

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## KATTALANGULAM ROUGH STONE AND GRAVEL QUARRIES

### NAME OF PROPOSED PROJECT PROPONENTS APPLYING IN CLUSTER

S.Nos	Name of Proposed Proponent	Extent
P1	M/s.Golden Blue Metals Pvt Ltd.	4.95.0 ha
P2	Thiru. S.Ramachandran	3.87.0 ha

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

\* **CLUSTER EXTENT = 8.82.0 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.9059/SEAC/ToR-1171/2022 Dated:13.06.2022 – P1
2. Lr.No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.9032/SEAC/ToR- 1158/2022 Dated: 06.06.2022 – P2

### Environmental Consultant

### GEO EXPLORATION AND MINING SOLUTIONS



Old No. 260-B, New No. 17

Advaitha Ashram Road, Alagapuram  
Salem – 636 004, Tamil Nadu, India

Accredited for sector 1 Cat ‘A’, sector 31 Cat ‘B’ & 38 Cat ‘B’

Certificate No : NABET/EIA/2225/RA0276

Phone: 0427-2431989

Email: ifthiahmed@gmail.com, geothangam@gmail.com

Web: [www.gemssalem.com](http://www.gemssalem.com)



### 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

**July 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 Kattalangulam Rough Stone and Gravel Cluster Quarries consisting of two Proposed and one Existing Quarries with total extent of Cluster of 7.035.5Ha in Kattalangulam 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	M/s.Golden Blue Metals Pvt Ltd.	4.95.0 ha	Lr No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.9059/SEAC/ToR-1171/2022 Dated:13.06.2022
P2	Thiru. S.Ramachandran	3.87.0 ha	Lr.No. . SEIAA-TN/F.No.9032/SEAC/ToR-1158/2022 Dated: 06.06.2022
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.82.0</b>	

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 Kattalangulam 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 of the Project	<b>M/s. Golden Blue Metals Pvt Ltd</b> , Rough stone and Gravel quarry project	<b>Thiru.S.Ramachandran</b> , Rough stone and Gravel quarry project
S.F. Nos	451 (P), 452 (P) & 453 (P)	429/1A, 429/2A and 429/2B
Extent	4.95.0 ha	3.87.0 ha
Land Type	Patta Land	
Village Taluk and District	Kattalangulam Village, Thoothukudi Taluk and Thoothukudi District	

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	M/s. Golden Blue Metals Pvt Ltd, Door No. 9, Main Road, Pandravilai, Perungulam Village, Eral Taluk, Thoothukudi District – 628 751	451 (P), 452 (P) & 453 (P) of Kattalangulam Village	4.95.0 ha	Obtained ToR Vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.9059/SEAC/ToR-1171/2022 Dated:13.06.2022
P2	Thiru.S.Ramachandran, S/o. Subbaiah, No. 13, Kovalan Street, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli -627 002	429/1A, 429/2A and 429/2B Kattalankulam Village, Thoothukudi Taluk	3.87.0 ha	Obtained ToR Vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.9032/SEAC/ToR-1158/2022 Dated: 06.06.2022
Total			<b>8.82.0 ha</b>	
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	Tmt.Pitchaikani, W/o.Nainar	328/1B Kattalangulam Village	<b>13.92.5</b>	G.M.1/135/2011 dt:30.04.2012 30.04.2012 to 29.04.2015
A2	Thiru.Shanmugavel, S/o.Sivasamy	426/1A1 Kattalangulam Village,	<b>3.86.0</b>	G.M.1/MN/16//2011 dt:13.07.2011 13.07.2011 to 12.07.2016
A3	Thiru.Muthukumar S/o. Vedhamuthu	427/1C1, 1C2, IC3B Kattalangulam Village,	<b>2.25.5</b>	G.M.1/519/2010 dt:30.04.2012 30.04.2012 to 29.04.2017
A4	Thiru.Shanmugavel, S/o.Sivasamy	418/1A Kattalangulam Village,,	<b>3.80.0</b>	G.M.1/114/2013 dt:02.06.2014 02.06.2014 to 01.06.2019
Total			<b>23.84.0</b>	
<b>*Total Cluster Extent</b>			<b>8.82.0 ha</b>	

TABLE 1.3 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSAL P1&amp;P2

SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL "P1"	
Name of the Quarry	M/s. Golden Blue Metals Pvt Ltd., Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry
Land Type	Patta Land
S.F. Nos	451 (P), 452 (P) & 453 (P)
Village	Kattalangulam Village
Extent	4.95.0 ha
Previous quarry details	It is a fresh lease application. It is a Patta lands, registered in the name of Thiru.S.P.S.Raja. The applicant has been obtained consent from pattadhar.
Geological Reserves	Rough Stone <span style="float: right;">Gravel</span>

	23,76,000m <sup>3</sup>	99,000m <sup>3</sup>	
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone	Gravel	
	12,03,696m <sup>3</sup>	84,162m <sup>3</sup>	
Proposed production for five years plan period	Rough Stone	Gravel	
	12,03,696m <sup>3</sup>	84,162m <sup>3</sup>	
Mining Plan Period / Lease Period	5 Years		
Ultimate Pit Dimension	249 m (L) * 169 m (W) * 50m (D)		
Toposheet No	58 H/14		
Latitude Between	08°39'49.68"N to 08°39'59.18"N		
Longitude Between	77°58'24.26"E to 77°58'34.68"E		
Highest Elevation	100 m AMSL		
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	12	
	Compressor	3	
	Hydraulic Excavator	3	
	Taurus	7	
Blasting Method	Usage of Slurry Explosive with MSD detonators		
Nearest Water Body	<b>S.No</b>	<b>Water Bodies</b>	<b>Distance and Direction</b>
	1	Odai	140m NE
	2	Tank	600m South
	3	Perungulam Lake	780m SE
	4	Tank	770m SW
	5	Odai	820m North
	6	Tambraparni River	5.4km South
	7	Karadiyur Lake	6km East
8	Kadambakulam Tank	8.4Km South	
Proposed Manpower Deployment	57 Nos		
Project Cost	Land & Machinery Cost	Rs. 1,53,77,000/-	
	EMP Cost	Rs.3,80,000/-	
	Total	Rs. 1,57,57,000/-	
CER Cost	Rs.3,16,,000/-		
<b>SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSAL "P2"</b>			
Name of the Quarry	Thiru.S.Ramachandran, Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry		
Land Type	Patta Land		
S.F. Nos	429/1A, 429/2A and 429/2B		
Village	Kattalangulam		
Extent	3.87.0 ha		
Geological Resources	Rough Stone	Gravel	
	17,41,500m <sup>3</sup>	77,400m <sup>3</sup>	
Mineable Reserves	Rough Stone	Gravel	
	7,46,040m <sup>3</sup>	63,840m <sup>3</sup>	
Proposed production for five years plan period	Rough Stone	Gravel	
	7,46,040m <sup>3</sup>	63,840m <sup>3</sup>	
Previous quarry details	It is a fresh lease application vide Patta No. 1198, 1361 and 2876		
Existing pit dimension and Excavated quantity	-		
Mining Plan Period / Lease Period	5 Years		
Ultimate Pit Dimension	280m (L) x 114m (W) x 47m (D)		

Toposheet No	58 H/14		
Latitude between	08°40'04.41"N to 08°40'15.38"N		
Longitude between	77°58'33.40"E to 77°58'41.05"E		
Highest Elevation	100 m AMSL		
Machinery proposed	Jack Hammer	16Nos	
	Compressor	4 No	
	Hydraulic Excavator	3 No	
	Trucks	6 Nos	
Blasting Method	Usage of Slurry Explosive with Milli second delay detonator (MSD) detonators		
Nearest Water Body	<b>S.No</b>	<b>Water Bodies</b>	<b>Distance and Direction</b>
	1	Tank Near Project Area	110m South
	2	Perungulam Lake	440m SE
	3	Odai	600m North
	4	Tank	600m West
	5	Odai	1.4km North
	6	Tambraparni River	5km South
	7	Karadiyur Lake	6km East
8	Kadambakulam Tank	8Km South	
Greenbelt Development Plan	Proposed to plant 480 trees in safety barrier, Village road and unutilized area.		
Proposed Manpower Deployment	52 Nos		
Project Cost	A. Project cost Rs 89,97,000/-		
	B. EMP cost Rs. 3,80,000/-		
	Total Project cost Rs. 93,77,000/-		
CER Cost	Rs.1,88,000/-		

### 1.3 STATUTORY DETAILS

#### Project – P1 –

- 1 The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 03.08.2021
- 2 Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Thoothukudi Rc.No.G.M.1/482/2021, Dated: 28.12.2021
- 3 The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Thoothukudi District, vide Rc.No.G.M.1/482/2021, Dated: 24.01.2022.
- 4 Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vide online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/72874/2022 Dated: 03.03.2022

#### Project – P2 –

1. The proponent applied for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Lease Dated: 26.02.2021
2. Precise Area Communication Letter was issued by the District Collector, Thoothukudi Rc.No. G.M.1/105/2021, Dated: 07.12.2021
3. The Mining Plan was prepared by Recognized Qualified Person and approved by Assistant Director, Geology and Mining, Thoothukudi District, vide Roc.No. G.M.1/105/2021 dated: 21.01.2022.
4. Proponent applied for ToR for Environmental Clearance vide online Proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/72435/2022 Dated: 21.02.2022

## 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 - 138 – Tirunelvel – Thoothukudi – 7km – N SH-40 – Tirunelveli – Tiruchendur – 7.0km-SW
Nearest Village	Kattalankulam – 4.0Km - NE
Nearest Town	Thoothukudi – 23km – NE
Nearest Railway	Thoothukudi Railway station –23km – NE
Nearest Airport	Thoothukudi Airport – 23km –NE
Seaport	Thoothukudi chidambaranar 20km South East side
Wild life	Vallanadu Black Buck Wild LifeSanctuary-8.2km-W

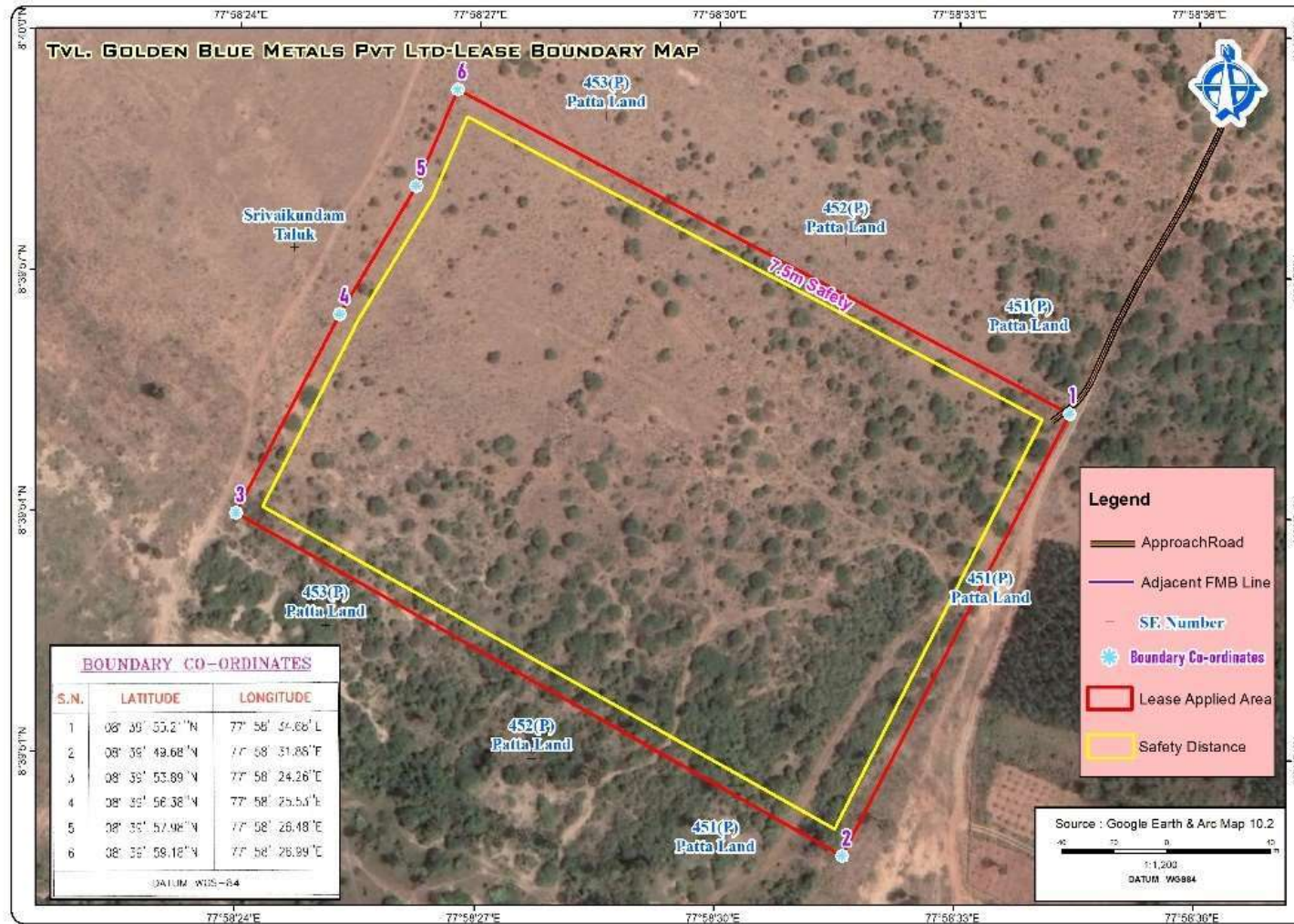
### 2.2 LAND USE PATTERN OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

LAND USE PATTERN OF PROJECT – P1		
Description	Present area in (ha)	Area at the end of life of quarry (Ha)
Area under quarry	Nil	4.29.6
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
Roads	Nil	0.02.0
Green Belt	Nil	0.43.7
Unutilized Area	4.95.0	0.18.7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4.95.0</b>	<b>4.95.0</b>
LAND USE PATTERN OF PROJECT – P2		
Description	Present area in (ha)	Area utilized (%)
Area under quarry	Nil	-
Infrastructure	Nil	-
Roads	Nil	-
Green Belt	Nil	-
Unutilized	3.87.0	100
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3.87.0</b>	<b>100</b>

**2.3 OPERATIONAL DETAILS OF LEASE APPLIED AREA**

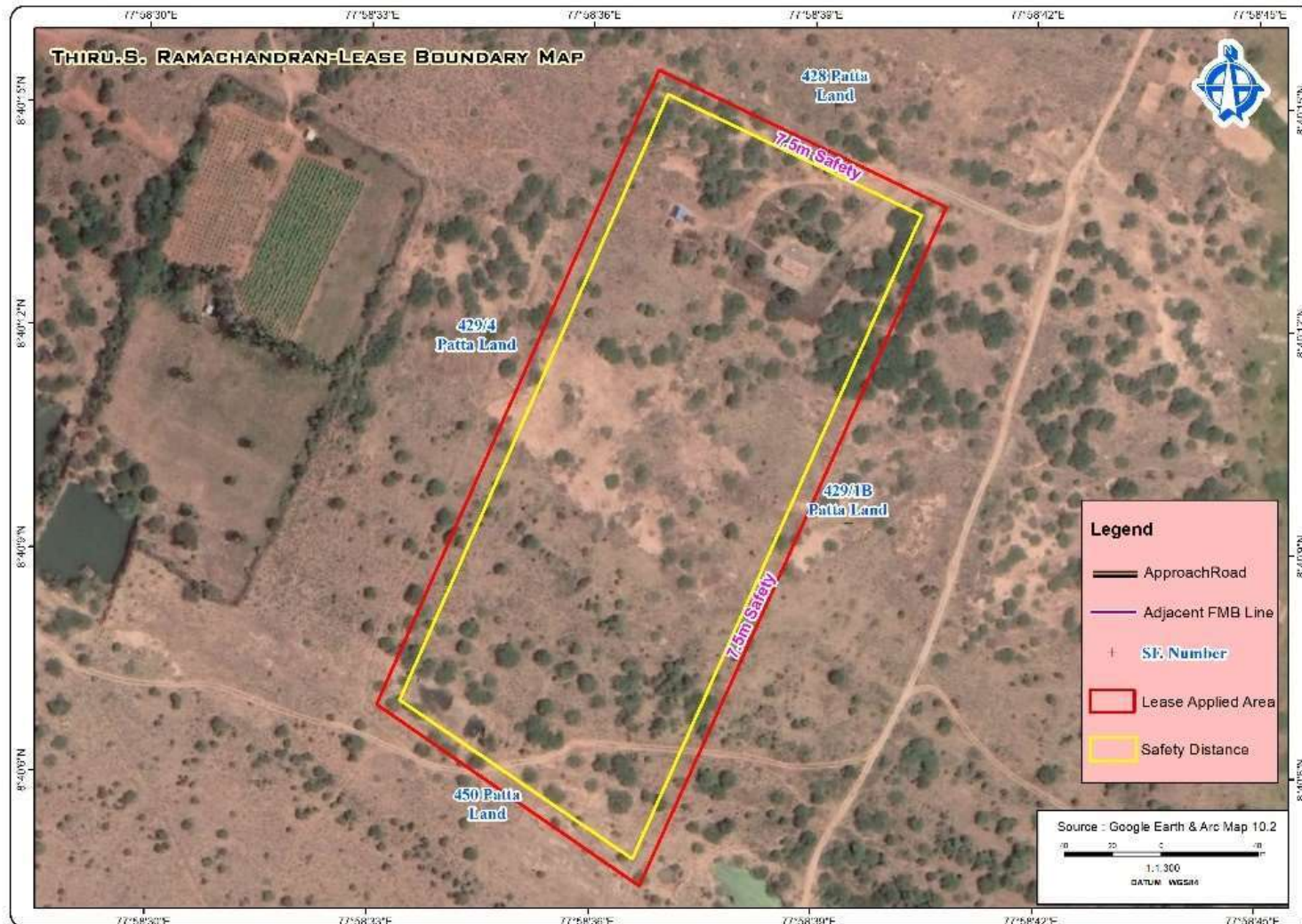
<b>OPERATIONAL DETAILS FOR PROJECT – P1</b>		
<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>	
	<b>Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)</b>	<b>Gravel (3 Years Plan period)</b>
Geological Resources	23,76,000m <sup>3</sup>	99,000m <sup>3</sup>
Mineable Reserves	12,03,696m <sup>3</sup>	84,162m <sup>3</sup>
Mining Plan Period / Lease Applied Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day	802 m <sup>3</sup>	94m <sup>3</sup>
No of Lorry loads (12m <sup>3</sup> per load)	67 Nos	8 Nos
Proposed Depth for Mining Plan Period	48m	2 m
Total Depth of Mining	50 meters	
<b>OPERATIONAL DETAILS FOR PROJECT – P2</b>		
<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>	
	<b>Rough Stone (5Year Plan period)</b>	<b>Gravel (3 Years Plan period)</b>
Geological Resources	17,41,500m <sup>3</sup>	77,400m <sup>3</sup>
Mineable Reserves	7,46,040m <sup>3</sup>	63,840m <sup>3</sup>
Mining Plan Period	5 Years	
Number of Working Days	300 Days	
Production per day	497 m <sup>3</sup>	71m <sup>3</sup>
No of Lorry loads (12 m <sup>3</sup> per load)	41Nos	6Nos
Proposed Depth for Mining Plan Period	45m	2 m
Total Depth of Mining	47 meters	

**FIGURE – 1: GOOGLE IMAGE SHOWING PROJECT AREA**



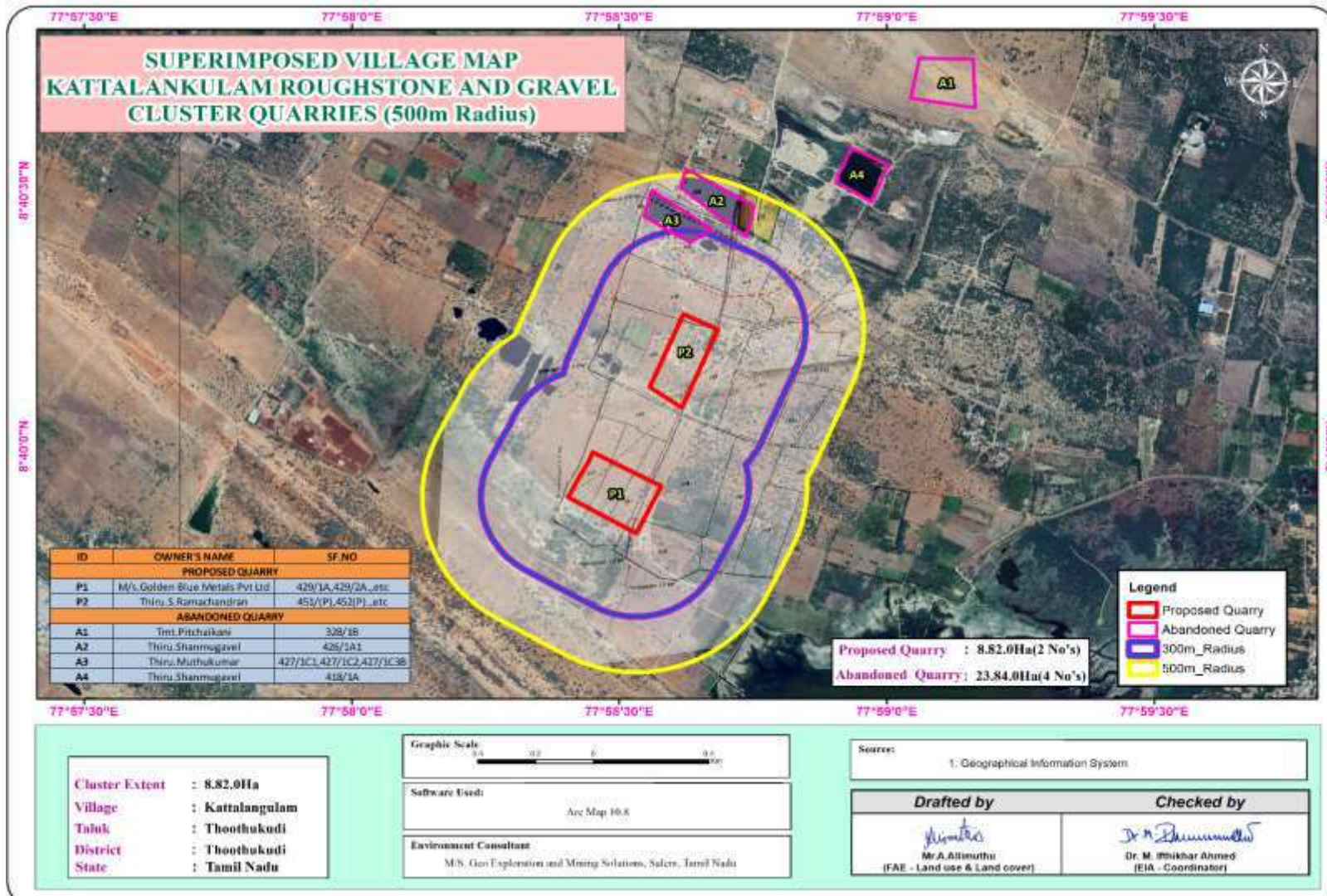
**SATELLITE IMAGERY OF P1- M/s. GOLDEN BLUE METALS PVT LTD**





SATELLITE IMAGERY OF P2- THIRU.S.RAMACHANDRAN

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



**FIGURE – 3: TOPOSHEET MAP COVERING 10 KM RADIUS**

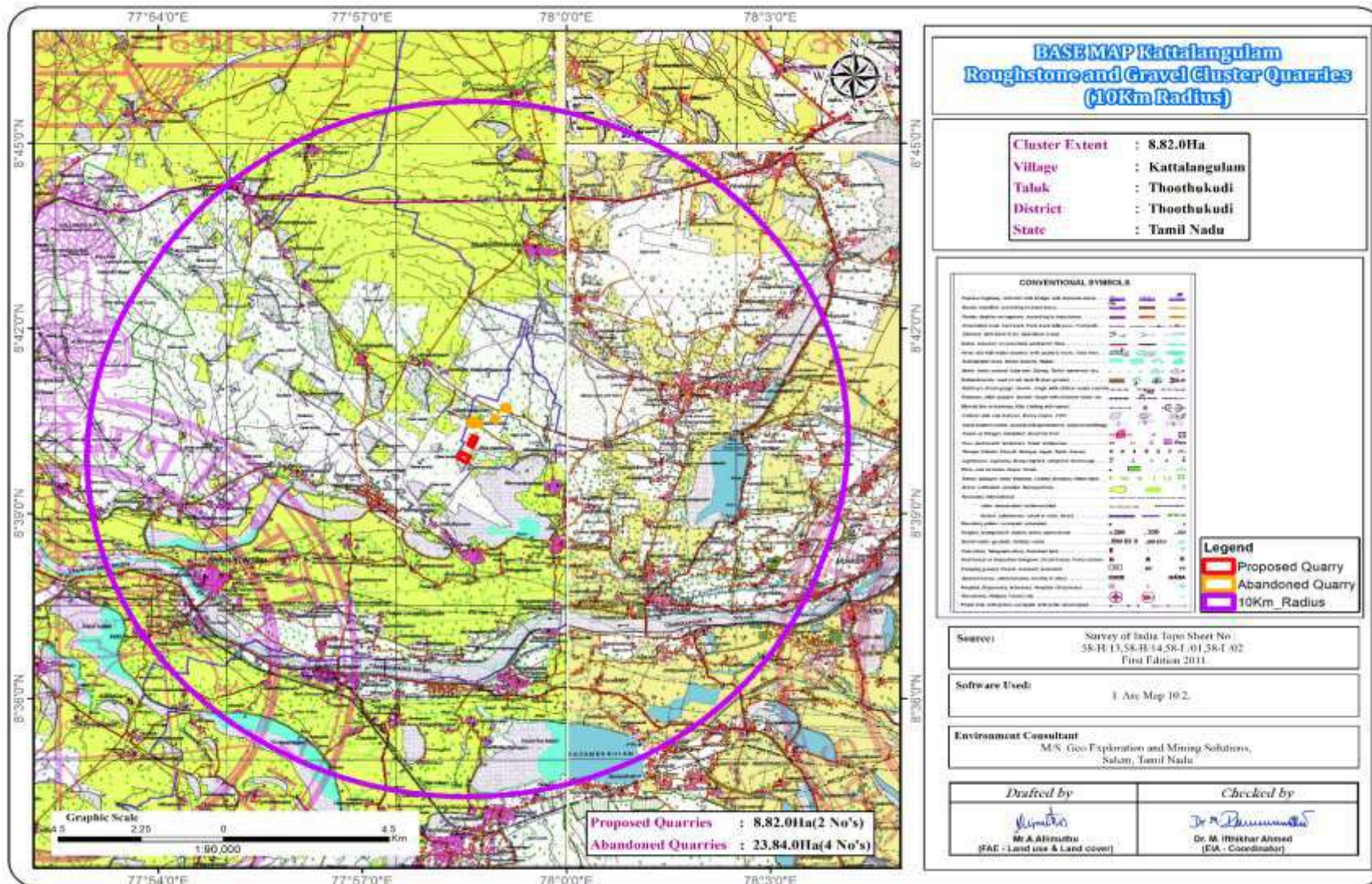
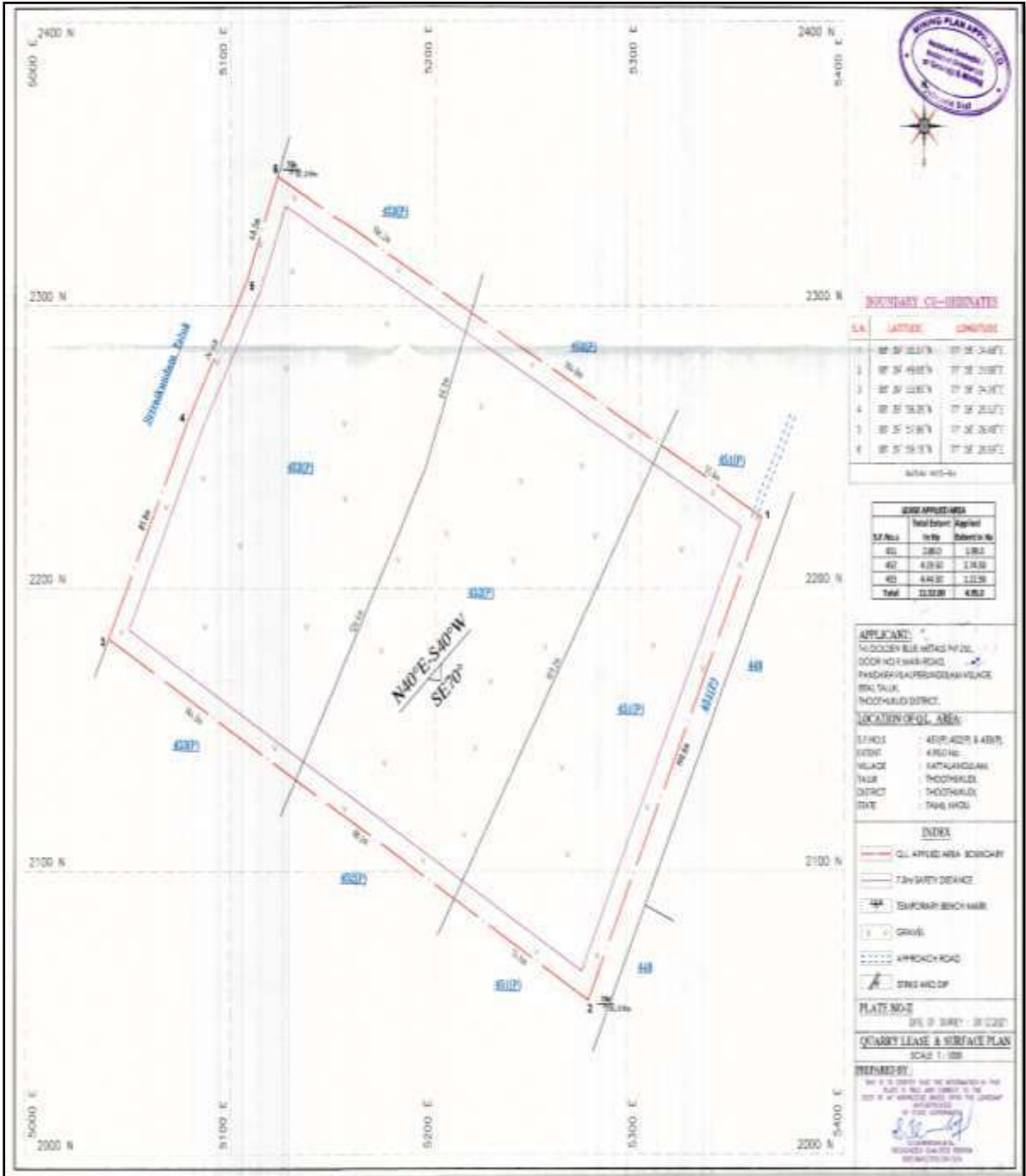
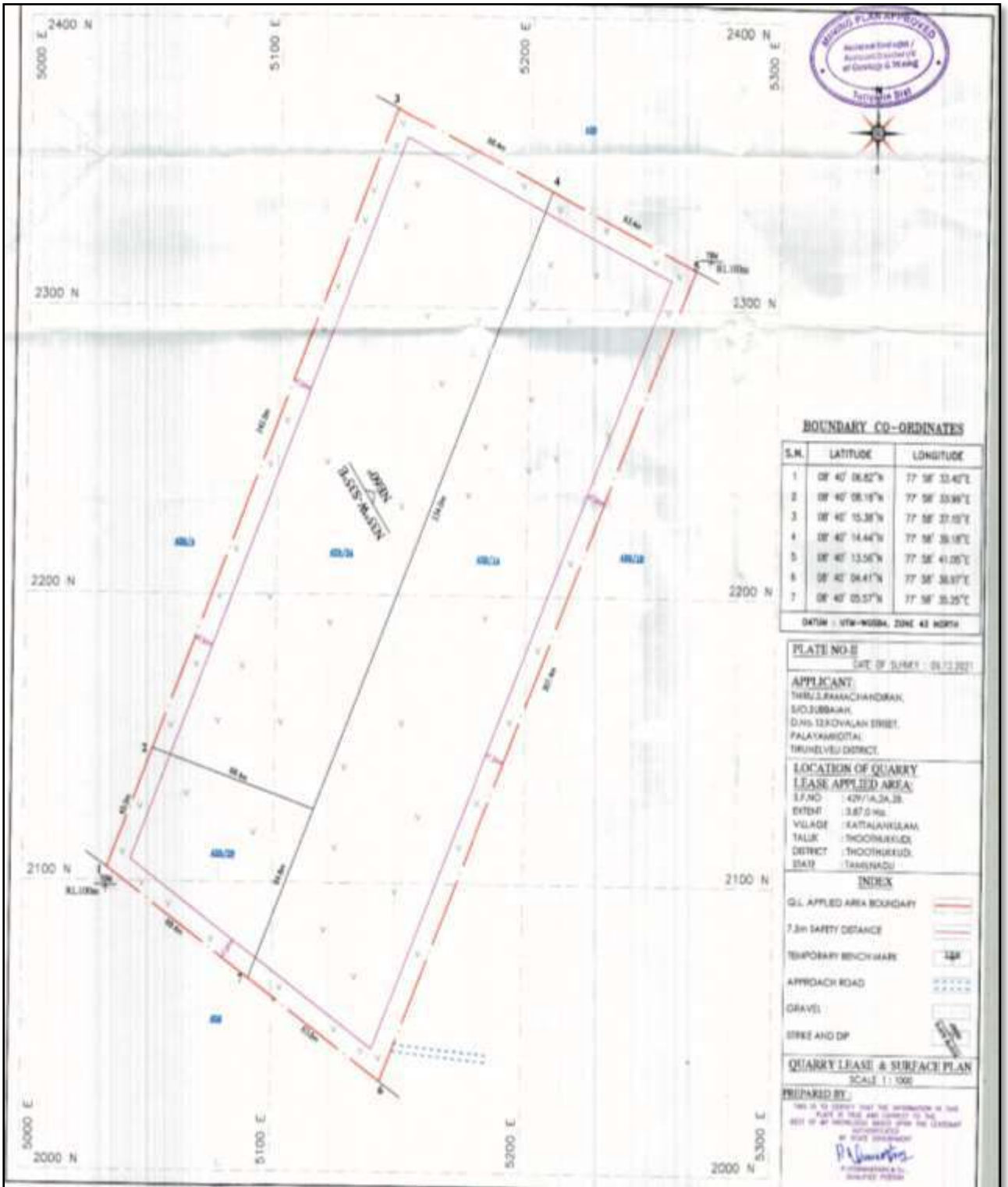


FIGURE – 4: QUARRY LEASE PLAN & SURFACE PLAN

P1- M/S.GOLDEN BLUE METALS



**P2- Thiru. S.RAMACHANDRAN**



## 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	1.0 KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area
Green Belt development	1.8 KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area
Domestic purpose	1.4 KLD	From existing, bore wells and drinking water will be sourced from Approved water vendors.
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2 KLD per proposal</b>	
Proposal - 2		
*Purpose	Quantity	Source
Dust Suppression	0.6 KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area
Green Belt development	1.0 KLD	From Existing bore wells from nearby area
Domestic purpose	0.8 KLD	From existing, bore wells and drinking water will be sourced from Approved water vendors.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4 KLD per proposal</b>	

## 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	249	169	50m below ground level
PROPOSAL – P2			
Pit	Length (Max) (m)	Width (Max) (m)	Depth (Max)
I	280	114	47m 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 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 (2 surface water & 4 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	PM10 PM2.5 SO2 NOX Fugitive Dust	24 hourly twice a week (March – May 2021)	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.

Source: On-site monitoring/sampling by Chennai Mettlex Lab Private Limited in association with GEMS

### 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_%
<b>BUILTUP</b>			
1	URBAN	129.59	0.39
2	RURAL	1607.83	4.81
3	MINING	457.43	1.37
<b>AGRICULTURAL LAND</b>			
4	CROP LAND	14903.33	44.56
5	PLANTATION	5265.17	15.74
6	FALLOW LAND	2185.00	6.53
<b>BARREN/WASTE LANDS</b>			
7	SCRUB LAND	4022.56	12.03
8	BARREN ROCKY	127.39	0.38
<b>FOREST</b>			
9	DECIDIOUS	688.9	2.06
<b>WETLANDS/ WATER BODIES</b>			
10	WATER BODIES/LAKE	4057.66	12.13
<b>TOTAL</b>		33444.86	100.00

**LU/LC Interpretation:**

- ☞ The 10 km radius study area mainly comprises of crop land & Agriculture Plantation land accounting of 44.56% & 22.27% of the total study area. The study area also consists of fallow land of 6.53%.
- ☞ The buffer zone studied has no ecological sensitive area (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve/ etc.).
- ☞ Water Bodies such as ponds/ lakes comprises of 12.13% of the total buffer area. The two seasonal rivers such as Tambraparni River at 5 Km in South direction, Odai 600m N and Kardiyar Lake at 6km East direction of the total study area.
- ☞ The Scrub land accounts of 12.03%. 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.
- ☞ 1.37% 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.



5.10% 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 Kattalangulam , Pandarvulam, Kumbukaramitan 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 8.08 to 8.89
- 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 1.11 – 1.3 g/cc
- Available Nitrogen between 241.2 to 305 kg/ha and phosphorous content 1.20to 1.50 kg/ha and potassium content 30.9 to 42.6 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 7.62 to 7.87 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 610to 657 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 140 mg/l and 144.7 mg/l. Nitrates varied from 8.3 to 10 mg/l, while sulphates varied from 51.3 mg/l and 64.4 mg/l.

#### Ground Water

The pH of the water samples collected ranged from 7.39 to 7.84 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

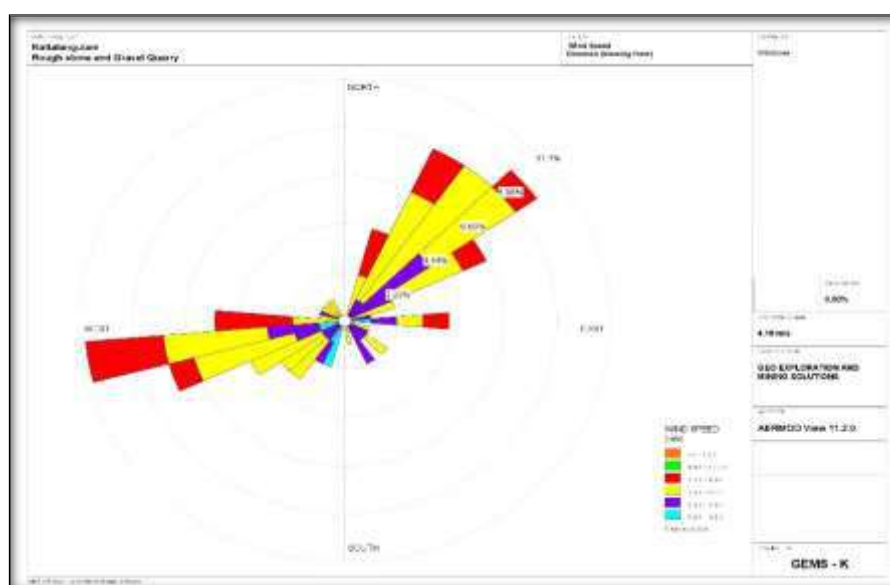
limits as per the Standard. On Turbidity, the water samples meet the requirement. The Total Dissolved Solids were found in the range of 580-674 mg/l in all samples. The Total hardness varied between 193.56- 231.64 mg/l for all samples.

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,  $PM_{10}$  ranges from 17.9  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 26.9  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ,  $PM_{2.5}$  data ranges from 38.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 47.9  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ,  $SO_2$  ranges from 5.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 8.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and  $NO_2$  data ranges from 15.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 22.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . The minimum & maximum concentrations of  $PM_{10}$  were found to be 18.9-22.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  in Project area & 19.3-23.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  in Patemanagaram Village, the minimum & maximum concentrations of  $PM_{2.5}$  were found to be 46.2-47.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  Kombu karan pottal village & 41.1-42.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  in Pudupatti village. Fugitive dust is ranging from 60.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 79.9  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . The maximum concentrated recorded at Buffer zone quarry is under operation north side of the project area.

### **3.7 NOISE ENVIRONMENT**

Ambient noise levels were measured at 8 (Eight) locations around the proposed project area. Noise levels recorded in core zone during day time were from 46.8 – 47.8 dB (A) Leq and during night time were from 37.6 – 39.4 dB (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. Noise monitoring results reveal that the maximum & minimum noise levels at day time were recorded in the range of 48.1dB(A) in Kombu karan pottal village and 40.9 dB(A) in Perungulam and 47.6 dB(A) in Pudupatti village & 37.6 dB(A) in Core area village at night time.

### **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 81persons 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
1. **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 judicially 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;
  1. **Periodic (every 6 month once) analysis of quarry pit water and ground water quality in nearby villages.**
  2. **Domestic sewage from site office & urinals/latrines provided in ML is discharged in septic tank followed by soak pits.**
  3. **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 tarpaulin.
- The speed of tippers plying on the haul road will be limited below 20 km/hr to avoid generation of dust.

- Water sprinkling on haul roads & loading points will be carried out twice a day.
- Main source of gaseous pollution will be from vehicle used for transportation of mineral; therefore, weekly maintenance of machines improves combustion process & makes reduction in the pollution.
- The un-metalled haul roads will be compacted weekly before being put into use.
- Over loading of tippers will be avoided to prevent spillage.
- It will be ensured that all transportation vehicles carry a valid PUC certificate.
- Grading of haul roads and service roads to clear accumulation of loose materials.

### **Green Belt**

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

### **Occupational Health**

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

## **4.5 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**

<b>PROPOSAL FOR P1 – M/s. GOLDEN BLUE METALS PVT LTD,</b>				
I	It is proposed to plant 3000 Nos of trees in the 1 <sup>st</sup> year	80%	Safety barrier, Unutilized area's and	Neem, Pongamia pinnata, Casuarina, etc.,

			nearby village roads	
<b>PROPOSAL FOR P2 – Thiru.S.RAMACHANDRAN,</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of trees proposed to be planted</b>	<b>Survial %</b>	<b>Area to be planted</b>	<b>Name of the species</b>
I	It is proposed to plant 2400 Nos of trees in the 1 <sup>st</sup> year	80%	Safety barrier, Un utilized areas 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.

<b>Impact Evaluation Element</b>	Impact on socio economics due to the applied for rough stone and Gravel quarry over a cluster extent of 8.82.0 ha of Patta lands in Kattalangulam Village, Thoothukudi Taluk, Thoothukudi District , Tamil Nadu State.			
<b>Potential Effect/ Concern</b>	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.			
<b>Characteristics of Impacts</b>				
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)
			✓	
<b>Significance of Impact</b>				
Significance	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major
			✓	

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

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

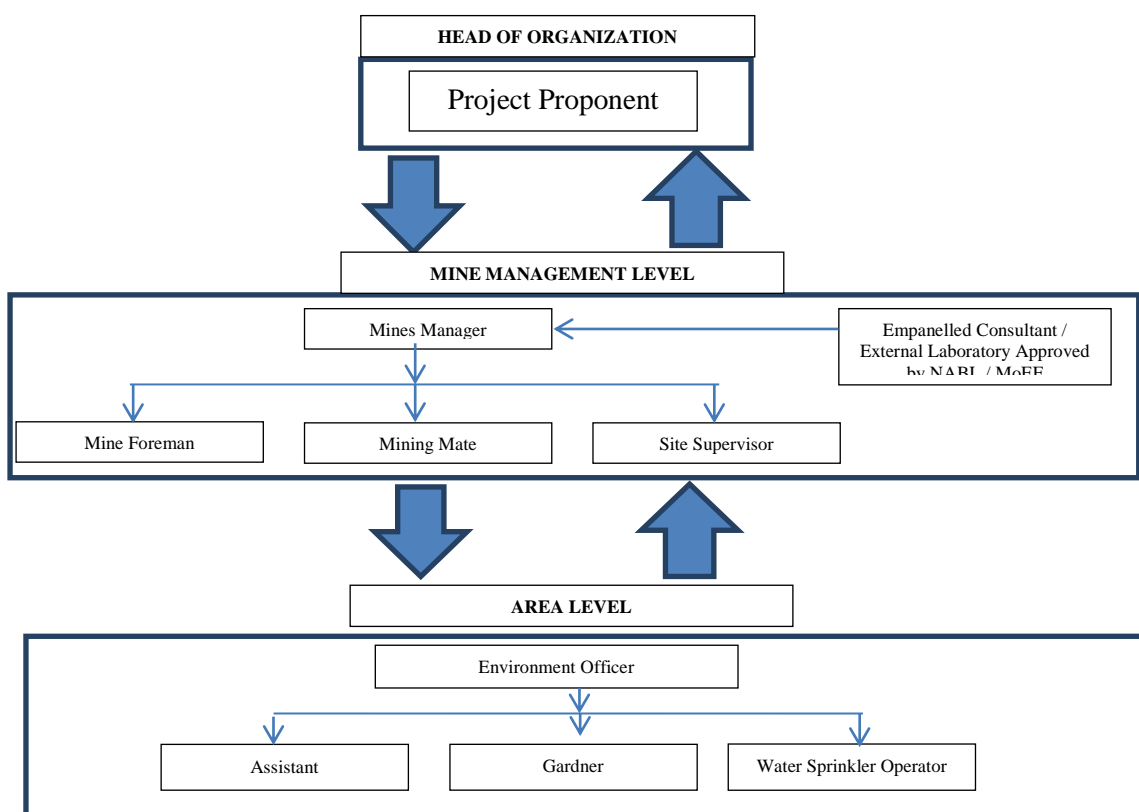
## 6. ENVIRONMENT MONITORING PROGRAM

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	8 Locations (2 Core & 6 Buffer)	24 hours	Once in 6 months	Fugitive Dust, PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> .
2	Meteorology	At mine site before start of Air Quality Monitoring & IMD Secondary Data	Hourly / Daily	Continuous online monitoring	Wind speed, Wind direction, Temperature, Relative humidity and Rainfall
3	Water Quality Monitoring	6 Locations (2 SW & 4 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	-	Once in 6 months	Depth in bgl

		specific wells			
5	Noise	8 Locations (2Core &6 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	6 Locations (2Core &4 Buffer)	–	Once in six months	Physical and Chemical Characteristics
8	Greenbelt	Within the Project Area	Daily	Monthly	Maintenance

## 7. ADDITIONAL STUDIES

### 7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

The methodology for the risk assessment has been based on the specific risk assessment guidance issued by the Directorate General of Mine Safety (DGMS), Dhanbad, vide Circular No.13 of 2002, dated 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2002. The DGMS risk assessment process is 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 <sup>3</sup> per load
P1	12,03,696m <sup>3</sup>	2,40,739 m <sup>3</sup>	802m <sup>3</sup>	67 Trips/day
P2	7,46,040 m <sup>3</sup>	1,49,208 m <sup>3</sup>	497 m <sup>3</sup>	41 Trips/day
Existing Quarries NIL				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,49,736 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3,89,947 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,299 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>108 Trips/day</b>

#### CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION LOAD OF GRAVEL IN CLUSTER

Quarry	Mineable Reserve	Per Year Production	Per Day Production	Number of Lorry Load Per Day
P1	84162 m <sup>3</sup>	28054 m <sup>3</sup>	94 m <sup>3</sup>	8 Trips/day
P2	63840 m <sup>3</sup>	21280 m <sup>3</sup>	71m <sup>3</sup>	6Trips/day
Existing Quarries NIL				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,48,002 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>49,334 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>165 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>14Trips/day</b>

#### 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	54.1	43.4	51.1	55
Habitation Near P2	60.1	40.1	51.0	

#### SOCIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Location ID	Employment	Project Cost	CER @ 2%
P1	52	Rs. 1,57,57,000/-	Rs 3,16,000/-
P2	57	Rs. 93,77,000/-	Rs 1,88,000/-
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>Rs 25,134,000/-</b>	<b>Rs 5,04,000/-</b>

A total of 106 people 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 Kattalangulam Rough Stone and Gravel Cluster–Proposed Quarries aims to produce about 19,49,736 m<sup>3</sup> Rough Stone over a period of 5 years & 1,48,002 m<sup>3</sup> of 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.