0
Green Belt	Nil	0.25.5
Unutilized Area	2.19.3	1.01.5
Grand Total	2.33.5	2.33.5

LAND	USE	TAB	LE-9

10.2 Water Regime:

It is a simple opencast quarry operation. The quality of water will not be affected due to this quarrying operation. However, mitigation measures will be carried out like Garland drains constructed on all sides of quarry pit to avoid rain water entering into the pit.

The waste water discharged to water bodies will be met the standard prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act - 1986 by The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

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Mining Plan and PQCP

	an and PQCP ora and Fauna:		Th	ollamur Roug	hstone and Earth Quanty A
		/	TABLE-10		
S.No.	Name of the plant (Scientific)	Family Name	Common Name	Habit	Pice Pice with
1.	Tamarindus indica	Caesalpiniaceae	Tamarind	Tree	J.
2.	Tectona grandis	Lamiaceae	Teak, Tekku	Tree	20-4
3,	Prosopis juliflora	Fabaceae	Seemai Karuvelam	Tree	
4.	Calotropis gigantea	Asclepiadaceae	Crown Flower, Erukku	Shrub	- The La
5.	Syzygium cumini	Myrtaceae	Naval	Tree	1885 B

		List of Fauna	
S.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Picture
1.	Calotes versicolor	Lizard	
2.	Najanaja	Indian Cobra	-
3.	Funambulus spp	Squirrel	
4.	Bubalusbubalis	Buffalo	
5.	Ardeolagrayii	Pond heron	1
6.	Junoniaatlites	Grey pansy	

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Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry

10.4 Climatic Conditions:

The area receives rainfall of about 1012mm/annum and the rainy season is many from Oct Dec during monsoon. The summer is hot with maximum temperature of 32°C and winter encounters a minimum temperature of 25°C.

10.5 Human settlement:

There are few villages located in this area within 5km radius; the approximate distance and population are given below.

TABLE-11

S. No	Name of the Village	Approximate distance & Direction from lease applied area	Approximate population
 Parangani Thollamur 		2.5km - Northeast	3420
		1km - Southeast	1440
3.	Eraiyur	2km – West	3280
4.	Karasanur	2km - Northwest	2880

4. Karasanur 2km – Northwest 2880 Basic human welfare Amenities such as Health Centre, Schools, Communication Facilities, and Commercial Centres etc. are available at Vanue located at a distance of 7 5km on the Southeast

and Commercial Centres etc., are available at Vanur located at a distance of 7.5km on the Southeast side of the area.

10.6 Plan for air, dust suppression:

The air quality will be affected by the Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) generated by the mild blasting, hand jack hammer drilling, Loading and unloading during the Roughstone quarry operation.

The following Mitigations measures will be carried out:

- Mist Water spraying will be carried out by means of water sprinklers to suppress the dust emission in the Haul roads.
- Vegetations will be formed on the non quarrying area.
- Avoiding spillages during the transportation.

Air quality will be monitored periodically as per Norms and Mitigative measures carried out to prevent dust and Air propagation in to air. The estimated budget for dust suppression would be around **Rs.52,000**/year.

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Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Ouarry MARINARD

10.7 Plan for Noise level control:

The noise level increased due to the Excavation, Drilling, Blasting and Transportation

Engineering Noise control:

Noise will be created due to the usage of Machineries and Vehicles. The Noise will be controlled in the following manner.

- Selection of new low noise equipment's is proposed to be deployed for the Roughstone quarry operation.
- Modifications of older equipments.
- Implementation of effective preventive maintenance which reduces noise more than 50%.
- Developing Green belts which act as Acoustic barrier, pollution absorbent and noise controller. .
- The drivers will be strictly instructed to move the vehicle during the transportation not exceed 40km per hour.
- Sentries with flags & whistle will posted in village road junction and populated area to control and regulate traffic.

Shallow holes of 32mm diameter and maximum depth of 1.5m will be drilled and conventional low power explosives such as Mild Explosives, ordinary safety fuse will be used for Roughstone. Hence, ground vibration and noise pollution i.e., minimal and restricted within the quarry working area.

Noise level monitoring and other Mitigation measures will be carried out to reduce Noise and Vibration. The estimated budget for Noise level monitoring would be around Rs.2,000/Year.

10.8 Environment impact assessment statement describing impact of mining on the next five years:

In the mining plan proposed for a production of Roughstone does not involve deep hole drilling and blasting. Such limited mining activity is not likely to cause any impact adversely on the environment. As far as pollution of air, water and noise concerned, the Environment impact studies will be conducted as per EIA notification issued by MoEF&CC. It is B2 Category mine. The estimated budget would be around Rs.3,80,000/-

10.9 **Proposal for waste management:**

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

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10.10 Proposal for reclamation of land affected during mining activities and at the end of mining (refilling / fencing etc.):

In the mining plan proposed only to a maximum depth of 37m below ground level has been envisaged as workable depth for safe & economic mining during entire lease applied area. There is no waste generated hence, backfilling is not possible. Hence, the quarry area will be fenced with Barbed wire fencing also safety bund constructed around the quarry to prevent inadvertent entry of public and cattle. The barbed wire fencing cost would be around **Rs.2,87,700**/-

10.11 Programme of Greenbelt development (indicate extend, number, name of species to be afforested):

The safety zone all along the boundary barrier has been identified to be utilized for Greenbelt development. Appropriate native species of Neem, Pongamia Pinnata, Casuarina, etc., trees will be planted in a phased manner as described below.

Year	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
I	55	80%	510	N	44
Π	55	80%	510	Neem, Pongamia Pinnata,	44
Ш	55	80%	510		44
IV	55	80%	510		44
V	55	80%	510	Casuarina, etc.,	44

TABLE-12

Nearly 2,550sq.m area is proposed to use under Greenbelt by planting 55 Number of tree saplings during every year with an anticipated survival rate of 80% (Please refer Plate No. III). The estimated budget for plantation and maintenance of Greenbelt development would be around **Rs.27,500/-** for the period of five years.

The Greenbelt Development will be formed in around the quarried out top benches and panchayat road of the lease applied area. The cost would be around Rs.45,000/-.

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10.12 Proposed financial estimate / budget for (EMP) environment management:

		TA	BLE-13		Toman and the second
S. No	Monitory and Analysis Description	Rate per location	No. of location	Total Charges/ six months	Total Charges
1	Ambient air quality monitoring	6500	4	26000	52000
2	Noise level monitoring	250	4	1000	2000
3	Ground vibration monitoring	1000	2	2000	4000
4	Water sampling and analysis	9000	1	9000	18000
	Total	EMP Cost/	year		76,000

The EMP cost would be around Rs.3,80,000/- for the period of five years.

i) Land cost	The Land value as per the Government Guideline land cost is about, Rs.2,49,000/ha, hence the total land cost is calculated about 2.33.5ha X Rs.2,49,000/- = Rs.5,81,415/- (source : https://tnreginet.gov.in/portal/)	= Rs.5,81,400/-
ii) Machinery to be used	The following machineries are proposed to meet out the productions. Excavator attached with rock breaker Tippers, Tractor mounted compressor with Hand jack hammer and loose tools (Rental Basis)	= Rs.15,00,000/-
iii) Refilling/ Fencing	Fencing will be constructed around the quarry pit to prevent the inadvertent entry of public and cattles cost would be around	= Rs.2,87,700/-
iv) Labourers shed	Labour sheds will be constructed as semi permanent structure. The cost would be around	= Rs.1,00,000/-
v) Sanitary facility	Adequate latrine and urinal accommodation shall be provided at conveniently accessible places the cost would be around	= Rs.50,000/-
vi) Others items	First aid room & accessories	= Rs.40,000/-

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fining Plan and POCP		771.511.5	D. L.	Falled Fault CON
Aining Plan and PQCP vii) Drinking	Packaged drinking water will b		2	one/and Earth Qua
water facility for the		*. 		
abourers Labours. Drinking water will be readily available at conveniently accessible points during the whole of				Far anoun
nuovuleis	the working shift the cost would			= Rs.85,000/-
viii) Sanitary	The latrine and urinal will kee			10.00,000
arrangement	condition. The maintenance cos			= Rs.50,000/-
ix) Safety kit	All the Safety kit such as	/ 440 1948 (MARCH 1949) - 1949 (MARCH 1949)	1 - CON 2534 IN 1992 (4	
10/2224 AN INFORMATION AND ADDRESS OF ADDRES	Goggles, Reflector Jackets, Saf			
	provided to the workers by th	15	19	
	which would be around	*.*)		= Rs.50,000/-
x) Water	Water will be sprinkled in the	haul road	s by water	
sprinkling	sprinklers the cost would be aro	und		= Rs.85,000/-
xi) Garland	Construction of garland drains	to divert s	urface run-	
drains Construction	off from virgin area away from	mining are	a	= Rs.1,81,200/-
xii) Greenbelt	Greenbelt program will be	carried c	out in the	
etc.	boundary barriers the cost would be around			= Rs.27,500/-
-	Greenbelt program will be carri	ed out in t	he quarried	
	out benches and Panchayat road	S		= Rs.45,000/-
-	Total Project Cost			= Rs.30,82,800/-
	B. EMP Cost :- (Per year)			
	Air Quality monitoring		Rs. 52,00	0/-
	Water Quality Sampling		Rs. 18,00	
	Noise Monitoring		Rs. 2,00	
	Ground vibration test		Rs. 4,000	
	Total Cost	=	Rs. 76,00	
	Total EMP Cost for the five yea	's period is	s Rs. 3,80,00	00/-
,	A+B =			
	A. Project cost	=	Rs.30,82,8	800/-
	B. EMP Cost	=	Rs. 3,80,0	000/-
	Total Project Cost (A+B)	-	Rs.34,62,	2007

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applicant Indents to The involve corporate responsibilities (CER) activity like MULIEÙ 1. Developing the Garden Maintenance in Valudavur Govt. School. 2. If we are instructed by PWD/ Competent bodies to desilt the water bodies nearby. I assure to spend out CER Cost for desilting/ strengthening the bunds of the nearby water bodies at 2.0% from the total project cost the cost would be around Rs.69,200/-Total Project cost = Rs.34,62,800/-CER Cost (2.0%) = Rs. 69,200/-**Total cost** = Rs.35,32,000/-(The Total cost of the project including EMP Cost is Rupees thirty five lakhs and thirty two thousand only).

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Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry 10

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11.0 PROGRESSIVE QUARRY CLOSURE PLAN

11.1 Introduction:

The Progressive Quarry Closure Plan for Roughstone and Earth quarry over the extended 2.33.5ha of Patta Lands in S.F.No's.29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 of Thollamur Village. Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu State has been prepared for Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu State - 605 109.

11.2 Present Land use pattern:

Description	Present area in (ha)
Area under Quarrying	0.13.2
Infrastructure	Nil
Roads	0.01.0
Green Belt	Nil
Unutilized Area	2.19.3
Grand Total	2.33.5

LAND USE TABLE-14

11.3 Method of Mining:

Open cast Mechanized Mining is being carried out with 5.0 meter vertical bench with a bench width is not less than the bench height for Roughstone.

However, as far as the quarrying of Roughstone is concerned, observance of the provisions of Regulation 106 (2) (b) as above is seldom possible due to various inherent petro genetic factors coupled with mining difficulties. Hence it is proposed to obtain relaxation to the provisions of the above regulation from the Director of Mines Safety for which necessary provision is available with the Regulation 106 (2) (b) of MMR-1961, under Mine Act -1952.

11.4 **Mineral Processing Operations:**

The quarried out Roughstone will be transported by the 20tons capacity Tippers to the needy crushers. Splitting of rock mass of considerable volume from the parent rock mass by hand jack hammer drilling and blasting, hydraulic excavators are used for loading the Roughstone from pithead to the needy crushers.

11.5 **Reasons for closure:**

As the mineral is not going to be exhausted during the proposed plan period no immediate closure is planned and sufficient reserves are available to carry on the activities. The reason for closure will be discussed in the ensuing mining plan.

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Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry

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Mining Plan and PQCP

11.6 Statutory obligations:

The applicant ensures to comply all the conditions were imposed while granting the precise area communication letter before the execution of lease deed and during the course of the ry operations.

11.7 Progressive quarry closure plan preparation:

Name, address and registration of the Recognized Qualified Person who prepared the progressive closure plan and name, address and registration of the executing agency who is involved in the preparation of progressive quarry closure plan.

Name	:	A.Jagannathan, B.E., F.C.C., M.M.E.A., M.I.E.,
		Recognized Qualified Person
Address	:	Regd.off.No.17, Advaitha Ashram Road,
		Alagapuram, Salem - 636 004.
Tele Fax	\$	0427- 2431989 (Office)
Cell No	:	94433 56539
Registration No		RQP/MAS/019/87/A
Valid up to	:	17.11.2021

Applicant will himself implement the closure plan; no outside agency will be involved.

11.8 Review of Implementation of Mining Plan including Progressive Closure Plan upto the Final Closure Plan:

Mining Plan and Progressive quarry closure plan are being submitted for the first time. It will be reviewed after five years and review of implementation will be given with next mining plan.

11.9 Closure Plan:

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(i) Mined Out Land:

At the end of mining plan period, about 1.03.5ha of area will be mined out. Land use at various stages is given in the table below.

Description	Present area in (ha)	Area at the end of this quarrying period (ha)
Area under Quarrying	0.13.2	1.03.5
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
Roads	0.01.0	0.02.0
Green Belt	Nil	0.25.5
Unutilized Area	2.19.3	1.01.5
Grand Total	2.33.5	2.33.5

LAND USE TABLE-15

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Mining Plan and PQCP

The Greenbelt Development will be formed in around the quarried out op benches and panchayat road of the lease applied area.

(ii) Water quality management:

Following control measures will be adopted for controlling water pollution:

- Construction of garland drains to divert surface run-off from virgin area away from mining area.
- Construction of check dams / gully plugs at strategic places to arrest silt wash off from broken up area.
- Collection of surface run-off from broken up area in mine pits for settling and only properly settled excess water from mine pit will be discharged to nearby users. The storm water/ mine water will be used for dust suppression, greenbelt development, etc.
- Periodic analysis of mine pit water and ground water quality in nearby villages.
- Domestic sewage from site office & urinals/latrines provided in QL is discharged in septic tank followed by soak pits.

(iii) Air Quality Management:

The proposed mining method is not likely to produce much of dust and fugitive emissions to cause damage to ambient air quality of the area. Workers will be provided with personnel protective equipment like face-mask, earplug/ muffs.

For air pollution management at the progressive quarry closure plan, greenbelt will be developed to prevent and control air pollution.

(iv) Top Soil and Waste Management:

The overburden in the form of Earth formation, the Earth will be directly loaded into Tippers for the filling and levelling of low lying areas. There is no waste generation, hence waste management does not arise.

(v) Disposal of mining machinery:

Part of the Machineries will be purchased by fresh condition also part of machineries has been utilized on rental basis. After completion of quarry operation all purchased machineries will be utilized another quarry area or sold out to the second hand. Hence, disposal or decommissioning of mining machinery does not arise.

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Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry

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(vi) Safety & Security:

Safety measures will be implemented to prevent access in the excavation area an unauthorized persons as per Mine Act 1952, MMR 1961.

- Safety measures will be implemented as per Mine Act 1952, MMR 1961, and Mines Rules 1955.
- Provisions of MMR 1961 shall be strictly followed and all roads shall be wider than the height of the bench or equal to the height of the bench and have a gradient of not more than 1 in 16.
- > The bench height will be 5.0m.
- Width of working bench will be kept about 5.0m for ease of operations and provide sufficient room for the movement of equipments.
- Protective equipment like dust masks, ear-plugs/ muffs and other equipments shall be provided for use by the work persons.
- Notices giving warning to prevent inadvertent entry of persons shall be displayed at all conspicuous places and in particular near mine entries.
- Danger signs shall be displayed near the excavations and proper signal by siren alarm will be provide before blasting time to prevent any accident.
- Security guards will be posted.

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> In the event of temporary closer, approaches will be fenced off and notice displayed.

(vii) Disaster Management and Risk Assessment:

This should deal with action plan for high risk accidents like landslides, subsidence, flood, fire, seismic activities, tailing dam failures etc. and emergency plan proposed for quick evacuation, ameliorative measures to be taken etc. The capability of applicant to meet such eventualities and the assistance to be required from the local authorities should be described.

- The mechanized mining activities in the area may involve any high risk accident due to side falls/collapse, flying stones due to blasting etc.
- The complete mining operation will be carried out under the Management and control of experienced and qualified Mines Manager having Certificate of Competency to manage the mines granted by DGMS.
- All the provisions of Mines Act 1952, MMR 1961 and Mines Rules 1955, TNMMCR 1959 and other laws applicable to mine will be strictly complied with.
- During heavy rainfall the mining activities will be suspended.
- > All persons in supervisory capacity will be provided with proper communication facilities.

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Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry -

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- > Competent persons will be provided FIRST AID kits which they will always carry
- The Greenbelt Development will be formed in around the quarried out top panchayat road of the lease applied area.

(viii) Care and Maintenance during Temporary Discontinuance:

In case of any temporary discontinuance due to court order or due to statutory requirement or any other unforeseen circumstance following measures shall be taken for care, maintenance and monitoring of conditions.

- Notice of temporary discontinuance of work in mine shall be given to the DGMS as per the MMR 1961.
- > All the mining machinery shall be shifted to a safe place.
- Entrance to the mine or part of the mine, to be discontinued shall be fenced off. Fencing shall be as per the circular 11/1959 from DGMS.
- Security Guards shall be posted for the safety and to prevent any unauthorized entry to the area.
- Carry out regular maintenance of the facilities/area detailed below in such a way as would have been done as if the mines were operation:

Mine roads and approach roads,

Fencing on approach roads,

Checking and maintenance of machines and equipment,

Drinking water arrangements,

Mine office, first aid stations etc.

- > Competent persons shall inspect the area regularly.
- Air, water and other environmental monitoring shall be carried out as per CPCB and IBM Guideline.
- Care and upkeep of plantation shall be carried out on regular basis.
- Status of the working and status monitoring for re-opening of the mines shall be discussed daily.

In case of discontinuance due to any natural calamities/abnormal conditions, mining operation will be restarted as early as possible after completing rescue work, restoring safety and security, repairs of roads etc.

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Economic Repercussion of Closure of Quarry and manpower Retrenchments (ix)

The Quarry Lease is granted for a period of maximum five years only. As per the product Programme envisaged, there will be no effect on the man power as the majority of persons belong to nearby villages and will have an option either to be available for employment for the next contract/ lease or do the agriculture in their fields.

Time Scheduling For Abandonment: (x)

The lease applied area has enormous potential for continuance of operations even after the expiry of the lease period. The details of time schedule of all abandonment will be given at the time of final closure plan.

(xi) **Abandonment Cost:**

As at present mining is not going to be closed so abandonment cost could not be assessed. However based on the progressive quarry closure activities during the plan period, cost is assessed as given below:

ACTIVITY			YEAR	DATE	AMOUNT		
	I	п	III	IV	V	RATE	(INR)
Plantation (In Nos.)	55	55	55	55	55	@100 Rs	
Plantation & Maintenance Cost	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	Per sapling Including Maintenance	Rs.27,500/-
Wire Fencing (In Mtrs) 959 Mtrs	287700			@300 Rs Per Meter	Rs.2,87,700/-		
Garland Drain with check (In Mtrs) 604 Mtrs	181200					@300 Rs Per Meter	Rs.1,81,200/-
Cost for Plantation in worked out benches & Panchayat Roads	-	*		-	45000	@100 Rs Per sapling Including Maintenance	Rs.45,000/-
		ТО	ΓAL				Rs.5,41,400/-

LAND USE TABLE-16

12. 6moreogon

Thollamur Roughstone and Earth Quarry

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2019

12.0 ANY OTHER DETAILS INTEND TO FURNISH BY THE APPLICAN

This Mining plan for Roughstone (Charnockite) and Earth is under Rules 41 & Americke Amended under Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959. The provisions of the Mines Act, Rules and Regulations and orders made there under shall be complied within the quarrying operation, so that the safety of the mine, machinery and person will be well protected. Permission, relaxation or exemption wherever required for the safe and scientific quarrying of the deposit will be obtained from the Department of Mines Safety. Any violation pointed out by the inspecting authorities shall be rectified as per the guidelines of the Concerned Department.

Prepared by

A.Jagannathan, B.E., F.C.C., M.M.E.A., M.I.E., RQP/MAS/019/87/A Recognized Qualified Person

Stop

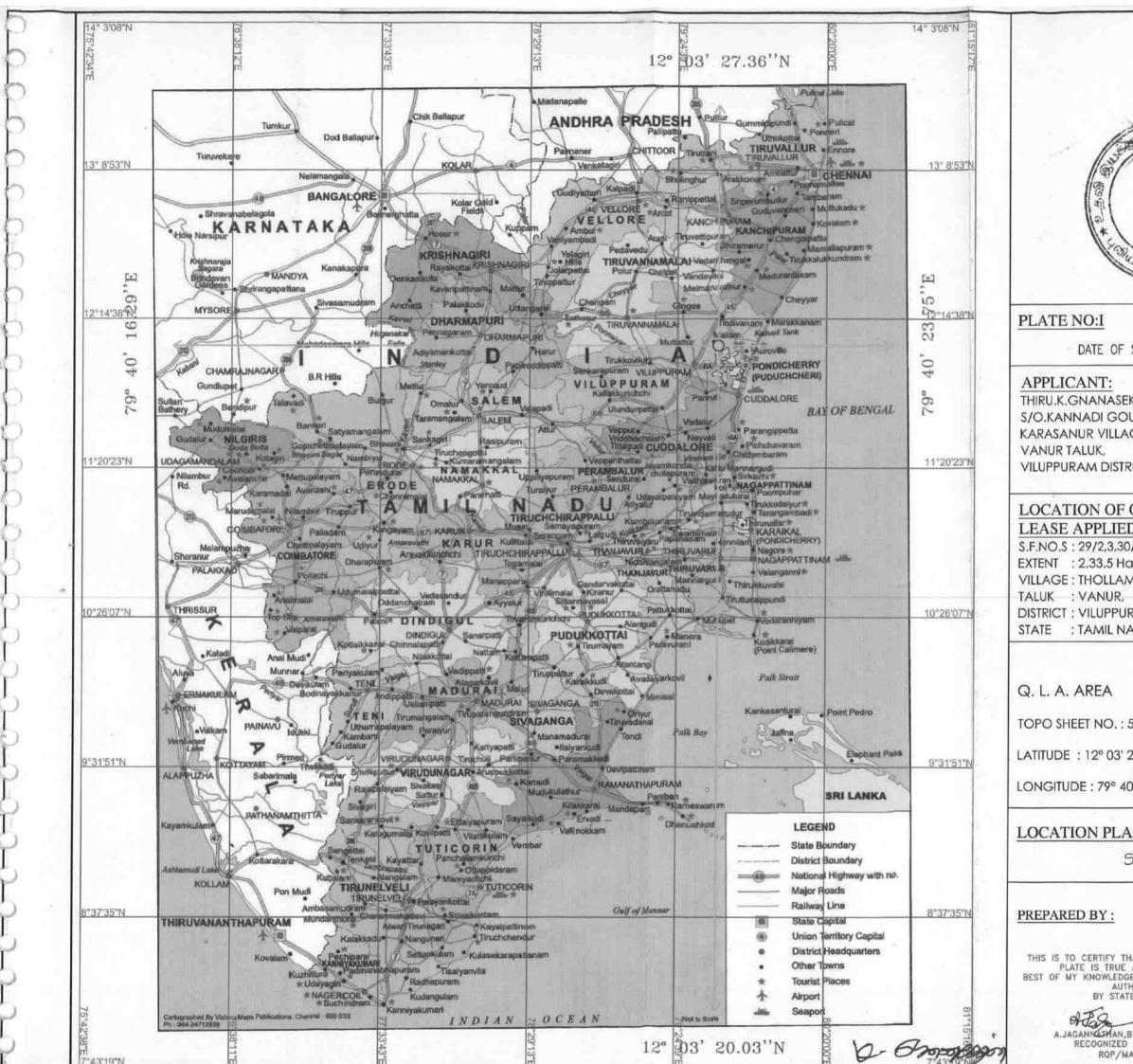
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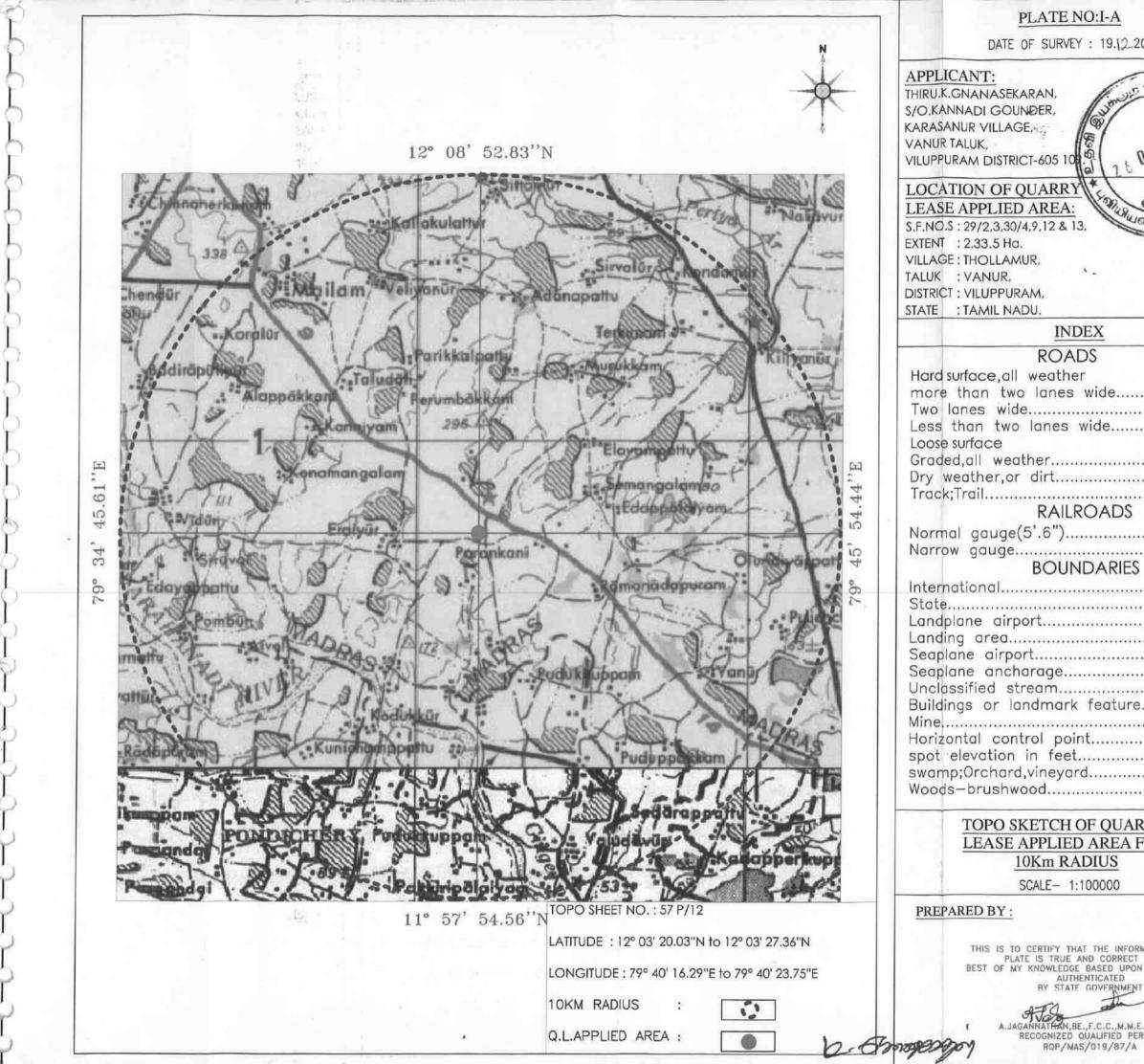
This mining plan is approved based on the instructions h gudelines issued by the Commissioner of Geology and Mining Chennal Vide letter Rc. No:3868/LC/2012 Dated: 19.11.12 and based on Incorporation of the conditions laid by the District Collector, Villapuram in Precise area communication tetta. Re.No: A G & M) 2018 Vated 13 1102019 Assistant 25 Dated: 26.12.19 Villupuram 26/12/19

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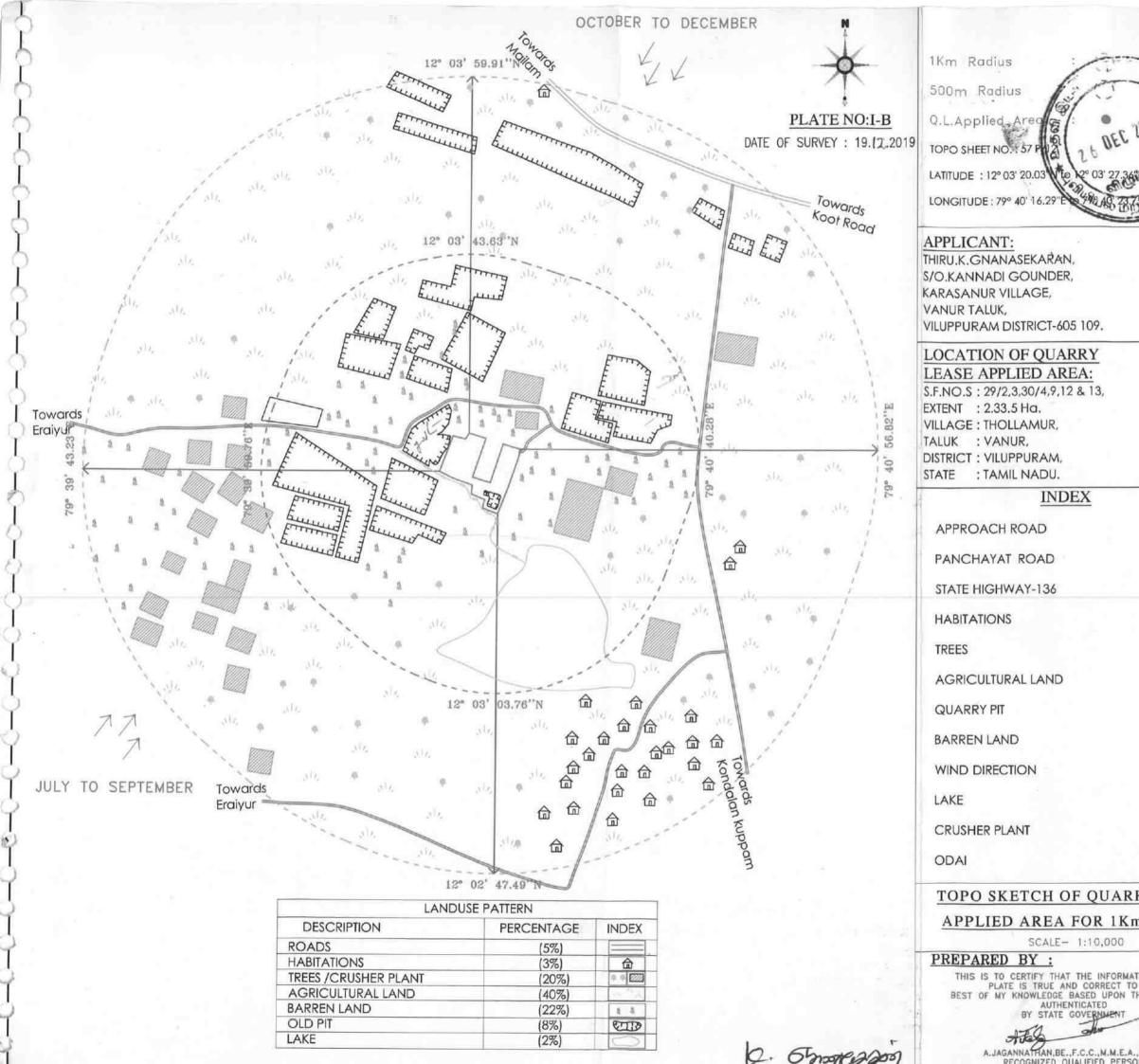
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RAM, ADU.
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)' 16.29"E to 79° 40' 23.75"E
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AS/019/87/A

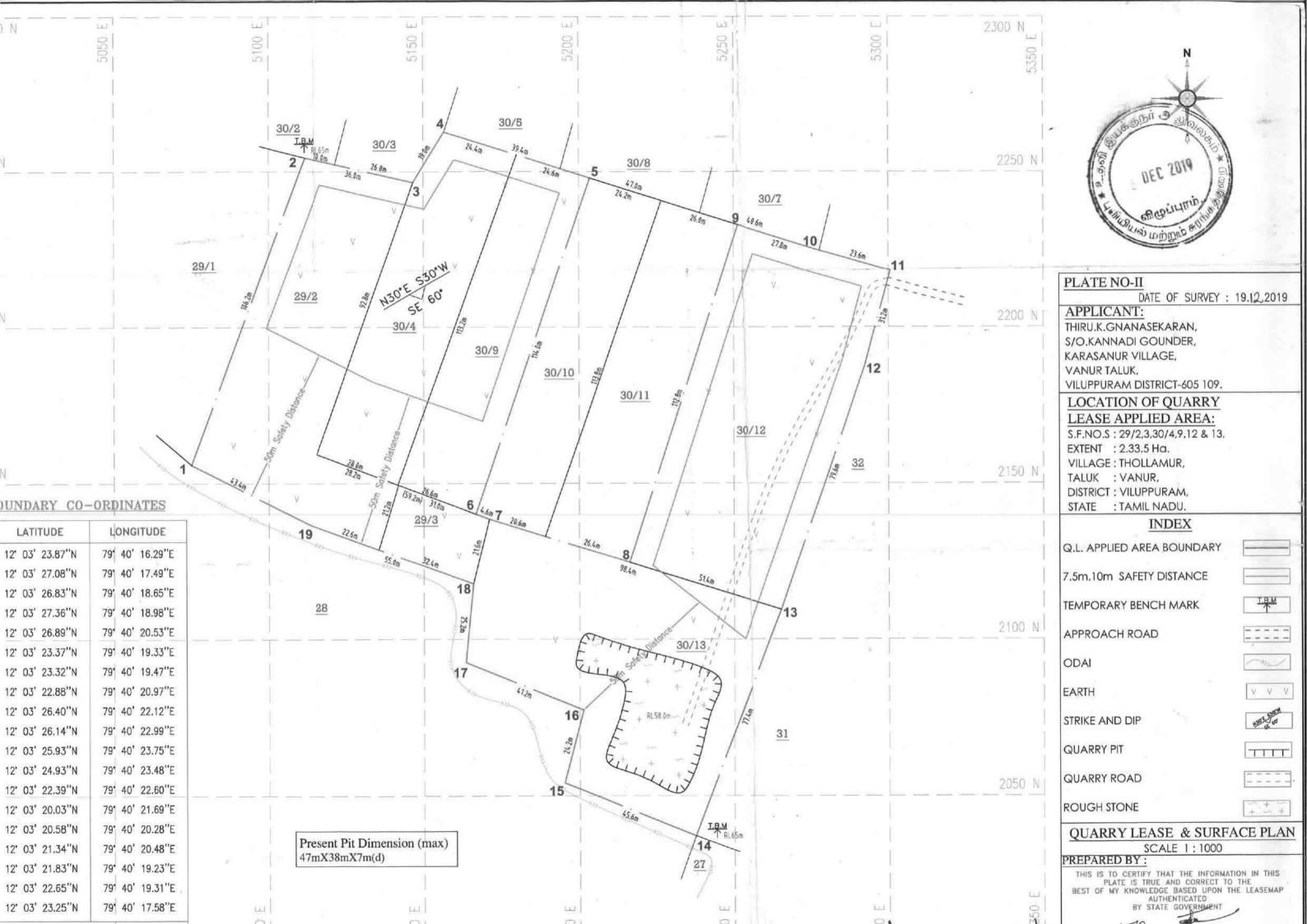


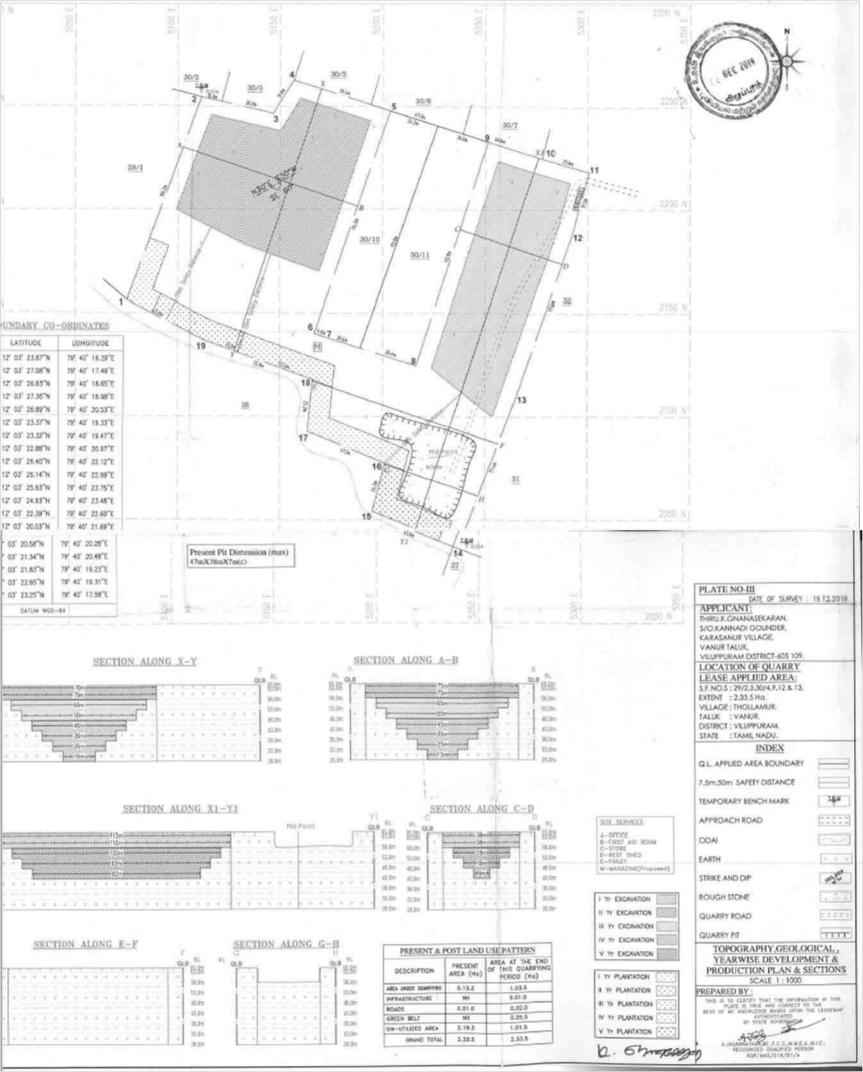
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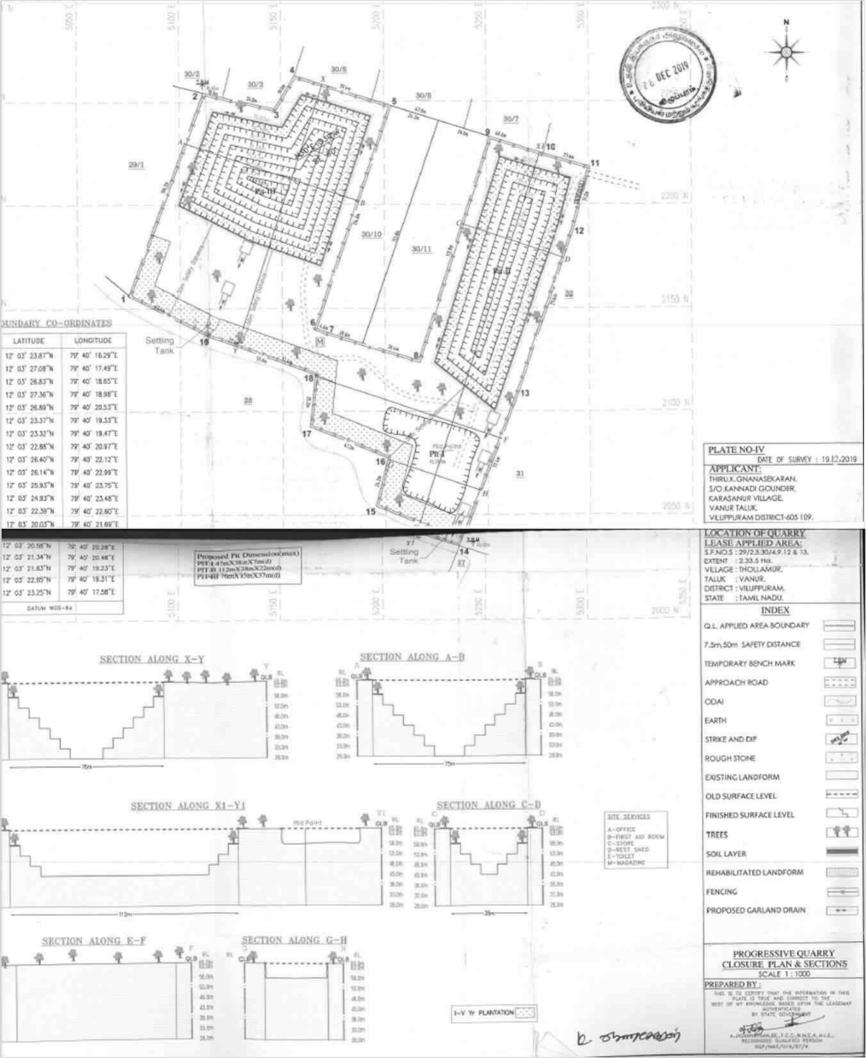


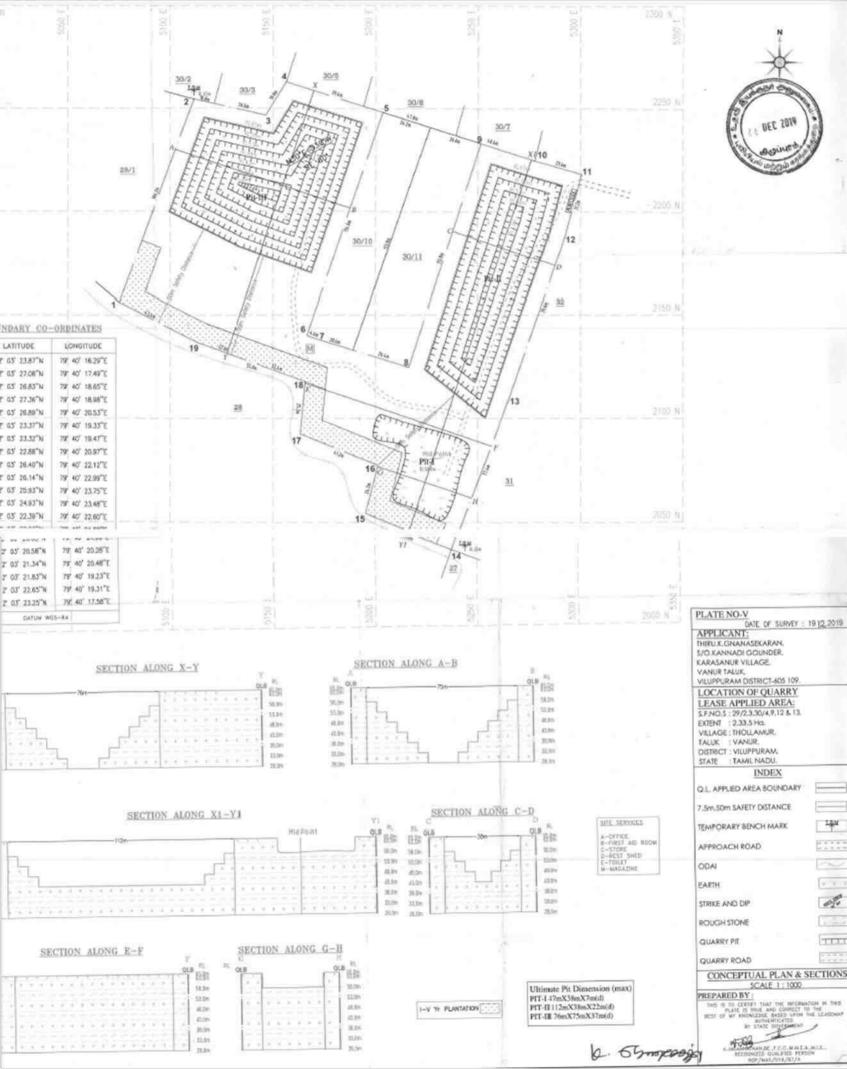
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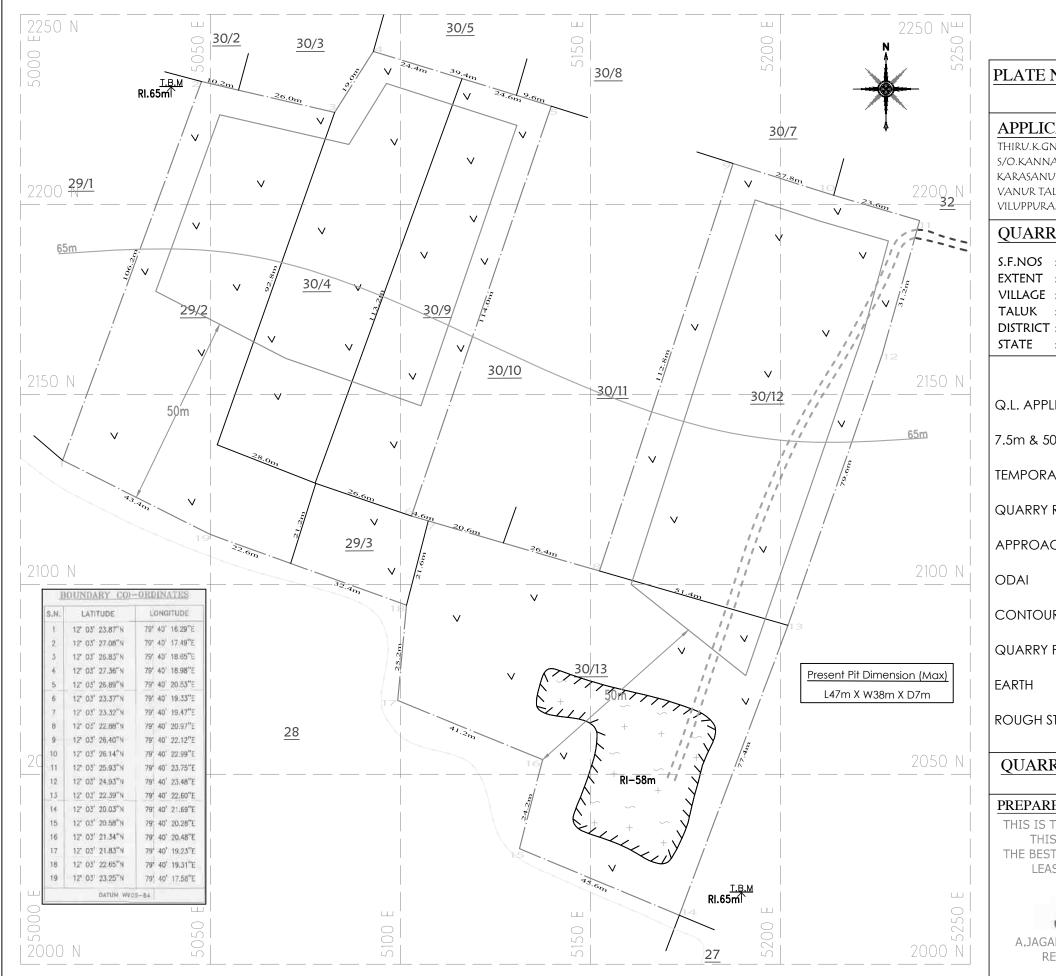




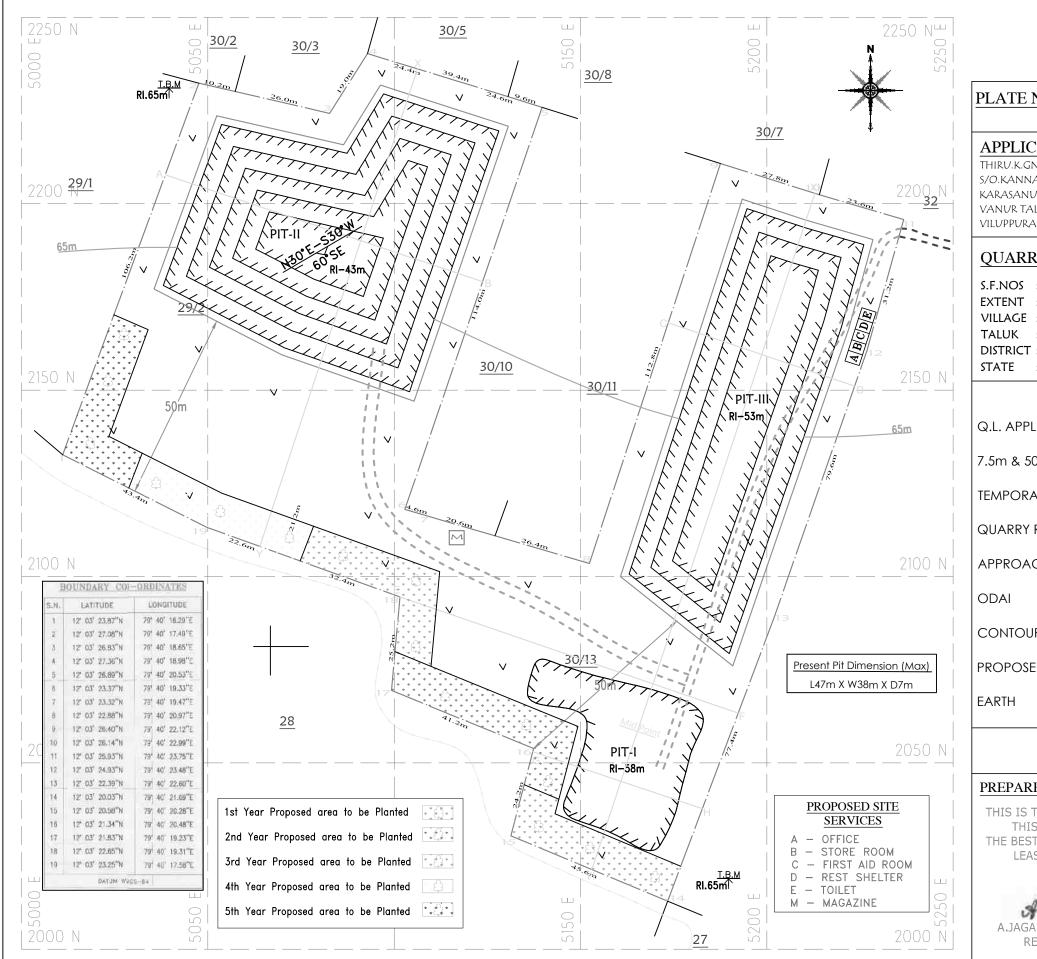




REVISED PLATES



NO-II DATE OF SURVEY : 19.12	2.2019
CANT: NANASEKARAN, ADI GOUNDER, JR VILLAGE, ILUK, AM DISTRICT-605 109.	
RY LEASE APPLIED A	REA:
: 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/1 : 2.33.5 Ha, : THOLLAMUR, : VANUR, : VILUPPURAM, : TAMIL NADU.	12 & 30/13,
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NO-IV DATE OF SURVEY :19.1	2.2019
CANT: NANASEKARAN, IADI GOUNDER, UR VILLAGE, ALUK, AM DISTRICT-605 109.	
RY LEASE APPLIED A	REA:
: 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/ : 2.33.5 Ha, : THOLLAMUR, : VANUR, : VILUPPURAM, : TAMIL NADU.	12 & 30/13,
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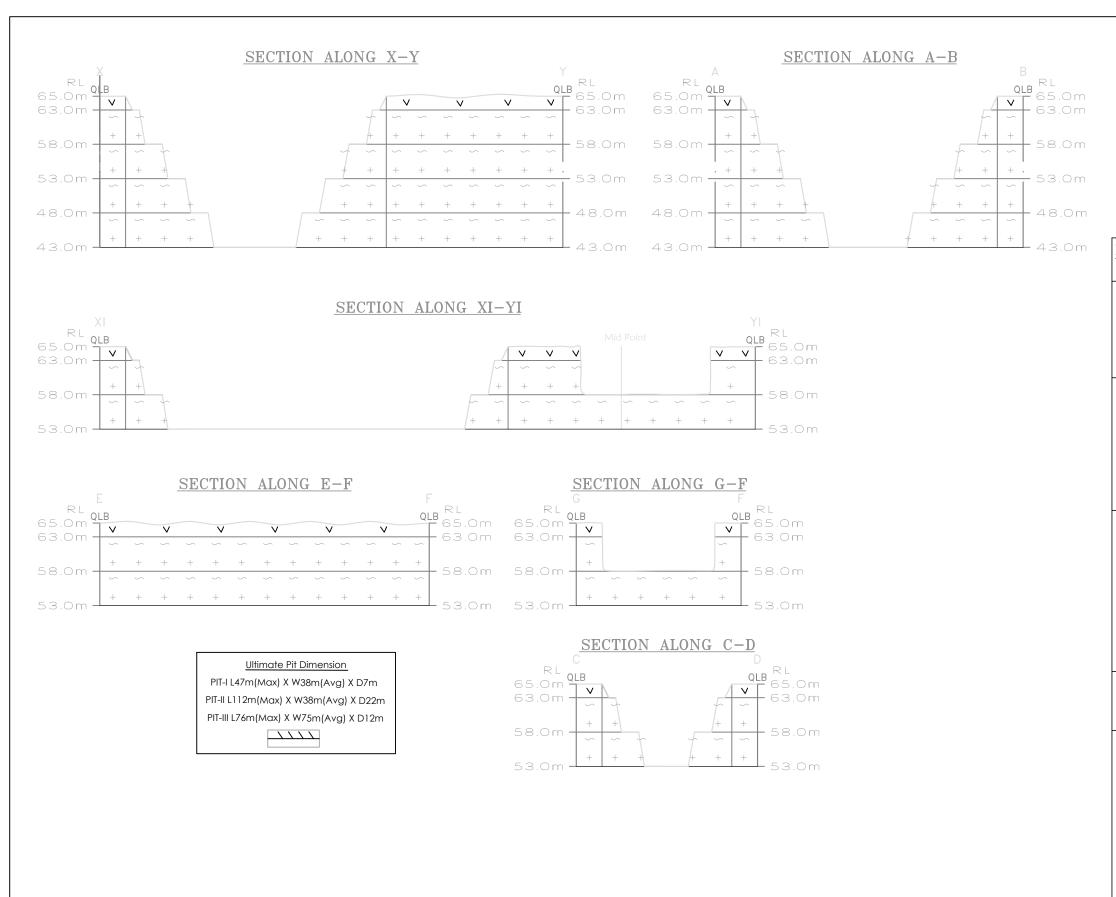


PLATE NO-IV-A

DATE OF SURVEY : 19.12.2019

APPLICANT:

THIRU.K.GNANASEKARAN, S/O.KANNADI GOUNDER, KARASANUR VILLAGE, VANUR TALUK, VILUPPURAM DISTRICT-605 109.

QUARRY LEASE APPLIED AREA:

 S.F.NOS
 : 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13,

 EXTENT
 : 2.33.5 Ha,

 VILLAGE
 : THOLLAMUR,

 TALUK
 : VANUR,

 DISTRICT
 : VILUPPURAM,

 STATE
 : TAMIL NADU.

INDEX

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Q.L. APPLIED BOUNDARY

7.5m & 50m SAFETY DISTANCE

EARTH

ROUGH STONE

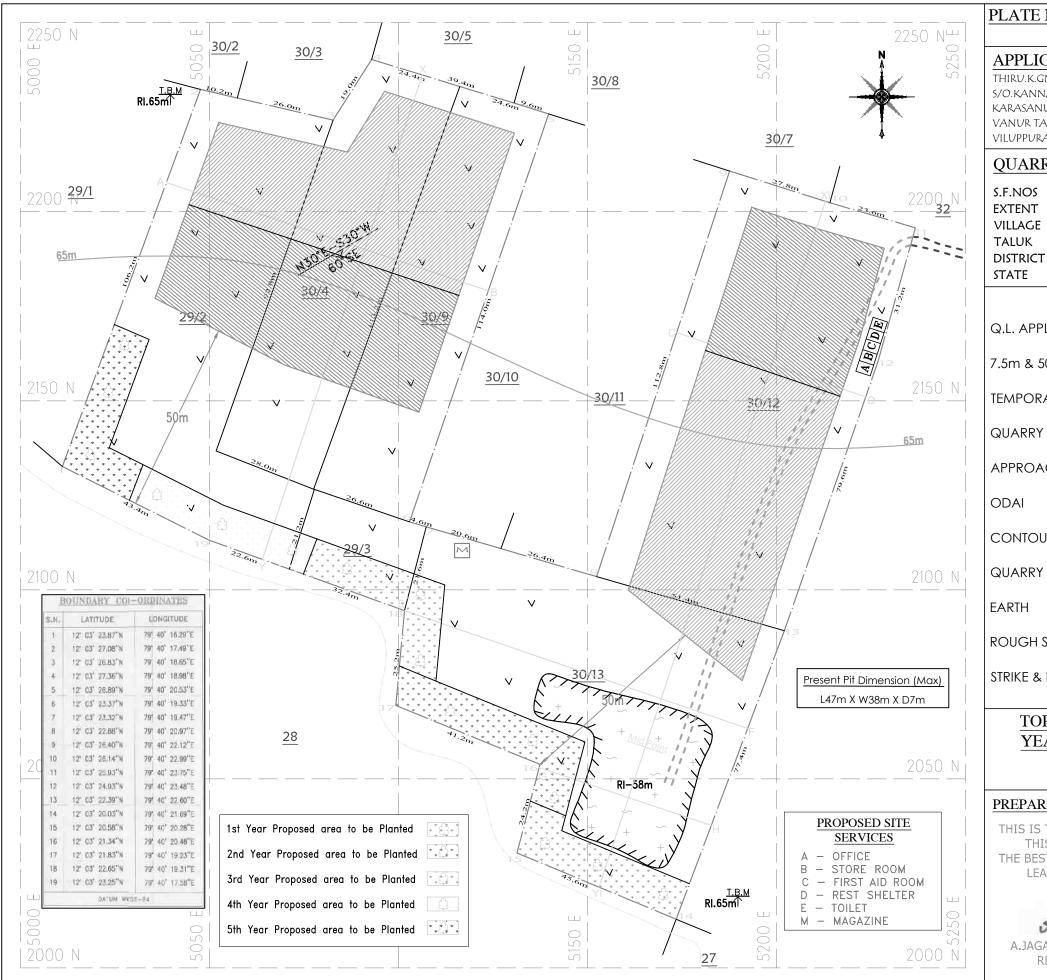
CONCEPTUAL SECTION

SECTION HOR 1 : 1000, VER 1: 500

PREPARED BY :

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION IN THIS PLATE IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE BASED UPON THE LEASEMAP AUTHENTICATED BY STATE GOVERNMENT

A.JAGANNATHAN,BE.,F.C.C.,M.M.E.A.,M.I.E., RECOGNIZED QUALIFIED PERSON RQP/MAS/019/87/A



NO-III DATE OF SURVEY :19.12	2.2019
CANT: NANASEKARAN, IADI GOUNDER, VR VILLAGE, ALUK,	
AM DISTRICT-605 109. RY LEASE APPLIED AI	
: 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/1 : 2.33.5 Ha, : THOLLAMUR, : VANUR, : VILUPPURAM, : TAMIL NADU.	
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ANNATHAN,BE.,F.C.C.,M.M.E.A ECOGNIZED QUALIFIED PERS RQP/MAS/019/87/A	

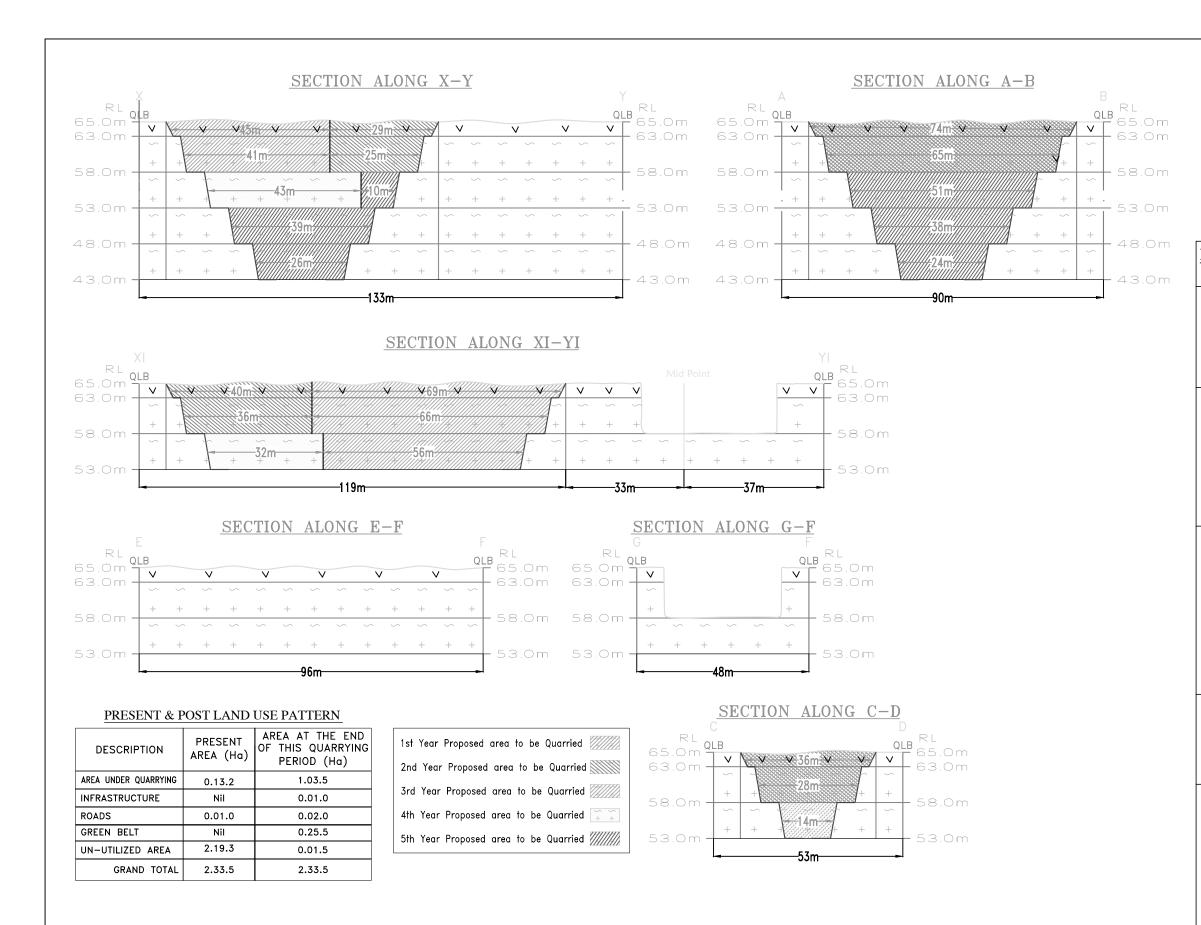


PLATE NO-III-A

DATE OF SURVEY : 19.12.2019

APPLICANT:

THIRU.K.GNANASEKARAN, S/O.KANNADI GOUNDER, KARASANUR VILLAGE, VANUR TALUK, VILUPPURAM DISTRICT-605 109.

QUARRY LEASE APPLIED AREA:

 S.F.NOS
 : 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13,

 EXTENT
 : 2.33.5 Ha,

 VILLAGE
 : THOLLAMUR,

 TALUK
 : VANUR,

 DISTRICT
 : VILUPPURAM,

 STATE
 : TAMIL NADU.

INDEX

Q.L. APPLIED BOUNDARY

7.5m & 50m SAFETY DISTANCE

EARTH

ROUGH STONE

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEARWISE DEVELOPMENT & PRODUCTION SECTION SECTION HOR 1 : 1000, VER 1: 500

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PREPARED BY :

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION IN THIS PLATE IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE BASED UPON THE LEASEMAP AUTHENTICATED BY STATE GOVERNMENT

A.JAGANNATHAN,BE.,F.C.C.,M.M.E.A.,M.I.E., RECOGNIZED QUALIFIED PERSON RQP/MAS/019/87/A

ANNEXURE-VII VAO CERTIFICATE

Fricing

64. 050 mm Gg 23/12/2021

கிடுப்பு 96 மாலப்பம் வாணை வட்டம் கரகானதார் திராமத்தல் வதித்துக் இ. எதாண கேததன் 3/லை கண்ணாடி கனண்டா நாண் மற்று வாணாள் கைப்படம் 64.67 தான் இர திராமத்தல் "பல் ராண். 29/2 - 051.0 - 29/3-006.0 30/4. 0.29.5 - 30/9.028.5 - 30/12 - 0.58.0 30/13 - 0.60.5. லமாத்தும் 2 ஏர்க்பேர் 58 ஏர்ஸ் நிலம் 2 ஸ்ணது பட்டா. 408. ஏரன பதவாதி2ஸ்ஸ் திந்த நிலத்தை தாற்றி 300 பிட்டர் திரைறுவல் - ல் டுப் குரை திரைன் மேறில்க்ஸ். பஸ்ணிக்கடம் மக்கு, புராதில் கொலில்க்ஸ். பஸ்ணிக்கடம் மக்கு, புராதில் திரைவில் எதும் கில்லை ஏர்ன திரைவில் கலைக்குப் குற்றுகு.

BILIO: 64. OBAMM Eg Tham': 23/12/2021

BITTE Brand Wind V.A.O தொள்ளமூர் கீராமம் வானார். 23/12/21

6- Orogangon

TOPOGRAPHICAL VIEW OF THOLLAMUR ROUGHSTONE

AND EARTH QUARRY LEASE APPLIED AREA



Name of the Applicant

Address

K.Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District – 605 109.

LOCATION DETAILS

Extent	
S.F.No's.	
Village	
Taluk	
District	

2.33.5ha 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 Thollamur Vanur Viluppuram

Signature of the applicant

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K.Gnanasekaran

A-0 rative Officer) (Village A Attestation

கிராம நீர்வாக தொரு இர்வாக அலுவலர் தொள்ளமூர் கிராமம் வானூர்.

23/12/2

6 Omoogoogon

ANNEXURE-VIII BLASTING AGREEMENT



DEED OF AGREEMENT FOR BLASTING OPERATION

This Deed Of Agreement Entered And Executed On **22/01/2022** By And BetweenM/S.SRI VELAVA MININGSHaving Its Registered Office At No. 5/77 F2,Rajaji Nagar,Mathaiyankuttai{Po},Mettur Dam,Salem,Tamil Nadu,(Mobile No.9715432999) Having LE-3 (Form 22) Explosives Magazine At Sf.No 1109/2,Village BatharahalliTaluk, Pennagaram,DistrictDharmapuri, TamilnaduState Hereinafter Refered To As Party Of The <u>First Part</u> And

Signature Of The Second Part

Signature Of The First Part

SRI VELAVA MINING'S

6. OTrojegagoy

Thiru.K.GNANASEKARAN, S/oKannadi Gounder

Residing At Karasanur village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District. For The Leesed Quarry Situated At Survey No. 29/2,29/3,30/4,30/9,30/12,30/13 Of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Vilupuram District Under Quarry Lease Granted By The District Collector Vilupuram District Referred To As Party Of The Second Part.

Whereas the Party of the Second Part has decided to entrust the work of conducting blasting operation in his quarry to the Party of the First Part on contract basis as per mutually agreed terms and conditions.

Whereas the Party of the First Part is responsible for blasting operations and also making their own arrangements for the explosives and exploding machineries/equipments required for the work. The entire blasting in the above quarry and the Possesment of blasting equipments will be handled by the Party of the first Part having valid Explosives Licence in Form 22 (LE-3) Licence Number **E/SC/TN/22/750(E124272)** licenced Shot Firers or Blasters or Mine Mates holding permit granted under DGMS or by the Department Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization, under Explosives Rules, 2008 hereby undertake the responsibility for the work entrusted.

This Agreement is valid from 22nd day of January 2022 of to the date of Quarry lease period or Date of withdrawal from two parts. The payments will be made Weekly (Monday – Monday) periodically by the Party of the Second Part to the First part for the quantity of explosives used and hours and time of the exploding equipments put into use. Calculations will be made and settlement will be arrived at on the completion of blasting operation.

Whereas the agreement is valid from the date of execution till validity of the quarrying lease granted by the State Govt. to the Party of the Second Part or terminable earlier by mutual consent.

This lease deed is executed in original with two copies and kept each one with First and Second part.

Signature of the Party of

Signature of the Party of

Second Part

SRI VELAVA MINING'S

First Part

Witnesses:

1.

6. 65mgraggy



தமிழ்நாடு तमिलनाडु TAMIL NADU 22/01/20

LA BRIDIAN STORANN

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DEED OF AGREEMENT FOR BLASTING OPERATION

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Signature Of The Second Part

Signature Of The First Part

SRI VELAVA MINING'S downlow mit

MANAGING PARTNER

p. 65moglasson

Thiru.K.GNANASEKARAN, S/oKannadi Gounder

Residing At Karasanur village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District. For The Leesed Quarry Situated At Survey No. 29/2,29/3,30/4,30/9,30/12,30/13 Of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Vilupuram District Under Quarry Lease Granted By The District Collector Vilupuram District Referred To As Party Of The Second Part.

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Signature of the Party of

First Part

SRI VELAVA MINING'S

Joon dimit

MANAGING PARTNER

Second Part

Signature of the Party of

Witnesses:

1.

k. Gronessin

Cert No. MR /SZ/1183



with HUMIT/Government of India खान अधिनियम, 1952/Mines Act, 1952 खनन परीक्षा चोर्ड/Board of Mining Examinations खनन मेट संख्यता प्रमाण-पत्र MINING MATE'S CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY (कोवल ओपेनकास्ट खाली तक सोमित) (Restricted to mines having opencast workings only) (धारिवकीय खान विनियम, 1961 के जन्तर्यत) (Under the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961)

अगिहोरूस एम M

सपत्र आह. समित्येल

14.05.1990 जिनको जन्म तिथि है, को अपनी आय, स्वरचता, सदाचार, साखरता और धात्विकीय खानौं में काम करने के विहित अनुभव का सन्तोषजनक प्रमाण को जीसीटीरसे, प्रिकी 23.01.2021 प्रस्तुत करने एवं दिनांक केन्द्र पर आयोजित विहित परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होने पर एतद्द्वारा केवल ओपेनकास्ट खानीं तक सीमित मेट सबमता प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान किया जाता है।

ARIDOSSS Shri

R. SAKTHIVE

14.05.1990 born on

centre on

CO2

having given satisfactory evidence of his age, medical fitness, good character, literacy and prescribed experience of working in metalliferous mines and having passed the prescribed examination held at CARC TRACKY 23.01.20.1

is herby prented MINING MATE'S CERTIFICATE OF

CY restricted to mines having openciest workings only.

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K. flar

ञंचल सचिव खनन परीक्षा बोर्ड Zonal Secretary Board of Mining Examinations

अंचले सचित रहनन परीक्त बोर्ड alaseff sister, direge Zonał Secretary Board of Mining Examination Southern Zone, Bengaluru.

Signed and Scaled Date 23.07.2021

अध्यक्ष

खनन परीक्षा बोर्ड Chairman Board of Mining. Examinations

h- Shortera

KUBERAN EXPLOSIVES & CO

Explosives Blasting Contractors & Dealers

Plot No. 1, Meenakshi Avenue, 3rd Cross Street, Old Perungalathur, Chennai – 600063 TeleFax No : 2276 1987, Cell No: 9444814614, 9941181779. E.mail ID: dhanamexplo1@yahoo.com

Date-21.03.2022

Mr. K. Gnanasekaran

S/o. Kannadi Gounder Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, <u>Tamilnadu – 605 109</u>

Dear Sir,

Sub : Regarding Blasting work using Explosive in your proposed Quarry.

With reference to the subject and we refer to the discussions we had with your representative regarding the subject, we would like to introduce ourselves that, we are having Explosive License in Form 22 Holding No. E/HQ/TN/22/298(E56920) situate in Survey No. 592/2B 1A, 164 Arungunam Village, Madhurandagam Taluk, Kancheepuram Dist and our office functioning at Address No. 1 Meenakshi Avenue, 3rd Cross Street, Old Perungalathur, Chennai – 600063.

We are enacting Explosive Vans separately for Transporting Class 2 Explosives and Class 6 Detonators from my Magazine to your work site. We engaged well experienced Licensed Blasters and Shot Firer for safe Blasting work for the past 6 Years. We are carrying the Blasting work without untoward any incident.

We are willing to undertake Blasting work on Contract basis at your proposed Quarry at SF. No. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 over in 2.33.5 Hectors in Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamilnadu.

Thanking you and assuring you of our best attention always, we remain

Yours faithfully

For KUBERAN EXPLOSIVES & Co

Authorised Signatory Encl: Explosives License.

Q- Shareagon



भारत सरकार। Government of India वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय। Ministry of Commerce & Industry पेट्रोलियम तथा विस्फोटक सुरक्षा संगठन (पेसो)। Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) पूर्व नाम- विस्फोटक विभाग। Formerly- Department of Explosives A और D - विग. ब्लॉक 1-8, दूसरा तल, शास्त्री भवन। A & D - Wing, Block 1-8, Itnd Floor, Shastri Bhavan 26 इड्रोउरा रोड, नुगम्बकम येत्रै। 26 Haddous Road, Nungambakkam Chennai 600006 फोन (Phone) - 28281623। फेक्स (Fax): - 28284848 ई-मेल Email: jtecechennai@explosives.gov.m

रोडमा (No.): F/HQ/TN/22/298(E56920) रोवा में | To. दिनीक (Date) 07/04/2021

8 APR 2021

Min Kuberan Explosives & Co.

B No. 164, Varanavasi Village, Banenuti (Post), Thenneri (Via), Town Village - Kanchupuram District-KANCHIPURAM, State-Tamil Nadu, Pincode -

विषय

Survey No(s) 592/2B 1A, ग्राम 164, Arugunam village, Madurantakam Taluk, जिला KANCHIPURAM, राज्य Tami Nadu में विस्फोटक के मैगजीन में उपयोग के लिए कब्जा हेतु विस्फोटक नियम, 2008 के अंतर्गत LE-3 में जारी अनुब्राप्ति से E/HQ/TN/22/298(E56920) के नवीनीकरण संदर्भ में।

Subject

Possession for Use of of Explosives from magazine situated at Survey No(s). 592/2B 1A, 164, Arugunam village, Madurantakam Taluk, Dist. KANCHIPURAM, Tamit Nadu -Licence No.: E/HQ/TN/22/298(E56920) granted in Form LE-3 of Explosives Rules, 2008 - Renewal regarding

महोदय | Sir.

आपका उपर्युक्त विषय पर एव संख्या x दिगांक 23/03/2021 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करें। विरुष्ठोटक नियम, 2008 के अंतर्गत प्ररूप 1.6-3 में जारी अनुक्षप्ति दिनांक 31/3/2026 तक नवीनीकृत कर इस पत्र के साथ भेजी जा रही है।

Reference to your letter No.: X dated: 23/03/2021, the subject licence duly renewed upto 31/3/2026 and issued in Form LE-3 of Explosives Rules, 2008 is forwarded herewith

अनुज्ञासि के आगामी नवीकरण हेंदु कृषया निम्नलिखित दस्तावेज दिनांक 31/03/ 2026 से पहले **इस कार्यालय** को भेजे जाएं For further renewal of licence, please submit the following documents so as to reach this office on or before 31/3/2026

- प्ररूप आरई-1 में विधिवत पूर्ण एवं हस्ताक्षरित आवेदन।
- Application in Form RE-I duly filled in and signed.
- एक से पाँच वर्ष के अनुश्वप्ति शुल्कों का, विस्फोटक नियम, 2008 के तहत ऑनलाइन आवेदन पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध ई-भुगतान सुविधा के माध्यम से लाइसेंस शुल्क ऑनलाइन जमा किया जाना है।

Licence fees renewable for one to five years, to be submitted online through e-payment facility available on online application portal under the Explosives Rules, 2008.

- अनुमोदित प्लान के साथ मूल अनुइाप्ति।
- Original licence with approved plan. • कृपया इस संबंध में विस्फोटक नियम, 2008 के नियम 112 का भी संदर्भ ग्रहण करें।
- In this connection, please also refer to Rule 112 of Explosives Rules, 2008
- विस्फोटकों के क्य हेतु आरई-11 में मांगपत्र (इंडेंट) आपूर्तिकर्ता को दिया आए और उसी की एक प्रति इस कार्यालय को भेजी जाए (आतिशबाजी गोदाम के लिए लागू नहीं १

Indent for purchase of explosives shall be placed in RE-11 with the supplier and copy of the same shall be sent to this office. (Not applicable for fireworks store house)

- कृपया विस्फोटकों की त्रैमासीक विवरणी हर तिमाही के अंत में आरई-? में प्रस्तुत की जाएं। विवरणी इस कार्यालय के कार्यालय में आगामी तिमाही के 10 तारीख से पहले पहुंच जानी चाहिए (आतिशबाजी गोदाम के लिए लागू नहीं ¶_Please submit quarterly returns of explosives in RE-7 at the end of every quarter so as to reach this office by 10th of the succeeding quarter (Not applicable for fireworks store house)
- सभी ब्लास्टिंग आपरेशन एक सक्षम द्वारा की आएगी जो उपरोक्त नियमों के तहत एक वैध शॉट फायर प्रमाणपत्र धारक हो। हालांकि. खान अधिनियम 1952 के अधीन आने वाले खानों में ब्लास्टिंग आपरेशन करने वाले ब्लास्टर की योग्यता उसी अधिनियम से निर्धारित हो। All blasting operations shall be carried out by a competent person holding a valid shot firers permit granted under above rules. However, blasting operations in mines coming under the purview of the Mines Act 1952, the blaster shall have qualifications prescribed in the regulations framed under the said Act.

भवदीय | Your's faithfully

(डॉ. ए. शेख हुसैन | Dr. A SHEsk HUSSAIN) उप विस्फोटक नियंत्रक | Dy. Controller of Explosives कृते संयुक्त मुख्य विस्फोटक नियंत्रक | For Joint Chief Controller of Explosives दक्षिणचिल, चेन्ने | South Circle, Chennai

प्रतिसिपि प्राथत | Copy Forwarded to:

1. ज़िला मजिस्ट्रेंट (District Magistrate), KANCHIPURAM (Tamil Nadu)- सूचना के लिए (for information.)

कृते संयुक्त मुख्य विस्फोटक नियंत्रक | For Joint Chief Controller of Explosives दक्षिणांचल, चेन्ने | South Circle, Chennai

(अधिक जानकारी जैसे आवेदन को स्थिति, युल्क आदि के लिए हमारी वेबसाइट http://peso.gov.in देखे.) (For more information regarding status, fees and other details please visit our website http://peso.gov.in)

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http://10.0.50.11/IntExp/RNCoveringLetterHindi.asp?LetterGeneratedYN=Y 07-04-2021

1000	अनुज्ञापिते सं. (Licence No.) वार्षिक फीस रुपए (Annual F I. Licence is hereby granted M/s. Kuberan Explosiv Banrutti (Post), Thenneri को अनुज्ञपिते अनुदत्त की ज 2. अनुज्ञापितधारी की प्रास्थिति 3. अनुज्ञपित निम्नलिखित प्रयोज Licence is valid only for t	(विस्फाटक नियम, (See article 3(a) के लिए एक समय पर वर्ग 1,2,3, Licence to possess : EAIQ/TN/22/298(E56920) ee Rs): 12400- I to es & Co. (अधिभागी / Occup (Via), Town/Village - Kanch सी है। Status of licensee Individua नों के लिए विधिमान्य है। he following purpose	: (c) for use,explosives of cla ler : K. DhanaKotteswaran) ipuram, District-KANCHIPU al possess for u के शिप्	क अनुब्हद अक) से (प) V of Explosives Rules केसी मैगजीन में वर्ग 6 वे ss 1, 2,3,4,5,6 or 7 in a J. D. No. 164, Varanay JRAM, State-Tamil N) दाखए।) , 2008) 5 विस्फोटक रख- magazine rasi Village,	मताइ, के उपयोग
1	Licence is valid for the fo	बीलेखित किस्मी, प्रकार और मा llowing kinds and quantity of	ar ar left विधिमान्य है। (explosives: (क) (a)			
	Ø	नाम और विवरण	वर्ग और प्रभाग	ਰਧ.ਧੁਮਾਸ	माजा किसी एक समय	H
	Sr. No.	Name and Description	Class & Division	Sub-division	Quantity at any one t	
	1.	Nitrate Mixture	2,0	0	6400 Kg.	
		Detonating Fuse	6.2	0	50000 Mtrs	
	**************	Detonators	6.3	0	44000 Nos.	*******
	(स) किसी एक करोडर मास म	। खरीदे जाने वाले विस्फोटक की म	ात्रा (अनुच्छेद ३(स) और (म) के अ	धीन अनुशप्ति के लिए।		20 times
		be purchased in a calendar mor				as above.
3		त्रौं) से अनुज्ञप्त परिसर की पुष्टि		रखाचित्र क. (Drawin दिनांक (Dated) 10/0	g No.) E/HQ/TN/22/298(E5)	5920)
7	अनुझप्ति परिसर निम्नलिखित Survey No(s), 592/2B 1A जिला (District) दूरभाष (Phone) अनुझप्ति परिसर में निम्नलिसि The licensed premises con अनुझप्ति समय – समय पर र निम्नलिखित उपाबच्दों के अध् The licence is granted sub		l premises are situated at follo Arugunam village, Madurar राज्य (State) ई. मेले (E-Mail) ं a main maga यम, 1884 और उनके अधीन विर ध ध	wing address: htakam Taluk पु Tamil Nadu zine room, a lobby at चिंत विस्फोटक नियम,	लिस थाना (Police Station) : a पिनकांड (Pincos फक्स (Fax) nd a defonators store room 2004 के उपबंधो, शर्तों और अ	le) तिरिक्त शर्तों और
		में यथा कथित रेखाचित्र (स्थान, स		र रशिति करने लाह		
		g site, constructional and othe				
	 अनुझप्ति प्राधिकारी 	व्दाररा हस्ता.क्षरित इस अनुज्ञपि	ते की शर्ते और अतिरिक्ति शर्ते।	0. 9 anove.		
		Iditional Conditions of this lie		authority.		
	 दूरी प्ररूप DE-2 1 	Distance Form DE-2				
9,	यह अनुज्ञप्ति तारीख 31 मार्च	2012 तक विधिमान्य रहेगी।	This licence shall remain valid	till 31st day of Marc	h 2012.	
	अधिक्रमण करने या याद अनु वह लागू हो। This licence is liable to be		लग्न उपबंध में देशित विवरण के violation of the Act or Rules	ं अनुरूप नहीं पाए जाने framed there under or sed premises are not fo	पर निर्लाबेत या प्रतिसंहत की र the conditions of this licene ound conforming to the desc	बा सकती है, जहां c us set forth aption shown in Scho
	WARD THE LARE - TU/UT/2	W14		मुख्य विस्फोट	क नियंत्रक Chief Contro	ller of Explosives
	mendments :				2	
٠	Amendment of Quantity of	Explosives/Monthly Purcha Explosives/Monthly Purcha Explosives/Monthly Purcha	se Limit dated : 08/03/2013		disahun	any
	नवाकरण की ताराख	समाप्ति की तारीख		अनुज्ञापन प्राधिकारा के		
	Date of Renewal	Date of Expiry		Signature of licensing	authority and stamp	
	07/04/2021	31/03/2026	Jt. Chie	f Controller of Explos	ives, South Circle, Chennai	
	कानूनी चेत Statutory V	<u>गवनी</u> : विस्फोटकों को यसत Varning : Mishandling and	इंग से चलाने या उनका दुरूप misuse of explosives shall co	योग विधि के अधीन गं institute serious crim	भीर दांडिक अपराध होगा। inal offence under the law.	

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07-04-2021

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ANNEXURE-IX AFFIDAVIT AND CER DETAILS



STAMP VENDOR-L.No.11727/C/9 SAIDAPET, CHENNAI-15. 3:9840173096

AFFIDAVIT TO SEIAA, TAMIL NADU

Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram – 605 109. Do hereby solemnly declare and sincerely affirm that, I have applied for getting environment clearance to SEIAA, Tamil Nadu for quarry lease for Rough Stone and Earth quarry over an extent is 2.38.5 hectares of Patta lands in S.F.Nos. 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 and 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu State,

- 1. I swear to state and confirm that within 10km area of the quarry site, we have applied for
- environmental clearance, none of the following is situated
 - a. Protected areas notified under the wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 .
- Wildlife Sanctuary: Nil within 10km Radius
- b. Critically polluted areas as notified by the central pollution control board constituted under water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act 1974.
- c. Interstate boundaries and international boundaries within 10km radius from the boundary of

the proposed site. PU R. JAYACHANDRA

6- 6 hour pergos

2. I will complete the following Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) activities before commencement of the quarrying activities.

CER Activity	Project cost (Rs)	CER cost 2.0% of Project cost (R		
Carrying out various developmental works in the nearby Government school based on the need.	Rs.35,32,000/-	Rs.70,640/-		
Total cost Allocation	Rs.35,32,000/-	Rs.70,640/-		

Details of quarry within 500m radius from the applied area

S. N o	Name and address of the lessee	Name of the Mineral	Village & Taluk	S, F, Nos,	Extent in Hectar e	Lease Period	Remarks
	a. Existing Quarries						1
1	K.Gnanasekaran, S/o. Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram – 605 109	Rough stone	Vanur & Thollam ur	12 /4 12/5A	0.59.5 0.65.0 1.24.5	24.09.2 017 to 23.09.2 022	•
2	V.Sadaiyappan, No.18, Amal Nagar West Tambaram, Chennai-600 045.	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollam ur	1 /34 12/3 12/ 581	0.58.0 0.60.5 2.38.5 3.57.0	16.08.2 018 to 15.08.2 023	
3	G.Raja, S/o. Gopal, Sivaraj Street, Thiruneermalai, Chennai.	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollam ur	26/1	2.42.5	16.08.2 018 to 15.08.2 023	-
4	R.Muralidaran, Mamager, OM sakthi Constructions, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk,	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollam ur	38/2A 35/1C 39/1B	0.96.0 0.10.0 1.00.0 2.06.0	16.08.2 018 to 15.08.2 023	•
5	Vanur Taluk. K.Balamurugan S/o.Kuppusamy,	Rough Stone &	Vanur & Thollam	11/4A2 15/2	0.16.0 0.44.0	27.04.2 018	•

R. JAYACHANDRAN B.A., B.L., * CITY OF CHENNA 6 Reg.No OF

6. Grossogoogoog

Karasanur & Post,	Gravel	ur	15/3A 15/3B	0.50.0	to
Vanur Taluk.			15/4/	0.46.0	26.08.2
				2.12.0	023

b. Proposed Area

S. N o	Name and address of the lessee	Name of the Mineral	Village & Taluk	S, F, S.F. Nos,	Extent in Hectar e	Remarks
1	S.V. Venkatesh, Sri Santhosh Blue Metals, No.173, Sarkar Thopu, Tindivanam, Viluppuram District.	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollam ur	8/ 1B 8/2	0.61.5 1.44.5 2.06.0	-
2	K. Gnanasekaran S/o.Kannadi counder, Mettu Street, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District.	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollam ur	29/2 29/3 30/4 30/9 30/12 30/13	0.51.0 0.06.0 0.29.5 0.28.5 0.58.0 0.60.5 2.33.5	-
3	V.Ramesh, S/o.J.Venkatapathy, No.5, Thangaraj Street, HLL Colony, Pammal, Chennai-75.	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollam ur	16/11, 16/12, 17/1 & 18/3B	0.45.0 0.74.5 1.63.5 0.70.0 3.53.0	
4	G.Arjunan, S/o.Govindasamy, No.63, Throupathi Amman Koil Street, Thiruvakkarai Village, Vanur Taluk	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Thollam ur	11/5A 11 /6 11/7 16 /2 16/4 16/5 16/6 16/7 16/8B 16/9 16/10	0.14.0 0.17.0 0.19.0 0.11.0 0.15.0 0.12.0 0.16.0 0.24.0 0.23.0 0.08.5 7.62.0	
	SAR!	JBJC			3.21.5	

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5	I.Justin Prabu, S/ o.V.lyyadurai, 1/56,D9, Church Street, Christopher Nagar, Peruvilai, Kanniyakumari District.	Rough Stone & Gravel	Vanur & Karasan ur	43/4A 43/48 43/4C, 43/5 43/6 44/6	0.35.5 0.35.5 0.35.0 0.71.0 1.27.0 0.63.0 3.67.0			
	d. Abandoned Quarrie	s						
S.	Name and address of	the	Name	Village	S, F,	Extent	Lease	R
N	lessee		of the	& Taluk	Nos,	in	Period	e
0			Mineral		1.1	Hectar		m
						е		ar k
1	R.Alagurajan,		Rough	Vanur &	35/1B	1.04.0	25.03.2015	
	S/o.Ramaswamy, No.41, Erikaran		Stone	Thollamur	35/2A2	0.19.5 /	to	
	Street, Nerkundram, Chennai- 107.				(P)	0.48.0	24.03.2020	h.
	Chennal- 107.				35/28	0.23.0/		
					(P)	0.48.0		
						1.46.5		
2	K.Dharmalingam, S/o.Kannaiyan, 2/6, Kalaignar Street, Erumaiyur, Chennai-44.		Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	12 /5B	2.52.0	20.04.2013 to 19.04.2018	
3	S.Nanthini,		Rough	Vanur &	11/5A	0.14.0	31.12.2015	-
	W/o. Sankar, No. 14, 3rd Sheet,		Stone	Thollamur	11/6	0.17.0	to 30.12.2020	
	Jayapuram, Tindivanam				11/7	0.19.0	00.12.2020	
	Taluk.				16 /2	0.11.0		
					1613			
					16/4	0.11.0		
					16/5	0.15.0	11 A.	
	lay	PUBL		5 - C - C - C	16/6	0.72.0	0.1.1.1	
	LARY	10	0		1617	0.16.0		
	19 100	CHANDRAN	*			0.24.0		

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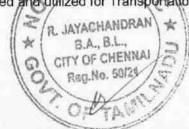
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				16 /8B			T
				16 /9	0.23.0		
				16/10	0.08.5		
					1.62.0		
					3.32.5		
4	C.Ganesan, S/o.Chinnaiya	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	13/3 14/7	1.50.0 0.39.5	22.08.2016	
	Gounder,		Nemili	15/1	0.48.5	to	
	168, Mettu Street, Karasanur Village,		T COTTIN	118/ 11 118 /2	0.56.0	21.08.2021	
	V.Parangani Post, Vanur Taluk,			118/3	0.71.0		
	vanur raiuk.			11814A	0.44.0 4.27.5		
5	V.Sankar,	Rough	Vanur &	2/1	0.45.5	20.09.2016	
	S/o.Vivekanandan, 14, Jayapuram	Stone	Thollamur	2/2	0.22.0	to	
	Colony, Tindivanam Town			2/3	0.22.0	79.09.2021	
	& Taluk, Viluppuram			2/4	0.23.5		
	District			2/5	0.25.0		
				3/1	o.32.5		
				3/2	0.33.5		
-				3/3	0.81.0		
				3/4	0.20.0		
				3/5	o.22.5		
				3/6	0.21.0		
		-	-	3/7	0.18.0		
					3.66.5		
6	D.Sundaramurthy,	Rough	Vanur &	35/2A1	1.06.0	26.04.2013	-
	Santhosh Blue Metals,	Stone	Thollamur	& 9/3	0.33.5 1.39.5	to 25.04.2018	
	Thollamur Village, Eraiyur Post,						
	Vanur Taluk.						
	V.Elumalai, S/ o. N.Varadappa	Rough Stone	Vanur & Nemili	117 /2	0.19.0 0.20.0	18.06.2012 to	*
	Chattian		Nerrini	177 /3	0.49.0	17.06.2017	
	Old No.132, New No.477, Jawaharlal			117 /4	0,23.0		
	Old No.132, New No.477, Jawaharlal Nehruji Road			117 /5			

	Viluppuram - 605 602						
8	S. Irusappa Gounder, S/o. Srinevasa gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk.	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	4/1 4/2A 4/28 4/2c 6/2B	0.40.0 0.04.5 0.10.0 0.80.5 0.61.0 1.96.0	01.09.2008 to 31.08.2013	
9	R. Periyasamy, S/o. Rangasamy, Karasanur Village, V. Parangini post, Vanur Taluk.	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	1/3B	1.52.0	01.09.2008 to 31.08.2013	
10	K.Gnanasekaran, S/o.Kannadi Gounder, Mettu Street Karasanur village Vanur taluk Viluppuram District	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	29/1 29/2 29/3 30/4 30/9 30/12 30/13	0.34.5 0.51.0 0.06.0 0.29.5 0.28.5 0.58.0 0.60.5 2.68.0	28.02.2008 to 24.02.2013	-
11	V.Kannan, Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk	Rough Stone	Vanur & Thollamur	5 11 /3	1.42.5 3.13.0 4.55.5	12.05.2003 to 11.05.2008	-

The total lease within the 500m radius (Proposed + Existing + Abandoned) (5no + 5no+4No) works out to 38.96.0ha including this lease area.

- 3. There will not be hindrance or disturbance to the people living no enrooted/ nearby our quarry site while transporting the mineral and due to quarrying activities.
- 4. There is no approved habitation within 300m radius from the periphery of our quarry.
- 5. I swear that afforestation will be carried out during the course of quarrying operation and maintained.
- 6. The required insurance will be taken in the name of the laborers working in our quarry site.
- 7. The existing road from the main road to quarry is in good condition and the same will be maintained and utilized for Transponation of Rough Stone and Earth.



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- 8. I will not engage any child labor in our quarry site and I aware that engaging child labor is punishable under the law.
- 9. All types of safety / protective equipment will be provided to all the laborers working in our quarry.
- 10. No permanent structures, temple etc., are located within 500m radius from the periphery of our quarry.

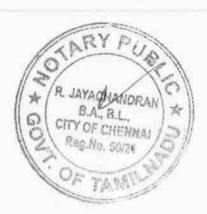
I ensure to do the social and Environment commitment as mentioned in the Mining plan to the best of our knowledge.

Notary Sign & Seal

Quarry owner sign & Seal

Q. 6 5000 per

K. Gnanasekaran



R.JAYACHANORAN ABVOCATE & NOTARY Selespel Ber Association Saldpet Court, Chennial - 15.

R. Tayahol 20.4.20

ANNEXURE – X EXISTING PIT LETTER

From Tmt.N.Vijayalakshmi, M.Sc., Deputy Director, Department of Geology & Mining, Viluppuram. To Thiru K.Gnanasekaran, S/o.Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District.

Rc.No.A/G&M/277/2018 Dated 20.06.2022

- Sub: Mines & Minerals Minor Mineral Rough stone and Gravel - Viluppuram District - Vanur Taluk -Thollamur Village - over an extent of 2.33.5 hectares of Patta lands - S.F.Nos.29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 - Quarry lease application preferred by Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran - Precise area communicated -Mining Plan approved - Further particulars called for -Furnished -Reg.
- Ref: 1. Quarry lease application dated 02.07.2018 preferred by Thiru.K.Gnanasekaran, S/o.Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District.
 - 2. District Collector, Viluppuram Letter Rc.No.A/G&M/277/2018 Dated 13.11.2019.
 - Mining Plan submitted by Thiru K.Gnanasekaran, S/o.Kannadi Gounder, Karasanur Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District Dated 23.12.2019.
 - Mining plan approved by Deputy Director of Geology and Mining, Viluppuram letter Rc.No.A/G&M/277/2018 Dated 26.12.2019.
 - 5. Representation of Thiru K.Gnanasekaran, S/o.Kannadi Gounder Dated 14.06.2022.

In the reference 5th cited, Thiru K.Gnanasekaran, S/o.Kannadi Gounder has requested to furnish details of previously granted lease pit dimensions for the area for which precise area communication was issued vide reference 2nd cited.

In this connection, the following details are furnished.

Previously a quarry lease was granted to Thiru K.Gnanasekaran for quarrying Rough stone over an extent of 2.68.0 hects. of patta lands in S.F.Nos.29/1, 29/2, 29/3, 30/4, 30/9, 30/12 & 30/13 of Thollamur Village, Vanur Taluk, Villupuram District vide District Collector, Viluppuram Proceedings Rc.No.B/2657/2007 Dt.07.02.2008 for a period of five years from 28.02.2008 to 24.02.2013.

Due to the removal of minerals by Thiru K.Gnanasekaran during the above mentioned lease period quarry pit exists in the applied area and previously lease granted area with the following dimensions.

Length	Width	Depth
(meter)	(meter)	(meter)
47	38	7 m below ground level

Deputy Director, Geology and Mining, Viluppuram.

22/1/2

ANNEXURE – XI NABET CERTIFICATE





National Accreditation Board for Education and Training



Certificate of Accreditation

Eco Tech Labs Pvt Ltd.,

48, 2nd Main Road, Ram Nagar South Extension, Pallikaranai, Chennai- 600100, T.N.

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.	Sector Description		Sector (as per)		
No	Sector Description	NABET	MoEFCC	Cat.	
1	Mining of minerals - including Open cast only	1	1 (a) (i)	В	
2	Thermal power plants	4	1(d)	А	
3	Coal washeries	6	2 (a)	В	
4	Metallurgical industries - Ferrous only	8	3 (a)	В	
5	Synthetic organic chemicals industry (dyes & dye intermediates; bulk drugs and intermediates excluding drug formulations; synthetic rubbers; basic organic chemicals, other synthetic organic chemicals and chemical intermediates)	21	5 (f)	A	
6	Airports	29	7 (a)	А	
7	Industrial estates/ parks/ complexes/areas, export processing Zones (EPZs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Biotech Parks, Leather Complexes	31	7 (c)	А	
8	Building and construction projects	38	8 (a)	В	
	Townships and Area development projects	39	8 (b)	В	

Note: Names of approved EIA Coordinators and Functional Area Experts are mentioned in SAAC minutes dated Apr. 20, 2021 and supplementary minutes dated Oct.19, 2021 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/22/2217 dated Jan. 19, 2022. The accreditation needs to be renewed before the expiry date by Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd., Chennai following due process of assessment.





Sr. Director, NABET Dated: Jan. 19, 2022 Certificate No. NABET/EIA/2124/SA 0147 Valid up to Sep. 15, 2023

For the updated List of Accredited EIA Consultant Organizations with approved Sectors please refer to QCI-NABET website.