

Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report

**Thiru.Venkata Reddy Rough Stone Quarry-
2.75.0 Ha**

At

**S.F Nos .616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village,
Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.**



Sector No. 1(a) (Sector No. 1 as per NABET)

Category of the Project: B1 (Cluster Mining)

Project Proponent:

**Thiru. P. Venkata Reddy
S/O G. Pillareddy
Kukkalapalli Village,
Kammandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk
Krishnagiri District,
Pincode-635 109**

Prepared By:

**M/s Ecotech Labs Pvt. Ltd.  
NABET Accredited EIA Consultant
48, 2nd Main road, Ram Nagar South Extension,
Pallikaranai, Chennai -600100**

ETL/EAQM/14/March/1(a)/ Venkata Reddy

MARCH 2023

Date:

From
Thiru. P.Venkata Reddy,
S/o. G. Pillareddy ,
Kukkalapalli Village,
Kammandoddi Post,
Shoolagiri Taluk,
Krishnagiri District
Pincode- 635 109

To
The District Environmental Engineer
Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board,
Plot No:140A, SIPCOT Industrial Complex,
Hosur- 635126

Sir,

Sub: Environmental Clearance for "Thiru.P.Venkata Reddy Rough Stone Quarry" over a total extent of 2.75.0 Ha at S.F.Nos.616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu – Request to conduct Public Hearing – Reg.

Ref: ToR issued by Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No. 9412/ToR-1289/2022 Dated: 08.10.2022.

Reference to the above subject, I propose to establish a rough stone quarry at S.F.Nos.616/3 (Part 2) Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State.

In this regard, we had obtained the Terms of Reference (ToR) from State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Tamil Nadu for conducting EIA studies vide letter cited in reference. Further, we have prepared the Draft EIA report complying with all the conditions imposed in the TOR issued.

We herewith submitting Draft EIA Report, Executive Summaries (English & Tamil) along with necessary enclosures towards conducting public hearing for the proposed rough stone quarry over an extent of 2.75.0 Ha at S.F.Nos.616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu.

We kindly request the TNPCB to make the necessary arrangements for conducting the Public hearing for the proposed Rough stone quarry.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

Authorized Signatory
Enclosures: As stated above

Thiru. P.Venkata Reddy,
S/o. G. Pillareddy ,
Kukkalapalli Village,
Kammandoddi Post,
Shoolagiri Taluk,
Krishnagiri District
Pincode- 635 109

UNDERTAKING

I, Thiru.P.Venkatareddy, undertaking that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for Rough stone quarry over an extent of 2.75.0 Ha at S.F.Nos.616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu 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. 9412/ToR-1289/2022 Dated: 08.10.2022.

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 : Krishnagiri

Yours faithfully

Date :

Thiru.P.Venkatareddy

Plot No. 48A, 2nd Main Road,
Ram Nagar, South Extension,
Pallickarnai, Chennai - 600 100
GST NO: 33AADCE9103A2ZHF
PAN NO: AADCE9103A



Eco Tech Labs Pvt Ltd

Cell No. 98400 87542
Email : info@ecotechlabs.in
Website : www.ecotechlabs.in
CIN : U74900TN2014PTC054895

UNDERTAKING

I, Dr. A. Dhamodharan, Managing Director confirms that this EIA Report of Existing Rough stone quarry over an extent of 2 of 2.75.0 Ha at S.F.Nos.616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State has been prepared at M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt. Ltd., Chennai.

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

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

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

Contents

<i>Functional Area Experts</i>	19
<i>Opencast mining</i>	31
<i>Process Description</i>	31
1 INTRODUCTION	41
1.1 PREAMBLE	41
1.2 GENERAL INFORMATION ON MINING OF MINERALS.....	41
1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE	41
1.4 TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)	42
1.5 POST ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE MONITORING.....	43
1.5.1 Methodology adopted.....	43
1.6 GENERIC STRUCTURE OF THE EIA DOCUMENT	43
1.7 DETAILS OF PROJECT PROPONENT	45
1.8 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT.....	45
1.8.1 Project Nature, Size & Location	45
2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	47
2.1 GENERAL.....	47
2.1.1 Need for the project:	49
2.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	49
2.2.1 Site Connectivity:	53
2.3 LOCATION DETAILS:	54
2.3.1 Site Photographs.....	56
2.3.2 Land Use Breakup of the Mine Lease Area	57
2.3.3 Human Settlement.....	58
2.4 LEASEHOLD AREA	58
2.5 GEOLOGY	58
2.6 QUALITY OF RESERVES:.....	61

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

2.6.1	<i>Estimation of Reserves.....</i>	61
2.6.2	<i>Geological Reserves.....</i>	61
2.6.3	<i>Mineable Reserves.....</i>	63
2.6.4	<i>Year wise Production Plan</i>	64
2.7	TYPE OF MINING.....	67
2.7.1	<i>Method of Working:.....</i>	67
2.7.2	<i>Overburden</i>	67
2.7.3	<i>Machineries to be used</i>	67
2.7.4	<i>Blasting:</i>	68
2.8	MAN POWER REQUIREMENTS.....	69
2.8.1	<i>Water Requirement</i>	70
2.9	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	70
2.10	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT.....	71
2.11	MINE DRAINAGE.....	71
2.12	POWER REQUIREMENT	71
2.13	PROJECT COST	71
2.14	GREENBELT	72
2.15	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.....	73
3	DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	74
3.1	GENERAL:	74
3.1.1	<i>Study Area:.....</i>	74
3.1.2	<i>Instruments Used.....</i>	75
3.1.3	<i>Baseline Data Collection Period:</i>	75
3.1.4	<i>Frequency of Monitoring</i>	75
3.1.5	<i>Secondary data Collection</i>	77
3.1.6	<i>Study area details</i>	77
3.1.7	<i>Site Connectivity:</i>	79
3.2	LAND USE ANALYSIS	79
3.2.1	<i>Land Use Classification.....</i>	79
3.2.2	<i>Methodology</i>	79

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

3.2.3	Satellite Data	81
3.2.4	Scale of mapping	81
3.2.5	Interpretation Technique	81
3.2.6	Field Verification.....	82
3.2.7	Description of the Land Use / land cover classes.....	82
3.2.8	Agricultural land.....	84
3.3	Water Environment.....	84
3.3.1	Contour & Drainage	84
3.3.2	Geomorphology.....	84
3.3.3	Geology:	85
3.3.4	Hydrogeology	86
3.3.5	Ground water quality monitoring	87
3.3.6	Interpretation of results:.....	90
3.3.7	Surface Water Analysis.....	92
3.3.8	Climatology & Meteorology:.....	93
3.3.9	Selection of Sampling Locations:.....	96
3.4	AMBIENT AIR QUALITY	96
3.4.1	Ambient Air Quality: Results & Discussion.....	97
3.4.2	Interpretation of ambient air quality:.....	99
3.5	NOISE ENVIRONMENT:	101
3.5.1	Day Noise Level (Leq day)	102
3.5.2	Night Noise Level (Leq Night)	102
3.6	SOIL ENVIRONMENT.....	103
3.6.1	Baseline Data:	103
3.7	ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY	106
3.7.1	Methods available for floral analysis:.....	106
3.7.2	Field study& Methodology adopted:	106
3.7.3	Study outcome:.....	107
3.7.4	Calculation of species diversity by Shannon – wiener Index, Evenness and richness by Margalef:..	113

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

3.7.5	Calculation of species diversity by Shannon– wiener Index, Evenness and richness by Margalef for trees	113
3.7.6	Frequency Pattern.....	116
3.7.7	Floral study in the Buffer Zone:	118
3.7.8	Faunal Communities	119
3.8	DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO ECONOMICS	125
3.8.1.	Salient features in the study area:.....	127
3.8.2.	Key Socio economic Indicator	128
	Other Infrastructural Facilities Available in the District	129
4	ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES	131
4.1	INTRODUCTION	131
4.2	LAND ENVIRONMENT:	132
4.3	WATER ENVIRONMENT:.....	134
4.4	AIR ENVIRONMENT:.....	135
4.5	NOISE ENVIRONMENT:	137
4.6	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT:	138
4.7	SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT:	139
4.8	OTHER IMPACTS:.....	141
5	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES.....	142
5.1	GENERAL.....	142
5.1.1	Analysis for Alternative Sites and Mining Technology	142
6.	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM	144
6.1	GENERAL:	144
7	ADDITIONAL STUDIES.....	148
7.1	GENERAL.....	148
7.1.1	Public Hearing:	148
7.1.2	Risk assessment:	149
7.1.3	Identification of Hazard	149

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

7.1.4	General Precautionary measures for the Risk involved in the proposed mine:	151
7.1.5	Safety Team:.....	152
7.1.6	Emergency Control Centre.....	152
7.2	DISASTER MANAGEMENT:.....	152
7.2.1	Emergency Management Plan For Proposed Mines On Site- Offsite Emergency Preparedness Plan: 153	
7.2.2	Onsite off-site emergency Plan:.....	153
7.2.3	Emergency Plan:	153
7.2.4	Emergency Control:.....	154
7.3	NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION	154
7.4	RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION:	154
8	PROJECT BENEFITS	155
8.1	GENERAL.....	155
8.1.1	Physical Benefits.....	155
8.2	SOCIAL BENEFITS	155
8.2	PROJECT COST / INVESTMENT DETAILS	156
9	ENVIRONMENTAL COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS.....	157
10	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	158
10.1	INTRODUCTION	158
10.2	SUBSIDENCE.....	158
10.3	MINE DRAINAGE	158
10.3.1	Storm water Management	158
10.3.2	Drainage.....	158
10.3.3	Administrative and Technical Setup	159
11	SUMMARY & CONCLUSION.....	163
11.1	INTRODUCTION	163
11.2	PROJECT OVERVIEW	163
11.3	JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT	164

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

12. DISCLOSURE OF CONSULTANT	168
12.1 INTRODUCTION	168
12.2 ECO TECH LABS PVT. LTD – ENVIRONMENT CONSULTANT	168
12.2.1 <i>The Quality policy</i>	168

List Of Tables

TABLE 1-1: POST ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE MONITORING	43
TABLE 2-1: QUARRY WITHIN 500M RADIUS.....	48
TABLE 2-2 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROJECT	49
TABLE 2-3: LOCATION DETAILS.....	54
TABLE 2-4: LAND USE PATTERN.....	58
TABLE 2-5: HABITATION.....	58
TABLE 2-6: DETAILS OF MINING	61
TABLE 2-7: GEOLOGICAL RESERVES	62
TABLE 2-8: MINEABLE RESERVES	63
TABLE 2-9: YEAR WISE PRODUCTION PLAN	64
TABLE 2-10: LIST OF MACHINERIES USED	67
TABLE 2-11: DRILLING AND BLASTING PARAMETERS	68
TABLE 2-12: BLASTING DETAILS.....	69
TABLE 2-13: MAN POWER REQUIREMENTS	69
TABLE 2-14: WATER REQUIRMENT.....	70
TABLE 2-15: MINING SCHEDULE	70
TABLE 2-16: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT.....	71
TABLE 2-17 PLANTATION/ AFFORESTATION PROGRAM.....	72
TABLE 2-18 CER COST	73
TABLE 3-1: FREQUENCY OF SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS	75
TABLE 3-2 STUDY AREA DETAILS.....	77
TABLE 3-3 LAND USE PATTERN IN KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT.....	83
TABLE 3-4 GROUND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS.....	87
TABLE 3-5: STANDARD PROCEDURE	88
TABLE 3-6 GROUND WATER SAMPLING RESULTS	89

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

TABLE 3-7 SURFACE WATER SAMPLE RESULTS.....	92
TABLE 3-8: SELECTION OF SAMPLING LOCATION.....	96
TABLE 3-9 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY	98
TABLE 3-10 NOISE ANALYSIS	101
TABLE 3-11 DAY NOISE LEVEL (LEQ DAY).....	102
TABLE 3-12 NIGHT NOISE LEVEL (LEQ NIGHT).....	102
TABLE 3-13 SOIL QUALITY ANALYSIS	103
TABLE 3-14 SOIL QUALITY ANALYSIS	104
TABLE 3-15 CALCULATION OF DENSITY, FREQUENCY (%), DOMINANCE, RELATIVE DENSITY, RELATIVE FREQUENCY, RELATIVE DOMINANCE & IMPORTANT VALUE INDEX.....	108
TABLE 3-16 TREE SPECIES IN THE CORE ZONE.....	109
TABLE 3-17 SHRUBS IN THE CORE ZONE	111
TABLE 3-18 HERBS & GRASSES IN THE CORE ZONE	112
TABLE 3-19 CALCULATION OF SPECIES DIVERSITY	113
TABLE 3-20 FREQUENCY PATTERN	116
TABLE 3-21 LIST OF FAUNA SPECIES.....	120
TABLE 3-22 LIST OF FAUNA SPECIES.....	121
TABLE 3-23 LIST OF BIRD SPECIES OBSERVED DURING THE SURVEY.....	122
TABLE 3-24: DEMOGRAPHY SURVEY STUDY	125
TABLE 5-1: ALTERNATIVE FOR TECHNOLOGY AND OTHER PARAMETERS	143
TABLE 6-1: ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME	144
TABLE 6-2: MONITORING SCHEDULE DURING MINING	147
TABLE 10-1: IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	160
TABLE 10-2: BUDGETARY ALLOCATION FOR EMP DURING MINING	162
TABLE 11-1: PROJECT OVERVIEW	163
TABLE 11-2: ANTICIPATE IMPACTS & APPROPRIATE MITIGATION MEASURES	165

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1-1: LOCATION MAP OF THE PROJECT SITE.....	46
FIGURE 2.1 LOCATION OF THE PROJECT SITE	52
FIGURE 2.2 GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE OF THE PROJECT SITE	53
FIGURE 2.3 SITE CONNECTIVITY	54
FIGURE 2.4: TOPO MAP OF PROJECT SITE	55

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

FIGURE 2.5: ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY WITHIN 10 KM RADIUS.....	56
FIGURE 2.6: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS.....	57
FIGURE 2.7: GEOMORPHOLOGY	59
FIGURE 2.8 LITHOLOGY	60
FIGURE 2.9 YEAR WISE PRODUCTION PLAN	66
FIGURE 3-1: SITE CONNECTIVITY	79
FIGURE 3-2 FLOW CHART SHOWING METHODOLOGY OF LAND USE MAPPING	80
FIGURE 3-3 LAND USE CLASSES AROUND 10 KM RADIUS FROM THE PROJECT SITE.....	83
FIGURE 3-4 GEOMORPHOLOGY WITHIN 10KM FROM THE PROJECT SITE.....	85
FIGURE 3-5 GROUND WATER PROSPECTS WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF THE PROJECT SITE.....	87
FIGURE 3-6 WIND ROSE.....	95
FIGURE 3-7 CONCENTRATION OF PM10 (µG/M3) IN STUDY AREA	99
FIGURE 3-8 CONCENTRATION OF PM2.5 (µG/M3) IN STUDY AREA	100
FIGURE 3-9 CONCENTRATION OF SOX (µG/M3) IN STUDY AREA	100
FIGURE 3-10 CONCENTRATION OF NOX (µG/M3) IN STUDY AREA.....	101
FIGURE 3-11 SOIL EROSION PATTERN WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF THE PROJECT SITE	103
FIGURE 3-12 RAUNKIAER’S CLASS FOR THE OBSERVED SPECIES	118

Abbreviation

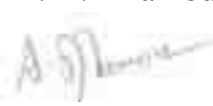

- LU –Land use
- AP – Air Pollution monitoring, prevention and control
- AQ- Meteorology, Air quality modeling and prediction
- WP – Water pollution monitoring, prevention and control
- EB- Ecology and Biodiversity
- NV- Noise & Vibration
- SE- Socio-economics
- HG- Hydrology, ground water and water conservation
- GEO –Geology
- RH – Risk assessment and hazards management
- SHW –Solid and Hazardous waste management
- SC- Soil conservation

Project	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
Project Location	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Declaration of Experts contributing to the EIA

Declaration by experts contributing to the EIA report for Rough Stone Quarry (minor mineral) mining project of Thiru.P.Venkatareddy over an extent of 2.75.0 Ha is situated at S. S.F.Nos. 616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State.

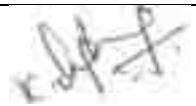
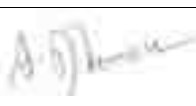
I, hereby certify that I was a part of the EIA team in the following capacity that developed the above EIA.

Project	Rough Stone Quarry-2.75.0 Ha
Type & Category	1 (a) Mining of Minerals
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy
Environment Consultant with their Accreditation Status	M/s. Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd., QCI Accredited
NABET Certificate No.	NABET/ EIA/2124/ SA 0147
EIA Coordinator Name	Dr. A. Dhamodharan (Mining of Minerals)
Signature	
Period of Involvement	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Dr. A. DHAMODHARAN (NABET APPROVED EIA COORDINATOR) NABET/EIA/2124/SA 0147 Environmental Consultant Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd Plot No.48A, 2nd Main Road, Ram Nagar South Extn. Pallikaranai, Chennai - 600 100.</p> </div> <p>June to August 2022</p>
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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.	Functional areas	Name of the expert/s	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.	
2	WP	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	Selection of baseline Monitoring Locations for Ground water analysis and also identifying nearest surface to be studied, Preparing water balance for the project based on the anticipated occupancy load. Interpretation of baseline data collected, Identification of impacts based on the baseline.	


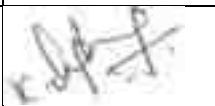



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3	SHW	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	Identification of nature of solid waste generated, Categorization of the generated waste and estimating the quantity of waste to be generated based on the per capita basis. Identification of impacts of SHW on Environment, Suggesting suitable mitigation measures by recommending appropriate disposal method for each category of waste generated.	
4	SE	Mr. S. Pandian	Primary data collection through the census questionnaire, Secondary data interpretation from authenticated sources, Impact assessment & proposing suitable mitigation plan. CSR budget allocation	

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5	EB	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	Primary data collection through field survey and sheet observation for ecology and biodiversity, Secondary Collection through various authenticated sources, Prediction of anticipated impacts and suggesting appropriate mitigation measures.	
6	HG	Dr. T. P. Natesan	Field survey for assessing regional and local geology, aquifer distribution, water resource evaluation, change in ground water level throughout the year. Determination of groundwater use pattern, development of rainwater harvesting program, estimation of ground water direction.	
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.	

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8	SC	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	Interpretation of baseline report, Identification of possible impacts on soil, prediction of soil conservation and suggesting suitable mitigation measures.	
9	AQ	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	Collection of Meteorological data for the baseline study period, Plotting wind rose diagram 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.	
10	NV	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	1. Selection of monitoring locations 2. Interpretation of baseline data 3. Prediction of impacts due to noise pollution and suggestion of appropriate mitigation measures	
11	LU	Dr. T. P. Natesan	Preparation of land use, land cover maps for the study area using satellite imagery.	
12	RH	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	1. Identification of the risk 2. Interpreting consequence contours 3. Suggesting risk mitigation measures	

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Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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.Nos.616/3 (Part 2), Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.. I also confirm that the consultant organization shall be fully accountable for any misleading information mentioned in this statement.

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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Project Background:

The Proposed project is Rough Stone Quarry with a total extent area is 2.75.0 hectares, It is a Government Poromboke land in Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District. It is a proposed Rough Stone quarry. The category of the project is B1 (cluster), the lease area exhibits Hilly terrain and gently sloping towards western side covered with Rough Stone.

The quarry operation is proposed to carry out with conventional open cast mechanized mining with 7.0 meter vertical bench with a bench width of 5.0 meter. The Quarry operation involves shallow jack hammer drilling, slurry blasting, loading and transportation.

The quarry operation is proposed up to depth of 43m (3.0m Topsoil + 40.0m Rough Stone). Geological Resources is estimated at **6,93,990 m³** of Rough stone and **41,766 m³** of Topsoil(Gravel). Mineable Reserves is estimated at **2,20,980 m³** of Rough Stone and after leaving necessary safety distance from the lease boundary as indicated in the precise area letter and relevant mining laws in force. Production Schedule is proposed production of **2,20,980 m³** of Rough Stone and **28,803 m³** of Topsoil(Gravel) for the period of Five years.

The Mining Plan was approved by Deputy Director, Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri vide letter Rc.No.541/2022/Mines dated: 10.06.2022. The project area does not fall in Hill Area Conservation Authority region. There is no interstate boundary, CRZ zone, Western Ghats, notified Bird sanctuaries, wild life sanctuaries as per Wild life protection Act 1972, within the radius of 15Km.

The Mining Plan has been proposed for Rough Stone Quarry in Government Poromboke Land S.F.Nos.616/3 (Part 2)over an extent of 2.75.0 Ha. in Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

2. Nature & Size of the Project

The Rough Stone Quarry over an extent of 2.75.0 Hectares land is located Kammandoddi Village of Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

Mineral intends to quarry	: Rough stone
District	: Krishnagiri
Taluk	: Shoolagiri
Village	: Kammandoddi
S. F. Nos.	: 616/3 (Part 2)
Extent	: 2.75.0 Hectares

Table 1: Brief Description of the Project

S. No	Particulars	Details
1	Latitude	12°40'08.75"N to 12°39'58.96"N
2	Longitude	77°56'57.55" E to 77°56'55.62"E
3	Site Elevation above MSL	744m AMSL
4	Topography	Hilly Terrain
5	Land use of the site	Government Poramboke Land
6	Extent of lease area	2.75.0 Hectares
7	Nearest highway	NH 44 – Dharmapuri-Bengaluru Road, 1.2 km, N NH 844 – Pappaparatti- Somanahalli Road – 4.8 km, SW
8	Nearest railway station	Kelamangalam Railway Station – 10.5 km, SW
9	Nearest airport	Hosur Airport – 20km, E
10	Nearest town / city	Town - Kammandoddi –4 km -NW City - Shoolagiri –7 Km -NE District - Krishnagiri - 32.5 Km -SE
11	Rivers / Canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gobasandram River – 2.6 km, NW • Ponnaiyar River- 0.8 km, SW • Kelavarapalli Dam- 13.9 km, NW
12	Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kammandoddi Lake – 1.4 km, N • Kammandoddi Old Lake- 1.6 km, NW • Chappadi Lake- 2.2 km, NE • Konerapalli Lake- 2.3 km, NE • Chennathur Lake- 3 km, NE

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doripalli Lake- 4.4 km, N • Bukkasagaram Lake- 5.8 km, N • Thorapalli Lake- 9 km, NW • Nanjappan Kodigai Eri- 11.8 km, SW
13	Hills / valleys	Nil in 15 km radius
14	Archaeologically places	Nil in 15 km radius
15	National parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries	Udedurgam Cauvery north Wildlife Sanctuary- 14.2 km, S
16	Reserved / Protected Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settipalli RF – 2.4 km, NE • Perandapalli Forest- 2.7 km, W • Sanamavu Reserved Forest- 3.2 km, SW • Punnagaram RF – 7 km, N
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 extracted will be transported to be Stone crusher of district Krishnagiri.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ No damage to the land is caused, no reclamation or back filling is required.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

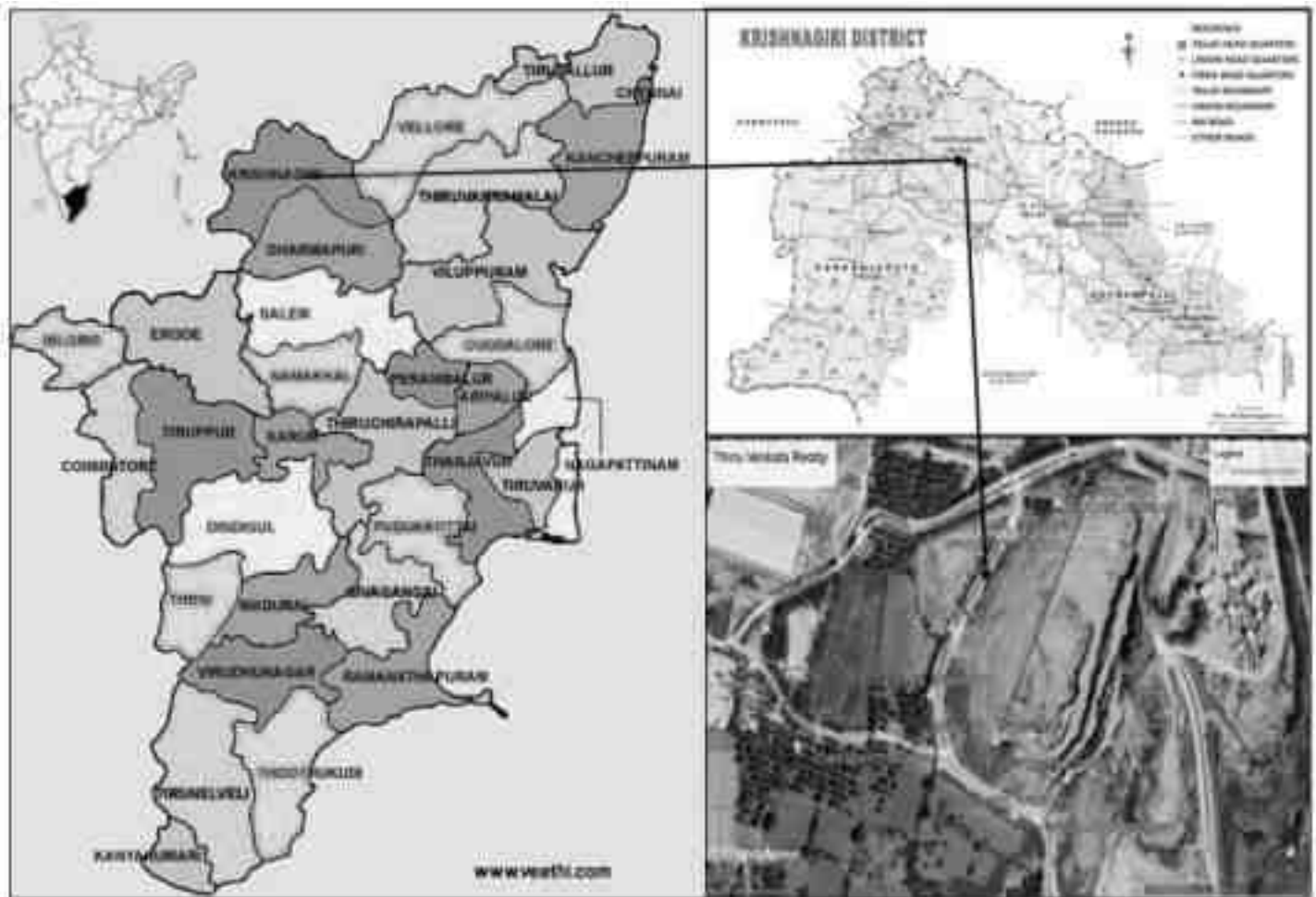


Figure 1: Location Map of the Project Site

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	



Figure 2: Google Image of the Project Site

4. Charnockite

Krishnagiri District is comprised of Archaean peninsular gneisses such as Charnockites, Hornblende gneisses, Biotite gneisses and migmatites, dolerites and are intruded by younger formations like pegmatite

and quartz veins. The peninsular gneisses/ migmatite consists of biotite mica, plagioclase and orthoclase feldspar and quartz and are found as sheet rocks. The rock formations surrounded by shear zones in between the country rocks and later period of intrusions, fractured / joint, weathered rock formations, the metamorphosed rock formations are in enormous in nature. The massive rock formations which are not suitable for the productions of granite slabs are also suitable and used to produce rough stones. The predominant occurrence of granitic gneissic rock formations which are most suitable to produce rough stone, jelly and for making M. Sand, crusher dust.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

5. Geological Resources

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

Table 2. Geological resources

GEOLOGICAL RESERVES							
Section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume in (Cu.m.)	Geological Reserves in Cu.m(100%)	Topsoil (Gravel) in Cu.m.
XY-AB	I	100	53	3			15900
	II	23	21	5	2415	2415	
	III	100	43	5	21500	21500	
	IV	100	52	5	26000	26000	
	V	100	60	5	30000	30000	
	VI	100	66	5	33000	33000	
	VII	100	72	5	36000	36000	
	VIII	100	94	5	47000	47000	
	IX	100	94	5	47000	47000	
Total					242915	242915	15900
XY- CD	I	75	34	3			7650
	II	75	26	3	5850	5850	
	III	75	35	5	13125	13125	
	IV	75	42	5	15750	15750	
	V	75	51	5	19125	19125	
	VI	75	58	5	21750	21750	
	VII	75	66	5	24750	24750	
	VIII	75	88	5	33000	33000	
	IX	75	88	5	33000	33000	
Total					166350	166350	7650
XY-EF	I	61	16	3			2928
	II	61	16	5	4880	4880	
	III	61	21	5	6405	6405	
	IV	61	26	5	7930	7930	
	V	61	35	5	10675	10675	
	VI	61	54	5	16470	16470	
	VII	61	59	5	17995	17995	
	VIII	61	59	5	17995	17995	
	IX	61	59	5	17995	17995	
Total					100345	100345	2928

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

XY-GH	I	52	98	3			15288
	II	28	43	5	6020	6020	
	III	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	IV	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	V	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	VI	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	VII	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	VIII	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	IX	52	98	5	25480	25480	
Total					184380	184380	15288
Grand Total					693990	693990	41766

Topsoil (Gravel) = 41766 cu.m

Total Geological Reserves in ROM = 693990 cu.m

Reserves @ 100% = 693990 cu.m

Table 3. Year wise Production Plan

YEARWISE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION								
YEAR	Section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume in (m3)	Recoverable Reserve in m3 (100%)	Top Soil (Gravel) in m3
I-YEAR	XY-AB	I	93	46	3			12834
		II	14	21	5	1470	1470	
		III	88	33	5	14520	14520	
	XY-CD	I	75	27	3			6075
		II	75	23	3	5175	5175	
		III	75	22	5	8250	8250	
	XY-EF	I	51	6	3			918
		II	39	6	5	1170	1170	
		III	43	6	5	1290	1290	
Total						31875	31875	19827
II-YEAR	XY-AB	IV	88	37	5	16280	16280	
	XY-CD	IV	75	25	5	9375	9375	
	XY-EF	IV	38	6	5	1140	1140	
Total						26795	26795	
	XY-AB	V	83	39	5	16185	16185	

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

III- YEAR	XY-CD	V	75	28	5	10500	10500	
	XY-EF	V	33	10	5	1650	1650	
Total						28335	28335	
IV- YEAR	XY-AB	VI	78	40	5	15600	15600	
		VII	73	42	5	15330	15330	
		VIII	68	49	5	16660	16660	
	XY-CD	VI	75	31	5	11625	11625	
		VII	75	34	5	12750	12750	
		VIII	70	40	5	14000	14000	
	XY-EF	VI	28	19	5	2660	2660	
Total						88625	88625	
V- YEAR	XY-AB	IX	63	39	5	12285	12285	
		IX	65	30	5	9750	9750	
	X1Y1- GH	I	34	88	3			8976
		II	18	43	5	3870	3870	
		III	29	83	5	12035	12035	
		IV	19	78	5	7410	7410	
	Total						45350	45350	8976
Grand Total						220980	220980	28803

6. Mining

Opencast mining

The quarry operation is proposed to carry out with conventional open cast mechanized mining with 7.0 meter vertical bench with a bench width of 5.0 meter. The Quarry operation involves shallow jack hammer drilling, slurry blasting, loading and transportation.

Process Description

- The reserves and resource are arrived based upon the Geological investigation
- Removal of Topsoil by Excavators and directly Loaded Into Tippers.
- Removal of Rough Stone by Excavators by Drilling and Blasting.
- Shallow Drilling With Jackhammer of 25.5mm Dia.
- Minimum Blasting With Class 3 Explosives.
- Loading of Rough Stone By Excavators Into Tippers.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

7. Water Requirement

Total water requirement for the mining project is 2 KLD. Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Kammandoddi Village and other water will be source from nearby road tankers supply.

Table 4. Water Balance

Purpose	Quantity	Source
Drinking Water	1.0 KLD	Drinking water will be brought from the approved water vendors in the nearby villages.
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	

8. Man Power

Total manpower required for the project is approximately 21 persons. Workers will be from nearby villages.

Table 5. Man Power

1.	Skilled	Operator	8 No.
		Foreman/ Part time Mining Engineer/ Blaster	1 No.
		Management & Supervisory Staff	1 No.
2.	Semi-skilled		2 No.
3.	Unskilled		12Nos
		Total =	21 Nos

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

9. Solid Waste Management

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

Table 6 Solid Waste Management

S. No	Type	Quantity	Disposal Method
1	Organic	2.7 kg/day	Municipal bin including food waste
2	Inorganic	4.05 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. No.	Name of the lessee / Permit Holder	Village & Taluk	S. F. No.	Extent	Lease Period
1.	Thiru.B.Arun Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	616/3 (Part)	3.77.0 Ha	19.06.2019 to 18.06.2024
2.	M/s Thriveni earth Movers (P) Ltd	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	665 (Part-1)	4.40.0 Ha	26.06.2016 to 25.09.2026

2) Abandoned/ Old Quarries:

S. No.	Name of the applicant	Village & Taluk	S. F. No.	Extent
1.	Thiru. P.Bhusankara Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	616/1A1	1.74.5 Ha
2.	Thiru.B.Yoganandha Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	653 (part 2)	3.12.0 Ha

3) Proposed quarries:

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

S. No.	Name of the applicant	Village & Taluk	S. F. No.	Extent	Lease Status
1.	Thiru.P.Venkata Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	616/3 (Part-2)	2.75.0	Instant Proposal

The Total extent of the Existing / Lease expired / Proposed quarries are 15.78.5 Ha

10. Land Requirement

The total extent area of the project is 2.75.0 Ha, Government Poromboke land in Kammandoddi Village of Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

Table 8 Land Use Breakup

SL. NO.	LAND USE	PRESENT AREA (HECT)	AREA IN USE DURING THE QUARRYING PERIOD (HECT)
1.	Area under Quarrying	1.22.0	1.99.0
2.	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
3.	Roads	0.01.0	0.01.0
4.	Green Belt & Dump	Nil	0.74.0
5.	Unutilized Area	1.52.0	Nil
	Total	2.75.0	2.75.0

11. Human Settlement

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

Project	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
Project Proponent	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
Project Location	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Table 9 Habitation

S.No	Direction	Village	Distance	Population
1	North	Pannapalli	1 Km	220
2	East	Chappadi Village	2.6 Km	320
3	South	Agaram Agraharam	1.7 km	430
4	West	Halekotta	2.3 km	260

12. Power Requirement

The 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.

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
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 : 33.7 °C
- ii) Average Maximum Temperature. : 24.2 °C
- iii) Average Annual Rainfall of the area : 922.8 mm

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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 PM₁₀ (59-35 µg/m³), PM_{2.5} (28-16 µg/m³), SO₂ (13-5µg/m³), NO₂ (28-10 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

Ambient noise levels were measured at 5 locations around the proposed project site. The maximum Day noise and Night noise were found to be 55 dB(A) and 44 dB(A) respectively in Shoolagiri Police Station. The minimum Day Noise and Night noise were 49 dB(A) and 39 dB(A) respectively which was observed in Project Site & Government High School, Devasanapalli.

13.4 Water Environment

- The average pH ranges from 6.97-7.9.
- /TDS value varied from 528 mg/l to 1395 mg/l
- Hardness varied from 220 to 859 mg/l
- Chloride varied from 72.8 to 362 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 6.45 to 8.51 with organic matter 1.4 % to 4.8 %. The concentration of Nitrogen, Phosphorus & Potassium has been found to be in good amount in the soil samples.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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 private Government Poromboke 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 Vilvam, Pungam, Naval etc will be planted along the lease boundary and avenues as well as over Non-active dumps at a rate of 80 trees per annum with interval 5m.
4. The rate of survival expected to be 70% in this area

Table.10 Plantation/ Afforestation Program

Scientific Name	Local Name
<i>Diospyro sebum</i>	Karungali
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Vilvam
<i>Lagerstromia speciosa</i>	Poo Marudhu
<i>Toona ciliate</i>	Sandhana Vembu
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Vellai nuna
<i>Pongamia Pinnata</i>	Pungam
<i>Prosopis cinera</i>	Vannimaram

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Naval
<i>Premna tomentosa</i>	Purangai Naari
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Pisinpattai
<i>Chloroxylon sweitenia</i>	Purasamaram
<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	Therthang Kottai

- The development of greenbelt in the periphery of the mine area.
- Trees will be planted along the sides of the lease boundary and avenues as well as Non-active dumps at a rate of 1250 trees with an interval of 5m in 3 rows with tall and long tree species alternative rows.

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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

iv. Proper implementation of pollution control measures

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 2,11,70,000** 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

Table .11 Project Cost details

S. No.	Description	Cost
1	Project Cost	1,78,20,000
2	Expenditure Cost	30,00,000
3	EMP Cost	3,50,000
	Total	2,11,70,000

20. Corporate Environmental Responsibility

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

Table 12 CER Cost

S.No.	CER Activity	CER 2% of the project cost (Rs.)
1.	Developing Sports facilities and Providing Toilet, Water Filter facilities to Government Schools in Kammandoddi Village	5,00,000

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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

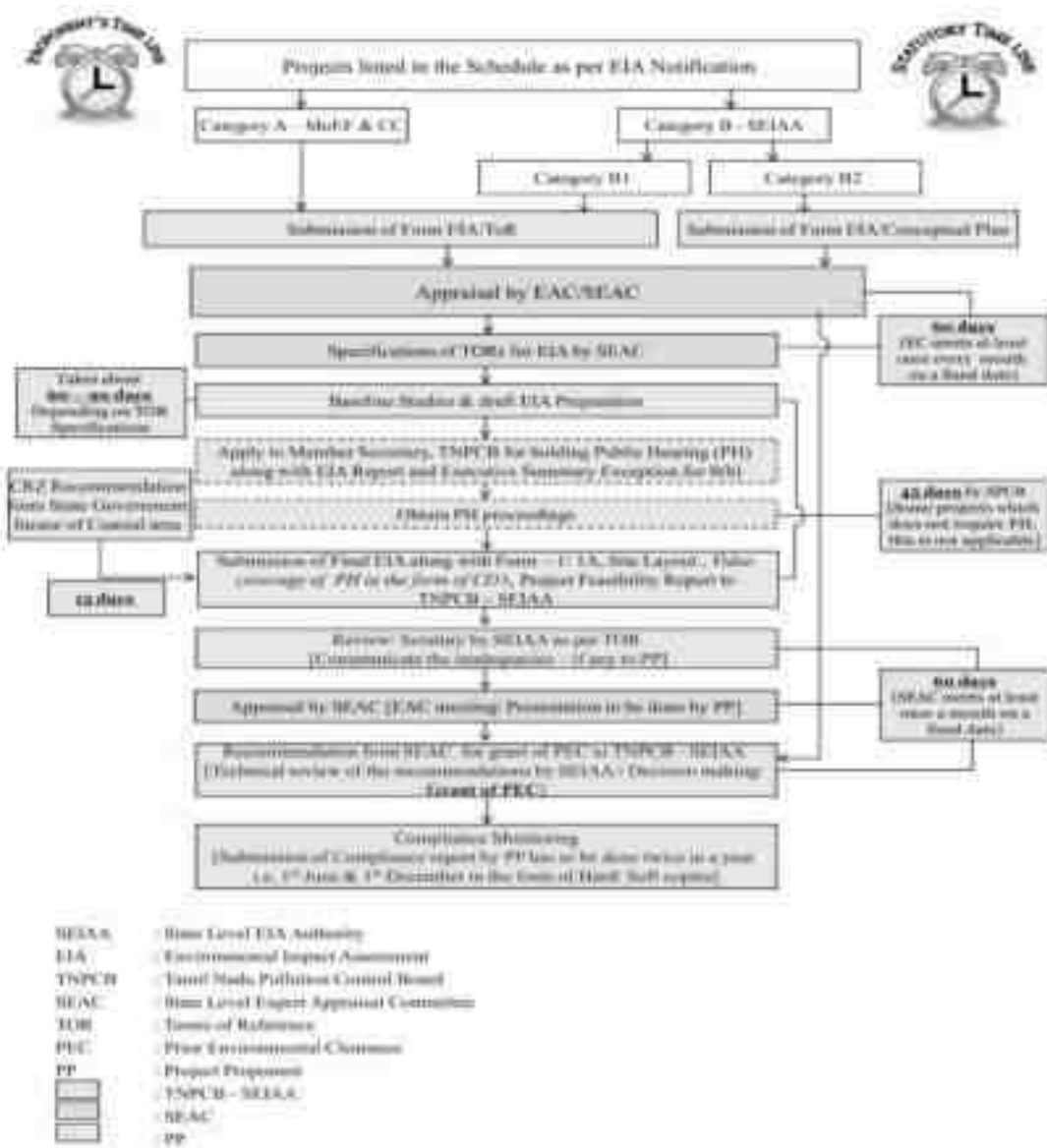
Krishnagiri District is covered with wide range of metamorphic rocks of peninsular gneissic complex. These rock formations occur as massive hillocks all over the district in government lands and Government Poromboke lands, and extensively weathered formations are overlined by soil / alluvium deposits with an average thickness of 1 to 5mts. Rough stone deposits suitable for the production of Jelly, cut stones and Pillar Stones are available throughout the Krishnagiri District. Rough stones are widely used in this district as building stones, boulders, cut stones and for the production of Jelly, M.Sand, Crusher Dust. The rock products which are produced not only used in the Krishnagiri District alone but also transported to the neighboring districts. These products enter into the market in different parts of the country.

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.

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	



1.4 Terms of Reference (ToR)

The Terms of Reference has been issued by SEAC TN vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No. 9412/ToR-1289/2022 Dated: 08.10.2022. 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.

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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.

Table 1-1: Post Environmental Clearance Monitoring

S. No.	Description	Frequency of Monitoring
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

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 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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
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<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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, neighbourhood, 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.

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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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.P.Venkatareddy
Status of the Proponent : Private & Individual
Proponent's Name & Address : S/o. G. Pillareddy
Kukkalapalli Village,
Kammandoddi Post,
Shoolagiri Taluk,
Krishnagiri district.

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) Govt 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 mining project by mechanized open cast method on allotted mine lease area at Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk of Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu. It is an Hilly terrain. The total allotted mine lease for the proposed project is 2.75.0 Ha with their maximum production capacity i.e. **2,20,980 m³** of Rough stone for (Sixty months) Five years only.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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 General

The Mining Plan has been proposed for Rough Stone Quarry in Government Poromboke Land S.F.Nos.616/3 (Part 2) over an extent of 2.75.0 Ha. in Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District. It is a Hilly terrain. The Mining Plan was approved by Deputy Director, Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri vide letter Rc No.541/2022/Mines dated: 10.06.2022 for 2.75.0 Ha land area in the S.F.Nos.616/3 (Part 2) for a proposed mining depth of 43 m (3.0m Topsoil + 40.0m Rough Stone)(Surface Ground Level above Height is 8m & Surface Ground Level Below Depth is 35m below ground level) and five years production of **2,20,980 m³** of Rough Stone.

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) Govt 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 final 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 Krishnagiri District. The proceedings of the same has been incorporated in the Final EIA Report.

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

Project	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
Project Location	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Table 2-1: Quarry within 500m Radius

1) Existing other quarries:

S. No.	Name of the lessee / Permit Holder	Village & Taluk	S. F. No.	Extent	Lease Period
1.	Thiru.B.Arun Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	616/3 (Part)	3.77.0 Ha	19.06.2019 to 18.06.2024
2.	M/s Thriveni earth Movers (P) Ltd	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	665 (Part-1)	4.40.0 Ha	26.06.2016 to 25.09.2026

2) Abandoned/ Old Quarries:

S. No.	Name of the applicant	Village & Taluk	S. F. No.	Extent
1.	Thiru. P.Bhusankara Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	616/1A1	1.74.5 Ha
2.	Thiru.B.Yoganandha Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	653 (part 2)	3.12.0 Ha

3) Proposed quarries:

S. No.	Name of the applicant	Village & Taluk	S. F. No.	Extent	Lease Status
1.	Thiru.P.Venkata Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	616/3 (Part-2)	2.75.0	Instant Proposal

The Total extent of the Existing / Lease expired / Proposed quarries are 15.78.5 Ha

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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 Krishnagiri, 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 Krishnagiri District are Multicolour Granite, Rough Stone, Red soil, Gravel, Savudu, Pebbles with traces of occurrence of Quartz and Feldspar. 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.

2.2 Brief Description of the project

Table 2-2 Salient Features of the Project

S. No.	Description	Details
1	Project Name	Rough Stone Quarry-2.75.0 ha
2	Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy
3	Mining Lease Area Extent	2.75.0Ha
4	Location	S.F.Nos. 616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.
5	Latitude	12°39'42.99"N to 12°39'41.44"N

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

6	Longitude	77°57'41.79" E to 77°57'33.09"E
7	Topography	Hilly terrain
8	Site Elevation above MSL	744 m from MSL
9	Topo sheet No.	57H/ 14
10	Minerals of Mine	Rough Stone
11	Proposed production of Mine	Proposed capacity of Rough stone: 2,20,980 m³
12	Ultimate depth of Mining	43 m below ground level
13	Method of Mining	Open cast mechanized mining
14	Water demand	2 KLD
15	Source of water	Water will be supplied through tankers supply
16	Manpower	21 Nos
17	Mining Lease	Precise area communication letter received from The District Collector, Krishnagiri vide letter Rc.No. No.541/2022/Kanimam dated: 22.04.2022.
18	Mining Plan Approval	The Mining Plan was approved by Deputy Director, Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri vide letter Rc No.541/2022/Mines dated: 10.06.2022.
19	Production details	Geological reserves of Rough Stone : 6,93,990 m³ Proposed year wise recoverable reserves of Rough Stone : 2,20,980 m³
20	Boundary Fencing	7.5m barrier all along the boundary Fencing will be provided.
21	Disposal of overburden	The top soil of the lease area is 28,803 m³ . Top Soil (Gravel) formation will be removed and transported to the needy end user only after obtaining permission and paying necessary seigniorage fees to the Government.
22	Ground water	The quarry operation is proposed up to a depth of 43 m (3.0m Topsoil + 40.0m Rough Stone)(Surface Ground Level above Height is 8m & Surface Ground

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

		Level Below Depth is 35m below ground level). The water table is below 72 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 500m radius of the Project Site	There is no Habitation within 500m radius of the project site.
24	Drinking water	Water will be supplied through tankers from Nearby Village.

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
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Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	



Figure 2.2 Google Earth Image of the Project Site

2.2.1 Site Connectivity:

The site is connected to NH 44 – Dharmapuri-Bengaluru Road, 1.2 km towards North side.

Project	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
Project Proponent	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
Project Location	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	



Figure 2.3 Site Connectivity

2.3 Location Details:

Table 2-3: Location Details

S. No	Particulars	Details
1.	Latitude	12°40'08.75"N to 12°39'58.96"N
2.	Longitude	77°56'57.55" E to 77°56'55.62"E
3.	Site Elevation above MSL	744 m from MSL
4.	Topography	Hilly terrain
5.	Land use of the site	Government Poromboke land
6.	Extent of lease area	2.75.0 Ha

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
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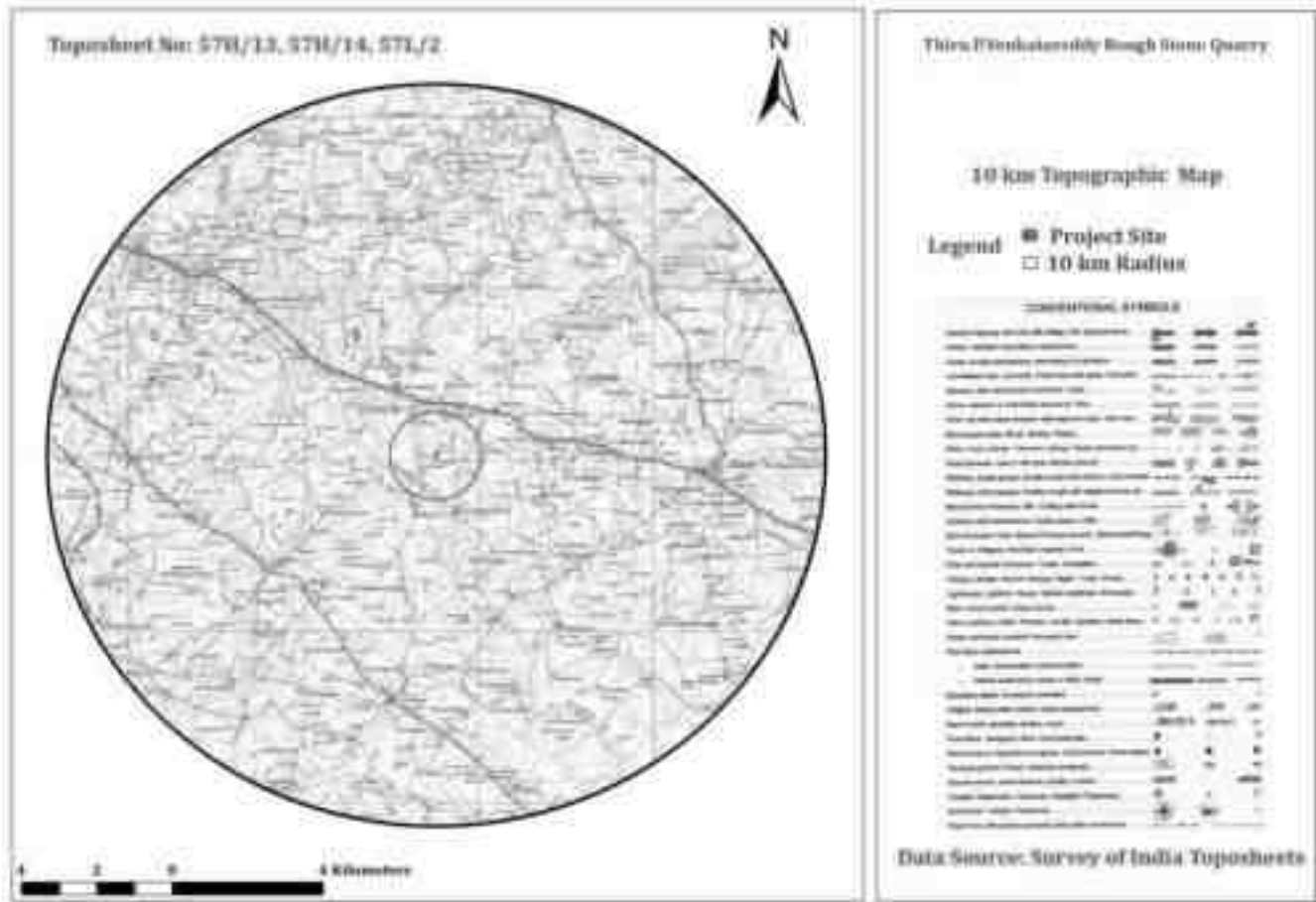


Figure 2.4: Topo Map of Project Site

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

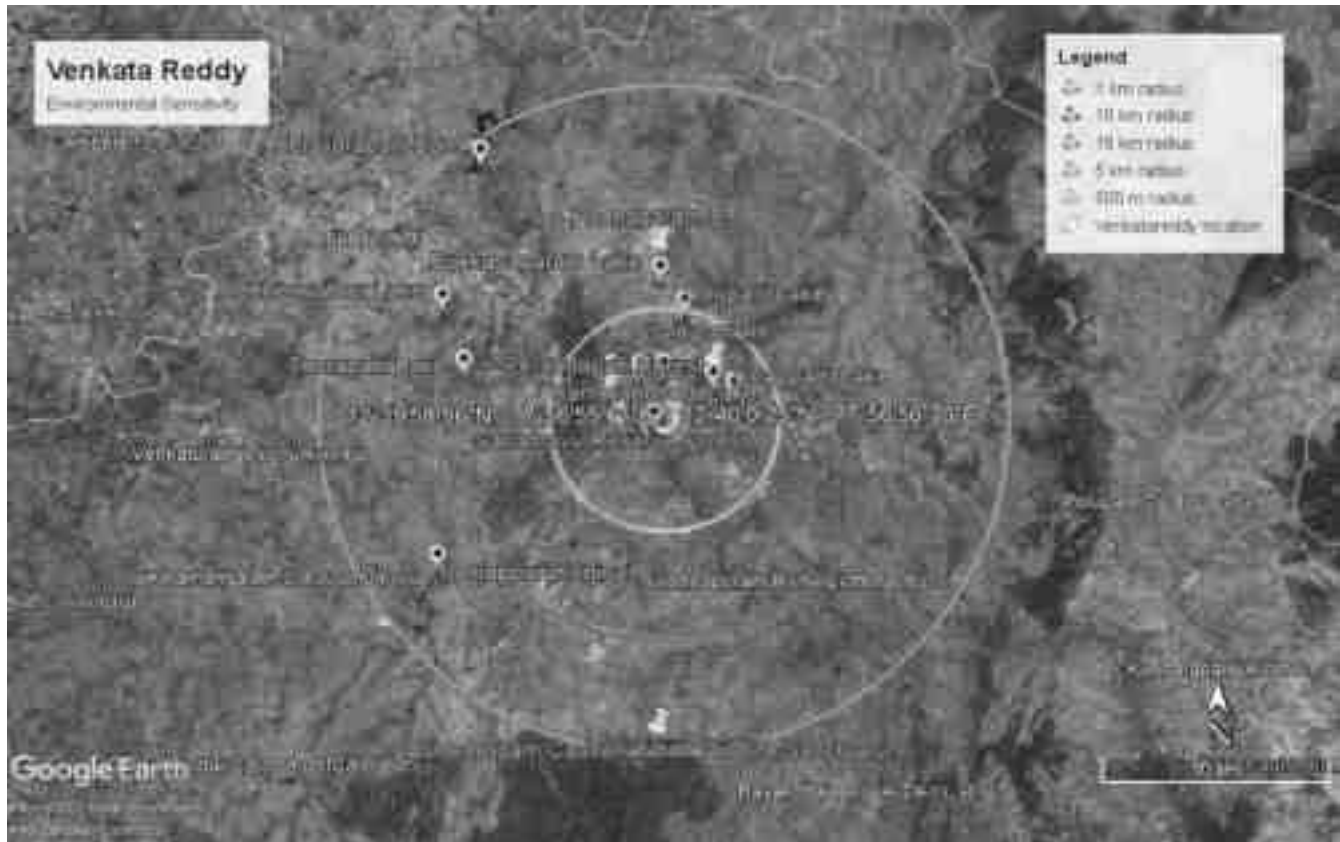


Figure 2.5: Environmental Sensitivity within 10 km radius

2.3.1 Site Photographs

The site photographs of the project site are as follows

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	



Figure 2.6: Site Photographs

2.3.2 Land Use Breakup of the Mine Lease Area

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

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
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Table 2-4: Land use pattern

S.No	Land Use	Present Area (Ha)	Area in use during the quarrying period (Ha)
1	Area under Quarrying	1.22.0	1.99.0
2	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
3	Roads	0.01.0	0.01.0
4	Green Belt	Nil	0.74.0
5	Unutilized Area	1.52.0	Nil
	TOTAL	2.75.0	2.75.0

2.3.3 Human Settlement

There are no habitations within the radius of 500m. The nearby habitations are as follows

Table 2-5: Habitation

S.No	Direction	Village	Population	Distance in Kms
1	North	Pannapalli	220	1Km
2	East	Chappadi Village	320	2.6 Km
3	South	Agaram Agraharam	430	1.7 km
4	West	Halekotta	260	2.3 km

2.4 Leasehold Area

The Rough Stone Quarry mine of 2.75.0 Ha is an Government Poromboke land of P.Venkatareddy. The lease area falls in S.F.Nos.616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District. There is no reserve forest or protected forest land within the lease area. There is neither human settlement within 500m radius from the lease area.

2.5 Geology

Krishnagiri District is underlain by crystalline metamorphic complex in the western parts of district and sedimentary tract in eastern side. An area of 4551 Sq.km is covered by crystalline rocks (63%) and 2671 Sq.km is covered by sediments(37%).

The general geological sequence of formation is given below:

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

- Quaternary - Laterites, Sands and Clays
- Tertiary - Sandstone, Gravels and Clays
- Cretaceous - Limestone,
- Calcareous Sandstone and Clay unconformity.
- Archaean - Charnockites, Gneisses, Granites, Dolerites and Pegmatite

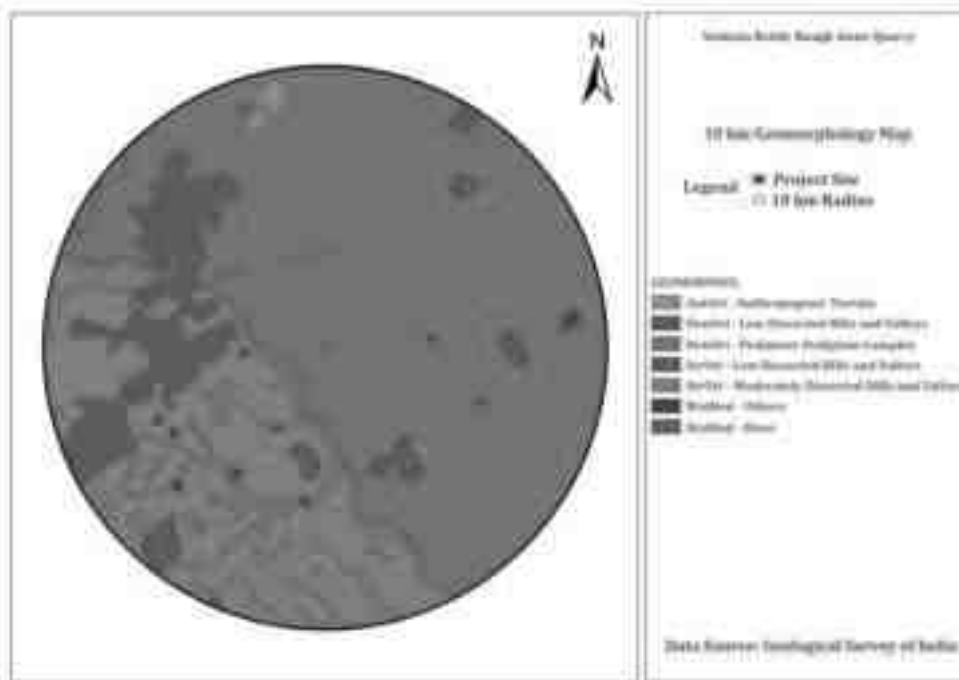


Figure 2.7: Geomorphology

The area applied for quarry lease is Hilly terrain sloping towards Western side covered with Rough stone which does not sustain any type of vegetation.

The major part of the area is covered by metamorphic crystalline rocks of charnockite, granitic gneiss of Archaean age intruded by dolerite dykes and pegmatite veins. These rocks are highly metamorphosed and have been subjected to very severe folding, crushing and faulting. Ground Water occurs under the phreatic condition and wherever there are deep seated fractures, it occurs under semi-confined to confined conditions.

Occurrence of Ground Water in hard rock depends upon the intensity and depth of weathering, fractures and fissures present in the rocks. Granites and gneisses yield moderately compared to the

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
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yield in Charnockites. Depth of well in hard rock generally ranges between 8 and 15m below ground level. Generally yield in open wells ranges from 30 to 250m³ /day and in bore well between 260 and 430 m³ /day. The weathered thickness varies from 2.5 m to 42m in general. there are 3 to 5 fracture zones within 100 m and 1 to 4 fracture zones between 100 and 200 m.

The Cretaceous formation is represented by Arenaceous Lime stone, Calcareous sand - stone and marl. The Tertiary formation is argillaceous comprising of Silty clay stones, argillaceous Lime stone. The alluvium consists of unconsolidated sands, gravelly sands, clays and clayey sands. The thickness of the sands ranges between 15 and 25 m in the alluvial formation which also form potential aquifers. In some areas, sand stone of tertiary formation are the potential groundwater reservoirs.

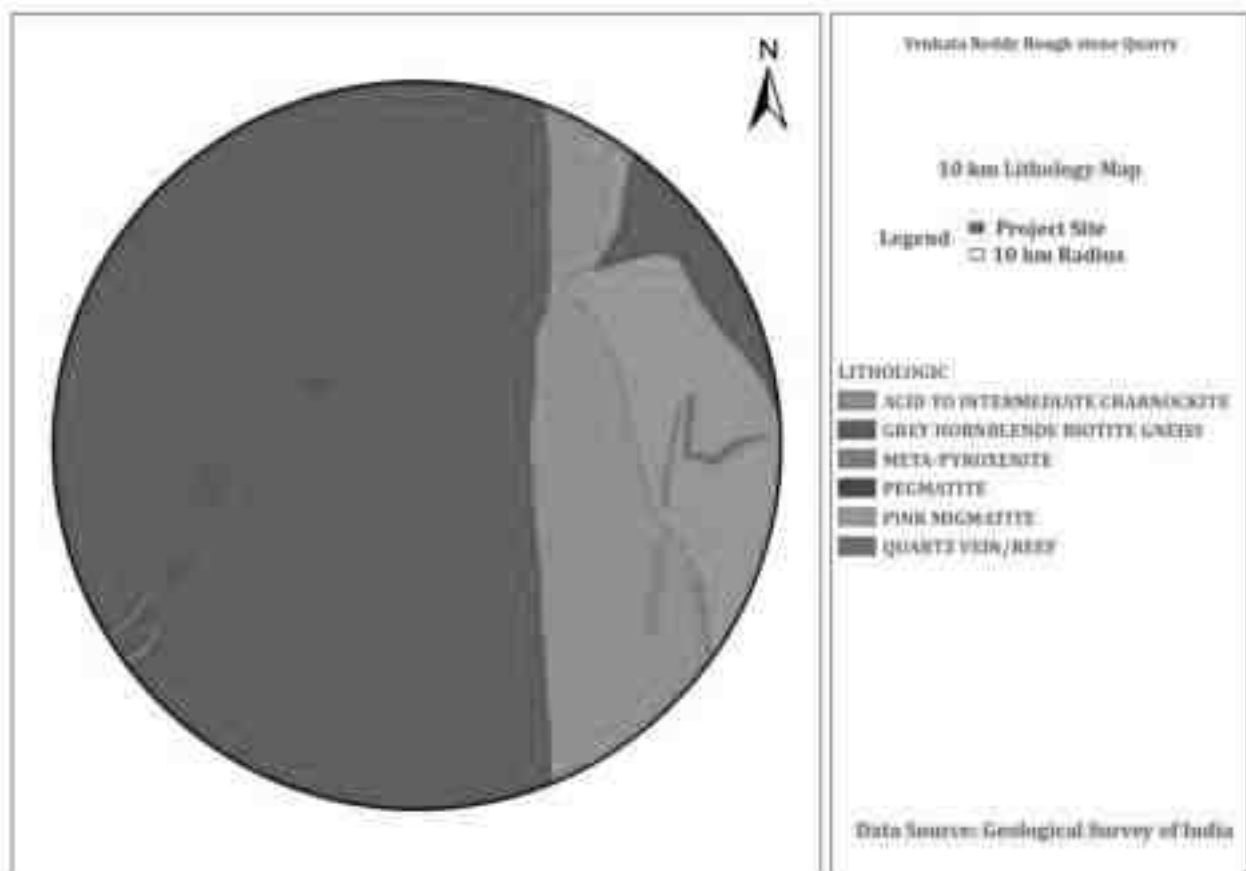


Figure 2.8 Lithology

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

2.6 Quality of Reserves:

The mining lease area is of 2.75.0 Ha, with production capacity of **2,20,980 m³** of Rough Stone, Due to significant role in the domestic as well as infrastructural market, making the mining of Stone along with associated minor minerals is economically viable.

Table 2-6: Details of Mining

S. No	Particulars	Details
1	Method of Mining	Open Cast mechanized
2	Geological Reserves	Rough stone – 6,93,990 m ³
3	Recoverable Reserves	Rough stone – 2,20,980 m ³
4	Proposed Production	Rough stone – 2,20,980 m ³
5	Elevation Range of the Mine Site	744 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 6,93,990 Cum of Rough Stone.

2.6.2 Geological Reserves

Top Soil:

The Thickness of Top Soil in this area is 3m and the total volume of Top Soil will be 28803m³.

Rough Stone:

The Available Geological Reserve is estimated 6,93,990 m³ respectively, at the rate of 100% Recovery upto the permissible depth. Top Soil is calculated upto a depth of 3m and Rough Stone at a depth of 40 m. Total Depth - 43m.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Table 2-7: Geological Reserves

GEOLOGICAL RESERVES							
Section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume in (Cu.m.)	Geological Reserves in Cu.m(100%)	Topsoil (Gravel) in Cu.m.
XY-AB	I	100	53	3			15900
	II	23	21	5	2415	2415	
	III	100	43	5	21500	21500	
	IV	100	52	5	26000	26000	
	V	100	60	5	30000	30000	
	VI	100	66	5	33000	33000	
	VII	100	72	5	36000	36000	
	VIII	100	94	5	47000	47000	
	IX	100	94	5	47000	47000	
Total					242915	242915	15900
XY-CD	I	75	34	3			7650
	II	75	26	3	5850	5850	
	III	75	35	5	13125	13125	
	IV	75	42	5	15750	15750	
	V	75	51	5	19125	19125	
	VI	75	58	5	21750	21750	
	VII	75	66	5	24750	24750	
	VIII	75	88	5	33000	33000	
	IX	75	88	5	33000	33000	
Total					166350	166350	7650
XY-EF	I	61	16	3			2928
	II	61	16	5	4880	4880	
	III	61	21	5	6405	6405	
	IV	61	26	5	7930	7930	
	V	61	35	5	10675	10675	
	VI	61	54	5	16470	16470	
	VII	61	59	5	17995	17995	
	VIII	61	59	5	17995	17995	
	IX	61	59	5	17995	17995	
Total					100345	100345	2928
XY-GH	I	52	98	3			15288
	II	28	43	5	6020	6020	

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

	III	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	IV	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	V	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	VI	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	VII	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	VIII	52	98	5	25480	25480	
	IX	52	98	5	25480	25480	
Total					184380	184380	15288
Grand Total					693990	693990	41766

2.6.3 Mineable Reserves

The available mineable reserves are calculated for the proposed lease period of 5 years based on the total mineable reserves calculated by deducting 7.5m safety distances to the boundary.

Table 2-8: Mineable Reserves

MINEABLE RESERVES							
Section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume in (Cu.m.)	Mineable Reserve s in Cu.m(100%)	Topsoil (Gravel) i Cu.m.
XY-AI	I	93	46	3			12834
	II	14	21	5	1470	1470	
	III	88	33	5	14520	14520	
	IV	88	37	5	16280	16280	
	V	83	39	5	16185	16185	
	VI	78	40	5	15600	15600	
	VII	73	42	5	15330	15330	
	VIII	68	49	5	16660	16660	
	IX	63	39	5	12285	12285	
Total					108330	108330	12834
XY-CI	I	75	27	3			6075
	II	75	23	3	5175	5175	
	III	75	22	5	8250	8250	
	IV	75	25	5	9375	9375	
	V	75	28	5	10500	10500	
	VI	75	31	5	11625	11625	
	VII	75	34	5	12750	12750	
	VIII	70	40	5	14000	14000	

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

	IX	65	30	5	9750	9750	
Total					81425	81425	6075
XY-EI	I	51	6	3			918
	II	39	6	5	1170	1170	
	III	43	6	5	1290	1290	
	IV	38	6	5	1140	1140	
	V	33	10	5	1650	1650	
	VI	28	19	5	2660	2660	
Total					7910	7910	918
XY-GI	I	34	88	3			8976
	II	18	43	5	3870	3870	
	III	29	83	5	12035	12035	
	IV	19	78	5	7410	7410	
Total					23315	23315	8976
Grand Total					220980	220980	28803

2.6.4 Year wise Production Plan

The year wise production to be carry out **2,20,980 m³** of Rough Stone for the period of five years.

Table 2-9: Year wise Production Plan

YEARWISE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION								
YEAR	Section	Bench	Length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume in (m3)	Recoverable Reserve in m3 (100%)	Top Soil (Gravel) in m3
I-YEAR	XY-AB	I	93	46	3			12834
		II	14	21	5	1470	1470	
		III	88	33	5	14520	14520	
	XY-CD	I	75	27	3			6075
		II	75	23	3	5175	5175	
		III	75	22	5	8250	8250	
	XY-EF	I	51	6	3			918
		II	39	6	5	1170	1170	
		III	43	6	5	1290	1290	
Total						31875	31875	19827
	XY-AB	IV	88	37	5	16280	16280	

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

II-YEAR	XY-CD	IV	75	25	5	9375	9375	
	XY-EF	IV	38	6	5	1140	1140	
Total						26795	26795	
III-YEAR	XY-AB	V	83	39	5	16185	16185	
	XY-CD	V	75	28	5	10500	10500	
	XY-EF	V	33	10	5	1650	1650	
Total						28335	28335	
IV-YEAR	XY-AB	VI	78	40	5	15600	15600	
		VII	73	42	5	15330	15330	
		VIII	68	49	5	16660	16660	
	XY-CD	VI	75	31	5	11625	11625	
		VII	75	34	5	12750	12750	
		VIII	70	40	5	14000	14000	
	XY-EF	VI	28	19	5	2660	2660	
Total						88625	88625	
V-YEAR	XY-AB							
		IX	63	39	5	12285	12285	
		IX	65	30	5	9750	9750	
	X1Y1-GH	I	34	88	3			8976
		II	18	43	5	3870	3870	
		III	29	83	5	12035	12035	
	IV	19	78	5	7410	7410		
Total						45350	45350	8976
Grand Total						220980	220980	28803

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

2.7 Type of Mining

The proposed project is an open cast mechanized mining with one 5.0 m bench for Top soil & Gravel followed by 7.0m vertical bench with a bench width not less than the bench height. However, as far as the quarrying of Rough Stone is concerned, observance of the provisions of 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 is proposed to quarry at 5 m bench height & 5 m width with conventional Open cast mechanized method. The quarry operation involves Shallow jack hammer drilling, Slurry Blasting, Loading & transportation of Rough Stone to the nearby crusher units/road formation works. 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 is in the form of top soil; it will be removed during the quarrying operation, the same will be preserved all along the 7.5m boundary barrier for afforestation. Hence there is no waste anticipated during the Rough stone quarry operation.

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 operation	Excavator of 1.2cbm bucket capacity Jack Hammer (25.5mm dia) Tractor mounted compressor
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Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

Loading Equipment	Excavator of 1.20cbm bucket capacity
Transportation	Tipper 3 Nos of 10/20 tons capacity (from quarry to needy people and local crushers)

2.7.4 *Blasting:*

2.7.4.1 **Blasting Pattern:**

The quarrying operation will be carried out by Mechanized Opencast 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

Table 2-11: Drilling and Blasting Parameters

Parameters	Details
Depth of each hole	1.0m to 1.5m
Diameter of hole	32-36mm
Spacing between holes	0.6 m
Pattern of hole	Zigzag
Charge/Hole	D.Cord with water or 70 gms of gun powder or Gelatine.
Inclination of holes	70° from horizontal
Use of delay detonators	25 milli seconds delays
Detonating fuse	“Detonating” Cord

2.7.4.3 **Types of Explosives to be used:**

Small diameter of 25mm Slurry explosives are proposed to be used for shattering and heaving effect for removal and winning of Rough Stone. No deep hole drilling or primary blasting is proposed.

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

2.7.4.4 Measures to minimize ground vibration due to blasting:

The quarry is situated more than 1.2 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.

Table 2-12: Blasting Details

Parameters	Details
Diameter of holes	32-36 mm
Spacing	60 Cms
Powder factor	6 to 7 tons/kg of explosives
Pattern of hole	Zig Zag
Charge/hole	140 gms of 25 mm dia cartridge
Blasted at day time	5 to 6 PM (or whenever required)

2.7.4.5 Storage & Safety measures taken during blasting:

The project proponent “Thiru.P.Venkatareddy” 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.

Table 2-13: Man Power Requirements

1.	Skilled	Operator	2 No.
		Foreman/ Part time Mining Engineer/ Blaster	2 No.
		Management & Supervisory Staff	3 No.
2.	Semi-skilled		2 No.
3.	Unskilled (Labourers & Cleaners)		12Nos
		Total =	21 Nos

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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 KLD. Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Kammandoddi Village and other water will be source from nearby road tankers supply.

Table 2-14: Water Requirement

Purpose	Quantity	Sources
Drinking Water	1.0 KLD	Drinking water will be brought from the approved water vendors in the nearby villages.
Green belt	0.5KLD	Other domestic activities through road tankers supply
Dust suppression	0.5KLD	From road tankers supply
Total	2.0 KLD	

2.9 Project Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule of the proposed Mine Lease of Thiru.P.Venkatareddy (2.75.0 ha) is as follows.

Table 2-15: Mining Schedule

MINING SCHEDULE					
Activity	Dec-22	Dec-23	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-26
Site Clearance					
Excavation - Top Soil Removal/Overburden					
I Year Production – 31875 Cum - Rough Stone					
II Year Production – 26795 Cum - Rough Stone					
III Year Production – 28335 Cum - Rough Stone					
IV Year Production - 88625 Cum - Rough Stone					
V Year Production - 45350 Cum - Rough Stone					

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

2.10 Solid Waste Management

Table 2-16: Solid Waste Management

S.No	Type	Quantity	Disposal Method
1	Organic	2.7 kg/day	Municipal bin including food waste
2	Inorganic	4.05 kg/day	TNPCB authorized recyclers

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

2.11 Mine Drainage

The quarry operation is proposed up to a depth of 43 m below ground level. The water table is below 72 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 Liter diesel per hour for excavator for mining and loading for Rough Stone needed.

2.13 Project Cost

1	<u>A. Fixed Asset Cost:</u>	
	1. Land Cost	: Rs. 1,75,00,000
	2. Labour Shed	: Rs.1,30,000
	3. Sanitary Facility	: Rs.90,000
	4. Fencing Cost	: Rs.1,00,000
	Total=	Rs. 1,78,20,000/-
2	<u>B. Operational Cost:</u>	
	1. Machinery cost	: Rs.30,00,000/-
3	<u>C. EMP Cost:</u>	Rs. 3,50,000/-
	Total Project Cost(A+B+C)	: Rs. 2,11,70,000/-

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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 component of Environmental Management plan, which will improve ecology, environment and quality of the surrounding area.
3. Local trees like, Vilvam, Pungam, Naval etc will be planted along the lease boundary and avenues as well.
4. The rate of survival expected to be 70% in this area

Table 2-17 Plantation/ Afforestation Program

Scientific Name	Local Name
<i>Diospyro sebenum</i>	Karungali
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Vilvam
<i>Lagerstromia speciosa</i>	Poo Marudhu
<i>Toona ciliate</i>	Sandhana Vembu
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Vellai nuna
<i>Pongamia Pinnata</i>	Pungam
<i>Prosopis cinera</i>	Vannimaram
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Naval
<i>Premna tomentosa</i>	Purangai Naari
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Pisinpattai
<i>Chloroxylon sweitenia</i>	Purasamaram
<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	Therthang Kottai

- The development of greenbelt in the periphery of the mine area.
- Trees will be planted along the sides of the lease boundary and avenues as well as Non-active dumps at a rate of 1350 trees with an interval of 5m in 3 rows with tall and long tree species alternative rows.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

2.15 Corporate Social Responsibility

The following Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) activities before the commencement of the quarrying activities.

Table 2-18 CER Cost

S.No.	CER Activity	CER (Rs in Crores)
1.	Developing the library, sports/Drinking water facilities in Panchayat Union Elementary School, Kammandoddi	5,00,000/-
Total		Rs. 5,00,000

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

3 Description of the Environment

3.1 General:

The method of mining for extracting rough stone quarry 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. 9412/ToR-1289/2022 Dated: 08.10.2022. The baseline monitoring is carried out in June to August 2022 and the analysis is briefed in the EIA report. The proponent has engaged M/s. Ecotech labs Pvt. Ltd for carrying out the existing baseline study.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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

Table 3-1: Frequency of Sampling and Analysis

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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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.Nos. 616/3 (Part 2) - 2.75.0 Ha , Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State	Field Study
2.	Latitude & Longitude	Latitude: 12°40'08.75"N to 12°39'58.96"N Longitude: 77°56'57.55" E to 77°56'55.62"E	Topo Sheet
3.	Topo Sheet No.	57H/ 14	Survey of India Toposheet
4.	Mine Lease Area	2.75.0 Ha	--
Demography in the study area (as per Census 2011)			
5.	Total Population	6524	Census Survey of India
6.	Total Number of Households	1450	
7.	Maximum Temperature (°C)	33.7	IMD
8.	Minimum Temperature (°C)	24.2	

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoalagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

9.	❖ Ecological Sensitive Areas - Wetlands, watercourses or other waterbodies, coastal zone, biospheres, mountains, forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ponnaiyar River- 0.8 km, SW ❖ Kammandoddi Lake – 1.4 km, N ❖ Kammandoddi Old Lake- 1.6 km, NW ❖ Chappadi Lake- 2.2 km, NE ❖ Konerapalli Lake- 2.3 km, NE ❖ Gobasandram River – 2.6 km, NW ❖ Chennathur Lake- 3 km, NE ❖ Doripalli Lake- 4.4 km, N ❖ Bukkasagaram Lake- 5.8 km, N ❖ Thorapalli Lake- 9 km, NW ❖ Nanjappan Kodigai Eri- 11.8 km, SW ❖ Kelavarapalli Dam- 13.9 km, NW ❖ Settipalli RF – 2.4 km, NE ❖ Perandapalli Forest- 2.7 km, W ❖ Sanamavu Reserved Forest- 3.2 km, SW ❖ Punnagaram RF – 7 km, N ❖ Udedurgam Cauvery north Wildlife Sanctuary- 14.2 km, S 	Google Earth/Field Study																																							
10.	Densely Populated area	Kammandoddi –4 km -NW																																								
11.	Areas occupied by sensitive man-made land uses (hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">S. No.</th> <th style="width: 60%;">Places</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Dist. From Project Site</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Schools & Colleges</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Kammandoddi Primary School</td> <td>2.1 km, NW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Government High School, Addakurukki</td> <td>1.5 km, N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>MSR Paramedical & Technical Institute</td> <td>2.4 km, NW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Perumal Manimekalai Polytechnic College, Hosur</td> <td>2 km, NE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Hospitals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Nalam Hospital</td> <td>6.5 Km, E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Primary Health Centre</td> <td>9.8 Km, SW</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Worship Places</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Hanuman Temple</td> <td>1.3 Km, SW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>FMPB christ Church</td> <td>6.3 Km, S</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Madina Masjid</td> <td>1.3 km, S</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	Places	Dist. From Project Site	Schools & Colleges			1	Kammandoddi Primary School	2.1 km, NW	2	Government High School, Addakurukki	1.5 km, N	3	MSR Paramedical & Technical Institute	2.4 km, NW	4	Perumal Manimekalai Polytechnic College, Hosur	2 km, NE	Hospitals			1	Nalam Hospital	6.5 Km, E	2	Primary Health Centre	9.8 Km, SW	Worship Places			1	Hanuman Temple	1.3 Km, SW	2	FMPB christ Church	6.3 Km, S	3	Madina Masjid	1.3 km, S	Google Earth/Field Study
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<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

3.1.7 Site Connectivity:

The site is connected to NH 44 – Dharmapuri-Bengaluru Road, 1.2 km towards North side.



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

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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.

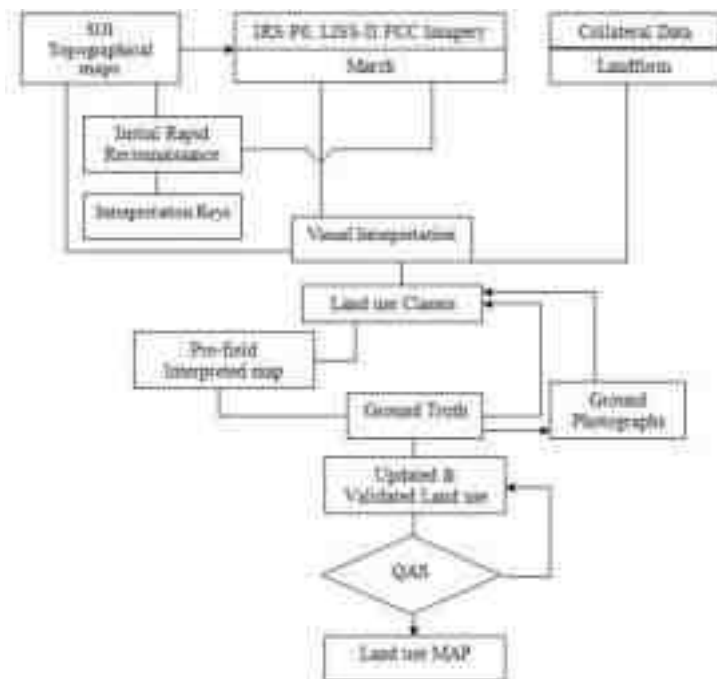


Figure 3-2 Flow Chart showing Methodology of Land use mapping

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

3.2.3 Satellite Data

IRS Resourcesat-2 LISS-III multispectral satellite data of 05th March 2016 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 IRS-P6, LISS-III data on 1:50000 Scale 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.

February 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
2. In the present study the IRS –P6 satellite image and SOI topo sheets of 47-F/01,02,03 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
4. Adopting the available guidelines from manual of LULC mapping using Satellite imagery (NRSA, 1989)
5. Field checking and ground truth validation

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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 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 below

3.2.7 *Description of the Land Use / land cover classes*

3.2.7.1 **Built-up land**

It is defined as an area of human settlements composed of houses, commercial complex, transport, communication lines, utilities, services, places of worships, recreational areas, industries etc. Depending upon the nature and type of utilities and size of habitations, residential areas can be aggregated into villages, towns and cities. All the man-made construction covering land belongs to this category. The built-up in 10 km radius from the proposed project site is as follows.

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

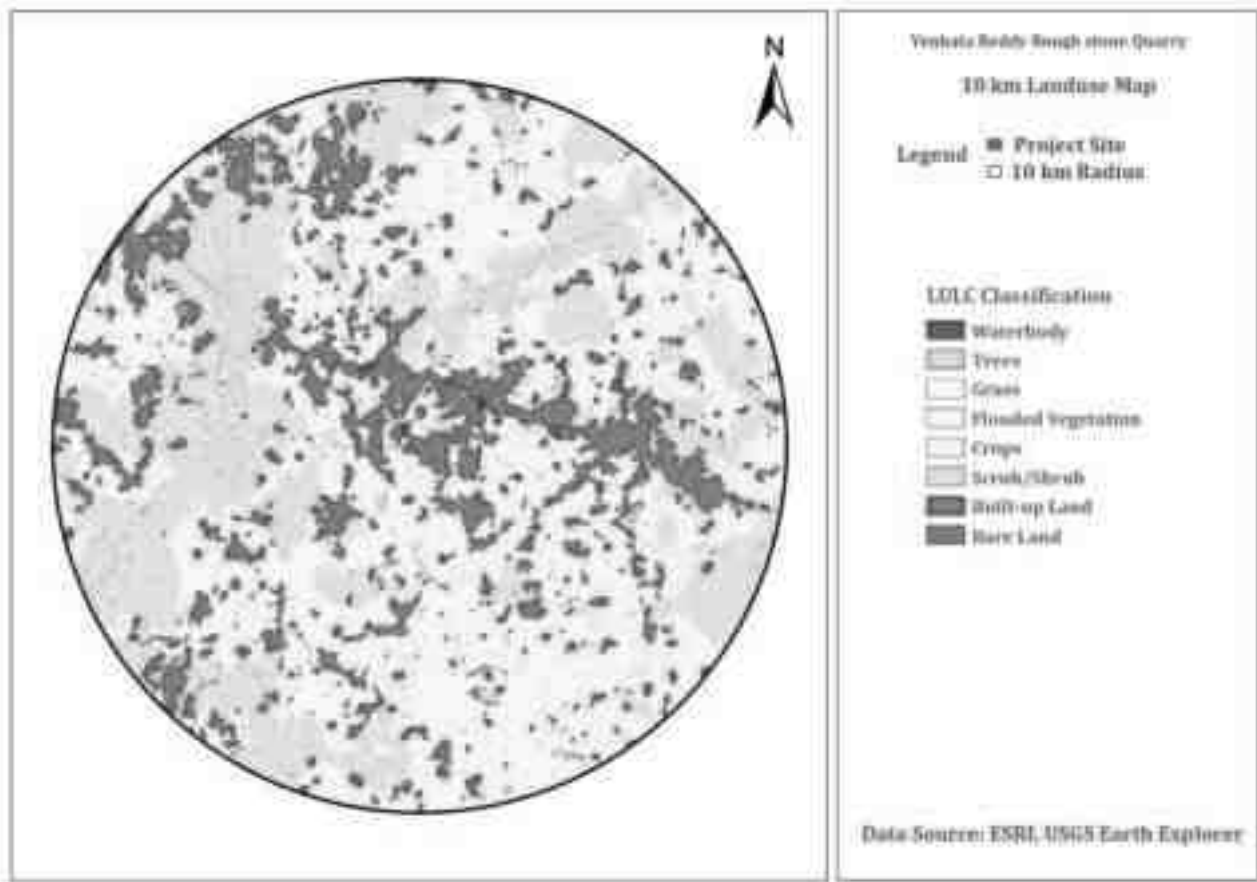


Figure 3-3 Land use classes around 10 km radius from the project site

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

Table 3-3 Land use pattern in Krishnagiri District

Sl.No	Categories	Area in Sqkm
1	Total Geographical Area	315.88
2	Water Body	1.71
3	Trees	11.12
4	Grass	0.09
5	Flooded Vegetation	0.01
6	Crops	161.56
7	Scrub/Shrub	85.43
8	Built-up Area	55.42
9	Barren Land	0.54

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

3.2.8 Agricultural land

This category includes the land utilized for crops, vegetables, fodder and fruits. Existing cropland and current fallows are included in this category.

It is described as an area under agricultural tree crops, planted adopting certain agricultural management techniques.

3.3 Water Environment

3.3.1 Contour & Drainage

The project site is 744 m AMSL. The drainage pattern within in the 10 km of the project site is dendritic.

3.3.2 Geomorphology

The geomorphic evolution of the area is mainly controlled by denudational, structural and fluvial processes. The evolution of various landforms has been governed mainly by the varying resistance of geological formations to these processes. Various landforms are occurring in the area, such as erosional plains, residual hills, pediments, buried pediments and deltaic plain. The shallow pediments possess poor to moderate yields with thin soil cover. The buried pediments and deltaic plain possess good ground water potential.

Soils

Soils have been classified into Black soil, mixed soil, red loamy soil, gravelly and sandy soils. Red loamy and sandy soils are predominant in Hosur taluk. Vast stretches of loam soils and black soils occur in Krishnagiri district.

The prominent geomorphic units identified in the district through interpretation of satellite imagery are structural hills in the southwestern part of the district, denudational land forms like buried pediments in the plains and inselbergs and plateaus represented by conical hills aligned with major lineaments. Krishnagiri district forms part of the upland plateau region with many hill ranges and undulating plains. The western part of the district has hill ranges of Mysore plateau with a chain of undulating hills and deep valleys extending in NNE-SSW direction. The plains of the district have an average elevation of 488 m amsl. The plateau region along the western boundary and the northwestern part of the district

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoalagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

has an average elevation of 914 m amsl. The Guthrayan Durg with an elevation of 1395 m amsl is the highest peak in the district

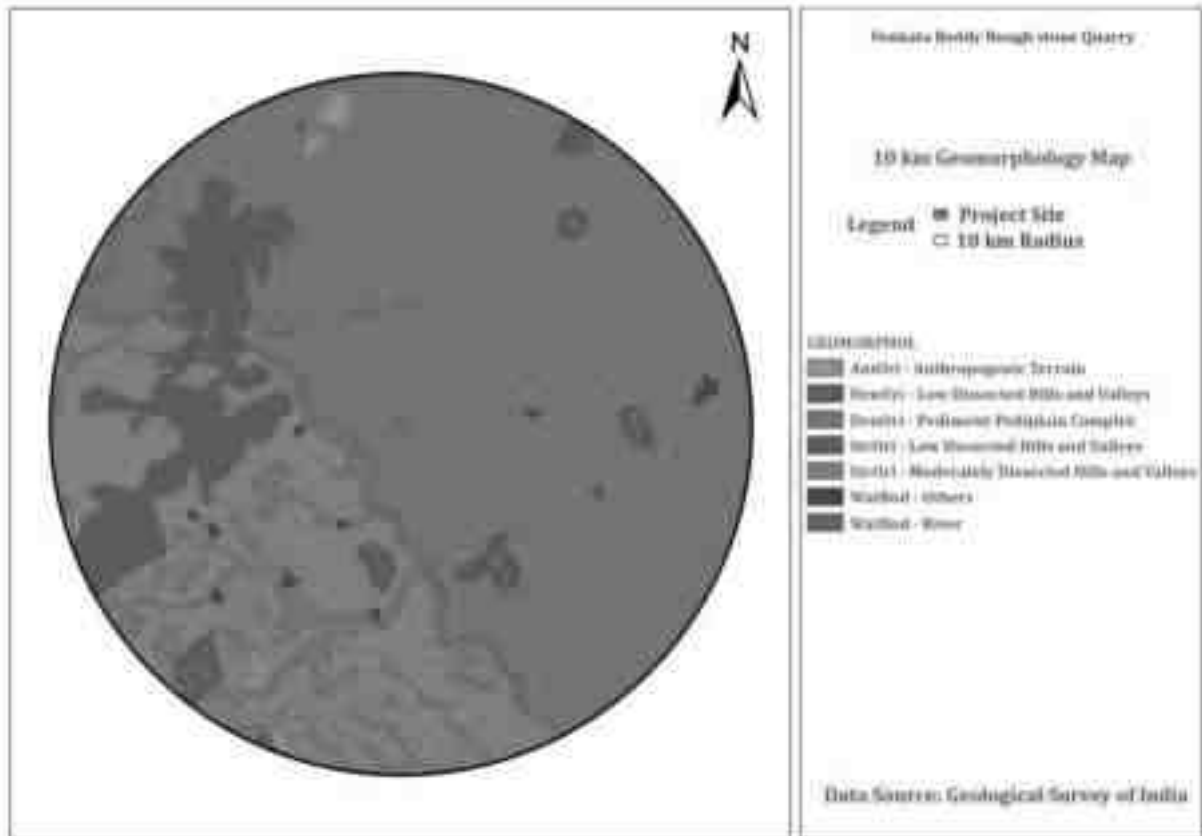


Figure 3-4 Geomorphology within 10km from the project site

3.3.3 Geology:

Krishnagiri District is underlain by crystalline metamorphic complex in the western parts of district and sedimentary tract in eastern side. An area of 4551 Sq.km is covered by crystalline rocks (63%) and 2671 Sq.km is covered by sediments (37%).

The general geological sequence of formation is given below:

Quaternary - Laterites, Sands and Clays

Tertiary - Sandstone, Gravels and Clays

Cretaceous - Limestone,

Calcareous Sandstone and Clay unconformity.

Archaean - Charnockites, Gneisses, Granites, Dolerites and Pegmatite

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

The major part of the area is covered by metamorphic crystalline rocks of charnockite, granitic gneiss of Archaean age intruded by dolerite dykes and pegmatite veins. These rocks are highly metamorphosed and have been subjected to very severe folding, crushing and faulting. Ground Water occurs under the phreatic condition and wherever there are deep seated fractures, it occurs under semi-confined to confined conditions.

3.3.4 Hydrogeology

Occurrence of Ground Water in hard rock depends upon the intensity and depth of weathering, fractures and fissures present in the rocks. Granites and gneisses yield moderately compared to the yield in Charnockites. Depth of well in hard rock generally ranges between 8 and 15m below ground level. Generally yield in open wells ranges from 30 to 250m³ /day and in bore well between 260 and 430 m³ /day. The weathered thickness varies from 2.5 m to 42m in general. there are 3 to 5 fracture zones within 100 m and 1 to 4 fracture zones between 100 and 200 m.

The Cretaceous formation is represented by Arenaceous Lime stone, Calcareous sand - stone and marl. The Tertiary formation is argillaceous comprising of Silty clay stones, argillaceous Lime stone. The Quaternary deposits represented by the river deposits of Ponnaiyar and Varahanadhi spread over as patches in Villupuram District. The alluvium consists of unconsolidated sands, gravelly sands, clays and clayey sands. The thickness of the sands ranges between 15 and 25 m in the alluvial formation which also form potential aquifers. In some areas, sand stone of tertiary formation are the potential groundwater reservoirs.

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

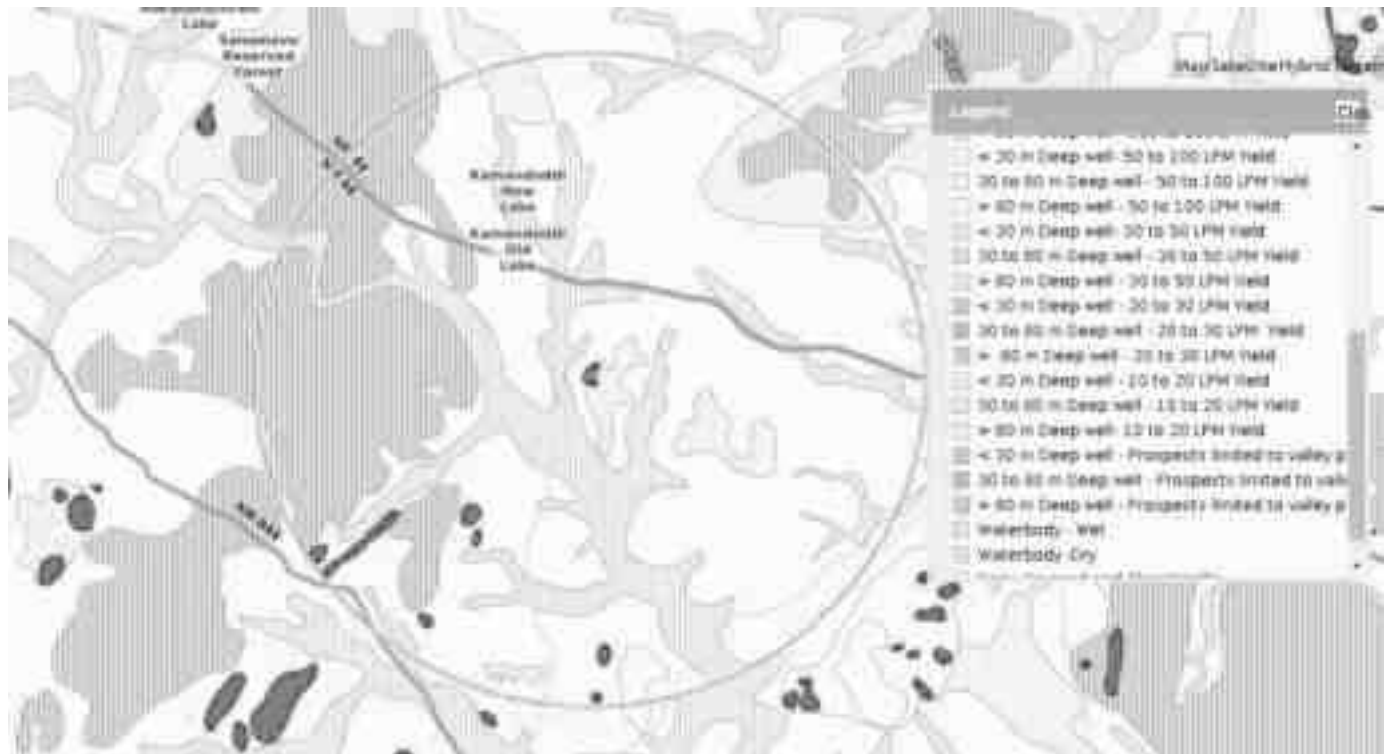


Figure 3-5 Ground water prospects within 5 km radius of the project site

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.

Table 3-4 Ground water Quality Analysis

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 Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta – GW 2 (2 km, W) Shoologiri Police station – GW 3 (6.6 km, E) Government High School, Devasanapalli - GW 4 (5.3 km, S) Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli – GW 5 (2.3 km, N)
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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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.

Table 3-5: Standard Procedure

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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Table 3-6 Ground water sampling results

S. No	Parameters	Units	Project Site	GW 2	GW 3	GW 4	GW 5
1	pH (at 25°C)	-	7.32	7.42	7.06	7.73	6.97
2	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	1949	1012	1649	2029	2536
3	Colour	Hazen Unit	2	60	1	1	2
4	Turbidity	NTU	BQL(LO Q:1.0)	45.5	BQL(LO Q:1.0)	BQL(LO Q:1.0)	1.4
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1072	552	907	1116	1395
6	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	BQL(LO Q:2.0)	BQL(LO Q:1.0)	BQL(LO Q:1.0)	BQL(LO Q:1.0)	BQL(LO Q:1.0)
7	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/L	566	360	535	669	859
8	Calcium as Ca	mg/L	152	113	148	211	224
9	Magnesium as Mg	mg/L	45.3	19.3	40.4	34.7	73.2
10	Chloride as Cl	mg/L	317	72.8	209	254	362
11	Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/L	71.3	61.3	52.2	149	157
12	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	273	311	246	259	372
13	Iron as Fe	mg/L	BQL(LO Q:0.1)	BQL(LO Q:0.1)	BQL(LO Q:0.1)	BQL(LO Q:0.1)	BQL(LO Q:0.1)
14	Silica as SiO ₂	mg/L	33.3	39.8	49.9	32.6	57.6
15	Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/L	380	281	368	527	558
16	Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/L	186	79.2	166	143	301
17	Fluoride as F	mg/L	0.313	BQL(LO Q:0.1)	BQL(LO Q:0.2)	0.253	#DIV/0!
18	Sodium as Na	mg/L	290	45.4	200	222	193
19	Potassium as K	mg/L	21.3	3.56	14.1	32.1	24.3
20	Nitrate as NO ₃	mg/L	10.3	6.89	44.9	44.9	48.5

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

3.3.6 Interpretation of results:

3.3.6.1 Physical parameters of water:

The basic physical parameters of water include

Colour:

Value observed in Project Site (True/Apparent Color): 2 Hazel unit.

Acceptable and permissible limits: 5 Hazel units and 15 Hazel units respectively. The value in the project site is as same as the acceptable limits prescribed by IS 10500: 2012 (referred as “Standards” from herein).

Odour & Taste:

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

pH:

Value observed in the Project Site: 7.32

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: BQL (LOQ: 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 less turbid and no any physical treatment is required to treat the turbidity of the water.

Total Dissolved Solids:

Value observed in the Project Site: 1072 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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

3.3.6.2 Chemical parameters of water:

The chemical parameters of the drinking water include,

Calcium:

Value observed in the Project Site: 152 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: 45.3 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: 317 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: 273 mg/L.

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

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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Calcium Hardness:

Value observed in the Project Site: 380 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.

3.3.6.3 Biological parameters of water:

The biological parameters of water includes E- Coli & Coliform

Value observed in the project site: <2 mpn/100ml – e-coli and <2 mpn/100ml – Coliforms

The E- coli and coliform shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample as per the drinking water standards IS 10500:2012.

E- coli is one of the fecal coliform bacteria. The presence of this indicates the water is faecally contaminated. Without treatment, when consumed, will have water borne diseases like cholera, typhoid and diarrhea.

3.3.7 Surface Water Analysis

Surface water samples were taken from Konerapalli lake and Palliaikuthur Lake. The results are summarized below.

Table 3-7 Surface Water Sample Results

S. No	Parameters	Units	Konerapalli Lake	Palliaikuthur Lake
1	pH (at 25°C)	-	7.55	7.9
2	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	1002	960
3	Colour	Hazen Unit	5	3
4	Turbidity	NTU	BQL(LOQ:1.0)	BQL(LOQ:1.0)
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	551	528
6	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	BQL(LOQ:1.0)	BQL(LOQ:1.0)
7	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/L	240	220
8	Calcium as Ca	mg/L	57.1	51.6
9	Magnesium as Mg	mg/L	23.6	22.2
10	Chloride as Cl	mg/L	125	143

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

11	Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/L	84.3	28.8
12	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	194	137
13	Iron as Fe	mg/L	0.088	0.254
14	Silica as SiO ₂	mg/L	26.9	-0.6
15	Calcium Hardness	mg/L	143	129
16	Magnesium Hardness	mg/L	96.7	91.1
17	Fluoride as F	mg/L	0.728	BQL(LOQ:0.2)
18	Sodium as Na	mg/L	111	122
19	Potassium as k	mg/L	8.3	19.61
20	Nitrate as NO ₃	mg/L	7.32	6.74
21	BOD	mg/L	9.31	3.12
22	COD	mg/L	34.1	11.3
23	TKN	mg/L	34.4	15.5
24	DO	mg/L	4.5	5.4

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

Like the rest of the state, Krishnagiri experiences hot weather between April and July and is relatively cooler in December and January. The area exhibits a subtropical climate and the temperature that goes upto 42°C in summer and falls down to 27°C in December – January. The

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Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

wind direction is NE-SW and vice-versa. Average annual rainfall is about 1071.4 mm in monsoon season..

ii) Temperature

The average daily temperature ranges from a maximum of 33.7 °C to a minimum of 24.2 °C

iii) Rainfall:

The historical rainfall data of past years is collected. The maximum rainfall is observed in September 2017 with a rainfall of 291.7 mm.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F
2016	0.2	0	1.9	3.8	144.4	87	185.5	49.1	5.2	34.7	8.5	76.9
2017	5.7	0	48.7	37.9	198.6	19.1	24.6	189.7	291.7	219	54.5	56.2
2018	0	1.3	34.9	14.4	114.5	41.1	10.5	18.5	152.1	85.2	33.2	4.8
2019	13.2	1.2	4.5	47.2	96.5	33.6	34.6	94.7	138.6	177.7	48.7	39.5
2020	0.3	0	6.9	61.7	57.9	59	147.2	66.8	142.1	142	77	42.6

Source: Customized Rainfall Information System (CRIS), Hydromet Division, GOI

iv) Relative humidity

The district enjoys a subtropical climate. The period from April to July is generally hot and dry. The weather is pleasant during the period from November to January. Usually mornings are more humid than afternoons. The relative humidity is on an average between 65 and 85% in the mornings. Humidity in the afternoons is generally between 40 and 70.

v) Wind Speed:

Wind speed was in the range of 2 Km/hr to 20 Km/hr. The wind speed was almost close to each other during the whole study period.

The site-specific meteorological data for the study period June to August 2022) is presented below. The maximum and minimum values for all the parameters except wind speed and wind direction are presented below.

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

vi) Metrological Data

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

vii) 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 June to August 2022. The wind rose is plotted using WR Plot.

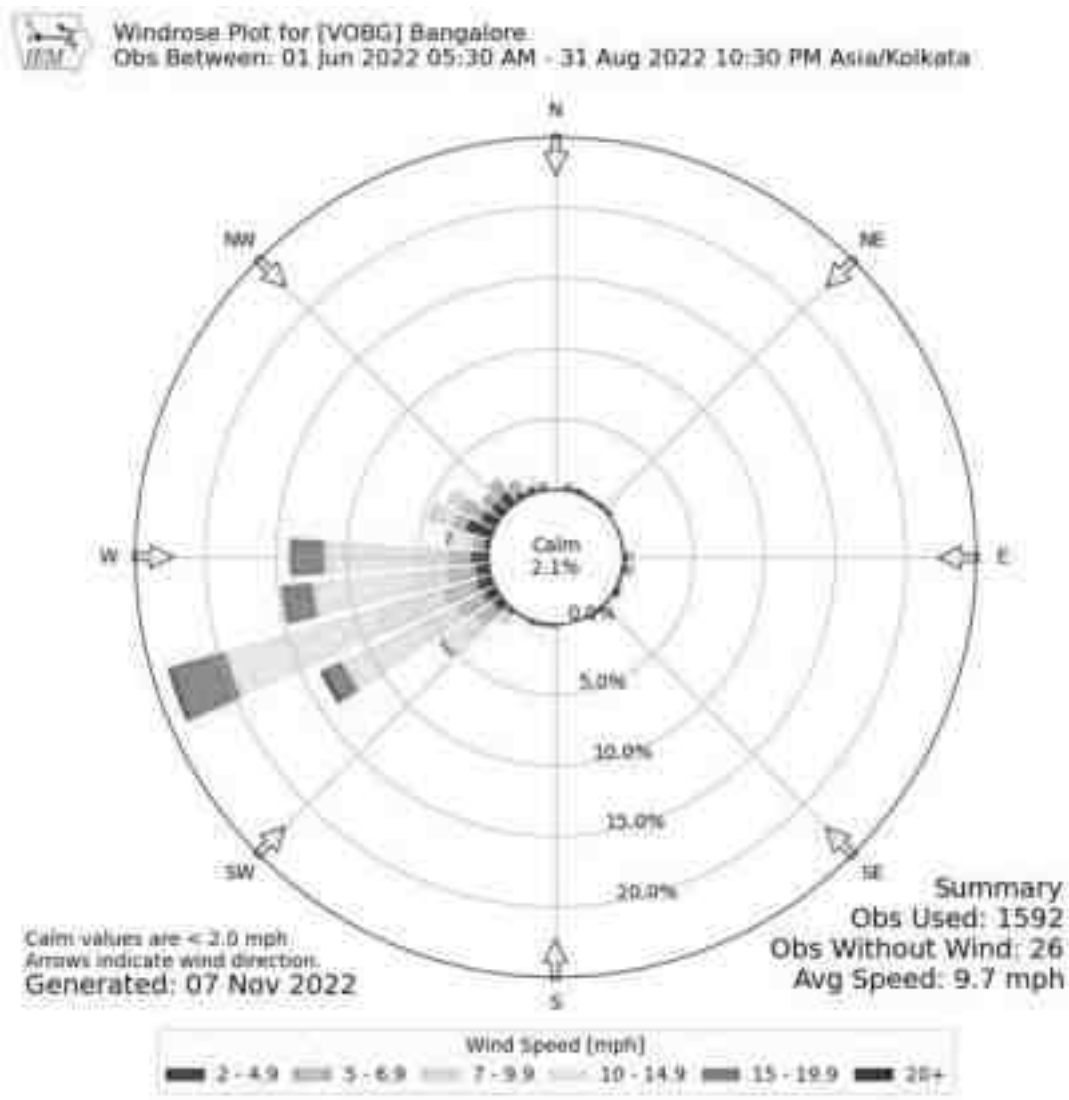


Figure 3-6 Wind rose

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoalagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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: <i>Ambient Air</i>			
Monitoring Period	June to August 2022		
Design Criteria	The monitoring stations are selected based on factors like topography/terrain, prevailing meteorological conditions like predominant wind direction (June to August 2022), etc, play a vital role in the selection of air sampling stations. Based on these criteria, 5 air sampling station were selected in the area as shown below.		
Monitoring Locations	Location & Code	Distance (km)	Direction
	Project Site – AAQ 1	-	-
	Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta – AAQ 2	2	W
	Shoalagiri Police station – AAQ 3	6.6	E
	Government High School, Devasanapalli - AAQ 4	5.3	S
	Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli – AAQ 5	2.3	N
Methodology	Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10) - Gravimetric (IS 5182: Part 23:2006) Particulate Matter PM2.5 - Gravimetric (Fine particulate matter) Sulphur Dioxide - Calorimetric (West & Gaeke Method) (IS 5182: Part 02: 2001) Nitrogen Dioxide - Calorimetric (Modified Jacob & Hocheiser Method) (IS 5182: Part 06:2006)		
Frequency of Monitoring	2 days in a week, 4 weeks in a month for 3 months in a season.		

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	EIA Report
Project Proponent	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
Project Location	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Table 3-9 Ambient Air Quality

Code	Location	PM 10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			PM 2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			SO2 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			NOx ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
		Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg
AAQ 1	Project Site	35	49	42	16	22	19	5	9	7	10	21	16
AAQ 2	Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta	48	59	54	21	28	24	6	12	9	13	28	20
AAQ 3	Shoolagiri Police station	45	56	50	17	28	22	5	13	8	12	28	18
AAQ 4	Government High School, Devasanapalli	42	53	48	17	25	21	5	11	7	11	24	17
AAQ 5	Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli	39	51	45	16	23	21	5	12	8	13	28	19
NAAQ Standards - Residential Area		100 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			60($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			80 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			80 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shooglagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri 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 (53 (µg/m³)), PM_{2.5}(28 (µg/m³)), SO_x(13 (µg/m³)) ,NO_x (28 (µg/m³)) is observed in different places.

Inference:

The monitoring results for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x was found to be high in Pathakotta Village which densely populated small rural area where there is no commercial development like industry, college, etc. The only contributing factor to the higher values is due to the vehicular movement. In the absence of vehicular movement, the values of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x was found to be less.

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

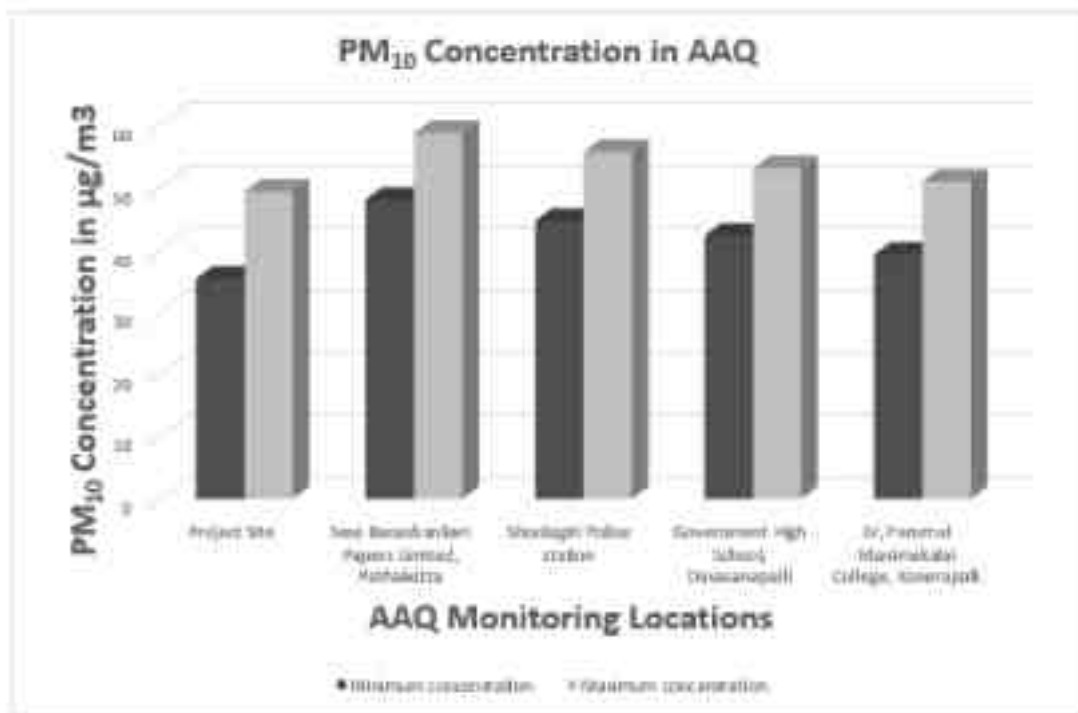


Figure 3-7 Concentration of PM₁₀ (µg/m³) in Study Area

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

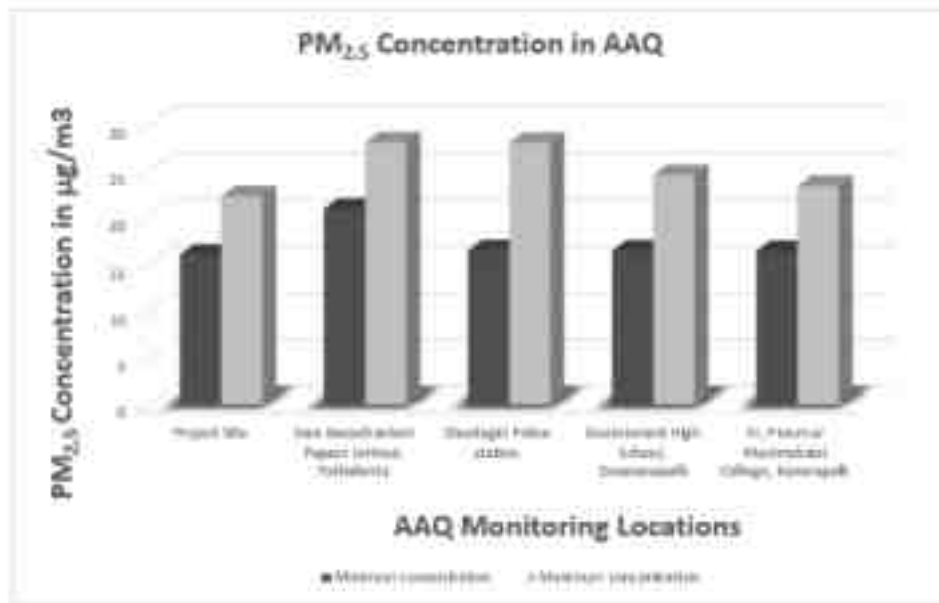


Figure 3-8 Concentration of PM_{2.5} (µg/m³) in Study Area

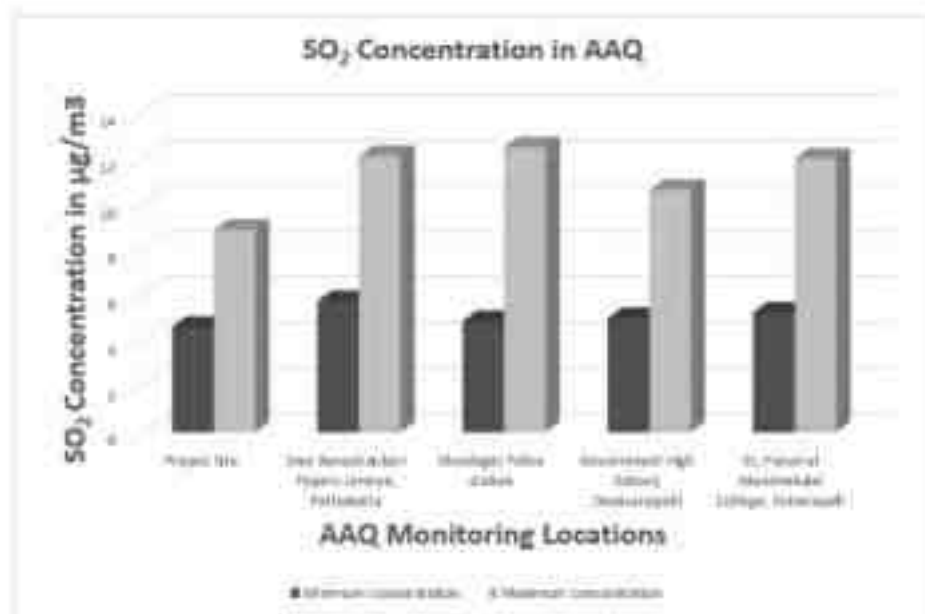


Figure 3-9 Concentration of SO_x (µg/m³) in Study Area

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Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

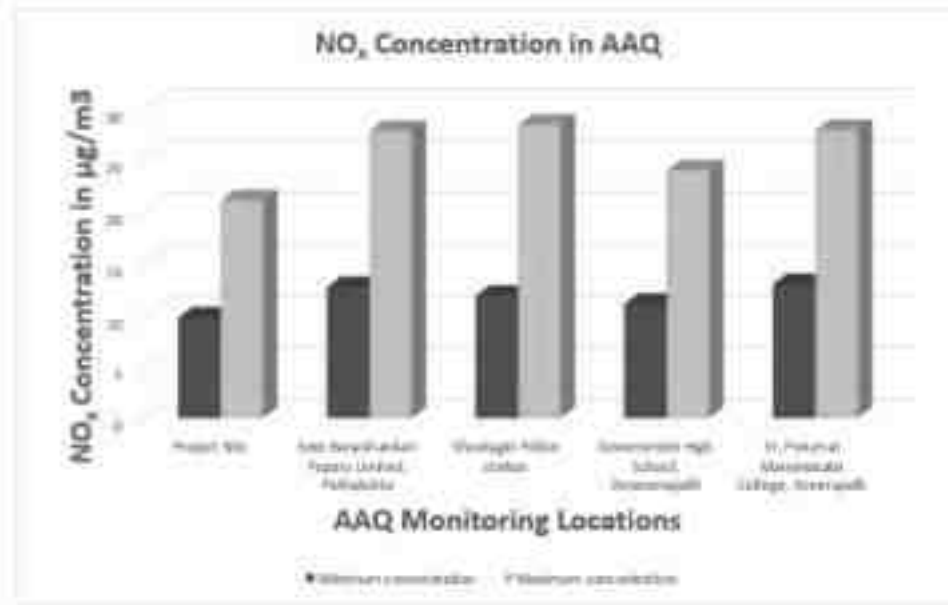


Figure 3-10 Concentration of NO_x (µg/m³) in Study Area

3.5 Noise Environment:

Table 3-10 Noise Analysis

Environmental Parameters: Noise Analysis	
Monitoring Period	June to August 2022
Design Criteria	Based on the Sensitivity of the area
Monitoring Locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Site – N 1 Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta – N 2 Shoolagiri Police station – N 3 Government High School, Devasanapalli - N 4 Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli – 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 Monitoring	Noise samples were collected from 5 locations - Once in a season

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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

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- N1	56	43	49
Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta – N 2	57	48	53
Shoolagiri Police station – N 3	61	49	55
Government High School, Devasanapalli - N 4	54	44	49
Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli – N 5	56	45	51

3.5.2 Night Noise Level (Leq Night)

Table 3-12 Night Noise Level (Leq Night)

Location	Leq Night in dB(A)		
	Max	Min	Average
Project Site- N1	41	37	39
Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta – N 2	46	36	41
Shoolagiri Police station – N 3	47	40	44
Government High School, Devasanapalli - N 4	42	39	40
Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli – N 5	43	35	40

Observation:

The maximum Day noise and Night noise were found to be 61 dB(A) and 47 dB(A) respectively in Shoolagiri Police Station. The minimum Day Noise and Night noise were 43 dB(A) and 35 dB(A) respectively which was observed in Project Site & Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli.

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

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

3.6 Soil Environment

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

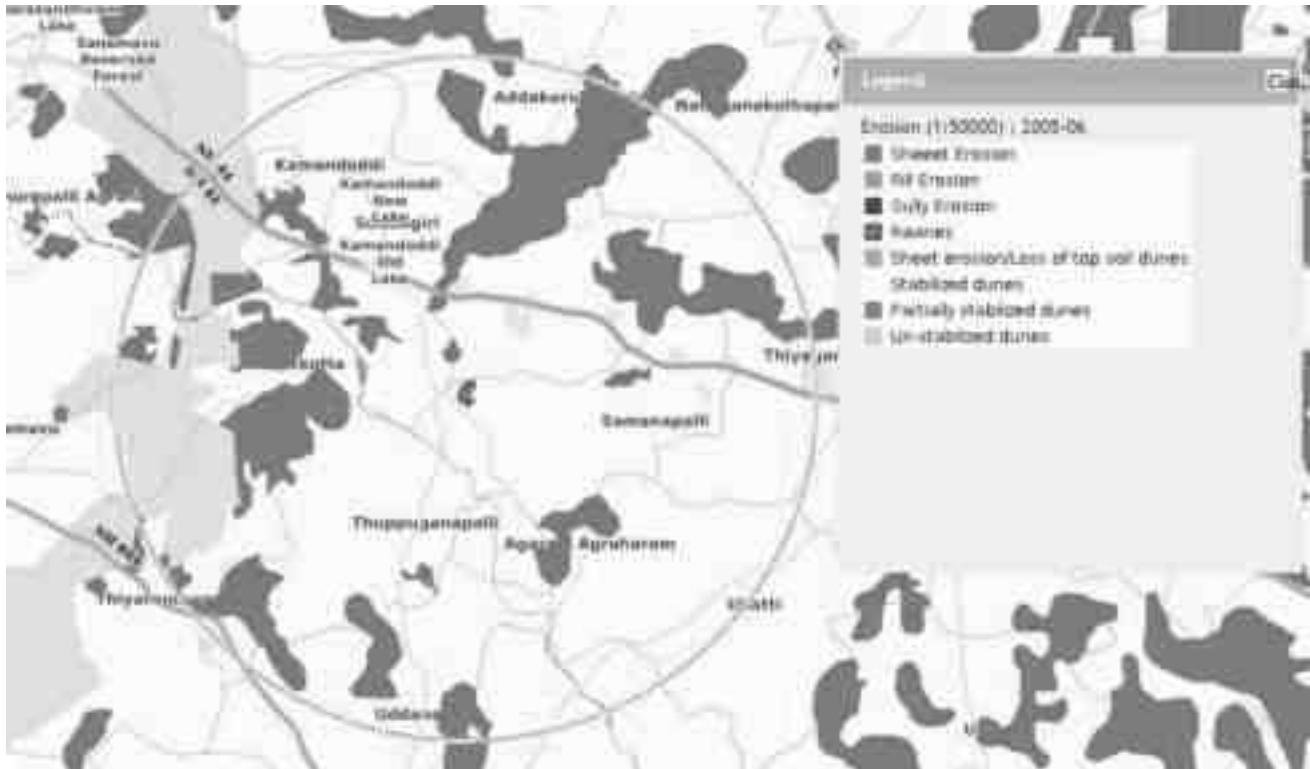


Figure 3-11 Soil Erosion pattern within 5 km radius of the project site

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.

Table 3-13 Soil Quality Analysis

Environmental Parameters: <i>Soil Quality Analysis</i>	
Monitoring Period	June to August 2022

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

Design Criteria	Based on the environmental settings of the study area
Monitoring Locations	Project Site – SQ1
	Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta – SQ2
	Shoolagiri Police station – SQ3
	Government High School, Devasanapalli – SQ4
	Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli – SQ5
Methodology	Composite soil samples using sampling augers and field capacity apparatus
Frequency of Monito	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

Parameters	Project Site SQ 1	Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta SQ2	Shoolagiri Police station SQ 3	Government High School, Devasanapalli SQ 4	Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli SQ 5
1. pH (at 25°C)	8.22	8.02	8.51	7.10	7.80
2. Electrical Conductivity	0.33	0.22	0.31	0.10	0.20
3. Water holding Capacity	6.80	6.80	7.59	7.40	7.65
4. Chloride mg/kg	57	161	242	87	94
5. Calcium mg/kg	19	57	42	59	42
6. sodium mg/kg	68	76	80	80	80
7. Potassium mg/kg	20	23	24	24	24
8. Organic matter %	2.6	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
9. Magnesium mg/kg	31	57	50	82	79

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

10.sulphate	20	172	39	39	39
11. CEC	12.5	15.2	15.8	11.1	12.9
12. Carbonate mg/kg	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
13. Bicarbonate mg/kg	135	384	289	141	152
14. TKN (%)	0.020	0.024	0.030	0.011	0.021
15.bulk density (g/cm3)	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2
16.Phosphorous	13	8	7	11	16
17. sand	56	53	57	52	51
18. clay	8	7	5	4	8
19.silt	36	40	38	44	41
20.SAR	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.2	22.1 2.4
21. silicon	0.74	0.821	0.761	0.761	22.2 0.761

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 1.1 to 1.4 g/cc which indicates favorable physical condition for plant growth. The water holding capacity was found in the range of 6.80ml/1 to 7.65 ml/1.

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 7.1 to 8.51, 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 they tend to have very poor structure which limits or prevents water infiltration and drainage. The organic matter varies from 1.4 to 3.4 mg/kg, which indicates the soil is slightly unfertile.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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.

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.

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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.

S. No	Location	Latitude	Longitude	No of Quadrates		
				Trees (10m x 10m)	Shrubs (5m x 5m)	Herbs & grasses (1m x 1m)
1.	Project Site – SQ1	12°40'08.75"N	77°56'57.55" E	1	4	5
2.	Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta – SQ2	12°39'33.92"N	77°55'49.20"E	1	4	5
3.	Shoolagiri Police station – SQ3	12°39'44.23"N	78° 0'35.04"E	1	4	5
4.	Government High School, Devasanapalli – SQ4	12°36'56.07"N	77°57'7.70"E	1	4	5
5.	Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli – SQ5	12°40'29.75"N	77°58'5.47"E	1	4	5

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 quadrates 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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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

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

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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	Cassia siamea	ManjalKonrai	3	2	6	0.50	33.33	1.5	0.07	2.52	2.17	1.11	5.81	Least Concern	
3	Acacia nilotica	Karuvelai	4	4	6	0.67	66.67	1	0.28	3.36	4.35	4.45	12.16	Least Concern	
4	Bambusa vulgaris	Moongil	4	4	6	0.67	66.67	1	0.50	3.36	4.35	7.92	15.63	Not assessed	
5	Anacardium occidentale	Cashew	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.44	0.84	1.09	6.96	8.88	Not assessed	
6	Alstonia scholaris	Elilaipalai	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.27	1.68	2.17	4.31	8.16	Least Concern	
7	Psidium guajava	Guava	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.23	2.52	3.26	3.61	9.39	Not assessed	
8	Aegle marmelos	Vilvam	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.16	0.84	1.09	2.50	4.43	Not assessed	
9	Causuarina equisetifolia	Savukku	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.21	1.68	2.17	3.34	7.20	Not assessed	
10	Albizia amara	Wunja	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.20	0.84	1.09	3.22	5.14	Not assessed	
11	Cocos nucifera	Thennai	10	6	6	1.67	100.0	1.67	0.15	8.40	6.52	2.39	17.32	Not assessed	
12	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Palaa	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.18	1.68	2.17	2.85	6.70	Not assessed	
13	Bombax ceiba	Sittan	4	4	6	0.67	66.67	1	0.08	3.36	4.35	1.27	8.98	Not assessed	
14	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
15	Delonix regia	Cemmayir-Konrai	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.21	0.84	1.09	3.34	5.27	Least Concern	
16	Delonix elata	Perungondrai	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.17	0.84	1.09	2.62	4.54	Least Concern	
17	Dalbergia sissoo	Shisham	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.15	0.84	1.09	2.29	4.21	Not assessed	
18	Ficus benghalensis	Alai	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.08	1.68	2.17	1.19	5.04	Not assessed	

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

19	Annona squamosa	Sitapalam	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.23	0.84	1.09	3.61	5.53	Not assessed
20	Pithecellobium dulce	Kodukapuli	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.14	0.84	1.09	2.18	4.11	Not assessed
21	Ficus religiosa	Arasa maram	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.09	2.52	3.26	1.35	7.13	Not assessed
22	Couroupita guianensis	Nagalingam	5	3	6	0.83	50.00	1.67	0.14	4.20	3.26	2.18	9.64	Not assessed
23	Musa paradise	Vaazhai	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.08	2.52	3.26	1.19	6.97	Not assessed
24	Prosopis juliflora	Vaelikaruvai	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.21	2.52	3.26	3.34	9.13	Not assessed
25	Mangifera indica	Mamaram	7	6	6	1.17	100.0	1.16	0.07	5.88	6.52	1.11	13.52	Data insufficient
26	Mimusops elengi	Magizham	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.18	1.68	2.17	2.85	6.70	Not assessed
27	Morinda pubescens	Nuna	6	6	6	1.00	100.0	1	0.24	5.04	6.52	3.74	5.31	Not assessed
28	Thespesia populnea	Poovarasam	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.15	2.52	3.26	2.39	8.18	Not assessed
29	Tectona grandis	Thekku	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.12	2.52	3.26	1.88	7.66	Not assessed
30	Tamarindus indica	Puli	10	6	6	1.67	100.0	1.66	0.20	8.40	6.52	3.09	8.02	Not assessed
31	Syzygium cumini	naval	5	1	6	0.83	16.67	5	0.11	4.20	1.09	1.79	7.07	Not assessed
32	Carica papaya	Papaya	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.09	2.52	3.26	1.43	7.21	Not assessed
33	Ziziphus mauritiana	Elandai	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.28	0.84	1.09	4.45	6.38	Not assessed
34	Citrus medica	Elumichai	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.23	1.68	2.17	3.61	7.46	Not assessed
Total			119	92					6.35					

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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	28	17	24	1.17	0.71	1.65	14.43	17.17	Not Assessed
2	Lantana trifolia	Shrub verbana	10	3	24	0.42	0.13	3.33	5.15	3.03	Not Assessed
3	Robiniapseudoacacia	Black locust	17	5	24	0.71	0.21	3.4	8.76	5.05	Least Concern
4	Lantana camara	Unnichedi	9	6	24	0.38	0.25	1.5	4.64	6.06	Not Assessed
5	Calotropis gigantea	Erukam	14	12	24	0.58	0.50	1.17	7.22	12.12	Not Assessed
6	Stachytarpeaurticifolia	Rat tail	15	9	24	0.63	0.38	1.67	7.73	9.09	Not Assessed
7	Datura metal	Ummattangani	5	4	24	0.21	0.17	1.25	2.58	4.04	Not Assessed
8	Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Sembaruthi	3	2	24	0.13	0.08	1.5	1.55	2.02	Not Assessed
9	Tabernaemontanadivaricata	Crepe Jasmine	3	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Not Assessed
10	Chloromolaena odorata	Venapacha	9	6	24	0.38	0.25	1.5	4.64	6.06	Least Concern
11	Euphorbia geniculata	Amman Pacharisi	3	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Not Assessed
12	Catharanthus roseus	Nithyakalyani	3	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Not Assessed
13	Woodfordiafruticosa	Velakkai	3	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Least Concern
14	Morindapubescens	Mannanunai	2	2	24	0.08	0.08	1	1.03	2.02	Not Assessed
15	Acalypha indica	Kuppaimeni	20	8	24	0.83	0.33	2.5	10.31	8.08	Not Assessed
16	Parthenium hysterophorous	Vishapoondu	50	13	24	2.08	0.54	3.85	25.77	13.13	Not Assessed

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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 Conservation status
1	Plumbago zeylanica	Chittiramoolam	3	3	30	0.10	0.10	1	1.19	3.23	Not assessed
2	Mimosa pudica	Thottacherungi	6	5	30	0.20	0.17	1.2	2.38	5.38	Least concern
3	Sida acuta	Malaidangi	10	3	30	0.33	0.10	3.33	3.97	3.23	Not assessed
4	Scrophularia nodosa	Sarakkothini	15	7	30	0.50	0.23	2.14	5.95	7.53	Not assessed
5	Helicteresisora	Valampuri	2	2	30	0.07	0.07	1	0.79	2.15	Not assessed
6	Cynodondactylon	Arugu	12	6	30	0.40	0.20	2	4.76	6.45	Not assessed
7	Sporobolus fertilis	Giant Parramatta Grass	9	4	30	0.30	0.13	2.25	3.57	4.30	Not assessed
8	Viburnum dentatum	Viburnum	5	5	30	0.17	0.17	1	1.98	5.38	Least concern
9	Heraculem spondylium	Hog Weed	20	10	30	0.67	0.33	2	7.94	10.75	Not assessed
10	Laportea canadensis	Peruganchori	30	20	30	1.00	0.67	1.5	11.90	21.51	Not assessed
11	Euphorbia hirta	Amman Pacharisi	5	4	30	0.17	0.13	1.25	1.98	4.30	Not assessed
12	Tridax procumbens	Vettukaayathalai	5	4	30	0.17	0.13	1.25	1.98	4.30	Not assessed
13	Tephrosia purpurea	Kavali	20	4	30	0.67	0.13	5	7.94	4.30	Not assessed
14	Sida cordifolia	Maanikham	45	4	30	1.50	0.13	11.25	17.86	4.30	Not assessed
15	Tridax procumbens	Cuminipachai	15	4	30	0.50	0.13	3.75	5.95	4.30	Not assessed
16	Ruellia strepens	Grandinayagam	25	4	30	0.83	0.13	6.25	9.92	4.30	Not assessed
17	Senna occidentalis	Nattamsakarai	25	4	30	0.83	0.13	6.25	9.92	4.30	Not assessed

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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.

Table 3-19 Calculation of species diversity

Description	Formula
Species diversity – Shannon – Wiener Index	$H = \sum [(p_i) * \ln(p_i)]$ 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

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

i. Species Diversity

Scientific Name	Common Name	No. of Species	Pi	ln (Pi)	Pi x ln (Pi)
Ficus Carica	Athi Maram	2	0.017857	-4.02535	-0.07188
Cassia siamea	ManjalKonrai	2	0.017857	-4.02535	-0.07188
Acacia nilotica	Karuvelai	4	0.035714	-3.3322	-0.11901
Bambusa vulgaris	Moongil	4	0.035714	-3.3322	-0.11901
Anacardium occidentale	Cashew	2	0.017857	-4.02535	-0.07188
Alstonia scholaris	Elilaipalai	2	0.017857	-4.02535	-0.07188
Psidium guajava	Guava	3	0.026786	-3.61989	-0.09696
Aegle marmelos	Vilvam	1	0.008929	-4.7185	-0.04213
Causuarina equisetifolia	Savukku	2	0.017857	-4.02535	-0.07188

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

Albizia amara	Wunja	1	0.008929	-4.7185	-0.04213
Cocos nucifera	Thennai	15	0.133929	-2.01045	-0.26926
Artocarpus heterophyllus	Palaa	2	0.017857	-4.02535	-0.07188
Bombax ceiba	Sittan	4	0.035714	-3.3322	-0.11901
Azadirachta indica	Veppam	10	0.089286	-2.41591	-0.21571
Delonix regia	Cemmayir-Konrai	1	0.008929	-4.7185	-0.04213
Delonix elata	Perungondrai	1	0.008929	-4.7185	-0.04213
Dalbergia sissoo	Shisham	1	0.008929	-4.7185	-0.04213
Ficus benghalensis	Alai	2	0.017857	-4.02535	-0.07188
Annona squamosa	Sitapalam	1	0.008929	-4.7185	-0.04213
Pithecellobium dulce	Kodukapuli	1	0.008929	-4.7185	-0.04213
Ficus religiosa	Arasa maram	3	0.026786	-3.61989	-0.09696
Couroupita guianensis	Nagalingam	5	0.044643	-3.10906	-0.1388
Musa paradise	Vaazhai	3	0.026786	-3.61989	-0.09696
Prosopis juliflora	Vaelikaruvai	3	0.026786	-3.61989	-0.09696
Mangifera indica	Mamaram	8	0.071429	-2.63906	-0.1885
Mimusops elengi	Magizham	2	0.017857	-4.02535	-0.07188
Morinda pubescens	Nuna	6	0.053571	-2.92674	-0.15679
Thespesia populnea	Poovarasam	3	0.026786	-3.61989	-0.09696
Tectona grandis	Thekku	3	0.026786	-3.61989	-0.09696
Tamarindus indica	Puli	8	0.071429	-2.63906	-0.1885
Syzygium cumini	naval	1	0.008929	-4.7185	-0.04213
Carica papaya	Papaya	3	0.026786	-3.61989	-0.09696
Ziziphus mauritiana	Elandai	1	0.008929	-4.7185	-0.04213
Citrus medica	Elumichai	2	0.017857	-4.02535	-0.07188
Total		112			-3.22

H (Shannon Diversity Index) = 1.76

Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name	No. of Species	Pi	ln (Pi)	Pi x ln (Pi)
Jatropagossypifolia	Kaatamanaku	28	0.14433	-1.93565	-0.27937
Lantana trifolia	Shrub verbana	10	0.051546	-2.96527	-0.15285
Robiniapseudoacacia	Black locust	17	0.087629	-2.43464	-0.21335
Lantana camara	Unnichi	9	0.046392	-3.07063	-0.14245
Calotropis gigantea	Erukam	14	0.072165	-2.6288	-0.18971
Stachytarphaurticifolia	Rat tail	15	0.07732	-2.55981	-0.19792
Datura metal	Ummattangani	5	0.025773	-3.65842	-0.09429
Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Sembaruthi	3	0.015464	-4.16925	-0.06447
Tabernaemontanadivaricata	Crepe Jasmine	3	0.015464	-4.16925	-0.06447

Project	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
Project Proponent	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
Project Location	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Chloromolaena odorata	Venapacha	9	0.046392	-3.07063	-0.14245
Euphorbia geniculata	Amman Pacharisi	3	0.015464	-4.16925	-0.06447
Catharanthus roseus	Nithyakalyani	3	0.015464	-4.16925	-0.06447
Woodfordiafruticosa	Velakkai	3	0.015464	-4.16925	-0.06447
Morindapubescens	Mannanunai	2	0.010309	-4.57471	-0.04716
Acalypha indica	Kuppaimeni	20	0.103093	-2.27213	-0.23424
Parthenium hysterophorous	Vishapoondu	50	0.257732	-1.35584	-0.34944
Total		194			-2.3656

H (Shannon Diversity Index) =1.97

Herbs

Scientific Name	Common Name	No. of Species	Pi	ln (Pi)	Pi x ln (Pi)
Plumbago zeylanica	Chittiramoolam	3	0.011905	-4.43082	-0.05275
Mimosa pudica	Thottacherungi	6	0.02381	-3.73767	-0.08899
Sida acuta	Malaidangi	10	0.039683	-3.22684	-0.12805
Scrophularia nodosa	Sarakkothini	15	0.059524	-2.82138	-0.16794
Helicteresisora	Valampuri	2	0.007937	-4.83628	-0.03838
Cynodondactylon	Arugu	12	0.047619	-3.04452	-0.14498
Sporobolus fertilis	Giant Parramatta Grass	9	0.035714	-3.3322	-0.11901
Viburnum dentatum	Viburnum	5	0.019841	-3.91999	-0.07778
Heraculem spondylium	Hog Weed	20	0.079365	-2.5337	-0.20109
Laportea canadensis	Peruganchori	30	0.119048	-2.12823	-0.25336
Euphorbia hirta	Amman Pacharisi	5	0.019841	-3.91999	-0.07778
Tridax procumbens	Vettukaayathalai	5	0.019841	-3.91999	-0.07778
Tephrosia purpurea	Kavali	20	0.079365	-2.5337	-0.20109
Sida cordifolia	Maanikham	45	0.178571	-1.72277	-0.30764
Tridax procumbens	Cuminipachai	15	0.059524	-2.82138	-0.16794
Ruellia strepens	Grandinayagam	25	0.099206	-2.31055	-0.22922
Senna occidentalis	Nattamsakarai	25	0.099206	-2.31055	-0.22922
Total		252			-2.56298

Project	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
Project Proponent	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
Project Location	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

H (Shannon Diversity Index) =2.39

i. Evenness

Details	H	Hmax	Evenness	Species Richness (Margalef)
Trees	3.22	3.5	0.9	7
Shrubs	2.36	2.77	0.85	2.84
Herbs	2.56	2.83	0.9	2.89

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

3.7.6 Frequency Pattern

To understand the frequency pattern, the observed frequency is compared with the Raunkiaer's frequency. Any deviation from Raunkiaer's frequency implies disturbed community. Classes of species in a community and normal value of class according to Raunkiaer.

Table 3-20 Frequency Pattern

Class	Frequency (%)	Normal Value in the class
A	1-20	53
B	21-40	14
C	41-60	9
D	61-80	8
E	81-100	16

Where $A > B > C > = < D < E$

Raunkiaer's class for the observed species

S. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Frequency (%)	Class as per Raunkiaer's Law
1.	Ficus Carica	Athi Maram	33.33	B
2.	Cassia siamea	ManjalKonrai	33.33	B
3.	Acacia nilotica	Karuvelai	66.67	D

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

4.	Bambusa vulgaris	Moongil	66.67	D
5.	Anacardium occidentale	Cashew	33.33	B
6.	Alstonia scholaris	Elilaipalai	33.33	B
7.	Psidium guajava	Guava	50.00	C
8.	Aegle marmelos	Vilvam	16.67	A
9.	Causuarina equisetifolia	Savukku	33.33	B
10.	Albizia amara	Wunja	16.67	A
11.	Cocos nucifera	Thennai	100	E
12.	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Palaa	33.33	B
13.	Bombax ceiba	Sittan	66.67	D
14.	Azadirachta indica	Veppam	100	E
15.	Delonix regia	Cemmayir-Konrai	16.67	A
16.	Delonix elata	Perungondrai	16.67	A
17.	Dalbergia sissoo	Shisham	16.67	A
18.	Ficus benghalensis	Alai	33.33	B
19.	Annona squamosa	Sitapalam	16.67	A
20.	Pithecellobium dulce	Kodukapuli	16.67	A
21.	Ficus religiosa	Arasa maram	50.00	C
22.	Couroupita guianensis	Nagalingam	50.00	C
23.	Musa paradise	Vaazhai	50.00	C
24.	Prosopis juliflora	Vaelikaruvai	50.00	C
25.	Mangifera indica	Mamaram	100	E
26.	Mimusops elengi	Magizham	33.33	B
27.	Morinda pubescens	Nuna	100	E
28.	Thespesia populnea	Poovarasam	50.00	C
29.	Tectona grandis	Thekku	50.00	C
30.	Tamarindus indica	Puli	100	E
31.	Syzygium cumini	naval	16.67	A
32.	Carica papaya	Papaya	50.00	C
33.	Ziziphus mauritiana	Elandai	16.67	A
34.	Citrus medica	Elumichai	33.33	B

Project	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
Project Proponent	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
Project Location	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

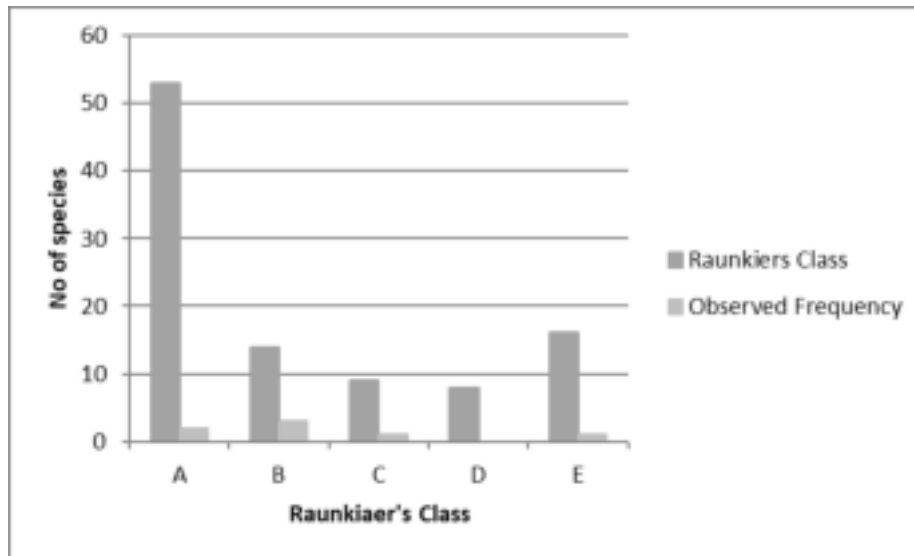


Figure 3-12 Raunkiaer's class for the observed species

Interpretation: The observed frequency is $A < B > C > D < E$, which does not follow Raunkiaer's Distribution Frequency and hence the ecology is disturbed.

3.7.7 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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

3.7.8 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.
- Road Side 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.

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 striped 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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Table 3-21 List of fauna species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Schedule of wild life protection act	IUCN conservation 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 palmarum	Three stripped palm squirrel	IV	Least Concern
Herestes edwardsii	Common Man	IV	Not listed
Mus musculus	Common Mouse	IV	Least Concern
Bandicota indica	Rat	IV	Least Concern
Lepus nigricollis	Indian Hare	IV	Least Concern
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	I	Not listed
Sus scrofa domesticus	Domestic pig	Not listed	Not listed
Reptiles & Amphibians			
Chameleon zeylanicum	Chameleon	IV	Not listed
Calotes versicolor	Common garden lizard	II	Not listed
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			
Danaus chrysippus	Plain Tiger	--	Not listed
Papilio demoleus	Common lime	--	Not listed
Euploea core	Common crow	--	Least concern
Danaus genutia	Common tiger	--	Not listed
Eurema brigitta	Small grass yellow	--	Least concern

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Table 3-22 List of fauna species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Schedule of wild life protection act	IUCN conservation status
Mammals			
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Mus rattus	Indian rat	IV	Not listed
Bandicota bengalensis	Indian mole rat	IV	Least Concern
Funambulus palmarum	Three stripped palm squirrel	IV	Least Concern
Herestes edwardsii	Common Man	IV	Not listed
Mus musculus	Common Mouse	IV	Least Concern
Bandicota indica	Rat	IV	Least Concern
Lepus nigricollis	Indian Hare	IV	Least Concern
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	I	Not listed
Sus scrofa domesticus	Domestic pig	Not listed	Not listed
Reptiles & Amphibians			
Chameleon zeylanicum	Chameleon	IV	Not listed
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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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Hemidactylus sp.	House lizard	--	Not listed
Butterflies			
Danaus chrysippus	Plain Tiger	--	Not listed
Papilio demoleus	Common lime	--	Not listed
Euploea core	Common crow	--	Least concern
Danaus genutia	Common tiger	--	Not listed
Eurema brigitta	Small grass yellow	--	Least concern

Table 3-23 List of Bird Species observed during the survey

Scientific Name	Common Name	Schedule of wild life protection act	IUCN conservat ion status	Timing	Observed Month
Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	IV	Least Concern	Morning	August
Vanellus indicus	Red- Wattled Lapwing	IV	Least Concern	Morning	June
Columba livia	Blue Rock Pigeon	-		Morning	July
Microfus affinis	House swift	-	Common	Morning	June
Coracias benghalensis	Indian Roller	IV	Least Concern	Evening	July
Merops orinetali	Common bee eater	IV	Least Concern	Evening	July
Psittacula krameri	Rose Ringed Parakeet	IV	Least Concern	Seen in morning & evening multiple times	3 months
Eudynamis scolopaceus	Koel	IV	Common, Resident	Seen in morning & evening multiple times	3 months
Aredeola grayii	Indian Pond Heron	IV	Least Concern	Evening	August

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Acridotheres ginginianus	Bank Myna	IV	Least Concern	Seen in morning & evening multiple times	3 months
Astur badius	Shikra	IV	Resident	Morning	August
Sturnus pagodarum	Brahminy Starling	IV	Least Concern	Evening	August
Pavo cristatus	Peafowl	I	Least Concern	Observed during evening time	3 months
Corvus splendens	Common Crow	V	Least Concern	Seen in morning & evening multiple times	3 months
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	IV	Common, Resident	Seen in morning & evening multiple times	3 months
Pycnonotus cafer	Red- Vented Bulbul	IV	Common	Evening	August
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	IV	Common	Evening	June
Corvus corax	Common Raven	V	Least Concern	Seen in morning & evening multiple times	3 months
Acridotheres tristis	Common myna	IV	Common	Seen in the noon and evening	3 months
Alcedo atthis	Common kingfisher	IV	Common	Morning	June
Athene brama	Spotted Owlet	IV	Common, Resident	Spotted during night	June
Bubo bubo	Indian great horned owl	IV	Common	Spotted during night	June
Caprimulgus asiaticus	Common Indian jar	IV	Common	Evening	June
Cinnyris asiatica	Purple sunbird	IV	Least Concern	Morning	July

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Columbus livibus	Pigeon	IV	Common	Seen in morning & evening multiple times	3 months
Copsychus saularis	Magpie robin	IV	Common	Evening	July
Cuculus varius	Common-Hawk Cuckoo	IV	Common, Resident	Evening	July
Cypsiurus parvus	Palm Swift	IV	Common, Resident	Evening	July
Dendrocitta vagabunda	Indian Tree pie	IV	Common, Resident	Morning	July
Dicrurus longicaudatus	Grey drongo	IV	Resident	Morning	July
Dicrurus macrocerus	Black Drongo	IV	Common, Resident	Morning	July
Dissemurus paradiseus	Rackete tailed drongo	IV	Resident	Morning	July
Francolinus pondicerianus	Grey Partridge	IV	Common, Resident	Evening	June
Galerida malabarica	Malabar crested lark	IV	Resident	Evening	June
Gallus gallus	Red jungle fowl	IV	Resident	Evening	July
Haliastur Indus	Brahmny kite	IV	Common	Evening	June
Hierococys varius	Common hawk cuckoo	IV	Common	Evening	July
Lobvanelia indicus	Redwattled lapwing	IV	Resident	Morning	July, August
Lonchura malacca	Blackheaded Munia	IV	Common, Resident	Morning	July
Megalaima merulinus	Indian cuckoo	IV	Common	Evening	July, August
Milyus migrans	Common kite	IV	Common	Evening	July
Mirafra erythroptera	Red winged Bushlark	IV	Common, Resident	Morning	August
Phalacrocorax carbo	Cormorant	IV	Common, Resident	Morning	June

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Quills contronix	Grey quail	IV	Common	Seen in morning & evening multiple times	3 months
Saxicoloides fulicata	Indian Robin	IV	Common, Resident	Morning	June
Tchitrea paradisi	Paradise Flycatcher	IV	Common	Morning	July, August
Temenuchus pagodarum	Brahmny myna	IV	Common	Seen in morning & evening multiple times	3 months
Tephrodornis pondiceraianus	Common wood shrike	IV	Common	Evening	July
Uroloncha striata	Spotted munia	IV	Common	Morning	August

3.8 Demography and Socio Economics

The demography survey study is done within 10km radius from the project site. The population, Household, Sex ratio, Literacy rate, SC, ST details for all the villages in the study area is listed below:

Table 3-24: Demography Survey Study

Source: Census of India, 2011

Villages	Household	Population	Sex Ratio		Literacy Rate		SC	ST
			Male	Female	Male	Female		
Chaparathi	1271	4944	2454	2490	1721	1427	616	179
Kamandoddi	1450	6524	3394	3130	2093	1508	878	130
Sanamavu	925	4248	2182	2066	1487	1062	659	183
Kondepalli	693	2729	1339	1390	1053	766	64	0
Shoologiri	2101	9530	4788	4742	3480	2923	1487	0
Chennapalli	905	3889	2005	1884	1195	836	121	0
Sulakarai	456	1882	935	947	705	585	1403	0
Bukkasagaram	460	2126	1109	1017	742	471	319	0

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Doripalli	852	3681	1898	1783	1165	848	596	0
A.Settipalli	605	2764	1428	1336	960	635	509	11
Addakurukki	581	2504	1288	1216	758	540	425	8
Mottampalli	140	706	353	353	170	119	1	0
Halekotta	707	2990	1535	1455	1071	760	209	83
Doddaganama	253	1143	594	549	370	244	162	21
Siranapalli	96	389	193	196	65	66	92	0

Since the data is taken from Census Survey of India, 2011, population projection is found to increase by 8.5% since last survey based on the data released by *World Bank, United States Census Bureau*

Krishnagiri District

Krishnagiri district is bounded by Vellore and Thiruvannamalai districts in the East, Karnataka state in the west, State of Andhra Pradesh in the North Dharmapuri District in the south. Its area is 5143 Sq. Kms. This district is elevated from 300m to 1400m above the mean sea level. It is located between 11° 12'N to 12° 49'N Latitude, 77° 27'E to 78° 38'E Longitude.

Eastern part of the district experiences hot climate and Western part has a contrasting cold climate. The average rainfall is 830 mm per annum. March – June is summer season. July – November is Rainy Season and between December – February winter prevails. Three languages namely Tamil, Telugu and Kannada are predominantly spoken in this district. Major religions are Hindu, Islam and Christianity. This district stands as an ideal exhibit of National integration and religious harmony. The society exhibit the confluence of different languages and religion

Occupation:

Krishnagiri District is more suitable for cultivation of Horticulture crops. Other Plantation crops, medicinal plants, Fruits, Vegetables, Spices, and flowers are grown well by way of its moderate climate, high altitude and fertility of the soil. The important crops of Krishnagiri District are Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Banana, Sugarcane, Cotton, Tamarind, Coconut, Mango, Groundnut, Vegetables and Flowers.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Industrial details in the district is listed below:

Industries in the District : Premier Spinning Mill, TVS Motor Company Ltd., Exide Ltd., AV. Tech. Ltd., Titan Watches, Ashok Leyland Carborandim, Universal Ltd.,

Name of the industrial Park : Krishnagiri and Hosur

The major occupation during field survey is observed to be mining, Agriculture and in industries.

Source: District Handbook – 2018-2019

Socio-economic survey methodology

Purposive sampling methods were used for selecting respondents (male and female) for household survey. For official information of village, Gram Panchyat member has been chosen. Structured questionnaire was used for survey. For group discussion, Panchyat bhavan, Aanganwadi bhavan, community halls were used. Out of total 15 villages, 5 villages (25%) were surveyed for which selection criteria is based on proximity to the project site and area with dense and scarce populations were chosen.

The villages chosen for primary study area

- Kamandoddi
- Sanamavu
- Shoolagiri
- Chennapalli
- Kondepalli

10 households were surveyed in each village and the collective response are summarized below

3.8.1. Salient features in the study area:

House pattern: It is notable that nearly 30% of the houses were kachcha at survey area.

Employment: Main occupation of the people in the study area was labour work and agriculture and some other business. The labours were getting daily wage in the range of Rs.200-450, depending on type of work involved.

Fuel: Most of the villagers use fire woods and LPG for cooking purpose

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Main Crops: The principal crops grown in agricultural farm were Cashew, Mango, Banana, Tapioca, Tomato, Brinjal, Bhendi, Onion, Turmeric, Chillies

Migration: During survey, it was found that local population were migrating for employment purpose. Since due to the presence of various industrial units, migration from other places were also noted.

Sanitation: More than 90% of the households were having toilet facilities in their houses. Drainage system was maintained in the study area.

Drinking Water Facilities: Ground water is the major source of drinking water in the villages wherein hand pumps, tap water and dug wells are installed.

Education Facilities: Most of the villages had education facilities in the form of Anganwadi and Primary Schools. Higher education facilities were available in the range of 5-10 km. Colleges and other diploma courses were available at district place.

Transportation Facility: For transportation purpose Auto, Public and Private Bus services were available. Transportation facilities were frequently available in the study area and connecting major cities. Private vehicles like Bicycles & Motor Cycles were mostly used by villagers for transportation purpose.

3.8.2. Key Socio economic Indicator

The consolidated report of the primary study revealing the exact scenario prevailing in the area based on the survey conducted in the 10 houses each in 5 villages (Total of 50 Houses) is listed below

S. No	Indicator	Percentage/Nos.
1	People below age 18	38
2	People age limit above 18	62
3	Literates	52
4	Illiterates	48
5	% of people employed in company	26
6	% of people self employed	37
7	% of people seasonally employed	14
8	% of people unemployed	23
9	% of houses covered with LPG Cooking gas	80
10	% of houses covered with toilet facility	70

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

11	% of houses covered with piped water supply	60
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Awareness and Opinion about the project

- The respondents all the villages are aware about this project.
- Since most of the respondents were about the project, some of the people welcomed this project for the employment opportunity but they need commitment that, only local people should be hired for the work. Some fear that water level in the region will decrease due to mine and associated activities.
- The skill based employment should be given to the local people.
- Road accident may increase due to Mine transport and associated activities.

Expectation from the project

- Local employment
- Plantation at nearby areas and ensure their survival rate.
- Increase educational facility in Govt. School and promote vocational & higher educational institute.

Other Infrastructural Facilities Available in the District

(Source: District Handbook – 2018-2019)

Drinking Water facility: The project falls under Krishnagiri Block

Source of water in Krishnagiri Block: Dug well, Filter point & Tube well

River: The main rivers that flow across the district are Kaveri and South Pennar Kaveri enters the district from South West in Denkanikottai taluk and exists in South West direction. It forms a waterfalls at Hokenakkal and joins Mettur Dam. South Pennar originates in Nandidurg of Karnataka and flows through Hosur, Krishnagiri and Uthangari Taluks. Vanniyar and Markanda rivers join this South Pennar

The communication details of the district is furnished below

Telephone:

- No. of Telephones in use : 31070
- No.of Telephones Exchanges : 64
- No.of Public calls with STD /ISD : 351

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Post Office: . Head post office : 1

a. Sub Post Office : 38

b. Branch Post Offices : 263

Transport Facility of the District:

Railway Stations: 7

Banking Sector: 353 Cooperative Societies & Banks are available in the District.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

4.2 LAND ENVIRONMENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures									
<i>Mining of rough stone</i>	<p>The proposed 2.75.0 Ha mine located in Kammandoddi Village, rough stone of 2,20,980 m³ respectively. The quarry operation is proposed to carry out with conventional open cast mechanized mining with 7.0 meter vertical bench and bench width of 5.0 meter. At the end of 5 years, mining lease area will be converted into ultimate pit.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Ultimate Pit dimension (M)</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Length (max) in (m)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Width (Avg) in (m)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Depth(max) in(m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">218</td> <td style="text-align: center;">68</td> <td style="text-align: center;">43 m (3.0m Topsoil + 40.0m Rough Stone)(Surface Ground Level above Height is 8m & Surface Ground Level Below Depth is 35m below ground level)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ultimate Pit dimension (M)			Length (max) in (m)	Width (Avg) in (m)	Depth(max) in(m)	218	68	43 m (3.0m Topsoil + 40.0m Rough Stone)(Surface Ground Level above Height is 8m & Surface Ground Level Below Depth is 35m below ground level)	<p>The proposed project site is not prone to any kind of soil erosion (Source: Bhuvan).</p> <p>In addition, garland drainage of 1m x 1m will be provided to avoid storm water run- off.</p> <p>It is proposed to plant 1350 Nos of local tree species (Pungam, Vilvam etc.) along the roads, outer periphery of the mining area which enhances the binding property of the soil.</p> <p>It is proposed to improve the affected land wherever possible for better land use, so as to support vegetation and creation of water reservoir in the ultimate pit after quarrying.</p> <p>The overburden (Topsoil) present upto a depth of 3m BGL will be stocked in the area</p>
Ultimate Pit dimension (M)											
Length (max) in (m)	Width (Avg) in (m)	Depth(max) in(m)									
218	68	43 m (3.0m Topsoil + 40.0m Rough Stone)(Surface Ground Level above Height is 8m & Surface Ground Level Below Depth is 35m below ground level)									

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

	<p>The main impact of open cast mining on land-use is land degradation. The land is bound to be excavated for mining of Rough Stone Quarry.</p> <p>Impact on soil of the study area will be minimal as there are no wastewater generated, heavy metal infusion, stack emissions.</p> <p>Impact due to transformation of terrain characteristics over the large area results in soil degradation.</p>	<p>allotted for safety distance and will be used for plantation.</p> <p>The source of dust generation is majorly due to drilling, blasting, loading & unloading of the mined out mineral, the impact will be mitigated by water sprinkling regularly once in 3hrs.</p> <p>The proposed mining activity is carried out in almost plain terrain where the contour level difference is 4m.</p> <p>After removal of minerals, undulating portion will be created. Excavated area or ultimate pit at the end of the mine period will be converted into water reservoir. Two tier tree belts will be planted along the safety distance.</p> <p>The 100% recovery is achieved by extracting the entire mineable reserve. Hence there will be no refuse generation due to the</p>
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<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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4.3 WATER ENVIRONMENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
<i>Drilling, Blasting, Loading and unloading, Transportation of the excavated mineral.</i>	<p>The mining in the area may cause ground water contamination due to intersection of the water table and mine runoff.</p> <p>The ground water depletion may occur due to mining activity</p>	<p>The water table will not be intersected during mining, as the ultimate depth is limited upto 43 meter below the ground level, whereas the ground water table is at 70m below the ground level. The municipal wastewater will be disposed into septic tanks of 5 cum and soak pit. No chemicals consisting of toxic elements will be used for carrying out mining activity.</p> <p>The ground water table is at a depth of 70m 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</p>

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

	<p>Chemicals consisting of nitrate used for blasting may pollute the surface run off.</p> <p>Improper management of Domestic wastewater in the Mine lease may create unhygienic conditions in the site thereby causing health impacts to the labours.</p>	<p>development and further the stored water will be used for domestic purposes (other than drinking) after proper treatment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Provision of urinals/Latrines along with septic tank followed by soak pit arrangement will be provided in the Mine Lease area for the proper management of wastewater</p>
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4.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
<i>Drilling, Blasting, Loading and unloading, Transportation of the excavated mineral.</i>	<p><i>Impacts during Operation Phase</i></p> <p>During mining operation, fugitive dust and other air pollutants like particulate matter (PM10 & PM 2.5) will be generated.</p> <p>The main source of pollutants arises due to drilling and blasting. 4 No of Tipper will be used</p>	<p><i>Mitigation Measures during Operation Phase</i></p> <p>It is proposed to plant 1380 Nos of local species (with 276 Nos each year) along the haul roads, outer periphery within the lease area to prevent the impact of dust in consultation with Forest department for the plantation of trees (Vilvam, Pungam Etc.,) in two tier</p>

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

	<p>for loading and unloading, 2 No of Excavator (1.2 m³ bucket capacity (with rock breaker attachment) will be used for excavation of the mineral which contributes to the generation of fugitive dust. In addition, blasting will be done using explosives leading to the generation of dust.</p> <p><u>Effect on Human</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>to combat air pollution and with herbs (Nerium) in between the tree species.</p> <p>Planning transportation routes of the mined out mineral, so as to reach the nearest paved roads (an approach road) by shortest route connecting to NH44.</p> <p>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 20km/hr to avoid generation of dust.</p> <p>The trucks will be covered by tarpaulin.</p> <p>Overloading will be avoided.</p> <p>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.</p>
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<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

	<p>unloading of mineral and due to transportation can also affect the workers as well as nearby villagers.</p> <p><u>Effect on Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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4.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
<i>Drilling, Blasting, Loading and unloading, Transportation of the excavated mineral.</i>	<p>Usage of Equipments (Excavator, Tipper, Jack Hammer), Machinery and trucks used for transportation will generate noise.</p> <p>Noise from the machinery can cause hypertension, high stress level, hearing loss, sleep disturbance etc due to prolonged exposure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The machinery will be maintained in good running condition so that noise will be reduced to minimum possible level. • Awareness will be imparted to the workers once in six months about the permissible noise level and effect of maximum exposure to those 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 prevent undue noise from empty vehicles.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

	<p>Number of vehicles will be increased due to the proposed mining activity hence vehicle may collide which may result in unwanted sound and can also cause impact on human health like breathing and respiratory system, damage to lung tissue, influenza or asthma.</p>	<p>The noise generated by the machinery will be reduced by proper lubrication of the machinery and other equipments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is proposed to plant 1350 Nos. of local species (Vilvam, Therthangkottai, Pungam, Naval Etc.,) to reduce the impact of noise in the study area. The development of green belts around the periphery of the mine will be implemented to attenuate noise. • The trucks will be diverted on two roads viz. NH44 and a District road to avoid traffic congestion. • 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 can get relief from workplace noise.
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4.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT:

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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

		juliflora were present.
Planting of trees	Development of afforestation in the mine lease area will have a positive impact as the land was initially a barren.	7.5m safety distance will be provided all along the boundary of the mine lease area and safety. Around 0.74.0 Ha of land is utilized for greenbelt development This will attract avifauna thus enhancing the existing ecological environment.

4.7 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Proposed implementation of Mining activity	Land acquisition for the implementation of the project may result in loss of assets, which in return will make the PAP to shift, losing their normal routine and livelihood	The proposed project is a Government Poromboke land of <i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i> and the land is vacant where there are no human settlement within 500m radius. Hence the project does not involve Rehabilitation and resettlement
Drilling, Blasting, Loading and Transportation of the mined out mineral	The mining activities may cause dust emission, noise pollution thereby causing disturbance to the local habitat	No human activity is envisaged near the project site. The nearest human settlement is observed in Kammandoddi village which is 4 km-NW away from the project site.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Grazing and Rearing activities in the nearby villages	The Grazing and rearing of local animals like Sheep, Goat and cows is observed in the nearby villages, which may be affected due to the project as the movement of the vehicles may affect/injure the animals	It is proposed to use gravelled road and nearest paved road and preferred not to use unpaved roads. In addition to that, the speed of trucks will be limited to 20km/hr to avoid any accidents.
Employment opportunity	The project will improve the livelihood of the local people	After the development of the proposed mine, it 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 Responsibility	The proposed project will help in natural resource augmentation & Community resource development.	As a part of CER, 2% of the project cost i.e, 5 Lakhs will be allocated. Developing sports facilities, providing toilet, Water filter facilities to Government Schools in Kammandoddi Village.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

4.8 Other Impacts:

S. No	Aspect	Impact	Mitigation measure
1.	Risk due to the proposed mining	Accidents may occur in the mine area	Proper PPE kit (Safety jacket, Helmet, Safety Shoes, Gloves) etc will be provided to each and every employee in the mine lease concerning the safety of each labor
2.	Blasting	Injury to the labours due to the blasting activity	Alarm system in the form of Siren will be 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	Labors will be checked for health condition before employing them in mining activity	All the labors will be checked and screened for health before employing them. After employing them, periodical medical checkups will be held once in every six months.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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 Deputy Director, Department of Mining and Geology, Krishnagiri District prior to submission of the Form-1 and PFR.

ToR issued by the Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No. 9412/ToR-1289/2022 Dated: 08.10.2022. 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 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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Table 5-1: Alternative for Technology and other Parameters

S. No.	Particular	Alternative Option 1	Alternative Option 2	Remarks
1.	Technology	Opencast mechanized mining	Opencast mechanized mining	Opencast mechanized Involving drilling and blasting are preferred. Benefits: Material is hard so to make it loose and to bring it to appropriate size.
2.	Employment	Local employment.	Outsource employment	Local employment is preferred Benefits: Provides employment to local people along with financial benefits No residential building/ housing is required.
3.	Labour transportation	Public transport	Private transport	Local labours will be deployed from Kammandoddi village so they will either reach mine site by bicycle or by foot. Benefits: Cost of transportation of labors will be
4.	Material transportation	Public transport	Private transport	Material will be transported through trucks/trolleys on the contract basis Benefits: It will give indirect employment.
5.	Water	Tanker supplier	Ground water/	Tanker supply will be preferred. Water will be sourced from Kammandoddi Village which is located in 1.5 km in North side from the project site.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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 – Pollutants PM 10 PM 2.5 SO ₂	5 locations	24 hourly twice a week 4 hourly.	Project Site, Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta, Shoolagiri Police station Government High School, Devasanapalli

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

NO _x Lead in PM		Twice a week, One non monsoon season 8 hourly, twice a week 24 hourly, twice a week	Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli
Noise	5 locations	24 hourly Once in 5 locations	Project Site, Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta, Shoolagiri Police station Government High School, Devasanapalli Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli
Water (Ground water) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pH • Temperature • Turbidity • Magnesium Hardness • Total Alkalinity • Chloride • Sulphate • Fluoride • Nitrate • Sodium • Potassium • Salinity • Total nitrogen • Total Coliforms • Fecal Coliforms 	5 locations	Once in 5 locations	Project Site, Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta, Shoolagiri Police station Government High School, Devasanapalli Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Water (surface water) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Konerapalli Lake Palliaikuthur Lake
Soil (Organic matter, Texture, pH, Electrical Conductivity, Permeability, Water holding capacity, Porosity)	5 locations	Once in 5 locations	Project Site, Sree Banashankari Papers Limited, Pathakotta, Shoolagiri Police station Government High School, Devasanapalli Er, Perumal Manimekalai College, Konerapalli
Ecology and biodiversity Study	Study area covering 5 km radius	One time Sampling	
Socio- Economic study (Population, Literacy Level, employment, Infrastructure like school, hospitals & commercial establishments)	Villages around 5 km radius	One time Sampling	

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Table 6-2: Monitoring Schedule during Mining

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

Project	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
Project Location	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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

1) Existing quarries:

S. No.	Name of the lessee / Permit Holder	Village & Taluk	S. F. No.	Extent	Lease Period
1.	Thiru.B.Arun Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	616/3 (part)	3.77.0 Ha	19.06.2019 to 18.06.2024
2.	M/s Thriveni Earth Movers (p) Ltd	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	665 (Part 1)	4.40.0 Ha	26.09.2016 to 25.09.2026

2) Proposed Quarries:

S. No.	Name of the applicant	Village & Taluk	S. F. No.	Extent
1.	Thiru. P.Venkata Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	616/3 (Part 2)	2.75.0 Ha

3) Lease Expired/Old quarries:

S. No.	Name of the applicant	Village & Taluk	S. F. No.	Extent	Lease Status
1.	Thiru.P.Bhusankara Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	616/1A1	1.74.5	21.03.2005 to 20.03.2010
2	Thiru.B.Yoganandha Reddy	Kammandoddi Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	653 (Part 2)	3.12.0	26.09.2016 to 25.09.2021

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

The Total extent of the Existing / Lease expired / Proposed quarries are 15.78.5 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 Krishnagiri 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 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 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:

Diameter of Hole	30-32 mm
Spacing between holes	60 cms
Depth	1 to 1.5 m
Pattern of hole	Zigzag
Inclination of holes	70° from Horizontal

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Use of delay detonators	25 milli-second delays
Detonating fuse	“Detonating” Cord

a. Types of explosives to be used:

Small dia of 25mm Slurry explosives are proposed to be used for shattering and heaving effect for removal and winning of Rough Stone. No deep hole drilling or Primary blasting is proposed.

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

The quarry is situated more than 1.5km 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 mainly to give the shattering effect in rough stone for easy excavation and to control fly of rocks.

Diameter of Holes	=	32-36 mm
Powder factor	=	6 to 7 Tons/Kg of explosives
Depth	=	1 to 1.5 m
Charge/Hole	=	140 gms of 25mm dia cartridge
Blasted at day time	=	5 to 6 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 (25.5 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 4 No of 10 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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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.
- 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 (14 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;

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

- Cleaning of mine faces will be regularly done;
- Handling of explosives, charging and blasting will be carried out by highly skilled labours 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 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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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 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)

7.2.2 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

7.2.3 Emergency Plan:

- The mining operations should be immediately stopped in case of any emergency. A siren will be sounded during emergency time.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

- 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.
- 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

7.2.4 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 private land of Thiru. P.Venkatareddy. There is no displacement of the population within the project area and adjacent nearby area and hence Rehabilitation & Resettlement is not applicable.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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:

- a. Market:** Generating useful economical resource for construction. Due to demand supply chain, excavated mineral (Rough stone & Gravel) will sold in the market in the affordable price.
- b. Infrastructure:** The excavated rough stone will be used for *Laying Roads, Building & Construction Projects, Bridges.*
- c. Enhancement of Green Cover & Green Belt Development:** As a part of reclamation plan, native tree species will be planted along the safety boundary (0.74.0 Ha) 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 1350 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, 5 Lakhs will be allocated. The detailed agenda, which is to be executed has been framed. The salient features of the programme are as follows:

- Developing Sports facilities and providing Toilet, Water Filter Facilities to Government Schools

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

in Kammandoddi Village which is located at 4 km, NW from the project site.

8.2 Project Cost / Investment Details

1	<u>D. Fixed Asset Cost:</u>	
	5. Land Cost	: Rs. 1,75,00,000
	6. Labour Shed	: Rs.1,30,000
	7. Sanitary Facility	: Rs.90,000
	8. Fencing Cost	: Rs.1,00,000
	Total=	Rs. 1,78,20,000/-
2	<u>E. Operational Cost:</u>	
	1. Machinery cost	: Rs.30,00,000/-
3	<u>F. EMP Cost:</u>	Rs. 3,50,000/-
	Total Project Cost(A+B+C)	: Rs. 2,11,70,000/-

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

9 Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis

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

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

10 Environmental Management Plan

10.1 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.

10.2 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, Krishnagiri. 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 7m. The individual bench slope has been proposed to be kept at 60° from horizontal. Moreover, all safety standards/ safeguards will be implemented as per guidelines prescribed by Director General of Mines Safety.

10.3 Mine Drainage

10.3.1 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.,

10.3.2 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 waste will

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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.

10.3.3 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.P.Venkatareddy will work in association with M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt Ltd.

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoologiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

Table 10-1: Impacts and mitigation measures

S. No	Impacts on Environment	Activity /Aspect	Anticipated impacts	Mitigation measures	Budgetary Allocation
1.	Air	Fugitive Emission	During mining operation, fugitive dust and other air pollutants like particulate matter (PM10 & PM 2.5) will be generated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of trees along the safety distance of the Mine Lease Area Water will be sprinkled in the site as dust suppression measure. 	Rs.50,000 Rs.1,50,000
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of urinals/Latrines along with septic tank followed by soak pit arrangement will be provided in the Mine Lease area for the proper management of wastewater. 	Rs.55,000
3.	Noise	Mining activities like drilling, blasting, loading and transportation	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of personal protective devices i.e., earmuffs and earplugs by workers, who are working in high noise generating areas. 	Rs.10,000
4.	Land	Improper management of Storm water Runoff	Storm water Runoff may result in Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garland drainage of 1m x 1m will be provided to avoid storm water run-off. 	Rs.1,00,000

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

5.	Social Responsibility	Mining workers	Unhygienic site sanitation facilities may cause health damage to workers.	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 site 	<p>Rs.25,000</p> <p>Rs.30,000</p> <p>Rs.1,00,000</p> <p>Rs.36,000</p> <p>Rs.50,000</p>
6.	Building materials resource conservation	Building Material consumption	Use of farfetched construction materials than the locally available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of locally available construction materials. 	

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

			construction materials may lead to over exploitation of natural resources & increase in carbon footprint.		
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Table 10-2: Budgetary Allocation for EMP during Mining

S. No	Description	Budgetary Allocation (in Rs.)
1.	EMP COST	
	i. Drinking water facility	1,20,000
	ii. Safety Kits	1,00,000
	iii. Water Sprinkling	60,000
	iv. Afforestation	60,000
2.	Environmental Monitoring	
	i. Air Quality Monitoring	40,000
	ii. Water Quality Monitoring	40,000
	iii. Noise/Vibration Monitoring	40,000
	Total Cost	5,00,000

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

11 Summary & Conclusion

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

11.1 Introduction

Thiru.P.Venkatareddy site is a cluster of 14 mining project. The individual mine lease area is 2.75.0 Ha of Rough Stone Quarry located at S.F.Nos.616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk in Krishnagiri District.

11.2 Project Overview

Table 11-1: Project Overview

S. No.	Description	Details
1	Project Name	Rough Stone Quarry-2.75.0 ha
2	Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy
3	Mining Lease Area Extent	2.75.0Ha
4	Location	S.F.Nos. 616/3 (Part 2) Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.
5	Latitude	12°40'08.75"N to 12°39'58.96"N
6	Longitude	77°56'57.55" E to 77°56'55.62"E
7	Topography	Hilly terrain
8	Site Elevation above MSL	739 m from MSL
9	Topo Sheet No.	57-H/14
10	Minerals of Mine	Rough Stone
11	Proposed production of M	Proposed capacity of Rough Stone: 2,20,980 m ³
12	Ultimate depth of Mining	43 m (3.0m Topsoil + 40.0m Rough Stone)(Surface Ground Level above Height is 8m & Surface Ground Level Below Depth is 35m below ground level)
13	Method of Mining	Open cast mechanized mining
14	Water demand	2 KLD
15	Source of water	Water will be supplied through tankers supply
16	Man power	Direct :10, Indirect :11 nos

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

17	Mining Lease	Precise area communication letter received from The District Collector, Krishnagiri vide letter Rc.No. No.541/2022/Kanimam dated: 22.04.2022.
18	Mining Plan Approval	The Mining Plan was approved by Deputy Director, Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri vide letter Rc No.541/2022/Mines dated: 10.06.2022.
19	Production details	Geological reserves of Rough Stone : 6,93,990 m³ Proposed year wise recoverable reserves of Rough Stone : 2,20,980 m³
20	Boundary Fencing	7.5m barrier all along the boundary Fencing will be provided
21	Disposal of overburden	The top soil of the lease area is 28803 m ³ . Top Soil formation will be removed and dumped in the North, South and West side 7.5m boundary barrier of the lease area and will be utilized for Afforestation purposes.
22	Ground water	The quarry operation is proposed up to a depth of 43 m below ground level. The water table is below 70m 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 500m radius of the Project Site	There is no Habitation within 500m radius of the project site.
24	Drinking water	Water will be supplied through tankers from Kammandoddi Village which is 4 km from the project site.

11.3 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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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 Krishnagiri, 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.

Table 11-2: Anticipate Impacts & Appropriate Mitigation Measures

S. No.	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure
1	The main impact in the air environment is dust emission during various mining activities such as drilling, blasting, excavation, loading and transportation. The dust emission may affect the quality of ambient air in and around the mine area. The increased emission may cause respiratory & Cardiovascular problems in human health.	Proper mitigation measures like water sprinkling on haul roads will be adopted to control dust emissions. To control the emissions, regular preventive maintenance of equipments will be carried out on a contractual basis. Plantation will be carried out along approach roads & mine premises.
2	Waste water will be generated due to mining activity and from other domestic activities. These may	No waste water will be generated from the mining activity of minor minerals as the project only involves lifting of overburden.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

	contaminate the ground water leading to ground water. The mining activity may affect the ground water table	from mine site. The wastewater 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 during various mining activities such as blasting, drilling, excavation. During transportation of the mined out mineral, there may be noise generation due to the movement of vehicles. This may impact the health condition of the workers by creating headache	Periodical monitoring of noise will be done. No other equipments except the transportation vehicles and Excavator (as & when required) for loading will be allowed at site. Noise generated by these equipments 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 mining activity as there will be refuse after 95% recovery and also generation of domestic waste	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.
5	During mining activities, there are chances of workers getting health issues or may be prone to accidents	Dust masks will be provided as additional personal protection equipment to the workers working in the dust prone area. Periodical trainings will be conducted to create awareness about the occupational health

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

	<p>hazards due to activities like blasting, drilling, excavation</p> <p>Workers health related problem if any, will be properly addressed.</p>
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<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

12. Disclosure of Consultant

12.1 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.

12.2 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.

12.2.1 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.
 - Effective communication of organization's policy and objectives to employees and seeking feedbacks from all our employees and concerned stakeholders for continual improvement.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

Declaration by Experts contributing to the EIA of Rough Stone Quarry- 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy at S.F.No. 616/3 (Part 2), Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State

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

EIA Coordinator: Dr. A. Dhamodharan




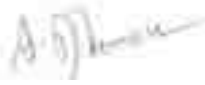
Dr. A. DHAMODHARAN
(NABET APPROVED EIA COORDINATOR)
NABET/EIA/2124/SA 0147
Environmental Consultant
Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd
Plot No.48A, 2nd Main Road, Ram Nagar South Extn.
Pallikaranai, Chennai - 600 100.

Signature:



Period of involvement: 01.06.2022 to 30.08.2022

Contact information: M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt Ltd.,
No. 48, 2nd Main road, Ram Nagar South Extension,
Pallikaranai

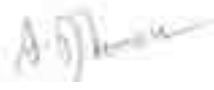


<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

S. No.	Functional areas	Name of the expert/s	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.	
2	WP	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	Selection of baseline Monitoring Locations for Ground water analysis and also identifying nearest surface to be studied, Preparing water balance for the project based on the anticipated occupancy load. Interpretation of baseline data collected, Identification of impacts based on the baseline.	

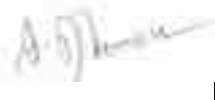




Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

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.	
4	SE	Mr. S. Pandian	Primary data collection through the census questionnaire, Secondary data interpretation from authenticated sources, Impact assessment & proposing suitable mitigation plan. CSR budget allocation	

Project	Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	Draft EIA Report
Project Proponent	Thiru.P.Venkatareddy	
Project Location	Kammandoddi Village, Shoalagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	

5	EB	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	Primary data collection through field survey and sheet observation for ecology and biodiversity, Secondary Collection through various authenticated sources, Prediction of anticipated impacts and suggesting appropriate mitigation measures.	
6	HG	Dr. T. P. Natesan	Field survey for assessing regional and local geology, aquifer distribution, water resource evaluation, change in ground water level throughout the year. Determination of groundwater use pattern, development of rainwater harvesting program, estimation of ground water direction.	
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>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

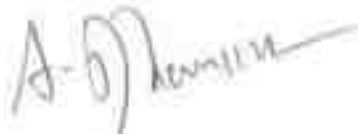
8	SC	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	Interpretation of baseline report, Identification of possible impacts on soil, prediction of soil conservation and suggesting suitable mitigation measures.	
9	AQ	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	Collection of Meteorological data for the baseline study period, Plotting wind rose diagram and 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.	
10	NV	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	4. Selection of monitoring locations 5. Interpretation of baseline data 6. Prediction of impacts due to noise pollution and suggestion of appropriate mitigation measures	
11	LU	Dr. T. P. Natesan	Preparation of land use, land cover maps for the study area using satellite imagery.	
12	RH	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	4. Identification of the risk 5. Interpreting consequence contours 6. Suggesting risk mitigation measures	

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough Stone Quarry – 2.75.0 Ha by Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	<i>Draft EIA Report</i>
<i>Project Proponent</i>	<i>Thiru.P.Venkatareddy</i>	
<i>Project Location</i>	<i>Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District</i>	

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 Survey Numbers. 616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District. I also confirm that the consultant organization shall be fully accountable for any misleading information mentioned in this statement.

Signature:



Name: Dr. A. Dhamodharan

Designation: Managing Director

Name of the EIA consultant organization: M/s. Eco Tech Labs Private Limited

NABET Certificate No. & Issue Date: NABET/EIA/2124/SA 0147

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

TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR)

Lr.No.SEIAA-TN/E.No.9412/ToR- 1289/2022 Dated:08.10.2022.

To


Thiru. P. Venkata Reddy
S/o. G. Pillareddy
D.No. 2/606/1, Kukkalapalli
Kammandoddi
Shoolagiri Taluk
Krishnagiri- 635109

Sir / Madam,

Sub: SEIAA, Tamil Nadu - Terms of Reference with public Hearing (ToR) for the Proposed Rough stone & gravel quarry lease over an extent of 2.75.0 Ha at S.F.No. 616/3 (Part 2), of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru.P.Venkata Reddy - 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/ 8/170/2022 dated 25.07.2022.
 2. Your application submitted for Terms of Reference dated: 26.07.2022.
 3. Minutes of the 312th meeting of SEAC held on 16.09.2022.
 4. Minutes of the 557th SEIAA meeting held on 08.10.2022.

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


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SEIAA-TN

The proponent, Thiru.P.Venkata Reddy has submitted application for Terms of Reference (ToR) in Form-I, Pre- Feasibility report for the Proposed Rough stone & gravel quarry lease over an extent of 2.75.0 Ha at S.F.No. 616/3 (Part 2), of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamilnadu.

Discussion by SEAC and the Remarks:-

Proposed Rough stone & gravel quarry lease over an extent of 2.75.0 Ha at S.F.No. 616/3 (Part 2), of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru.P.Venkata Reddy - For Terms of Reference.
(SIA/TN/MIN/81170/2022 Dt.25.07.2022)

The proposal was placed in 312nd SEAC meeting held on 16.09.2022. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are given in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

The SEAC noted the following:

1. The Project Proponent, Thiru.P.Venkata Reddy has applied for Terms for Reference for the proposed Rough stone & gravel quarry lease over an extent of 2.75.0 Ha at S.F.No. 616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu.
2. The project/activity is covered under Category "B1" of Item 1(a) "Mining Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
3. The Production for the five years states that total quantity should not exceed 322317 m³ of rough stone and 28,803 m³ of Topsoil (Gravel) with an ultimate depth of mining is 52m [3m Topsoil (Gravel)+ 49 m Rough stone].

Based on the presentation made by the proponent, SEAC has decided to recommend grant of Terms of Reference (TOR) with Public Hearing with an ultimate depth not exceeding 50m BGL with bench height not exceeding 5 m & bench width of not less than bench height, subject to the following TORs, in addition to the standard terms of reference for EIA study and details issued by the MOEF & CC to be included in EIA/EMP Report:


1. The PP shall furnish DEO letter in regard to shortest distance of Reserve Forest & protected areas/Wildlife sanctuaries & wild life corridors etc within 25 Km radius.
2. The PP shall revise mining plan with 5m bench height and the same shall be approved by competent authority.
3. The PP shall furnish study on impact of blasting operation on the railway track nearby the proposed mining site.


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4. In the case of proposed lease in an existing (or old) quarry where the benches are not formed (or) partially formed as per the approved Mining Plan, the Project Proponent (PP) shall 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.
5. The Proponent shall submit a conceptual 'Slope Stability Plan' for the proposed quarry during the appraisal while obtaining the EC, when the depth of the working is extended beyond 30 m below ground level.
6. 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 196) such as blaster, mining mate, mine foreman, I/I Class mines manager appointed by the proponent.
7. The PP shall present a conceptual design for carrying out only controlled blasting operation involving line drilling and muffle blasting in the proposed quarry such that the blast-induced ground vibrations are controlled as well as no fly rock travel beyond 30 m from the blast site.
8. 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.
9. 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 last work permit issued by the AD/DD mines?
 - b. Quantity of minerals mined out.
 - c. Highest production achieved in any one year
 - d. Detail of approved depth of mining.
 - e. Actual depth of the mining achieved earlier.
 - f. Name of the person already mined in that leases area.
 - 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.
10. All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High-Resolution Imagery/Topo sheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology, lithology and geology of the mining lease area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the


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- land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).
11. The PP shall carry out Drone video survey covering the cluster, Green belt, fencing etc.,
 12. 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.
 13. 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.
 14. 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.
 15. 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.
 16. 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.
 17. 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.
 18. Rain water harvesting management with recharging details along with water balance (both monsoon & non-monsoon) be submitted.
 19. 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


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SEIAA-TN

- 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.
20. 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.
 21. 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.
 22. 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.
 23. Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated.
 24. A tree survey study shall be carried out (no., name of the species, age, diameter etc.) both within the mining lease applied area & 300m buffer zone and its management during mining activity.
 25. A detailed mine closure plan for the proposed project shall be included in EIA/EMP report which should be site-specific.
 26. 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.
 27. The Public hearing advertisement shall be published in one major National daily and one most circulated vernacular daily.
 28. The PP shall produce/display the EIA report, Executive summary and other related information with respect to public hearing in Tamil Language also.
 29. 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.
 30. 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


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SEIAA-TN

- 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.
31. 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
 32. 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.
 33. 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.
 34. 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.
 35. 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.
 36. 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.
 37. Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction/order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
 38. 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.
 39. If any quarrying operations were carried out in the proposed quarrying site for which now the EC is sought, the Project Proponent shall furnish the detailed compliance to EC conditions given in the previous EC with the site photographs which shall duly be certified by MoEF&CC.


MEMBER SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN

Regional Office, Chennai (or) the concerned DEE/TNPCB.

40. 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.
41. 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

No	Scientific Name	Tamil Name	Tamil Name
1	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Vilvam	விளம்ப
2	<i>Adiantum patersonii</i>	Mangai	மங்கை
3	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Vayagu	வையகு
4	<i>Albizia amara</i>	Udi	உடி
5	<i>Euclea porphyra</i>	Madhuru	மடறு
6	<i>Euclea racemosa</i>	Aedu	அடி
7	<i>Euclea racemosa</i>	Iruvudu	இருவடு
8	<i>Buchanania arillata</i>	Karunai	கருநை
9	<i>Bursera flabellata</i>	Pinnai	பினை
10	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Morukkulam	மருகுலம்
11	<i>Bauhinia acuta</i>	Baru, Sevudaru	பூ
12	<i>Cassipourea ovatifolia</i>	Pinnai	பினை
13	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Saralambam	சரலம்பம்
14	<i>Cassia mimosoides</i>	Saralambam	சரலம்பம்
15	<i>Chlorophytum borneri</i>	Purammaru	புரம்மாறு
16	<i>Cochlospermum vitifolium</i>	Kongu, Mangaluru	Kongu, மங்கலூர்
17	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	Nannil	நன்னில
18	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	Manalagum	மனலாகம்
19	<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Uva, Udu	உவ, உடு
20	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>	Seru/Uva, Sivudu	செரு, உவ, சிவடு
21	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Karungali	கரங்கலி
22	<i>Diospyros schomburgkii</i>	Vayana	வையனை
23	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Pallich	பலிச்ச
24	<i>Biliveria bilacina</i>	Astrupinaram	அஸ்டுபினாரம்
25	<i>Hardyana laeta</i>	Acha	அச்ச
26	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	Aedu	அடி
27	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Otham	ஒதம்
28	<i>Lagerströmia speciosa</i>	Poo Marudhu	பூ மரூது
29	<i>Leprosanthus tetragynus</i>	Nelammaru	நெலம்மாறு
30	<i>Lecanostictis</i>	Vilamaram	விளம்மாறு
31	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Pinnaru	பிளாறு
32	<i>Madhura longifolia</i>	Boppa	போப்பா
33	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Ulekka/Pala	உலக்கா/பலா
34	<i>Mimosa coccinea</i>	Magaramaram	மகாரம்மாறு
35	<i>Mitrasacme parvifolia</i>	Kalambam	கலம்பம்
36	<i>Morinda pubescens</i>	Nona	நொ
37	<i>Morinda tomentosa</i>	Velli Nona	வெல்லி நொ
38	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Eachi	ஏச்சி
39	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Puram	புரம்

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SEIAA-TN

40	<i>Fraxina mollissima</i>	Murugai	முருகை
41	<i>Fraxina arvensis</i>	Nadumuruai	நடமுருகை
42	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Melipattaram	மேல்பட்டாரம்
43	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Vanni maran	வாணி மாறம்
44	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Vengai	வேங்கை
45	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Venkataga, Tala	வேங்கை, தலை
46	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Pilara	பிலாரை
47	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Karimola	கரிமலா
48	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Uga Maran	உகா மாறம்
49	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Mampungan, Sempalai	மம்புளம், சம்பலை
50	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Ainca	அயின்கா
51	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Pirai maran	பிரை மாறம்
52	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Yeni	யேனி
53	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Theerthang Kottai	தீர்த்தங்க கோட்டை
54	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Nanal	நானல்
55	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Thandi	தாண்டி
56	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Veni marutha	வேனி மாறுதா
57	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Sandhana vendra	சாந்தனா வெந்திரா
58	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Puravani	புரவானி
59	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Vallara	வல்லாரா
60	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Veyyala	வேய்யலா
61	<i>Fraxina azarckiana</i>	Kochikappali	கொச்சிக்கப்பலி


Discussion by SEIAA and the Remarks:

The proposal was placed in the 557th Authority meeting held on 08.10.2022. After detailed discussions, the Authority accepts 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 conditions as recommended by SEAC & normal condition in addition to the following conditions in 'Annexure B' of this minutes.


1. Restricting the quantity of 2,90,264 cu.m of Rough stone are permitted for mining over a period of five years with ultimate depth of mining 45m below ground level, considering the environmental impacts due to the mining, safety precautionary measures of the working personnel and following the principle of the sustainable mining.

Annexure 'B'


1. Cluster Management Committee, which must include all the proponents in the cluster as members including the existing as well as proposed quarry.


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SEIAA-TN

2. The members must coordinate among themselves for the effective implementation of EMP as committed including Green Belt Development, Water sprinkling, tree plantation, blasting etc..
3. The List of members of the committee formed shall be submitted to AD/Mines before the execution of mining lease and the same shall be updated every year to the AD/Mines.
4. Detailed Operational Plan must be submitted which must include the blasting frequency with respect to the nearby quarry situated in the cluster, the usage of haul roads by the individual quarry in the form of route map and network.
5. The committee shall deliberate on risk management plan pertaining to the cluster in a holistic manner especially during natural calamities like intense rain and the mitigation measures considering the inundation of the cluster and evacuation plan.
6. The Cluster Management Committee shall form Environmental Policy to practice sustainable mining in a scientific and systematic manner in accordance with the law. The role played by the committee in implementing the environmental policy devised shall be given in detail.
7. The committee shall furnish action plan regarding the restoration strategy with respect to the individual quarry falling under the cluster in a holistic manner.
8. The committee shall furnish the Emergency Management plan within the cluster.
9. The committee shall deliberate on the health of the workers/staff involved in the mining as well as the health of the public.
10. 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.
11. The committee shall furnish an action plan to achieve sustainable development goals with reference to water, sanitation & safety.


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12. The committee shall furnish the fire safety and evacuation plan in the case of fire accidents.
13. The measures taken to control Noise, Air, Water, Dust Control and steps adopted to efficiently utilise the Energy shall be furnished.
14. Details of type of vegetations including no. of trees & shrubs within the proposed mining area and, if so, transplantation of such vegetations all along the boundary of the proposed mining area shall committed mentioned in EMP.
15. Impact on surrounding agricultural fields around the proposed mining Area.
16. Erosion Control measures.
17. Impact on soil flora & vegetation around the project site.
18. Detailed study shall be carried out in regard to impact of mining around the proposed mine lease area on the nearby Villages, Water-bodies/ Rivers, & any ecological fragile areas.
19. The project proponent shall furnish VAO certificate with reference to 300m radius regard to approved habitations, schools, Archaeological sites, Structures, railway lines, roads, water bodies such as streams, odai, vanni, canal, channel, river, lake pond, tank etc.
20. 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.
21. The Environmental Impact Assessment shall study in detail the carbon emission and also suggest the measures to mitigate carbon emission including development of carbon sinks and temperature reduction including control of other emission and climate mitigation activities.
22. 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.
23. Action should specifically suggest for sustainable management of the area and restoration of ecosystem for flow of goods and services.
24. The project proponent shall study impact on fish habitats and the food WEB/ food chain in the water body and Reservoir.
25. The Terms of Reference should specifically study impact on soil health, soil erosion, the soil physical, chemical components and microbial components.
26. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on forest, vegetation, endemic, vulnerable and endangered indigenous flora and fauna.


MEMBER SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN

27. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on standing trees and the existing trees should be numbered and action suggested for protection.
28. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study on wetlands, water bodies, rivers streams, lakes and farmer sites.
29. The Environmental Impact Assessment should hold detailed study on EMP with budget for Green belt development and mine closure plan including disaster management plan.
30. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on climate change, temperature rise, pollution and above soil & below soil carbon stock.
31. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on protected areas, Reserve Forests, National Parks, Corridors and Wildlife pathways, near project site.
32. The project proponent shall study and furnish the impact of project on plantations in adjoining patta lands, Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock.
33. The project proponent shall study and furnish the details on potential fragmentation impact of natural environment, by the activities.
34. 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.
35. The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & microplastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported.
36. The project proponent shall detailed study on impact of mining on Reserve forests free ranging wildlife.
37. Hydro-geological study considering the contour map of the water table detailing the number of ground water pumping & open wells, and surface water bodies such as rivers, tanks, canals, ponds etc. within 1 km (radius) so as to assess the impacts on the nearby waterbodies due to mining activity. Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided, covering the entire mine lease period.
38. To furnish disaster management plan and disaster mitigation measures in regard to all aspects to avoid/reduce vulnerability to hazards & to cope with disaster/untooward accidents in & around the proposed mine lease area due to the proposed method of mining activity & its



MEMBER SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN

related activities covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.


39. To furnish risk assessment and management plan including anticipated vulnerabilities during operational and post operational phases of Mining.
40. Detailed Mine Closure Plan covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.
41. Detailed Environment Management Plan along with adaptation, mitigation & remedial strategies covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.

A. STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE

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


MEMBER SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN

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


MEMBER SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN

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


MEMBER SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN

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

- 22) One season (non-monsoon) [i.e. March-May (Summer Season); October-December (post monsoon season); December-February (winter season)] primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented date-wise in the EIA and EMP Report. Site-specific meteorological data should also be collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the pre-dominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given.
- 23) Air quality modeling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. It should also take into account the impact of movement of Vehicles for transportation of mineral. The details of the model used and input parameters used for modeling should be provided. The air quality contours may be shown on a location map clearly indicating the location of the site, location of sensitive receptors, if any, and the habitation. The wind roses showing pre-dominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map.
- 24) The water requirement for the Project, its availability and source should be furnished. A detailed water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.
- 25) Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.
- 26) Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.
- 27) Impact of the Project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater, should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.
- 28) Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided. In case the working will intersect groundwater table, a detailed Hydro Geological Study should be

MEMBER SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN


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 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


MEMBER-SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN

zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.

- 37) Measures of socio economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time frames for implementation.
- 38) Detailed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to mitigate the environmental impacts which, should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural and grazing land, if any, occupational health impacts besides other impacts specific to the proposed Project.
- 39) Public Hearing points raised and commitment of the Project Proponent on the same along with time bound Action Plan with budgetary provisions to implement the same should be provided and also incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project.
- 40) Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
- 41) The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.
- 42) A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.
- 43) Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc.
- 44) Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:-
 - a) Executive Summary of the EIA/EMP Report
 - b) All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.
 - c) Where data are presented in the Report especially in Tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated.
 - d) Project Proponent shall enclose all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories. All the original analysis/testing reports should be available during appraisal of the Project.
 - e) Where the documents provided are in a language other than English, an English translation should be provided.
 - f) The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted.
 - g) While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF&CC vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(1) dated 4th


MEMBER SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN

- August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry, should be followed.
- h) Changes, if any made in the basic scope and project parameters (as submitted in Form-I and the PFR for securing the TOR) should be brought to the attention of MoEF&CC with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the ToR may also have to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP (other than modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH again with the revised documentation.
- i) As per the circular no. J-11011-618/2010-IA,II(I) dated 30.5.2012, certified report of the status of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the Environment Clearance for the existing operations of the project, should be obtained from the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as may be applicable.
- j) The EIA report should also include (i) surface plan of the area indicating contours of main topographic features, drainage and mining area, (ii) geological maps and sections and (iii) sections of the mine pit and external dumps, if any, clearly showing the land features of the adjoining area.


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

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

1. Project name and location (Village, District, State, Industrial Estate (if applicable).
2. Process description in brief, specifically indicating the gaseous emission, liquid effluent and solid and hazardous wastes.
3. Measures for mitigating the impact on the environment and mode of discharge or disposal.
4. Capital cost of the project, estimated time of completion.
5. The proponent shall furnish the contour map of the water table detailing the number of wells located around the site and impacts on the wells due to mining activity.
6. A detailed study of the lithology of the mining lease area shall be furnished.
7. Details of village map, "A" register and FMB sketch shall be furnished.
8. Detailed mining closure plan for the proposed project approved by the Geology of Mining department shall be 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.


MEMBER SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN

10. EIA report should strictly follow the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Manual for Mining of Minerals published February 2010.
11. Detail plan on rehabilitation and reclamation carried out for the stabilization and restoration of the mined areas.
12. The EIA study report shall include the surrounding mining activity, if any.
13. Modeling study for Air, Water and noise shall be carried out in this field and incremental increase in the above study shall be substantiated with mitigation measures.
14. A study on the geological resources available shall be carried out and reported.
15. A specific study on agriculture & livelihood shall be carried out and reported.
16. Impact of soil erosion, soil physical chemical and biological property changes may be assumed.
17. Site selected for the project - Nature of land - Agricultural (single/double crop), barren, Govt./ private land, status of its acquisition, nearby (in 2-3 km.) water body, population, within 10km other industries, forest, eco-sensitive zones, accessibility, (note - in case of industrial estate this information may not be necessary)
18. Baseline environmental data - air quality, surface and ground water quality, soil characteristic, flora and fauna, socio-economic condition of the nearby population
19. Identification of hazards in handling, processing and storage of hazardous material and safety system provided to mitigate the risk.
20. Likely impact of the project on air, water, land, flora-fauna and nearby population
21. Emergency preparedness plan in case of natural or in plant emergencies
22. Issues raised during public hearing (if applicable) and response given
23. CER plan with proposed expenditure.
24. Occupational Health Measures
25. Post project monitoring plan
26. The project proponent shall carry out detailed hydro geological study through institutions/NABET Accredited agencies.
27. A detailed report on the green belt development already undertaken is to be furnished and also submit the proposal for green belt activities.
28. The proponent shall propose the suitable control measure to control the fugitive emissions during the operations of the mines.
29. A specific study should include impact on flora & fauna, disturbance to migratory pattern of animals.


MEMBER SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN

30. Reserve funds should be earmarked for proper closure plan.
31. A detailed plan on plastic waste management shall be furnished. Further, the proponent should strictly comply with, Tamil Nadu Government Order (Ms) No.84 Environment and forests (EC.2) Department dated 25.06.2018 regarding ban on one time use and throw away plastics irrespective of thickness with effect from 01.01.2019 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In this connection, the project proponent has to furnish the action plan.

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

- a. A note confirming compliance of the TOR, with cross referencing of the relevant sections / pages of the EIA report should be provided.
- b. All documents may be properly referenced with index, page numbers and continuous page numbering.
- c. Where data are presented in the report especially in tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated.
- d. While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the proponents and instructions for the consultants issued by MoEF & CC vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-LA-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 E. No.J-11013/77/2004-LA-III(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 **valid for a period of three years** from the date of issue, for submission of the EIA/EMP report as per OM No.J-11013/41/2006-LA-II(I)(part) dated 29th August, 2017.


MEMBER SECRETARY
SEIAA-TN

Copy to:

1. The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Environment & Forests Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Fort St. George, Chennai - 9
2. The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhavan, CBD Cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi 110012.
3. The Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032.
4. 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, Parivaram Bhavan, CGO Complex, New Delhi 110003
6. The District Collector, Krishnagiri District.
7. The EO/BDO, Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District
8. Stock File.

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

COMPLIANCE OF TOR CONDITIONS

Point wise compliance of TOR points issued by SEIAA, TN vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No. 9412/ToR-1289/2022 Dated: 08.10.2022 for Mining of Minor Minerals in the Mine of “Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha in S.F Nos. 616/3 (Part 2) of Kammandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State.

S.No	Standard ToR	Compliance	Page Ref in the Report
1.	Year-wise production details since 1994 should be given, clearly stating the highest production achieved in any one year prior to 1994. It may also be categorically informed whether there had been any increase in production after the EIA Notification, 1994 came into force w.r.t. the highest production achieved prior to 1994.	<p>This is a proposed Rough Stone Quarry</p> <p>The Mining Plan was approved by Deputy Director, Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri vide letter Rc No.541/2022/Mines dated: 10.06.2022.</p> <p>Proposed Production of Rough Stone for five years is proposed in the EIA/EMP in chapter no-2.</p>	Page 42
2.	A copy of document in support of the fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee of the mine should be given.	The mine lease area of 2.75.0 hectare in Kammandoddi Village for Rough Stone Quarry approved by Department of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri vide letter Rc No.541/2022/Mines dated: 10.06.2022	Annexure-III
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 and mining technology and should	<p>All the documents i.e., Mining Plan, EIA and public hearing are compatible with each other in terms of ML area production levels, waste generation and its management and mining technology are compatible with one another.</p> <p>The mining plan of the project site has</p>	Annexure-

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	be in the name of the lessee.	been submitted to The Assistant Director, Geology and Mining Krishnagiri District.	III Chapter-II
4.	All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High Resolution 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).	Details of coordinates of all corner of proposed mining lease area have been incorporated in Chapter 2 of EIA/ EMP Report.	Chapter-2, Fig no. 2.2
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
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 in Chapter 2.	Chapter-2
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	Noted.	

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	<p>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?</p> <p>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.</p>		
8.	<p>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.</p>	<p>It is an open cast mining project. Blasting details are incorporated in chapter-2</p>	<p>Chapter-2,</p>

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

9.	<p>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.</p>	<p>Study area comprises of 10 km radius from the mine lease boundary. Key Plan showing core zone (ML area).</p>	<p>Chapter-2 Fig no. 2.5</p>
10.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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 has been prepared and incorporated in Chapter-4 of EIA/ EMP Report.</p> <p>There is no wildlife sanctuary and national park, migratory routes of fauna in the study area.</p>	<p>Chapter-2, Table no. 2.2</p>
11.	<p>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.</p>	<p>There is no overburden anticipated during the entire quarrying operation. The excavated rough stone will be directly loaded into tipper to the needy crusher/other buyers for road project and construction works for filling leveling of low lying areas.</p>	<p>Chapter-2,</p>

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

12.	<p>A Certificate from the Competent Authority in the State Forest Department should be provided, confirming the involvement of forest land, if any, in the project area.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The proposed mining lease area is not falling under forest land. DFO Letter is attached as Annexure.</p>	-
13.	<p>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.</p>	<p>The proposed mining lease area is not falling under forest land.</p>	-
14.	<p>Implementation status of recognition of forest rights under</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p>	-

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 should be indicated.	There is no involvement of forest land in the project area.	
15.	The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the study area, with necessary details, should be given.	Details of flora have been discussed in Chapter-3 of the EIA/EMP Report.	Chapter-3
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 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	There is no National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Tiger/ Elephant Reserves/ Critically Polluted areas within 10 km radius of the mining lease area.	-

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	<p>be obtained from the State Wildlife Obtained from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife and copy furnished.</p>		
18.	<p>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, duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled-I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan 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.</p>	<p>Detail biological study (flora & fauna) within 10 km radius of the project site have been incorporated in Chapter-3 of EIA/ EMP Report.</p> <p>No flora & fauna listed in scheduled-I have been found in study area so there is no need of conservation plan. However, all care will be taken for protection of flora & fauna, if any in the lease hold area.</p>	<p>Chapter-3</p>
19.	<p>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</p>	<p>The proposed mining lease area is not falling under forest land. / critically polluted areas.</p>	<p>-</p>

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	<p>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.</p>		
<p>20.</p>	<p>Similarly, for coastal projects, A CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies 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).</p>	<p>There is no Coastal Zone within 15km radius of the project site.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>There is no Rehabilitation and resettlement is involved. Land classified as Patta land.</p>	<p>-</p>

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	<p>/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 located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not.</p> <p>The issues relating to shifting of Village including their R&R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the report.</p>		
22.	<p>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.</p> <p>Site-specific meteorological data should also be collected. The</p>	<p>Baseline data collected during June to August 2022 has been incorporated in EIA/EMP report.</p> <p>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.</p>	Chapter 3

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	<p>location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the predominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the predominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given.</p>		
23.	<p>Air quality modeling should be Carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Air quality modeling & Impact of Air quality incorporated in chapter-4</p> <p>Transportation of mineral during operation of mines will be done by road & NH-44 through dumpers and the impact of movement of vehicles are incorporated in Draft EIA/EMP report.</p> <p>Air quality modeling & Impact of Air quality will be incorporated in the final EIA Report.</p>	Chapter-4

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

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.	<p>Total water requirement: 2.0 KLD</p> <p>Dust Suppression: 0.5 KLD</p> <p>Domestic Purpose: 1.0 KLD</p> <p>Plantation : 0.5 KLD</p> <p>Domestic Water will be sourced from nearby Kammandoddi village and other water will be source from nearby road tankers supply.</p>	Chapter-2
25.	Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.	<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Water will be taken from nearby villages.</p>	-
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.	At the last stage of mining operation, almost complete area will be worked to restore the land to its optimum reclamation for future use as water reservoir.	-
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.	Impact of the project on the water quality & its mitigation measures has been incorporated in Chapter-4 of EIA/EMP report.	Chapter-4

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

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. 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.	<p>Maximum working depth: 43 m (3.0m Topsoil + 40.0m Rough Stone)(Surface Ground Level above Height is 8m & Surface Ground Level Below Depth is 35m below ground level) and five years production of 2,20,980 m³ of Rough Stone.</p> <p>The ground water table is reported as 70m below surface ground level in nearby wells of this area. Now, the present quarry shall be proposed above the water table and hence, quarrying may not affect the ground water So mine working will not be intersecting the ground water table.</p>	Chapter-2
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.	There is no any stream crossing in the new quarry	Executive Summary
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.	<p>Highest elevation: 744 m AMSL</p> <p>Ultimate Depth of mining :43 m</p> <p>Ground Water Table : 72 m BGL</p>	Chapter-2 Table no. 2.2
31.	A time bound Progressive Greenbelt Development Plan shall be	Green Belt Development plan is proved given in Chapter 2.	Chapter-2

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	<p>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 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.</p>		
32.	<p>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</p>	<p>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 Draft EIA/EMP report.</p>	Chapter-3

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	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.	Adequate infrastructure & other facilities shall be provided to the mine workers. Details are given in chapter-2 of EIA/EMP.	Chapter-2
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.	Conceptual post mining land use and Reclamation and restoration sectional plates are given in Mining Plan followed by Scheme of mining.	Mining plates Annexure-6
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 in the mining area may be detailed.	Suitable measure will be adopted to minimize occupational health impacts of the project. The project shall have positive impact on local environment. Details are given in chapter-7 of Draft EIA/EMP.	Chapter-7
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	Suitable measure will be adopted to minimize occupational health impacts of the project.	Chapter-7

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	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.	Detailed CER Activity is provided in Draft EIA Report.	-
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 proposed Project.	Environment Management Plan has been described in detail in Chapter-10 of the Draft EIA/EMP Report.	Chapter-9
39.	Public hearing points raised and commitment of the project proponent 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	Not applicable No. litigation is pending against the project in	

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	Court of Law against the project should be given.	any court.																
41.	The cost of the project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should clearly be spelt out.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Cost</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Project Cost</td> <td>1,78,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Expenditure Cost</td> <td>30,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>EMP Cost</td> <td>3,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>70,90,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.No.	Description	Cost	1	Project Cost	1,78,20,000	2	Expenditure Cost	30,00,000	3	EMP Cost	3,50,000		Total	70,90,000	
S.No.	Description	Cost																
1	Project Cost	1,78,20,000																
2	Expenditure Cost	30,00,000																
3	EMP Cost	3,50,000																
	Total	70,90,000																
42.	A Disaster Management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.	Disaster Management and Risk Assessment has be incorporated in Chapter-7	Chapter-7															
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.	Benefits of the project has incorporated	Chapter-8															
44.	Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:																	
(a)	Executive Summary of the EIA/EMP report	Executive Summary of EIA Report is given from page No.14-38																
(b)	All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.	Complied																
(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.	Complied																
(d)	Project Proponent shall enclose all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the	Complied																

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	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.	Complied	
(f)	The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted.	The complete questionnaire has been prepared.	
(g)	While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the proponents and instructions for the consultants issued by MoEF vide O.M.No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry, should also be followed.	The EIA report has been prepared and complying with the circular issued by MoEF vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(I) dated 4th August, 2009.	
(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 with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the TOR may also have	There are no changes in prepared EIA as per submitted Form-1 & PFR.	

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP (other than modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH again with the revised documentation.		
(i)	As per the circular no. J-11011/618/2010-IA.II(I) dated 30.5.2012, certified report on the 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.	Will be complied after grant environment clearance from SEIAA, Tamilnadu	
(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 (iii) sections of mine pit and external dumps, if any clearly showing the features of the adjoining area.	All Sectional Plates of Quarry is enclosed in Mining Plan.	

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

Additional ToR Compliance

S.No.	Condition	Compliance
1.	The Project Proponent shall include the letter received from DFO concerned stating the proximity details of Reserve Forests, Protected Areas, Sanctuaries, Tiger reserve etc., upto a radius of 25 km from the proposed site.	DFO Letter has been obtained. Same is enclosed as annexure.
2.	The PP shall revise mining plan with 5m bench height and the same shall be approved by competent authority	Mining Plan and Plates have been revised with 5 m bench height and same has been enclosed in the Draft EIA Report.
3.	The PP shall furnish study on impact of blasting operation on the railway track nearby the proposed mining site.	The railway track is located more than 10 km away from the project site in the SW Direction. Hence there will not be any impact on the same.
4.	In the case of proposed lease in an existing (or old) quarry where the benches are not formed (or) partially formed as per the approved Mining Plan, the Project Proponent (PP) shall 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.	It is an existing quarry and Earlier EC obtained from SEIAA. The action plan is prepared and same has been incorporated.
5.	The Proponent shall submit a conceptual 'Slope Stability Plan' for the proposed quarry during the appraisal while obtaining the EC,	Slope Stability Plan will be furnished in the Final EIA report.

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	when the depth of the working is extended beyond 30 m below ground level.	
6.	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.	The Affidavit for blasting operation has been obtained and enclosed as Annexure in the Mining Plan.
7.	The PP shall present a conceptual design for carrying out only controlled blasting operation involving line drilling and muffle blasting in the proposed quarry such that the blast-induced ground vibrations are controlled as well as no fly rock travel beyond 30 m from the blast site.	The conceptual design for carrying out only controlled blasting operation will be furnished in the Final EIA report.
8.	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 evidence.	The details of existing quarry will be submitted with photo and videographic evidences.
9.	<p>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,</p> <p>a) What was the period of the operation and stoppage of the earlier mines with last work permit issued by the AD/DD mines?</p> <p>b) Quantity of minerals mined out.</p> <p>c) Highest production achieved in any one year</p>	It is an existing quarry and Earlier EC obtained from SEIAA. All details will be incorporated in the final EIA report.

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	<p>d) Detail of approved depth of mining.</p> <p>e) Actual depth of the mining achieved earlier.</p> <p>f) Name of the person already mined in that leases area.</p> <p>g) If EC and CTO already obtained, the copy of the same shall be submitted.</p> <p>h) Whether the mining was carried out as per the approved mine plan (or EC if issued) with stipulated benches.</p>	
10.	<p>All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on High Resolution Imagery/Topo sheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology, lithology and geology of the mining lease area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).</p>	<p>All maps have been provided in chapter 2 and chapter 3 of Draft EIA report.</p>
11.	<p>The Proponent shall carry out Drone video survey covering the Cluster, Green Belt, Fencing etc.,</p>	<p>Noted. The drone video to cover the cluster area clearly showing the extent of operation and the surrounding environment will be submitted along with the final EIA report.</p>
12.	<p>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.</p>	<p>It is an existing quarry, fencing and green belt photos will be attached along with Final EIA report.</p>
13.	<p>The Project Proponent shall provide the details of mineral reserves and mineable reserves, planned production capacity, proposed</p>	<p>The geological reserves, mineable reserves and Yearwise production details has been discussed in Chapter 2</p>

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	working methodology with justifications, the anticipated impacts of the mining operations on the surrounding environment and the remedial measures for the same.	The anticipated impacts due to mining operations carried out in the quarry cluster and its mitigation measures have been discussed in Chapter 4 of Draft EIA Report.
14.	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.	The Organization chart has been discussed in Chapter 2
15.	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 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.	The hydro-geological study will be conducted and submitted in final EIA report.
16.	The proponent shall furnish the baseline data for the environmental and ecological parameters with regard to surface	The baseline data for the environmental and ecological parameters about surface water/ground water quality, air quality, soil

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	water/ground water quality, air quality, soil quality & flora/fauna including traffic/vehicular movement study.	quality & flora/fauna including traffic/vehicular movement study have been incorporated in Chapter 3.
17.	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 air pollution, water pollution, & health impacts. Accordingly, the Environment Management plan should be prepared keeping the concerned quarry and the surrounding habitations in the mind.	The anticipated impacts due to mining operations carried out in the quarry cluster and its mitigation measures have been discussed in Chapter 4 of Draft EIA Report.
18.	Rainwater harvesting management with recharging details along with water balance (both monsoon & non-monsoon) be submitted.	At the last stage of mining operation, almost complete area will be worked to restore the land to its optimum reclamation for future use as water reservoir.
19.	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.	The Land Use details are provided in Chapter 3 of the Draft EIA Report.
20.	Details of the land for storage of Overburden/Waste Dumps (or) Rejects outside the mine lease, such as extent of land	This area is covered 3.0m Top Soil in this mine area 28803 m ³ . Topsoil formation will be dumped in Eastern side Boundary Barrier

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be provided	of the lease area. And it will be utilized for Plantation Purposes.
21.	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.	The proposed mining lease area is not falling under critically polluted area.
22.	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.	At the last stage of mining operation, almost complete area will be worked to restore the land to its optimum reclamation for future use as water reservoir.
23.	Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated	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
24.	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.	The list of trees in the core and buffer zone have been discussed in chapter 3 -
25.	A detailed mine closure plan for the proposed project shall be included in EIA/EMP report which should be site-specific.	Mine closure plan has been attached along with mining plates as Annexure VI.

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

26.	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.	Agreed to Comply.
27.	The Public hearing advertisement shall be published in one major National daily and one most circulated vernacular daily.	The Public hearing advertisement will be published in one major National daily and one most circulated vernacular daily.
28.	The Project Proponent shall produce/display the EIA Report, Executive Summary and other related with respect to Public Hearing should be in Tamil Language also.	Noted.
29.	As a part of the study of flora and fauna around the vicinity of the proposed site, the EIA coordinator shall strive to educate the local students on the importance of preserving local flora and fauna by involving them in the study. wherever possible.	Noted. The same will be complied.
30.	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 and local	<p>Around 1350 tress will be planted around the site. The list of trees to be planted are given below:</p> <p>Neem, Pungam, Poovarasu, Naval, Mantharai, Arasa Maram, Magizham, Vilvam, vaagai, Marudha maram, Thandri, Poovarasu, Quaker buttons, Thethankottai</p>

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	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	maram, Manjadi, Usil, Aathi, Panai, Uzha, Illuppai, Eachai, Vanni Maram.
31.	Taller/one year old Saplings raised in appropriate size of bags, preferably eco-friendly bags should be planted in proper espacement as per the advice of local forest authorities/botanist/Horticulturist with regard to site specific choices. The proponent shall carmark 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.	The green belt plan is enclosed along with mining plates in Annexure VI
32.	A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.	A Disaster management Plan will be prepared and included in the Final EIA/EMP Report.
33.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan will be prepared and included in the final EIA/EMP Report.
34.	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.	Suitable measure will be adopted to minimize occupational health impacts of the project. The project shall have positive impact on local environment. Details are given in chapter-10 of EIA/EMP.

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

35.	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	Public health implications and remedial measures is provided in the Draft EIA Report.
36.	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.	The socio-economic study has been carried out discussed in chapter 3
37.	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.
38.	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	The Benefit os the Project is enclosed in Draft EIA Report.
39.	If any quarrying operations were carried out in the proposed quarrying site for which now the EC is sought, the Project Proponent shall furnish the detailed compliance to EC conditions given in the previous EC with the site photographs which shall duly be certified by MoEF&CC, Regional Office, Chennai (or)	We are in the processing of obtaining Certified EC Compliance report from MOEF and once obtained the same will be submitted along with the final EIA report.

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	the concerned DEE/TNPCB.	
40.	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	The EMP for entire life of mine has been prepared and affidavit stating the same will be submitted
41.	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 Reference besides attracting penal provisions in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	Noted.

Additional ToR by SEIAA

1.	Cluster Management Committee, which must include all the proponents in the cluster as members including the existing as well as proposed quarry.	Noted. Agreed to Comply
2.	The members must coordinate among themselves for the effective implementation of EMP as committed including Green Belt Development, Water sprinkling, tree plantation, blasting etc.,	Noted. Agreed to Comply.
3.	The List of members of the committee formed shall be submitted to AD/Mines before the execution of mining lease and the same shall be updated every year to the AD/Mines	Noted. Agreed to Comply.
4.	Detailed Operational Plan must be submitted which must include the blasting frequency with respect to the nearby quarry situated in	Noted. Agreed to Comply.

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	the cluster, the usage of haul roads by the individual quarry in the form of route map and network	
5.	The committee shall deliberate on risk management plan pertaining to the cluster in a holistic manner especially during natural calamities like intense rain and the mitigation measures considering the inundation of the cluster and evacuation plan.	The detailed study will be carried out and will be furnished in the Final EIA Report.
6.	The Cluster Management Committee shall form Environmental Policy to practice sustainable mining in a scientific and systematic manner in accordance with the law. The role played by the committee in implementing the environmental policy devised shall be given in detail	Noted. Agreed to Comply.
7.	The committee shall furnish action plan regarding the restoration strategy with respect to the individual quarry falling under the cluster in a holistic manner	Noted. Agreed to Comply.
8.	The committee shall furnish the Emergency Management plan within the cluster.	Noted. Agreed to Comply.
9.	The committee shall deliberate on the health of the workers/staff involved in the mining as well as the health of the public.	Noted. Agreed to Comply.
10.	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	The Detailed Study will be furnished in Final EIA Report.

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	<p>following</p> <p>a) Soil health & bio-diversity.</p> <p>b) Climate change leading to Droughts, Floods etc.</p> <p>c) Pollution leading to release of Greenhouse gases (GHG). rise in Temperature, & Livelihood of the local people.</p> <p>d) Possibilities of water contamination and impact on aquatic ecosystem health.</p> <p>e) Agriculture, Forestry & Traditional practices.</p> <p>f) Hydrothermal/Geothermal effect due to destruction in the Environment.</p> <p>g) Bio-geochemical processes and its footprints including environmental stress. h) Sediment geochemistry in the surface streams.</p>	
11.	The committee shall furnish an action plan to achieve sustainable development goals with reference to water, sanitation & safety.	Noted. Agreed to Comply.
12.	The committee shall furnish the fire safety and evacuation plan in the case of fire accidents.	Noted. Agreed to Comply.
13.	The measures taken to control Noise, Air, Water, Dust Control and steps adopted to efficiently utilise the Energy shall be furnished.	The Noise, Air, Water, Dust Control environment impacts, and its mitigation measures has been given in Chapter 4.
14.	Details of type of vegetations including no. of trees & shrubs within the proposed mining area and. If so, transplantation of such vegetations all along the boundary of the proposed mining area shall committed	There are no existing trees in the project site and surrounding the project site. Only thorny shrubs were present.

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	mentioned in EMP.	
15.	Impact on surrounding agricultural fields around the proposed mining Area.	The impacts and its mitigation measures has been given in Chapter 4
16.	Erosion Control measures.	The impact and mitigation measures on Soil environment has been given in Chapter 4
17.	Impact on soil flora & vegetation around the project site.	The biodiversity has been studied and discussed in chapter 3
18.	Detailed study shall be carried out in regard to impact of mining around the proposed mine lease area on the nearby Villages, Water-bodies/ Rivers, & any ecological fragile areas.	The detailed study is carried out and same details are furnished in Chapter 4
19.	The project proponent shall furnish VAO certificate with reference to 300m radius regard to approved habitations, schools, Archaeological sites, Structures, railway lines, roads, water bodies such as streams, odai, vaari, canal, channel, river, lake pond, tank etc.	Obtained and same has been attached as Annexure VII
20.	As per the MoEF& CC office memorandum F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated: 30.09.2020 and 20.10.2020 the proponent shall address the concerns raised during the public consultation and all the activities proposed shall be part of the Environment Management Plan.	Noted and public hearing details will be included along with final EIA report.
21.	The Environmental Impact Assessment shall study in detail the carbon emission and also suggest the measures to mitigate carbon emission including development of carbon sinks and temperature reduction including	Noted and will be complied in Final EIA report.

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	control of other emission and climate mitigation activities.	
22.	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.	The biodiversity has been studied and discussed in chapter 3
23.	Action should specifically suggest for sustainable management of the area and restoration of ecosystem for flow of goods and services.	<p>It is an existing Rough Stone Quarry with a proposed depth of 43 m only and hence, no need of mitigation and restoration / reclamation of the applied lease area.</p> <p>The mined out area will be fenced on top of open cast working with S1 fencing. Low lying areas with water logging shall be used for fish culture. No immediate proposals for closure of pit as the rough stone persist still at deeper level.</p>
24.	The project proponent shall study impact on fish habitats and the food WEB/ food chain in the water body and Reservoir.	There are no water body within 1km surrounding 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.
25.	The Terms of Reference should specifically study impact on soil health, soil erosion, the soil physical, chemical components and microbial components.	<p>The soil erosion map 5km surrounding the project site has been given in chapter 3</p> <p>The soil samples have been collected surrounding the project site and physical, chemical components and microbial components study has been carried out and</p>

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

		the results are tabulated in chapter 3.
26.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on forest. vegetation, endemic, vulnerable and endangered indigenous flora and fauna.	The biological environment impacts, and its mitigation measures has been given in Chapter 4.
27.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on standing trees and the existing trees should be numbered and action suggested for protection	There is no existing trees in the project site and surrounding the project site. Only thorny shrubs were present.
28.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study on wetlands, water bodies, rivers streams, lakes and farmer sites.	The water environment impacts and its mitigation measures has been given in Chapter 4
29.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should hold detailed study on EMP with budget for Green belt development and mine closure plan including disaster management plan.	The EMP details has been given in Chapter 8
30.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on climate change, temperature rise, pollution and above soil & below soil carbon stock.	Noted and will be complied in Final EIA report.
31.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on protected areas, Reserve Forests, National Parks, Corridors and Wildlife pathways, near project site.	There is no Reserve Forest within 15 km radius of the Project Site. Hence our project will not cause any damage to reserve forest. Also, DFO Letter has been enclosed. There is no protected areas, National Parks, Corridors and Wildlife pathways near project site.
32.	The project proponent shall study and furnish the impact of project on plantations in	There is no plantation surrounding 500m from project site. Hence there won't be any

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	adjoining patta lands, Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock	impact in adjoining patta lands, Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock.
33.	The project proponent shall study and furnish the details on potential fragmentation impact of natural environment. by the activities	Noted and will be complied in Final EIA report.
34.	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.	There is no water body within 1km surrounding the project site. Hence there won't be much impact on aquatic plant and animals. There is no caves, heritage sites and archaeological sites near the project site.
35.	The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & microplastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported.	There will not be any plastic and microplastic pollution due to mining activity. Also, we ensure that we won't use any single use plastics in the project site.
36.	The project proponent shall detailed study on impact of mining on Reserve forests free ranging wildlife	There is no Reserve Forest within 15 km radius of the Project Site . Also we will get letter from DFO indicating the nearest reserve forest and submit along final EIA report.
37.	Hydro-geological study considering the contour map of the water table detailing the number of ground water pumping & open wells, and surface water bodies such as rivers, tanks, canals, ponds etc. within 1 km (radius) so as to assess the impacts on the nearby waterbodies due to mining activity.	The hydro-geological study will be conducted and submitted in final EIA report.

TOR Reply of Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an Extent of 2.75.0 Ha

	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.	
38.	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.	Disaster Management and Risk Assessment has be incorporated in Chapter-7
39.	To furnish risk assessment and management plan including anticipated vulnerabilities during operational and post operational phases of Mining.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan will be prepared and included in the final EIA/EMP Report.
40.	Detailed Mine Closure Plan covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.	Mine closure plan has been attached along with mining plates as Annexure VI. Noted. Agreed to Comply.
41.	Detailed Environment Management Plan along with adaptation, mitigation & remedial strategies covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order.	Environment Management Plan has been described in detail in Chapter-10 of the Draft EIA/EMP Report.

ANNEXURE-II
PRECISE AREA COMMUNICATION

ந.க.எண். 541/2022/கனிமம் நாள்: 22.04.2022



தமிழ்நாடு

பொருள் கனிமங்களும் குவாரிகளும் - சிறுகனிமம் - சாதாரண வகை கற்கள் - கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம் - ஆரசு புறம்போக்கு புலங்களில் அமைந்துள்ள கற்குவாரிகள் - டெண்டர் / ஏலம் முறைநிலை குத்தகை வழங்குவது தொடர்பாக ஆரசிதழ் வெளியீடு - குளகிரி வட்டம் - காமசுந்தரத்தொட்டி கிராமம் - புல எண்.816/3(பகுதி-2) 2-75-0 டெண்டர்டர் பரப்பில் 06.04.2022 அன்று டெண்டருடன் இணைந்த ஏலம் நடத்தப்பட்டது - ஏலத்தில் அதிகபட்ச குத்தகை தொகை குறிப்பிட்ட திரு.P.வெங்கட்டரெட்டி என்பவருக்கு ஏலம் உறுதி செய்யப்பட்டது - விதிகளின்படி குத்தகை தொகை முடிவாகும் செலுத்தப்பட்டது - குத்தகை உரிமம் வழங்கிட வேண்டி ஏற்பளிக்கப்பட்ட சுரங்கத் திட்டம் மற்றும் சற்றுச் சூழல் ஆய்வு முன் அனுமதி பெற்று சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கோருதல் - தொடர்பாக.

- பார்வை:**
1. வட்டாட்சியம், குளகிரி கடிதம் ந.க.எண்.51/2022/அ2 நாள்:21.02.2022.
 2. வடநாமம் கோட்டாட்சியம் ஒதுர் அறிக்கை ந.க.எண்.103/2022/அ2 நாள்:04.02.2022.
 3. வன உயிரின காப்பாளர், ஒதுர் கடிதம் ந.க.எண்.261/2022/எல் நாள்:10.02.2022.
 4. கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட புறியில்தல் மற்றும் சுரங்கத் துறை நில அளவுர், கனிம வருவாய் ஆய்வகம் மற்றும் உதவி புறியிலாளர் (கனிமம்) புறநணிக்கை அறிக்கை நாள்:11.02.2022.
 5. கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட ஆரசிதழ் சிறப்பு வெளியீடு எண்.15 நாள்:14.03.2022 மற்றும் எண்.20 நாள்:28.03.2022.
 6. தி இந்து செய்தி நாளிதழில் விளம்பரம் நாள்:17.03.2022.
 7. தி இந்து, தினகரன், தினமணி மற்றும் காவலக்கதிர் ஆகிய செய்தி நாளிதழ்களில் 29.03.2022 அன்று வெளியிடப்பட்ட மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் அறிவிக்கை.
 8. திரு.சத்யபாமா என்பவர் டெண்டர் விண்ணப்பம் நாள்:04.04.2022.
 9. திரு.P.வெங்கட்டரெட்டி மற்றும் இரண்டு நபர்களின் ஏல விண்ணப்பங்கள் நாள்:05.04.2022.
 10. திரு.P.வெங்கட்டரெட்டி என்பவரது கடிதம் நாள்:18.04.2022.
 11. தொடர்புடைய ஆவணங்கள்.

பார்வையில் காணும் கடிதங்களின்பால் கனிவாள கவனம் செலுத்தப்படுகிறது.

2. கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம், சூளகிரி வட்டம், காமன்தொட்டி கிராமம் அரக புல எண்.516/3(பகுதி-2) விஸ.275.0 ஹெக்டேர் பரப்பில் அமைந்துள்ள சாதாரண கற்குவாரியை டெண்டர் / பொது ஏலத்திற்கு கொண்டு வர உரிப் நில இரூப்ய அளிக்க வசூலாய் கோட்டாட்சியரிடம் கேள்விப்பட்டதில், சூளகிரி வட்டாட்சியர், ஒஞ்சர் வருவாய் கோட்டாட்சியர் மற்றும் கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட புவியியல் மற்றும் காவகத் துறை நில அளவர், தனி வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர் மற்றும் உதவி புவியியலாளர் (கனிமம்) ஆகியோர் தனித்தனிக் மேற்கொண்டு கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம், சூளகிரி வட்டம், காமன்தொட்டி கிராமம் அரக புறம்போக்கு தீ.ஏ.த.த.சிக புல எண்.516/3(பகுதி-2) விஸ.275.0 ஹெக்டேர் பரப்பு பூமியினை குத்தகை உரிமம் வழங்கிட விதிகளின்படி மேற்கண்ட புலம் உருதிவாய்ந்தது என்பதால் டெண்டருடன் இணைந்த ஏலத்தின் மூலம் உரிமம் வழங்கிட பரிந்துரை செய்துள்ளனர். என உரிமை காப்பாளர், ஒஞ்சர் மேற்கண்ட புலங்கள் விதிகளின்படி அருகில் உள்ள கால்வாய்க்கு வசூலியுக்கப்பட்ட பாதுகாப்பு தொழிலிற்கு அப்பால் அமைந்துள்ளதாக அறிந்துள்ளனர்.

3. அதன் அடிப்படையில், கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டத்தில் அரக புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் உள்ள சாதாரண கற்குவை வெட்டியெடுத்துக் செல்வ உரிமம் வழங்க ஏதுவாக கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட அரசிதழ் சிறப்பு வெளியீடு எண்.15 தளம்:14.03.2022 மற்றும் எண்.20 தளம்:28.03.2022-ன்படி பிரகடம் செய்யப்பட்டது அதன்படி 04.04.2022-ம் நாள் நிற்பகல் 05.00 மணிக்குள் மூடி முத்திரை இடப்பட்ட டெண்டர் மனுக்களை அளிக்க இறுதி தாளாக அறிவித்து, 05.04.2022 அன்று பொது ஏலம் நடத்தப்பட்டு டெண்டர் மனுக்கள் ஏலத்தில் கலந்து கொண்டவர்கள் மூன்றாண்டுகள் திறக்கப்பட்டன.

4. மேற்கண்ட அரசிதழில் விளம்பரம் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த குவாரியைட்டியலில் வரிசை எண்.(13), சூளகிரி வட்டம், காமன்தொட்டி கிராமம், அரக புறம்போக்கு (தீ.ஏ.த.த.சிக) புல எண்.516/3(பகுதி-2)-ல் 275.0 ஹெக்டேர் பரப்பில் உள்ள கற்குவாரிக்கு டெண்டர் / பொது ஏலத்தில் கால்வாய்க்கொண்டவர்களில் திரு.P.வெங்கட்டரெட்டி ஏலத்தில் கோரிய தொகை ரூ.1,75,00,000/- மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் துறை அலுவலகம் நினைப்பில் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த ஏலத் தொகையை விட குறைவாக இருந்ததால் அவருக்கு ஏலம் ஊழியம் செய்யப்பட்டது. மேலும், ஏலதாரர் செய்த குத்தகை தொகையையும் விதிவிலக்காக 19.04.2022-க்குள் செலுத்தியுள்ளார்.

5. எனவே, ஏலதாரர் குத்தகை தொகை முழுவதும் செலுத்திவிட்டபடியால், மேற்படி கற்குவாரி ஏலமானது விதிவிலக்காக உயர்நீதிமன்ற ஏலம் கோரிய திரு.P.வெங்கட்டரெட்டி என்பவருக்கு உறுதி செய்யப்படுகிறது. மேலும், மேற்படி தபுக்கு சூளகிரி வட்டம், காமன்தொட்டி கிராமம், அரக புறம்போக்கு (தீ.ஏ.த.த.சிக)



புல எண்.516/3(பகுதி-2)-ல் 2.75.0 ஏக்கர் பரப்பு ஆண்டுக்கு குவாரி உரிமை வழங்க ஏதுவாக 1959ம் ஆண்டுகளில் சிறுகளில் விதிகள், விதி எண்.41-ன்படி கீழ்க்கண்ட திட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட காலத்தில் திட்டத்தினை 90 தினங்களுக்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்கவும், அதன் தொடர்ச்சியாக 1959ம் வருடத்திய தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகளில் சிறுகளில் விதிகள், விதி எண்.42-ன்படி மாவட்ட கற்றுச்சூழல் தாக்க மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணைய இலாப பெற்று சமர்ப்பிக்கும் பட்சத்தில் சாதாரண கற்றுச்சூழல் உரிமை வழங்கப்படும் என்ற விவரம் இதன் மூலம் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

இடத்தளங்கள்:

- 1959ம் வருடத்திய தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகளில் சிறுகளில் விதிகள், அட்டவாசை-II-ல் கண்டுள்ளபடி குவாரி செய்யப்படும் களங்கள்களுக்குரிய சீரியரேஜ் தொகை அளவப்பெறு செலுத்தி களங்கள் கொண்டு செல்லப்பட வேண்டும்.
- அருகியுள்ள பட்டா நிலங்களுக்கு 7.5 மீட்டர், அரசு புறம்போக்கு புலங்களுக்கு 10 மீட்டர் மற்றும் இதர நிலையான அமைப்புகளுக்கு 50 மீட்டர் பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளி விட்டு குவாரிப் பணி மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- விதிகளின் படி ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட காலத்தில் திட்டத்தினை உரிய காலத்திற்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும்.
- குவாரி உரிமை வழங்க உள்ள பகுதிக்கு கற்றுச்சூழல் தாக்க மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணையத்தின் மூன் அனுமதி பெற்று சமர்ப்பிக்கும் பட்சத்தில் மட்டுமே குவாரி உரிமை வழங்கப்படும்.

இலாபப்ப: குத்தகை உரிமை வழங்க
பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்ட புல மனாபம்.

மும்/- விஜய சந்திர பாபு ரெட்டி,
மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர்,
கிருஷ்ணகிரி.

// உண்மை நகல் // உத்தரவுபடி //

மாவட்ட ஆட்சியருக்காக,
கிருஷ்ணகிரி

பெறுநர்:
திரு. P. வெங்கட்ட ரெட்டி,
த/பெ.பில்லா ரெட்டி,
க.எண்.2/606/1, குக்கையம்மணி-கிராமம்,
காமன்வெல்த் அஞ்சல்,
கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம்.
கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம்.

நகல்: 1. இயக்குநர், புலியியல் மற்றும் காங்கத் துறை, சென்னை
2. தமிழ்நாடு மாநில கற்றுச்சூழல் மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணையம், சென்னை.

திரு. P. NASEKAR, M.Sc., (Gen)
Qualified Person

ANNEXURE-III
MINING PLAN APPROVED LETTER

From

Dr.S.Vediappen,M.Sc.,Ph.D.,
Deputy Director,
Dept. of Geology and Mining,
Krishnagiri.

To

Thiru.P.Venkat Reddy,
S/o. Pilla Reddy, D.No. 2/606/1,
Kukkala palli,
Kamandoddi Post,
Shoolagiri Taluk,
Krishnagiri District 635 109

Re.No.541/2022/Mines Dated: 06.06.2022

Sir,

Sub: Mines and Minerals - Rough stone - Krishnagiri District - Shoolagiri Taluk - Kamandoddi Village - Government Poramboke land in S.P.No. 616/3(Part-2) Over an extent of 2.75.0 Hects - Tender Cum Action conducted - Thiru.P. Venkat Reddy declared as highest bidder - Precise area communicated - Draft Mining Plan submitted for approval - Approved - reg.

Ref:

1. Krishnagiri District, Extraordinary Gazette notification No. 15 & 20, dated 14.03.2022 & 28.03.2022.
2. This Office Letter No.530/2022/Mines dated: 22.04.2022.
3. Draft Mining plan submitted by Thiru.P. Venkat Reddy, dated: 06.06.2022

Kind attention is invited to the references cited above.

2. Tender Cum Action has been conducted on 05.04.2022 for the grant of quarry lease to quarry rough stone in government lands situated in Krishnagiri district including S.P.No. 616/3(Part-2) over an extent of 2.75.0 Hects of Kamandoddi Village and Thiru.P.Venkat Reddy has quoted highest lease amount and hence he has been declared as successful bidder.

3. Accordingly, Thiru.P.Venkat Reddy has been directed to submit the mining plan for approval and obtain Environmental Clearance for quarrying Rough stone over an extent of 2.75.0 Hects of Government Poramboke land in S.P.No. 616/3(Part-2) in Kamandoddi

Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishangiri District for a period of 5 year under the provisions of Rule 8 of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959.

4. In this regard, the applicant Thiru.P.Venkat Reddy had submitted 03 copies of draft Mining Plan vide letter dated:06.06.2022 and the same has been examined in details and it is found correct.

5. As per the mining plan the year wise production for the proposed five years are as follows.

	Year	Recoverable Reserves (m ³) @ 100%	Top Soil (Gravel)in (m ³)
First Five Years	1 st Year	51109	19827
	2 nd year	47208	0
	3 rd year	52927	0
	4 th year	101699	0
	5 th year	66374	8976
		Total	322317	28803

6. Hence, as per the powers delegated under Rule 42 of TNMMCR, 1959 and also as per the guidelines/instructions issued by the Commissioner of Geology and Mining, vide letter Re.No.3868/LC/2012 dated:19.11.2012, the said mining plan submitted by the applicant is hereby approved subject to the following conditions.


- i. 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.
- ii. This approval of the mining plan does not in any way imply the approval of the Government in terms of any other provisions of Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation) Act 1957, or any other connected laws including Forest (Conservation) Act 1957, or any other connected Laws industry Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Forest Conservation Rules 1981 Environment protection

Act 1980, Indian Explosive Act 1884 (Central Act IV of 1884) and the rules made there under, Minor Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, and The Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession rules, 1959.

- iii. That the mining plan is approved without prejudice to any other order or directions from any court of competent jurisdiction.
- iv. All the conditions mentioned in the precise area letter should be followed during quarry operation as per rules.
- v. The applicant should get prior Environmental clearance from the appropriate authority and should submit it to the District Collector, Krishnagiri.
- vi. Provisions of the Mines Act 1952 and the rules and regulation made there under including submission of notice of opening, appointment of manager and other statutory officials has required under Mines Act 1952 shall be complied with.
- vii. Provisions made under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Acts 1957, amended Act 2015 made there under shall be complied with.
- viii. This approval of Mining Plan is restricted to the mining lease area only as shown in the plan.
- ix. The earlier instances of irregular / illegal quarrying, if any shall not be regularized through the approval of this document.
- x. The applicant shall remit penalty /cost of the mineral /other dues if any.
- xi. Every Mining Plan duly approved under rule 41(9) of TNMMCR, 1959 shall be valid for a period of five years. Further, the applicant shall submit modification in the mining plan if any, review the mining plan and submit scheme of mining plan for the next five years of the lease if any as per TNMMCR 1959.

- xii. Non adherence to any condition set out above, the approval shall be deemed to have been withdrawn with immediate effect.


Deputy Director,
Dept of Geology and Mining,
Krishnagiri.

Copy submitted to : 1. The Director,

Dept of Geology and Mining,
Guindy, Chennai - 32.

ANNEXURE-IV
500M Radius letter

From
Dr. S.Vediappan, M.Sc.,Ph.d.,
Deputy Director,
Dept of Geology and Mining,
Krishnagiri.

To
Thiru.P.Venkat Reddy,
S/o. Pilla Reddy, D.No. 2/606/1,
Kukkala palli,
Kamandoddi Post,
Shoolagiri Taluk,
Krishnagiri District 635 109

Roc.No.541/2022/Mines Dated: 10.06.2022

Sir,

Sub: Mines and Minerals - Rough stone - Krishnagiri District - Shoolagiri Taluk - Kamandoddi Village - Government Poramboke land in S.F.No. 616/3(Part-2) Over an extent of 2.75.0 Hects - Tender Cum Action conducted - Thiru.P. Venkat Reddy declared as highest bidder - Mining Plan approved - Other quarry situated in 500 mtrs radial distance - Details furnished - reg.

Ref: 1. Krishnagiri District, Extraordinary Gazette notification No. 15 & 20, dated 14.03.2022 & 28.03.2022.
2. This Office Letter No.541/2022/Mines dated: 22.04.2022.
3. Draft Mining plan submitted by Thiru.P. Venkat Reddy, dated: 06.06.2022
4. This Office Letter No.541/2022/Mines dated: 10.06.22

Kind attention is invited to the references cited above.

2. Tender Cum Action has been conducted on 05.04.2022 for the grant of quarry lease to quarry rough stone in government lands situated in Krishnagiri district including S.F.No. 616/3(Part-2) over an extent of 2.75.0 Hects of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk.

3. Thiru.P. Venkat Reddy has quoted highest lease amount and hence he has been declared as highest bidder for the grant of quarry lease for quarrying Rough stone over an extent of 2.75.0 Hects of patta land in S.F.No. 616/3(Part-2) in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District for a period of 5 year under the provisions of Rule 8 of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959. In this regard, precise area communication has been issued to the applicant vide letter dated: 06.06.2022 with a direction to submit approved mining plan and Environment Clearance.

4. Accordingly, Thiru. P. Venkat Reddy had submitted 03 copies of draft Mining Plan vide letter dated: 06.06.2022 and the same has been approved vide this office letter dated: .06.2022. In addition to that the details of other quarries situated within 500 mts radial distance from the subject quarry is furnished as follows.

I. Details of Existing quarries.


Sl No	Name of the lessee	Village & Taluk	Mineral	S.F No.	Extent in Hect	GO No.& Date	Lease period.
1.	Thiru B. Arunreddy, S/o Bhusankar Reddy No. 2/5 75, Kukkalapa Village, Kammandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk	Rough Stone	616/3 (Part)	3.77.0	Rc.No. 196/2018/mines. Dated: 19.06.2019.	19.06.2019 to 18.06.2024
2.	M/s. Thriveni Earth Movers (p) Ltd, 22/110, Greenwasy Road, Salem 636 016	Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk	Rough Stone	665 (Part - 1)	4.40.0	Rc.No. 100/2016/mines dated: 20.09.2016	26.09.2016 to 25.09.2026

II. Details of abandoned/Old quarries.


Sl No.	Name of the lessee	Village	S.F No.	Extent in Hect	GO No.& Date	Lease period.
1.	Thiru .P.Bhusankara reddy, S/o. Pilla reddy , Kukkalapalli Village, Kammandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri	Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk	616/1A1	1.74.5	Rc.No. 443/2004/Mines	21.03.2005 to 20.03.2010
2.	Thiru.B.Yoganandha reddy, S/o. G.Billa Reddy, No. 2-606-1, Kukkalapalli Village, Kammandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk	653 (part-2)	3.12.0	Rc.No. 99/2016 /mines dated: 20.08.2016	26.09.2016 to 25.09.2021

III. Details of Proposed quarries

Sl No	Name of the lessee	Village & Taluk	Mineral	S.F No.	Extent in Het	GO No.& Date	Lease period.
1.	Thiru.P.Venkat Reddy, S/o. Pilla Reddy, D.No. 2/606/1, Kukkala palli, Kamandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District 635 109	Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk	Rough Stone	616/3 (Part-2)	2.75.0	-	Instand Proposal


Deputy Director,
Dept of Geology and Mining,
Krishnagiri.

Copy to :-


10/11/22

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

ANNEXURE-V
EXISTING PIT LETTER

From
Dr. S.Vediappan, M.Sc.,Phd.,
Deputy Director,
Dept of Geology and Mining,
Krishnagiri.

To
Thiru.P.Venkat Reddy,
S/o. Pilla Reddy, D.No. 2/606/1,
Kukkala palli,
Kamandoddi Post,
Shoolagiri Taluk,
Krishnagiri District 635 109

Roc.No.541/2022/Mines Dated: .07.2022

Sir,

Sub: Mines and Minerals - Rough stone - Krishnagiri District -
Shoolagiri Taluk - Kamandoddi Village- Govt Poramboke
land in S.F.No. 616/3(Part-2) Over an extent of 2.75.00
Hects - Rough Stone quarry lease granted to
Thiru.P.Venkat Reddy - Quarry pit dimension details -
Furnished - reg.

- Ref. 1 The District Collector Krishnagiri Roc.No.544/2022
Mines dated: 22.04.2022.
- 2 Thiru.P.Venkat Reddy, S/o. Pilla Reddy, letter date
:15.07.2022.

Kind attention is invited to the reference cited above.

2. Tender Cum Action has been conducted on 05.04.2022 for the
grant of quarry lease to quarry rough stone in government lands
situated in Krishnagiri district including S.F.No. 616/3(Part-2) over an
extent of 2.75.0 Hects of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk,
Krishnagiri District for a period of 5 years under the provisions of 8 of
Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rule 1959.

3. In this connection, Thiru.P.Venkat Reddy has requested to
issue the details on the existing pit dimension of the subject area to
furnish the same before SEIAA in order to get Environmental Clearance.
As per mining plan the pit dimension of the subject area is given as
under.

Area (sq.m)	Depth (m)
12250	32


Deputy Director,
Dept of Geology and Mining,
Krishnagiri.

To,

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


20782

**ANNEXURE-VI MINING PLAN REPORT &
PLATES**

MINING PLAN

FOR

GRANT OF ROUGH STONE QUARRY LEASE IN
GOVERNMENT PORAMBOKE LAND
TOTAL LEASE GRANTED PERIOD 5 YEARS
PERIOD OF MINING 5 YEARS

(Prepared Under Rule 2(6)(b) Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1939 & As
Per Amendment Under Rule 41 & 42)

LOCATION OF THE APPLIED AREA

EXTENT : 2.75.00 HA.
S. F. No : 616/3 (PART-2).
VILLAGE : KAMANDODDI.
TALUK : SHOOLAGIRI.
DISTRICT : KRISHNAGIRI.
STATE : TAMIL NADU.

APPLICANT

THIRU. P. VENKATA REDDY,
S/o. PILLA REDDY,
D.No.2/606/1, KUKKALA PALLI,
KAMANDODDI POST,
SHOOLAGIRI TALUK,
KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT - 635 109.

PREPARED BY:

S. DHANASEKAR, M.Sc.(Geo),M.M.E.A.I.,
QUALIFIED PERSON,
NO. 530-7 B, AVVAI NAGAR,
PONKUMAR MINES ROAD,
JAGIR AMMAPALAYAM,
SALEM DISTRICT - 636 302.
Email: geodhana@vshoo.co.in
CELL : 98946-28970 & 73733-74702.





CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Description	Page No.
1.0	Introduction	8
2.0	Executive Summary	10
3.0	General Information	11
4.0	Location	12
5.0	Geology and Mineral Reserves	12
6.0	Mining	17
7.0	Blasting	20
8.0	Mine Drainage	22
9.0	Other Permanent Structures	23
10.0	Employment Potentials & Welfare Measures	24
11.0	Environment Management Plan	25
12.0	Mine Closure Plan	29
13.0	Any Other Details Intend to furnish by the Applicant	30



ANNEXURES

SL No.	Description	Annexure No.
1.	Precise Area Communication letter	I
2.	Copy of Krishnagiri District Gazette	II
3.	Copy of DFO letter	III
4.	Copy of FMB & Combined Sketch	IV-A & B
5.	Copy of Adangal & 'A' Register	V
6.	Copy of Applicant ID Proof	VI
7.	Copy of Qualification Certificate	VII
8.	Copy of Experience Certificate	VIII
9.	Copy of Applied Lease Area Photos	IX



LIST OF PLATES

Sl. No.	Description	Plate No.	Scale
1.	Location Plan	I	Not to Scale
2.	Route Map	IA	Not to Scale
3.	Topo Sheet Map	IB	1:50,000
4.	Satellite Image (500m Radius)	IC	1:5000
5.	Mine Lease Plan	II	1:1000
6.	Surface & Geological Plan	III	1:1000
7.	Geological Sections	III-A	1:1000
8.	Year Wise Development and Production Plan	IV	1:1000
9.	Year Wise Development and Production Sections	IV- A	1:1000
10.	Mine Layout, Land Use Pattern and Afforestation Plan	V	1:1000
11.	Environment Plan	VI	1:5000
12.	Conceptual/Final Mine Closure Plan	VII	1:1000
13.	Conceptual/Final Mine Closure Sections	VII- A	1:1000
14.	Conceptual Plan Common Boundary	VIII	1:1000
15.	Conceptual Sections Common Boundary	VIII- A	1:1000
16.	Progressive Mine Closure Plan	IX	1:1000

P. VENKATA REDDY,

S/o. Pilla Reddy.

D.No.2/606/L, Kakkala Palli,

Kamandoddi Post,

Shoolagiri Taluk,

Krishnagiri District - 635 109.



CONSENT LETTER FROM THE APPLICANT

I hereby give my consent for preparing the Mining Plan in respect of Rough Stone quarry over an extent of 2.75.00 Hectares of Government Poramboke Land in S.F. No.616/3 (Part-2) of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State has been prepared by Shri. S. Dhanasekar, M.Sc., Qualified Person.

I request the Deputy Director, Department of Geology and Mining, KRISHNAGIRI District to make further correspondence regarding the Mining Plan with the said Qualified Person on this following address.

S.DHANASEKAR, M.Sc.,

Qualified Person

No.5/30-7B, Avvai Nagar,

Ponkumar Mines Road,

Jagirammalpalayam,

Salem District - 636302.

E-Mail: geodhana@yahoo.co.in

Cell: 98946-28970

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

(P. VENKATA REDDY)
Signature of the Applicant

Place: KRISHNAGIRI

Date:

P. VENKATA REDDY,
S/o. PILLA REDDY,
D.No.2/606/1, KUKKALA PALLI,
KAMANDODDI POST,
SHOOLAGIRI TALUK,
KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT - 635 109.



DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the Mining Plan in respect of Rough Stone quarry over an extent **2.75.0 Hectares** of Government Poramboke Land in S.F.No.616/3(Part-2) of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District and Tamil Nadu State has been prepared with my consultation and I have understood the contents and agree to implement the same in accordance with the Mining Laws.

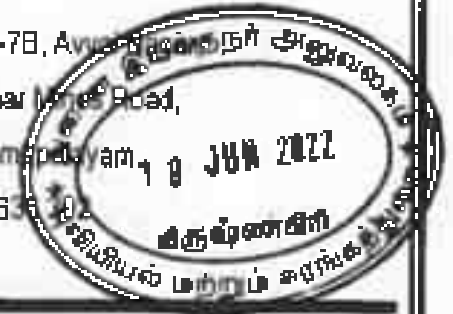
(P. VENKATA REDDY)
Signature of the Applicant

Place: KRISHNAGIRI

Date:

S. Dhanasekar.M.Sc.,(Geo.),H.M.E.A.I.,
Qualified Person.

No.5/30-7B, Avudayar
Ponkumar Street Road,
Jagirampalayam,
Salem- 636 302




CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, the provisions of Minor Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 2010 (MMCDR) have been observed in the Mining Plan for the grant of Rough Stone quarry lease over an extent of 2.75.00 Hectares of Government Poramboke Land in S.F.No.616/3(Part-2) of Kamandaddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State obtained by Thiru. P. Venkata Reddy for applied quarry lease.

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

Certified


Signature of Qualified Person.
S. DHANASEKAR, M.Sc.,(Geo)
Qualified Person

Place: SALEM

Date:

S.Dhanasekar.M.Sc.,(Geol),M.M.E.A.I.,
Qualified Person,

No.5130-7B, Arwal Jagrammapalayam,
Ponkumar Mines Road,
Jagrammapalayam,
Salem- 636 300



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that during preparation of Mining Plan for Rough Stone quarry over an extent of 2.75.00 Hectares of Government Peramboke Land in S.F. No.616/3 (Part-2) of Kamandaddi Village, Sheolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State for Thiru. P. Venkata Reddy covers all the provisions of Mines Act, Rules, and Regulations etc made there under and whenever specific permission are required, the applicant will approach the Director General of Mines Safety, Chennai. The standards prescribed by DGMS in respect of Mines Health will be strictly implemented.

Certified


Signature of Qualified Person.
S.DHANASEKAR, M.Sc. (Geol)
Qualified Person

Place: SALEM

Date:

MINING PLAN FOR MINOR MINERALS
ROUGH STONE QUARRY
TOTAL LEASE GRANTED PERIOD 5 YEARS
PROPOSED PERIOD OF MINING 5 YEARS



Over an extent of 2.75.00 Hectares of Government Poramboke Land in
S.F. No.616/3 (Part-2) of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District,
Tamilnadu State.

(Prepared Under Rule 8(6)(b) Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 &
As Per Amendment Under Rule 41 & 42)

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

1. Thiru. P. Venkata Reddy, S/o. Pilla Reddy, residing at D.No.2/606/1, Kukkala Palli, Kamandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District-635 109 has applied for the grant of quarry lease to quarry Rough Stone over an extent of 2.75.00 Hectares of Government Poramboke Land in S.F.No.616/3 (Part-2) of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu State for a period of five Years under Tender cum Auction.
2. The Applicant has been the Successful **HIGHEST BIDDER** for an Amount Rs.1,75,00,000/- in a tender cum Auction conducted by the Government of Tamilnadu notified vide Gazette No.15 dated 14.03.2022 and Precise area had been given for the proposed grant of Rough Stone quarry lease to **THIRU. P. VENKATA REDDY** over an extent of 2.75.00 hectares in Government Poramboke land in S.F.No.616/3 (Part-2) of Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu State for a period of Five Years Vide Letter Rc.No.541/2022/Mines dated 22.04.2022 and directed to submit the approved Mining Plan and Environmental Clearance certificate from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for the grant of quarry lease for the applied area.
3. Accordingly, Mining Plan is prepared under Rule 8(6)(b) Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 & As per Amendment under Rule 41 & 42 by incorporating the conditions imposed in the precise area communication letter and by incorporating all the details proposed in the letter to obtain Environmental clearance from State Environment Impact Assessment Authority.
4. In the above circumstances the Mining Plan has been prepared for the Applicant **Thiru. P. VENKATA REDDY** for approval and subsequent submission of Form-I and pre Feasibility report to obtain environmental clearance from the SEIAA of Tamil Nadu.


S. DHANASEKAR, M.Sc. (Geo)

5. This Mining Plan is prepared for the applied Rough Stone Quarry for five years by considering the TNMMCR 1959 and as per the EIA Notification 2006 and subsequent amendments and judgements.

6. The Geological Reserves is estimated as 895536MP³ and Mineable reserves is estimated as 322317MP³ of Rough Stone after leaving a distance from the lease boundary as indicated in the precise area communication letter and relevant mining laws in force.

7. The proposed production scheduled for the five years about 322317MP³ of Rough Stone. Proposed average annual production of Rough stone 64463MP³.

8. Estimated Life of the Quarry

Total Mineable ROM	= 322317MP ³
Mineable Reserves @ 100%	= 322317MP ³
Average production per year	= 64463MP ³
Estimated Life of the Quarry	= 322317/ 64463 = 5.0 years

Life = 5.0 years

The Life of mine may change depend upon the prospecting results, rate of production and the extent of mechanization done by the applicant in near future.

9. Environmental measures to be adopted shall be,

- i) Dust Control at source while drilling and Proposed Control Blasting,
- ii) Dust suppression at loading point and transport haul roads,
- iii) Noise Control in Proposed Control Blasting, control of fly rock missiles and vibration by doing peak particle velocity within standard as prescribed by the DGMS and MoEF.
- iv) Unnecessary land degradation should be avoided or damaged land should be reclaimed or rehabilitated.
- v) Avoid uneven rat hole mining and follow scientific and systematic mining by safe bench system of open cast mining.
- vi) Mining near major fracture zones if any should be avoided to control ground water fluctuation in the adjacent agricultural lands.
- vii) Emission test of vehicles should be in stack to maintain minimum emission level of flue gases.
- viii) Noise level should not exceed 80db and the vehicles should use only permitted Air Horn while on road near residential areas.



ix) Safety zones as prescribed by the Department of Geology and Mining from adjacent infrastructures should be strictly adhered to.

x) And any other conditions as stipulated by the concerned authorities should be followed to protect the environment.



2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

a.	Name of the Village	: Kamandoddi
b.	Name of the Panchayat / Union	: Kamandoddi / Shoolagiri
c.	The proposed total Mineable Reserves	: 322317M ³
d.	The proposed quantity of reserves (level of production) for Five Years to be mined is (Recoverable reserves)	: 322317M ³
e.	Total extent of the area	: 2.75.00 Ha.
f.	Proposed Period of mining	: Five years
g.	Proposed Depth of mining	: Mining Reserves Calculated upto 52m - Top Soil 3.0m + Rough stone 49m. (Surface Ground Level Above height is 8m and Surface Ground Level Below Depth is 44m).
h.	Existing Pit Dimension	: 12250 Sq.mts X 32m = 392000Cbm Previous Period of working P. Venkata Reddy Roc-586/2005 -25.07.2005 to 24.07.2015
i.	Average production per year	: 64463M ³
j.	Method of mining / level of mechanization	: Opencast, Semi-mechanized Mining with a bench height of 7m and bench width of 5m is proposed.
k.	Types of Machineries used in the quarry	: i) Compressor with jack hammer. ii) Excavator of 0.90Cbm bucket Capacity.
l.	Cost of the Project	
	a. Fixed Cost	: Rs.1,78,20,000/-
	b. Operational Cost	: Rs.30,00,000/-
	c. EMP Cost	: Rs.3,50,000/-
m.	The area applied for lease is bounded by four corners and the coordinates are	: Toposheet No. 57 – H/14

Latitude	: 12° 40' 08.75"N to 12° 39' 58.92"N
Longitude	: 77° 56' 57.55"E to 77° 56' 42.12"E
North East	: 12° 40' 08.75" N 77° 56' 57.55"E
South East	: 12° 40' 00.29" N 77° 56' 42.12"E
North West	: 12° 40' 07.86" N 77° 56' 57.55"E
South West	: 12° 40' 00.64" N 77° 56' 51.54"E



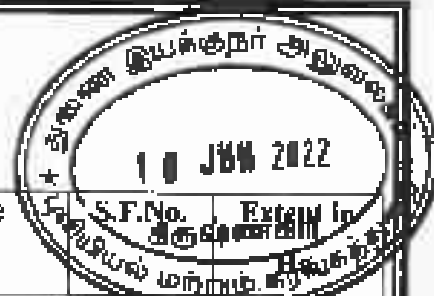
3.0 GENERAL INFORMATION:

3.1	a.	Name of the Applicant	: Thiru. P. VENKATA REDDY,
	b.	Address of the Applicant with phone No and e-mail id if any	: P. VENKATA REDDY, S/o. Pilla Reddy, D.No.2/606/1, Kukkala Palli, Kamandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District - 635 109.
	c.	Status of the Applicant	: Individual
3.2	a.	Mineral Which the applicant intends to mine	: Rough Stone
	b.	Precise area communication letter No.	: Re. No.541/2022/MINES dated 22.04.2022
	c.	Period of permission	: 5 Years
	d.	Name and Address of the Recognized Qualified Person preparing the Mining Plan	: S.Dhanasekar, M.Sc., No.5/30-7B, Avvai Nagar, Ponkumar Mines Road, Jagirammalayam, Salem District - 636302. E-Mail: geodhana@yahoo.co.in Cell: 98946-28970 & 73733-74702.

4.0 LOCATION:

a. Details of the Area:

State	District	Panchat / Union	Taluk	Village	S.F.No.	Extent in Hectares
Tamilnadu	Krishnagiri	Kamandoddi / Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	Kamandoddi	61675 (Part-2)	2.75.00
TOTAL =						2.75.00 Ha



b.	Classification of the Area (Ryotwari / poramboke / others)	:	It is a Government Poramboke Land, which is not fit for vegetation/cultivation.
c.	Ownership / Occupancy of the Applied Lease area (Surface rights)	:	It is a Government Poramboke land. The applicant had been given precise area for the proposed grant of Rough Stone Quarry Lease.
d.	Toposheet No. with Latitude and Longitude	:	Toposheet No. 57 – H/14 : 12° 40' 08.75"N to 12° 39' 58.96"N : 77° 56' 57.55"E to 77° 56' 55.62"E
e.	Existence of Public Road / Railway line if any nearby the area and approximate distance	:	Krishnagiri - Shoolagiri = 26.0 Kms Quarry site is located in Western side at a distance of 7.0 km. from Shoolagiri village.

PART - A

5.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESERVES:

5.1	a.	Topography: 1. The area applied for quarry lease is almost hilly terrain area sloping towards South East covered with Rough Stone which does not sustain any type of vegetation. The altitude of the area is 744 MSL. 2. No major river is found nearby the lease area. 3. Water table is noticed at a depth of 72m from the below surface in the adjacent open wells and bore wells of the area. 4. Temperature of the area is reported to be 18°C to a maximum of 38°C during summer. 5. Rainfall of this area is about 800mm to 900 mm during the monsoons in a year.
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	<p>b. Infrastructures nearby the applied Lease area.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post Office 2. Police Station 3. G.H 4. Fire service 5. Railway Station 6. School 7. Airport 8. Seaport 	<p>: Shoologiri – 12.6 Kms</p> <p>: Shoologiri – 13.0 Kms</p> <p>: Shoologiri – 12.6 Kms</p> <p>: Hosur – 22.7 Kms</p> <p>: Hosur – 18.0 Kms</p> <p>: Addukurukki – 5.6 Kms</p> <p>: Bangalore – 58.0 Kms</p> <p>: Chennai – 209.0 Kms</p>									
	<p>c. Regional Geology</p>	<p>: KRISHNAGIRI District is underlined by the wide range of metamorphic rocks of peninsular gneissic complex. These rocks are extensively weathered and overlain by the recent valley fills and alluvium at places. The geological formations found in the District are Archaean rocks like Gneisses, Granites, Charnockite basic granulites and calc-gneisses. The younger formations are Quartz veins and pegmatite. The generalized stratigraphic succession of the geological formations met within this District is as follows.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Age</th> <th>Rock Formation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Recent to Sub recent</td> <td>Soil, Alluvium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Archaean</td> <td>Granites, basic granulites, Peninsular Gneiss, Calc Gneiss and Charnockites</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Age	Rock Formation	1.	Recent to Sub recent	Soil, Alluvium	2.	Archaean	Granites, basic granulites, Peninsular Gneiss, Calc Gneiss and Charnockites
	Age	Rock Formation									
1.	Recent to Sub recent	Soil, Alluvium									
2.	Archaean	Granites, basic granulites, Peninsular Gneiss, Calc Gneiss and Charnockites									



d. Geology of the Lease Area

1. The area is mainly composed of Archaean crystalline metamorphic complex.
2. The rock type noticed in the area for lease is **Granite Gneiss** which contains mostly **Quartz** and **Feldspar** with some ferromagnesian minerals. The Granite Gneiss is part of peninsular Gneisses, a high grade metamorphic rock.
3. The general trend of formation is N50°E – S50°W and dip towards SE-70°.

The general geological succession of the area is given as under.

	Age	Rock Formation
1.	Recent to Sub recent	Soil, Alluvium
2.	Archaean	Charnockites
3.	Archaean	Peninsular Gneiss, and Calc Gneiss

5.2 Details of Exploration already carried out if any

Since the **Rough Stone** is seen from the Surface itself, no exploration is needed. However, the area was personally examined by the Geologist who prepared the Mining Plan.

5.3 a. Already excavated pit dimensions

12250 Sq.mts X 32m = 392000Cbm. Previous Period of working P. Venkata Reddy Roc- 586/2005 -25.07.2005 to 24.07.2015

b. **GEOLOGICAL RESERVES:**
Top Soil (Gravel):
 The Thickness of Topsoil(Gravel) in this area is 3.0m and the total volume of gravel will be 41766m³.
Rough Stone :
 The Geological Reserve is estimated as 895536m³ respectively, at the rate of 100% Recovery upto the permissible depth. The Geological reserve of Rough stone and Top Soil (Gravel) is calculated upto 52m (3m Top soil(gravel) + 49m Rough Stone). Surface Ground Level Above height is 8m and Surface Ground Level Below depth is 44m.

GEOLOGICAL RESERVES



Section	Bench	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Volume in (Cu.m.)	Geological Reserves in Cu.m. (%)	JUN 2017 (Gravel) in Cu.m.
XY-AB	I	100	53	3			
	II	23	21	7	3381	3381	
	III	100	49	7	34300	34300	
	IV	100	60	7	42000	42000	
	V	100	68	7	47600	47600	
	VI	100	84	7	58800	58800	
	VII	100	94	7	65800	65800	
	VIII	100	94	7	65800	65800	
Total					317681	317681	15900
XY-CD	I	75	34	3			7650
	II	75	26	3	5850	5850	
	III	75	38	7	19950	19950	
	IV	75	51	7	26775	26775	
	V	75	61	7	32025	32025	
	VI	75	88	7	46200	46200	
	VII	75	88	7	46200	46200	
	VIII	75	88	7	46200	46200	
Total					223200	223200	7650
XY-EF	I	61	16	3			2928
	II	61	17	7	7259	7259	
	III	61	23	7	9821	9821	
	IV	61	35	7	14945	14945	
	V	61	59	7	25193	25193	
	VI	61	59	7	25193	25193	
	VII	61	59	7	25193	25193	
	VIII	61	59	7	25193	25193	
Total					132797	132797	2928
XY-GH	I	52	98	3			15288
	II	26	43	7	7826	7826	
	III	52	98	7	35672	35672	
	IV	52	98	7	35672	35672	
	V	52	98	7	35672	35672	
	VI	52	98	7	35672	35672	
	VII	52	98	7	35672	35672	
	VIII	52	98	7	35672	35672	
Total					221858	221858	15288
Grand Total					895536	895536	41766

c. **MINEABLE RESERVES:**

The Mineable reserves are calculated by deducting 7.5m & 19.0m distance and Bench Loss. In this regard, since the adjacent area also to be under old lease area, necessary action will be taken to get permission from DGMS in future to comply regulation under (111)3 of MMR.1961.

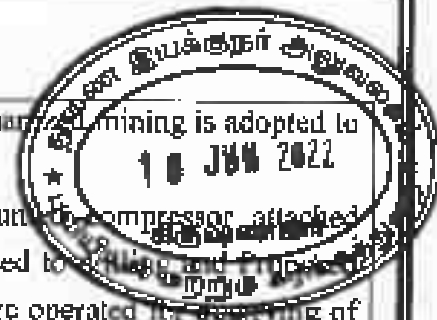
Top Soil (Gravel): The Thickness of Top Soil(Gravel) in this area is 3.0m and the total volume of gravel will be 28803m³.

Rough Stone :

The mineable reserves and the recoverable reserves are 322317m³ respectively, at the rate of 100% Recovery upto the permissible depth. The Mineable reserve of Rough stone and Top Soil(Gravel) is calculated upto 52m (3m Top soil(Gravel) + 49m Rough Stone). Surface Ground Level Above height is 8m and Surface Ground Level Below depth is 44m.

MINEABLE RESERVES							
Section	Bench	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Volume in (Cu.m.)	Mineable Reserves in Cu.m(100%)	Topsoil (Gravel) in Cu.m.
XY-AB	I	93	46	3			12834
	II	23	21	7	3381	3381	
	III	92	37	7	23828	23828	
	IV	87	42	7	25578	25578	
	V	82	46	7	26404	26404	
	VI	77	57	7	30723	30723	
	VII	72	47	7	23688	23688	
	VIII	67	37	7	17353	17353	
Total					150955	150955	12834
XY-CD	I	75	27	3			6075
	II	75	23	3	5175	5175	
	III	75	26	7	13650	13650	
	IV	75	33	7	17325	17325	
	V	75	39	7	20475	20475	
	VI	75	50	7	26250	26250	
	VII	75	40	7	21000	21000	
	VIII	70	30	7	14700	14700	
Total					118575	118575	6075
XY-EF	I	51	6	3			918
	II	51	7	7	2499	2499	
	III	46	8	7	2576	2576	
	IV	41	15	7	4305	4305	
	V	36	24	7	6048	6048	
	VI	31	14	7	3038	3038	
Total					18466	18466	918
XY-GH	I	34	88	3			8976
	II	18	43	7	5418	5418	
	III	29	88	7	17864	17864	
	IV	19	83	7	11039	11039	
Total					34321	34321	8976
Grand Total					322317	322317	28803

6.0 MINING:



6.1	Method of Mining	:	<p>1. Opencast method of semi mechanized mining is adopted to extract Rough Stone.</p> <p>2. Machineries like Tractor mounted compressor attached with Jack hammers is being used to carry out Control Blasting. Excavators are operated for quarrying of Rough Stone and Tippers / Lorries are used for transportation of Rough Stone to the destination.</p>
6.2	Mode of Working	:	It is a semi mechanized quarrying operation using shot hole drilling with the help of compressor and jack hammers, smooth blasting. Rough Stone are removed using Hydraulic excavator and loaded directly to the tippers and transported to the nearby end users.
6.3	Proposed bench height & Width	:	<p>Bench height = 7mts.</p> <p>Bench width = 5mts.</p>
6.4	Details of Overburden / Mineral Production proposed for Five year	:	<p>Top Soil(Gravel)/ Overburden production details follows:</p> <p>The entire lease area is covered 3.0m of Top Soil(Gravel) and the estimated quantity of Top soil(Gravel) is 28803m³. Top Soil(Gravel) formation will be removed and transported to the needy end user, only after obtaining permission and paying necessary seigniorage fees to the Government.</p>

Year wise reserves calculations :

Rough stone production details as follows:

The proposed rate of production of Rough Stone is about 322317m³ for five years. The average proposed rate of production of Rough Stone is about 64463m³ per year at the rate of 100% recovery upto the permissible depth. Reserves calculated upto 52m (3m Top soil(Gravel) + 49m Rough Stone). Surface Ground Level Above height is 8m and Surface Ground Level Below depth is 44m.

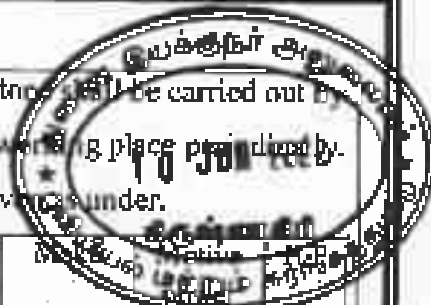
YEARWISE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

YEAR	Section	Bench	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Volume in (m ³)	Recoverable Reserve in m ³ (100%)	Top Soil (Gravel) in m ³
I. YEAR	XY-AB	I	93	46	3			12834
		II	23	21	7	3381	3381	
		III	92	37	7	23828	23828	
	XY-CD	I	75	27	3			6075
		II	75	23	3	5175	5175	



		III	75	26	7	13650		
	XY-EF	I	51	6	3			
		II	51	7	7	2499		
		III	46	8	7	2576		
	Total					51109		
II-YEAR	XY-AB	IV	87	42	7	25578	25578	
	XY-CD	IV	75	33	7	17325	17325	
	XY-EF	IV	41	15	7	4305	4305	
	Total					47208	47208	
III-YEAR	XY-AB	V	82	46	7	26404	26404	
	XY-CD	V	75	39	7	20475	20475	
	XY-EF	V	36	24	7	6048	6048	
	Total					52927	52927	
IV-YEAR	XY-AB	VI	77	57	7	30723	30723	
		VII	72	47	7	23688	23688	
	XY-CD	VI	75	50	7	26250	26250	
		VII	75	40	7	21000	21000	
XY-EF	VI	31	14	7	3038	3038		
	Total					104699	104699	
V-YEAR	XY-AB	VIII	67	37	7	17353	17353	
	XY-CD	VIII	70	30	7	14700	14700	
	XY-GH	I	34	88	3			8976
		II	18	43	7	5418	5418	
		III	29	88	7	17864	17864	
		IV	19	83	7	11039	11039	
	Total					66374	66374	8976
	Grand Total					322317	322317	28803

6.5	a.	Minning	:	Drilling of shot holes will be carried out using compressor and jack hammer. Depth of holes shall be 1 to 2m bench height and spacing shall be 0.75m and burden shall be 0.60m from the preface. Details of drilling equipments are given below.														
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>Nos</th> <th>Dia of hole</th> <th>Size/ Capacity</th> <th>Make</th> <th>Motive power</th> <th>I.L.P.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jack Hammer</td> <td>5</td> <td>25.5 mm</td> <td>Hand held</td> <td>Atlas cupco 2Nos</td> <td>Diesel</td> <td>60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type	Nos	Dia of hole	Size/ Capacity	Make	Motive power	I.L.P.	Jack Hammer	5	25.5 mm	Hand held	Atlas cupco 2Nos	Diesel	60
Type	Nos	Dia of hole	Size/ Capacity	Make	Motive power	I.L.P.												
Jack Hammer	5	25.5 mm	Hand held	Atlas cupco 2Nos	Diesel	60												



b	Loading	: Loading of waste and rough stone shall be carried out by 10 tonne capacity tippers from the working place provided by.	Details of loading equipment are given as under.					
			Type	Nos	Bucket Capacity (MT)	Make	Motive power	T.P.
			Hydraulic excavator	2	1.2 M ³	L&T or 1x200	Diesel	120

c	Transportation	: Transport of raw materials and waste shall be done by Tipper of 10 M.T. capacity	Details of transportation equipment are given as under.					
			Type	Nos	Size / Capacity	Make	Motive power	T.P.
			Tipper	3	10 M.T	Ashok Leyland	Diesel	110

d Energy:

Electricity for mines and lights only at nights (working is restricted on day time only between 9Am to 5Pm). Diesel (HSD) will be used for quarrying machines around 262656 litres of HSD will be used for the entire project life. Diesel will be brought from nearby diesel pumps. No power is required for the project. Lightings on the night will be taken from nearby electric poles after obtaining permission from concerned authorities.

For Top soil(Gravel):

Per hour excavator will consume = 10 litres / hour
 Per hour excavator will excavate = 60m³ of Gravel
 For 28803m³ = 28803/60 = 480 hours
 Diesel consumption 480 working hours = 480 x 10 litres
 Total diesel consumption = 4800 litres of HSD will be utilized for Topsoil(Gravel)

For Rough stone:

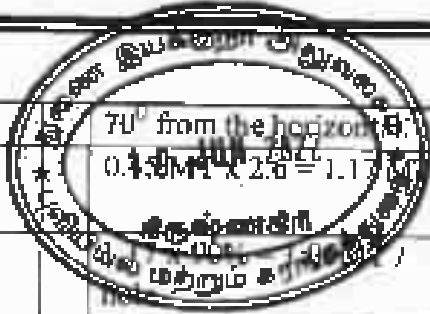
Per hour excavator will consume = 16 litres / hour
 Per hour excavator will excavate = 20m³ of rough stone
 For 322317m³ = 322317/20 = 16116 hours
 Diesel consume 16116 working hours = 16116 hours x 16 litres
 Total diesel consumption = 257856 litres of HSD will be utilized for Rough Stone.

Total diesel consumption is around (Top soil (Gravel) 4800 litres + Rough Stone 257856 Litres) = 262656 litres of HSD for the entire period of life.

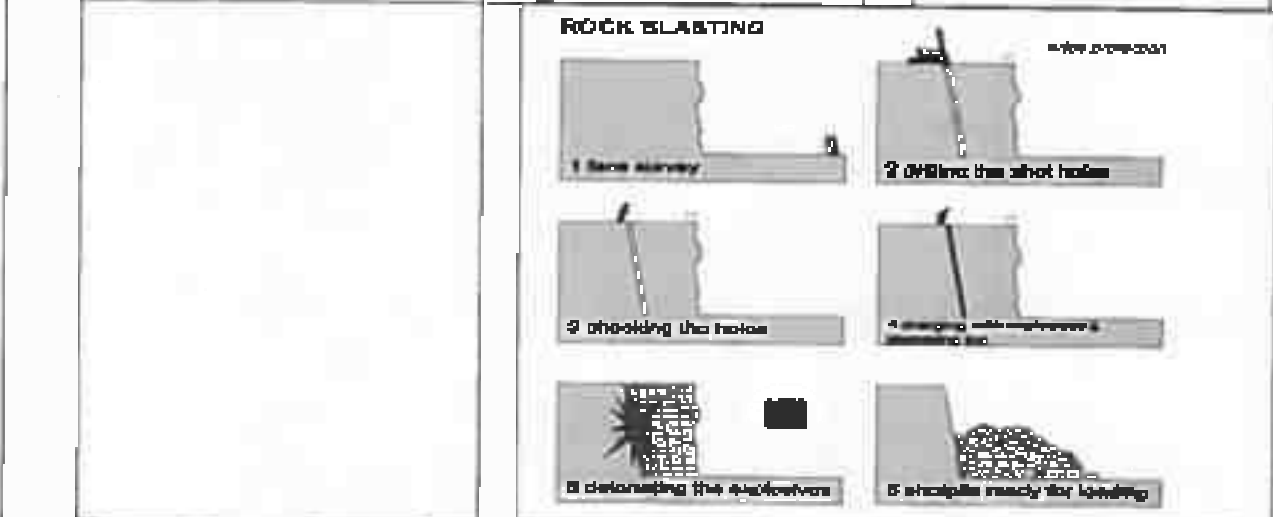
6.6	Disposal of Overburden	<p>The estimated quantity of Top soil(Gravel) is 28803m³. Top Soil(Gravel) formation will be removed and transported to the needy end user only after obtaining permission and paying necessary Seigniorage fees to the Government.</p>				
6.7	Brief Note on Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire lease period	<p>Conceptual Mining Plan is prepared with an object of systematic development of bench lay outs, selection of ultimate pit limit, depth of quarrying, ultimate pit slope, etc., Average Ultimate Pit dimension in given as Under,</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">ULTIMATE PIT DIMENSIONS</th> </tr> <tr> <td>218.0m (L)</td> <td>X 68.0m(W)Avg X 44.0m(D)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Ultimate pit size is designed based on certain practical factors such as the economical depth of mining, safety zones, permissible areas etc.</p> <p>Afforestation has been proposed on the boundary barrier by planting trees. All the baseline information studies like Air Quality monitoring, Noise and Vibration monitoring, Water Analysis studies will be carried out every year as per the MOEF norms.</p>	ULTIMATE PIT DIMENSIONS		218.0m (L)	X 68.0m(W)Avg X 44.0m(D)
ULTIMATE PIT DIMENSIONS						
218.0m (L)	X 68.0m(W)Avg X 44.0m(D)					

7.0 BLASTING:

7.1	Proposed Control Blasting Pattern	<p>The massive formation shall be broken into pieces of portable size by drilling and Proposed Control Blasting using jack hammers and shot hole Blasting. Powder factor of explosives for breaking such hard rock shall be in the order of 6 to 7 tonnes per K.g of explosives.</p> <p>Proposed Control Blasting parameters are as follows.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Diameter of the hole</td> <td>:</td> <td>32-36 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spacing</td> <td>:</td> <td>60 Cms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth</td> <td>:</td> <td>1 to 1.5m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Charge / Hole</td> <td>:</td> <td>D.Cord with water or 70 gms of gun powder or Gelatine.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pattern of hole</td> <td>:</td> <td>Zig Zag</td> </tr> </table>	Diameter of the hole	:	32-36 mm	Spacing	:	60 Cms	Depth	:	1 to 1.5m	Charge / Hole	:	D.Cord with water or 70 gms of gun powder or Gelatine.	Pattern of hole	:	Zig Zag
Diameter of the hole	:	32-36 mm															
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Depth	:	1 to 1.5m															
Charge / Hole	:	D.Cord with water or 70 gms of gun powder or Gelatine.															
Pattern of hole	:	Zig Zag															



Inclination of hole	70° from the horizon
Quantity of rock broken	$0.45M^3 \times 2.6 = 1.17M^3$
Control Blasting efficiency @ 90%	1.053M ³
Charge per hole	140 gms of 25mm dia cartridge
Quantity of rock broken per day	214.87M ³ .



7.2 Types of Explosives

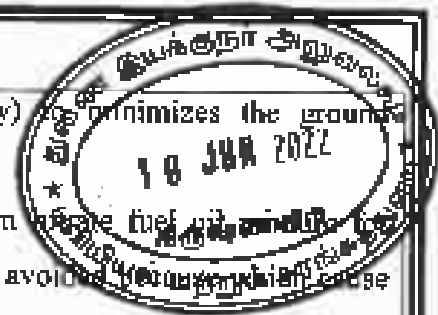
Following explosives are recommended for efficient Proposed Control Blasting with safe practice.

S. No	Description	Class / Division	Type	Size
1.	Slurry	Class - 3	Nitro Compound	25 x 200
2.	Detonators	Class - 3	Ordinary and elec (OD & ED)	6.5 x 32
3.	Safety fuse	Class - 6	Blue saup fuse coils of 10mts each	

7.3 Measures proposed to minimize ground vibration due to Proposed Control Blasting

The following steps shall be adopted to control ground vibration due to Proposed Control Blasting.

1. The minimum recommended delay time of 8ms was introduced to minimize ground vibration to avoid constructive interference of blast vibration waves and hence its impact or amplitude.
2. In case of electronic detonators, which are inherently much more accurate delays (+/- 0.2



		<p>milliseconds delay) minimizes the ground vibration.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Use of Ammonium Nitrate based explosives in shot holes may be avoided to prevent the risk of high fly of rocks in view critical diameter problem. Only high strength explosives like slurry will be used in the form of cartridge.4. Charge per hole should exceed the powder factor designed for each hole based on the quantum of Proposed Control Blasting, strength of rocks, fracture pattern etc.
7.4	Storage of Explosives and safety measures to be taken while Proposed Control Blasting.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Applicant stores the explosives as per the Indian Explosives Act, 1958.2. The explosives to be used in mines being a small quantity, the District collector may be approached to keep the stocks not exceeding 5kgs at time or any other quantity permitted by the concerned authorities in a portable magazine of S & B types.3. An authorized explosive agency is engaged to carry out blasting.4. The blasting time in a day is between 5 PM to 6 PM.5. First Aid Box is kept ready at all the time.6. Necessary precautionary announcement is being carried out before the blasting operation.

8.0 MINE DRAINAGE:

8.1	Depth of Water table	: The ground water table is 8m below ground level in nearby open well. The bore wells of this quarry is calculated upto 52m (Surface Ground Level Above Height 8m & Surface Ground Level Below Depth 44m). Now, proposed quarry depth is above the water table. Hence, quarrying may not affect the ground water.
8.2	Arrangement and Places where the mine water is finally proposed to be discharged	: The ground water may not rise immediately in this type of mining. However, the rain water percolation and collection of water from the seepage shall be less than 300 lpm and it shall be pumped out periodically by a stand by diesel powered Centrifugal pump motivated with 7.5 H.P. Motor. The quality of water is potable and it is not contaminated with any hazardous things.



9.0 OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURES:

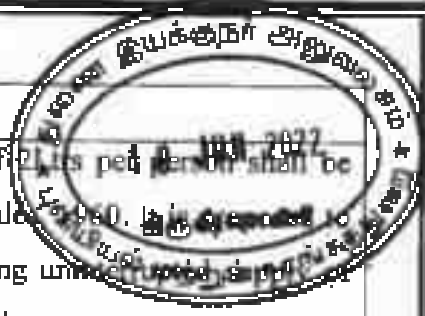
9.1	Habitations / Village	: There are no villages within a radius of 500m. The nearest habitations with the population is given as under. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Direction</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Distance in Kms</th> <th>Population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>Pannupalli</td> <td>1.0kms</td> <td>220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>Chappadi</td> <td>2.6kms</td> <td>320</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South</td> <td>Agaram Agraharam</td> <td>1.7kms</td> <td>430</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West</td> <td>Halekotta</td> <td>2.3kms</td> <td>260</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Direction	Village	Distance in Kms	Population	North	Pannupalli	1.0kms	220	East	Chappadi	2.6kms	320	South	Agaram Agraharam	1.7kms	430	West	Halekotta	2.3kms	260
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9.2	Power lines (HT/LT)	: No power line is located in the lease area.																				
9.3	Water bodies (River, Pond, Lake, Odai, Channel etc)	: There is No Water bodies (River, Pond, Lake, Odai, Channel etc) located within a radius of 500m.																				
9.4	Archeological / Historical Monuments	: There are no Archeological / Historical Monuments within a radius of 500m.																				
9.5	Road (NH, SH, Village)	: Krishnagiri - Shoologiri= 26.0 Kms																				

	Road etc)	Quarry site is located in Western side at a distance of 7.0 km from Shoologiri village.
9.6	Places of Worship	: There are no Places of Worship within a radius of 500m.
9.7	Reserved Forest / Forest / Social Forest / Wild Life Sanctuary etc.,	: Distance between Reserve Forest Site and the quarrying area = 2.4kms Distance from Cauvery North Wild life Sanctuary, Udeburgam = 14.2 kms.
9.8	Any Interstate Border, Protected areas under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Critically Polluted Areas as Identified by Central Pollution Control Board and Notified Eco sensitive areas	: There are No interstate borders within a radius of 10 kms. Cauvery North Wild life Sanctuary, Udeburgam located within the distance of about 14.2 kms from the lease area.
9.9	Any Other Structures	: Nil



10.0 EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL & WELFARE MEASURES:

10.1	Employment Potential (Management & Supervisory personal)	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> As per Mines safety under the provisions of MMR, 1961 under the Mines Act, 1952, whenever the workers are employed more than 10, it is preferred to have a qualified Mining Mate to keep all the workers directly under his control and supervision. The following man power is proposed for quarrying Rough Stone during the five years period to achieve the proposed production to the provisions of the Government norms. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Skilled</td> <td>Operator</td> <td>2 No.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Mechanic</td> <td>1 No.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Blaster/Mat</td> <td>1 No.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Semi - skilled</td> <td>Driver</td> <td>2 Nos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Unskilled</td> <td>Musdoor / Labours</td> <td>8 Nos</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Cleaners</td> <td>3Nos</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Office Boy</td> <td>1No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Management & staff</td> <td>Supervisory</td> <td>3No.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total =</td> <td></td> <td>22Nos</td> </tr> </table>	1.	Skilled	Operator	2 No.			Mechanic	1 No.			Blaster/Mat	1 No.	2.	Semi - skilled	Driver	2 Nos	3.	Unskilled	Musdoor / Labours	8 Nos			Cleaners	3Nos			Office Boy	1No	4.	Management & staff	Supervisory	3No.		Total =		22Nos
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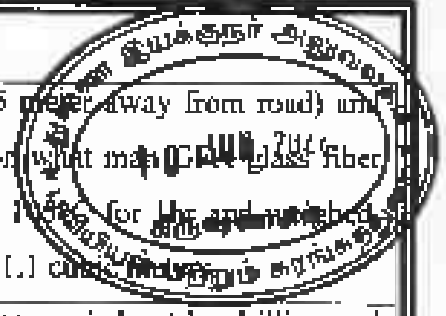
10.2	Welfare Measures	
	a. Drinking Water	: Drinking water at the rate of 2.5 litres per person shall be provided as per the Mines Rules, 1960. This is expected to make a borehole for providing underground drinking water and other utilities.
	b. Sanitary facilities	: Semi permanent latrines & urinals shall be maintained at convenient places for use of labours as per the provisions of Rule (33) of the Mines Rules, 1960 separately for males and females. Washing facilities are also arranged as per rule (36) of the Mines Rules, 1960.
	c. First Aid Facility	: Being a small mine First Aid station as per provisions under Rule (44) of the Mines Rules 1960 will be provided with facilities as per the third schedule as prescribed. Qualified First Aid personnel should be appointed or nominated to attend emergency first aid treatment.
	d. Labour Health	: As per Mines Rule, Periodic medical examination has been arranged for occupational health once in a year in addition to attending medical treatment of occupational injuries under the Rule 45 (A), MR, 1960.
	e. Precautionary safety measures to the Laborers	: Safety provisions like helmet, goggles, safety shoes, Dust mask, Ear muffs etc have been provided as per the circulars and amendments made for Mine labours under the guidance of DGMS being a semi-mechanized operation. Necessary training will be conducted once in a year to all the employees with the help of qualified and experienced officers to train about the safe and system at quarrying operation.

PART - B

11.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN:



11.1	Existing Land Use Pattern	:	<p>The existing land use pattern is given as under.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Land Use</th> <th>Present Area (Hect)</th> <th>Proposed Area (Hect)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Area under quarrying</td> <td>1.22.0</td> <td>1.99.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.01.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Roads</td> <td>0.01.0</td> <td>0.01.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Green Belt & Dump</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>0.74.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Unutilized Area</td> <td>1.52.0</td> <td>Nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total =</td> <td>2.75.0Ha</td> <td>2.75.0Ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Land Use	Present Area (Hect)	Proposed Area (Hect)	1.	Area under quarrying	1.22.0	1.99.0	2.	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0	3.	Roads	0.01.0	0.01.0	4.	Green Belt & Dump	Nil	0.74.0	5.	Unutilized Area	1.52.0	Nil	Total =		2.75.0Ha	2.75.0Ha
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11.2	Water Regime	:	<p>Water table in this area is noticed at a depth of 72m below the surface ground level and presently, the quarrying of Rough Stone is proposed up to a Mining reserves depth is calculated upto 52m (Surface Ground Level Above Height 8m & Surface Ground Level Below Depth 44m). it will not affect the ground water depletion of this area.</p>																												
11.3	Flora and Fauna	:	<p>Except acacia bushes, no other valuable trees are noticed in the applied lease area. Further, neither flora of botanical interest nor fauna of zoological interest is noticed in this area.</p>																												
11.4	Climatic conditions	:	<p>Generally sub tropical climatic condition prevails throughout the year and this District receives rain both in South west and North east monsoon. The average rainfall is about 800mm to 900mm and the temperature ranges from 18°C during winter and to a maximum of 38°C during the summer.</p>																												
11.5	Human Settlement	:	<p>The nearest habitations with the population is given .</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Direction</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Distance in Kms</th> <th>Population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>Pannapalli</td> <td>1.0kms</td> <td>220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>Chappadi</td> <td>2.6kms</td> <td>320</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South</td> <td>Agaram Agraharam</td> <td>1.7kms</td> <td>430</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West</td> <td>Halekolta</td> <td>2.3kms</td> <td>260</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Direction	Village	Distance in Kms	Population	North	Pannapalli	1.0kms	220	East	Chappadi	2.6kms	320	South	Agaram Agraharam	1.7kms	430	West	Halekolta	2.3kms	260								
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11.6	Plan for Air, Dust Suppression	:	<p>Air or dust expected to be generated from drilling process, hauling roads, places of excavation etc., will be suppressed by periodical wetting of land by water spraying. For the sampling of air, high volume air sampler (Model VFC-PM10)</p>																												



			<p>was used (10 meter above and 5 meter away from road) and the particulates were collected on what man glass fiber filters dried in a hot air oven at 100°C for 48 hours. The average flow rate was about 1.1 cubic meter per hour.</p>
11.7	Plan for Noise Control	:	<p>Quarrying of Rough Stone will be carried out by drilling and Proposed Control Blasting by using low power explosives, and hence, noise will be very Minimum. However, periodical noise level monitoring will be carried out to check the noise level in and around the quarry site. In order to assess the extent of noise pollution due to vehicular traffic different zones viz., Silence zone, Residential Zone, Commercial zone, Traffic signals and Industrial zones were identified in urban and suburban areas of Krishnagiri. Adequate Number of observations were made in all the selected sites by using the sound level meter (LT Lutron SL-4001).</p>
11.8	Environmental Impact Assessment Statement Describing Impact on mining on the next five years	:	<p>Factors to be considered for EIA are,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dust generation, 2. Land degradation 3. Stabilization and vegetation of dumps 4. Adverse effect on water regime 5. Socio economic benefits arising out of Mining. 6. Noise and Vibration.
	a. Dust	:	<p>Dust is expected to be generated from drilling, hauling roads, place of excavation etc and it will be suppressed by periodical wetting of lands.</p>
	b. Land degradation	:	<p>Land degradation is by means of cutting the trees and removal of fertile soil does not arise. Proposed usage of land for the next five years shall be less than 2.75.00Ha. Afforestation will be started during the first year of mining operation itself.</p>
	c. Stabilization and vegetation of dumps	:	<p>The soil will be spread over the non-active dumps along the slope and edges to plant tree saplings to form vegetal cover over the dumps. Such vegetal cover will prevent erosion of dumps during rainy seasons.</p>



	d. Socio economic benefits arising out of mining	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide Employment opportunities of the nearby villagers. 2. For the cultural development of the nearby villagers.
	e. Noise and vibration	:	Since, no deep hole blasting is proposed, pneumatic drills are used for breaking the hard rock and boulders, the noise and vibration will be very minimum and are within the permissible limits.
11.9	Proposal for Waste Management	:	There is no requirement for waste management as there is 100% recovery percentage.
11.10	Proposal of Reclamation of Land affected during mining activities and at the end of mining.	:	The present mining is proposed to a calculated depth of 52m (Surface Ground Level Above Height 8m & Surface Ground Level Below Depth 44m). The mined out area will be fenced on top of open cast working with SI fencing. Low lying areas with water logging shall be used for fish culture. No immediate proposals for closure of pit as the rough stone persist still at deeper level.
11.11	Program for Afforestation	:	Trees like tamarind, casuarinas etc will be planted along the lease boundary and avenues as well as over non active dumps at a rate 60 trees per annum with an interval of 5m. The rate of survival expected to be 80% in this area.
11.12	Proposed Financial Estimate / Budget for (EMP) Environment Management		
	<u>A. Fixed Asset Cost:</u>		
	Land Cost	:	Rs. 1,75,00,000/- (Leased tender amount for Government Poramboke Land)
	Labour Shed	:	Rs. 1,30,000/-
	Sanitary Facility	:	Rs. 90,000/-
	Fencing cost	:	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	Total-	:	Rs.1,78,20,000/-
	<u>B. Operational Cost:</u>		
	<u>Machinery cost</u>	:	Rs.30,00,000/-



C. EMP Cost:	
1. Drinking water facility	: Rs. 1,10,000/-
2. Safety kits	: Rs. 75,000/-
3. Water sprinkling	: Rs. 50,000/-
4. Afforestation	: Rs. 25,000/-
5. Water quality test	: Rs. 30,000/-
6. Air quality test	: Rs. 30,000/-
7. Noise/vibration test	: Rs. 30,000/-
Total=	: Rs. 3,50,000/-
Total Project cost(A+B+C)	: Rs. 2,11,70,000/-

12.0 MINE CLOSURE PLAN:

12.1	Steps proposed for phased restoration, reclamation of already mined out area.	: The present mining is proposed to a Calculated depth of 52m (Surface Ground Level Above Height 8m & Surface Ground Level Below Depth 44m). The mined out area will be fenced on top of open cast working with SI fencing to arrest the entry of cattle's and public in to the quarry site.
12.2	Measures to be under taken on mine closure as per Act & Rules	: Measures will be taken as per the Acts and Rules. The quarried pit will be fenced by using Barbed wire fencing. Green belt development at the rate of 60 trees per year will be proposed.
12.3	Mitigation measures to be undertaken for safety and restoration/ reclamation of the already mined out area	: The pits were already opened by earlier Quarrying. Hence, the quarrying operation will be continued in the existing pit after making proper benches within the lease Area.

13.0 ANY OTHER DETAILS INTEND TO FURNISH BY THE APPLICANT



- (i) Permission will be obtained from the Director of Mines Safety for the Rough Stone from the Boundary barriers and front slope.
- (ii) Care and precautionary measures will be taken for the safety Rules and Acts.
- (iii) The applicant will endeavour every attempt to quarry the Rough Stone economically without any wastage and to improve the environment and ecology.
- (iv) Accordingly, Mining Plan is prepared under Rule 8(6)(b) Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 & As per Amendment under Rule 41 & 42 by incorporating the conditions imposed in the precise area communication letter and by incorporating all the details proposed in the letter to obtain environment clearance from State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority.
- (v) This Mining Plan is prepared for the Applied Rough Stone Quarry for a period of Five Years.

This Mining Plan is approved based on guidelines / instruction issued and in corporation of the particulars specified in the letter No. 521/2022 Dated 16.6.2022 of the Deputy Director of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri and subject to further fulfillment of the conditions laid down under Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 and Minor Mineral Conservation and Development Rule 2010.

S. Dhana Sekar
S. DHANASEKAR, M.Sc., (Geo)
Qualified Person

S. Dhana Sekar
30.06.22
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
Geology & Mining
KRISHNAGIRI

This Mining Plan is approved subject to the conditions / stipulation indicated in the Mining Plan Approval
Letter No. 521/2022 Dated 16.6.2022

ந.க.எண். 541/2022/கனிமம் நாள்: 22.04.2022



-I

குறிப்பாணை

பொருள் கனிமங்களும் குவாரிகளும் - சிறுகனிமம் - சாதாரண வகை கற்கள் - கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம் - ஆரக புறம்போக்கு புலங்களில் அமைந்துள்ள கற்குவாரிகள் - டெண்டர் / ஏலம் முறைநிலை குத்தகை வழங்குவது தொடர்பாக ஆரசிதழ் வெளியீடு - குளகிரி வட்டம் - காமர்தொட்டி கிராமம் - புல எண்.816/3(பகுதி-2) 2-75-0 டெண்டர்டர் பரப்பில் 06.04.2022 அன்று டெண்டருடன் இணைந்த ஏலம் நடத்தப்பட்டது - ஏலத்தில் அதிகபட்ச குத்தகை தொகை குறிப்பிட்ட திரு.P.வெங்கட்டரெட்டி என்பவருக்கு ஏலம் உறுதி செய்யப்பட்டது - விதிகளின்படி குத்தகை தொகை முழுமையும் செலுத்தப்பட்டது - குத்தகை உரிமம் வழங்கிட வேண்டி ஏற்பளிக்கப்பட்ட சுரங்கத் திட்டம் மற்றும் சற்றுச் சூழல் ஆய்வு முன் அனுமதி பெற்று சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கோருதல் - தொடர்பாக.

- பார்வை:**
1. வட்டாட்சியம், குளகிரி கடிதம் ந.க.எண்.51/2022/அ2 நாள்:21.02.2022.
 2. வடநாமம் கோட்டாட்சியம் ஒதுர் அறிக்கை ந.க.எண்.103/2022/அ2 நாள்:04.02.2022.
 3. வன உயிரின காப்பாளர், ஒதுர் கடிதம் ந.க.எண்.261/2022/எல் நாள்:10.02.2022.
 4. கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட புறியில்தல் மற்றும் சுரங்கத் துறை நில அளவுர், கனிம வருவாய் ஆய்வகம் மற்றும் உதவி புறியிலாளர் (கனிமம்) புறநணிக்கை அறிக்கை நாள்:11.02.2022.
 5. கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட அரசிதழ் சிறப்பு வெளியீடு எண்.15 நாள்:14.03.2022 மற்றும் எண்.20 நாள்:28.03.2022.
 6. தி இந்து செய்தி நாளிதழில் விளம்பரம் நாள்:17.03.2022.
 7. தி இந்து, தினகரன், தினமலர் மற்றும் காவலக்கதிர் ஆகிய செய்தி நாளிதழ்களில் 29.03.2022 அன்று வெளியிடப்பட்ட மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் அறிவிக்கை.
 8. திரு.சத்யபாமா என்பவர் டெண்டர் விண்ணப்பம் நாள்:04.04.2022.
 9. திரு.P.வெங்கட்டரெட்டி மற்றும் இரண்டு நபர்களின் ஏல விண்ணப்பங்கள் நாள்:05.04.2022.
 10. திரு.P.வெங்கட்டரெட்டி என்பவரது கடிதம் நாள்:18.04.2022.
 11. தொடர்புடைய ஆவணங்கள்.

பார்வையில் காணும் கடிதங்களின்பால் கனிவாள கவனம் செலுத்தப்படுகிறது.

2. கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம், சூளகிரி வட்டம், காமன்தொட்டி கிராமம் அரக புல எண்.516/3(பகுதி-2) விஸ.275.0 ஹெக்டேர் பரப்பில் அமைந்துள்ள சாதாரண கற்குவாரியை டெண்டர் / பொது ஏலத்திற்கு கொண்டு வர உரிப் நில இரூப்ய அளிக்க வசூலாய் கோட்டாட்சியரிடம் கேள்விப்பட்டதில், சூளகிரி வட்டாட்சியர், ஒரூர் வருவாய் கோட்டாட்சியர் மற்றும் கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட புவியியல் மற்றும் காவகத் துறை நில அளவர், தனி வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர் மற்றும் உதவி புவியியலாளர் (கனிமம்) ஆகியோர் தனித்தனிக் மேற்கொண்டு கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம், சூளகிரி வட்டம், காமன்தொட்டி கிராமம் அரக புறம்போக்கு தீ.ஏ.த.த.சிக புல எண்.516/3(பகுதி-2) விஸ.275.0 ஹெக்டேர் பரப்பு பூமியினை குத்தகை உரிமம் வழங்கிட விதிகளின்படி மேற்கண்ட புலம் உருதிவாய்ந்தது என்பதால் டெண்டருடன் இணைந்த ஏலத்தின் மூலம் உரிமம் வழங்கிட பரிந்துரை செய்துள்ளனர். என உயிரின காப்பாளர், ஒரூர் மேற்கண்ட புலங்களின் விதிகளின்படி அருகில் உள்ள கால்வாய்க்கு வலாய்ந்துகல்பட்ட பாதுகாப்பு தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அப்பால் அமைந்துள்ளதாக அறிந்துள்ளனர்.

3. அதன் அடிப்படையில், கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டத்தில் அரக புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் உள்ள சாதாரண கற்குவாரி வெட்டியெடுத்துக் செல்வ உரிமம் வழங்க ஏதுவாக கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட அரசினர் சிறப்பு வெளியீடு எண்.15 நாள்:14.03.2022 மற்றும் எண்.20 நாள்:28.03.2022-ன்படி பிரகடம் செய்யப்பட்டது அதன்படி 04.04.2022-ம் நாள் பிற்பகல் 05.00 மணிக்குள் மூடி முத்திரை இடப்பட்ட டெண்டர் மனுக்களை அளிக்க இறுதி தாளாக அறிவித்து, 05.04.2022 அன்று பொது ஏலம் நடத்தப்பட்டு டெண்டர் மனுக்கள் ஏலத்தில் கலந்து கொண்டவர்கள் மூன்றாண்டுகள் திறக்கப்பட்டன.

4. மேற்கண்ட அரசினர் சிறப்பு வெளியீட்டில் விளம்பரம் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த குவாரியிடையிலிருந்து வரிசை எண்.(13), சூளகிரி வட்டம், காமன்தொட்டி கிராமம், அரக புறம்போக்கு (தீ.ஏ.த.த.சிக) புல எண்.516/3(பகுதி-2)-ல் 275.0 ஹெக்டேர் பரப்பில் உள்ள கற்குவாரிக்கு டெண்டர் / பொது ஏலத்தில் கலந்து கொண்டவர்களில் திரு.P.வெங்கட்டரெட்டி ஏலத்தில் கோரிய தொகை ரூ.1,75,00,000/- மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் துறை அலுவலகம் நினைப்பில் செயல்பட்டிருந்த ஏலத் தொகையை விட குறைவாக இருந்ததால் அவருக்கு ஏலம் ஊழியம் செயல்பட்டது மேலும், ஏலதாரர் செய்த குத்தகை தொகையையும் விதிவிலக்காக 19.04.2022-க்குள் செலுத்தியுள்ளார்.

5. எனவே, ஏலதாரர் குத்தகை தொகை முழுவதும் செலுத்திவிட்டபின்னர், மேற்படி கற்குவாரி ஏலமளது விதிகளின்படி உயர்நீதிமன்ற ஏலம் கோரிய திரு.P.வெங்கட்டரெட்டி என்பவருக்கு உறுதி செய்யப்படுகிறது. மேலும், மேற்படி தபுக்கு சூளகிரி வட்டம், காமன்தொட்டி கிராமம், அரக புறம்போக்கு (தீ.ஏ.த.த.சிக)



புல எண்.516/3(பகுதி-2)-ல் 2.75.0 ஏக்கர் பரப்பு ஆண்டுக்கு ஒரு குவாரி உரிமை வழங்க ஏதுவாக 1959ம் ஆண்டுகளில் சிறுகளில் விதிகள், விதி எண்.41-ன்படி கீழ்க்கண்ட திட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட காலத்தில் திட்டத்தினை 90 தினங்களுக்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்கவும், அதன் தொடர்ச்சியாக 1959ம் வருடத்திய தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகளில் சிறுகளில் விதிகள், விதி எண்.42-ன்படி மாவட்ட கற்றுச்சூழல் தாக்க மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணைய இலாப பெற்று சமர்ப்பிக்கும் பட்சத்தில் சாதாரண கற்றுச்சூழல் உரிமை வழங்கப்படும் என்ற விவரம் இதன் மூலம் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

இடத்தளங்கள்:

- 1959ம் வருடத்திய தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகளில் சிறுகளில் விதிகள், அட்டவணை-II-ல் கண்டுள்ளபடி குவாரி செய்யப்படும் களங்கள்களுக்குரிய சீரியரேஜ் தொகை அளவப்பெறு செலுத்தி களங்கள் கொண்டு செல்லப்பட வேண்டும்.
- அருகியுள்ள பட்டா நிலங்களுக்கு 7.5 மீட்டர், அரசு புறம்போக்கு புலங்களுக்கு 10 மீட்டர் மற்றும் இதர நிலையான அமைப்புகளுக்கு 50 மீட்டர் பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளி விட்டு குவாரிப் பணி மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- விதிகளின் படி ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட காலத்தில் திட்டத்தினை உரிய காலத்திற்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும்.
- குவாரி உரிமை வழங்க உள்ள பகுதிக்கு கற்றுச்சூழல் தாக்க மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணையத்தின் மூலம் அனுமதி பெற்று சமர்ப்பிக்கும் பட்சத்தில் மட்டுமே குவாரி உரிமை வழங்கப்படும்.

இலாபப்ப: குத்தகை உரிமை வழங்க
பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்ட புல மார்பம்.

மும்/- விஜய சந்திர பாபு ரெட்டி,
மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர்,
கிருஷ்ணகிரி.

// உண்மை நகல் // உத்தரவுபடி //

மாவட்ட ஆட்சியருக்காக,
கிருஷ்ணகிரி

பெறுநர்:
திரு. P. வெங்கட்ட ரெட்டி,
த/பெ.பில்லா ரெட்டி,
க.எண்.2/606/1, குக்கையம்மணி-கிராமம்,
காமன்வெல்த் அஞ்சல்,
கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம்.
கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம்.

நகல்: 1. இயக்குநர், புலியியல் மற்றும் காங்கத் துறை, சென்னை
2. தமிழ்நாடு மாநில கற்றுச்சூழல் மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணையம், சென்னை.

திரு. P. NASEKAR, M.Sc., (Gen)
Qualified Person

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு
2022



கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட அரசிதழ்

சிறப்பு வெளியீடு

ஆணையின்மீது வெளியிடப்பட்டது

கிருஷ்ணகிரி, மார்ச் 14, 2022
[பில்லு, மார்ச் 30 - திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2053]

[எண் 15]

மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அறிவிக்கை

[ந.க.எண்: 180/2022(சாதிம), தாள்: 10.03.2022]

சாதாரண கற்குவாரி ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி (டெண்டர்) மற்றும் ஏலம் குறிக்க அறிவிப்பு

டெண்டர் விண்ணப்பங்கள் பெற கடைசி நாள் : 30.03.2022
பிற்பகல் 05.00 மணி வரை
பொது ஏலம் நடைபெறும் நாள் : 31.03.2022
முற்பகல் 10.30 மணி முதல்

1. கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டத்தில் அரசு புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் அமைந்துள்ள சாதாரண கற்குவாரிகளிலிருந்து பொது உபயோக பயன்பாட்டிற்காக சாதாரண கற்குவாரி வெட்டிவெட்டுதல் செய்வதற்கு தனிதரப் மற்றும் தனியார் நிறுவனங்களுக்கு குவாரி குத்தகை உரிமை வழங்க மூல முத்திரையிடப்பட்ட ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி (டெண்டர்) விண்ணப்பங்கள் வரவேற்கும் பற்றும் ஏல அறிவிப்பு.
2. 1959 ஆம் வருடத்திய தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகளியச் சலுகை விதிகளின் விதி 9 உள்விதி (1)-ன்படி கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டத்தில் இடங்கிடைக்கக்கூடிய இணைக்கப்பட்ட அட்டவணையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள அரசு புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் அமைந்துள்ள சாதாரண கற்குவாரிகளிலிருந்து சாதாரண கற்குவாரி குவாரி செய்து எடுத்துச் சென்ற டெண்டருடன் இணைக்க ஏல முறையில் குவாரி குத்தகை உரிமை வழங்க மூல முத்திரையிடப்பட்ட 03 பிரதிகள் கொண்ட டெண்டர் விண்ணப்பங்கள் கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரால் வரவேற்கப்படுகின்றன.
3. இந்த அறிவிக்கையின்படி விண்ணப்பிக்கப்படும் ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி (டெண்டர்) விண்ணப்பம் 1959 ஆம் வருடத்திய தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகளியச் சலுகை விதிகளின் பின் இணைப்பு VI-ல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள படிவத்தில் இயக்க வேண்டும் யாதிரி விண்ணப்பப்படிவம் இந்த மாவட்ட அரசிதழ் சிறப்பு வெளியீட்டின் இணைப்பில் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இணைப்பில் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள படிவம் VI-ன்படி பூர்த்தி செய்து அனுப்பப்படாத விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஏதற்கு கொள்ளப்படக்கூடாது.
4. ஒப்பந்தப்புள்ளி (டெண்டர்) விண்ணப்பங்களுடன் இணைத்து அனுப்பப்பட, வேண்டிய இணைப்புகளின் கிரைம்கள் மற்றும் குத்தகை நிபந்தனைகள் பற்றிய விவரங்கள் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள அரசிதழ், கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், கிருஷ்ணகிரி பதவியல் மற்றும் சாங்கத்தூரை துணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம், கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள அணாத்துரை ஆட்சியர்/வருவால் கோட்டாட்சியர், வட்டாட்சியர் மற்றும் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றிய ஆணையர் அலுவலகங்களின் தகவல் பாணையில் விளம்பரம் செய்யப்படும்.

5. அட்டவணையில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள குவாரிகளின் குத்தகை காலமானது குத்தகை ஒப்பந்த பத்திரம் நிகழவேற்றுபட்ட நாளிலிருந்து ஏற்கனவே குவாரி குத்தகை வழங்கப்பட்டு குத்தகை காலம் முடிவற்ற சாதாரண ஒழுங்காரி இலாக்குறியுடைய 05 ஆண்டுகளும், புதியதாக கோக்கப்பட்டுள்ள (11/2/19) எடுக்கனவே குவாரி பணி நடைபெறாத சாதாரண ஒழுங்காரி இலாக்குறியுடைய 10 ஆண்டுகளும் ஆகும்.
6. ஒப்பந்தப்பள்ளி (டெண்டர்) விண்ணப்பதாரர் தனது விண்ணப்பத்தில் குவாரியின் மொத்த குத்தகை கவையத்திற்குமான ஒரு தவணையில் செலுத்தத்தக்க குத்தகை தொகையை உரிய நூடத்தில் எண்ணிலும் எழுத்திலும் தெளிவாக குறிப்பிட்டு வேண்டும்.
7. மாவட்ட அரசிதழ் சிறப்பு வெளிப்பிடிப்பு அரசிதழில் கண்டுள்ள திட்டத்தைகளின்படி பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்ட ஒப்பந்தப்பள்ளி (டெண்டர்) விண்ணப்பங்களை அனைத்து இலாக்கப்படிநூடின் கவாரி கவையத்து மூலம் முத்திரையிட்டு துணை இயக்குநர், பரிசீலியர் மற்றும் கர்னல் ஆகியவர்கள், கிருஷ்ணகிரி என்ற விவாசயிட்டு நேரிகளை அல்லது ஒப்பந்தக பெறுத்தகை பதிரகர்கள் மூலமாகவே மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலக வளாக தலைநகரத்தில் அல்லது கண்ட 30ம் உள்ள பரிசீலியர் மற்றும் கர்னல் ஆகியவர்கள் துணை இயக்குநர் அலுவலகத்தில் 2022ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் திங்கள் 30ம் நாள் மாலை 5.00 மணிக்குள் கிடைக்கும்படி அனுப்பப்பட வேண்டும். கவாரி பிடி விண்ணப்பிக்கும் குவாரியின் விவரம் மற்றும் அட்டவணையில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள குவாரியின் பரிசீலனை மார்ச் மார்ச் மார்ச் மார்ச் தவறாமல் குறிப்பிட்டு வேண்டும்.
8. மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட கவையப்பெறுகின்றன வரப்பெற்ற விண்ணப்பங்கள் மட்டும் ஏலம் நடைபெறும் நாளன்று ஆலோசனைக்குட்பட்ட சம்பந்தப்பட்ட குவாரிக்கு விண்ணப்பித்ததன் விண்ணப்பதாரர்கள் மற்றும் பொது எலத்தில் கவைய கொள்பவர்கள் முன்னிலையில் அட்டவணைகளில் உள்ள குவாரிகளின் உரிமைகளின் முறையே முதுகில் பொது எலமும் மின்னல் ஒப்பந்தப்பள்ளி (டெண்டர்) விண்ணப்பங்கள் திறவும் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.
9. மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட நாளில் ஒப்பந்தப்பள்ளி (டெண்டர்) விண்ணப்பங்கள் திறப்பதற்கு முன்னர் ஒவ்வொரு குவாரிக்கும் தனித்தனியே பொது எலம் விடப்படும். ஏல நடவடிக்கை முடிவு பெற்ற பின்பு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட குவாரிக்கு வரப்பெற்ற டெண்டர் விண்ணப்பங்கள் பரிசீலிக்கப்படும். டெண்டர் விண்ணப்பம் மூலம் கோரப்பட்டுள்ள உயர்ந்தபட்ச டெண்டர் தொகை அல்லது ஏலம் மூலம் கோரப்பட்ட உயர்ந்தபட்ச குத்தகை தொகை இழிவ் எது அதிகவிலை அத்தொகையே சம்பந்தப்பட்ட குவாரிக்கான உயர்ந்தபட்ச குத்தகை தொகையாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு குவாரி குத்தகை உரிய வழங்குதல் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.
10. மேற்கண்டபடி வரப்பெறும் டெண்டர் / ஏல விண்ணப்பங்கள், 1959ஆம் ஆண்டு தயித்தாடு சிறுகளியச் சமூக விதிக்கள், கர்னல்கள் மற்றும் கமிஷனர்கள் (மேம்படுத்தல் மற்றும் முறைப்படுத்தல்) சட்டம் 1957 மற்றும் திட்ட ஏல அறிவிப்பின் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள முக்கிய நிபந்தனைகளின்படி பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு அவற்றின்மீது தக்க ஆணைகள் பிரிக்கப்படும்.
11. திட்ட மாவட்ட அரசிதழ் அறிவிக்கை பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்ட பின்னாலும், குத்தகை உறுதி ஆகாத பிறப்பிப்பதற்கு முன்னாலும் நிபந்தனைகளான மாற்றவே அல்லது எதிர்ப்பு செய்வதோ மற்றும் பட்டியலில் கண்டுள்ள எல்லா குவாரிகளின் குத்தகை உரிய கோரும் ஒப்பந்தப்பள்ளி மறுக்களை எக்காரணமும் கருாமல் எத்து செய்யவே அல்லது மேற்படி மறுக்களை மூழுமுத்திரையிடப்பட்ட உறைகளை திறக்கும் நாள் நேரம் மற்றும் எலம் நடத்தும் நாள் மற்றும் நேரம் ஆகியவைகளான தர்னிலைக்கவோ திறத்திலைக்கவோ மாவட்ட ஆட்சியருக்கு முழு அதிகாரம் உண்டு. ஏதாவது காரணத்தினால் ஒத்திலைக்க நேரத்தால் அல்லது மறுதாரர்கள் வரவுக்கும் நஷ்டமட்டு கோர் உரிமை இல்லை.
12. விண்ணப்பதாரர் ஒவ்வொரு குவாரிக்கும் தனித்தனியே ஒரு ஒப்பந்தப்பள்ளி விண்ணப்பத்தை உரிய இலாக்கப்படிநூடில் அனுப்ப வேண்டும். ஒரு விண்ணப்பத்தில் ஒரு குவாரிக்கு மேல் பல குவாரிகளை குறிப்பிட்டு அனுப்பும் விண்ணப்பம் பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்.

(ஈ) மாவட்ட வாரியாக கனிம வாரியாக விண்ணப்பதாரர் / ஏதாவது நேரடியாகவோ அல்லது மத்திய அரசின் மூலம் தொட்புள்ள குடியாட்சிப் பற்றிய விஷயங்கள் அல்லது ஆணையுடன் ஆலோசனை (அபிவிக்க) மூலம் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.

1. விண்ணப்பதாரருக்கு கனிம குத்தகையுள்ள மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரால் வழங்கப்படும் செலவுக்கான கார்டுகள் நிறுவன இடங்களில் சான்றிதழ் அல்லது கார்டுகள் நிறுவன இடங்கள் எந்தவகையான ஆணையுடன் வாக்குமூலம் இணைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
2. வருமான வரி செலுத்திய சான்றிதழ் அல்லது வருமானவரி பாக்கியில்லாத சான்றிதழ்களான ஆணையுடன் வாக்குமூலம் இணைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
3. மற்றும்

i) அனுப்பத்தக்கிருக்கும் குவாரி குத்தகை அனுமதி பற்றி விவரம்

ii) ஏற்கனவே விண்ணப்பித்து இதுவரை அனுமதி வழங்கப்படாத குவாரி குத்தகை அனுமதி பற்றி விவரம்.

iii) தற்போது உடனடியாக விண்ணப்பிக்கும் குவாரி குத்தகை அனுமதி விவரம்.

4. மேற்கண்ட ஆணையுடன் ஆலோசனையை ரூ.20/- மதிப்புள்ள முத்திரைத்தாளில் சான்று உறுதி அலுவலகம் (Notary Public) கையொப்பம் பெற்று முத்திரை செய்யப்பட்ட விண்ணப்பத்துடன் இணைத்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

5) ஏலத்தில் நேரடியாக கலந்து கொள்பவர்கள் முத்திரை செய்யப்பட்ட விண்ணப்பமும், திருப்பித்தரப்படாத விண்ணப்பங்கூடமும் ரூ.1500/- மற்றும் பிணை வைப்புகளாக ரூ.25000/- ஆகியவற்றிற்கான கேட்பு வரைவேலைகள் (டிமான்ட் டிராப்ட்) மூலம் இலக்குகள், பரிசீலனை மற்றும் காலக்காலமாக, கிராமத்தின்கீழ் துறைகளின் பரிசீலனை செய்வதில் ஏதேனும் ஒரு தேசியமயமாக்கப்பட்ட வங்கியில் பெற்று ஏலத்தில் நேரடியாக கலந்து கொள்வதற்கு முன்னர் ஏலம் நடத்தும் அறையிடம் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும். மேலும் ஏலம் மூலம் கேள்விப்பட்ட உயர்நீதிமன்ற தொகை டெண்டர் மூலம் கேள்விப்பட்ட உயர்நீதிமன்ற தொகையைவிட அதிகமாக இருந்தால் ஏல முடிவு அறிவிப்பு செய்யப்பட்டபின் எவ்விதமானவரின் 10 சதவீத தொகையை உடன் ஏலம் நடத்தும் அறையிடம் தேசிய மயமாக்கப்பட்ட ஏலத்தின் ஒரு வங்கியில் பெறப்பட்ட கேட்பு வரைவேலையாகவோ அல்லது கொடுக்க தொகையாகவோ செலுத்தி தக்க இலக்குகள் பெற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

6) நேரில் விண்ணப்பங்கள் அளித்தால் அடைபெற்றதாகக் கொண்டதற்கான குடிசை கட்டும் அன்றாடம் தினமும் வழங்கப்படும். அபாய மூலம் பெறப்படும் விண்ணப்பத்திற்கு குடிசை கட்டும் மூன்று தினங்களுக்குள் தபாலில் அனுப்பி வைக்கப்படும். டெண்டர் விண்ணப்பங்கள் மூலம் முத்திரைபிடப்பட்ட கவர்களில் மட்டுமே அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். கவரின் மேலுறுத்தி விண்ணப்பதாரரின் பெயர் மற்றும் விவரம் தெரிவிக்க குறிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டும். கவரின் இடது மூலையில் கனிமத்தின் பெயர், குவாரி அளவுத்துள்ள விவரம், புல எண், பரப்பு அளவுதரின் இணைப்பில் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குவாரியின் பட்டியலில் உள்ள வரிசை எண் ஆகியவற்றை தவறாமல் குறிப்பிடவேண்டும்.

கேட்ட நபர் அவரார் அறிவுமட்டமாக கோரப்பட்ட தொகையின் பத்து சதவீத தொகையினை கேட்டு வரலாறுவாயாகவே / பணமாகவே உடனடியாக செலுத்தவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு செலுத்தத் தவறும் பட்சத்தில் அவரது ஏயம் / டெண்டர் கத்து செய்வப்பட்டு அவருக்கு அடுத்தபடியாக அறிவுமட்டத்தொகை கேட்ட நபருக்கு வாய்ப்பளிக்கப்படும். அவரும் பத்து சதவீத தொகையினை செலுத்த தவறும் பட்சத்தில் இந்த நடைமுறையை தொடர்ந்து நடத்துவது அவ்வது மறு ஏயம் விட ஆணையிடுவது போன்றவை மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் இறுதி முடிவு மற்றும் அதிகார வரம்பிற்கு உட்பட்டதாகும். அறிவுமட்ட ஏயம் / டெண்டர் கேட்ட நபரை தவிர மற்றவர்களுக்கு அவர் தாம் செலுத்திய தொகையைப்பத்தொகை திரும்ப தரப்படும். ஏயம் / டெண்டர் உறுதி செய்வப்பட்ட நபர் மீதமுள்ள 90 சதவீத தொகையினை பதினைந்து (15) நிமிசுவருக்குள் செலுத்திவிட வேண்டும். தவறும் பட்சத்தில் ஏயம் / டெண்டர் கத்து செய்வப்பட்டு அவர் செலுத்திய அனைத்து தொகைகளும் பறிமுதல் செய்து தரக் கணக்கில் வைக்கப்படும்.

12) (அ) சிறப்பு நிபந்தனைகள்:

- (i) இந்த டெண்டர் மற்றும் ஏயமுறைகள் கட்டுத்து கொள்ளும் விண்ணப்பதாரர்கள் அனைவரும் இந்திய அரசின் வருமான வரித்துறைவிவராய் வலங்கயலும் நிர்ந்தர கணக்கு கன் (PAN - CARD) அட்டையை பெற்றிருக்க வேண்டும். அவ்வது வருமான வரி துறைவிவரிடமிருந்து பெற்று கன்டிக்க வேண்டும்.
- (ii) இந்த திரந்தா கணக்கு கண்கண சன்டிகத்து டெண்டர் மற்றும் ஏயம் கேரும் தொகைக்கு 2% வருமான வரியை கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாகாட்ட புகியியல் மற்றும் கர்ங்கத்துறை, துணை இயக்குள் அவர்களுக்கு வருமான வரித்துறைவிவராய் அளிக்கயட்டுள்ள TAN.No.CHE005905E-ன் கிருஷ்ண பகுமானவரித்துறை செலுத்துக்கீட்டும் மூலம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.
- (iii) பெறும் குத்தகை உரியம் பெற்ற பின்னர் கணியங்களை கடுத்துச் செல்ல போக்குவரத்து அலுவலி கீட்டுபெற ஒவ்வொரு முறையும் செலுத்துகின்ற கீளியகீற்று தொகையின் மீது 2% வருமான வரி தொகை செலுத்துவேண்டும்.
- (iv) பெறும் குத்தகை உரியம் பெற்ற பின்னர் கணியங்களை கடுத்துச் செல்ல போக்குவரத்து அலுவலி கீட்டு பெற ஒவ்வொருமுறையும் செலுத்துகின்ற கீளியகீற்று தொகையின் மீது 10 சதவீத தொகையை கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாகாட்ட கணியம் துறக்கட்டளை நிழியாக கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாத மார்டிஸ் வங்கி (State Bank of India) கணக்கு கன்.37243080998-ல் செலுதும் மூலம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.
- (v) அரசாணை கன்-23 தொழில் (எம்.எம்.சி.1) துறை நள்:23.02.2022-ன்படி பகலா வரியாக உள்மாதில்கமலில் கணியம் கணாட்டு செல்வதற்கு கீளியகீற்று தொகைக்கு 10 சதவீதம் அல்லது வெளி மார்டிவங்களுக்கு கணியம் கணாட்டு செல்வதற்கு கீளியகீற்று தொகைக்கு 20 சதவீதம் உரிய தரக் கணக்கில் செலுத்தி கணியம் கணாட்டு செல்வப்பட்ட வேண்டும்.

13) குவாரி குத்தகை பகலி ஒய் ஒரு மறைபுக டெண்டர் மறு கொடுக்கப்பட்டு திரந்த முறை பெறு ஏயத்தில் கட்டு தொள்ள மாதும் முள்வாவிக்கணயெனில், டெண்டர் தொகை அரசுக்கு ஆதாயமானது கன்று உதவி / துணை இயக்குள் (புகியியல் மற்றும் கர்ங்கத்துறை) கருகிளால், அந்த டெண்டர் மறுதரருக்கு குவாரி குத்தகை வரங்க வதவி / துணை இயக்குள் (புகியியல் மற்றும் கர்ங்கத்துறை) ஒட்டலம் அளிக்கலாம். டெண்டர் தொகை அரசுக்கு ஆதாயமானதால் கன்று உதவி / துணை இயக்குள் (புகியியல் மற்றும் கர்ங்கத்துறை) கருகும் பட்சத்தில், பதுகைக் கன்றுபடி செய்து ஆணையிடப்பட்டு மறு ஏயத்தில் மூலம் குவாரி குத்தகை வரங்க மேல்நடவடிக்கை கடுக்க மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர்த்து அதிகாரம் உண்டு.



14) மாண்புமிகு இந்திய உச்சநீதிமன்றம் வழக்கு எண் ஐ.எ 12-13/2012 ஆகியவற்றின் மீது 27.02.2012 அன்று வழங்கியுள்ள ஆணைகளின்படி, வரைத்துறை குறிப்பானான எண். எல்.11011/47/2011 - 1A II(M) நான். 18.05.2011 (மார்ச்) எண். 78, தொழில் (மாம்சி) ஆணை நான். 05.04.2015ன்படி 1959ஆம் வருடத்திய தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகலிம சலுகை விதிகளில் திருத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டு சேர்க்கப்பட்ட விதிகள் எண். 41 மற்றும் 42-ன் படி அளாணத்து சிறுகலிம குவாசிகளுக்கு குவாசி குத்தகை வழங்கும் முன்பு பரிபாயம் மற்றும் கரங்கத் துறை துணை இயக்குநர் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட கரங்கத்திட்டம் மற்றும் இந்திய அரசின் கற்றுக்குழல், வளம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மற்றும் அளாமச்சகத்தால் வழங்கப்படும், மாநில கற்றுக்குழல் மாதிரி மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணையத்தின் / இசைய ஆகியவற்றை குற்று சம்பந்தித்த சின்பு மட்டுமே குவாசி குத்தகை வழங்க முடியும். குவாசி பணி தொடங்குவதற்கு முன்பாக தமிழ்நாடு மாக வட்டுப்பட்டு வளியத்தின் இசையான பெற்று சம்பந்திக்கும் மட்டுமே குவாசி பணி தொடங்க அனுமதிக்கப்படும்.

15) அதிகப்படுத்த தொகை கேட்ட வருக்கு குவாசி குத்தகை உரியம் அறுதி செய்யப்படுவதின் அலுக்கு குவாசி குத்தகை உரியம் வழங்கப்பட்டவர்கள் குவாசியின் புல எண், மர்ப்பளவு, ஆகிய விவரங்கள் அடங்கிய அறிவிக்கை வழங்கப்பட்டு அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட கரங்கத்திட்டம் தமிழ்நாடு மாநில கற்றுக்குழல், வளம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மற்றும் அளாமச்சகத்தின் மாநில கற்றுக்குழல் மாதிரி மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணையத்தின் / இந்திய அரசு கற்றுக்குழல் மற்றும் வளத்துறையின் தடையின்மை சான்று ஆகியவற்றை விதிகளின்படி உரிய வகைத்திற்குள் சம்பந்திக்குவது தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

(அ) மேற்கண்ட அறிவிக்கை பெற்றுக்கொண்ட மனுதாரர் கரங்கத்திட்டத்தை தகுதி வாய்ந்த தர் (QP) மூலம் அரசு தெரிவித்துள்ள விதிகள் மற்றும் வழிகளட்டுவதில்படி தயாரித்து அறிவிக்கை பெறப்பட்ட தாளிவிருந்து மூன்று மாத கரங்கத்திற்குள் கிருஷ்ணகிரி பரிபாயம் மற்றும் கரங்கத்துறை துணை இயக்குநரிடம் அங்கீகாரம் பெற சம்பந்திக்க வேண்டும்.

(ஆ) மேற்கண்ட மனுதாரர் கிருஷ்ணகிரி பரிபாயம் மற்றும் கரங்கத்துறை துணை இயக்குநரால் அங்கீகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்ட கரங்கத்திட்டத்தை இந்திய அரசு கற்றுக்குழல், வளம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மற்றும் அளாமச்சகத்தின் மாநில கற்றுக்குழல் மாதிரி மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணையத்தின் மூலம் சம்பந்தித்து தடையின்மை சான்று மேலி விண்ணப்பித்து தடையின்மை சான்றினை பெற்று சம்பந்திக்க வேண்டும்.

(இ) காவேரி வடக்கு வளவிலவது கரணாவலம், தேசிய பூங்கா, யாணைகளின் வளவச பாதை மற்றும் கம்பு கட்டுவதிலிருந்து பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளி தூக்கிற்கு அப்பால் மட்டுமே குத்தகை உரியம் வழங்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. வகிணம், அரசால் மாற்றி அளமக்கப்படும் பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளி தூக்கிற்குள் குவாசி பகுதி வகுவதாக சிற்சலத்தில் தெரியவந்தால் குத்தகை உரியம் ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டவடிக்கை தொடரப்படும்.

(ஈ) அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட கரங்கத்திட்டம் மூதர் றுத்து ஆண்டு காலத்திற்கு மட்டுமே செல்லத்தக்கதாகும்.

(உ) மேற்கண்ட ஆணைங்களை சம்பந்தித்த சின்பு விதிகளின்படி மனுதாரருக்கு குவாசி குத்தகை வழங்கி ஆணையிட்டபடி அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட கரங்கத்திட்டம் மற்றும் தமிழ்நாடு மாநில கற்றுக்குழல் மாதிரி மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணையத்தின் / இந்திய அரசு கற்றுக்குழல், வளம் மற்றும் பருவநிலை மற்றும் அளாமச்சகத்தின் தடையின்மை சான்று ஆகியவற்றை குறிப்பிட்ட கரங்கத்திற்குள் சம்பந்திக்க தயாரிதால் மனுதாரருக்கு மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் மூலம் விசாரணைக்கு ஆலுதாக வாய்ப்பளித்து விசாரணை நடத்தப்பட்டு வற்களவே வழங்கப்பட்ட உத்தரவு ரத்து செய்ய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்.

16) மேற்கூறிய உத்தரவு கிடைக்கப் பெற்றவடள் விண்ணப்பதாரர், ஆணையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட கரங்கத்திற்குள் கிருக்கண்ட ஆணைங்களை குத்தகை ஒப்பந்த ஆவணம் திறவேற்றுவது தொடர்பாக துணை இயக்குநர், பரிபாயம் மற்றும் கரங்கத்துறை, கிருஷ்ணகிரி அலர்வரிடம் சம்பந்திக்க வேண்டும்.

(அ) விண்ணப்பதாரரின் கவையப்பட்ட வரைவு குத்தகை ஒப்பந்தப்பத்திரம் மற்றும் வளரபடம்.

- (ஆ) அசல் குத்தகை ஒப்பந்தப்பத்திரம் தயார் செய்வதற்கு தேவையான நீதித்துறை காரண முத்திரைகள்.
- (இ) காப்புத் தொகைக்கான எஸ்டீமேன்ட் / டெண்டர் தொகையில் இரண்டு சதவீதம் (20%) அல்லது ரூ.10,000/-ஓடுதில் எது அதிகமோ அதை செலுத்தியதற்கான அசல் செலுத்துக்கீட்டு (சலான்).
- (ஈ) மொத்த குத்தகை பரப்பிற்கான பரப்புவரி செலுத்தியதற்கான அசல் சலான்.
- 17) அகவாழ் குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்குள் மேற்கண்ட ஆவணங்களை சமர்ப்பிக்க தலையிளாக்கி வழங்கப்பட்ட குத்தகை உரிமை கட்டு செய்து செய்யப்பட்டு அவர் செலுத்திய அனைத்து தொகைகளும் விதிவிரிதபடி அளக்க ஆதாயம் செய்து அரசு கணக்கில் சேர்க்கப்படும்.
- 18) மேற்கண்ட ஆவணங்களை ஒப்படைத்து குவாமி குத்தகை ஒப்பந்த ஆவணம் நிறைவேற்றிய பின்பு குவாமிப்பணியை தொடங்க வேண்டும். குவாமி குத்தகை ஆவணம் நிறைவேற்றமுன் குவாமிப்பணி செய்வது வரம்பற்றப்பட்டால் அது அனுமதிக்கின்ற சமீபம் கெட்டியெடுத்ததாக கருதப்பட்டு தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகளிய சலுகை விதிகள் 1959ல் விதி 36-அ -ன்படி உரிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுவதுடன் குற்றவியல் நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படும்.
- 19) குவாமி குத்தகைக்கான கோரப்பட்ட மொத்த குத்தகை அளவற்றதற்கான ஒரே மூலையில் மொத்தமாக செலுத்தப்படும் குத்தகைத் தொகை நீங்கலாக குத்தகைதாரர் மேற்படி குவாமியில் இரண்டு எடுத்துக்கெடுக்க உத்தேசிக்கும் சிறுகளியத்திற்கு 1959ல் ஆணைமைய தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகளிய சலுகை விதிகளின் அட்டவணை 2ல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள விதிவிரிதபடி சீரியசீர்து கட்டணத்தை செலுத்தி மொத்த இலவசவாணகக்கீட்டு மற்றும் அனுப்புகைக்கீட்டு பெற்றுதான் சிறுகளியத்தினை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். மேலும் அரசால் அங்கப்பெறும் திருத்தி நிர்ணயிக்கப்படும் சீரியசீர்து தொகையை செலுத்தி அனுமதிக்கீட்டுப்பெற வேண்டும். மேலும் களியமங்கலான வெளியில் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டிய அனுமதிக்கீட்டு பெற ஒவ்வொரு முறையும் செலுத்துகின்ற சீரியசீர்து தொகையின் மீது 10 சதவீத தொகையை சிறுகளியக்கிரி மாவட்ட களிய அறக்கட்டளை நிதியாக கிருஷ்ணாகிரி மாத மாநில வங்கி (State Bank of India) கணக்கு எண்.37243087996-ல் கொண்டு மூலம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். மேலும் கூடுதலாக அரசால் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்ட பக்கவா வரிமைய உரிய அரசு கணக்கில் செலுத்தி அசல் சலான் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும்.
- 20) குத்தகைதாரர் ஒப்பெறும் யாதும் குவாமிப்பணி செய்த தொழிலாளர்கள், குவாமி செய்த களியத்தின் அளவற்றகுதிய கணக்குமைய பிரதி மாதம் குத்தகை நாள்க்குள் தரணை இயக்குநர் டிவிடியல் மற்றும் களக்கத்துறை, சிறுகளியக்கிரி அவர்களுக்கு தரணைக்க்கு ஆதார் செய்ய வேண்டும்.
- 21) குவாமிக்கு அருகில் உள்ள மோகலவரத்து காலகை, கிராம காலகை குடிநீர்ப்பு பகுதிகள் வீடுகள், கணக்கப்பாணகைகள், மீள் மற்றும் தொகைக்கி கம்பிகள், மூலக்கப்பாணகைகள், மயிர்வகைகள் மொதுப்பணிக்ஞானை வாய்க்ககை, மகசம்பந்தமணை வழிபாட்டுத்தகைகள் மற்றும் இரா நிணயணை அமைப்புகள் இலத்திரிக்ஞானை 1959ஆம் ஆணைமைய தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகளிய சலுகை விதிகளின்படி மாதகாப்பு இடைவெளி ரிட்டு மீதுமுள்ள இடத்திற்குள் தான் குவாமிப்பணி செய்யவேண்டும். மொதுக்ககை உபவாசிக்கும் இடங்கள் குடிநீர்ப்புக்கைள் பட்டா திணங்கள் அல்லது மொதுக் கொத்துக்கை ஆகியவற்றிற்கு சேதம் ஏதும் ஏற்படாமல் குவாமிப்பணி செய்ய வேண்டும். குவாமி பணியால் சேதம் ஏதும் ஏற்பட்டால் அதற்கு குத்தகைதாரரி முழு பெறுமரியற்று அதில் ஏற்படும் கட்டணை கட்டு செய்து தரணைக்கும்.
- 22) குத்தகைக்கையணை பெற்றகுறிப்பிட்ட திட்டகைகள் அல்லாமல் 1959ஆம் ஆணைமைய தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகளியச் சலுகை விதிகள், களியமங்கல் மற்றும் களக்கங்கள் (மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் முறைப்படுத்துதல்) கட்டல் 1957 மற்றும் இந்த அரசிதழில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள சிறப்பு திட்டகைகள் மற்றும் அரசால் அங்கப்பெறும் கொண்டுமையிடும் ஆணைமையும் விதிகளும் கட்டுப்படுத்துதல்.



- 23) இவ்விதிகளின் கீழ் வழங்கப்படும் குவாரிசுகளின் சூத்திரக் காலம் எக்காரணத்தாலும் குத்தகை வரம்பும் குத்தகை வரம்பும் காலத்திற்கு மேல் நீட்டிக்கப்படவோ அல்லது குத்தகை காலம் புதுப்பிக்கப்படவோ கூடிய சூழ்நிலை ஏற்படுமா என்பதைப் பற்றி குவாரிப்பணிகளை மேற்கொள்ளும் குத்தகைதாரர்கள் குத்தகைக்கு விடப்பட்ட பகுதிகளில் எவ்விதமான உபயோகம், நுகர்வோடு இல்லாத இடம், மெழுகு, குத்தகை காலம் முடிந்தபின் மேற்கண்ட புத்தகை அரசுக்கு திரும்ப ஒப்படைத்து அந்த இடம் காலநிலை மாற்றத்தை சீரமை நிர்வாக அலுவலரிடம் பெற்று வட்டாட்சிவர் வாயிலாக மாவட்ட ஆட்சியருக்கு தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.
- 24) 14 வயதுக்குட்பட்ட குழந்தை தொழிலாளர்களை குவாரிப்பணியில் ஈடுபடுத்தக்கூடாது.
- 25) இந்த அரசினால் குவாரி சூத்திரக் காலத்திற்காக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பட்டியலில் உள்ள குத்தகை விடப்படும் குவாரிகளை மென்டர் / ராஸ் நடைபெறுவதற்கு முன்பாக நிறுத்தி வைக்கவோ, நீக்கவோ, பதியதாக சேர்க்கவோ குவாரி பரப்பளவை மாற்றவோ, மாவட்ட ஆட்சியருக்கு அதிகாரம் உண்டு.
- 26) நிர்வாக குழுவின் காரணமாக மென்டர் மற்றும் ஏலத்தை எடுத்து செயல் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியருக்கு அதிகாரம் உண்டு.
- 27) செய்தித்தாள் மூலமாகவே, எங்கும் அரசினால் மூலமாகவோ, அறிவிப்பு செய்யப்படாத குவாரிகளுக்கு ஏதாவது ஒப்பந்தப்பள்ளி விண்ணப்பங்கள் கிடைக்கப் பெற்றால் அவையாவும் முதன்சீசி அல்லாத விண்ணப்பமாக கருதப்பட்டு உடனடியாக நிராகரிக்கப்படும் குறித்த காலக்கெடுவிற்குள் வந்து சேராத விண்ணப்பங்கள் காலவரம்புபற்றி உடனடி விண்ணப்பமாக கருதப்பட்டு அவையாவும் நிராகரிக்கப்படும், நிராகரிக்கப்பட்ட விண்ணப்பங்களின் விண்ணப்ப கட்டணம் தவிர் பிற சங்கி வரைவோவைகள் மட்டும் விண்ணப்பதாரருக்கு திரும்ப அனுப்பி வைக்கப்படும்.
- 28) 1959-ஆம் வருடத்தில் தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகணி சபையை விதிக்க அட்டவணைப் படிவம் 1ல் கண்ட ஒப்பந்தப்பத்திரத்தில் தேவையான அளவிற்கு நிர்வகணவகை பதிவுசெய்து பதிவு செய்த ஒப்பந்தப்பத்திரத்தின் கீழ்க்கணக்கிடு புவியியல் உண்டு. குத்தகை பத்திரம் ஏற்படுத்தியபின் படி எண் மற்றும் குவாரி செய்ய ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பரப்புக்குறித்து எவ்வித தரவரவும் செய்ய குத்தகைதாரருக்கு உரிமை கிடையாது.
- 29) குத்தகை ஒப்பந்தப்பத்திரத்தை பவலணப்படத்தூடன் செந்து மாற்றுகைச் சட்டம் 1982-ன் கீழ் 107-ன் கீழ் குத்தகைதாரர் தனது சென்ற செயலில் பதிவுசெய்து பதிவு செய்த ஒப்பந்தப்பத்திரத்தின் கீழ்க்கணக்கிடு புவியியல் மற்றும் கரையகத்துறை துறை இலக்குநர் அலுவலகத்தின் உடர் ஒப்படைக்க வேண்டும்.
- 30) தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகணி சபையை விதிக்க 1959-ன் விதி 36(1)ல் உடையறுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளவற்று அருகிலுள்ள குடியிருப்புகளுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளியாக 300 மீட்டரும் கிராம சாலைகளுக்கு 10 மீட்டரும் இடைவெளிகள் கட்டிடங்கள், வழிபட்டு தளங்கள், பிளாச்டர் பாஸ்திகள், தொலைபேசி பாஸ்திகள், பூக்ககனிப்பாளிகள், டிராப்சர்ஸ், ஆறு, ஏரி, குளம், குட்டை மற்றும் இடை பொது சொத்துக்கள் ஆகியவற்றிற்கு பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளியாக 50 மீட்டரும் விட்டு மீதுமுள்ள இடத்திற்குள்ள்தான் குவாரிப்பணி செய்யப்படவேண்டும். பாதகை சிண்டிகளுக்கு தெருவியல் துறையால் உடையறுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளி விட்டும் குவாரிப்பணி செய்ய வேண்டும். விதிகளின்படி தொலரியல் சிண்டிகளுக்கு 500 மீட்டர் பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளி விட்டும், உடையிலக்கு சாலைவால், தேசிய பூக்கா, மாணகாரின் உடைய பாஸ்த மற்றும் கூட்டக்காடுகளுக்கு ஒரு கீமீ மீட்டர் பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளிவிட்டும் குவாரி பணி செய்ய வேண்டும். பொதுமக்கள் உபயோகிக்கும் இடங்களான குடியிருப்புகள் பட்டா நிலங்கள் மற்றும் இடை பொதுசொத்துக்கள் ஆகியவற்றிற்கு சேதம் ஏதும் தேவிட்டால் அதற்கு குத்தகைதாரரே முழுபொறுப்பேற்று அதில் ஏற்படும் தட்டத்தை எடுக்கவது தரவேண்டும்.
- 31) நிர்வாக காரணம் மற்றும் பொது நலனை கருத்தில் கொண்டு குத்தகைக்கு விடப்பட்ட பரப்பினை மீளும் குவாரிக்கு நிர்வகிக்கவும், குவாரி சூத்திரவால் எடுத்து செய்யவும் அரசுக்கு அதிகாரம் உண்டு.

- 32) குத்தகைதாரர் 1959ஆம் வருடத்தில் தமிழ்நாடு சிறுவணிய சலுகை விதிகளின்படியும் மாஸ்டர் அரசிதழில் உள்ள நிபந்தனைகளின்படியும் ஒப்பந்தப்பத்திர நிபந்தனைகளின்படியும் நடந்து கொள்ள கடமைப்பட்டவராவார். குத்தகைக்கானத்தில் எட்டப்பட்டவர்கள் மற்றும் குவாரி குத்தகை நிபந்தனைகளுக்கு ஒப்பந்த விதிகளுக்கு முன்புள்ள குத்தகைதாரர் நடந்து கொண்டால் குத்தகை ரத்துச் செய்வப்படுவதுடன் காப்புத்தொகை மற்றும் அவர் செலுத்திய அனைத்து தொகைகளும் அடக்கிய பதிமுதல் செய்யப்படும். அக்குவாரிக்கு மீண்டும் குவாரி குத்தகை வழங்க நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.
- 33) குவாரி குத்தகை வழங்கியுள்ள இடத்தில் சாதாரண கைகளை குவாரி செவ்வதில் ஏற்படக்கூடிய நஷ்டங்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் எவ்வித நஷ்டங்களும் வழங்கப்பட மாட்டாது.
- 34) உழங்கப்பட்ட குத்தகை உரிமத்திற்கு பொதுமக்கள் மற்றும் அரசு துறை மூலம் கடுமையான ஆட்சேபம் இருப்பின் பொது நன்மையை கருதி குத்தகையை ரத்துச் செய்ய தேரிட்டல் அளவைகள் ஏற்படும் இறுப்பிற்கு கடுமையான குத்தகைதாரருக்கு உரிமை இல்லை.
- 35) குத்தகைதாரர் குவாரியை வேறு வாரியத்தும் மாற்றுவோ உள்குத்தகைகளுக்கு விடவோ கூடாது. அப்படி ஏதாவது செய்திருப்பது தெரிய வந்தால் மேற்படி குத்தகை ரத்துச் செய்யப்படுவதுடன் குத்தகைதாரர் செலுத்திய தொகையும் அரசுக்கு ஆதாயம் செய்வப்படும்.
- 36) குத்தகைதாரர், ஸ்தலியல் மற்றும் கரங்கத்தூறை தூண்டி இயக்குநர் அலுவலகத்தில் அரசு ரூபிட்ட படிவத்தில் அனுப்புகைச் சீட்டுக்களை அச்சிட்டு சமீபிக்க வேண்டும். குத்தகைதாரர் சிறுவணியம் எடுத்து செல்லும் வாகனத்துடன் அனுப்புகைச் சீட்டு கொடுத்து அனுப்ப வேண்டும். இந்நடைச்சீட்டை இரு பிரதிகள் அச்சிட்டு வரிசை எண்ணிட்டு தளங்கள் உத்தேசமாக எடுக்க இருக்கும் போடுகளுக்கு மேலும் ஒன்றிற்கு ஒரு சீட்டு வீதம் கைக்கிட்டு அனுப்புகை சீட்டினைப் பொதுமக்கள் செலுத்திய பின்னர், கிருஷ்ணகிரி ஸ்தலியல் மற்றும் கரங்கத்தூறை தூண்டி இயக்குநரிடம் அனுப்புகைச்சீட்டு மற்றும் பொத்த இரைவாணைச் சீட்டு ஆகியவற்றில் உரிய முத்திரைகள் கைக்கிட்டுப் பெற்றியின்பே மயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.
- 37) ஒப்பந்தம் பெறப்படாத அனுப்புகைச்சீட்டுகள் கணியம் கொண்டு செல்லும் வாகனங்கள் அறிவுரை சிறுவணியத்தை முறையற்ற வகையில் எடுத்துச்செல்வதாக கருதப்பட்டு உரிய சட்டத்தின்படி உரிய அலுவலர்களால் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டு அபாயம் விதிக்கப்படும்.
- 38) ஸ்தலியல் மற்றும் கரங்கத்தூறை அலுவலர்கள், காவல் துறையினர் அவ்வது வருவாய்த்துறை அலுவலர்கள் முதலானோர் தணிக்கை செய்யும்போது உரிய கைக்குகள் மற்றும் அனுப்புகைச் சீட்டு முதலானவைகளை குவாரி குத்தகை உரிமம் பெற்ற குத்தகைதாரர் காணிக்க வேண்டும்.
- 39) அரசு அலுவலர்கள் தணிக்கை செய்யும் போது சிறுவணியங்கள் கொண்டு செல்லும் வாகனங்களில் தணிக்கைக்கு உட்படுத்த வாகன ஒட்டுனர்களை குத்தகைதாரர்கள் அறிவுறுத்த வேண்டும்.
- 40) அனுப்புகைச்சீட்டில் உள்ள கரங்கள் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்படாமலே அல்லது தவறாக எழுதப்பட்டு வாகனங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலோ சிறுவணியம் கொண்டு செல்லும் வாகன உரிமவாசகருக்கு அபாயம் மற்றும் குற்றமேயல் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும். மேலும், குவாரி குத்தகைகள் ரத்து செய்ய நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.
- 41) குத்தகைதாரர் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் குவாரியில் எவ்வளவு சிறுவணியங்கள் வெட்டி எடுக்கப்பட்டது என்பதையும் எந்த அளவு கணியங்கள் வரி, வண்டி மூலம் வெளியே அனுப்பப்பட்டது என்பது நிவந்தனமும் காட்டும் பத்திரம் பாயரிக்க வேண்டும். குவாரி குத்தகை சம்பந்தமான இதை பதிவேடுகளை பாயரிக்க வேண்டும்.



- 42) அரசு மற்றும் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர்கள் குவாரி குத்தகை உரிமை சம்பந்தமாக எந்தெந்த சட்டங்களையும் ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் சட்ட திட்டங்களுக்கும், நிபந்தனைகளுக்கும் குத்தகை உரிமை சம்பந்தமாக எல்லாத்தரப்பட்ட அல்லது அதற்குப்பின்வராத கிராமம் தவிர குத்தகையை உரிமை ஏற்படும் சகல நஷ்டங்களுக்கும் குத்தகைதாரர்கள் பொறுப்பாக வேண்டும். இதற்கான விதிக்கப்படும் அபராதம் மற்றும் குற்றவியல் நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு கட்டுப்பாடு நடக்க வேண்டும்.
- 43) குத்தகை நிபந்தனை மீறப்பட்டால் குத்தகையை ரத்துச் செய்யவே செய்வப்பட்ட தவறுகளுக்கு குத்தகைதாரருக்கு தண்டனை விதிக்கவே கிராமிகள் வழக்குதொடரவே அரசுக்கு அதிகாரம் உண்டு குத்தகை ரத்துச் செய்யப்பட்டால் காய்ப்புத்தொகை உட்பட அனைத்து தொகைகளும் அரசுக்கு ஆதாயம் செய்யப்படும். வழங்கப்பட்ட குத்தகை உரிமையை எக்காரணத்திற்காவது ரத்துச்செய்யும் பட்சத்தில் அதனால் ஏற்படும் எவ்வித நஷ்டங்களுக்கும் அரசு பொறுப்பில்லை. குத்தகை கட்டுதலர் ரத்த காரணத்தை முன்வைக்கும் தளக்கு இரப்ப ஏற்பட்டால் நஷ்டமீடு கேட்கக்கூடாது.
- 44) குத்தகை எடுத்தவர் குத்தகையை அனுபவிக்காமல் விட்டாலும், செலுத்தப்பட்ட குத்தகை தொகை எக்காரணத்தை முன்வைக்கும் திரும்ப வழங்கப்படமாட்டாது.
- 45) குவாரிகளின் எல்லைகளை பற்றி பிரச்சினைகள் ஏற்பட்டால் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் தீர்மானம் இறுதியானது.
- 46) எந்திரவாரி குத்தகை உரிமை வழங்கப்பட்ட பின்னர் அக்கம்பகுதியினர் ஏதாவது ஒரு யூனியனில் உடனடியாக முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த பரதமணக்கால கர்வெட்டுக்கள், சிற்ப வடிவமைப்புகள் வேண்டுகோள்கள் காணப்பட்டால் அது குறித்து அரசுக்கு தகவல் தரவேண்டும். மேலும், அப்பகுதியில் கற்கள் உடைப்பு திறந்துள்ளபடி அக்காரண சிவனங்கள் பாதுகாக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- 47) வெளியில் வேளாண்மையில் புல எல்களின் பெரிய எலையினும் நீதிமன்றத்தின் ஆணை / தண்டனாளான முதுகாணைய தீர்மானத்தில் வெளியிடதாக தெரியவந்தால் அவைகளை மீது குத்தகை உரிமை வழங்குதலில் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் முடிவே இறுதியானது.
- 48) குத்தகைதாரர் குத்தகை வழங்கப்பட்ட குவாரி மூலத்தில் குவாரியின் புல எல்கள் மூல குத்தகைதாரர் பெயர் குத்தகை வழங்கப்பட்ட செயல்முறை ஆணை எண் குத்தகை தொகை, குத்தகை காலம் போன்ற விவரங்கள் குறிக்கப்பட்ட தகவல் பரணாகைய தளது சொந்த செலவில் வைத்து குத்தகை காலம் முழுதும் பரணரிக்க வேண்டும்.
- 49) குத்தகைதாரர் குவாரியின் எல்லைகளை தெரியவை தெரிவழங்கு வளர்மையிட்ட எல்லைக் கற்களை (DGPS) மூலத்தில் அளவிடு செய்து கண்காணி அண்டமாளமிட்ட பின்மே குவாரி செய்ய வேண்டும். எல்லை கற்களை குத்தகை காலம் முழுதும் தளது சொந்த செலவில் தனக்கு பரணரிக்க வேண்டும்.
- 50) குத்தகைக்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட எந்திரவாரியில் காரண கற்கள், கட்டுக்கல், சகலக் கற்கள், ஸ்டீல் கற்கள் ஆகியவகளை கட்டுமே குவாரி செய்ய வேண்டும் அபம் நஷ்டங்கு ஏற்றுவி செய்வதற்கும் வெருகு நிறுவதற்கும் மனப்பும் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட கற்களை உற்பத்தி செய்கக் கூடாது.
- 51) குவாரியில் வெடி வைத்து கற்களை உடைக்க அங்கீகாரம் பெற்ற வெடிபொருள் விற்பனையாளரிடம் (Licenced Explosive Dealer) வெடிபொருட்களை கொள்முதல் செய்து காண்பு பெற்ற வெடி வெடிப்பவளரக் (Licenced shot Firer) கொண்டு அனைத்து பாதுகாப்பு நிபந்தனைகளையும் கடைபிடித்து வெடிபொருள் வெடிக்க வைக்க வேண்டும்.
- 52) குவாரியில் காரண கர் கம்பர்சர்வை கொண்டு குவாரியிட்டு வெடிபொருட்க வேண்டும். ஆயுதவை கிணறு உபகரணங்களை (Rig Core) கொண்டு குவாரியிட்டு வெடிபொருட்ககூடாது. அருகிலுள்ள விவசாய நிலங்கள், பொதுச்சொத்துக்கள் மற்றும் பொதுயக்கள் ஆகியவருக்கு எவ்வித பாதிப்பும் ஏற்படாமல் குவாரி பணி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

- 53) அரசு / ஆணையர் பரிசீலனை மற்றும் களங்கத்துறை மற்றும் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரால் இது தொடர்பாக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள பற்றும் அயல்பொது ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் சட்டதிட்டங்களுக்கும் நிபந்தனைகளுக்கும் குத்தகைதரர் உட்பட்டே நடக்க வேண்டும்.
- 54) 1961ஆம் ஆண்டின் மெட்ராபிளின் ரவணம் நெடுவோணம், 1936 ஆம் ஆண்டின் சிப்பாய் வழங்குதல் சட்டம், 1984 ஆம் ஆண்டின் இந்திய வெடிபொருட்கள் சட்டம், 1954 ஆம் ஆண்டு குடிநீர் தர்பீச அபிவிருத்தி சட்டம் ஆகியவற்றிற்கு உட்பட்டே குத்தகைதரர் களங்கம் வெட்டி எடுத்து வெளியேற்ற வேண்டும்.
- 55) குவாரியில் வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளர்கள் மற்றும் இது நபர்களுக்கு விபத்து ஏற்படும் அல்லது அல்லாத முழுப் பொறுப்பையும் குத்தகைதரர் ஏற்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு எவ்வளவுதான் அரசு பொறுப்பாகிறது. மேலும், குவாரி தொழிலாளர்களின் அரசின் உட்பட்டே திட்டத்திலும் தொழிலாளர் நல பாதிப்பில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.
- 56) குவாரி தொடர்பான அனைத்து பணிகளும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் இலாபவாதனையில் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட காலத்தில் மட்டுமே செயல்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.
- 57) சாதாரண கட்டுமானம் பரிசீலனை தொடர்பான மெட்ரா / ஏன் உறுதி செய்யப்பட்ட விளக்கப்படிதரர் உரிய குவாரி குத்தகை பற்றிக்கு மாவட்ட ரீதியான அலுவலர், கிருஷ்ணகிரி / குடிநீர் அலுவலரிடமிருந்து தகவலின்மை காண்பது பெற்று சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும்.
- 58) அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட களங்க திட்டத்தின்படி குவாரி பணி செய்யப்பட வேண்டும் குத்தகை காலத்தில் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட களங்க திட்டத்தில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட அளவை விட அதிகமான களங்கத்தை குவாரி செய்ய வேண்டியிருப்பின், திருத்தப்பட்ட களங்க திட்டம் சமர்ப்பித்து அங்கீகாரம் பெற்று அதற்கான ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளும் தகவலின்மை காண்பது சமர்ப்பித்து செய்து அதனை செய்ய வேண்டும்.
- 59) குவாரி ஆரம்பிப்பது தொடர்பான அறிவிப்பை (Notice of opening) இந்திய அரசு பெயர்களுக்கு மாவட்ட களங்க பாதுகாப்பு துறை இயக்குநர் அவர்களுக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும்.
- 60) குவாரியில் அங்கீகாரம் பெற்ற சமர்ப்பல் மெட்ரா/கமர்ஸ் மெட்/பிளாஸ்டர் ஆகியவர்களை பரிசீலனையில் சமர்ப்பித்து குவாரிப் பரிசீலனை தொடர்பாக வேண்டும்.
- 61) குவாரிப் பகுதியில் களங்க மெட் களங்காணியிடவே செயல்படுத்தும் மெட்ராவும் பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டும்.
- 62) குவாரிப் பகுதியில் விபத்து ஏதும் ஏற்பட்டால் அதனை உடனடியாக இந்திய அரசு பெயர்களுக்கு மாவட்ட களங்க பாதுகாப்பு துறை இயக்குநர் அவர்களுக்கும் கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.

அட்டவணை - சாதாரண கட்டுமானம் மட்டில்

(1) கிருஷ்ணகிரி கருவாய் சீகாட்டம்

கிருஷ்ணகிரி மட்டம்

வ. எண்	கிராமம்	புற எண்கள்	மொத்த பரப்பு	குவாரி குத்தகை வரலாற்று மரபு	வணக்கப்பாடு	குத்தகை உரிமை காலம்
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			(ஹெக்டேர்)	(ஹெக்டேர்)		
1	ஸ்ரீசுப்பள்ளி	189(பகுதி)	8.56.00	2.00.00	தீவிரமானது	10
2	ஸ்ரீசுப்பள்ளி	197/2(பகுதி)	1.77.00	1.20.00	தீவிர தரிசு	10



13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (தொகை ரூ.)	(5) (தொகை ரூ.)	(6) பேரவை அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற திட்டம்	(7)
3	பெரியவாழும்பம்	278	2,08.50	2,08.50	தீ.ஏ.த. பாண்டி	10
பங்கு வட்டம்						
4	குலாபவல	54 (பகுதி-3)	16.45.00	1.40.00	தீ.ஏ.த. பாண்டி	10
(II) ஒதுக்க வரலாறு கோட்டம்.						
ஒதுக்க வட்டம்						
5	பஞ்சாட்சிரம்	603/1 (பகுதி-1)	21,20.50	1.30.00	தீ.ஏ.த. தரிசு	5
6	பஞ்சாட்சிரம்	603/1 (பகுதி-2)	21,20.50	2.00.00	தீ.ஏ.த. தரிசு	6
7	கோபணப்பள்ளி	220/1 (பகுதி-1)	16,76.00	3.00.00	தீ.ஏ.த. தரிசு	10
8	கோபணப்பள்ளி	220/1 (பகுதி-2)	16,76.00	3.00.00	தீ.ஏ.த. தரிசு	10
9	கோபணப்பள்ளி	220/1 (பகுதி-3)	16,76.00	3.00.00	தீ.ஏ.த. தரிசு	10
10	கோபணப்பள்ளி	220/1 (பகுதி-4)	16,76.00	2.00.00	தீ.ஏ.த. தரிசு	10
11	கோபணப்பள்ளி	381 (பகுதி-1)	4,61.50	1.30.00	தீ.ஏ.த. தரிசு	10
12	கோபணப்பள்ளி	381 (பகுதி-2)	4,61.50	1.50.00	தீ.ஏ.த. தரிசு	10
கூலகிரி வட்டம்						
13	காபன்தொட்டி	616/3 (பகுதி-2)	7,88.60	2,75.00	தீ.ஏ.த. தரிசு	5
14	காபன்தொட்டி	653/1(பகுதி)	7,56.00	3,95.00	தீ.ஏ.த. தரிசு	5
15	காபன்தொட்டி	754 & 750 (பகுதி-5)	36,45.50	4,00.00	தீ.ஏ.த. பாண்டி	10
16	வெங்கடேசுரம்	86(பகுதி-1)	60,80.00	2,50.00	தீ.ஏ.த. பாண்டி	5
17	வெங்கடேசுரம்	86(பகுதி-2)	60,80.00	2,00.00	தீ.ஏ.த. பாண்டி	10
18	வெங்கடேசுரம்	86(பகுதி-3)	60,80.00	2,00.00	தீ.ஏ.த. பாண்டி	5
19	வெங்கடேசுரம்	86/1 (பகுதி-3)	12,79.00	4,50.00	தீ.ஏ.த. பாண்டி	10



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (மொத்தம்)	(5) (மொத்தம்)	(6)	(7)
20	தேனிப்பள்ளி	72(பகுதி) 87/1(பகுதி)	8.71.00 8.77.00	0.65.00 0.65.00	தீர்த பாறை தீர்த பாறை	10
			மொத்தம்	1.80.00		
21	துப்பலாப்பள்ளி	420(பகுதி-1)	45.81.00	4.00.00	தீர்த காரடு	10
22	துப்பலாப்பள்ளி	420(பகுதி-3)	45.81.00	4.60.00	தீர்த காரடு	10
23	துப்பலாப்பள்ளி	420(பகுதி-4)	45.81.00	4.50.00	தீர்த காரடு	10
24	செளந்தப்பள்ளி	327/1 (பகுதி-1)	38.78.00	2.45.00	தீர்த காரடு	10
25	செளந்தப்பள்ளி	327/1 (பகுதி-2)	38.78.00	2.45.00	தீர்த காரடு	10
தேன்காணிக்கோட்டை வட்டம்						
26	தாண்டேந்திரம்	320/1 (பகுதி)	2.23.00	1.70.50	தீர்த தரிசு	10
27	நாலாங்கலம்	628 (பகுதி)	188.50.00	3.29.50	தீர்த கல்லாள் குத்து	10

கிருஷ்ணசிரி,
10-03-2022.

மி. ஜெய சந்திர பாண்டி,
மாண்பு மூச்சியர்,
கிருஷ்ணசிரி மாண்பு.

S. Dhanasekar
S.DHANASEKAR, M.Sc., J.Gar
Qualified Person



வனப் பெருமை

தமிழ்நாடு வனத்துறை

அனுப்பும்

செவ்வி. க. கார்த்திகேயனி, இ.வய.,
வனஉயிரினசாப்பளாளர்,
ஓசூர் வனக்கேள்பட்டம்,
மத்திகிரி, ஓசூர் - 635 110.
தொலைபேசி எண். 04344 296600.

பெறும்

மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர்,
கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம்,
கிருஷ்ணகிரி.

ந.க.எண். 281/2022/எல் நாள். 10.02.2022
மூலக்க வருடம், சாத மாதம் 28, திருவள்ளூர் ஆகஸ்டு 2022

அடங்க,

பொருள் : கனிமங்களும் சுவாரிகளும் - கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம் - அரசு புலங்களில் உரியம் முடிவடைந்த சுவாரிகள் மற்றும் புதிய சுவாரிகளை டென்டர் மற்றும் பொது ஏலத்தில் கொண்டுவர வளப்பகுதி மற்றும் சரணாலயத்திற்கு உள்ள தொலைவு விவரம் மற்றும் இதர விவரங்கள் கோரியது - தொடர்பாக.

- மர்வைய :**
1. அரசு ஆணை (ரிசைல்) எண். 295 தொழிற் (சுயம்சரி) துறை நாள். 03.11.2021.
 2. துணை இயக்குநர், புவியியல் மற்றும் சுரங்கத்துறை, கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம் ந.க.எண்.817/2020/கனிமல் நாள். 31.12.2021 மற்றும் 04.02.2022.
 3. மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர், கிருஷ்ணகிரி ந.க.எண்.817/2020/கனிமல் நாள். 04.02.2022.
 4. இவ்வலுவலக ந.க.எண். 281/2022/எல், நாள்.10.02.2022

மர்வையின் கடிதங்களில் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட அரசு புலங்களில் உரியம் முடிவற்ற சுவாரிகள் மற்றும் புதிய சுவாரிகளுக்கு டென்டர் மற்றும் பொது ஏலத்தில் கொண்டுவர, வளப்பகுதி மற்றும் சரணாலயப் பகுதியிலிருந்து உள்ள தொலைவு விவரம் கோரப்பட்டுள்ளது. இது தொடர்பான விவரம் பின்வருமாறு தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

சுவாரி அனுமதிக்கான வனத்துறையின் குறிப்பணங்களை முறையே வளப்பகுதிகளில் மற்றும் முதன்மை தலைமை வளப்பகுதிகளில் ஆய்வுகளின் அடிப்படையில், வனஉயிரின காப்பாளரால் வழங்கப்படுகிறது. எனவே, இவ்வகையான வனத்துறையின் தலைமையின் ஆலோசனைகளை கருதிடலாகாது. மேலும், மர்வையின் கடிதத்தில் கேட்டவாறு வனத்துறையின் குறிப்பணங்களைப் பற்றி குறித்து முன்னொழிவு / பரிந்துரை கடிதம் மர்வைய 4ல் கண்ட இவ்வலுவலக கடிதத்தில் வளப்பகுதிகளில், தருமபுரி மூலக்க முதன்மை தலைமை வளப்பகுதிகளில் ஆய்வுகளுக்கு சம்பந்திக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதன்படி, அரசு புலங்களில் சுவாரி அமைக்க அனுமதி கோரப்பட்ட இடத்தில் தரம் தகவலின்பொருட்டு பின்வருமாறு தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

அட்டவழி - 1

சென்னை / கரகம் கட்டிடக்கலை மற்றும் கட்டிடக்கலை துறைமுகப் பகுதிகள் விவரம்

Sl. No.	Village	Classification of the proposed site (As per Revenue Record)	S.F. No.	Extent Proposed for Quarry Lease	GPS coordinates of the proposed sites		Distance from nearest Reserved Forest (km)	Distance from CNWS (km)
					Latitude	Longitude		
Krishnagiri Taluk								
1	Jinjupalli	Un-assessed waste - Parai	169 (Part)	2.00.00	12.54916	78.15410	3.4 Pethathalappalli	20 Udedurgam
2	Jinjupalli	Un-assessed waste - Tharuvu	187/2 (Part)	1.20.00	12.55994	78.15585	1 Pethathalappalli	20.4 Udedurgam
3	Bilanakuppam	Un-assessed waste - Parai	278	2.08.50	12.59999	78.16812	3.2 Naralappalli Estn.	23 Udedurgam
Bargur Taluk								
4	Shoolimalai	Un-assessed waste - Parai	54-Part-3	1.40.00	12.51168	78.25821	7.4 Pethathalappalli	31.2 Udedurgam
Shoolagiri Taluk								
5	Kamandoddi	Un-assessed waste - Tharuvu	616/3 (Part-2)	2.75.00	12.66910	77.94928	2.4 Settippalli	14.2 Udedurgam
6	Kamandoddi	Un-assessed waste - Tharuvu	653/1 (Part)	3.35.00	12.66448	77.94973	2.8 Settippalli	13.7 Udedurgam
7	Kamandoddi	Un-assessed waste - Malai	734 & 760 (Part-VI)	4.00.00	12.65973	77.96080	2.7 Settippalli	13.3 Udedurgam
8	Kamandoddi	Un-assessed waste - Tharuvu	1276 (Part)	2.00.00	12.66421	77.96741	2.2 Settippalli	13.9 Udedurgam
9	Venkatesapuram	Un-assessed waste - Karadu	86-Part-1	2.50.00	12.75952	77.94513	1.05 Athirugam II	24 Udedurgam
10	Venkatesapuram	Un-assessed waste - Karadu	86-Part-2	2.00.00	12.75586	77.94660	1.05 Athirugam II	24.1 Udedurgam
11	Venkatesapuram	Un-assessed waste - Karadu	86-Part-3	2.00.00	12.75397	77.94382	1.04 Athirugam II	23.9 Udedurgam
12	B.S. Thimmasandiram	Un-assessed waste - Parai	88/1 (Part-3)	4.50.00	12.84070	77.95736	3.01 Annuthugondapalli	33.5 Udedurgam
13	Doripalli	Un-assessed waste - Parai	72 (Part)	0.65.00	12.71262	77.95474	2.2 Settippalli	19.3 Udedurgam
			87/1 (Part)	0.95.00				
			Total	1.60.00				
14	Thuppuganapalli	Un-assessed waste - Karadu malai	420-Part-1	4.00.00	12.62856	77.95266	4.5 Sanamavu	9.9 Udedurgam
15	Thuppuganapalli	Un-assessed waste - Karadu malai	420-Part-3	4.60.00	12.62804	77.95370	4.8 Sanamavu	9.7 Udedurgam
16	Thuppuganapalli	Un-assessed waste - Karadu malai	420-Part-4	4.50.00	12.62499	77.95265	4.7 Sanamavu	9.6 Udedurgam



Sl. No.	Village	Classification of the proposed site (As per Revenue Record)	S.F. No.	Extent Proposed for Quarry Lease	GPS coordinates of the proposed sites		Distance from nearest Reserved Forest (km)	Distance from CHANLS (km)
					Latitude	Longitude		
17	Chennapalli	Un-assessed waste - Karadu	327/1 - Part-1	2.45.00	12.62504	78.05404	2 Errandapalli	14.3 Udedungam
18	Chennapalli	Un-assessed waste - Karadu	327/1 - Part-2	2.45.00	12.62400	78.05477	2 Errandapalli	14.9 Udedungam
Hosur Taluk								
19	Mugalur	Un-assessed waste	292/2 (Part-2)	4.85.00	12.62173	77.81719	5.6 Sanamavu	11.6 Udedungam
20	Panchakshipuram	Un-assessed waste	603/1 (Part-C)	1.30.00	12.59781	77.79278	8.6 Sanamavu	11.6 Udedungam
21	Panchakshipuram	Un-assessed waste	603/1 (Part-D)	2.00.00	12.59668	77.79277	8.6 Sanamavu	11.5 Udedungam
22	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	220/1 (Part-1)	3.00.00	12.63255	77.81140	6.4 Sanamavu	13 Udedungam
23	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	220/1 (Part-2)	3.00.00	12.63189	77.81128	6.4 Sanamavu	12.8 Udedungam
24	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	220/1 (Part-3)	3.00.00	12.63221	77.81357	6.2 Sanamavu	12.8 Udedungam
25	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	220/1 (Part-4)	2.00.00	12.63109	77.81268	6.3 Sanamavu	12.7 Udedungam
26	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	381 (Part-1)	1.30.00	12.63488	77.81198	6.4 Sanamavu	13.2 Udedungam
27	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	381 (Part-2)	1.30.00	12.63391	77.81214	6.4 Sanamavu	13.1 Udedungam
Denkanikottal Taluk								
28	Hosapuram	Un-assessed waste	346 (Part), 353, 354/2	1.97.50	12.64563	77.81959	6.1 Sanamavu	13.8 Udedungam
29	Darakendiram	Un-assessed waste - Podu	320/1 (Part)	1.70.50	12.56214	77.68326	6.5 Jawalagiri	6.5 Jawalagiri
			320/2	0.29.50				
			Total	2.00.00				
30	Naganangalam	Un-assessed waste - Kalankuthu	629 (Part)	3.20.50	12.57400	77.91418	3.9 Udedungam	3.9 Udedungam

மேற்கண்ட அட்டவணை 16 உள்ள குவாரி பகுதிகள், காவேரி வடக்கு வரம்பிற்கான ஏராளமான திற்பாசன குழாய் உயர்திட்டின் மண்டலத்திற்குள் (Eco-Sensitive Zone) வந்துள்ளது.

அட்டவணை 2

கோட்டை / காரை சாலை மூலக் குப்பை அகலாதி வயங்குறை தஞ்சாவிலுள்ள இயல்புவசதி மரணம் செய்யும் தகவல்களின் விவரம்

Sl. No.	Village	Classification of the proposed site (As per Revenue Record)	S.F.No.	Extent Proposed for Quarry Lease	GPS coordinates of the proposed sites		Distance from nearest Reserved Forest (km)	Distance from CHWLS (km)
					Latitude	Longitude		
Krishnagiri Taluk								
1	Kallukurukki	Govt. Poramboke - Ko Malai	701 (Part-II)	1.00.00	12.55536	78.22426	3.2 Kandarapalli II	27.7 Udedurgam
2	Kallukurukki	Govt. Poramboke - Ko Malai	701 (Part-III)	1.06.00	12.55541	78.22488	3.2 Kandarapalli II	27.9 Udedurgam
3	Kallukurukki	Govt. Poramboke - Ko Malai	701 (Part-IV)	0.90.00	12.55463	78.22316	3.2 Kandarapalli II	27.6 Udedurgam
4	Kallukurukki	Govt. Poramboke - Ko Malai	701 (Part-V)	3.50.00	12.55034	78.22850	3.9 Kandarapalli II	29.05 Udedurgam
5	Kallukurukki	Govt. Poramboke - Ko Malai	701 (Part-VI)	1.00.00	12.54704	78.22598	3.7 Pethathalapaali	27.8 Udedurgam
Uthangudi Taluk								
6	Katten	Govt. Punal - Podugal	17/1	1.25.00	12.19712	78.53751	1.6 Onnakara	85.4 Marandapalli
7	Thathanur		10//2	1.61.00	12.21405	78.53499	0.5 Onnakara	84.6 Marandapalli
Shoolagiri Taluk								
8	Mattampalli	Un-assessed waste-Karadu	53/1 (Part-1)	3.00.00	12.68400	78.06509	0.53 Kumbalam I	21 Udedurgam
9	Mattampalli	Un-assessed waste-Karadu	53/1 (Part-2)	1.90.00	12.69279	78.06464	0.64 Kumbalam I	20.9 Udedurgam
10	Marandapalli	Un-assessed waste-Palai	71/2	1.15.0	12.67734	78.05708	1.4 Thekkalapaali	19.1 Udedurgam

மேற்கண்ட அட்டவணை 2ல் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள இடங்கள் குறித்து வனம் மற்றும் வள உயிரின பாதுகாப்பு தொடர்பான கட்டுதல் கள ஆய்வு மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டி உள்ளதாலும், மேலும் வன அமைச்சர் தேவைப்படுவதால் அப்பகுதியை ஒட்டி அமைந்துள்ள இடங்களில் காய்வு நிலம் தொடர்பான முன்வெழிவுகள், மாசீலணையில் உள்ளதாலும் இவ்வறிந்த மேல் நடவடிக்கையினை துரிதப்படுத்தி இயலாத சூழ்நிலையில் உள்ளது. எனவே, அட்டவணை 2ல் உள்ள இவ்விடங்களின் டெண்டர் மற்றும் பொது ஏலத்தில் விடுவதை தற்சமயம் நிறுத்தி வைக்க பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுவதுடன், இவ்விலாய் துரிதத்தை கணக்கிடும் பொருட்டு அனுப்பப்படுகிறது. சுவாமி பணிகள் மேற்கொள்ள தனியாக துணைத்தலைவரிடமிருந்து வனத்துறையின் தலைமுறித்த குறிப்புகள் வழங்கப்படும் என அன்புடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

தங்கள் அன்புள்ள,
 ஒயர் - க. சார்த்திகேயனி,
 வள உயிரினசார்பாளர்,
 குடா வளக்கோட்டம்.

//உருபு//

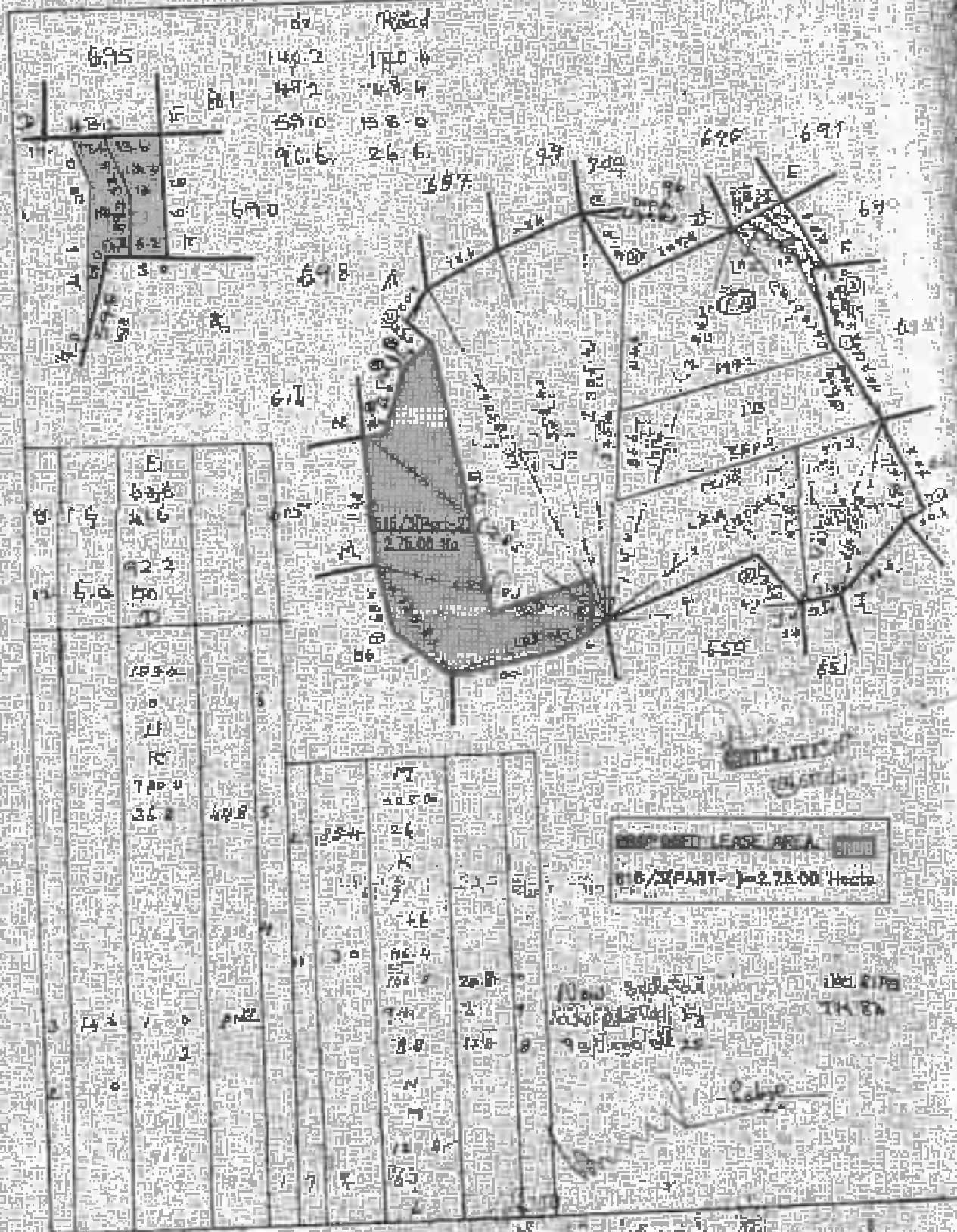



S. DHANASEKAR, M.Sc.,
 Qualified Person



ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 14
 ಪ್ರಾ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 876

ಬಗ್ಗೆ: ಕುಟುಂಬದ

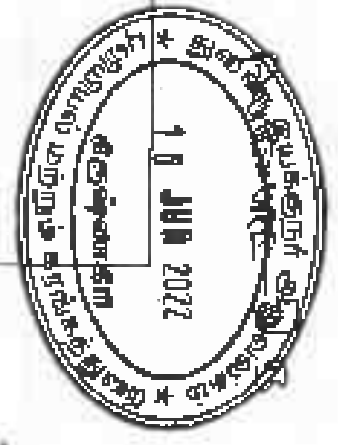


616/2(PART)-1 = 2.78.00 Hec.

S.DHANASEKAR, M.Sc.,
 Qualified Person



No. 127
SUBBAGIRI



S. DHANASEKAR, M.S. 10



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
615	615	3	4	...	3-4	7	2 35	0 32-0	2 00	512	...
616	616-1A	3	4	...	3-5	12	0 62	2 13-0	1 58	512	...
	1B	3	4	...	3-5	18	0 62	1 13-8	1 12	38	...
	2A	3	4	...	3-2	24	0 62	1 24-0	1 20	504	...
	2B	3	4	...	3-5	12	0 62	1 22-0	0 71	504	...
	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	7 66-3	...	...	...
								14 01-5	4 65		
617	617	3	4	...	3-2	7	2 77	1 33-0	3 24	246	...
618	618	3	4	...	...	...	...	7 45-5	...	...	...
619	619	3	4	...	3-2	7	2 77	0 30-0	2 50	246	...
620	620-1A	3	4	...	3-1	6	3 38	0 17-5	0 38	1296	...
	2B	3	4	...	3-1	6	3 38	0 39-0	1 41	512	...
	1C	3	4	...	3-1	5	3 38	0 03-5	0 15	512	...
	2	3	4	...	3-1	8	3 38	0 05-5	0 18	50	...
	3A	3	4	...	3-6	6	3 38	1 04-5	3 07	512	...
	3A2	3	4	...	3-1	6	3 38	0 25-0	0 15	246	...

Administrative Officer
No. 125, Kamandudi,
Tamil Nadu

Zonal Deputy Registrar
Shenoi



இந்திய அரசாங்கம்
Government of India
Central Govt. Office/Office,
Vankarabadi Panchayat

பின்புல எண்: 1008-01/05/1988
காவலகம் - மேல்



5979 1340 4186

ஆதார - சாதாரண மனிதனின் அதிகாரம்



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784 8988 காவலகம்: மேல்
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NO 5797, KURKAI APALSI
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KOSUR TALUK
Kamrajodi Hosur
Kamrajodi Hosur Tamil
Nadu, 635109

5979 1340 4186



1800 30 1347



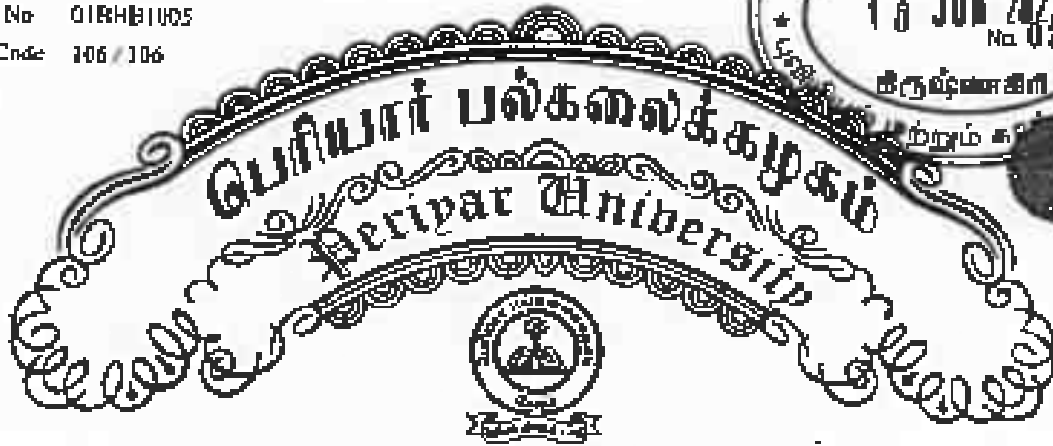
help@uidai.gov.in



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S.DHANASEKAR, M.Sc. (Geo)
Qualified Person

Reg. No. 01RHE11005
Col. Code: 106 / 106

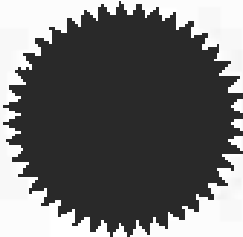


அறிவியல் புலம்
FACULTY OF SCIENCE

பெரியார் பல்கலைக்கழக ஆட்சிக்குழு 2003 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதம் நடந்த பயன்பாட்டு புவியமைப்பியல் தேர்வில் S தனசேகர் என்பவர் முதல் வகுப்பில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்றார் என்று தக்க தேர்வாளர்கள் சான்றளித்தபடி அறிவியல் நிறைஞர் என்னும் பட்டத்தை அவருக்குப் பல்கலைக்கழக இலச்சினைபுடன் வழங்குகிறது.

The Syndicate of the Periyar University hereby makes known that **DHANASEKAR S** *has been admitted to the* **DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE in APPLIED GEOLOGY**

his/her having been certified by duly appointed Examiners to be qualified to receive the same and was placed in the **FIRST CLASS** *at the Examinations held in* **APRIL 2003**



Given under the seal of this University

மேல்
Dated 15-09-2004
கோடம் 636011, தமிழ்நாடு, இந்தியா.
Salem 636011, Tamil Nadu, India.

பதிவாளர்
Registrar

குமாரசாமிநாதர்
Vice-Chancellor

S. DHANASEKAR
Qualified Person

☎ : 04288 - 262489

PRITHVI MINERALS,VARANALLAMPALAYAM,
ALATHUR POST - 637 303.
SANKARI Tk, Salem Dt, Tamil Nadu**TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN**

This is to certify that SHRI S. DHANASEKAR,
S/o. Shri A. Sundaram residing at No.6/3, Kullappen
Street, Omalur Taluk, Salem District - 636 455 is
working in our mines for the date of 15.10.2003 to
till date as Geologist. During the above tenure of
service his execution of the assigned work is exemplary
and worth mentioning. We wish him success in his
future endeavours.

For PRITHVI MINERALS,

(T.P. THANGAVEL.)
Partner
S. DHANASEKAR, M.Sc. (Geol)
Qualified Person.



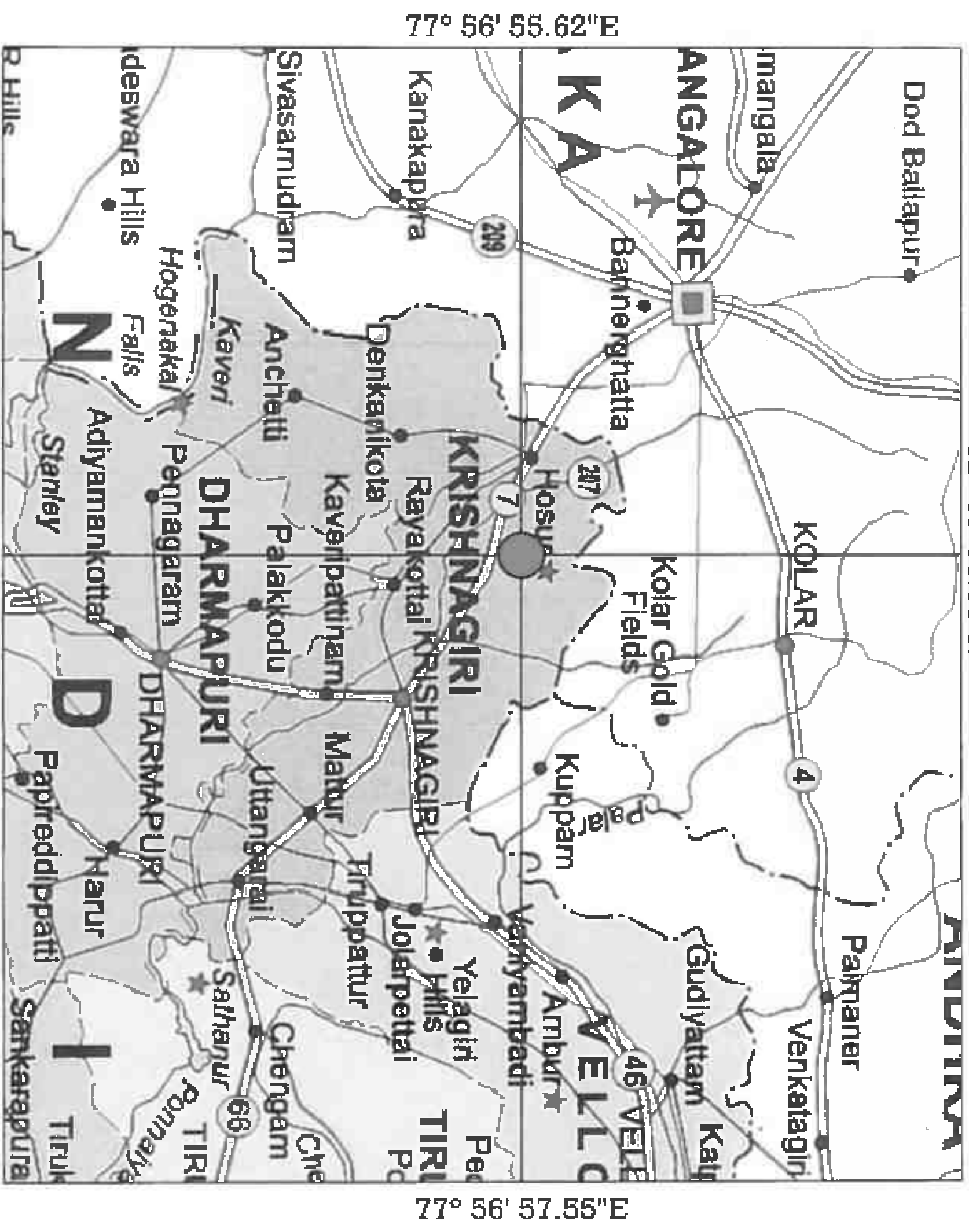
PHOTO SHOWN PROPOSED APPLIED LEASE AREA VIEW-1



PHOTO SHOWN PROPOSED APPLIED LEASE AREA VIEW-2




S. DHANASEKAR, M.Sc., (Genl)
Qualified Person



12° 40' 08.75"N

77° 56' 55.62"E

77° 56' 57.55"E

12° 39' 58.96"N

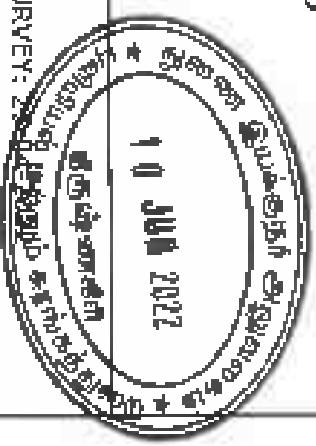
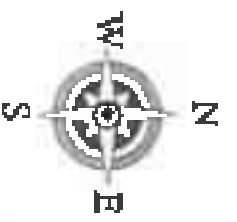


PLATE NO.1

DATE OF SURVEY: 2022

APPLICANT ADDRESS:

THIRUP. VENKATA REDDY,
S/O. PILLA REDDY,
NO.2/606/1, KUKKALA PALLI,
KAMANDODDI POST,
SHOOLAGIRI TALUK,
KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT-635 109.

LOCATION OF QUARRY:

EXTENT : 2.75.00 Ha,
S.F.NO : 616/3 (Part-2)
VILLAGE : KAMANDODDI,
TALUK : SHOOLAGIRI,
DISTRICT : KRISHNAGIRI.

INDEX

- QUARRY LEASE AREA : ●
- TOPO SHEET NO. : 57-H/1A.
- LATITUDE : 12° 40' 08.75"N to 12° 39' 58.96"N
- LONGITUDE : 77° 56' 57.55"E to 77° 56' 55.62"E

LOCATION PLAN

NOT TO SCALE

PREPARED BY:

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLAN HAS BEEN CHECKED BY ME AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

S. JAYAKANNAN
QUALIFIED PERSON

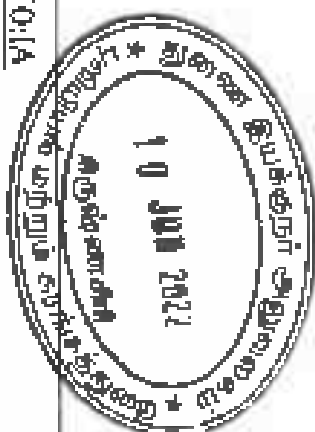


PLATE NO: A

DATE OF SURVEY: 25-04-2022

APPLICANT'S ADDRESS:

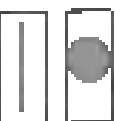
THIRU.P. VENKATA REDDY,
S/O PILLA REDDY,
No.2/606/L, KUKKALA PALLI,
KAMANDODDI POST,
SHOOLAGIRI TALUK,
KRISHANGIRI DISTRICT-635 109.

LOCATION OF QUARRY:

EXTENT : 2.75.00 Ha,
S.F.NO : 616/3 (Part-2)
VILLAGE : KAMANDODDI,
TALUK : SHOOLAGIRI,
DISTRICT : KRISHNAGIRI.

INDEX

QUARRY LEASE AREA



ROAD

ROUTE MAP

NOT TO SCALE

Prepared by:

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLATE,
HAS BEEN CHECKED BY ME AND IS CORRECT
TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

SUBHANSHAKAR M.S.
QUALIFIED PERSON

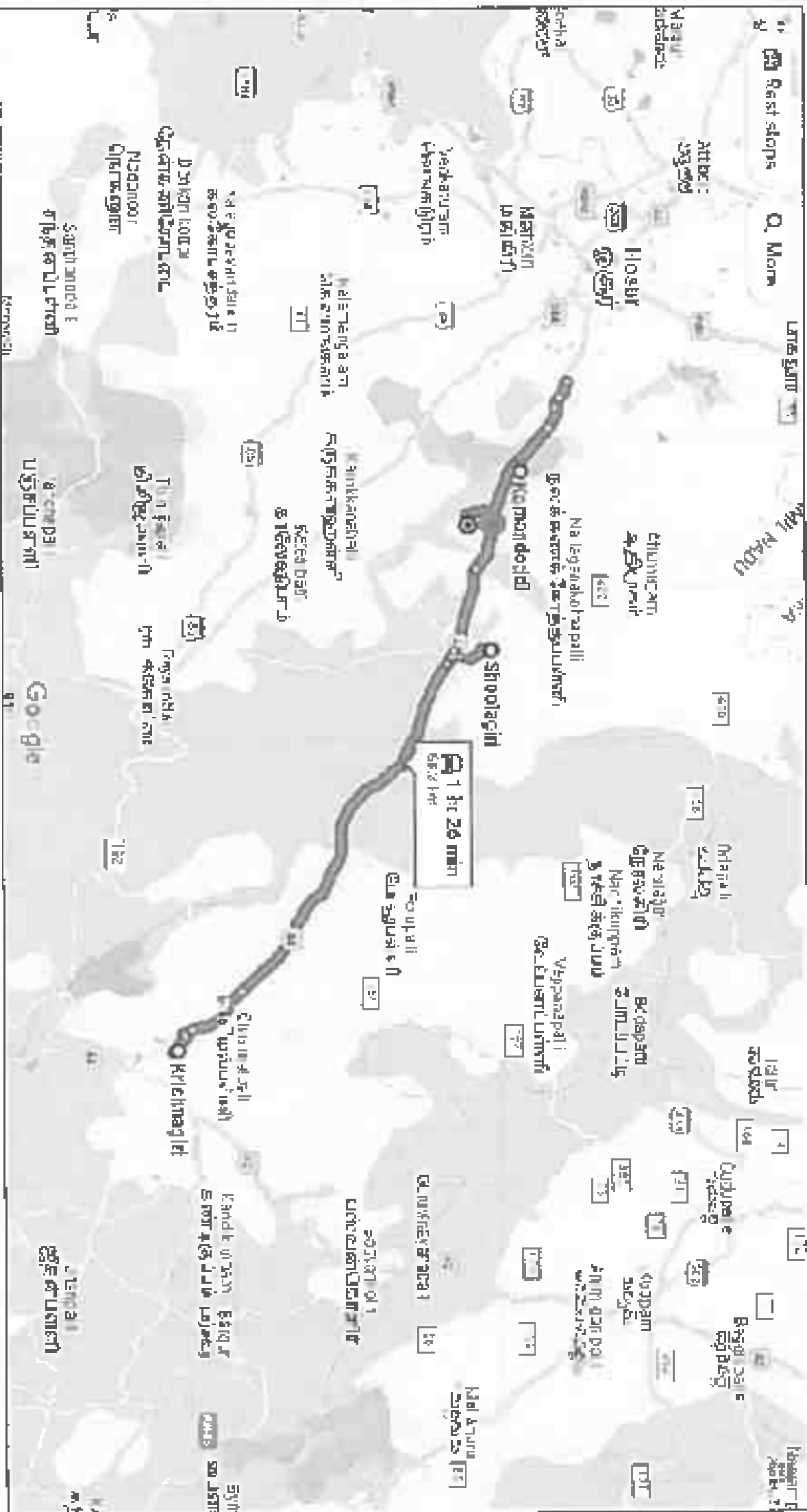
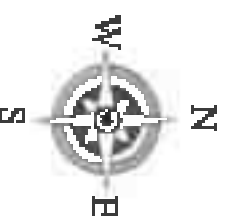


PLATE NO: B

DATE OF SURVEY: 25-04-2022

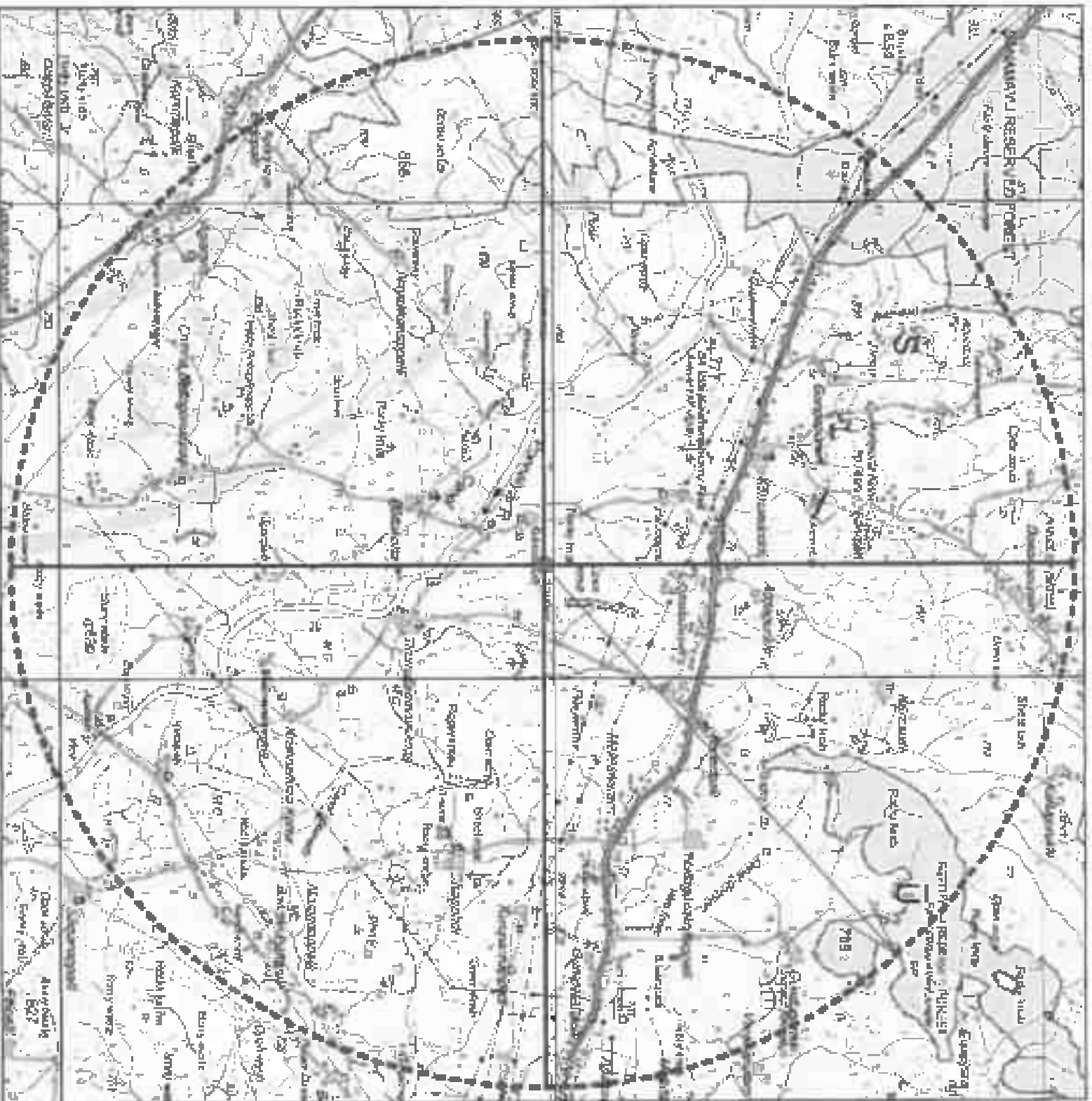
APPLICANT ADDRESS: SUBASISTANT QUARTERS

THIRU. P. V. VENKATESH REDDY,
S/O. PILLA REDDY,
NO. 2/606/1 KUKKAPALLEM 2022
KAMANDODDI POST,
SHOOLAGIRI TALUK, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT
KARNATAKA



12° 40' 08.75"N

77° 56' 55.62"E



77° 56' 57.55"E

12° 39' 58.96"N

LOCATION OF QUARRY:

EXTENT : 2.75.00 Ha,
S.F. NO : 616/3 (Part-2)
VILLAGE : KAMANDODDI,
TALUK : SHOOLAGIRI,
DISTRICT : KRISHNAGIRI.

INDEX

QUARRY LEASE AREA :

SKM RADIUS :

TOPO SHEET NO. : 57-A/14,
LATITUDE : 12° 40' 08.75" N to 12° 39' 58.96" N
LONGITUDE: 77° 56' 57.55" E to 77° 56' 55.62" E

TOPO SHEET MAP OF
THIS LEASE AREA
SCALE-1:50,000

PREPARED BY:

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLANE
HAS BEEN CHECKED BY ME AND IS CORRECT
TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

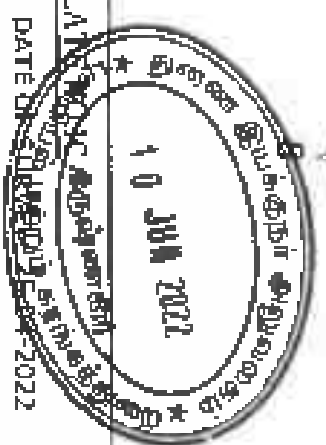
SUBHANASEKAR. M. S.
QUALIFIED PERSON

12° 40' 07.85" N



12° 40' 02.76" N
77° 56' 51.10" E

12° 40' 08.75" N
77° 56' 57.55" E






PLANT No. 100/2022
DATE OF SURVEY 10-06-2022

APPLICANT ADDRESS:
THIRU. P. VENKATA REDDY,
S/O. PILLA REDDY,
No. 2/606/1, KUKKALA PALLI,
KAMANDODDI POST,
SHOULAGIRI TALUK,
KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT-635 109.

LOCATION OF QUARRY:

EXTENT : 2.75.00 Ha,
S.F.NO : 616/3 (Part-2)
VILLAGE : KAMANDODDI,
TALUK : SHOULAGIRI,
DISTRICT : KRISHNAGIRI.

INDEX

- QUARRY LEASE BOUNDARY 
- 500M RADIUS 
- 300M RADIUS 

SATELLITE IMAGE
(300M RADIUS)

SCALE 1:5000

Prepared by:

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLANT HAS BEEN CHECKED BY ME AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE


S. SRINIVASAN A.M.S.E.,
QUALIFIED PERSON

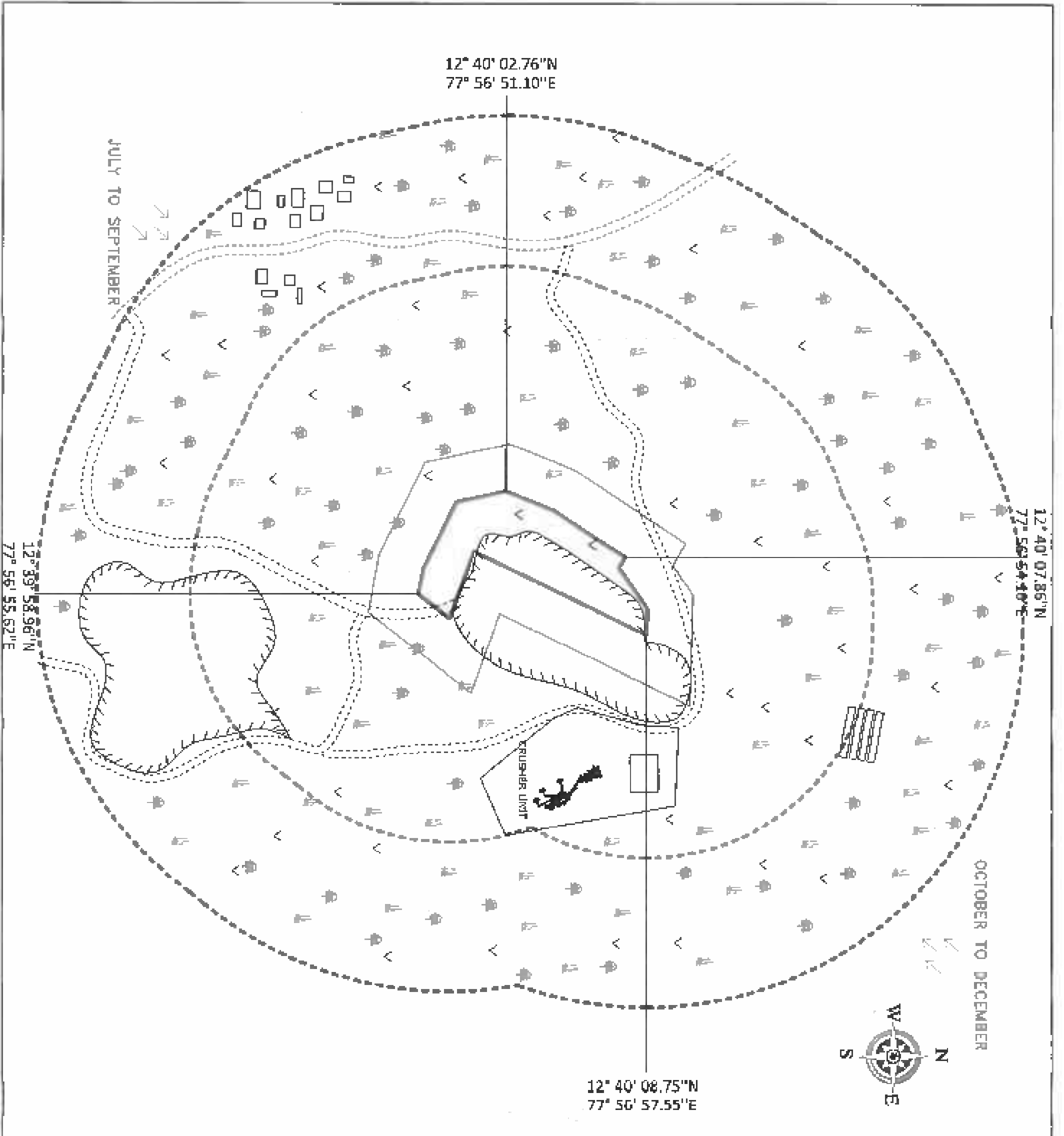


PLATE NO: VI

DATE OF SURVEY: 25-04-2022

APPLICANT ADDRESS: 20/10/2022

THIRU. VENKATRA REDDY,
S/O. PILLAI REDDY,
No. 2160B, SRI SAI BALAJI,
KAMANDODDI, SHOLAGIRI TALUK,
SHOLAGIRI TALUK,
KRISHANGIRI DISTRICT-635 109.

LOCATION OF QUARRY:

EXTENT : 2.75.00 Ha,
S.F.NO : 616/3 (Part-2)
VILLAGE : KAMANDODDI,
TALUK : SHOLAGIRI,
DISTRICT : KRISHANGIRI.

INDEX

- QUARRY LEASE BOUNDARY
- 500M RADIUS
- 300M RADIUS
- 60M RADIUS
- APPROACH ROAD
- QUARRY ROAD
- TREES
- SHRUB
- WIND DIRECTION
- ADJACENT QUARRY
- CRUSHER UNIT
- INFRASTRUCTURES
- DRY AGRICULTURAL LAND

ENVIRONMENT PLAN

SCALE 1:5000

Prepared by:

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLAN HAS BEEN CHECKED BY ME AND I AUTHORISE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

SUNITA SASTRIKAR, M.Sc.,
QUARTERMASTER

ANNEXURE-VII
VAO CERTIFICATE

THIRU. P. VENKATAREDDY, Rough stone quarry in the S.F.No.616/3(Part-2) over an extent of 2.75.00ha in Kamandoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE APPLIED LEASE AREA



P. Venkatareddy

**P.Venkatareddy
(Deponent)**

V. Venkatesh
**Village Administrative Officer
No. (VAO) Kamandoddi,
Shoolagiri Tk, Krishnagiri Dt.**

Registered branches, Forest rules,

29/10/2017 20/10/17, 20/10/17

2/10/17 4th Street 616/3 20/10/17 7.66.5

20/10/17 20/10/17 616/3 (part-2)

2.75.0 20/10/17 20/10/17 20/10/17

20/10/17 20/10/17 20/10/17, 20/10/17

20/10/17, 20/10/17 20/10/17

20/10/17 20/10/17 20/10/17

20/10/17.

20/10/17

Village Administrative Offices
No. 128, Kamanoddi,
Shoolagiri Tq, Krishnagiri DL

**ANNEXURE-VIII AFFIDAVIT AND
CER DETAILS**

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

पचास
रुपये

रु.50



FIFTY
RUPEES

Rs.50

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

தமிழ்நாடு தமிழ்நாடு TAMILNADU 12.7.2022/பு-50 - BE 945758

P. Venkata Reddy, Krishnagiri M.K.M

M. க. சண்முகம்

சென்னை மாநகராட்சி

சட்டமன்றம் எண். 1/2009

கிராமணிய நகர் இரிவார்ட்கம்.

அமைச்சகம், சேலம்-5, குடகுளம்

AFFIDAVIT TO SEIAA, TAMIL NADU

I, **P. Venkata Reddy**, S/o. Pilla Reddy residing at D.No.2/606/1 Kukkalepalli village, Kammandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri-635 109, 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 quarry at Survey No.616/3 (Part-2), over an area of 2.75.00 Ha in Kammandoddi village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu.

1. I swear to state and confirm that within 10km area of the quarry site, i have applied for environmental clearance, none of the following is situated
 - a. Protected areas notified under the wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 (NBWL).
 - b. Critically polluted areas as notified by the central pollution control board constituted under water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act 1974.
 - c. Eco sensitive area as notified.
 - d. Interstate boundaries and international boundaries within 10km radius from the boundary of the proposed site.



Handwritten signature and initials.

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 (Rs)
Carrying out various developmental works in the nearby region based on the need of the locals.	Rs.2,11,70,000/-	Rs.4,23,400/-
Total cost Allocation	Rs.2,11,70,000/-	Rs.7,00,000/- for 10 year period

3. Details of quarry within 600m radius from the applied area:

S.No	Name and address of the lessee	Village & Taluk	SF.No.	Extent in Hectare	G.O. No. & date	Lease Status
Existing Quarries						
1	Thiru.B. Arunreddy, S/o. Bhusankar Reddy, No.2/575, Kukkalapelli village Kamandoddi post. Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagin District.	Kamandoddi village Shoolagiri Taluk	616/3 (Part)	3.77.0 Ha.	Roc.No.196/2018/ Mines dt:19.06.2019	19.06.2019 to 18.06.2024
2	M/S. Thriveni Earth Movers (P) Ltd. 22/110, Greenwasy Road, Salem 636 016.	Kamandoddi village Shoolagiri Taluk	665 (Part-1)	4.40.0 Ha.	Roc.No.100/2016/ Mines dt:20.09.2016	26.09.2016 to 25.09.2026



[Handwritten Signature]

Details of Abandoned / Old Quarries						
S.No	Name and address of the lessee	Village & Taluk	SF.No.	Extent in Hectare	G.O. No. & date	Lease Status
1	Thiru. P. Bhusankara reddy, S/o. Pilla reddy, Kukkalapalli village, Kammandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri	Kamandoddi village Shoolagiri Taluk	616/1A1	1.74.5 Ha.	Rec.No.443/2004/ Mines	21.03.2005 To 20.03.2010
2	Thiru. B. Yogenandha reddy, S/o. G.Billa reddy, No. 2-606-1, Kukkalapalli Village, Kammandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri	Kamandoddi village Shoolagiri Taluk	653 (Part-2)	3.12.0 Ha.	Rec.No.99/2016/ Mines dt:20.09.2016	26.09.2016 To 25.09.2021

Detail of Proposed Quarries						
S.No	Name and address of the lessee	Village & Taluk	SF.No.	Extent in Hectare	G.O. No. & date	Lease Status
1	Thiru.P Venkata Reddy, S/o. Pilla Reddy, D.No.2/606/1, Kukkalapalli Village, Kammandoddi Post, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District - 635 109.	Kamandoddi village Shoolagiri Taluk	616/3 (Part-2)	2.75.0 Ha.	-	Instant Proposal



[Handwritten signature]


4. There will not be hindrance or disturbance to the people living no enrooted/ nearby my quarry site while transporting the mineral and due to quarrying activities.
5. There is no approved habitation within 300m radius from the periphery of my applied quarry.
6. I swear that afforestation will be carried out during the course of quarrying operation and maintained.
7. The required insurance will be taken in the name of the laborers working in my quarry site.
8. The existing road from the main road to quarry is in good condition and the same will be maintained and utilized for Transportation of Rough Stone.
9. I will not engage any child labor in my quarry site and I am aware that engaging child labor is punishable under the law.
10. All types of safety / protective equipment will be provided to all the laborers working in my quarry.
11. No permanent structures, temple etc., are located within 500m radius from the periphery of my quarry.

I ensure to do the social and Environment commitment as mentioned in the Mining plan to the best of my knowledge.



P. Venkata Reddy

(Deponent)



18/7/2022
Cell: (0)9442206344
M. SARMAH KUMAR, S.L.E.,
ADVOCATE & NOTARY,
(STATE OF ASSAM)
B-10, A.P. JAYAN,
H.C. Road, Dima College,
MADHAPUR, DIST. DIBRU-GUDDI

ANNEXURE-IX DFO LETTER



வனப் பெருமை

தமிழ்நாடு வனத்துறை

அனுப்பும்

செவ்வி. க. கார்த்திகேயனி, இ.வய.,
வனஉயிரினசாப்பளாளர்,
ஓசூர் வனக்கேள்பட்டம்,
மத்திகிரி, ஓசூர் - 635 110.
தொலைபேசி எண். 04344 296600.

பெறும்

மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர்,
கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம்,
கிருஷ்ணகிரி.

ந.க.எண். 281/2022/எல். நாள். 10.02.2022

(தேயங்க வரும், அதை மீதம் 28, திருவள்ளூர் ஆக்டி 2022)

அடங்க,

பொருள் : கனிமீட்களும் குவாரிகளும் - கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம் - அரசு புலங்களில் உரியம் முடிவடைந்த குவாரிகள் மற்றும் புதிய குவாரிகளை டெண்டர் மற்றும் பொது ஏலத்தில் கொண்டுவர வளப்பகுதி மற்றும் சரணாலயத்திற்கு உள்ள தொலைவு விவரம் மற்றும் இதர விவரங்கள் கோரியது - தொடர்பாக.

- மர்வை :**
1. அரசு ஆணை (நிலை) எண். 295 தொழிற் (சுயம்சரி) துறை நாள். 03.11.2021.
 2. துணை இயக்குநர், புவியியல் மற்றும் சுரங்கத்துறை, கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம் ந.க.எண்.817/2020/கனிமீட நாள். 31.12.2021 மற்றும் 04.02.2022.
 3. மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர், கிருஷ்ணகிரி ந.க.எண்.817/2020/கனிமீட நாள். 04.02.2022.
 4. இவ்வலுவலக ந.க.எண். 281/2022/எல், நாள்.10.02.2022

மர்வையின் கடிதங்களில் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட அரசு புலங்களில் உரியம் முடிவற்ற குவாரிகள் மற்றும் புதிய குவாரிகளுக்கு டெண்டர் மற்றும் பொது ஏலத்தில் கொண்டுவர, வளப்பகுதி மற்றும் சரணாலயப் பகுதியிலிருந்து உள்ள தொலைவு விவரம் கோரப்பட்டுள்ளது. இது தொடர்பான விவரம் பின்வருமாறு தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

குவாரி அனுமதிக்கான வனத்துறையின் குறிப்பணங்களை முறையே வளப்பகுதிகளில் மற்றும் முதன்மை தலைமை வளப்பகுதிகளில் ஆய்வுகளின் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டபடியே, வனஉயிரின காப்பாளரால் வழங்கப்படுகிறது. எனவே, இவ்வகையான வனத்துறையின் தலைமையின் ஆலோசனைகளை கருதிடலாகாது. மேலும், மர்வையின் கடிதத்தில் கேட்டவாறு வனத்துறையின் குறிப்பணங்களைப் பற்றி குறித்து முன்னொழிவு / பரிந்துரை கடிதம் மர்வை 4ல் கண்ட இவ்வலுவலக கடிதத்தில் வளப்பகுதிகளில், தருமபுரி மூலமாக முதன்மை தலைமை வளப்பகுதிகளில் ஆய்வுகளுக்கு சம்பந்திக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதன்படி, அரசு புலங்களில் குவாரி அமைக்க அனுமதி கோரப்பட்ட இடத்தில் தரம் தகவலின்பொருட்டு பின்வருமாறு தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

அட்டவணை 1

சென்னை / சூழல் பாதிப்பு இல்லாத தரமான கரிமங்களை தயாரிப்பதற்கான பகுதிகள் விவரம்

Sl. No.	Village	Classification of the proposed site (As per Revenue Record)	S.F. No.	Extent Proposed for Quarry Lease	GPS coordinates of the proposed sites		Distance from nearest Reserved Forest (km)	Distance from CNWLS (km)
					Latitude	Longitude		
Krishnagiri Taluk								
1	Jinjupalli	Un-assessed waste - Parai	169 (Part)	2.00.00	12.54916	78.15410	3.4 Pethathalapaali	20 Udedurgam
2	Jinjupalli	Un-assessed waste - Tharavu	187/2 (Part)	1.20.00	12.55984	78.15585	1 Pethathalapaali	20.4 Udedurgam
3	Bilanakuppam	Un-assessed waste - Parai	278	2.08.50	12.59999	78.16812	3.2 Naralapaali Estn.	23 Udedurgam
Bargur Taluk								
4	Shoolimalai	Un-assessed waste - Parai	54-Part-3	1.40.00	12.51168	78.25821	7.4 Pethathalapaali	31.2 Udedurgam
Shoolagiri Taluk								
5	Kamandoddi	Un-assessed waste - Tharavu	616/3 (Part-2)	2.75.00	12.66910	77.94928	2.4 Settippalli	14.2 Udedurgam
6	Kamandoddi	Un-assessed waste - Tharavu	653/1 (Part)	3.35.00	12.66448	77.94973	2.8 Settippalli	13.7 Udedurgam
7	Kamandoddi	Un-assessed waste - Malai	734 & 760 (Part-VI)	4.00.00	12.65973	77.96080	2.7 Settippalli	13.3 Udedurgam
8	Kamandoddi	Un-assessed waste - Tharavu	1276 (Part)	2.00.00	12.66421	77.96741	2.2 Settippalli	13.9 Udedurgam
9	Venkatesapuram	Un-assessed waste - Karadu	86-Part-1	2.50.00	12.75952	77.94513	1.05 Athirugam II	24 Udedurgam
10	Venkatesapuram	Un-assessed waste - Karadu	86-Part-2	2.00.00	12.75586	77.94660	1.05 Athirugam II	24.1 Udedurgam
11	Venkatesapuram	Un-assessed waste - Karadu	86-Part-3	2.00.00	12.75397	77.94382	1.04 Athirugam II	23.9 Udedurgam
12	B.S. Thirumandiram	Un-assessed waste - Parai	88/1 (Part-3)	4.50.00	12.84070	77.95736	3.01 Annuthugondapaali	33.5 Udedurgam
13	Doripalli	Un-assessed waste - Parai	72 (Part)	0.65.00	12.71262	77.95474	2.2 Settippalli	19.3 Udedurgam
			87/1 (Part)	0.95.00				
			Total	1.60.00				
14	Thuppuganapalli	Un-assessed waste - Karadu malai	420-Part-1	4.00.00	12.62856	77.95266	4.5 Sanamavu	9.9 Udedurgam
15	Thuppuganapalli	Un-assessed waste - Karadu malai	420-Part-3	4.60.00	12.62804	77.95370	4.8 Sanamavu	9.7 Udedurgam
16	Thuppuganapalli	Un-assessed waste - Karadu malai	420-Part-4	4.50.00	12.62499	77.95265	4.7 Sanamavu	9.6 Udedurgam



Sl. No.	Village	Classification of the proposed site (As per Revenue Record)	S.F. No.	Extent Proposed for Quarry Lease	GPS coordinates of the proposed sites		Distance from nearest Reserved Forest (km)	Distance from CHANLS (km)
					Latitude	Longitude		
17	Chennapalli	Un-assessed waste - Karadu	327/1 - Part-1	2.45.00	12.62504	78.05404	2 Errandapalli	14.3 Udedungam
18	Chennapalli	Un-assessed waste - Karadu	327/1 - Part-2	2.45.00	12.62400	78.05477	2 Errandapalli	14.9 Udedungam
Hosur Taluk								
19	Mugalur	Un-assessed waste	292/2 (Part-2)	4.85.00	12.62173	77.81719	5.6 Sanamavu	11.6 Udedungam
20	Panchakshipuram	Un-assessed waste	603/1 (Part-C)	1.30.00	12.59781	77.79278	8.6 Sanamavu	11.6 Udedungam
21	Panchakshipuram	Un-assessed waste	603/1 (Part-D)	2.00.00	12.59668	77.79277	8.6 Sanamavu	11.5 Udedungam
22	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	220/1 (Part-1)	3.00.00	12.63255	77.81140	6.4 Sanamavu	13 Udedungam
23	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	220/1 (Part-2)	3.00.00	12.63189	77.81128	6.4 Sanamavu	12.8 Udedungam
24	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	220/1 (Part-3)	3.00.00	12.63221	77.81357	6.2 Sanamavu	12.8 Udedungam
25	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	220/1 (Part-4)	2.00.00	12.63109	77.81268	6.3 Sanamavu	12.7 Udedungam
26	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	381 (Part-1)	1.30.00	12.63488	77.81198	6.4 Sanamavu	13.2 Udedungam
27	Gobanapalli	Un-assessed waste	381 (Part-2)	1.30.00	12.63391	77.81214	6.4 Sanamavu	13.1 Udedungam
Denkanikottai Taluk								
28	Hosapuram	Un-assessed waste	346 (Part), 353, 354/2	1.97.50	12.64563	77.81959	6.1 Sanamavu	13.8 Udedungam
29	Darakendiram	Un-assessed waste - Podu	320/1 (Part)	1.70.50	12.56214	77.68326	6.5 Jawalagiri	6.5 Jawalagiri
			320/2	0.29.50				
			Total	2.00.00				
30	Naganangalam	Un-assessed waste - Kalankuthu	629 (Part)	3.20.50	12.57400	77.91418	3.9 Udedungam	3.9 Udedungam

மேற்கண்ட அட்டவணை 16 உள்ள குவாரி பகுதிகள், காவேரி வடக்கு வரம்பிற்கான ஏராளமான திற்பாசன குழாய் உயர்திட்டம் மண்டலத்திற்குள் (Eco-Sensitive Zone) வந்துள்ளது.

அட்டவணை 2

கோட்டை / காரை சாலை மூலக் குப்பை அகலாதி வயங்குறை தாண்டியாக இடங்களில் பரிந்துரை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள தரவரிசை வரிவாய்ப்பு

Sl. No.	Village	Classification of the proposed site (As per Revenue Record)	S.F.No.	Extent Proposed for Quarry Lease	GPS coordinates of the proposed sites		Distance from nearest Reserved Forest (km)	Distance from CHWLS (km)
					Latitude	Longitude		
Krishnagiri Taluk								
1	Kallukurukki	Govt. Poramboke - Ko Malai	701 (Part-II)	1.00.00	12.55536	78.22426	3.2 Kandarapalli II	27.7 Udedurgam
2	Kallukurukki	Govt. Poramboke - Ko Malai	701 (Part-III)	1.06.00	12.55541	78.22488	3.2 Kandarapalli II	27.9 Udedurgam
3	Kallukurukki	Govt. Poramboke - Ko Malai	701 (Part-IV)	0.90.00	12.55463	78.22316	3.2 Kandarapalli II	27.6 Udedurgam
4	Kallukurukki	Govt. Poramboke - Ko Malai	701 (Part-V)	3.50.00	12.55034	78.22850	3.9 Kandarapalli II	29.05 Udedurgam
5	Kallukurukki	Govt. Poramboke - Ko Malai	701 (Part-VI)	1.00.00	12.54704	78.22598	3.7 Pethathalapalli	27.8 Udedurgam
Uthangudi Taluk								
6	Katten	Govt. Pungal - Podugal	17/1	1.25.00	12.19712	78.53751	1.6 Onnakkara	85.4 Marandapalli
7	Thathanur		10//2	1.61.00	12.21405	78.53499	0.5 Onnakkara	84.6 Marandapalli
Shoolagiri Taluk								
8	Mattampalli	Un-assessed waste-Karadu	53/1 (Part-1)	3.00.00	12.68400	78.06509	0.53 Kumbalam I	21 Udedurgam
9	Mattampalli	Un-assessed waste-Karadu	53/1 (Part-2)	1.90.00	12.69279	78.06464	0.64 Kumbalam I	20.9 Udedurgam
10	Marandapalli	Un-assessed waste-Palai	71/2	1.15.0	12.67734	78.05708	1.4 Thekkalapalli	19.1 Udedurgam

மேற்கண்ட அட்டவணை 2ல் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள இடங்கள் குறித்து வனம் மற்றும் வனஉயிரின பாதுகாப்பு தொடர்பான கட்டுதல் கள ஆய்வு மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டி உள்ளதாலும், மேலும் வன அலகுகளில் தேவைப்படுவதால் அப்பகுதியை ஒட்டி அமைந்துள்ள இடங்களில் கால்நடை நிரலம் தொடர்பான முன்வெழிவுகள், மாசீலணையில் உள்ளதாலும் இவ்வூறிட மேல் நடவடிக்கையினை துரிதப்படுத்தி இயலாத சூழ்நிலையில் உள்ளது. எனவே, அட்டவணை 2ல் உள்ள இவ்வூறிடங்களின் டெண்டர் மற்றும் பொது ஏலத்தில் விடுவதை தற்சமயம் நிறுத்தி வைக்க பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுவதுடன், இவ்வூறிட துரிதத்தை கணக்கிடும் பொருட்டு, அனுப்பப்படுகிறது. சுவாமி பணிகள் மேற்கொள்ள தனியாக துணைத்தலைவரிடமிருந்து வனத்துறையின் தலைவரிடம் குறிப்பான வயங்குறையும் என அன்புடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

தங்கள் அன்புள்ள,
ஒம்/- க. சார்த்திகேயனி,
வனஉயிரினசாப்பாளர்,
குடா வனக்கோட்டம்.

//உருபு//

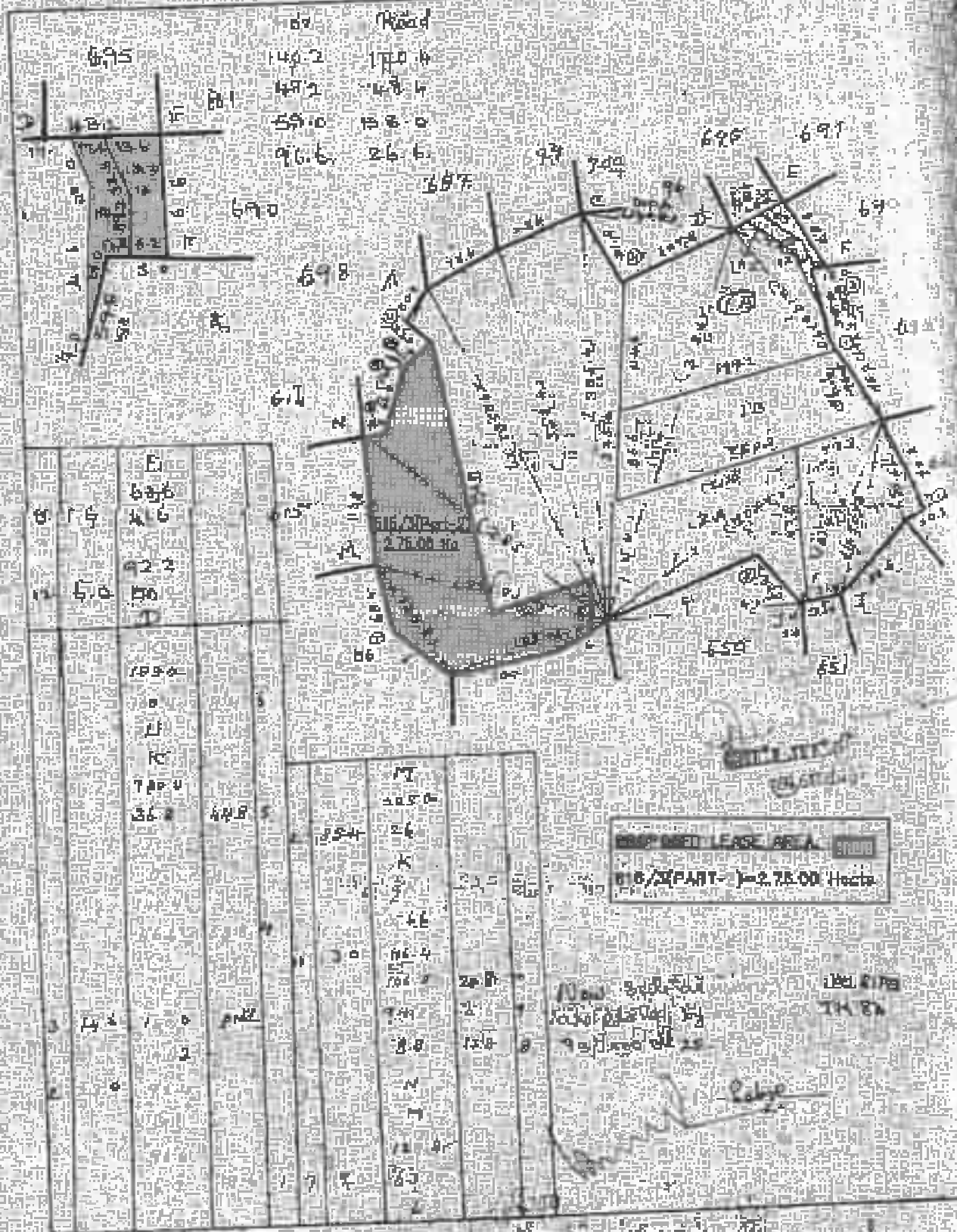



S. DHANASEKAR, M.Sc.,
Qualified Person



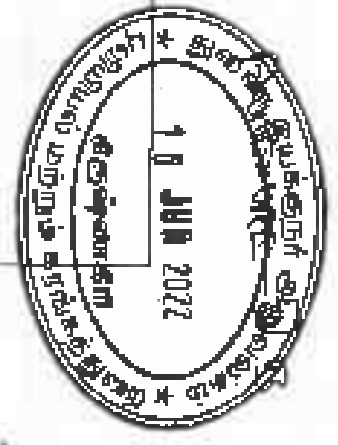
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S. DHANASEKAR, M.S. 10

**ANNEXURE-X 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. No	Sector Description	Sector (as per)		Cat.
		NABET	MoEFCC	
1	Mining of minerals - including Open cast only	1	1 (a) (i)	B
2	Thermal power plants	4	1(d)	A
3	Coal washeries	6	2 (a)	B
4	Metallurgical industries - Ferrous only	8	3 (a)	B
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)	A
7	Industrial estates/ parks/ complexes/areas, export processing Zones (EPZs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Biotech Parks, Leather Complexes	31	7 (c)	A
8	Building and construction projects	38	8 (a)	B
9	Townships and Area development projects	39	8 (b)	B

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.



NABET

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.

