

SUMMARY

FOR

ROUGHSTONE AND GRAVEL QUARRY

Extent	3.160 Ha
Survey No.	139/21A, 139/21B, 139/21C, 139/22A, 139/22B, 139/23, 139/24, 139/25A, 139/25B, 139/25C, 139/26, 139/27, 139/28, 139/29, 140/1, 140/2, 140/3, 141/42A, 141/43A, 141/44, 141/45, 141/46, 141/47, 141/48, 141/49, 148/11, 148/12A, 148/12B, 148/14, 148/15A, 148/15B and 148/8
Location	Menallur Village, Vembakkam Taluk, Tiruvannamalai District, Tamil Nadu.
Land Type	Patta Land in the name of applicant
Production for 5 years	Roughstone – 4,97,630m ³ Weathered Rock – 25,730m ³ Gravel – 52,104m ³
Depth	38m
Lease Period	5 years

PROJECT PROPONENT

THIRU R. MONISH KUMAR

No.24/25/122V, Vadivel Nagar, JCK Nagar, JS Hospital, Chengalpattu-603002.

CONSULTANT

CREATIVE ENGINEERS & CONSULTANTS

NABET ACCREDITED CONSULTANCY, NABL ACCREDITED TESTING LAB

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JUNE 2023

DRAFT EIA/EMP REPORT FOR ROUGH STONE AND GRAVEL QUARRY OF THIRU R.MONISH KUMAR OVER AN AREA OF 3.16.0 Ha IN MENALLUR VILLAGE, VEMBAKKAM TALUK, TIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Thiru R.Monish Kumar proposes to operate a **Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry** over an area of 3.160 Ha in Menallur Village, Vembakkam Taluk, Tiruvannamalai District, Tamil Nadu and has initiated action towards obtaining environmental clearance.

As per the approved mining plan, the depth of mining is 48m and it was proposed to mine out 5,31,390 m³ of Roughstone, 25,730 m³ of Weathered Rock and 52,104m³ of Gravel. Now as per the approved ToR, the depth of mining is reduced to 38m and now It is proposed to mine 4,97,630m³ of Roughstone, 25,730 m³ of Weathered Rock and 52,104 m³ of Gravel for a period of 5 years upto a depth of 38m.

Although the individual lease area of this project is less than 5 Ha, the other existing and proposed quarries within the 500m radius cluster along with this subject project works out to >5 Ha. Hence, this proposal is considered under Category – B1 and as per MoEF & CC notification necessitates preparation of EIA/EMP report and public hearing. As such common EIA for Quarries of Aditya Durga Aggregates Pvt. Ltd., Sri Tirumala Blue Metals and Thiru R. Monish Kumar falling in this cluster along with separate assessment of impacts and EMP has been carried out. As per TOR Condition, EIA/EMP report is prepared for Thiru R. Monish Kumar. Salient details of the report is given below:

1.2 STATUTORY APPROVALS:

1.	Precise Area Communication Letter	Rc.No.161/Kanimam/2022, dated 08.09.2022
2.	Mining Plan Approval	Rc.No.161/Kanimam/2022, dated 03.10.2022
3.	Terms of Reference	Received from SEIAA, Tamil Nadu vide their Lr No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.9568/SEAC/ToR-1364/2023. Dated:10.02.2023

Based on the conditions of Precise Area Communication letter, safety distance has been left.

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION:

Table No.1: SITE DETAILS

Particulars	Details
Name of the Project	Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry of Thiru R.Monish Kumar
Location of the project	Menallur Village, Vembakkam Taluk, Tiruvannamalai District, Tamil Nadu
Latitude & Longitude	Latitude: 12°44'04.87" N to 12°44'10.48" N Longitude: 79°42'26.68"E to 79°42'34.20"E

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Particulars	Details																
Mining Lease area	3.160 Ha																
Type of land	The lease area of 3.16.0 Ha is a patta land in the name of the applicant vide Patta No. 775 (Annexure-4).																
Mine site topography	Almost Plain Terrain																
Accessibility	The lease area can be approached from Poonathangal – Arpakkam road which connects to SH-118A-Kanchipuram to Uthiramerur road on the eastern side of the lease area, and from Poonathangal – Mamandur road which connects to SH-116-Kanchipuram – Vandavasi on the western side of the lease area.																
Nearest Highway	(SH-116) Kanchipuram – Vandavasi –3.6km – (W)																
Nearest Railway station	Kanchipuram – 12km – (N)																
Nearest Airport	Chennai – 58Km – (NE)																
Nearest major water bodies	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center">Name</th> <th align="center">Distance and Direction</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Poonathangal Eri</td> <td>330m (NE)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Odai</td> <td>480m (NE)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canal</td> <td>2.5Km (N)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mamandur Tank</td> <td>5.0Km (W)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cheyvar River</td> <td>5.0Km (SE)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palar River</td> <td>6.0Km (NE)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegavati River</td> <td>8.5Km (NE)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Distance and Direction	Poonathangal Eri	330m (NE)	Odai	480m (NE)	Canal	2.5Km (N)	Mamandur Tank	5.0Km (W)	Cheyvar River	5.0Km (SE)	Palar River	6.0Km (NE)	Vegavati River	8.5Km (NE)
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Environmental sensitive areas, Protected areas as per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (Tiger reserve, Elephant reserve, Biospheres, National parks, Wildlife sanctuaries, community reserves and conservation reserves)	Nil within 10 Km radius																
Notified Archaeologically important places, Monuments	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center">Name</th> <th align="center">Distance and Direction</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rock-Cut Pallava Shrine, Koranganilmuttam</td> <td>3.8Km (NW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mamandur Pallava Cave Temple</td> <td>4.6Km (W)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Distance and Direction	Rock-Cut Pallava Shrine, Koranganilmuttam	3.8Km (NW)	Mamandur Pallava Cave Temple	4.6Km (W)										
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Reserved / Protected Forests	Marudam RF – 9.6Km (SE)																
Seismic Zone	Zone – II (Least Active)																

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Table No.2: TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

Particulars	Details			
Geological reserve	Roughstone – 14,00,490cum , Gravel- 62,244cum Weathered Rock-31,122cum			
Mineable reserves up to 38m depth	Roughstone – 4,97,630cum , Gravel- 52,104cum Weathered Rock-25,730cum			
Method of Mining	Open cast mechanized mining method with drilling, blasting, excavation, loading and transportation of Roughstone to needy buyers.			
Production	Year	Roughstone (m3)	Weathered Rock m³	Gravel (m3)
	I	111440	12865	26208
	II	110690	12865	25896
	III	102570	-	-
	IV	102250	-	-
	V	70680	-	-
	Total	497630	25730	52104
Life of the mine	5 Years			
Waste Generation and Management	No waste generation anticipated in this quarry operation since the entire excavated material will be utilized.			
Ultimate Mine depth	38m			
Manpower	28 People directly and more than 50 people indirectly			
Water Requirement source	Total water – 10 KLD Will be procured from outside agencies initially. Later, water collected in the mine pit will be used to meet the needs.			
Power Requirement	All the equipment will be diesel operated. No electricity is needed for mining operation. The minimum power requirement for office, etc will be met from state grid.			
Site services	Mine office, first aid room, rest shelters, toilets etc. will be provided as semi-permanent structures.			
Project cost	Rs.89,76,000/-			
CER cost	Rs.5.0 Lakhs			

3.1 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SCENARIO:

The studies and data collection have been carried out systematically and meticulously as per relevant IS codes, CPCB and MoEF&CC guidelines and as per approved ToR during **Winter Season (December 2022 to February 2023)** For the purpose of this study, the area has been divided into two zones, namely, core and buffer zones. Core zone is considered as the total lease

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area, while buffer zone encompasses an area of 10 km radius distance from the periphery of core zone. Based on 2011 cens

us data, in the 10km radius there are 100 villages and 6 urban areas in 3 Taluks (Cheyyar, Kancheepuram and Uthiramerur) and 2 Districts (Tiruvannamalai, Kancheepuram)

Table No.3: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Details	Population	Percentage
A. Gender-wise distribution		
Male Population	184315	50.08
Female Population	183740	49.92
Total	368055	100
B. Caste-wise population distribution		
Scheduled Caste	55309	15.02
Scheduled Tribes	3480	0.95
Other	309266	84.03
Total	368055	100
C. Literacy Levels		
Total Literate Population	269503	73.22
Others	98552	26.78
Total	368055	100
D. Occupational structure		
Main workers	132990	36.10
Marginal workers	24647	6.70
Total Workers	157637	42.80
Total Non-workers	210418	57.20
Total	368055	100

3.2.1 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY:

Table 1: Baseline Data

B) AMBIENT AIR QUALITY		Monitoring Location – 8 locations		*LIMIT (µg/m3)
PARAMETER	RESULT (µg/m3)			
Location	Core Zone	Buffer Zone		
Particulate Matter (Size <10 µm)	56.6 – 74.7	46.0 – 74.6	100	
Particulate Matter (Size <2.5 µm)	24.9 – 32.9	20.7 – 34.3	60	
Sulphur Dioxide (as SO ₂)	5.9 – 7.7	4.3 – 7.3	80	
Nitrogen Dioxide (as NO ₂)	9.3 – 15.6	5.9 – 14.6	80	
Conclusion: The existing Ambient Air Quality levels for PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NO2, are within the NAAQ standards prescribed CPCB limits of 100 µg/m3, 60 µg/m3, 80 µg/m3 & 80 µg/m3. The CO values in all the locations were found to be below detectable limit. Silica values in the study area are found to be below detectable limit. (Detection limit – 0.05 mg/m3)				
C) WATER QUALITY		Monitoring Location – 8 locations		*LIMIT (µg/m3)
PARAMETER	Result			
pH at 25 °C	7.38 – 7.81		6.5-8.5	

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Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	520 – 1246	2000
Chloride as Cl-, mg/L	84.50 – 386	1000
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃), mg/L	254 – 490	600
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃), mg/L	154– 414	600
Sulphates as SO ₄ ²⁻ , mg/L	98.60 – 392	400
Iron as Fe, mg/L	BDL(D.L - 0.01)– 0.05	0.3
Nitrate as NO ₃ , mg/L	1.65– 3.26	45
Fluoride as F, mg/L	0.18 – 0.45	1.5

Conclusion: The water quality of ground water is found to be within the prescribed Permissible limits of IS: 10500 Norms in the absence of an alternative source as per Drinking Water Specifications.

D) NOISE LEVELS		Monitoring Location – 8 locations	
PARAMETER	RESULT dB(A)		*LIMIT (µg/m³)
	Day Equivalent	Night Equivalent	
Core Zone	50.3	39.9	90
Buffer Zone	45.5 – 51.3	39.9 – 45.3	Day Equivalent - 55dB(A), Night Equivalent - 45dB(A)

*Permissible noise for industrial workers as laid down by CPCB (at 8 hrs Exposure Time). While comparing with the MoEF&CC Norms, the monitored ambient noise levels are generally within the limit values.

E) SOIL QUALITY		Monitoring Location – 4 locations	
PARAMETER		Range of values	
pH		6.55 – 7.49	
Electrical Conductivity (µmho/cm)		66.48 – 95.7	
Organic matter (%)		0.66 – 0.86	
Total Nitrogen (mg/kg)		172 – 228	
Phosphorus (mg/kg)		1.19 – 1.69	
Sodium (mg/kg)		564 – 670	
Potassium (mg/kg)		326 – 484	
Soil is of Loam type.			

3.2.2 LAND ENVIRONMENT:

Landuse pattern study carried out through remote sensing satellite data around the 10km buffer zone shows that 65.5 % of the study area constitute Fallow land and Land with scrub.

3.2.3 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT:

Flora: The lease area is a non-forest, private land. Major part of lease area is barren fallow land with few bushes. The Dominated species in the buffer zone are Borassus flabellifer, Acacia nilotica, Albizia lebbeck, Azadirachta indica, Prosopis juliflora, Acacia auriculiformis, Acacia leucophloea etc.

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Fauna: There is no Wild Life Sanctuary or National Park within the study area of 10 km. Domesticated animals are commonly found. No wild mammalian species was directly sighted during the field survey.

3.2.4 HYDROLOGICAL STUDY:

In the study area, the shallow aquifer is developed through dug wells and deeper aquifer through tube wells. The groundwater has revealed that potential fractures are encountered at deeper levels. The occurrence of groundwater mainly in the porous soil are weathered layers, very negligible amount of groundwater percolated through the poorly fractured layer, after that there is no existence of groundwater. Besides, the mining area consists of hard compact rock, no major water seepage within the mine is expected. From the nearby working mines, no such seepage is also observed.

4.1 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This is a proposed project and Mechanized Open Cast mining will be carried out to quarry out Rough Stone, & Gravel. The identified impacts due to this mine during mining and associated activities have been studied in relation to various environmental components like Air, water, noise, vibration, land, transport etc.

4.1.1 AIR ENVIRONMENT:

The principal sources of air pollution in general due to mining and allied activities will be Excavation, Drilling, Movement of HEMM such as Excavators, tippers etc., Loading and unloading operation and transportation. In case of this mine, the following measures will be adopted to control impact on the air quality due to mining operations in the lease area:

- Regular wetting of transport road using mobile water tanker.
- Wet drilling / Covering of drill holes with wet clothes
- Proper maintenance of roads.
- Avoiding overloading of tippers & Transportation of material by tarpaulin covered trucks
- Proper maintenance of HEMM to minimize gaseous emission
- Setting up of tyre washing facility in the lease area exit.
- Vehicular emission tests with digital smoke meter.

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- Provision green netting around the lease periphery on all sides.
- Development of green belt/ plantation in various areas within the mine lease area etc.

By adoption of all these measures, no adverse impact on air quality is envisaged due to this proposed opencast mining operation.

The impact on air quality due to the proposed project is estimated using AERMOD View Gaussian Plume Air Dispersion Model.

The resultant added concentrations with baseline figures even at worst scenario, show that the values of ambient air quality with respect to PM₁₀ are in the range of 56.5 µg/m³ to 76.9 µg/m³ and with respect to PM_{2.5} are in the range of 26.1 µg/m³ to 35.3 µg/m³ which are within the statutory limits in each case.

. For preservation of environment in this mine strict enforcement of management schemes will be undertaken for taking corrective actions, as needed. By adopting the effective implementation of all the mitigative measures, no adverse impact on Air quality due to the mining operation in this lease area is expected.

4.1.2 WATER ENVIRONMENT:

The total water requirement for this project will be 10.0 KLD. The water will be sourced initially from outside agencies. Later the rainwater collected in the mine pit sump will be used for this purpose.

The domestic effluent to be generated from the project will be collected in septic tank with soak pits arrangements. This being a mining project there will not be any process effluent. The rain water falling in the quarry will be harvested in the sump at the lowest level of the quarry. This sump will act as a settling pond to prevent solids escaping along with discharge, before outlet. etc. Towards surface runoff management, garland drain will be constructed around the quarry and will be connected to a settling pond with silt traps. The supernatant clear water from the settling pond will be flow to the downstream users.

There is a tank on the north eastern side of the lease area at a distance of 330m. There is an odai on the north eastern side at a distance of 480m. There is no proposal to discharge any effluent into this waterbody. No major impact is envisaged on the nearby water bodies due to project operations

4.1.3 NOISE ENVIRONMENT:

During mining operation there will be noise generation due to working of excavators, movement of vehicles, etc. However, it will be felt near the active working area only and at away from its source it will get reduced. There will also be attenuation due to vegetation, tin sheet/ green netting to be erected by the proponent all around the lease and as such there will not be any adverse noise propagation outside the lease boundary Due to natural attenuation effects, by proper green belt development, design / maintenance of machines, etc., the impact on noise levels will be negligible and are expected to be well within the prescribed limits.

4.1.4 VIBRATION:

In the proposed mine workings, blasting & vibration effects will be controlled by adopting following measures.

- Carrying out controlled blasting using Nonel delay detonator.
- Optimum design for burden and spacing.
- Reducing explosive charge per delay to minimum.
- Using rock breaker wherever possible
- Proper care and supervision during blasting by a competent and experienced person to be carried out.
- Besides, different blasting time for both the projects is suggested and the timing is to be mentioned in the display board in the mines entrance.

By adoption of above measures, it will be ensured that ground vibrational levels due to blasting will be maintained within the prescribed DGMS conditions of 10 mm/s for the domestic houses/structures.

4.1.5 IMPACT ON LAND ENVIRONMENT:

At the end of the life of the mine, an area of 2.61 Ha will be left as water body, 0.02Ha will be roads, 0.01Ha will be infrastructure, 0.30Ha will be greenbelt area and 0.22 Ha will be unutilized. Entire mined out area will be properly fenced to prevent inadvertent entry of men and animals. Ultimately the entire mined out area will be left as water body.

4.1.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT:

Necessary mitigative measures like dust suppression, proper maintenance of equipment's, greenbelt and plantation etc., will be carried out to prevent dust generation & any further impact on the vegetation or agricultural activity nearby. Greenbelt / Plantation will be carried out to enhance the vegetative growth and aesthetic in the safety zone area

4.1.7 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT:

The entire lease area is private patta land owned by the applicant. There are no habitations or hutments in the core zone area and no rehabilitation or resettlement problems will arise here.

The mining operations in the proposed mine will provide the following socio-economic benefits:

- Direct Employment for about 28 persons.
- Besides through allied opportunities in logistics, trading, repairing works etc. good employment potential will arise in this area, which will provide raising income levels and standards of living in the area through various service-related activities connected with the project operations.
- Benefit to State and central exchequer by way of royalty, taxes.

Towards the socio-economic development of the surrounding area, the proponent has earmarked an amount of Rs.5.0 Lakhs under Corporate Environmental Responsibility. The activities identified under CER will be implemented in a phased manner in the nearby Government school. In consultation with the locals based on the need & priority it will be implemented.

By carrying out systematic and scientific mining and implementing all the environmental mitigative measures it will be ensured that there will be no adverse impact on this front.

4.1.8 IMPACT ON LOCAL LOGISTICAL SYSTEM DUE TO PROJECT:

The material mined out from this lease area will be directly transported to the required customers. During the project operations, there will be 6 trips/hr. The transport route will be properly maintained to absorb this traffic due to this project. The following mitigative measures are suggested for mitigation of adverse impacts on the logistical aspect of the project:

- ❖ Water sprinkling on mineral in the transport vehicles before transporting, so that no dust nuisance during transport will arise.

- ❖ Plantation on either side of the transport road in consultation with the concerned department.
- ❖ Proper maintenance of transport road.
- ❖ Proper maintenance of transport vehicles.
- ❖ Avoiding overloading of material.
- ❖ Covering of loaded vehicles with tarpaulins sheet.
- ❖ Keeping traffic regulators at vulnerable locations.
- ❖ Limiting of speed
- ❖ Installation of barriers at vulnerable locations

4.1.9 WASTE MANAGEMENT:

There is no process effluent generation from this mine. Hence no liquid waste is generated. Single use plastics/ use and throwaway plastics will be banned in the site as directed by the Tamil Nadu Government vide GO(Ms)No.84 regarding ban on use of plastic products. The employees will be encouraged to use compostable material or reusable material.

5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME:

Regular, systematic and sustained programme schedules for implementation and monitoring of various control measures are devised with clear cut guidelines of various concerned plans for keeping a continuous surveillance on the various environmental quality parameters in the area. The Mines Manager in the mine project site will be directly responsible for various environmental activities in the mine and will undertake effective monitoring and implementation of various environmental control measures promptly and effectively and to oversee various environmental management schemes for air quality control, water quality status, noise level control, plantation programme, social development schemes, etc in the mine. Towards EMP measures, Rs.24.43 Lakhs is allocated under capital cost. Besides, Rs.25.89 Lakhs per annum is allocated as recurring cost. The baseline monitoring carried out for this project reflects the cumulative impact of this existing quarry.

6.1 CUMULATIVE IMPACT STUDY:

The baseline monitoring carried out for this project reflects the cumulative impact of the existing quarries and other activities. For the proposed quarries, a cumulative impact study has been carried out and salient details are provide below:

Combined cumulative computer Air Quality Model simulations carried out show that the resultant added concentrations with baseline figures with respect to PM₁₀ is in the range of 56.5 µg/m³ to 81.7 µg/m³ and with respect to PM_{2.5} are in the range of 26.5 µg/m³ to 35.9 µg/m³ which are within the statutory stipulations in respective case..It is observed that the peak incremental concentration for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} is occurring very near the source. At away from the source the values are getting drastically reduced due to dispersion effects no effect is observed. As such no adverse impact on Ambient air quality is envisaged.

Cumulative Noise modeling has been carried out to determine the post project noise levels due to the mining operations of the proposed quarries and it is seen that that the post project concentration in the nearby areas are within the statutory limits of 55dB(A).

For other environmental attributes also, by implementing the mitigative measures as suggested in the report continuously and rigorously, no adverse impact on the surround environment is expected on the cumulative basis also.

7.1 CONCLUSION:

By systematic and scientific mining adhering to all the statutory norms and enforcing and strictly implementing the above said mitigation measures mentioned in this report, no adverse impact is envisaged. The proposed mining project will benefit this region in the fields of potential employment opportunities, improved income for local people, improved social welfare facilities in respect of education, medical healthcare systems, etc. in its own way and also revenue to Government through royalty, taxes etc. Besides, it will meet the raw material requirement of the construction industry also.

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