

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF DRAFT EIA

## FOR OBTAINING

Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification – 2006

Schedule Sl. No. 1 (a) (i): Mining Project

“B1” CATEGORY – MINOR MINERAL – CLUSTER – NON-FOREST LAND

CLUSTER EXTENT = 8.98.0 hectares

PERIYAVENMANI ROUGHSTONE AND GRAVEL QUARRY

At

Periyavenmani Village, Maduranthagam Taluk, Chengalpattu District,

Tamil Nadu State

ToR letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No. 9814/SEAC/ToR-1461/Dated: 23.05.2023.

### NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT PROPONENT

Name and Address	Extent & S.F.No.
M/s. PCS Industries Private Limited C-10, Fifth Street, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Chennai-600 058	4.74.50 ha & 223/1, 223/2, 224, 225/1, 225/2

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

#### GEO TECHNICAL MINING SOLUTIONS



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NABET ACC. NO: NABET/EIA/2124/SA 0184  
Valid till: Dec 31, 2023

### ENVIRONMENTAL LAB

#### EKDANT ENVIRO SERVICES(P) Ltd

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Baseline Study Period – March through May 2023

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

As the proposed rough stone and gravel mining project, known as P1 falls within the 500 m radius cluster of quarries with the total extent of >5 ha (**i.e., 8.98.0 ha**), it is classified under category “B1” and requires submission of EIA report for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) after conducting public hearing. The cluster contains only one proposed project, known as P1 and one Existing project known as E1 and one Expired project known as EX1. All the projects mentioned above have been taken for cluster extent calculation as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269 (E) Dated 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016, as shown in Figure 1.1.

This EIA draft discusses the cumulative impacts of one proposed project in a cluster on the environment and provides a detailed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize the adverse impacts of those projects situated in the cluster falling in Periyavenmani Village, Maduranthagam Taluk, Chengalpattu District and Tamil Nadu State. In compliance with ToR obtained vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.9814/ToR-1461/2023, Dated: 23.05.2023. this EIA report has been prepared for the project proponent, M/s. PCS Industries Private Limited applied for rough stone and gravel quarry lease in the Patta land falling in S.F. No. 223/1, 223/2, 224, 225/1 and 225/2 over an extent of 4.74.50 ha in Periyavenmani Village, Maduranthagam Taluk, Chengalpattu District and Tamil Nadu. This EIA report takes into account the rough stone quarries within the cluster of 500 m radius from the periphery of the proposed project site. The cluster contains One proposed project, known as P1 and One Existing project, known as E1 and One Expired project known as EX1. All the projects mentioned above have been taken for cluster extent calculation as per MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 2269(E) Dated 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016. The total extent of all the quarries is 8.98.0 ha, also known as the cluster extent. The quarries involved in the calculation of cluster extent are shown in Figure 1.1.

**Table 1.1 Details of Project Proponent**

Name of the Project Proponent	M/s. PCS Industries Private Limited
Address	C-10, Fifth Street, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Chennai-600 058 Mobile No: +91 9444395008, 9444395007
Status	Proprietor

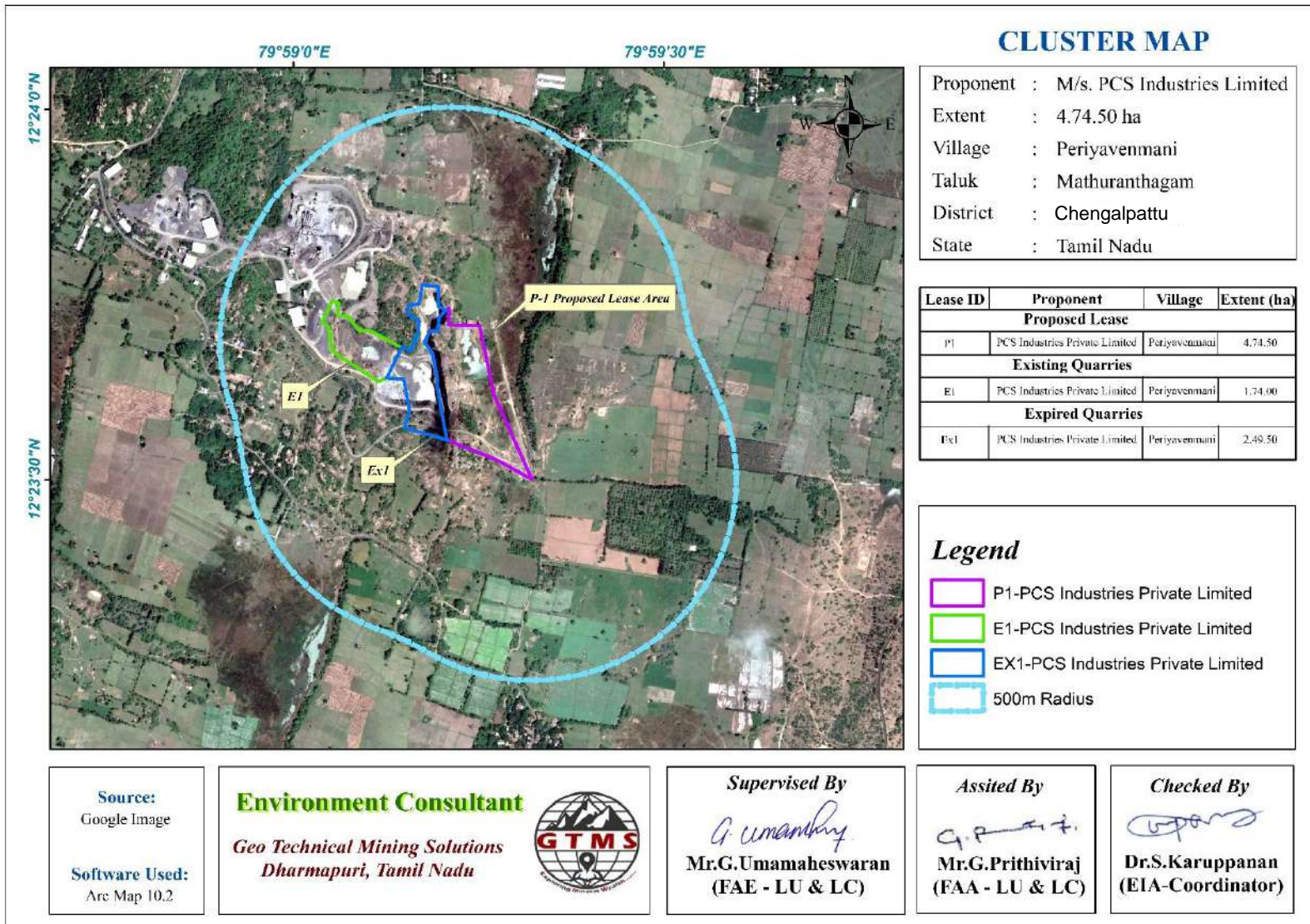
**Table 1.2 Details of Quarries within the Cluster Area of 500 m Radius**

<b>Proposed Quarries</b>					
<b>Code</b>	<b>Name of the Owner</b>	<b>S.F. No</b>	<b>Village/ Taluk</b>	<b>Extent (ha)</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>P1</b>	M/s. PCS Industries Private Limited	223/1, 223/2, 224, 225/1, 225/2	Periyavenmani Madurantakam	4.74.50	Proposed Area
<b>Existing Quarries</b>					
<b>E1</b>	PCS Industries Private Limited	218/2, 219, 220/3	Periyavenmani Madurantakam	1.74.00	02.07.2021 to 01.07.2026
<b>Expired Quarries</b>					
<b>EX1</b>	Tvl. PCS Industries Private Limited	220/1,220/2, 222	Periyavenmani Madurantakam	2.49.50	25.02.2016 to 24.02.2021
	<b>Total Cluster Extent</b>			<b>8.98.0</b>	---

**Source:**

*DD Letter - Rc.No.588/Q2/2018, Dated:27.01.2023.*

**Note:** Cluster area is calculated as per MoEF & CC Notification – S.O. 2269 (E) Dated: 01.07.2016.



**Figure 1.1 Location of the Proposed and Existing Rough Stone and Gravel Quarries in the Cluster of 500 m Radius**

## CHAPTER II

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project deals with excavation of rough stone and gravel, which is primarily used, in construction projects. The method adopted for rough stone and gravel excavation is a open cast semi mechanized mining method involving formation of benches with 5 m height and 5 m width and secondary blasting. The proposed project area is located between latitudes from 12°23'30.04"N to 12°23'43.89"N and from longitudes from 79°59'10.57"E to 79°59'19.31"E in Periyavenmani Village, Maduranthagam Taluk, Chengalpattu District.

The project site is a Patta land with the extent of 4.74.50 ha leased for the project proponent, M/s. PCS Industries Private Limited. The proponent had applied for quarry lease on 15.10.2018 to extract rough stone and gravel obtained the precise area communication letter issued by Department of Geology and Mining, Chengalpattu vide Rc.No.588/Q2/2017, dated:05.11.2019. Based on the precise area communication letter, mining plan was prepared. The mining plan thus prepared was approved by Assistant Director of Geology and Mining, Chengalpattu (Rc.No.588/Q2/2018, dated:27.01.2023).

According to the approved mining plan, about 609326 m<sup>3</sup> of rough stone and 61344 m<sup>3</sup> gravel will be mined up to the depth of 35 m BGL in five years. To achieve the estimated production, 8 Jack Hammers, 2 compressor, 1 excavator with bucket/rock breaker, and 6 tippers will be deployed. To operate the machineries and to break the rough stone to preferred dimension, about 40 persons will be employed.

At the present of the quarry life, the dimension of the ultimate pit will be 192 m\*93 m\*35 m and about 4.74.50 ha of land is unutilized. Whereas, at the end of the mine life, about 2.69.43 ha of land will have been quarried; about 1.40.53 ha of land will be used for green belt development and the rest will be used for road and infrastructures.

The final mine closure plan shows that about Rs. **16,13,300** capital cost with the annual recurring cost of Rs. **1,42,350** will be spent towards mine closure.

**Table 2.1 Corner Geographic Coordinates of Proposed Project**

<b>Pillar ID</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Pillar ID</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
1	12°23'43.89''N	79°59'12.59''E	9	12°23'35.18''N	79°59'12.09''E
2	12°23'42.54''N	79°59'12.54''E	10	12°23'37.45''N	79°59'11.66''E
3	12°23'42.47''N	79°59'15.05''E	11	12°23'38.25''N	79°59'11.66''E
4	12°23'36.93''N	79°59'16.22''E	12	12°23'40.20''N	79°59'11.27''E
5	12°23'30.04''N	79°59'19.31''E	13	12°23'41.14''N	79°59'10.57''E
6	12°23'31.61''N	79°59'16.51''E	14	12°23'42.05''N	79°59'11.05''E
7	12°23'32.94''N	79°59'13.06''E	15	12°23'42.08''N	79°59'11.67''E
8	12°23'33.21''N	79°59'12.45''E	16	12°23'43.15''N	79°59'11.78''E

**Table 2.2 Site Connectivity to the Project Area**

Nearest Roadways	(SH-115) Melmaruvathur - Cheyyur	2 km S
Nearest Town	Pavunjur	6 km NE
Nearest Railway Station	Melmaruvathur	18 km W
Nearest Airport	Chennai	86 km N
Nearest Seaport	Chennai	110 km N
Nearest Village	Periyavenmani	1 km N
	Viralur	2 km S
	Poondi	1 km E
	Venmari	2 km W

**2.1 DETAILS OF RESERVES**

Reserves were calculated using cross-section method after leaving the safety distance as shown in Figure 2.2. Details of resources and reserves of the project are given in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3 Estimated Resources and Reserves of the Project**

<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Rough stone in m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Gravel in m<sup>3</sup></b>
Geological Resource in m <sup>3</sup>	2038071	94794
Mineable Reserves as per ToR in m <sup>3</sup>	609326	61344
Proposed production as per ToR for 5 years m <sup>3</sup>	609326	61344

Based on the year wise development and production plan and sections, as shown in Figures 2.3 the year wise production results are given in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4 Year-Wise Production Details**

Year	Rough stone in (m <sup>3</sup> )	Gravel in (m <sup>3</sup> )
I	128683	35712
II	128650	---
III	104240	---
IV	131303	25632
V	116450	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>609326</b>	<b>61344</b>

**2.2 LAND USE PATTERN**

Land use and land cover information for the proposed project site has been given in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5 Land use data at present, during scheme of mining, and at the end of mine life**

Description	Present Area (ha)	Area at the end of life of quarry (ha)
Area under quarry	Nil	2.69.43
Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.00
Roads	0.01.00	0.02.00
Green Belt & Dump	Nil	1.40.53
Unutilized area	4.73.50	0.61.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.74.50</b>	<b>4.74.50</b>

Source: Approved mining plan

**2.3 METHOD OF MINING**

The quarrying operation is proposed to be carried out by open cast semi mechanized mining method involving drilling, blasting, and formation of benches. Machineries proposed for this project have been given in Table 2.6.

**2.4 PROPOSED MACHINERY DEPLOYMENT**

List of machineries proposed for the quarrying operation is given in Table 2.6.

**Table 2.6 Proposed Machinery Deployments**

S. No.	Type	No of Unit	Capacity	Make	Motive Power
1	Jack Hammers	8	Hand held	Atlas Copco	Diesel Drive
2	Compressor	2	Air	Escorts Formtrac	Diesel Drive
3	Excavator	1	-	-	Diesel Drive
<b>Haulage &amp; Transport Equipment</b>					
4	Tipper	6	15 M. T	Ashok Leyland	Diesel Drive

**Table 2.7 Conceptual Blasting Design**

Blasthole Diameter (D) in mm	32
Burden (B) in m	1.5
Spacing (S) in m	1.30
Subdrill in m	0.45
Charge length (C) in m	0.64
Stemming	1.5
Hole Length (L) in m	2.6
Bench Height (BH) in m	2.1
Mass of explosive/hole in g	400
Stemming material size in mm	3.2
Burden stiffness ratio	1.43
Blast volume/hole in m <sup>3</sup>	4.16
Production of rough stone/day in m <sup>3</sup>	451
Number of blastholes/day	109
Blasthole pattern	Staggered
Mass of explosive /day in kg	<b>43.43</b>
Powder factor in kg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.10
Loading density	0.63
Type of explosives	Slurry
Diameter of packaging in mm	25
Initiation system	NONEL
Fly rock distance in m	<b>19</b>

**Table 2.8 Fuel Requirement Details**

<b>Fuel Requirement for Excavator</b>			
<b>Details</b>	<b>Rough Stone (609326m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Gravel (61344 m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>Total Diesel (litre)</b>
Average Rate of Fuel Consumption (l/hr)	16	10	---
Working Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> /hr)	20	60	---



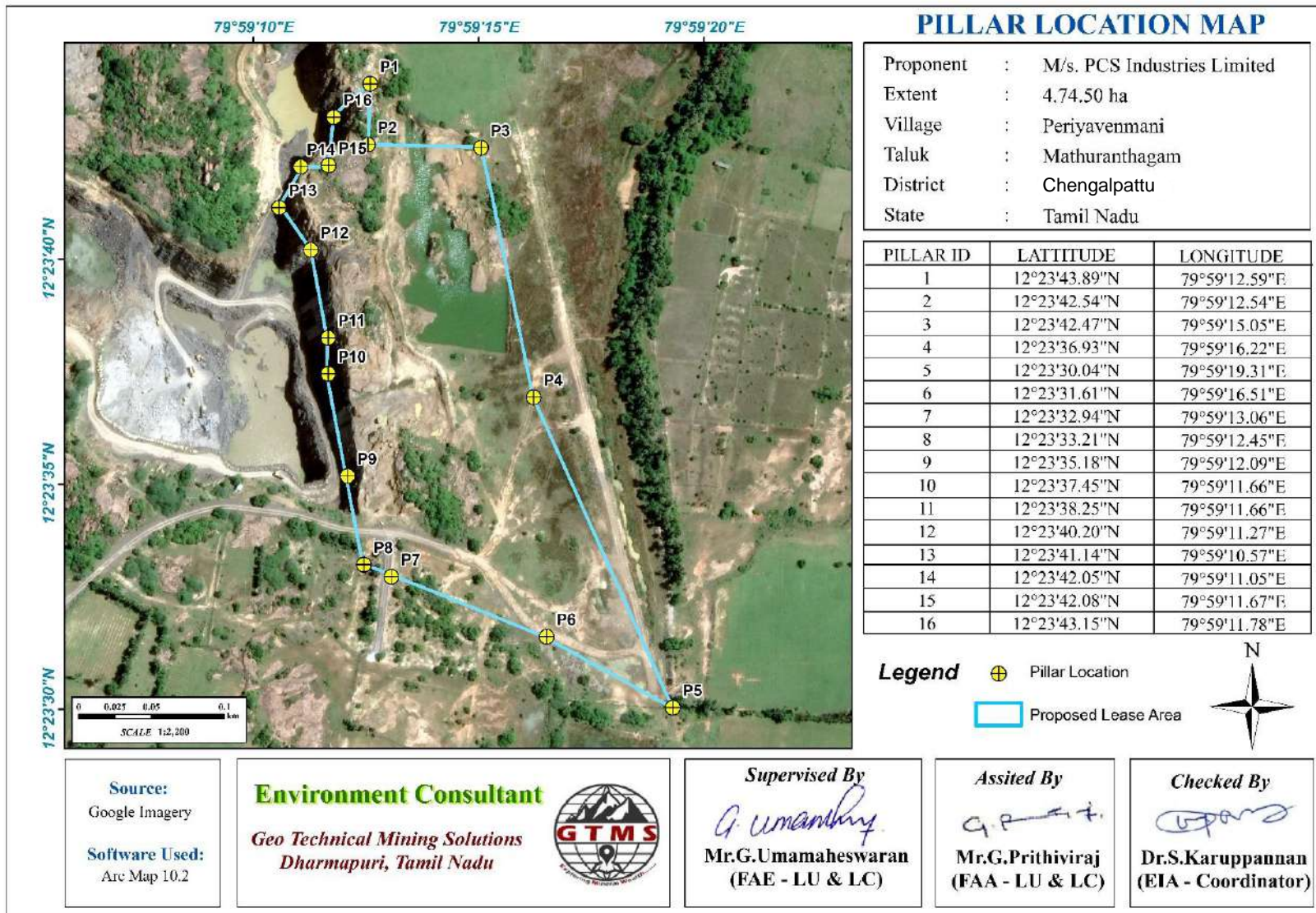
Time Required (hours)	30466	1022	---
Total Diesel Consumption for 5 years (litre)	487461	10224	497685
<b>Fuel Requirement for Compressor</b>			
Average Rate of Fuel Consumption/hole (litre)	0.4	---	---
Number of Drillholes/day	109	---	---
Total Diesel Consumption for 5 years (litre)	58860	---	58860
<b>Fuel Requirement for Tipper</b>			
Average Rate of Fuel Consumption/Trip (litre)	20	20	---
Carrying Capacity in m <sup>3</sup>	6	6	---
Number of Trips / days	75	8*	---
Number of Trips / 5 years	101250	10224	---
Total Diesel Consumption for 5 years (litre)	2025000	204480	2229480
<b>Total Diesel Consumption by Excavator, Compressor and Tipper</b>			<b>2786025</b>

*Number of truck loads for gravel has been normalized for 5 Years.*

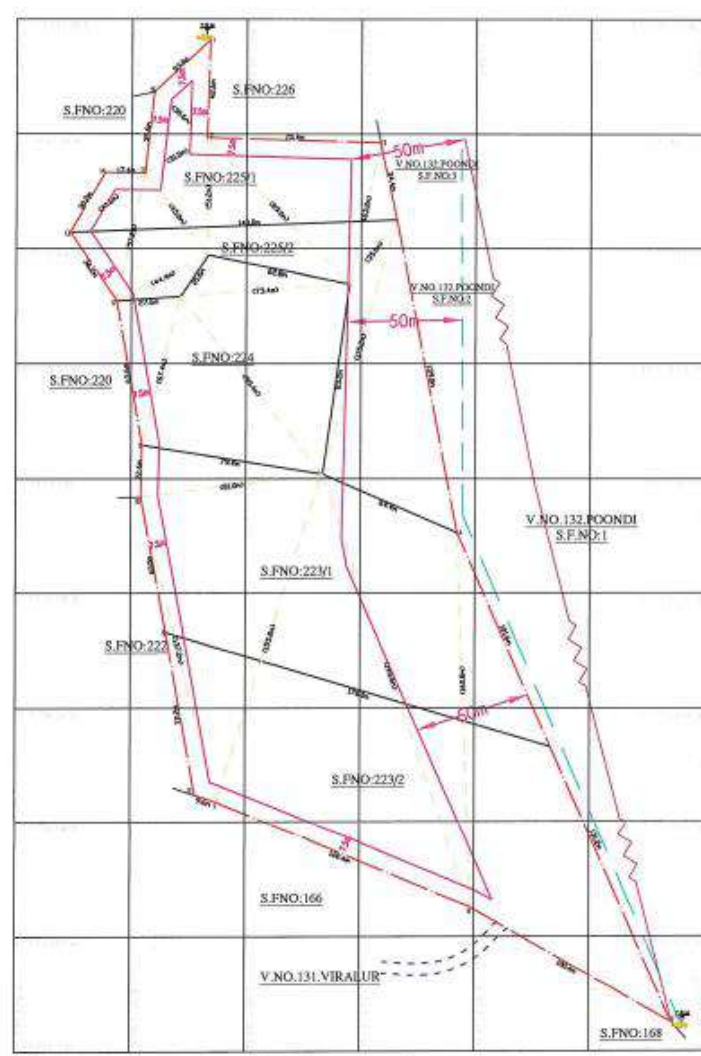
**Table 2.9 Capital Requirement Details**

S. No.	Description	Cost (Rs.)
1	Fixed Asset Cost	51,70,000
2	Machinery cost	1,50,00,000
3	EMP Cost	10,50,000
4	Expenditure Cost	6,50,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>2,18,70,000/-</b>

*Source: Approved Mining Plan*



**Figure 2.1 Google Earth Image Showing Lease Area with Pillars**



Lable	Latitude	Longitude
1	12°23'43.89"N	79°59'12.59"E
2	12°23'42.54"N	79°59'12.54"E
3	12°23'42.47"N	79°59'15.05"E
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15	12°23'42.08"N	79°59'11.67"E
16	12°23'43.15"N	79°59'11.78"E

For PCS INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED  
  
 Director

PLATE NO-II		INDEX	MINE LEASE PLAN SCALE 1 : 2000
<b>APPLICANT:</b> M/s. PCS INDUSTRIES LIMITED. C-10, FIFTH STREET, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, AMBATTUR, CHENNAI-600 058.	<b>LEASE APPLIED AREA:</b> S.F.NO : 223/1, 223/2, 224, 225/1 & 225/2 EXTENT : 4.74.50Hect, VILLAGE : PERIYAVENMANI, TALUK : MADURANTHAGAM, DISTRICT : KANCHEEPURAM.	<b>MINE LEASE BOUNDARY</b> <b>SAFETY AREA</b> <b>TEMPORARY BENCH MARK</b> <b>APPROACH ROAD</b> <b>EB LINE</b> <b>LAKE</b>	Prepared By:  I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLATE HAS BEEN CHECKED BY ME AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.  Dr. S.KARUPANNAN, M.Sc., Ph.D. RECOGNIZED QUALIFIED PERSON RQP/MAS/263/2014/A

Figure 2.2 Mine Lease Plan



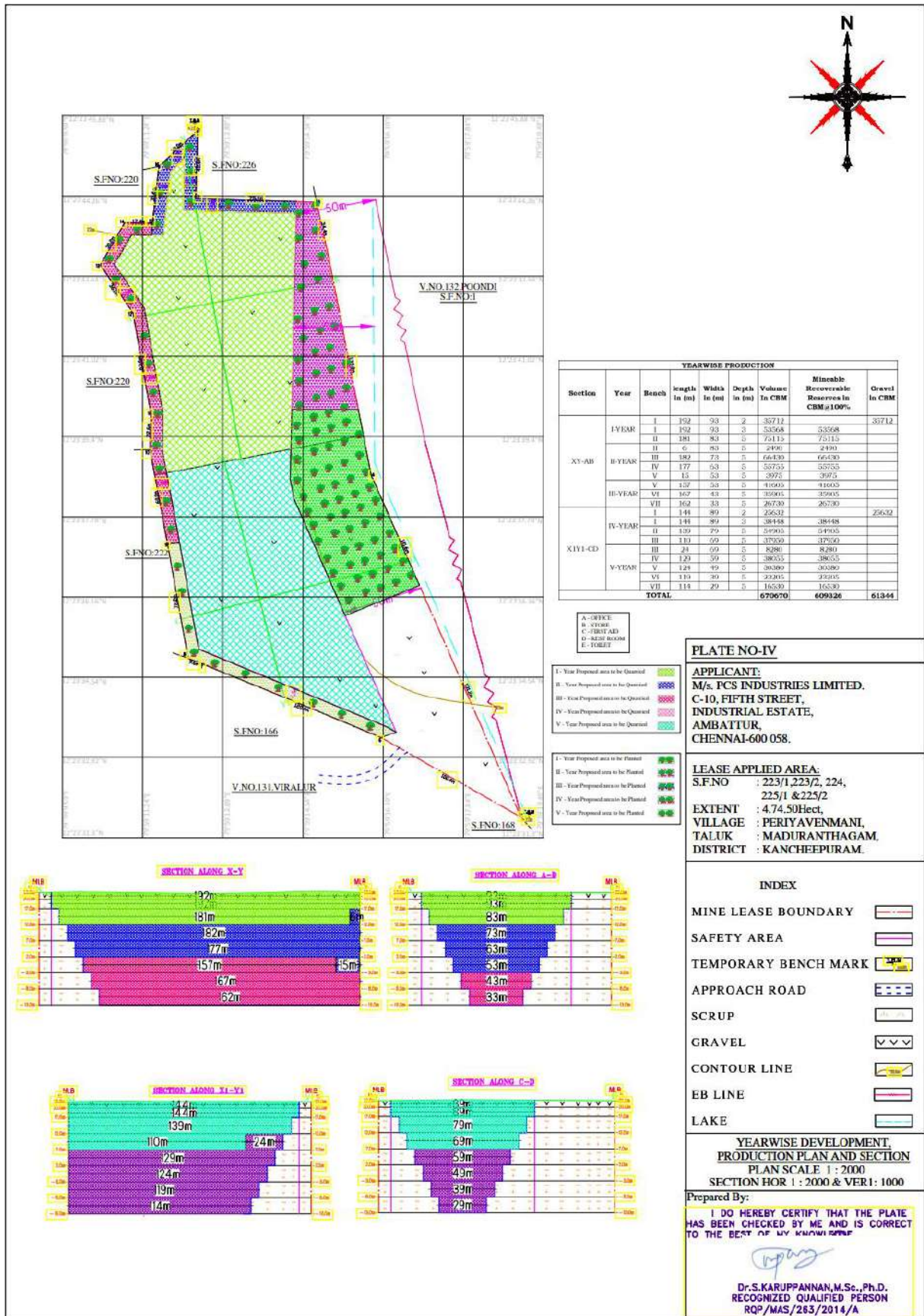


Figure 2.3 Yearwise Development Production Plan and Sections

## 2.5 CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

- ❖ Mine closure is a process of returning a disturbed site to its natural state for other productive uses to minimize adverse effects on the environment or threats to humans' health and safety.
- ❖ The objective of the mine closure plan is to transform quarries to be physically safe to humans and animals, geo-technically stable, geo-chemically non-polluting, and non-contaminating.
- ❖ At the end of mining life, the mine pit will act as an artificial reservoir for collecting rain water and will help to meet the water demand during drought season.
- ❖ After mine closure, the greenbelt will be developed along the safety barrier and over top benches. Water from the pit will be used to the greenbelt development and maintenance. Budgetary provision for mine closure is provided in Table 2.7.

**Table 2.7 Mine Closure Budget**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Capital Cost</b>	<b>Recurring Cost/Annum</b>
949 plants inside the lease area	189800	28470
1424 plants outside the lease area	427050	42705
Wire Fencing (4.74.50 ha)	949000	47450
Renovation of Garland Drain (4.74.50 ha)	47450	23725
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,13,300</b>	<b>1,42,350</b>

## CHAPTER III

### DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

Field monitoring studies were carried out to evaluate the existing environmental condition of the project site during March to May 2023 as per CPCB guidelines. Environmental baseline data were collected by an NABL accredited and MoEF notified Excellence Laboratory for the environmental attributes including soil, water, noise, air and by FAEs for ecology and biodiversity, traffic, and socio-economy.

#### 3.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT

Land use pattern of the area of 5 km radius was studied using Sentinel II imagery. LULC types and their extent are given in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 LULC Statistics of the Study Area**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Area (%)</b>
1	Crop land	3886.47	50.17
2	Dense Forest	447.47	5.78
3	Fallow Land	1002.40	12.94
4	Land with or without scrub	950.54	12.27
5	Mining / Industrial wastelands	41.46	0.54
6	Plantations	866.00	11.18
7	Settlements	54.76	0.71
8	Water bodies	497.05	6.42
<b>Total</b>		<b>7746.15</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Sentinel II Satellite Imagery*

### **3.2 SOIL ENVIRONMENT**

Nine locations were selected for soil sampling based on soil types, vegetative cover, and industrial & residential activities including infrastructure facilities. The physical and chemical characteristic results of soil samples are provided below.

#### ***Physical Characteristics***

The soil samples in the study area show Sandy Loam textures varying between sandy loam, silty loam and silty clay. pH of the soil varies from 6.92 to 7.42 indicating slightly acidic to slightly alkaline nature. Electrical conductivity of the soil varies from 153 to 283  $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ . Bulk density ranges between 0.88 and 1.23  $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ .

#### ***Chemical Characteristics***

Potassium ranges between 113.2 and 234.51 %. Calcium ranges between 132 and 245 mg/kg. Organic matter content ranges between 1.07 and 1.34 %.

### **3.3 WATER ENVIRONMENT**

#### ***Surface Water***

Poondi River, Puthur Lake and Siruvangunam Lake are the three prominent surface water resources present in the study area. These are ephemeral in nature, which convey water only after rainfall events. Three surface water samples, known as SW01, SW02 and SW03 were collected from the three surface water bodies to assess the baseline water quality summarizes surface water quality data of the three samples.

Results for surface water samples indicate that the physical and chemical parameters, and heavy metals are within permissible limits. Of the two biological parameters, Coliform bacteria are present in the two water samples, whereas E-Coli is absent in the samples.

### ***Ground Water Resources***

Groundwater in the study area occurs in the crystalline rocks of Archaean age and Recent alluvium. The movement of the groundwater is controlled by the intensity of weathering and fracturing of crystalline rocks. Dug wells and bore wells are the most common ground water abstraction structures in the area. However, in dry season, people in the study area heavily rely on bore wells for their domestic and agriculture purpose. two groundwater samples, known as BW01 & BW02 and three open well water samples, known as OW02, OW02 & OW03 were collected from bore wells and analyzed for physico-chemical conditions, heavy metals and bacteriological contents in order to assess baseline quality of ground water. Ground water sampling locations and their distance and direction from the lease area and the spatial occurrence of water sampling locations summarizes ground water quality data of the seven samples.

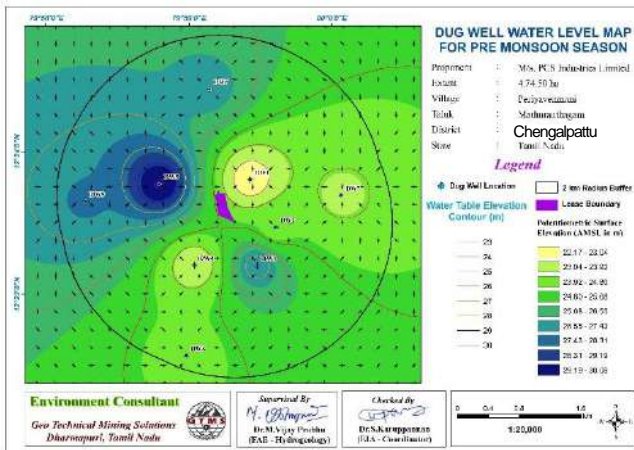
Results for ground water samples indicate that the physical, chemical and biological parameters, and heavy metals are within permissible limits in comparison with standards of IS10500:2012.

### ***Groundwater Levels and Flow Direction***

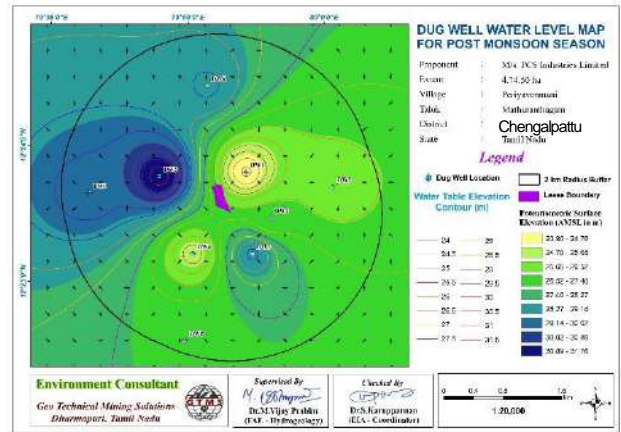
As the groundwater moves from the points of highest static groundwater elevation to the points of lowest static groundwater elevation under the influence of gravity, data regarding depth to groundwater levels are essential to infer the direction of groundwater movement within the study area. Knowledge of groundwater flow direction is must in choosing location for background groundwater quality monitoring well and in locating recharge and discharge areas. Therefore, data regarding groundwater elevations were collected from 9 open wells and 9 bore wells at various locations within 2 km radius around the proposed project sites for the period from October through December, 2022 (Post Monsoon Season) and from April through June, 2022 (Pre-Monsoon Season).

The open well water level data thus collected onsite. According to the data, average depths to the static water table in open wells range from 8.40 to 9.23 m BGL in post monsoon and from 10.50 to 11.57 m BGL in pre monsoon. The average depths to static potentiometric surface in bore wells for the period of October through December 2022 (Post-Monsoon Season) vary from 55.77 to 58.20 m and from 61.30 to 67.17 m for the period of March through May, 2022 (Pre-Monsoon Season).

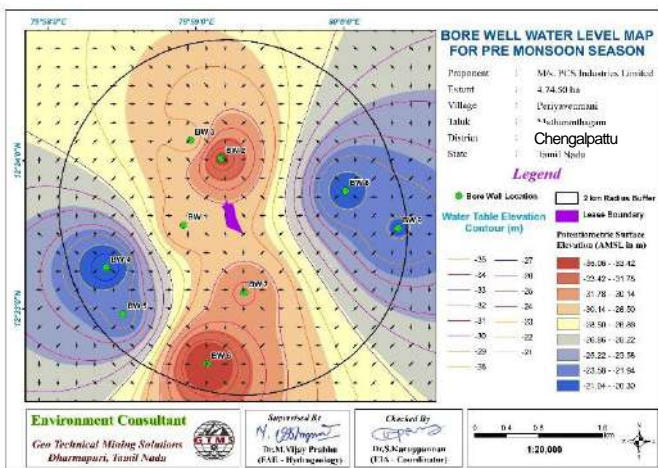




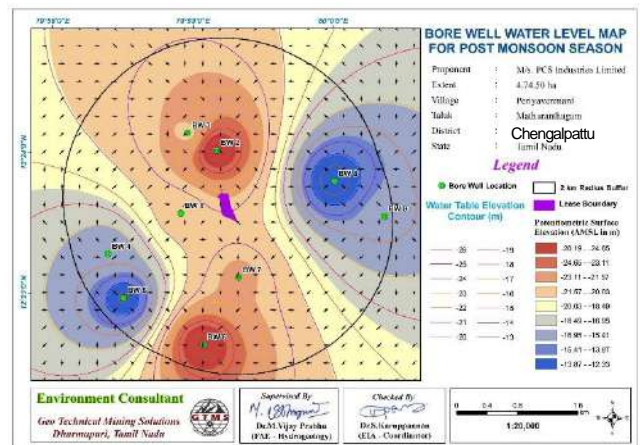
**Figure 3.1 Dug well static groundwater elevation map showing the direction of groundwater flow during pre-monsoon season**



**Figure 3.2 Dug well static groundwater elevation map showing the direction of groundwater flow during post-monsoon season**



**Figure 3.3 Borewell static groundwater elevation map showing the direction of groundwater flow during pre-monsoon season**



**Figure 3.4 Borewell static groundwater elevation map showing the direction of groundwater flow during post-monsoon season**

### 3.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT

The existing ambient air quality of the area is important for evaluating the impact of mining activities on the ambient air quality. The baseline studies on air environment include identification of specific air pollutants and their existing levels in ambient air. The ambient air quality in the study area of 5 km radius around the proposed quarry sites provides the baseline ambient air quality information.

#### Ambient Air Quality

As per the monitoring data, PM<sub>2.5</sub> ranges from 15.9 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 20.9µg/m<sup>3</sup>; PM<sub>10</sub> from 33.5µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 39.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub> from 6.7 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 11.7 µg/m<sup>3</sup>; NO<sub>x</sub> from 14.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 20.5µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The concentration levels of the pollutants fall within the acceptable limits of NAAQS prescribed by CPCB.



### 3.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

44.4 dB (A) Leq during day time and 39.6 dB (A) Leq during night time. Noise levels recorded in buffer zone during day time varied from 38.4 to 48.2dB (A) Leq and during night time from 33.2 to 40.4dB (A) Leq. Thus, the noise level for industrial and residential area meets the requirements of CPCB.

### 3.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

The main objective of biological study is to collect the baseline data regarding flora and fauna in the study area and identify ecologically sensitive areas and whether there are any rare, endangered, endemic or threatened (REET) species of flora and fauna in the core zone as well as buffer zone. From the study of biological environment, it is concluded that there was no schedule I species of animals observed within study area as per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and no species were found in vulnerable, endangered or threatened category as per IUCN and that there is no endangered red list species found in the study area.

### 3.7 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Socio-economic study is an essential part of environmental study. It is a measure of an individual's or family's or group of people's economic and social position based on education, income, health, and occupation. Socio-economic most important determinant of livelihoods as levels of knowledge, skill and income conditions which mean for their living. People from one income group to another consumption power is also differ among income groups of population This will help in visualizing and predicting the possible impact depending upon the nature and magnitude of the project It is expected that the socio-economic status of the area will substantially improve because of this proposed project. As the proposed project will provide direct and indirect employment and improve the infrastructural facilities in that area, thus leading to the improvement of their standard of living.

### 3.8 TRAFFIC DENSITY

**Table 3.2 Traffic Survey Locations**

<b>Station Code</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Distance and Direction</b>	<b>Type of Road</b>
TS1	Village road	0.92 km NW	Village road
TS2	Cheyyur to Melmaruvathur (SH115)	1.84 km SW	Cheyyur to Melmaruvathur (SH115)

*Source: On-site monitoring by GTMS FAE & TM*

**Table 3.3 Existing Traffic Volume**

Station code	HMV		LMV		2/3 Wheelers		Total PCU
	No	PCU	No	PCU	No	PCU	
TS1	60	180	41	41	98	49	270
TS2	115	345	55	55	107	54	454

Source: On-site monitoring by GTMS FAE & TM

### 3.9 SITE SPECIFIC FEATURES

**Table 3.4 Details of Environmentally Sensitive Ecological Features in the Study Area**

SI. No	Sensitive Ecological Features	Name	Areal Distance in km from cluster
1	National Park / Wild life Sanctuaries	None	Nil within 10 km radius
		None	Nil within 10 km radius
2	Reserve Forest	Kollattanallur R. F	8.92km SW
		Palavur R. F	8.83km W
		Sittarkadu R. F	5.98 SSW
3	Lakes/Reservoirs/ Dams/Streams/Rivers	Poondi lake	1.13 NE
		Siruvangulam lake	3.82 NE
		Irumbedu lake	3.89 SW
		Odiyur lake	5.50 SE
		Vilanganur lake	3.61 W
4	Tiger Reserve/Elephant Reserve/ Biosphere Reserve	None	Nil within 10 km radius
5	Critically Polluted Areas	None	Nil within 10 km radius
6	Mangroves/CRZ Zone	None	Nil within 10 km radius
7	Mountains/Hills	None	Nil within 10 km radius
8	Notified Archaeological Sites	None	Nil within 10 km radius
9	Industries/ Thermal Power Plants	None	Nil within 10 km radius
10	Defence Installation	None	Nil within 10 km radius

## CHAPTER IV

### ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

#### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

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 for sustainable resource extraction.

#### 4.1 LAND ENVIRONMENT

##### *Anticipated Impact*

- ❖ Permanent or temporary change on land use and land cover.
- ❖ Change in topography of the mine lease area will change at the end of the life of the mine.
- ❖ Problems to agricultural land and human habitations due to dust, and noise caused by movement of heavy vehicles
- ❖ Degradation of the aesthetic environment of the core zone due to quarrying
- ❖ Soil erosion and sediment deposition in the nearby water bodies due to earthworks during the rainy season
- ❖ Siltation of water course due to wash off from the exposed working area

##### *Mitigation Measures*

- ❖ The mining activity will be gradual confined in blocks and excavation will be undertaken progressively along with other mitigate 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 minimize 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**

### ***Anticipated Impact***

Following impacts are anticipated due to mining operations:

- Removal of protective vegetation cover
- Exposure of subsurface materials which are unsuitable for vegetation establishment

### ***Mitigation Measures***

- ❖ Run-off diversion – Garland drains will be constructed 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***

- ❖ 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

- ❖ As the proposed project acquires 7.0 KLD of water from water vendors, it will not extract water by developing abstraction structures in the lease area. Therefore, the project will not deplete aquifer beneath the lease area.

### ***Mitigation Measures***

- ❖ Garland drainage system and settling tank will be constructed along the proposed mining lease area. The garland drainage will be connected to settling tank and sediments will be trapped in the settling tanks and only clear water will be discharged to the natural drainage
- ❖ Rainwater from the mining pits will be collected in sump and will be allowed to store and pumped out to surface settling tank of 15 m x 10 m x 3 m 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
- ❖ Benches will be provided with inner slopes and through a system of drains and channels, rain water will be allowed to descent into surrounding drains to minimize the effects of erosion and water logging arising out of uncontrolled descent of water
- ❖ The water collected will be reused during storm for dust suppression and greenbelt development within the mines
- ❖ Interceptor traps/oil separators will be installed to remove oils and greases. Water from the tipper wash-down facility and machinery maintenance yard will be passed through interceptor traps/oil separators prior to its reuse
- ❖ Flocculating or coagulating agents will be used to assist in the settling of suspended solids during monsoon seasons
- ❖ Periodic (every 6 month once) analysis of ground water quality of quarry pit water and ground water of nearby villages will be conducted.
- ❖ Domestic sewage from site office and 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 (once every 6 months) and analysing the quality of water in open well, bore wells and surface water.

#### 4.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT

##### *Anticipated Impact*

Anticipated increase of the air pollutants due to quarrying activities have been predicted using AERMOD software and the results shown in Tables 4.1 to 4.4 will be used in providing mitigation measures.

**Table 4.1 Incremental and Resultant PM<sub>2.5</sub>**

Station ID	Distance to core area(km)	Direction	PM <sub>2.5</sub> concentrations( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )			Comparison against air quality standard (60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Magnitude of change (%)	Significance
			Baseline	Predicted	Total			
AAQ1	--	--	19.3	10	29.3	Below standard	51.81	Not significant
AAQ2	0.93	NNW	18.6	0.5	19.1		2.69	
AAQ3	3.81	NNW	17.0	0	17		0.00	
AAQ4	2.07	SSE	16.0	1	17		6.25	
AAQ5	4.44	SSE	23.7	0	23.7		0.00	
AAQ6	2.54	SW	19.2	1	20.2		5.21	
AAQ7	2.19	NNE	16.7	0.5	17.2		2.99	
AAQ8	4.08	NW	18.2	0.5	18.7		2.75	

**Table 4.2 Incremental and Resultant PM<sub>10</sub>**

Station ID	Distance to core area (km)	Direction	PM <sub>10</sub> concentrations( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )			Comparison against air quality standard (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Magnitude of change (%)	Significance
			Baseline	Predicted	Total			
AAQ1	--	--	37.2	17.2	54.4	Below standard	46.24	Not significant
AAQ2	0.93	NNW	36.6	1	37.6		2.73	
AAQ3	3.81	NNW	34.8	0.5	35.3		1.44	
AAQ4	2.07	SSE	33.9	5	38.9		14.75	
AAQ5	4.44	SSE	41.4	0	41.4		0.00	
AAQ6	2.54	SW	38.8	5	43.8		12.89	
AAQ7	2.19	NNE	34.6	1	35.6		2.89	
AAQ8	4.08	NW	35.1	0.5	35.6		1.42	

**Table 4.5 Incremental & Resultant GLC of SO<sub>2</sub>**

Station ID	Distance to core area (km)	Direction	SO <sub>2</sub> concentrations(µg/m <sup>3</sup> )			Comparison against air quality standard (80 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Magnitude of change (%)	Significance
			Baseline	Predicted	Total			
AAQ1	--	--	10.1	6.6	16.7	Below standard	65.25	Not significant
AAQ2	0.93	NNW	8.9	0.5	9.4		5.62	
AAQ3	3.81	NNW	6.7	0	6.7		0.00	
AAQ4	2.07	SSE	7.0	0.5	7.5		7.14	
AAQ5	4.44	SSE	10.4	0	10.4		0.00	
AAQ6	2.54	SW	9.4	1	10.4		10.64	
AAQ7	2.19	NNE	6.9	0.5	7.4		7.25	
AAQ8	4.08	NW	8.6	0	8.6		0.00	

**Table 4.6 Incremental & Resultant GLC of NO<sub>x</sub>**

Station ID	Distance to core area (km)	Direction	NO <sub>x</sub> concentrations(µg/m <sup>3</sup> )			Comparison against air quality standard (80 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Magnitude of change (%)	Significance
			Baseline	Predicted	Total			
AAQ1	--	--	19.2	8.8	28	Below standard	45.83	Not significant
AAQ2	0.93	NNW	17.7	0.5	18.2		2.82	
AAQ3	3.81	NNW	13.8	0	13.8		0.00	
AAQ4	2.07	SSE	14.5	1	15.5		6.90	
AAQ5	4.44	SSE	22.8	0	22.8		0.00	
AAQ6	2.54	SW	18.9	1	19.9		5.29	
AAQ7	2.19	NNE	16.2	0.5	16.7		3.09	
AAQ8	4.08	NW	17.2	0.5	17.7		2.91	

The values of cumulative concentration i.e., background + incremental concentration of pollutant in all the receptor locations are still within the prescribed NAAQ limits without effective mitigation measures. By adopting suitable mitigation measures, the pollutant levels in the atmosphere can be controlled further.

## ***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 becomes very effective and the work environment will be improved from the point of view 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***

- ❖ Suitable time of blasting will be chosen according to the local conditions and water will be sprinkled on blasting face.
- ❖ Blasting will be avoided when temperature inversion is likely to occur and strong wind blows towards residential areas.
- ❖ Controlled blasting will be carried out using suitable explosive charge and short delay detonators, adequate stemming of holes at collar zone.
- ❖ Blasting will be restricted to a particular time of the day i.e., at the time of lunch hours.
- ❖ 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 and 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 to < 20 km/hr to avoid generation of dust
- ❖ Water sprinkling on haul roads and 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 and reduces pollution
- ❖ The un-metalled haul roads will be compacted weekly before being put into use
- ❖ Overloading of tippers will be avoided to prevent spillage
- ❖ It will be ensured that all transportation vehicles carry a valid PUC certificate
- ❖ Haul roads and service roads will be graded 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 tractors/tippers
- ❖ Green belt of adequate width will be developed around the project site

**Occupational Health**

- ❖ Dust mask will be provided to the workers and their use will be strictly monitored
- ❖ Annual medical checkups, trainings and campaigns will be arranged to ensure awareness about importance of wearing dust masks among all mine workers and tipper drivers
- ❖ Ambient air quality monitoring will be conducted every six months to assess effectiveness of mitigation measures proposed.

**4.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT**

**Anticipated Impact**

**Table 4.5 Predicted Noise Incremental Values**

Noise Monitoring Location	Distance From Project Site(m)	Baseline Noise Level (dBA)m During Day Time	Predicted Noise Level(dBA)	Total(dBA)
Core	100	44.4	57.16	57.38
Nagamalai	390	39.6	45.34	46.37
Periyavenmani	970	39.8	37.42	41.78
Kalpattu	3810	39.6	25.54	39.77
Puttur	2050	39.2	30.92	39.80
Cheyyur	4470	48.2	24.15	48.22
Onambakkam	2560	43.8	28.99	43.94
Neemandam	2250	39.6	30.12	40.06
Chittamur	4040	38.4	25.03	38.60
NAAQ Standards	Industrial Day Time - 75 dB (A) & Night Time- 70 dB (A) Residential Day Time -55 dB (A) & Night Time- 45 dB (A)			

Total noise level in all the sampling areas is well below the CPCB standards for industrial and residential areas. By adopting suitable mitigation measures, the noise levels due to the project can be controlled further.

**Table 4.6 Predicted PPV Values due to Blasting**

Location ID	Maximum Charge in kgs	Nearest Habitation in m	PPV in mm/s	Fly rock distance in m	Air Blast	
					Pressure (kPa)	Sound Level (dB)
P1	43	390	0.76	19	0.25	142

**Table 4.10 Predicted PPV Values due to Blasting at 100-500 m radius**

Location ID	Maximum Charge in kgs	Radial Distance in m	PPV in mm/s	Fly rock distance in m	Air Blast	
					Pressure (kPa)	Sound Level (dB)
P1	43	100	6.74	19	1.30	156
		200	2.22		0.56	149
		300	1.16		0.35	145
		400	0.73		0.25	142
		500	0.51		0.19	139

The peak particle velocity produced by the charge of 43 kg is well below that of 8 mm/s as per Directorate General of Mines Safety for safe level criteria through Circular No. 7 dated 29/8/1997.

#### ***Mitigation Measures***

- ❖ The blasting operations in the cluster quarries are carried out without deep hole drilling and blasting using delay detonators which reduce the ground vibrations
- ❖ Proper quantity of explosives, suitable stemming materials and appropriate delay system will be adopted to avoid overcharging and for safe blasting
- ❖ Adequate safe distance from blasting will be maintained as per DGMS guidelines
- ❖ Blasting shelter will be provided as per DGMS guidelines
- ❖ Blasting operations will be carried out only during day time
- ❖ The charge per delay will be minimized and preferably a greater number of delays will be used per blasts
- ❖ During blasting, other activities in the immediate vicinity will be temporarily stopped

- ❖ Drilling parameters like depth, diameter and spacing will be properly designed to give proper blast
- ❖ A fully trained explosives blast man (Mining Mate, Mines Foreman, 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Mines Manager/ 1<sup>st</sup> Class Mines Manager) will be appointed
- ❖ A set of shot firing rules will be drawn up and blasting shall commence outlining the detailed operating procedures that will be followed to ensure that shot firing operations on site take place without endangering the workforce or public
- ❖ Sufficient angular stemming material will be used to confine the explosive force and minimise environmental disturbance caused by venting / misfire
- ❖ The detonators will be connected in a predetermined sequence to ensure that only one charge is detonated at any one time and a NONEL or similar type initiation system will be used
- ❖ The detonation delay sequence shall be designed so as to ensure that firing of the holes is in the direction of free faces so as to minimise vibration effects
- ❖ Appropriate blasting techniques shall be adopted in such a way that the predicted peak particle velocity shall not exceed 0.251mm/s
- ❖ Vibration monitoring will be carried out every 6 months to check the efficacy of blasting practices.

#### **4.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

##### ***Anticipated Impact***

- There shall be negligible air emissions or effluents from the project site. During loading the truck, dust generation will be likely. This shall be a temporary effect and not anticipated to affect the surrounding vegetation significantly
- There are 8 trees in the quarry lease area and these trees are affected during quarry snow.
- Most of the land in the buffer area is undulating terrain with crop lands, grass patches and small shrubs. Hence, there will be no effect on flora of the region.
- Carbon released from quarrying machineries and tippers during quarrying would be 5543 kg per day, 1496572 kg per year and 7482859 kg over five years, as provided in Table 4.8.

**Table 4.8 Carbon Released During Five Years of Rough Stone and Gravel Production**

	<b>Per day</b>	<b>Per year</b>	<b>Per five years</b>
Fuel consumption of excavator	369	99537	497685
Fuel consumption of compressor	43.6	11772	58860
Fuel consumption of tipper	1656	447113	2235567
Total fuel consumption in liters	2068	558422	2792111
CO <sub>2</sub> emission in kg	5543	1496572	7482859

***Mitigation Measures***

- ❖ During conceptual stage, the top bench will be re-vegetated by planting local /native species and lower benches will be converted into rainwater harvesting structure following completion of mining activities, which will replace habitat resources for fauna species in this locality over a longer time.
- ❖ As the survival rate due to uprooting was only 30%, 80 seedlings were procured at 10 seedlings per tree. Seedlings are planted and protected in a 7.5-meter safety zone.
- ❖ Existing roads will be used; new roads will not be constructed to reduce impact on flora.

***Carbon Sequestration***

- ❖ To mitigate carbon emission due to mining activities, we recommend planting trees around the quarry to offset the carbon emission during quarrying. A tree can sequester 24 kg of carbon per year. Therefore, we recommend planting large number of trees around the quarry and near school campuses, government wasteland, roadsides etc.
- ❖ As per the greenbelt development plan as recommended by SEAC, about 2183 trees will be planted within three months from the beginning of mining. These trees, when grown up would sequester carbon of about 211 kg of the total carbon, as provided in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9 CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration**

CO <sub>2</sub> sequestration in kg	211	56883	284415
Remaining CO <sub>2</sub> not sequestered in kg	5332	1439689	7198443
Trees required for environmental compensation	59987		
Area required for environmental compensation in hectares	120		

**4.7 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

***Anticipated Impact***

- ❖ Dust generation from mining activity can have negative impact on the health of the workers and people in the nearby area.

- ❖ Approach roads can be damaged by the movement of tippers
- ❖ Increase in Employment opportunities both direct and indirect thereby increasing economic status of people of the region.

#### ***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.

#### **4.8 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH MEASURES**

All the persons will undergo pre-employment and periodic medical examination. Employees will be monitored for occupational diseases by conducting the following tests

- ❖ General physical tests
- ❖ Audiometric tests
- ❖ Full chest, X-ray, Lung function tests, Spiro metric tests
- ❖ Periodic medical examination – yearly
- ❖ Lung function test – yearly, those who are exposed to dust
- ❖ Eye test

Essential medicines will be provided at the site. The medicines and other test facilities will be provided at free of cost. The first aid box will be made available at the mine for immediate treatment. First aid training will be imparted to the selected employees regularly. The lists of first aid trained members shall be displayed at strategic places.

## CHAPTER V

### ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES (TECHNOLOGY AND SITE)

The mineral deposits are site specific in nature; hence question of seeking alternate sites do not arise for the projects.

## CHAPTER VI

### ENVIRONMENT MONITORING PROGRAM

Regular monitoring program of environmental components is essential to take into account the changes in the environmental components as shown in Table 6.1. The Objectives of monitoring is:

- ❖ To check or assess the efficiency of the controlling measures;
- ❖ To establish a data base for future impact assessment studies.

**Table 6.1 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 <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	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 m 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 Buffer)	–	Once in six months	Physical and Chemical Characteristics
8	Greenbelt	Within the Project Area	Daily	Monthly	Maintenance

Source: Guidance of manual for mining of minerals, February 2010

## 6.2 BUDGETARY PROVISION FOR EMP

The cost in respect of monitoring of environmental components has been shown in Table 6.2.

**Table 6.2 Environment Monitoring Budget**

S. No.	Parameter	Capital Cost	Recurring Cost per annum
1	Air Quality	-	Rs. 60,000/-
2	Meteorology	-	Rs. 15,000/-
3	Water Quality	-	Rs. 20,000/-
4	Water Level Monitoring		Rs. 10,000/-
5	Soil Quality	-	Rs.20,000/-
6	Noise Quality	-	Rs.10,000/-
7	Vibration Study	-	Rs.1,50,000/-
8	Greenbelt	-	Rs.10,000/-
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>Rs.2,95,000 /-</b>

Source: Field Data

## CHAPTER VII

### ADDITIONAL STUDIES

#### 7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk assessment is all about prevention of accidents and to take necessary steps to prevent it from happening. The methodology for the risk assessment is 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 assess the risk levels of those hazards in order to prioritize those that need an immediate attention. Further, mechanisms responsible for these hazards are identified and control measures are recorded along with pinpointed responsibilities. The whole quarry operation will be carried out under the direction of a qualified competent mine manager certified by the DGMS, Dhanbad.

## **7.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The objective of the disaster management plan is to make use of the combined resources of the mine and the outside services to:

- ❖ 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**

- The results on the cumulative impact of the three proposed projects on air environment of the cluster do not exceed the permissible limits set by CPCB for air pollutants.
- The cumulative results of noise for the habitation in consideration do not exceed the limit set by CPCB for residential areas for day time.
- PPV resulting from two proposed projects is well below the permissible limit of Peak Particle Velocity of 8 mm/s.
- The one proposed project will allocate Rs. 500000/- towards CER as recommended by SEAC.
- The one proposed project will directly provide jobs to 40 local people, in addition to indirect jobs.
- The one proposed project will plant 2373 about trees in and around the lease area.
- The one proposed project will add 282 PCU per day to the nearby roads.

## **7.4 PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

All the Project Proponent shall comply with Tamil Nadu Government Order (Ms) No. 84 Environment and Forest (EC.2) Department Dated: 25.06.2018 regarding ban on one time use and throw away plastics irrespective of thickness with effect from 01.01.2019 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

### ***Objective***

- ❖ To investigate the actual supply chain network of plastic waste.
- ❖ To identify and propose a sustainable plastic waste management by installing bins for collection of recyclables with all the plastic waste
- ❖ Preparation of a system design layout, and necessary modalities for implementation and monitoring.



**A Detailed Action Plan to Manage Plastic Waste has been Provided in Table 7.1**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1	Framing of Layout Design by incorporating provision of the Rules, user fee to be charged from waste generators for plastic waste management, penalties/fines for littering, burning plastic waste or committing any other acts of public nuisance.	Mines Manager
2	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio-degradable, recyclable and domestic hazardous waste.	Mines Manager
3	Collection of plastic waste.	Mines Foreman
4	Setting up of Material Recovery Facilities.	Mines Manager
5	Segregation of Recyclable and Non-Recyclable plastic waste at Material Recovery Facilities.	Mines Foreman
6	Channelization of Recyclable Plastic Waste to registered recyclers.	Mines Foreman
7	Channelization of Non-Recyclable Plastic Waste for use either in Cement kilns, in Road Construction.	Mines Foreman
8	Creating awareness among all the stakeholders about their responsibility.	Mines Manager
9	Surprise checking's of littering, open burning of plastic waste or committing any other acts of public nuisance.	Mine Owner

## CHAPTER VIII

### PROJECT BENEFITS

Various benefits are envisaged due to the proposed mine and benefits anticipated from the proposed project to the locality, neighbourhood, region and nation as a whole are:

- ❖ Direct employment to 40 local people
- ❖ Rain water harvesting structures to augment the water availability for irrigation and plantation and ground water recharge
- ❖ Creation of community assets (infrastructure) like school buildings, village roads/ linked roads, dispensary & health Centre, community Centre, market place etc.,
- ❖ Strengthening of existing community facilities through the Community Development Program
- ❖ Skill development & capacity building like vocational training

- ❖ Awareness program and community activities, like health camps, medical aids, sports & cultural activities, plantation etc.,
- ❖ CSR activities mainly contributing to education, health, training of women self-help groups and infrastructure etc., will be taken up in the Karudayampalayam Village. CSR budget is allocated as 2.5% of the profit.
- ❖ Rs. 5,00,000 will be allocated for CER.

## **CHAPTER IX**

### **ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

In order to implement the environmental protection measures, an amount of **Rs. 7065459** as capital cost and recurring cost as **Rs. 3116743** as recurring cost/annum is proposed considering present market price considering present market scenario for the proposed project. After the adjustment of 5% inflation per year, the overall EMP cost for 5 years will be **Rs. 24448760**.

## **CHAPTER X**

### **CONCLUSION**

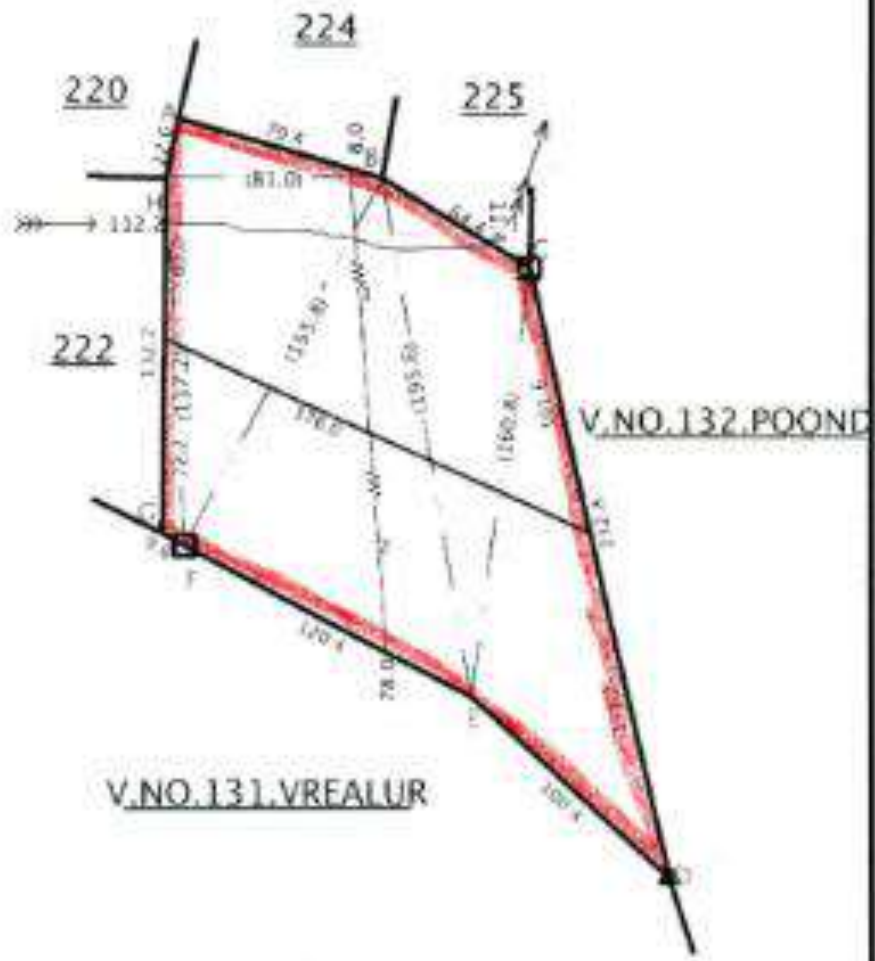
Various aspects of mining activities were considered and related impacts were evaluated. Considering all the possible ways to mitigate the environmental issues, environmental management plan (EMP) was prepared and fund has been allocated for the same. The EMP is dynamic, flexible and subjected to periodic 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.

### **LAND DOCUMENTS**

Some of the important land related documents are shown in below.


District : Kanchipuram  
Taluk : MADURANTAKAM  
Village : PERIYA VENMANI (164)

Survey No. 223  
Area : 3402.02 Ares 26.00  
Scale : 1 : 1143



V.NO.131.VREALUR

V.NO.132.POOND

LEASE APPLIED AREA 

Date of Issue : 27-12-2019 15:34:24  
For ACS...


  
Director

An FMP Sketch Showing Proposed Lease Area

District - Kanchipuram  
Taluk - MADHURANTAKAM  
Village - PERIYA VENMANI (184)

Survey No. 224  
Area: Hect 08. Area 70.00  
Scale - 1 : 1017

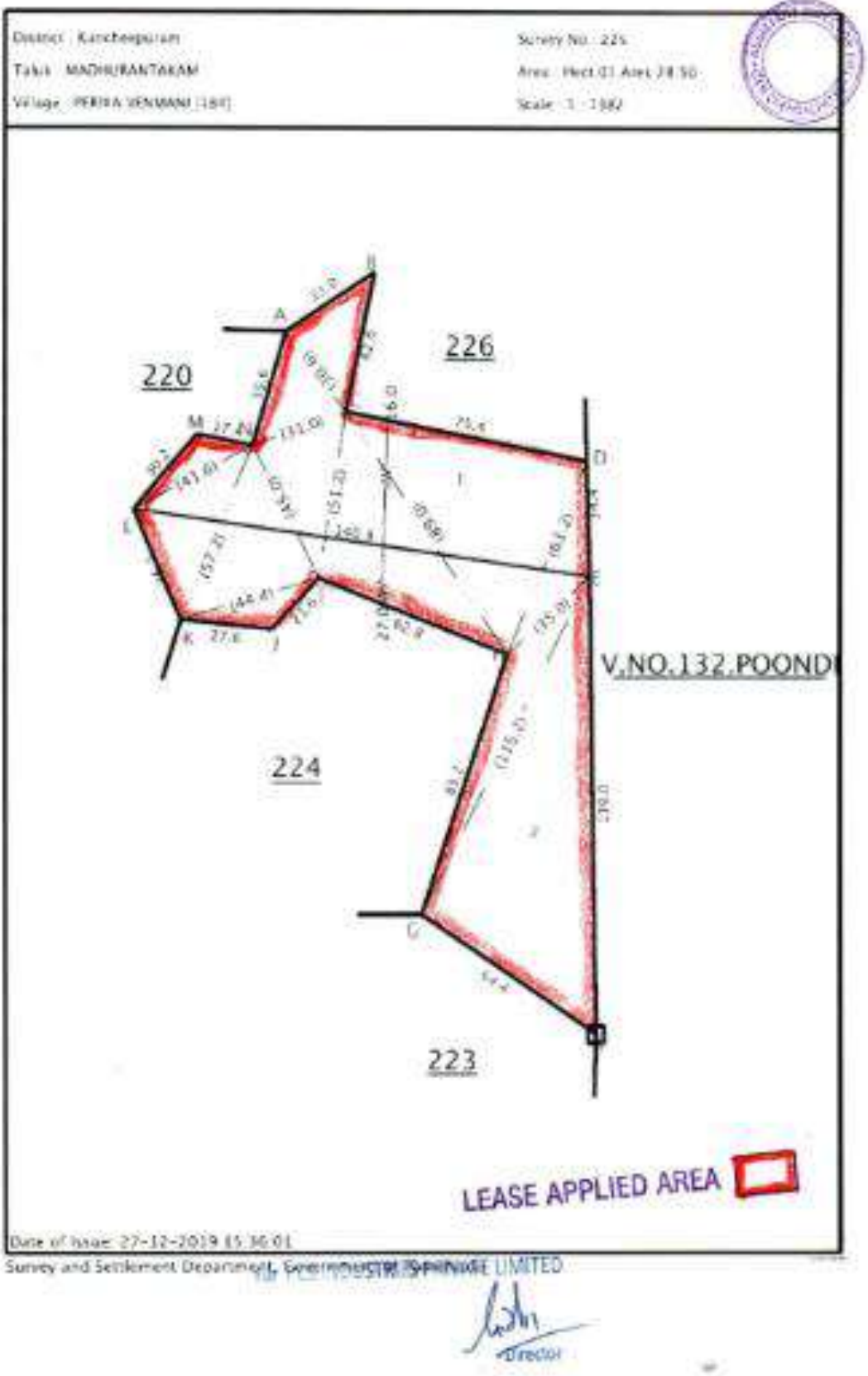


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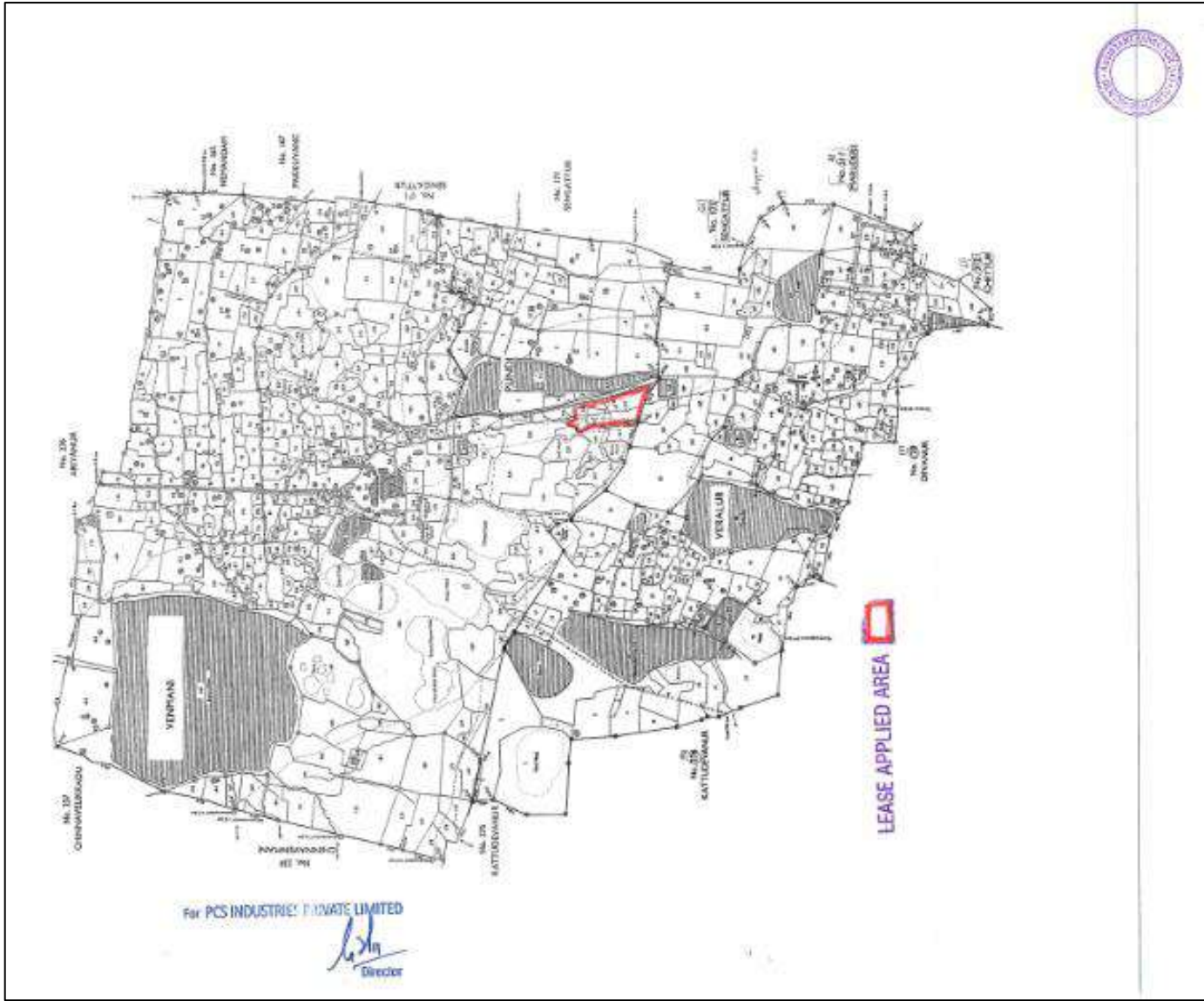
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For P2S INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

An FMP Sketch Showing Proposed Lease Area



An FMP Sketch Showing proposed Lease Area



Village Map



தமிழக அரசு  
வருவாய்த் துறை

நில உரிமை விபரங்கள் : இ. நன் 10(1) பிரிவு.

மாநகரம் / காஞ்சிபுரம்

வட்டம் / மதுராத்தகம்

வருவாய் பிரிவு : பெரிய வெண்கணி

பட்டி எண் : 962

உரிமையாளர்கள் பெயர்

பு.எண்	உ.பிரிவு	பரப்பு		தரப்பு		மதிப்பு		குறிப்புகள்
		மரபு	நீர்தர	மரபு	நீர்தர	மரபு	நீர்தர	
		சென்ட் - ஏர்	சு - சது.	சென்ட் - ஏர்	சு - சது.	சென்ட் - ஏர்	சு - சது.	
223	1	1 - 45.00	2.81	-	-	-	-	2016/0103 /03/110779 - 06-09-2018
223	2	1 - 31.00	2.41	-	-	-	-	2016/0103 /03/110779 - 06-09-2018
224	-	0 - 70.00	1.30	-	-	-	-	2016/0103 /03/110779 - 06-09-2018
225	1	0 - 61.00	1.13	-	-	-	-	2016/0103 /03/110779 - 06-09-2018
225	2	0 - 67.50	1.28	-	-	-	-	2016/0103 /03/110779 - 06-09-2018
226	2	0 - 46.00	0.65	-	-	-	-	2016/0103 /03/110779 - 06-09-2018
231	4A)	0 - 33.70	0.60	-	-	-	-	2016/0103 /03/135746 - 2016 /03/0700001250 - 26-09-2018
231	4A2	0 - 19.40	0.29	-	-	-	-	2016/0103 /03/135746 - 2016 /03/0700001250 - 26-09-2018
231	4A3	0 - 11.40	0.23	-	-	-	-	2016/0103 /03/135746 - 2016 /03/0700001250 - 26-09-2018
		5 - 40.10	16.77					

குறிப்பு 2 :

CS INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Director

12/09/2019 9:41:33AM

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