

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MELATHATTAPPARAI ROUGH STONE AND GRAVEL QUARRIES

NAME OF PROPOSED PROJECT PROPONENTS APPLYING IN CLUSTER

S.Nos	Name of Proposed Proponent	Extent
1	Thiru. P. Ananthakumar,	3.86.0 ha
2	Tmt.P.Ananthammal	1.62.0 ha

“B1” CATEGORY/ MINOR MINERAL /CLUSTER/ NON-FOREST LAND/ PATTALAND

* **CLUSTER EXTENT = 7.03.5 ha**

* Cluster Calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification – S.O. 2269(E) Dated: 01.07.2016

ToR Obtained vide

1.Lr.No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.9016/SEAC/ToR- 1159/2022 Dated: 06.06.2022– P1

2.Lr No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.9156/SEAC/ToR-1184/2022 Dated:06.07.2022 – P2

Environmental Consultant

GEO EXPLORATION AND MINING SOLUTIONS



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Baseline Monitoring Period - October to December 2022

Environmental Lab

Chennai Mettex Lab Pvt Ltd

(Approved by AAI, AGMARK, APEDA, BIS, EIC, FSSAI, GAFTA, IOPEPC, MOEF & TEA BOARD)

Jothi Complex, 83, M.K.N, Road, Guindy, Chennai – 600 032, Tamil Nadu, INDIA

April 2023

1. INTRODUCTION

Rough Stone and Gravel are the major requirements for construction industry. This EIA report is prepared by considering Cumulative load of all proposed & existing quarries of Melathattapparai Rough Stone and Gravel Cluster Quarries consisting of two Proposed and one Existing Quarries with total extent of Cluster of 7.035.5Ha in Melathattapparai Village, Thoothukudi Taluk, Thoothukudi District and Tamil Nadu State, cluster area calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E) Dated 1st July 2016

The proponent has obtained necessary statutory clearances from the Department of Geology and Mining, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu (Statutory Clearance Documents are enclosed along with Mining plan as Annexure No III). The total Extent of the quarries within the radius of 500m from this proposal is > 5Ha, hence the proposal falls under “B1” Category project as per the EIA notification, 2006 (As amended timely).

Proponent applied for Environmental Clearance to SEIAA, Tamil Nadu and obtained

CODE	Name of the proponent	Extent (Ha)	Terms of Reference (ToR)
P1	Thiru. P. Ananthakumar,	4.68.5	Lr.No. . SEIAA-TN/F.No.9016/SEAC/ToR-1159/2022 Dated: 06.06.2022
P2	Tmt.P.Ananthammal	4.98.0	Lr No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.9156/SEAC/ToR-1184/2022 Dated:06.07.2022
	Total	7.03.5	

for carrying out EIA and EMP studies for the rough stone and gravel quarry.

To carry out the EIA studies and to prepare EIA and EMP studies the proposed & existing quarries of Melathattapparai Rough Stone and Gravel Cluster Quarries have engaged a consultant M/s. Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions, Salem, Tamil Nadu. The Baseline Monitoring study has been carried out during post monsoon season (October - December 2022) considering the provisions of MoEF & CC Office Memorandum Dated: 29.08.2017 and MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 996 (E) Dated: 10.04.2015.

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

1.1 DETAILS OF PROJECT PROPONENT

CODE	P1	P2
Name and address of the project proponent	Thiru. P. Ananthakumar, S/o. Perumal No. 1/39, North Street, Athimarapatti, Thoothukudi -628005	Tmt. P. Ananthammal, No. 22/3A, Briyant Nagar 8th Street, Thoothukudi -628008 +91 90252 73347, 90805 15945
Status	All the proponents are individual	

The project proponent is an individual.

1.2 QUARRY DETAILS WITHIN 500 M RADIUS

CLUSTER QUARRIES				
PROPOSED QUARRIES				
Code	Name and address of the project proponent	S.F. Nos & Village	Extent	Status
P1	Thiru. P. Ananthakumar, S/o. Perumal No. 1/39, North Street, Athimarapatti, Thoothukudi -628005	452/2, 452/3A, 452/3B and 452/4 Melathattapparai Village,	3.86.0 ha	Obtained ToR Vide Letter No. SEIAA- TN/F.No.9016/SEAC/ToR- 1159/2022 Dated: 06.06.2022
P2	Tmt. P. Ananthammal, W/o. Paranjothi residing at No. 22/3A, Briyant Nagar 8th Street, Thoothukudi District, Tamil Nadu State – 628 008	457/5 of Melathattapparai Village,	1.62.0 ha	Obtained ToR Vide Letter No. SEIAA- TN/F.No.9156/SEAC/ToR- 1184/2022 Dated:06.07.2022
P3	Thiru. I. Sankaralingam, S/o. Iyyappan, No. 23/4, Keeza Thattapparai Village, Thattapparai Post, Thoothukudi	447/1, 448/3 of Melathattapparai Village,	1.55.5	EC Granted Vide Letter No. SEIAA- TN/F.No.8449/EC No.4992/2021 Dated:18.02.2022
Total			7.03.5 ha	
EXISTING QUARRY				
Code	Name of the Owner	S.F. Nos & Village	Extent	Lease Period
NIL				
ABANDONED QUARRY				
Code	Name of the Owner	S.F. Nos & Village	Extent	Lease Period
A1	Thiru.A.A.Samy	456/1, 460/1 B1, 460/2B1 Melathattapparai Village,	1.18.5	G.M.1/389/2010 dt:14.02.2011 14.02.2011 to 13.02.2016
A2	Thiru.Paranjothi,	455/1, 455/2 Melathattapparai Village,	3.11.0	G.M.1/07/2010 dt:13.04.2010 13.04.2010 28.04.2010 to 12.04.2015
A3	Tmt.Palavesammal	448/1, 448/2 Melathattapparai Village,	1.15.5	G.M.1/130/2012 dt:29.03.2010 29.03.2010 to 28.03.2015
A4	Thiru.Sethupillai	453/2, 454 Melathattapparai Village,	1.22.0	G.M.1/130/2012 dt:30.03.2012 30.03.2012 to 29.03.2017
*Total Cluster Extent			6.67.0 ha	

TABLE 1.3 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSAL

SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL "P1"	
Name of the Quarry	Thiru. P. Ananthakumar, Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry
Land Type	Patta Land
S.F. Nos	452/2, 452/3A, 452/3B and 452/4
Village	Melathattapparai

Extent	3.86.0 ha		
Geological Resources	Rough Stone	Weatherd Rock	Gravel
	13,69,454 m ³	22,086	14,724 m ³
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone	Weatherd Rock	Gravel
	6,57,283 m ³	8,184	5,456 m ³
Proposed production for five years plan period	Rough Stone	Weatherd Rock	Gravel
	6,57,283 m ³	8,184	5,456 m ³
Previous quarry details	It is a fresh lease application but, favour of Tmt. P. Poopiratti, W/o. Thiru. Perumal for over an extent of 1.27.5 hectares of Patta lands, Rc.No. G.M.1/237/2009, Dated: 29.03.2010 for the period of five years from 29.03.2010 to 28.03.2015 favour of Thiru. P. Ponraj, S/o. P. Perumal for over an extent of 2.58.5 hectares of Patta lands in S.F.Nos. 452/2 and 452/4 Rc.No. GM.1/107/2011, Dated: 30.03.2012 for the period of five years from 30.03.2012 to 29.03.2017		
Existing pit dimension and Excavated quantity	Pit-1 149m (L) x 134m (W) x 16m (D) Pit-1I 128m (L) x 82m (W) x 5m (D) Pit-1II 110m (L) x 128m (W) x 6m (D)		
Mining Plan Period / Lease Period	5 Years		
Ultimate Pit Dimension	262m (L) x 149m (W) x 45m (D)		
Toposheet No	58 L/01		
Latitude between	08°48'41.90"N to 08°48'50.61"N		
Longitude between	78°01'48.56"E to 78°01'55.97"E		
Highest Elevation	100 m AMSL		
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	8 Nos	
	Compressor	2 No	
	Hydraulic Excavator	2 No	
	Trucks	5 Nos	
	Wagon Drill	1 Nos	
Blasting Method	Usage of Slurry Explosive with Milli second delay detonator (MSD) detonators		
Nearest Water Body	S.No	Water Bodies	Distance and Direction
	1	Odai	50m NW
	2	Madagiri Odai	1.8km SW
	3	Shanmuga River	2.6km SW
	4	Korampallam Tank	7.80km SW
5	Allikulam Lake	5.5km SW	
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 1,000 trees in safety barrier, Village road and un utilized area.		
Proposed Manpower Deployment	37 Nos		
Project Cost	A. Project cost Rs 1,14,34,000/-		
	B. EMP cost Rs. 3,80,000/-		
	Total Project cost Rs. 1,18,14,000/-		
CER Cost	Rs.2,37,000/-		
SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL "P2"			
Name of the Quarry	Tmt. P. Ananthammal, Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry		
Land Type	Patta Land		
S.F. Nos	457/5		
Village	Melathattapparai Village		
Extent	1.62.0 ha		
Previous quarry details	It is a Patta land, registered in the name of Thiru. A.P. Ilamran		

	vide Patta No. 2679, The applicant has obtained consent from pattadar for the period of eleven years from 26.02.2021 to 25.02.2032		
Geological Reserves	Rough Stone	Gravel	
	1,55,120 m ³	32,400 m ³	
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone	Gravel	
	10,32,730 m ³	20,592 m ³	
Proposed production for five years plan period	Rough Stone	Gravel	
	10,32,730 m ³	20,592 m ³	
Mining Plan Period / Lease Period	5 Years		
Ultimate Pit Dimension	133 m (L) * 80 m (W) * 37m (D)		
Toposheet No	58 L/01		
Latitude Between	08°48'47.64"N to 08°48'52.49"N		
Longitude Between	78°01'45.27"E to 78°01'51.97"E		
Highest Elevation	100 m AMSL		
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	4	
	Compressor	1	
	Hydraulic Excavator	1	
	Tippers	2	
Blasting Method	Usage of Slurry Explosive with MSD detonators		
Nearest Water Body	S.No	Water Bodies	Distance and Direction
	1	Odai	10m NW
	2	Madagiri Odai	1.7km SW
	3	Shanmuga River	2.7km SW
	4	Korampallam Tank	7.80km SW
	5	Allikulam Lake	5.5km SW
Proposed Manpower Deployment	19 Nos		
Project Cost	Land & Machinery Cost	Rs. 29,84,000/-	
	EMP Cost	Rs.3,80,000/-	
	Total	Rs. 33,64,000/-	
CER Cost	Rs.68,000/-		

1.3 STATUTORY DETAILS

Project – P1 –

- 2 The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 13.07.2021
- 3 Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Thoothukudi Rc.No. G.M.1/285/2021, Dated: 17.12.2021
- 4 The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Thoothukudi District, vide Rc.No. G.M.1/285/2021, Dated: 11.01.2022
- 5 Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vide online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/72390/2022 Dated: 18.02.2022

Project – P2 –

- 6 The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 03.03.2021
- 7 Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Thoothukudi Rc.No. G.M.1/141/2021, Dated: 07.12.2021

- 8 The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Thoothukudi District, vide Roc.No. G.M.1/141/2021, Dated: 11.01.2022
- 9 Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vide online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/74746/2022 Dated: 04.04.2022

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

2.1 SITE CONNECTIVITY TO THE PROJECT AREA

Nearest Roadway	NH-38 – Madurai – Thoothukudi – 6km – E SH-75 – Tirunelveli – Vaippar – 10km – NW
Nearest Village	Melathattapparai – km – W
Nearest Town	Thoothukudi – 14km – E
Nearest Railway	Thoothukudi Railway station –14km – E
Nearest Airport	Thoothukudi Airport – 10km – S
Seaport	Thoothukudi chidambaranar 14 km South East side

2.2 LAND USE PATTERN OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

LAND USE PATTERN OF PROJECT – P1		
Description	Present area in (ha)	Area at the end of life of quarry (Ha)
Area under quarry	3.00.0	77.7
Infrastructure	0.01.0	0.3
Roads	Nil	-
Green Belt	Nil	-
Unutilized	0.85.0	22.0
Grand Total	3.86.0	100
LAND USE PATTERN OF PROJECT – P2		
Description	Present area in (ha)	Area at the end of life of quarry (Ha)
Area under quarry	Nil	-
Infrastructure	Nil	-
Roads	Nil	-
Green Belt	Nil	-
Unutilized Area	1.62.0	100
Grand Total	1.62.0	100

2.3 OPERATIONAL DETAILS OF LEASE APPLIED AREA

OPERATIONAL DETAILS FOR PROJECT – P1			
PARTICULARS	DETAILS		
	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)	Gravel (1 Years Plan period)	Weathered Rock (1 Years Plan period)
Geological Resources	13,69,454 m ³	14,724 m ³	22,086 m ³
Mineable Reserves	6,57,283 m ³	5,456 m ³	8184 m ³
Mining Plan Period	5 years	5 years	5 years
Number of Working Days	300 Days	300 Days	300 days
Production per day	438 m ³	18 m ³	27 m ³
No of Lorry loads (12 m ³ per load)	37 Nos	2 No	2 No
Proposed Depth for Mining Plan Period	40 m	2 m	3 m
Total Depth of Mining	45 meters		
OPERATIONAL DETAILS FOR PROJECT – P2			
PARTICULARS	DETAILS		
	Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)	Gravel (3 Years Plan period)	
Geological Resources	5,67,000 m ³	32,400 m ³	
Mineable Reserves	1,55,120 m ³	20,592 m ³	
Mining Plan Period / Lease Applied Period	5 Years		
Number of Working Days	300 Days		
Production per day	103 m ³	23 m ³	
No of Lorry loads (12m ³ per load)	9 No	2 Nos	
Proposed Depth for Mining Plan Period	35m	2 m	
Total Depth of Mining	37meters		

FIGURE – 1: GOOGLE IMAGE SHOWING PROJECT AREA



SATELLITE IMAGERY OF P1 – Thiru. P. ANANTHAKUMAR,



SATELLITE IMAGERY OF P2- Tmt. P. ANANTHAMMAL,

FIGURE – 2: GOOGLE IMAGE SHOWING CLUSTER (500 m QUARRIES)

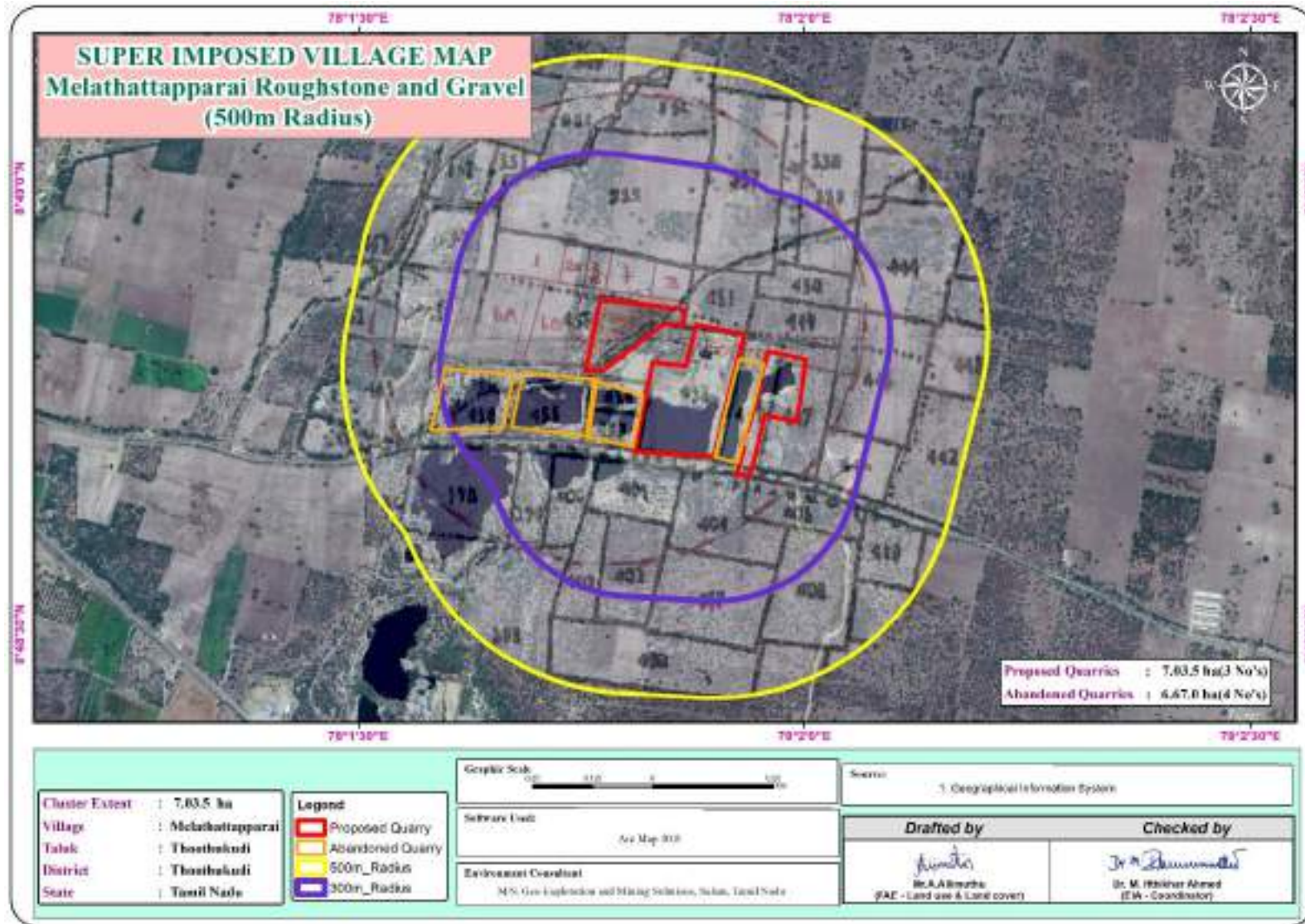
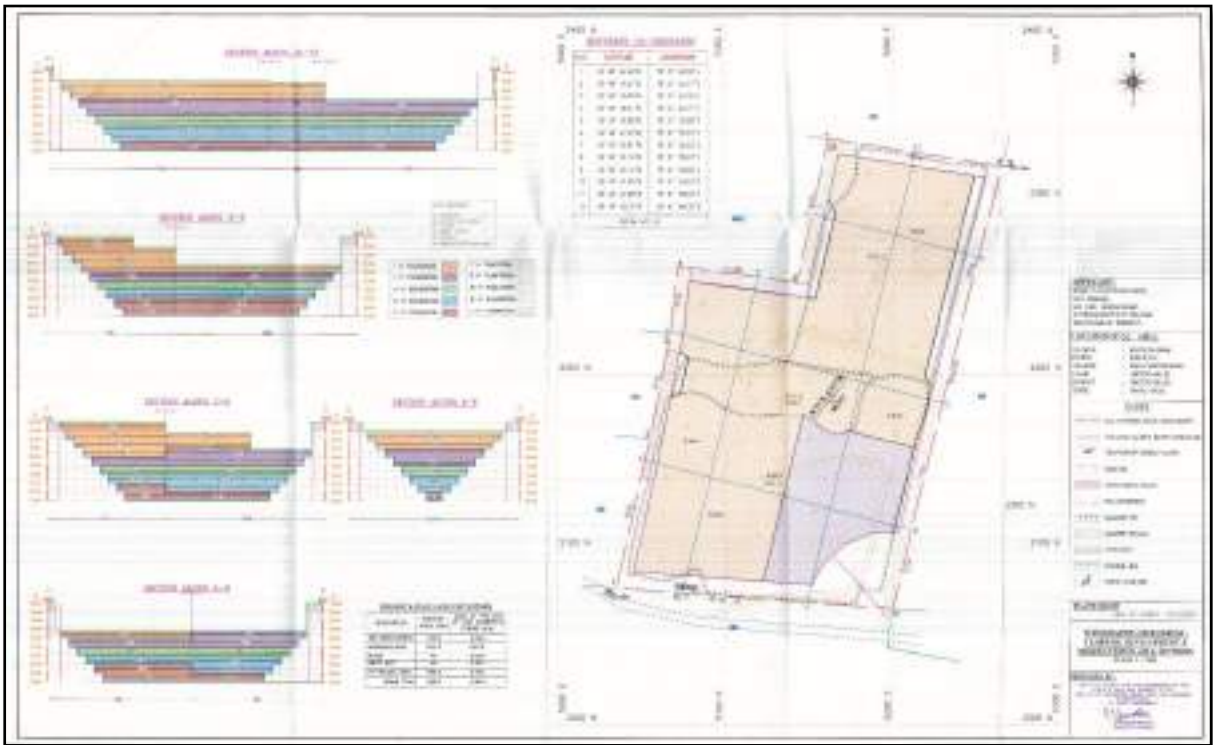


FIGURE – 3: TOPOSHEET MAP COVERING 10 KM RADIUS

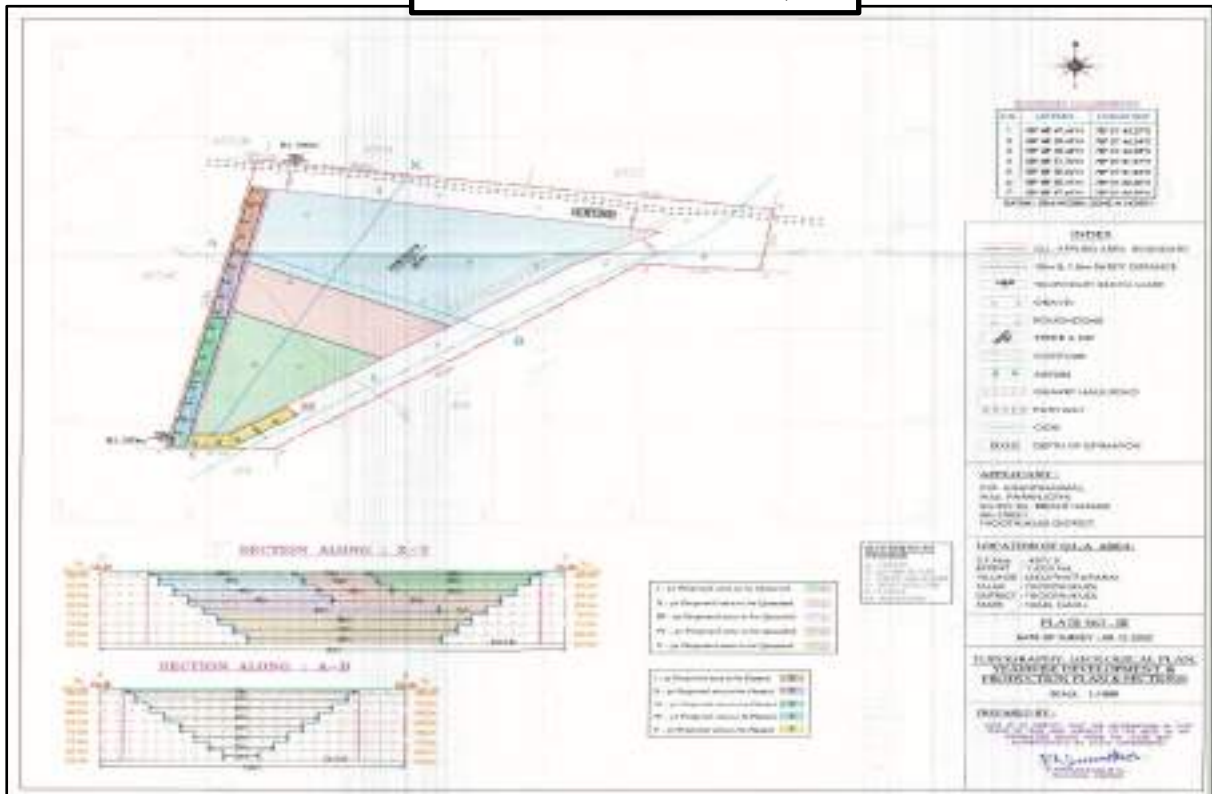


FIGURE – 4: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGICAL, YEAR-WISE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION PLAN AND SECTIONS OF CLUSTER QUARRIES

P1– Thiru. P. Ananthakumar.



P2– Tmt. P. Ananthammal,



2.4 METHOD OF MINING

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

The top layer of Topsoil will be Excavate directly by Hydraulic Excavators and preserved all along the safety barrier to facilitate greenbelt development during Mine Closure Stage. The Rough Stone is a batholith formation and the splitting of rock mass of considerable volume from the parent rock mass will be carried out by deploying jackhammer drilling and Slurry Explosives will be used for blasting. Hydraulic Excavators attached with Rock Breakers unit will be deployed for breaking large boulders to required fragmented sizes to avoid secondary blasting and hydraulic excavators attached with bucket unit will be deployed for loading the Rough Stone into the tippers and then the stone is transported from pithead to the nearby crushers.

2.5 PROPOSED MACHINERY DEPLOYMENT

Proposal - 1		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	2.0 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	0.5 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.5 KLD	Water Tankers
Total	3.0 KLD per proposal	
Proposal - 2		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	1.0 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Green Belt development	0.6 KLD	Rainwater accumulated in Mine Pit/ Water Tanker
Domestic purpose	0.4 KLD	Water Tankers
Total	2.0 KLD per proposal	

2.6 CONCEPTUAL MINING PLAN/ FINAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

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

2.7 ULTIMATE PIT DIMENSION

PROPOSAL – P1			
Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	262	149	45m below ground level
PROPOSAL – P2			
Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	133	80	37m below ground level

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The baseline status of the project environment is described section wise for better understanding of the broad-spectrum conditions. The baseline environment quality represents the background environmental scenario of various environmental components such as Land, Water, Air, Noise, Biological and Socio-economic status of the study area. Field monitoring studies to evaluate the base line status of the project site were carried out covering October – December 2022 as per CPCB & MoEF & CC guidelines.

3.1 ENVIRONMENT MONITORING ATTRIBUTES

Attribute	Parameters	Frequency of Monitoring	No. of Locations	Protocol
Land-use Land cover	Land-use Pattern within 10 km radius of the study area	Data's from census handbook 2011 and from the satellite imagery	Study Area	Satellite Imagery Primary Survey
*Soil	Physio-Chemical Characteristics	Once during the study period	6 (2 core & 4 buffer zone)	IS 2720 Agriculture Handbook - Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi
*Water Quality	Physical, Chemical and Bacteriological Parameters	Once during the study period	6 (1 surface water & 5 ground water)	IS 10500& CPCB Standards
Meteorology	Wind Speed Wind Direction Temperature Cloud cover Dry bulb temperature Rainfall	1 Hourly Continuous Mechanical/Automatic Weather Station	1	Site specific primary data& Secondary Data from IMD Station
*Ambient Air Quality	PM ₁₀ PM _{2.5} SO ₂ NO _x Fugitive Dust	24 hourly twice a week (Oct – Dec 2022)	8 (2 core & 6 buffer)	IS 5182 Part 1-23 National Ambient Air Quality Standards, CPCB
*Noise Levels	Ambient Noise	Hourly observation for 24 Hours per location	8 (2 core & 6 buffer zone)	IS 9989 As per CPCB Guidelines
Ecology	Existing Flora and Fauna	Through field visit during the study period	Study Area	Primary Survey by Quadrante & Transect Study Secondary Data – Forest Working Plan
Socio Economic Aspects	Socio-Economic Characteristics, Population Statistics and Existing Infrastructure in the study area	Site Visit & Census Handbook, 2011	Study Area	Primary Survey, census handbook & need based assessments.

3.2 LAND ENVIRONMENT

To study the land use pattern of the core as well as a buffer zone, land use/land cover details have been identified/ maps have been prepared in accordance with the Standard ToR point. A visual interpretation technique has been adopted for land use supervised classification based on training site by Level III classification with 1:50,000 scale for the preparation of land use mapping. Land use pattern of the area was studied through **LISSIII, Bhuvan, NRSC**. The 10 km radius map of study area was taken for analysis of *Land use/Landcover*.

TABLE 3.1: LAND USE / LAND COVER TABLE 10 KM RADIUS

S.No	Classification	Area_Ha	Area_%
BUILTUP			
1	Builtup Urban	1517.78	4.66
2	Builtup Rural	633.91	1.95
3	Mining	205.70	0.63
AGRICULTURAL LAND			
4	Crop Land	24827.31	76.26
5	Agricultural Land	906.74	2.79
6	Fallow Land	1718.40	5.28
BARREN/WASTELAND			
7	Scrub Land	993.93	3.05
8	Barren Rocky	80.40	0.25
WATERBODIES			
9	Waterbodies	1615.53	4.96
10	Coastal Wetland	57.68	0.18
Total		32557.39	100

LU/LC Interpretation:

- ☞ The 10 km radius study area mainly comprises of crop land & Agriculture Plantation land accounting of 76% & 2.79% of the total study area. The study area also consists of fallow land of 5.28%.
- ☞ The buffer zone studied has no ecological sensitive area (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve/ etc.).
- ☞ Water Bodies such as ponds/ lakes comprises of 5% of the total buffer area. The two seasonal rivers such as Shanmuga river at 3 Km in SW direction, Odai 10m NW and Allikulam Lake at 5.5km SW direction of the total study area.
- ☞ The Scrub land accounts of 3.05%. As per the primary survey, it was observed the scrub land is mainly occupied by the stony waste and left-over domestic waste generated by the nearby areas.
- ☞ 0.63% of the total study area is occupied by the mine industries of captive mines. The area occupied by Mainly Roughstone and gravel of the total buffer area. As also observed within the primary survey, the 10 km buffer area is also occupied by the medium scaled granite and marble and small Brick kiln industries also located in the study area.
- ☞ 6.61% of the area is covered under the human Settlement. The nearest village within the 3 km radius from the project site boundary is observed to be villages Melathattapparai , Keela thattapparai, Chettiurani etc.,

3.3 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

The samples were analysed as per the standard methods prescribed in “Soil Chemical Analysis (M.L. Jackson, 1967) & Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare,

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India". The important properties analysed for soil are bulk density, porosity, infiltration rate, pH and Organic matter, kjeldahi Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium

Interpretation & Conclusion

- Variation in pH of the soil in the study area was found to be 8.37 to 8.97
- Mostly the soils collected from different location in the study area are clay loam soil in texture.
- The bulk density of the soil in the study area ranged between 1.12 – 1.24 g/cc
- Available Nitrogen between 166to 274 kg/ha and phosphorous content 1.16 to 1.58 kg/ha and potassium content 31.4 to 33.6 mg/kg

3.4 WATER ENVIRONMENT

The study area is studded with few tanks that serve as the source of drinking water and also their surplus feeds adjoining tanks. The rainfall over the area is moderate, the rainwater storage in open wells and trenches are in practice over the area and the stored water acts as source of freshwater for couple of months after rainy season.

Surface Water

Ph:

The pH varied from 7.28 to 7.68 while turbidity found within the standards (Optimal pH range for sustainable aquatic life is 6.5 to 8.5 pH).

Total Dissolved Solids:

Total Dissolved Solids varied from 520 to 544 mg/l, the TDS mainly composed of carbonates, bicarbonates, Chlorides, phosphates and nitrates of calcium, magnesium, sodium and other organic matter.

Other parameters:

Chloride varied between 120.3 mg/l and 124.6 mg/l. Nitrates varied from 9.4 to 12.7 mg/l, while sulphates varied from 48.3 mg/l and 51.6 mg/l.

Ground Water

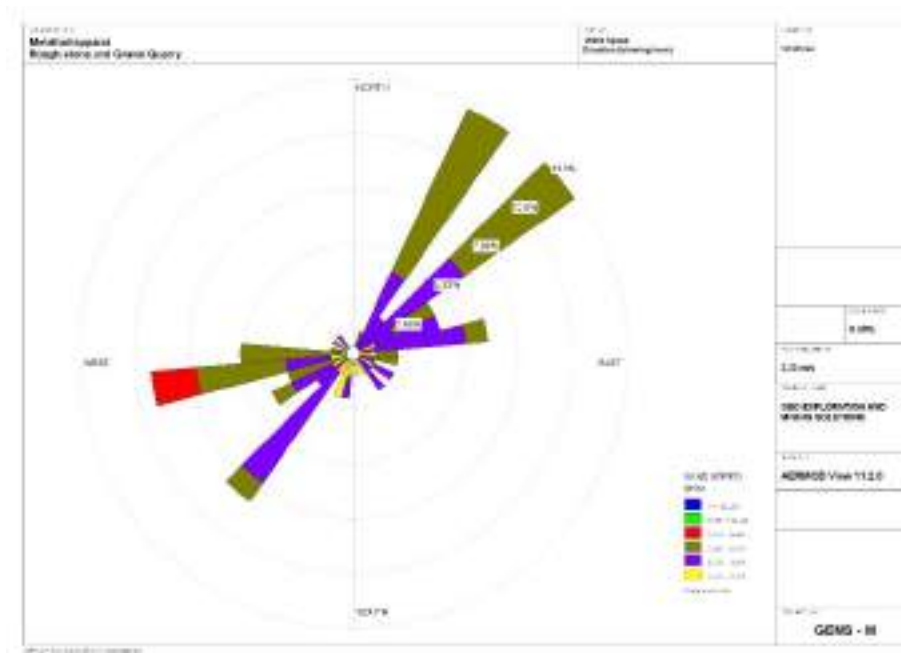
The pH of the water samples collected ranged from 7.19 to 7.80 and within the acceptable limit of 6.5 to 8.5. pH, Sulphates and Chlorides of water samples from all the sources are within the limits as per the Standard. On Turbidity, the water samples meet the requirement. The Total Dissolved Solids were found in the range of 542-601 mg/l in all samples. The Total hardness varied between 157.89- 206.7 mg/l for all samples.

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

3.5 AIR ENVIRONMENT

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

FIGURE – 6: WIND ROSE DIAGRAM



3.6 SUMMARY OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

As per monitoring data, PM₁₀ ranges from 17.2 µg/m³ to 23.2 µg/m³, PM_{2.5} data ranges from 22.1 µg/m³ to 46.7 µg/m³, SO₂ ranges from 5.3 µg/m³ to 8.8 µg/m³ and NO₂ data ranges from 18.1 µg/m³ to 26.7 µg/m³. The concentration levels of the above criteria pollutants were observed to be well within the limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB. The minimum & maximum concentrations of PM₁₀ were found to be 18.1 µg/m³ in core zone area & 23.2 µg/m³ in Project area respectively. The minimum & maximum concentrations of PM_{2.5} were found to be 37.5 µg/m³ in Tirali village & 45.3 µg/m³ in Arasapatti area respectively.

3.7 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

Ambient noise levels were measured at 8 (eight) locations around the project area considering cluster quarries. Noise levels recorded in core zone during day time were from 46.8 – 47.8 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 37.6 – 39.4 (A) Leq. Noise levels recorded in buffer zone during day time were from 40.9 – 48.1 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 37.3– 40.7 dB (A) Leq.

The values of noise observed in some of the areas are primarily owing to quarrying activities due to cluster of quarries within 500m radius, movement of vehicles and other anthropogenic activities.

3.8 ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

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

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

3.9 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

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

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

The proposed project will aim to provide preferential 81 persons to the local people there by improving the indirect employment opportunity for 50 persons and in turn the social standards will improve.

4. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

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

4.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT:

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

- Permanent or temporary change on land use and land cover.
- Change in Topography: Topography of the ML area will change at the end of the life of the mine.

- Movement of heavy vehicles sometimes cause problems to agricultural land, human habitations due to dust, noise and it also causes traffic hazards.
- Due to degradation of land by pitting the aesthetic environment of the core zone may be affected.
- Earthworks during the rainy season increase the potential for soil erosion and sediment laden water entering the water ways.
- If no due care is taken wash off from the exposed working area may choke the water course & can also causes the siltation of water course.

MITIGATION MEASURES

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

4.2 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

IMPACT ON SOIL ENVIRONMENT

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

MITIGATION MEASURES FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

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

4.3 WATER ENVIRONMENT

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

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

MITIGATION MEASURES

- Garland drain, settling tank will be constructed along the project area. The Garland drain will be connected to settling tank and sediments will be trapped in the settling traps and only clear water will be discharged out to the natural drainage
- Rainwater will be collected in sump in the mining pits and will be allowed to store and pumped out to surface settling tank of 15 m x 10m x 3m to remove suspended solids if any. This collected water will be judiciously used for dust suppression and such sites where dust

likely to be generated and for developing green belt. The proponent will collect and judiciously utilize the rainwater as part of rainwater harvesting system.

- Providing benches with inner slopes and through a system of drains and channels, allowing rain water to descent into surrounding drains, so as to minimize the effects of erosion & water logging arising out of uncontrolled descent of water
- Reuse the water collected during storm for dust suppression and greenbelt development within the mines
- Installing interceptor traps/oil separators to remove oils and greases. Water from the tipper wash-down facility and machinery maintenance yard will pass through interceptor traps/oil separators prior to its reuse;
- Using flocculating or coagulating agents to assist in the settling of suspended solids during monsoon seasons;
- Periodic (every 6 month once) analysis of quarry pit water and ground water quality in nearby villages
- Domestic sewage from site office & urinals/latrines provided in ML is discharged in septic tank followed by soak pits
- Waste water discharge from mine will be treated in settling tanks before using for dust suppression and tree plantation purposes
- De-silting will be carried out before and immediately after the monsoon season
- Regular monitoring (every 6 month once) and analysing the quality of water in open well, bore wells and surface water

4.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

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

MITIGATION MEASURES

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

Advantages of Wet Drilling:-

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

Blasting

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

Haul Road & Transportation

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

Green Belt

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

Occupational Health

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

4.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT**ANTICIPATED IMPACT**

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

MITIGATION MEASURES

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

4.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT ANTICIPATED IMPACT

The developmental programs, policies, and projects operated or managed by government or private bodies can cause potentially significant changes in the physical, biological, and socio-economic environment. In some cases, the changes may be beneficial while in others it may be detrimental to the environment. Accordingly, environmental impact studies are required for systematic identification, qualification, and interpretation of the anticipated changes. The main environmental problems associated with mining activities are deforestation, land degradation (change in topography, soil erosion), visual intrusion, disturbance to the hydrological system, and water, air, and noise pollution which ultimately impact upon the floral and faunal status of the project area.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Greenbelt means the planting of special types of plants suitable to that particular agroclimatic zone and soil characteristics in a place that will make the area cooler, reduce air pollution, prevent soil erosion, and further improve the soil fertility status. A green belt around the periphery of the boundary and roadside will be created to avoid erosion of soil, prevention of landslides, and minimize air pollution and noise pollution in the project area. Green plants are capable of absorbing air pollutants and forming sinks for pollutants. Leaves with their vast area in a tree crown, absorb pollutants on their surface, effectively reducing their concentration and noise level in the ambient.

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

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

GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PROPOSAL FOR P1 – Thiru. P. Ananthakumar,				
Year	No. of trees proposed to be planted	Survial %	Area to be planted	Name of the species
I	It is proposed to plant 1900 Nos of trees in the 1 st year	80%	Safety barrier, Un utilized areas and nearby village roads	Neem, Pongamia pinnata, Casuarina, etc
PROPOSAL FOR P2 – Tmt. P. Ananthammal,				
I	It is proposed to plant 800 Nos of trees in the 1 st year	80%	Safety barrier, Un utilized area's and nearby village roads	Neem, Pongamia pinnata, Casuarina, etc.,

4.7 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

ANTICIPATED IMPACT

- ⊗ No. of people will get employment during the construction stage resulting in the ancillary development and growth. Nearby Local people will be given preference for employment on the basis of their skill and experience.
- ⊗ Further due to proposed project, influx of working community will also generate an indirect employment through development of nearby market/ shops, trade centers, activities, transportation etc.
- ⊗ Population influx during the construction phase can introduce various water and vector borne diseases which can lead to various unhygienic health problems in the area by disturbing the existing sanitation infrastructure.
- ⊗ Rapid diverse population influx at the project site can create unusual behavioural activity such as worker-community conflicts, increase violence such as theft/stabbing, and increased consumption of drugs/alcohol within the area.
- ⊗ Impacts on the health of nearby villagers can be envisaged due to the transportation activities leading to short term exposure of fugitive dust, resulting in various acute diseases such as increased eye irritation, nausea, headache etc.

MITIGATION MEASURES

- Good maintenance practices will be adopted for all machinery and equipment, which will help to avert potential noise problems.
- Green belt will be developed in and around the project site as per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) guidelines.
- Air pollution control measure will be taken to minimize the environmental impact within the core zone.
- For the safety of workers, personal protective appliances like hand gloves, helmets, safety shoes, goggles, aprons, nose masks and ear protecting devices will be provided as per mines act and rules.
- Benefit to the State and the Central governments through financial revenues by way of royalty, tax, duties, etc., from this project directly and indirectly.
- From above details, the quarry operations will have highly beneficial positive impact in the area.

Table 4.6.3 Impact Evaluation *Impact evaluation is given in table below.*

Impact Evaluation Element	Impact on socio economics due to the applied for rough stone and Gravel quarry over a cluster extent of 13.05.0 ha of Patta lands in Melathattapparai Village, Thoothukudi Taluk, Thoothukudi District , Tamil Nadu State.
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Potential Effect/ Concern	Proposed project will provide direct & indirect employment opportunities to the local residents, which will help to increase their earning and better living standard as well as further upliftment of socio-economic status of the area.			
Characteristics of Impacts				
Nature	Positive		Negative	Netural
	✓			
Type	Direct	Indirect	Cumulative	
			✓	
Extent	Project area	Local	Zonal	Regional
	✓			
Duration	Short time		Long term	
			✓	
Intensity	Low		Medium	High
			✓	
Frequency	Remote (R)	Occasional (O)	Periodic (P)	Continuous (C)
			✓	
Significance of Impact				
Significance	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major
			✓	

5. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)

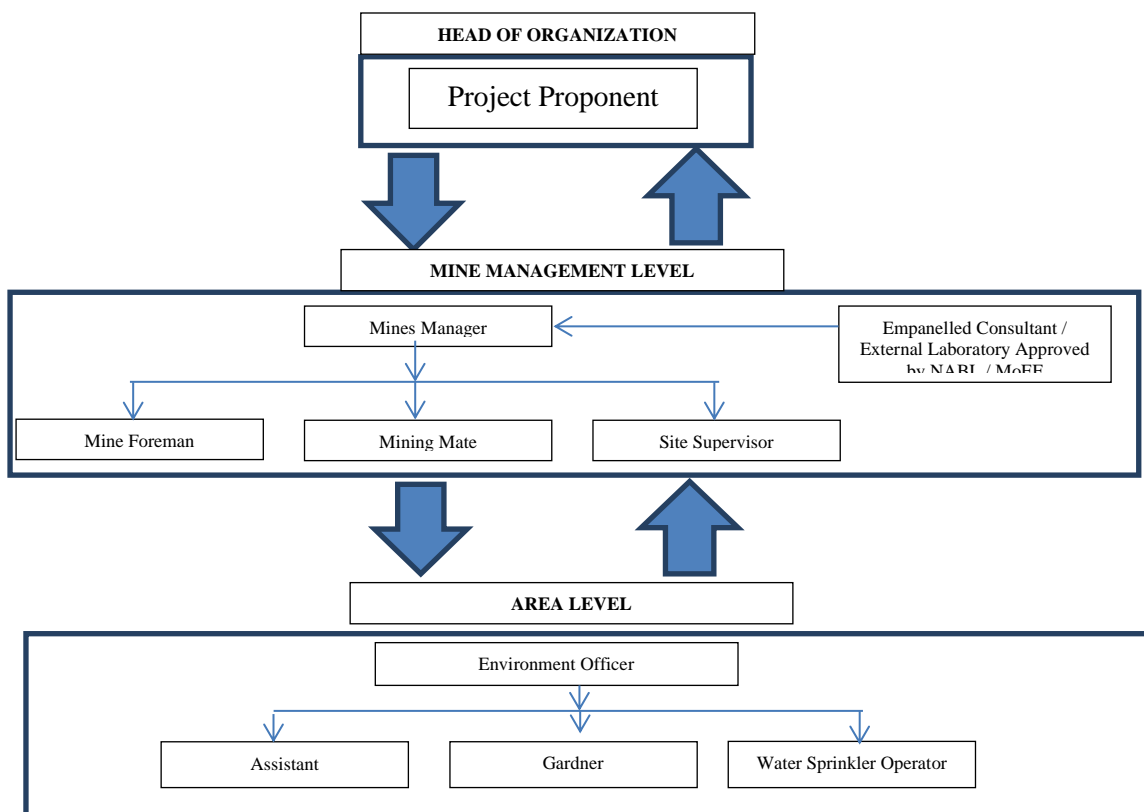
No alternatives are suggested as all the mine sites are mineral specific.

6. ENVIRONMENT MONITORING PROGRAM

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

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

6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CELL



6.2 POST ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE MONITORING SCHEDULE

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

		Buffer)		months	Chemical Characteristics
8	Greenbelt	Within the Project Area	Daily	Monthly	Maintenance

7. ADDITIONAL STUDIES

7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

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

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

7.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

7.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACT STUDY

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF ROUGH STONE IN CLUSTER

Quarry	Mineable Reserve	Per Year Production	Per Day Production	Number of Lorry Load Per Day @ 12m ³ per load
P1	6,57,283 m ³	1,31,456 m ³	438 m ³	37 Trips/day
P2	1,55,120 m ³	31,042 m ³	103 m ³	9 Trips/day
Existing Quarries NIL				
TOTAL	8,12,493 m³	1,62,498 m³	541 m³	46 Trips/day

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF GRAVEL IN CLUSTER

Quarry	Mineable Reserve	Per Year Production	Per Day Production	Number of Lorry Load Per Day
P1	5,456 m ³	1091 m ³	4 m ³	1Trips/day
P2	20,592 m ³	4,118 m ³	14m ³	1 Trips/day
Existing Quarries NIL				
TOTAL	26,048 m³	5,209 m³	18 m³	2 Trips/day

PREDICTED NOISE INCREMENTAL VALUES FROM CLUSTER

Location ID	Background Value (Day) dB(A)	Incremental Value dB(A)	Total Predicted dB(A)	Residential Area Standards dB(A)
Habitation Near P1	47.8	40.1	48.5	55
Habitation Near P2	46.8	40.1	47.6	

SOCIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Location ID	Employment	Project Cost	CER @ 2%
P1	37	Rs 1,14,34,000/-	Rs 2,37,000/-
P2	19	Rs 29,84,000/-	Rs 68,000/-
Total		Rs 1,44,18,000/-	Rs 3,05,000/-

A total of 56people will get employment due to 2 mines in cluster and already employed at existing mines. Allocation for Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) shall be made as per Government of India, MoEF & CC Office Memorandum F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III, Dated: 01.05.2018 by all the mines.

8. PROJECT BENEFITS

In Melathattapparai Rough Stone and Gravel Cluster – Proposed Quarries aims to produce about 16,90,013 m³ Rough Stone over a period of 5 years & 26,048 m³of Gravel over a period of 3Years. This will enhance the socio-economic activities in the adjoining areas and will result in the following benefits Increase in Employment Potential

- Improvement in Socio-Economic Welfare

- Improvement in Physical Infrastructure
- Improvement in Social infrastructure

9. ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

The said team will be responsible for:

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

10. CONCLUSION

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