# Application Form (Draft EIA Report)

For

Thiru. S. Chinnanna , Rough Stone Quarry – 2.80.0 Ha at

S.F.Nos. 136 (PART-I) of Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State.

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

Category of the Project: B1

Baseline Period: October 2023 – December 2023

Project Termed under schedule 1(a) Category B1

Environmental Consultant & Laboratory details:
Ecotech Labs Pvt Ltd,





No 48, 2nd Main road, South extension Ram Nagar, Pallikaranai, Chennai -600100. Proponent details:

Thiru. S. Chinnanna,

No. 1-39A.

Machinaickanapalli Village,

Panchakshipuram Post,

Hosur Taluk,

Krishnagiri District.

#### From,

#### Thiru. S. Chinnanna

S/o. Srinivasan, NO.1-39A, Machinaickanapalli Village, Panchakshipuram Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

#### To,

## The District Environmental Engineer

Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, Plot No:140A, SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Hosur, Krishnagiri – 635 126.

**Sub:** Request to Conduct Public Hearing – Environmental Clearance for the "Thiru. S. Chinnanna Rough Stone Quarry" over a total extent of 2.80.00 Ha at S. F. Nos. 136 (Part-I) Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu – Reg

**Ref:** Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F. No. 10429/ ToR-1600/2023 Dated: 07.11.2023.

#### Dear Sir.

Please find enclosed herewith the application of Draft EIA Report along with necessary enclosures towards seeking environmental clearance for the "Thiru. S. Chinnanna Rough Stone Quarry" over a total extent of 2.80.00 Ha at S. F. Nos. 136 (Part-I) Venkatesapuram Village, Sholagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu. In this regard, we had obtained the Terms of Reference from State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) TamilNadu; vide reference mentioned above for conducting EIA studies. We wish to inform that the draft EIA report complying with all the conditions mentioned in the TOR has been prepared and the copies of the same are enclosed with this letter. With reference to the above, we kindly request the TNPCB to make the necessary arrangements for **Conducting the Public hearing for the Rough Stone Quarry**. With the above, we request the TNPCB to accept and process our application for conducting the Public Hearing at the earliest.

Thanking you Yours faithfully

**Autorized Signatory** 

**Enclosures: Draft EIA Report** 

#### Thiru. S. Chinnanna

S/o. Srinivasan, NO.1-39A, Machinaickanapalli Village, Panchakshipuram Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

## UNDERTAKING

We, Thiru.S.Chinnanna, undertaking that the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for Rough Stone Quarry over an extent of 2.80.0 Ha at S.F.No. 136 (Part-I) Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamilnadu State under project category B1 and Schedule S.No.1(a).

ToR issued by the State Expert Appraisal Committee, TN vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F. No. 10429/ ToR-1600/2023 Dated: 07.11.2023.

I, hereby assure that all the information and data provided in the EIA report is accurate, true and correct and owns responsibility for the same.

Yours Faithfully, Thiru. S. Chinnanna

Place: Krishnagiri.

Date:

Piot No. 48A, 2nd Main Road, Ram Nagar, South Extension, Pallikkaranal, Chennal - 600 100 GST NO. 33AADCE6103A22H PAN NO. AADCE6103A



Cell No. 98400 87542 Email: info@ecotechlabs.in Website: www.ecotechlabs.in CIN: U74900TN2014PTC094895

## **UNDERTAKING**

I, Dr. A. Dhamodharan, Managing Director confirms that this Draft EIA Report of Rough Stone Quarry over an extent of 2.80.0 Ha at S.F.No. 136 (Part-I) of Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamilnadu State has been prepared at M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt. Ltd., Chennai.

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

Signature:

Name: Dr. A. Dhamodharan

Designation: Managing Director

Name of the EIA Consultant Organization: M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt Ltd., Chennai.

NABET Certificate No: NABET/EIA/2124/SA 0147.

Place: Chennai

Date:

# Declaration of Experts contributing to the EIA

Declaration by experts contributing to the EIA report for Rough Stone Quarry (minor mineral) mining project of Thiru. S. Chinnanna Rough Stone Quarry over a total extent of 2.80.0 Ha at S.F.No. 136 (Part-I) of Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamilnadu State.

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

Project	Rough Stone Quarry - 2.80.0 Ha
Type & Category	1 (a) Mining of Minerals
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna
Environment	M/s. Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd.,
Consultant with their	QCI Accreditated
Accreditation Status	
NABET Certificate	NABET/ EIA/2124/ SA 0147
No.	
EIA Coordinator	Dr. A. Dhamodharan (Mining of Minerals)
Name	A-DJ Granin
Signature	Dr. A. DHAMODHARAN (NABET APPROVED EIA COORDINATOR) NABET/EIA/2124/SA 0147 Environmental Consultant Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd Piol No.48A, 2nd Main Road, Rain Nagar South Extr. Pallikaranai, Chennai - 600 100.
Period of Involvement	October 2023 to December 2023
Contact Information	M/s. Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd.
	No. 48, 2nd Main Road,
	Ram Nagar South Extension
	Pallikaranai, Chennai - 600 100
	Mobile: +91 9789906200
	E-mail: dhamo@ecotechlabs.in

## **Functional Area Experts**

The basic fact division that environment and laboratory are accredited by NABL and Ministry of Environment and Forests, India and by other international bodies, stand testimony to its emphasis.

S. No.	Functio nal areas	Name of the experts	Involvement (period and task)	Signature and date
1	AP	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	<ol> <li>Selection of Baseline Monitoring stations based on the wind direction.</li> <li>Interpretation of Baseline data by comparing it with standards prescribed by CPCB against the type of area.</li> <li>Identification of sources of air pollution and suggesting mitigation measures to minimize impact.</li> <li>Period: March 2022 – Till now</li> </ol>	r At
2	WP	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	<ol> <li>Selection of baseline Monitoring Locations for Ground water analysis and also identifying nearest surface water to be studied.</li> <li>Interpretation of baseline data collected</li> <li>Identification of impacts based on the baseline study conducted and also to the ground water and nearby surface water due to the proposed project</li> <li>Preparation of suitable and appropriate mitigation plan.</li> <li>Period: March 2022 – Till now</li> </ol>	A- Maryer
3	SHW	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	1. Identification of nature of solid waste generated 2. Categorization of the generated waste and estimating the quantity of waste to be generated based on the per capita basis. Identification of impacts of SHW on Environment 3. Suggesting suitable mitigation measures by recommending appropriate disposal method for each category of waste generated 4. Top soil and refuse management <i>Period: March 2022 – Till now</i>	A. Dame

4	SE	Mr. S. Pandian	1. Primary data collection through the census questionnaire 2. Obtaining Secondary data from authenticated sources and incorporating the same in EIA report. 3. Impact assessment & proposing suitable mitigation plan 4. CSR budget allocation by discussing with the local body and allotting the same for need based activity.  Period: March 2022 – Till now *INVOLVES PUBLIC HEARING	
5	EB	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	1. Primary data collection through field survey and sheet observation for ecology and biodiversity 2. Secondary Collection through various authenticated sources 3. Prediction of anticipated impacts and suggesting appropriate mitigation measures. <i>Period: March 2022 – Till now</i>	A- Mountar
6	HG	Dr. T. P. Natesan	1. Study of existing surface drainage arrangements in the core and buffer zone, impact due to mining on these drainage courses and suggestion of mitigative measures 2. Determination of groundwater use pattern, development of rainwater harvesting program.  Storm water management through garland drainage system.  Period: March 2022 – Till now	
7	GEO	Dr. T. P. Natesan	1. Field survey for assessing regional and local geology, aquifer distribution, Determination of groundwater use pattern, development of rainwater harvesting program.  Period: March 2022 – Till now	(-0)~

8	SC	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	1. Interpretation of baseline report 2. Identification of possible impacts on soil, prediction of soil conservation and suggesting suitable mitigation measures.  Period: March 2022 – Till now	A-Dames
9	AQ	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	<ol> <li>Collection of Meteorological data for the baseline study period</li> <li>Plotting wind rose plot and thereby selecting the monitoring locations based on the wind pattern</li> <li>Estimation of sources of air emissions and air quality modeling is done</li> <li>Interpretation of the results obtained</li> <li>Identification of the impacts and suggesting suitable mitigation measures.</li> <li>Period: March 2022 – Till now</li> </ol>	FAL,
10	NV	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	<ol> <li>Selection of monitoring locations</li> <li>Interpretation of baseline data</li> <li>Prediction of impacts due to noise pollution and suggestion of appropriate mitigation measures</li> <li>Period: May 2022 – Till now</li> </ol>	Hier
11	LU	Dr. T. P. Natesan	<ol> <li>Collection of Remote sensing satellite data to study the land use pattern.</li> <li>Primary field survey and limited field verification for land categorization in the study area</li> <li>Preparation of Land use map using Satellite data for 10km radius around the project site.</li> <li>Period: March 2022 – Till now</li> </ol>	
12	RH	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	<ol> <li>Identification of the risk</li> <li>Interpreting consequence contours</li> <li>Suggesting risk mitigation measures</li> <li>Period: March 2022 – Till now</li> </ol>	Kler

## Declaration by the Head of the accredited consultant organization/ authorized person

I, Dr. A. Dhamodharan, hereby confirm that the above-mentioned experts prepared the EIA report of mining project at S.F.No. 136 (Part-I) of Venkatesapuram Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamilnadu State

I also confirm that the consultant organization shall be fully accountable for any misleading information mentioned in this statement.

Signature:

Name: Dr. A. Dhamodharan

**Designation:** Managing Director

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

NABET Certificate No: NABET/ EIA/2124/ SA 0147

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

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## **ABBREVIATION**

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

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## 1. Project Background:

The Proposed project is a Rough Stone Quarry, having an extent of 2.80.0 hectares of Government Poramboke Land in S.F.No. 136 (PART-1) of Venkatesapuram village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu State. The proposed mining project comes under Category B1. The lease area sloping towards the South side is covered with rough stone. It is a Hilly terrain.

The quarry operation is proposed to be carried out with conventional open-cast mechanized mining with a 5.0-meter vertical bench with a bench width of 5.0 meters. Quarrying operation is carried out by 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 the pithead to the needy crusher/other buyers. Occasionally hydraulic excavators are attached with rock breakers for fragmentation to avoid secondary blasting.

The Water table is noticed at a depth of 50 m from below the surface in the adjacent open wells of the area. The quarry operation is proposed up to a depth of 43 m below ground level (BGL) for 5 (Five) Years. The total Geological Resources is about 9,56,180 m³ of rough stone. The Mineable Reserve is about 3,30,347 m³ of rough stone. The year-wise production/recoverable resources of rough stone and topsoil/gravel for 5 years is about 3,30,344 m³ of rough stone. The Mining Plan was approved by The Deputy Director (i/c), of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri Vides Roc. No.72/2016/Mines-1 dated 29.04.2016. The project area does not fall in Hill Area Conservation Authority region. There is no interstate boundary, CRZ zone, Western Ghats, notified Bird sanctuaries, Wildlife Sanctuaries as per the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, within the radius of 15km.

The project does not require a huge amount of water for quarry operation. The total water requirement is 1.810 KLD which will be sourced from the water tanker supply and packaged drinking water from Usthalapalli -0.32 km, North of the project site.

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## 2. Nature & Size of the Project

The Rough Stone Quarry over an extent of 2.80.00 Hectares land is located Venkatesapuram village, Shoolagiri Taluk , Krishnagiri district.

Mineral intends to quarry : Rough Stone
District : krishnagiri

Taluk : Shoolagiri Taluk Village : Venkatesapuram S. F. Nos : 136 (PART-I) Extent : 2.80.0 hectares

Table 1: Brief Description of the Project

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
1	Latitude	12° 44' 50.98"N - 12° 44' 44.25"N
2	Longitude	77° 56' 52.56"E - 77° 56' 43.81" E
3	Site Elevation above MSL	s848 m
4	Topography	Hilly terrain
5	Land use of the site	Government Poramboke land
6	The extent of the lease area	2.80.0 Ha
7	Nearest highway	NH-48-6.45 Km-SW
8	Nearest railway station	Hosur Railway station-13.67 km-WSW
9	Nearest airport	Hosur airport-20.19 km-WSW
10	Nearest town/city	Town: hosur-7.46 km-SW
		City: Hosur-7.46 km-SW
		District: Krishnagiri-30.56 km-SE
11	Rivers / Canal	Ponnaiayr River 4.86 km, WNW
		Gobasandram River 7.58 km, SSW

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12	Lake	Dulthon comes T -1-	2.52 Irm CCE
12	Lake	Bukkasagaram Lake	2.52 km SSE
		Doripalli Lake	4.16 km SSE
		Muthali Lake	4.40 km NW
		Thummanapalli Lake	4.63 km SSW
		Chinna Muthali	4.90 km NW
		Peddakullu Lake	5.10 km WNW
		Lake 1	5.49 km SW
		Lake 2	6.08 km SSE
		Kamandoddi New Lake	6.14 km SSW
		Lake 3	6.26 km SSW
		Kamandoddi lake	6.90 km SSE
		Konerapalli Lake	7.86 km SSE
		Konerapalli Lake	7.86 km SSE
		Kumudapalli Lake	7.99 km WSW
		Chappadi lake	8.71 km SSE
		Moranapalli Lake	8.90 km WSW
		Guruparathapalli Well	9.52 km SSE
		Bathlapalli lake	9.83 km WSW
		Chennathur Lake	10.07 km WSW
		Anachandiram Lake	10.10 km SE
		Lake 4	10.18 km SSE
		Alasantham Lake	10.57 km WSW
		Karapalli Lake	11.06 km WSW
		Basthi lake	11.26 km WNW
		Vasanth Nagar Lake	11.70 km WSW
		Alasanatham Lake	11.80 km WSW
		TheppaKulam	12.24 km WSW
		Nallur Lake	12.49 km NW
		NB Agraharam Lake	12.62 km WNW
		Gokul Nagar Lake	12.63 km WSW
		Shanthapuram Lake	13.51 km WNW
		Rama Naicken Lake	13.52 km WSW

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		Rangopanditha Agraharam Lake	13.62 km WSW	
		Bedrapalli Lake	14.29 km WNW	
		Nalluru Agrahara Lake	14.30 km NW	
		Govindhan lake	14.49 km SW	
		Bennikkal waterfalls	14.69 km SW	
		Achettapalli Lake	14.72 km WSW	
13	Dam / Reservoir	Kelavarapalli Dam –	8.70 km - NW	
14	Hills/valleys	Anjenaya hill Shoolagiri-11.89 km-SE Brahmma Hills-12.15 km-WSW		
15	Archaeologically places	Nil within a 15 km radius circle		
16	National parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries	Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary-22.89 km- SSW		
17	Reserved / Protected Forests	Nil within 15 km Ra	dius	
18	Seismicity	The proposed lease area comes under Seismic Zone II and III.		

## 3. Need for the Project

- The mining activities as proposed are the backbone of all construction and infrastructure projects as the raw material for construction is available only from such mining. The Rough stone extracted will be transported to be Stone crusher of district Krishnagiri.
- The raw rough stone as well as the crushed material of stone is in high demand in real estate, construction projects as well as in building construction projects.
- Rough stone is quarried for producing crusher aggregates to the nearby building contractors, road contractors and nearby villagers.
- After quarrying the entire reserves mined out, the area will be used as water reservoir to have an artificial recharge to the nearby wells.
- No damage to the land is caused, no reclamation or back filling is required.

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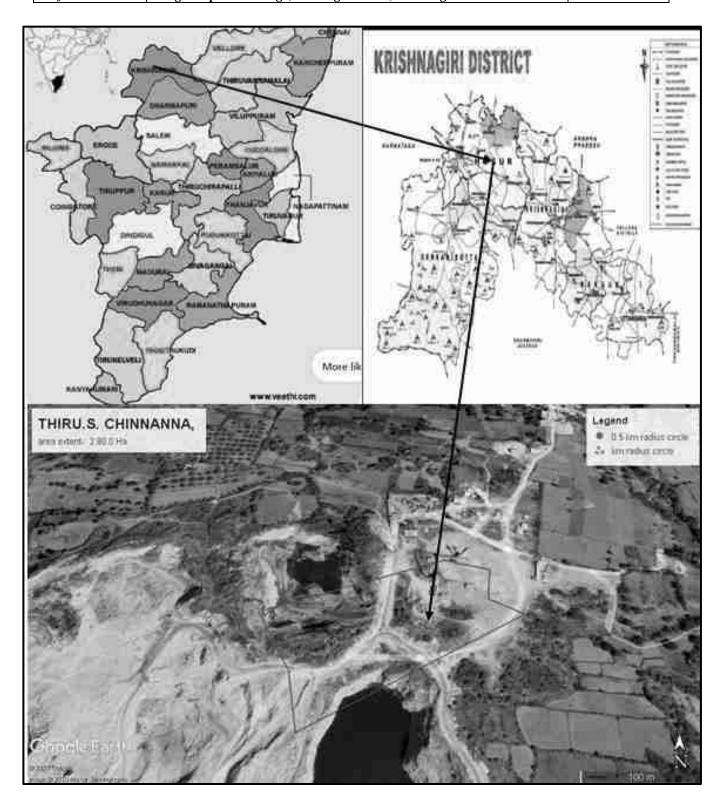


Figure 1: Location Map of the Project Site

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
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Figure 2: Google Image of the Project Site

## 4. Charnockite

Charnockite and granitic gneisses are extensively quarried as rough stone, which is used as aggregates for construction of building, laying of roads and for preparation of value added products like hollow blocks, pillar stones, M-sand etc. Charnockite occurs as massive bodies, greyish color, medium to coarse grained, composed quartz, feldspar and orthopyroxene. At places, metamorphic gneissic banding (alternate dark and black color) in charnockite is noticed. Since the rough stone is seen from the surface itself and noticed in the already quarried pit, no exploration is needed.

## 5. Geological resources

The geological resources have been calculated based on the cross-section method.

Table 2. Geological resources

#### **Geological Reserve**

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Dueft ELA
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Section	Bench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Geological Reserves m <sup>3</sup>	Topsoil m <sup>3</sup>
	I	17	87	3			4437
	II	17	87	5	7395	7025	
	III	121	131	5	79255	75292	
	IV	121	131	5	79255	75292	
WW AD	V	121	131	5	79255	75292	
XY-AB	VI	121	131	5	79255	75292	
	VII	121	131	5	79255	75292	
	VIII	121	131	5	79255	75292	
	IX	121	131	5	79255	75292	
		TOT	AL		562180	534071	4437
	I	122	100	3			36600
	II	62	100	5	31000	29450	
	III	121	100	5	60500	57475	
	IV	121	100	5	60500	57475	
XY-CD	V	121	100	5	60500	57475	
	VI	121	100	5	60500	57475	
	VII	121	100	5	60500	57475	
	VIII	121	100	5	60500	57475	
		TOT	CAL		394000	374300	36600
	GR	AND TOT	AL		956180	908371	41037

Table 3. Mineable Reserves

Mineable Reserve										
Section	Section Bench		Width (m)	Depth (m)	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Mineable Reserves m <sup>3</sup>	Topsoil m <sup>3</sup>			
	I	5	75	3			1125			
	II	4	74	3	1480	1406				
	III	103	95	5	48925	46479				
XY-AB	IV	98	85	5	41650	39568				
A1-AD	V	93	75	5	34875	33131				
	VI	88	65	5	28600	27170				
	VII	83	55	5	22825	21684				
	VIII	78	45	5	17550	16673				

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	IX	73	35	5	12775	12136	
		ТОТ	AL		208680	298248	1125
	I	202	77	3			23331
	II	62	74	5	22940	21793	
	III	108	64	5	34560	32832	
	IV	103	54	5	27810	26420	
XY-CD	V	98	44	5	21560	20482	
	VI	93	34	5	15810	15020	
	VII	88	24	5	10560	10032	
	VIII	83	14	5	5810	5520	
		TOT	AL		139050	132099	23331
	GR	AND TOT	AL		347730	330347	24456

Table 4. Year wise Production Plan

	Yearwise Reserve									
Year	Section	Bench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Recoverable reserves m <sup>3</sup>	Topsoil m <sup>3</sup>		
т		I	5	75	3			1125		
I YEAR		II	4	74	5	1480	1406			
ILAK	XY-AB	III	103	95	5	48925	46479			
II		IV	98	85	5	41650	39568			
YEAR		V	93	75	5	34875	33131			
TTT		I	101	77	3			2331		
III YEAR	XY-CD	II	62	74	5	22940	21793			
ILAK		III	108	64	5	34650	32832			
13.7	XY-AB	VI	88	65	5	28600	27170			
IV YEAR	XY-CD	IV	103	54	5	27810	26420			
		V	98	44	5	21560	20482			
		VII	83	55	5	22825	21684			
	XY-AB	VIII	78	45	5	17550	16673			
V		IX	73	35	5	12775	12136			
YEAR		VI	93	34	5	15810	15020			
	XY-CD	VII	88	24	5	10560	10032			
		VIII	83	14	5	5810	5520			
		TOT	ΓAL			347730	330344	24456		

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## 6. Mining

## **Opencast mining**

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

#### **Process Description**

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

## 7. Water Requirement

Total water requirement for the mining project is 1.81 KLD. Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Usthalapalli Village and other water will be sourced from nearby road tankers supply.

Table 5. Water Balance

Purpose	Quantity	Source					
		Packaged Drinking water vendors available in					
Drinking Water	0.81 KLD	Usthalapalli Village which is about 0.32 - N km from					
Dimming water		project area					
Green belt	0.5 KLD	Other domestic activities through road tankers supply					
Dust suppression	0.5 KLD	From road tankers supply					
Total	1.81 KLD						

## 8. Manpower

Total manpower required for the project is approximately 18 persons. Workers will be from nearby villages.

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Table 6. Man Power

S.No	Skill Level	Position	Nos.		
1.	Management & Supervisory	Staff	3		
		Operator	2		
2.	Skilled	Mechanic	1		
		Blaster/mate	1		
3.	Semi – skilled	Driver	2		
4.	Unskilled	Musdoor / Labours	5		
		Cleaners	3		
		Office Boy	1		
	Total				

## 9. Solid Waste Management

**Table 7 Solid Waste Management** 

S. No	Туре	Quantity	Disposal Method
1	Organic	3.24 kg/day	Municipal bin including food waste
2	Inorganic	4.86 kg/day	TNPCB authorized recyclers

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

## Table 8 500m Radius Cluster Mine

## 1) Details of Existing quarries:

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Sl. N o	Name of the lessee	Village & Taluk	S.F No.	Extent in Hect	GO Date	Lease period.
1	Thiru Y. Jagadesh, Annaidoddi, Jigini Hobbli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore 560 083	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - VII)	3.50.0	Roc.76/2016 /Mines. Dt:02.07.201 8	13.07.2018 - 12.07.2023
2	Thiru Manjunaika, S/o ShamaNaik, Sevanayakana	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - III)	4.10.0	Roc.219/201 8/Mines. Dt:08.03.201	08.03.2019 - 07.03.2024
3	Thiru P. Selvaraju, S/o Periyasamy, NO. 57-B1, Kalliyannan Nagar, Kumarapalayam, Thiruchengodu, Namakkal District	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	86 (Part - VI)	2.50.0	Roc.69/2016 /Mines. Dt:13.10.201 6	17.10.2016 - 16.10.2021
4	J. Shanmugam, S/o Jaganathan, S.S. Blue Metals, No. 4 Pillaiyar Koil Street, Marandapalli Post, Palacode Taluk, Dharmapuri Dist.	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	86 (Part - VII)	2.50.0	Roc.70/2016 /Mines. Dt:28.09.201	03.10.2016 - 02.10.2026

# 2) Details of other Proposed / Applied quarries.

S1. No	Name of the lessee	Village Taluk	S.F No.	Extent in Hect	GO Date	Lease period.
1	Thiru. S. Chinnanna No. 1-39 Masinaickenapalli Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Venkatesapuram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part 1)	2.80.0	Roc.72/2016/Mines. Dt:29.02.2016	
2	Tvl. S. V Blue Metals, Prop. V. Nagarajan,	Venkatesapuram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part 1)	2.70.0		Precise area given.

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	Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District					
3	M/s. Sri Vinayaka Enterprises, Beggli Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri	Venkatesapuram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part 1)	2.85.0	1263/2018/Mines .dt:02.11.2018.	Precise area given.

# 3) Details of Abandoned/Old Quarries

Sl. N o	Name of the lessee	Village Taluk	S.F No.	Extent in Hect	GO Date	Lease period.
1	Thiru A.D. Mohan, S/o Late, A.C. Devaiah, Koppa Gate, Jigani Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka State.	Venkatesapur am, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - II)	4.00.0	Roc.78/12/ Mines. Dt:21.05.201 2	13.07.2012 - 12.07.2017
2	Thiru V. Jayaprakash, S/o Venkatesappa, No. 488 B. Singiripalli Village, B. Gurubarapalli Post, Hosur Taluk, Kishnagiri District.	Venkatesapur am, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - IV)	2.00.0	Roc.73/2016 /Mines. Dt:08.08.201	24.08.2016 - 23.08.2021
3	Thiru. T. Muniraj, Koppa Village, Gigini, Annekal Taluk, Bangalore	Venkatesapur am, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - V)	1.30.0	Roc.74/2016 /Mines. Dt:08.08.201	22.08.2016 - 21.08.2021
4	Thiru. N. Haries Koppa Village, Gigini Annekal Taluk, Bangalore	Venkatesapur am, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - VI)	3.00.0	Roc.75/2016 /Mines. Dt:09.08.201 6	24.08.2016 - 23.08.2021
5	Thiru. V. Madesh, No.1/271, Vannapalli Village,	Venkatesapur am, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - IX)	3.00.0	Roc.77/2016 /Mines. Dt:09.08.201	24.08.2016 - 23.08.2021

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Mugalur Post, Hosur			
Taluk.			

The Total extent of the Existing / Lease expired / Proposed quarries are 34.25.0 Ha.

## 10. Land Requirement

The total extent area of the project is 2.80.00 Ha, Government Poramboke land in Venkatesapuram Village of Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

Table 9 Land Use Breakup

S. No.	Land Use	Present Area (Hect)	Area in use during the quarrying period (Hect)
1.	Quarrying Pit	0.53.5	2.22.7
2.	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
3.	Roads	0.01.0	0.02.0
4.	Green Belt & Dump	Nil	0.10.0
5.	Unutilized Area	2.25.5	0.44.3
Total		2.80.0	2.80.0

#### 11. Human Settlement

There are 5 Habitation & 4 Workers Shed in Nearby quarry area within 300m radius. There are villages located in this area within a 5km radius of the quarry.

**Table 10 Habitation** 

SL. NO.	DIRECTION	VILLAGE	POPULATION	DISTANCE
1	N	Usthalapalli village	969	0.32 km
2	NW	Gollapalli Village	5196	0.96 km
3	NNW	Dhasapalli village	100	2.4 km
4	ENE	Athimugam village	4540	2.86 km
5	WSW	Sukkasagaram village	2126	3.34 km
6	SSE	Deripalli village	3681	3.56 km

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7	N	Nariganapuram	928	4.45 km
8	SE	Nallaganakothapalli village	968	4.96 km
9	SSW	Kamandoddi village	6524	5.75 km
10	SW	Upparathamandrapalli	500	11.68 km

## 12. Power Requirement

The Rough Stone Quarry project does not require huge water and electricity for the project.

**16 Litre** diesel per hour for excavator for mining and loading for rough stone needed.

## 13. Scope of the Baseline Study

This chapter contains information on existing environmental scenarios on the following parameters.

- 1. Micro Meteorology
- 2. Water Environment
- 3. Air Environment
- 4. Noise Environment
- 5. Soil / Land Environment
- 6. Biological Environment
- 7. Socio-economic Environment

## 13.1 Micro - Meteorology

Meteorology plays a vital role in affecting the dispersion of pollutants, once discharged into the atmosphere. Since meteorological factors show wide fluctuations with time, meaningful interpretation can be drawn only from long-term reliable data.

i) Average Minimum Temperature : 18° C

ii) Average Maximum Temperature : 39° C

iii) Average Annual Rainfall of the area: 968 mm

#### 13.2 Air Environment

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Ambient air monitoring was carried out on a monthly basis in the surrounding areas of the Mine Lease area to assess the ambient air quality at the source. To know the ambient air quality at a larger distance i.e., in the study area of 5 km. radius, an air quality survey has been conducted at 7 locations. Major air pollutants like Particulate Matter (PM10), Sulphur Dioxide (SO2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) were monitored and the results are summarized below.

The baseline levels of PM<sub>10</sub> (67 - 41  $\mu$ g/m³), PM<sub>2.5</sub> (33 - 16  $\mu$ g/m³), SO<sub>2</sub> (20 - 5  $\mu$ g/m³), NO<sub>2</sub> (32 9 $\mu$ g/m³), all the parameters are well within the standards prescribed by National Ambient Air Quality during the study period from Oct 2023 to Dec 2023.

#### 13.3 Noise Environment

The maximum Day noise and Night noise were found to be 58 dB(A) and 47 dB(A) respectively in Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli. The minimum Day Noise and Night noise were 39 dB(A) and 32 dB(A) respectively which was observed in project site. The observed values are all well within the Standards prescribed by CPCB.

#### 13.4 Water Environment

- The average pH ranges from 7.11 7.83.
- TDS value varied from 319 mg/l to 1385 mg/l.
- Hardness as CaCO<sub>3</sub> varied from 158 to 858 mg/l.
- Chloride varied from 38.5 to 410 mg/l.

#### 13.5 Land Environment

The analysis results show that the majority of soil in the project and surrounding area is slightly alkaline in nature and pH value ranges from 6.83 - 8.64 with organic matter 0.08 to 0.24 %. The concentration of Nitrogen, Phosphorus & Potassium has been found to be in good amount in the soil samples.

## 13.6 Biological Environment

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The proposed Mining lease area is mostly dry barren ground with small shrubs and bushes. No specific endangered flora & fauna exist within the mining lease area.

#### 14. Rehabilitation/ Resettlement

- The overall land of the mine is Government Poramboke land. There is no displacement of the population within the project area and adjacent nearby area. Social development of nearby villages will be considered in this project.
- The mine area does not cover any habitation. Hence the mining activity does not involve any displacement of human settlement.

## 15. Greenbelt Development

- 1. The development of greenbelt in the peripheral buffer zone of the mine area.
- 2. The Green belt has been recommended as one of the major components of the Environmental Management Plan, which will improve ecology, the environment and quality of the surrounding area.
- 3. Local trees like Neem, Pungam, Naval etc., will be planted along the lease boundary and avenues as well as over non-active dumps at a rate of 280 trees per annum with interval 5m.
- 4. The rate of survival expected to be 80% in this area

**Table.11 Plantation/ Afforestation Program** 

Name of species proposed	Survival	No of species
Neem, Pungam, Poovarasu, Naval, Mantharai, Arasa	80%	1400
Maram, Magizham, Vilvam, vaagai, Marudha maram,		
Thandri, Poovarasu, Manjadi, Usil, Aathi, Panai, Uzha,		
Illuppai, Eachai, Vanni Maram.		
Total		1400

## 16. Anticipated Environmental Impacts

## 16.1 Air Environment and Mitigation Measures

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- 1. Water sprinkling will be done on the roads & unpaved roads.
- 2. Proper mitigation measures like water sprinkling will be adopted to control dust emissions.
- 3. Plantation will be carried out on approach roads, solid waste site & nearby mine premises.
- 4. To control the emissions regular preventive maintenance of equipments will be carried out.

#### 16.2 Noise Environment and Mitigation Measures

- 1. Periodical monitoring of ambient noise will be done as per CPCB guidelines.
- 2. No other equipment except the transportation vehicles and excavator for loading will be allowed.
- 3. Noise generated by these equipments shall be intermittent and does not cause much adverse impact.

## 17. Responsibilities for Environmental Management Cell (EMC)

The responsibilities of the EMC include the following:

- i. Environmental Monitoring of the surrounding area
- ii. Developing the green belt/Plantation
- iii. Ensuring minimal use of water
- iv. Proper implementation of pollution control measures

## 18. Environmental Monitoring Program

A monitoring schedule with respect to Ambient Air Quality, Water & Wastewater Quality, Noise Quality as per Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), shall be maintained.

## 19. Project Cost

The Total Project Cost is **Rs.1,71,42,000/-** for deployment of machinery and creation of infrastructural facilities like approach road, mine office / Workers Shed, First Aid Room etc., including electrifications and water supply.

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Table 12 Project Cost details

Proposed Financial Estimate / Budget for (EMP) Environment Management.		
Fixed Asset Cost:	: Rs.64,10,000/-	
Operational Cost:  Machinery cost	: Rs.20,00,000/-	
EMP Cost:	: Rs.87,32,000/-	
Total Project Cost	: Rs.1,71,42,000/-	

# 20. Corporate Environmental Responsibility

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

Table 13 CER Cost

S. No.	CER Activity	CER value (Rs)
1.	P.U.P School, Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk ,	
	Krishnagiri District.	
2.	P.U.P School, Menasanadoddi Village, Shoolagiri Taluk ,	
	Krishnagiri District.	
	Providing facilities are:	
	✓ Furnitures (Table, Chairs & Bench for School Students)	
	✓ Construction of Classrooms for Students	5 00 000
	✓ Xerox Machine for School Students	5,00,000
	✓ R.O Water Facility	
	✓ Smart Classroom facility	
	✓ Greenbelt Development inside and around the campus –	
	50 No's.	
	✓ Environmental, Social Awareness and General	
	Knowledge Books in Tamil Language	

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✓ Hygienic Toilet Facility and maintenance upto lease period	
Total	5,00,000

## 21. Benefits of the Project

- There is a positive impact on socioeconomics of people living in the villages. Mining operations in the subject area has positive impact by providing direct and indirect jobs opportunities.
- The project is environmentally compatible, financially viable and would be in the interest of the construction industry thereby indirectly benefiting the masses.
- Quarrying in this area is not going to have any negative impact on the social or cultural life of the villagers in the nearby vicinity.

## 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 PREAMBLE

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process used to identify the environmental, social & economic impacts of a project prior to decision making. It aims to predict environmental impacts at an early stage of project planning and design, find ways and means to reduce adverse impacts, shape projects to suit the local environment and present the prediction options to the

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	
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proponent. By using EIA, both environmental & economic benefits can be achieved. By considering environmental effects - prediction & mitigation, early benefits in project planning, protection of the environment, optimum utilization of resources, thus saving overall time & cost of the project.

#### 1.2 GENERAL INFORMATION ON MINING OF MINERALS

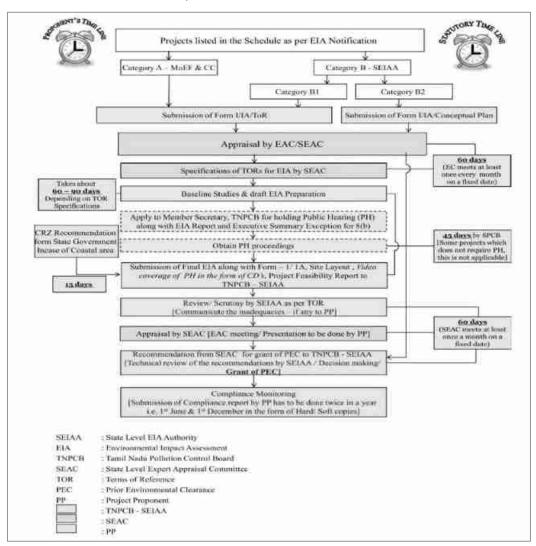
The Entire district is underlain by the rocks belonging to hard crystalline rock masses of Archaean age. The Archaean rocks in this area are represented by rocks of eastern Ghat complex comprising charnockite, Migmatite complex of composite gneiss. The district is covered by metamorphic crystalline rocks of charnockite, composite gneiss of Archaean age. These rocks are highly metamorphosed and have been subjected to sever folding, crushing and faulting. Charnockite group is occupied by the North and Southern part of the basin. The other rock type is encountered by composite granitic gneiss of Epidote hornblende biotite gneiss and hornblende biotite gneiss are occupy in the middle portion of the basin. Charnockite group occupies the high ground as well as plain and it is poorly weathered and jointed. They are generally black, grey to dark grey in Colour medium to coarse grained texture, and generally massive and un-foliated. A gneissic rock occurs as linear bands in the middle portion of the area and is highly migmatite. Mostly, micaceous with bands of granites, pegmatites, quartz veins the rock is well foliated. The Hornblende biotite gneiss forms the country rock of the area and epidote hornblende gneiss (Proterozoic age) occurs as small, isolated outcrops. The crystalline formations are charnockite, granitic gneiss of Archean age have been intruded by dolerite dykes and pegmatite veins. These rocks are highly metamorphosed and have been subjected to very severe folding, crushing and faulting. The crystalline rocks are subjected to tectonic activities under various orogenic cycles resulting in the development of secondary structures such as joints. fissures and cleavages. The intensity of weathering varies from place to place.

## 1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

As per EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments (O.M vide No.F.No.L-11011/175/2018-IA-II(M) Govt of India MOEF&CC on December 12th, 2018) project comes under category B1 cluster & schedule 1(a) under item 1.

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	
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The proposed project is categorized under Category "B1" 1(a) (Cluster) - {Mining of Minerals} as the 500m radius area is more than 5 Ha including the mine lease area. Hence, the project will be considered at SEAC, Tamil Nadu.



#### 1.4 TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

The terms of Reference have been issued by SEAC TN vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F. No. 10429/ ToR-1600/2023 Dated: 07.11.2023. 43 additional ToR points were recommended by SEAC TN in addition to the Standard ToR Points. The replies for the same were addressed in this report.

#### 1.5 POST ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE MONITORING

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

### 1.5.1 Methodology adopted

Post project monitoring will be carried out as per conditions stipulated in environmental clearance letter issued by SEIAA, consent issued by SPCB as well as according to CPCB guidelines. The lease area is considered as core zone and the area lying within 10 km radius from the lease boundary is considered as buffer zone, where some impacts may be observed on physical and biological environment. In the buffer zone slight impact may be observed and that too is occasional.

Table 1-1: Post Environmental Clearance Monitoring

S. No.	Description	Frequency of Monitoring
1.	Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	Quarterly/ Half Yearly
2.	Water level & Quality Monitoring	Quarterly/ Half Yearly
3.	Noise Level Monitoring	Quarterly/ Half Yearly
4.	Soil Quality Monitoring	Yearly
5.	Medical Check-up	Yearly

#### 1.6 GENERIC STRUCTURE OF THE EIA DOCUMENT

*Chapter 1:* Introduction. This chapter contains general information on the mining of minerals, major sources of environmental impacts in respect of mining projects and details of the environmental clearance process.

Chapter 2: Project Description. In this chapter the proponent should also furnish detailed description of the proposed project, such as the type of the project, need for the project, project location, layout, project activities during construction and operational phases, capacity of the project, project operation i.e., land availability, utilities (power and water supply) and infrastructure facilities such as roads, railways, housing and other requirements. If the project site is near a sensitive area, it is to be mentioned clearly why an alternative site could not be considered. The project implementation schedule estimated cost of development as well as operation etc. should also be included.

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

*Chapter 3:* Analysis of Alternatives (Technology and Site). This chapter gives details of various alternatives both in respect of location of site and technologies to be deployed in case the initial scoping exercise considers such a need.

*Chapter 4:* Description of Environment. This chapter should cover baseline data in the project area and study area.

Chapter 5: Impact Analysis and mitigation measures. This chapter describes the anticipated impacts on the environment and mitigation measures. The method of assessment of impacts including studies carried out, modelling techniques adopted to assess the impacts where pertinent should be elaborated in this chapter. It should give the details of the impacts on the baseline parameters, both during the construction and operational phases and suggests the mitigation measures to be implemented by the proponent.

*Chapter 6:* Environmental Monitoring Program. This chapter should cover the planned environmental monitoring program. It should also include the technical aspects of monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

**Chapter 7:** Additional Studies. This chapter should cover the details of the additional studies required in addition to those specified in the ToR and which are necessary to cater to more specific issues applicable to the particular project.

Chapter 8: Project Benefits. This chapter should cover the benefits accruing to the locality, neighborhood, region and nation as a whole. It should bring out details of benefits by way of improvements in the physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, employment potential and other tangible benefits.

*Chapter 9:* Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis. This chapter should cover on Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis of the project.

Chapter 10: Environmental Management Plan. This chapter should comprehensively present the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which includes the administrative and technical setup, summary matrix of EMP, the cost involved to implement the EMP, both during the construction and operational phase and provisions made towards the same in the cost estimates of project construction and operation. This chapter should also describe the proposed postmonitoring scheme as well as inter-organizational arrangements for effective implementation of the mitigation measures.

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
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Chapter 11: Summary and Conclusions. This chapter gives the summary of the full EIA report condensed to ten A-4 size pages at the maximum. It should provide the overall justification for implementation of the project and should explain how the adverse effects have been mitigated. Chapter 12: Disclosure of Consultants. This chapter should include the names of the consultants engaged with their brief resume and the nature of consultancy rendered.

## 1.7 DETAILS OF PROJECT PROPONENT

Project Proponent : Thiru. S. Chinnanna

Status of the Proponent : Government Poramboke land

Proponent's name & address : Thiru. S. Chinnanna,

S/o. Srinivasappa,

NO.1-39A, Machinaickanapalli Village, Panchakshipuram Post, Hosur Taluk,

Krishnagiri District.

#### 1.8 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

### 1.8.1 Project Nature, Size & Location

As per EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments (O.M vide No.F.No.L-11011/175/2018-IA-II(M) Govt of India MOEF&CC on December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2018) project comes under category B1 cluster & schedule 1(a) under item 1.

Proposed proposal pertains to Rough stone mining project by mechanized open cast method on allotted mine lease area at Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk of Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu. It is an elevated terrain. The total allotted mine lease for the proposed project is 2.80.00 Ha with their maximum production capacity i.e., 3,30,344 m<sup>3</sup> of Rough Stone and 24,456 m<sup>3</sup> of Topsoil.

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

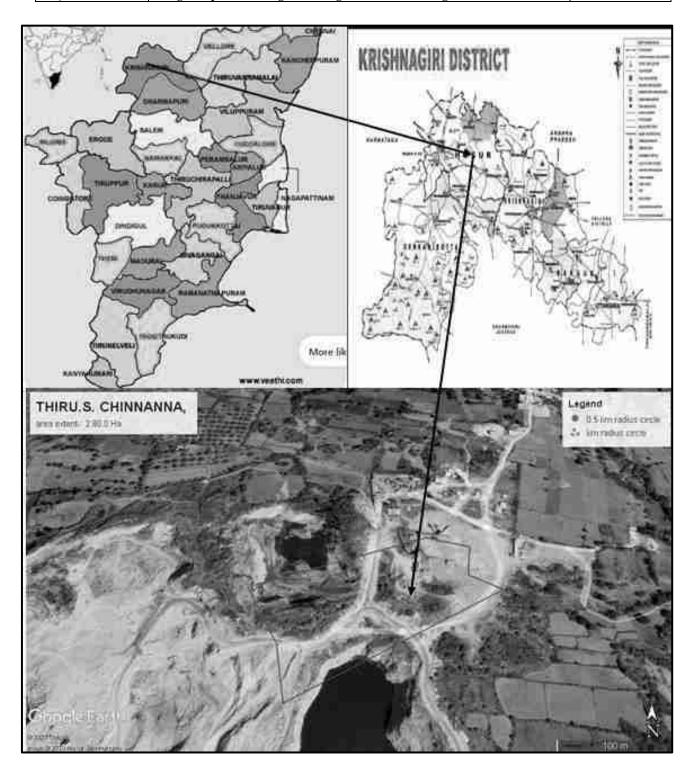


Figure 1.1: Location Map of the Project site

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

# 2 Project Description

This chapter furnishes detailed description of the proposed project, such as the type of the project, need for the project, project location, layout, project activities during mining, capacity of the project, project operation i.e., land availability, utilities (power and water supply) and infrastructure facilities such as roads, railways, housing and other requirements. The project implementation schedule estimated cost for carrying out entire mining activity is included.

### 2.1 GENERAL

Proposed proposal pertains to Rough stone mining project by open cast mechanized method on allotted mine lease area at Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk of Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu. It is a hilly terrain. We have obtained a Scheme of mining plan from the Department of Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri District for 2.80.00 Ha land area in the S.F.Nos. 136 (Part I) for a proposed mining depth of 43 m Topsoil 3m + Rough stone 40m (Including 5 m Existing Depth) From General Ground Profile. and five years production of 3,30,344 m³ of Rough Stone and 24,456 m³ of Topsoil.

## Type of the project:

As per EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments (O.M vide No.F.No. L-11011/175/2018-IA-II(M) Govt of India MOEF&CC on December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2018) project comes under category B1 cluster & schedule 1(a) under item 1. The project required to be appraised at state level by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Tamil Nadu. Environment Clearance study will involve preparation of draft EIA report on the basis of baseline & impact assessment study is carried out. Also, before appraisal, under 7(III) of EIA notification 2006, the project involves the Public Consultation and the same will be conducted under SPCB (TN) in Krishnagiri District. The proceedings of the same will be incorporated in the Final EIA Report.

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

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	D& E14	
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA	
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report	

Table 2-1: Quarry within 500m Radius

# 1) Details of Existing quarries:

Sl. N o	Name of the lessee	Village & Taluk	S.F No.	Exte nt in Hec t	GO Date	Lease period.
1	Thiru Y. Jagadesh, Annaidoddi, Jigini Hobbli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore 560 083	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - VII)	3.50	Roc.76/2016 /Mines. Dt:02.07.201 8	13.07.2 018 - 12.07.2 023
2	Thiru Manjunaika, S/o ShamaNaik, Sevanayakana	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - III)	4.10 .0	Roc.219/201 8/Mines. Dt:08.03.201	08.03.2 019 - 07.03.2 024
3	Thiru P. Selvaraju, S/o Periyasamy, NO. 57- B1, Kalliyannan Nagar, Kumarapalayam, Thiruchengodu, Namakkal District	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	86 (Part - VI)	2.50	Roc.69/2016 /Mines. Dt:13.10.201 6	17.10.2 016 - 16.10.2 021
4	J. Shanmugam, S/o Jaganathan, S.S. Blue Metals, No. 4 Pillaiyar Koil Street, Marandapalli Post, Palacode Taluk, Dharmapuri Dist.	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	86 (Part - VII)	2.50	Roc.70/2016 /Mines. Dt:28.09.201 6	03.10.2 016 - 02.10.2 026

# 2) Details of other Proposed /Applied quarries.

Sl. No	Name of the lessee	Village Taluk	S.F No.	Extent in Hect	GO Date	Lease period.
1	Thiru. S. Chinnanna No. 1-39 Masinaickenapalli Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part 1)	2.80.0	Roc.72/20 16/Mines. Dt:29.02.2 016	

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Duaft ELA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

2	Tvl. S. V Blue Metals, Prop. V. Nagarajan, Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part 1)	2.70.0		Precise area given.
3	M/s. Sri Vinayaka Enterprises, Beggli Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part 1)	2.85.0	1263/2018 /Mines .dt:02.11.2 018.	Precise area given.

# 3) Details of Abandoned/Old Quarries

Sl. N o	Name of the lessee	Village Taluk	S.F No.	Exten t in Hect	GO Date	Lease period.
1	Thiru A.D. Mohan, S/o Late, A.C. Devaiah, Koppa Gate, Jigani Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka State.	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - II)	4.00.0	Roc.78/12 /Mines. Dt:21.05.2 012	13.07.20 12 - 12.07.20 17
2	Thiru V. Jayaprakash, S/o Venkatesappa, No. 488 B. Singiripalli Village, B. Gurubarapalli Post, Hosur Taluk, Kishnagiri District.	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - IV)	2.00.0	Roc.73/20 16/Mines. Dt:08.08.2 016	24.08.20 16 - 23.08.20 21
3	Thiru. T. Muniraj, Koppa Village, Gigini, Annekal Taluk, Bangalore	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - V)	1.30.0	Roc.74/20 16/Mines. Dt:08.08.2 016	22.08.20 16 - 21.08.20 21
4	Thiru. N. Haries Koppa Village, Gigini Annekal Taluk, Bangalore	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - VI)	3.00.0	Roc.75/20 16/Mines. Dt:09.08.2 016	24.08.20 16 - 23.08.20 21
5	Thiru. V. Madesh, No.1/271, Vannapalli Village, Mugalur Post, Hosur Taluk.	Venkatesap uram, Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part - IX)	3.00.0	Roc.77/20 16/Mines. Dt:09.08.2 016	24.08.20 16 - 23.08.20 21

The Total extent of the Existing / Lease expired / Proposed quarries are 34.25.0 Ha.

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

### 2.1.1 Need for the project:

The Entire district is underlain by the rocks belonging to hard crystalline rock masses of Archaean age. The Archaean rocks in this area are represented by rocks of eastern Ghat complex comprising charnockites, Migmatite complex of composite gneiss. The district is covered by metamorphic crystalline rocks of charnockite, composite gneiss of Archaean age. These rocks are highly metamorphosed and have been subjected to sever folding, crushing and faulting. Charnockites group is occupied by the North and Southern part of the basin. The other rock type is encountered by composite granitic gneiss of Epidote hornblende biotite gneiss and hornblende biotite gneiss are occupy in the middle portion of the basin. Charnockite group occupies the high ground as well as plain and it is poorly weathered and jointed. They are generally black, grey to dark grey in colour medium to coarse grained texture, and generally massive and un-foliated. A gneissic rock occurs as linear bands in the middle portion of the area and is highly migmatite. Mostly, micaceous with bands of granites, pegmatites, guartz veins the rock is well foliated. The Hornblende biotite gneiss forms the country rock of the area and epidote hornblende gneiss (Proterozoic age) occurs as small, isolated outcrops. The crystalline formations are charnockite, granitic gneiss of Archean age have been intruded by dolerite dykes and pegmatite veins. These rocks are highly metamorphosed and have been subjected to very severe folding, crushing and faulting. The crystalline rocks are subjected to tectonic activities under various orogenic cycles resulting in the development of secondary structures such as joints. fissures and cleavages. The intensity of weathering varies from place to place.

#### 2.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

**Table 2-2 Salient Features of the Project** 

S. No.	Description	Details
1	Project Name	Rough Stone Quarry-2.80.00 ha
2	Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna
3	Mining Lease Area Extent	2.80.00 На

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Duaff ELA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

4	Location	S.F.Nos. 136 (Part-I) Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk , Krishnagiri District.
5	Latitude	12° 44' 50.98"N - 12° 44' 44.25"N
6	Longitude	77° 56' 52.56"E - 77° 56' 43.81" E
7	Topography	Hilly terrain
8	Site Elevation above MSL	The altitude of the area is 848 m above MSL.
9	Topo sheet No.	57- H/14
10	Minerals of Mine	Rough Stone Quarry
11	Proposed production of Mine	3,30,344 m³ of Rough Stone & 24,456 m³ of Topsoil
12	Ultimate depth of Mining	43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough stone BGL) Including 5m Existing Depth
13	Method of Mining	Open cast, mechanized mining
14	Water demand	1.81 KLD
15	Source of water	Water will be supplied through tankers supply
16	Manpower	18 Nos.
17	Mining Lease	Proceedings Letter received from The District Collector, Krishnagiri District vide letter RC.72/2016/Mines, Dated: 29.02.2016.

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

18	Mining Plan Approval	Mining Plan was approved by the Deputy Director, Dept. of Geology & Mining, Krishnagiri vide letter Rc.No.72/2016/Mines, Dated:29.04.2016.
19	Production details	Geological resources: 9,56,180 m³ of Rough stone & Proposed year wise recoverable reserves: 3,30,344 m³ of Rough Stone
20	Boundary Fencing	7.5 m & 10 m barrier all along the boundary Fencing will be provided.
21	Disposal of overburden	The entire lease area covers 3.0 m of Topsoil and estimated quantity of Topsoil is 24,456 m <sup>3</sup> . Topsoil formation will be removed and used for Green Belt areas.
22	Ground water	The ground Water Level is noticed at the depth of 50m below Ground Level by monitoring nearby bore hole, Mining depth taken as 43m BGL(Including 5 m Existing Depth). Now, the proposed quarry depth is above the water table. Hence, quarrying may not affect the ground water.
23	Habitations within 300m radius of the Project Site	There are 5 Habitation & 4 Workers Shed in nearby quarry area within 300m radius of the project site.
24	Drinking water	Water will be supplied through tankers from Usthalapalli village which is 0.32 Km of the project area

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

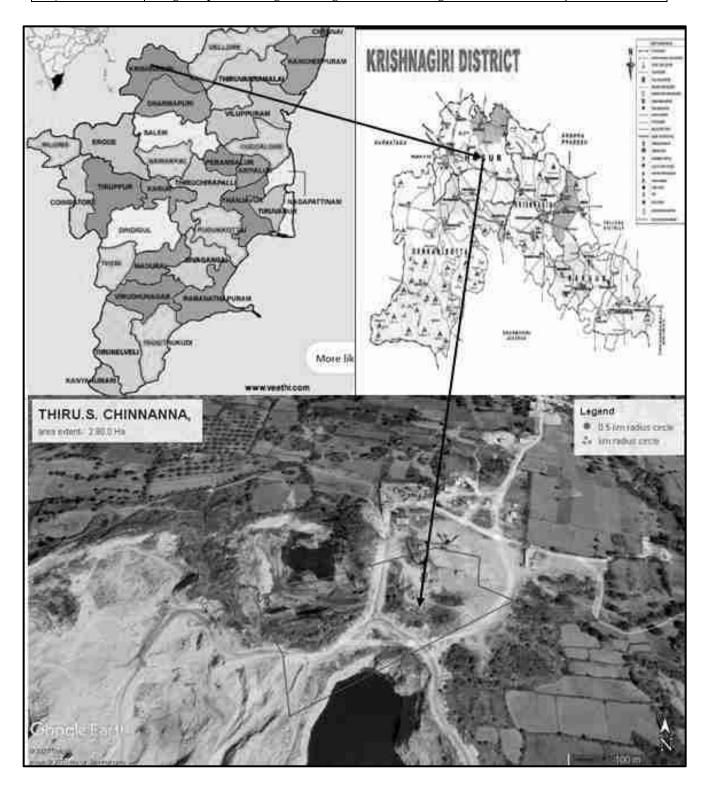


Figure 2.1: Location Map of the Project Site

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report



Figure 2.2: Google Earth Image and Coordinates of the Project Site

## 2.2.1 Site Connectivity:

The site is connected to MDR 422 Road.

Project Site to MDR 422 – 4.34 km - E

NH - 44 – Thoppur to Salem Road – 6.70 Km - S

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	
Project Location	Vengatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

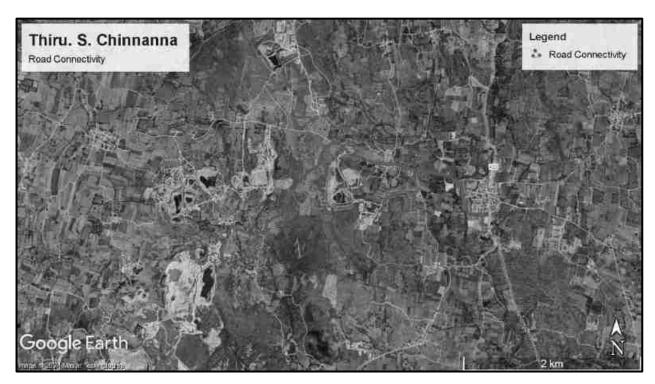


Figure 2.3: Site Connectivity

## 2.3 **LOCATION DETAILS:**

**Table 2-3: Location Details** 

S. No	Particulars	Details
1.	Latitude	12°44' 50.98" N <i>-</i> 12°44' 44.25" N
2.	Longitude	77°56' 52.56" E - 77°56' 43.81" E
3.	Site Elevation above MSL	The altitude of the area is 848 m above MSL.
4.	Topography	Hilly terrain
5.	Land use of the site	Government Poramboke land
6.	Extent of lease area	2.80.00 Ha

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	D CELA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

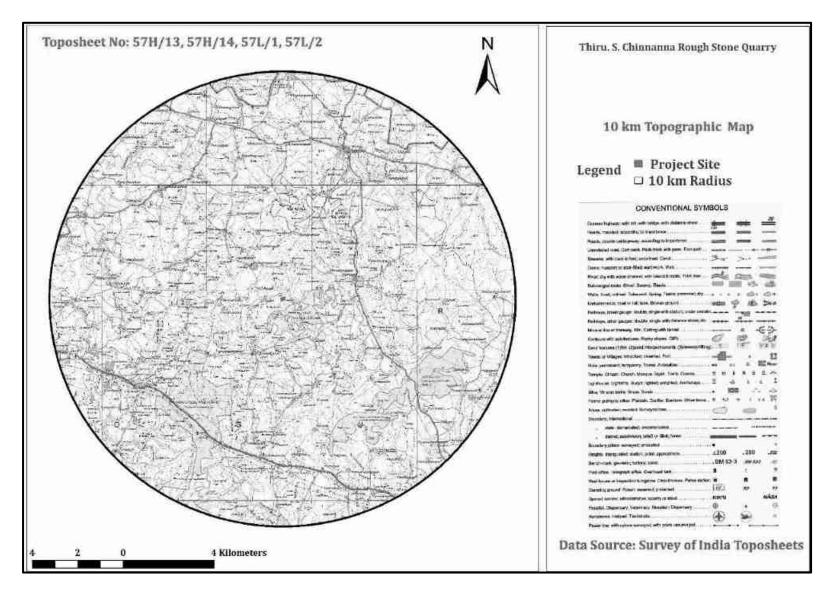


Figure 2.4: Topo Map of Project Site

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	D CELL
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

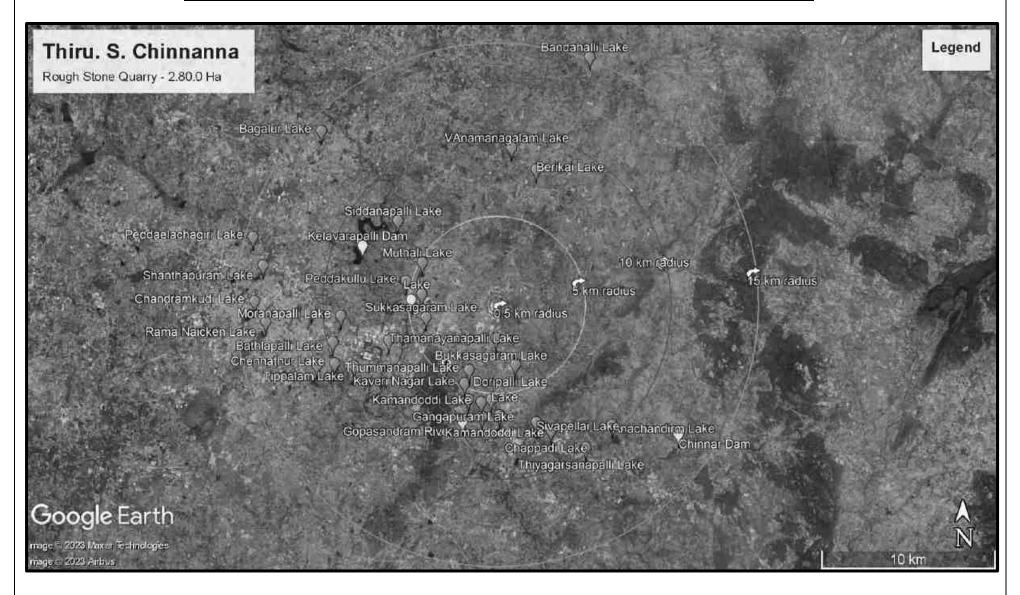


Figure 2.5: Environmental Sensitivity within 15km radius

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Dueft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village,Shoolagiri Taluk,Krishnagiri District	Report

## 2.3.1 Site Photographs

The site photographs of the project site are as follows.



Figure 2.6: Site Photographs

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village,Shoolagiri Taluk,Krishnagiri District	Report

## 2.3.2 Land Use Breakup of the Mine Lease Area

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

Table 2-4: Land use pattern

S. No.	Land Use	Present Area (Hect)	Area in use during the quarrying period (Hect)
1.	Quarrying Pit	0.53.5	2.22.7
2.	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0
3.	Roads	0.01.0	0.02.0
4.	Green Belt & Dump	Nil	0.10.0
5.	Unutilized Area	2.25.5	0.44.3
Total		2.80.0	2.80.0

## 2.3.3 Human Settlement

There are 5 habitations & 4 Workers Shed in nearby quarry area within the radius of 300m. The nearby habitations are as follows.

Table 2-5: Habitation

SL. NO.	DIRECTION	VILLAGE	POPULATION	DISTANCE
1	N	Usthalapalli village	969	0.32 km
2	NW	Gollapalli Village	5196	0.96 km
3	NNW	Dhasapalli village	100	2.4 km
4	ENE	Athimugam village	4540	2.86 km
5	WSW	Sukkasagaram village	2126	3.34 km
6	SSE	Deripalli village	3681	3.56 km
7	N	Nariganapuram	928	4.45 km
8	SE	Nallaganakothapalli village	968	4.96 km
9	SSW	Kamandoddi village	6524	5.75 km
10	SW	Upparathamandrapalli	500	11.68 km

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village,Shoolagiri Taluk,Krishnagiri District	Report

#### 2.4 LEASEHOLD AREA

The Rough Stone Quarry mine of 2.80.00 Ha is a Government Poramboke land. The lease area falls on S.F No: 136 (Part-I) of Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District. There is no reserve forest or protected forest land within the lease area. There is a human settlement within 300m radius from the lease area.

### 2.5 GEOLOGY

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

The general geological sequence of formation is given below:

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

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

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

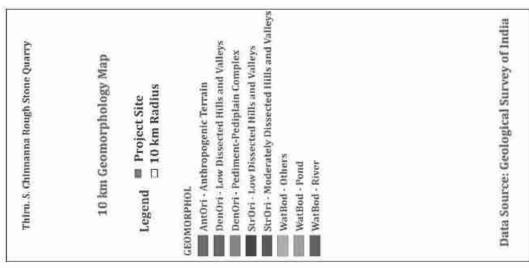
The Cretaceous formation is represented by Arenaceous Limestone, Calcareous sand - stone and marl. The Tertiary formation is an argillaceous comprising of Silty clay stones, argillaceous Limestone. The Quaternary deposits represented by the river deposits of Ponnaiyar and

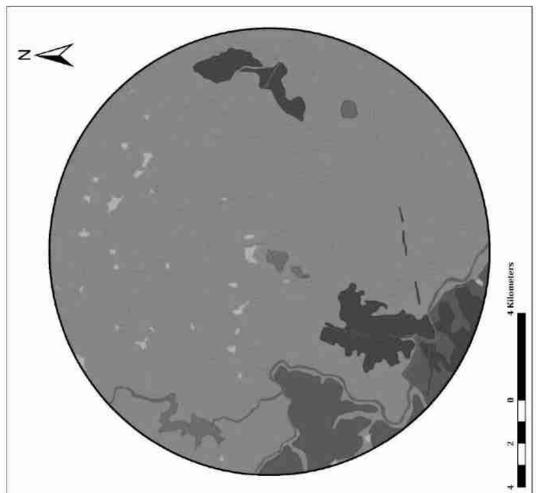
Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village,Shoolagiri Taluk,Krishnagiri District	Report

Varahanadhi spread over as patches in Villupuram District. The alluvium consists of unconsolidated sands, gravelly sands, clays and clayey sands. The thickness of the sands ranges between 15 and 25 m in the alluvial formation which also form potential aquifers. In some areas, sandstone of tertiary formation are potential groundwater reservoirs.

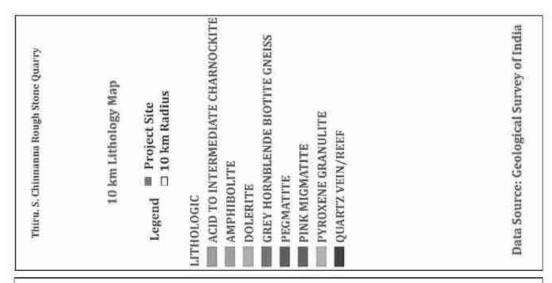
Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
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Figure 2.7: Geomorphology





Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Dueft ELA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village,Shoolagiri Taluk,Krishnagiri District	Report



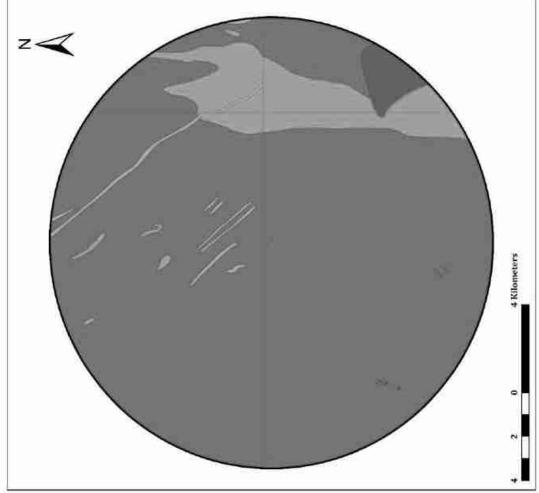


Figure 2.8 Lithology

## 2.6 QUALITY OF RESERVES:

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Du-G EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
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The mining lease area is 2.80.00 Ha, with production capacity of 3,30,344 m³ of Rough Stone and 24,456 m³ of Topsoil. Due to its significant role in the domestic as well as infrastructural market, making the mining of Stone along with associated minor minerals is economically viable.

**Table 2-6: Details of Mining** 

S. No	Particulars	Details
1	Method of Mining	Open Cast mechanized
2	Geological resources	9,56,180 m³ of Rough Stone.
3	Recoverable Reserves	3,30,347 m³ of Rough Stone.
4	Proposed Production	3,30,344 m3 of Rough Stone.
5 Elevation Range of the Mine Site		The altitude of the area is 848 m above
		MSL

### 2.6.1 *Estimation of Reserves*

The practical method of the systematic geological mapping and delineation of rough stone (Charnockite) within the field was done and careful evaluation of body luster, physical properties, engineering properties, commercial aspects, etc., The Topographical, Geological plan and sections demarcated the commercial marketable rough stone (Charnockite) deposit has been prepared in 1:1000 scale and the estimated balance Geological resources as 3,30,344 m³ of Rough Stone.

#### 2.6.2 Geological resources

## **Rough Stone:**

Geological resources is estimated at **9,56,180 m**<sup>3</sup> of Rough Stone up to a depth of 43.0m - 3m Topsoil + 40m Rough stone BGL.

Table 2-7: Geological resources.

Geological Reserve							
						Topsoil m³	
	I	17	87	3			4437
XY-AB	II	17	87	5	7395	7025	
	III	121	131	5	79255	75292	

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
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	IV	121	131	5	79255	75292	
	V	121	131	5	79255	75292	
	VI	121	131	5	79255	75292	
	VII	121	131	5	79255	75292	
	VIII	121	131	5	79255	75292	
	IX	121	131	5	79255	75292	
		TOT	CAL		562180	534071	4437
	I	122	100	3			36600
	II	62	100	5	31000	29450	
	III	121	100	5	60500	57475	
	IV	121	100	5	60500	57475	
XY-CD	V	121	100	5	60500	57475	
	VI	121	100	5	60500	57475	
	VII	121	100	5	60500	57475	
	VIII	121	100	5	60500	57475	
		TOTAL				374300	36600
	GR	AND TOT	AL	<u> </u>	956180	908371	41037

## 2.6.3 Mineable Reserves

The available mineable reserves are calculated by deducting 10m Safety distance and bench loss. In this regard, since the adjacent also to be under the new lease area necessary action will be taken to get permission from DGMS in future comply regulation under 111(3) of MMR.1961.

Table 2-8: Mineable Reserves.

Mineable Reserve								
Section	Bench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Mineable Reserves m <sup>3</sup>	Topsoil m³	
	I	5	75	3			1125	
	II	4	74	3	1480	1406		
	III	103	95	5	48925	46479		
	IV	98	85	5	41650	39568		
XY-AB	V	93	75	5	34875	33131		
	VI	88	65	5	28600	27170		
	VII	83	55	5	22825	21684		
	VIII	78	45	5	17550	16673		
	IX	73	35	5	12775	12136		

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Dueft ELA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
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		TOTAL				298248	1125
	I	202	77	3			23331
	II	62	74	5	22940	21793	
	III	108	64	5	34560	32832	
	IV	103	54	5	27810	26420	
XY-CD	V	98	44	5	21560	20482	
	VI	93	34	5	15810	15020	
	VII	88	24	5	10560	10032	
	VIII	83	14	5	5810	5520	
		ТОТ	TAL	139050	132099	23331	
	GR	AND TOTA	AL		347730	330347	24456

## 2.6.4 Year wise Production Plan

The year wise production to be carry out  $3,30,344\,\mathrm{m}^3$  of Rough Stone for the period of five years.

Table 2-9: Year wise Production Plan.

	Yearwise Reserve								
Year	Section	Bench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Recoverable reserves m <sup>3</sup>	Topsoil m <sup>3</sup>	
т		I	5	75	3			1125	
I YEAR		II	4	74	5	1480	1406		
	XY-AB	III	103	95	5	48925	46479		
II		IV	98	85	5	41650	39568		
YEAR		V	93	75	5	34875	33131		
III YEAR		I	101	77	3			2331	
	XY-CD	II	62	74	5	22940	21793		
		III	108	64	5	34650	32832		
***	XY-AB	VI	88	65	5	28600	27170		
IV YEAR	XY-CD	IV	103	54	5	27810	26420		
ILAK	XY-CD	V	98	44	5	21560	20482		
		VII	83	55	5	22825	21684		
V YEAR	XY-AB	VIII	78	45	5	17550	16673		
		IX	73	35	5	12775	12136		
		VI	93	34	5	15810	15020		
	XY-CD	VII	88	24	5	10560	10032		
		VIII	83	14	5	5810	5520		

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village,Shoolagiri Taluk,Krishnagiri District	Report

	TOTAL	347730	330344	24456
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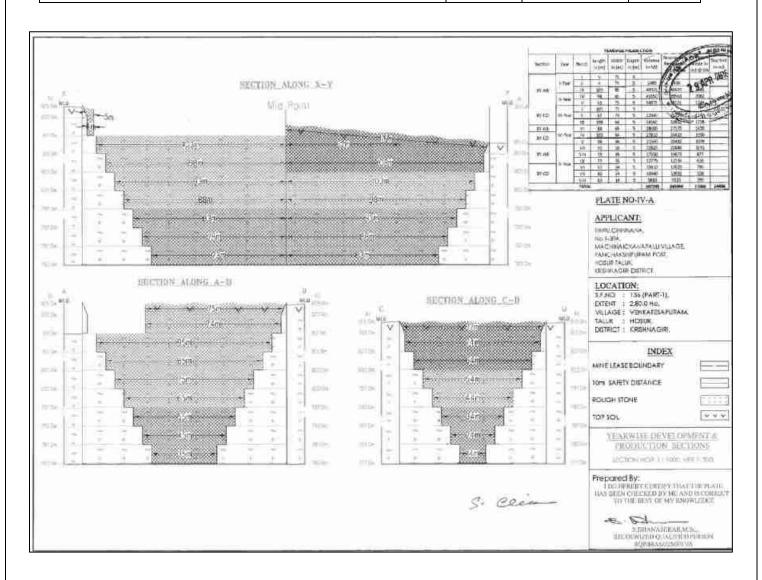


Figure 2.9 Year wise Production Plan.

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Du-G EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
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### 2.7 TYPE OF MINING

The proposed project is an open cast mechanized mining with one 3.0 m bench for Topsoil followed by a 5.0m vertical bench with a bench width not less than the bench height. However, as far as the quarrying of Rough Stone is concerned, observance of the provisions of regulations 106(2) (b) as above is seldom possible due to various inherent Petro genetic factors coupled with mining difficulties. Hence, it is proposed to obtain relaxation to the provisions of the above regulation from the Director of Mines Safety for which necessary provision is available with the Regulation 106(2) (b) of MMR-1961, under Mines Act- 1952.

## 2.7.1 Method of Working:

The Rough stone are proposed to quarry at 5m bench height & 5m bench width with conventional Open cast mechanized method. The quarry operation involves Shallow jack hammer drilling, Blasting, Loading & transportation of Rough Stone to the nearby crusher units/road formation works. The production of Rough Stone in this quarry involves the following method which is typical for Rough Stone quarrying in contrast to other major mineral mining.

Splitting of rock mass of considerable volume from the parent rocks by jackhammer drilling and blasting by manually braking and loading the Rough Stone from pit head to the needy crushing units/civil works for the needy sectors.

#### 2.7.2 Overburden

The entire lease area covers 3.0m of Topsoil and estimated quantity of Topsoil is 24,456 m<sup>3</sup>. Topsoil formation will be removed and transported to the needy users, only after obtaining permission and paying necessary seigniorage fees to the Government.

#### 2.7.3 Machineries to be used

The type of machinery proposed for quarrying operation for the entire project is listed below.

Table 2-10: List of Machineries used

For Mining operation and	Excavator of 1.2 Cu.m bucket capacity		
	Jack Hammer (25.5 mm dia)		
Loading Equipment	Tractor mounted compressor		

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Transportation	Tipper 2 Nos. of 10 M.T capacity

## 2.7.4 Blasting:

## 2.7.4.1 Blasting Pattern:

The quarrying operation will be carried out by Mechanized Opencast method in conjunction with conventional method of mining using jack hammer drilling and blasting for shattering effect and loosen the rough stone.

## 2.7.4.2 Drilling & Blasting:

Drilling and Blasting Parameters are as follows.

**Table 2-11: Drilling and Blasting Parameters** 

1	Diameter of the hole	32-36 mm
2	Spacing	60 Cms
3	Depth	1 to 1.5 m
4	Charge / Hole	D. Cord with water or 70gms of gun powder or Gelatine.
5	Pattern of hole	Zig Zag
6	Inclination of hole	70° from the horizontal.
7	Quantity of rock broken	0.45 MT x 2.6 = 1.17 MT
8	Quantity of rock broken per day	362.8m <sup>3</sup>
9	Control Blasting efficiency @90%	1.17 x 90% = 1.05 MT / hole
10	Charge per hole	140 gms of 25mm dia catridge

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## 2.7.4.3 Types of Explosives to be used:

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

## 2.7.4.4 Measures to minimize ground vibration due to blasting:

The quarry is situated more than 1 km from the nearby villages. Controlled blasting measures will be adopted for minimizing the ground vibration and fly of rocks. Shallow depths jackhammer drilling & blasting is proposed to be carried out with minimum use of explosive mainly to give shattering effect in rough stone for easy excavation and to control fly of rock.

**Table 2-12: Blasting Details** 

Parameters	Details			
Diameter of holes	32-36mm			
Spacing	60 cms			
Powder factor	6 to 7 tons/kg of explosives			
Pattern of hole	Zig Zag			
Charge/hole	D.Cord with water or 70gms of gun powder or Gelatine.			
Blasted at daytime	5 to 6 pm			

## 2.7.4.5 Storage & Safety measures taken during blasting:

The project proponent "Thiru. S. Chinnanna" will engage an authorized explosive agency to carry out the small amount of blasting and it will be supervised by Permit Mines Manager. The copy of the explosive certificate is attached as *Annexure*.

### 2.8 MAN POWER REQUIREMENTS

The manpower requirement to meet out the production Schedule and the machinery strength envisaged in the mining plan and to comply with the statutory provisions of the Mines Safety Regulations is as follows.

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Table 2-13: Man Power Requirements

S.No	Skill Level	Position	Nos.
1.	Management & Supervisory	Staff	3
		Operator	2
2.	Skilled	Mechanic	1
		Blaster/mate	1
3.	Semi – skilled	Driver	2
4.	Unskilled	Musdoor / Labours	5
		Cleaners	3
		Office Boy	1
Total			18 Nos.

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

## 2.8.1 Water Requirement

Total water requirement for the mining project is 1.81 KLD. Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Usthalapalli village and other water will be sourced from nearby road tankers supply.

Table 2-14: Water Requirment

Purpose	Quantity	Source		
Drinking Water 0.81 KLD		Packaged Drinking water vendors available in Usthalapalli Village which is about 0.32 - N km from project area		
Green belt 0.5 KLD		Other domestic activities through road tankers supply		
Dust suppression	0.5 KLD	From road tankers supply		
Total	1.81 KLD			

## 2.9 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
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The implementation schedule of the proposed Mine Lease of Thiru. S. Chinnanna (2.80.00 ha) is as follows.

**Table 2-15: Mining Schedule** 

MINING SCHEDULE					
Activity	Mar-24	Mar-25	Mar-26	Mar-27	Mar-28
Site Clearance					
Excavation - Top Soil.					
I Year Production – 47,885 Cum - Rough Stone & 1,125 m³ Topsoil					
II Year Production – 72,699 Cum - Rough Stone					
III Year Production – 54,625 Cum - Rough Stone & 2,331 m3 Topsoil					
IV Year Production – 74,072 Cum - Rough Stone					
V Year Production – 81,065 Cum - Rough Stone					

## 2.10 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

**Table 2-15: Solid Waste Management** 

S. No	Туре	Quantity	Disposal Method
1	Organic	3.24 kg/day	Municipal bin including food waste
2	Inorganic	4.86 kg/day	TNPCB authorized recyclers

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

## 2.11 MINE DRAINAGE

The quarry operation is proposed up to a depth of 43 m BGL. The water table is below 50m from the ground level which is observed from the nearby bore wells and bore wells of this area. Hence the ground water will not be affected in any manner due to the quarrying operation during the entire lease period.

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## 2.12 POWER REQUIREMENT

This rough stone quarry project does not require huge water and electricity for the project.

16 Litre diesel per hour for excavator for mining and loading for Rough Stone needed.

### 2.13 PROJECT COST

Proposed Financial Estimate / Budget for (EMP) Environment Management.		
Fixed Asset Cost:	Rs.64,10,000/-	
Operational Cost:  Machinery cost	Rs.20,00,000/-	
EMP Cost:	Rs.87,32,000/-	
Total Project Cost	Rs.1,71,42,000/-	

#### 2.14 GREENBELT

- 1. The development of greenbelt in the peripheral buffer zone of the mine area.
- 2. The Green belt has been recommended as one of the major components of the Environmental Management plan, which will improve ecology, the environment and the quality of the surrounding area.
- 3. Local trees like Neem, Pungam, Naval etc., will be planted along the lease boundary and avenues as well as over non-active dumps at a rate of 280 trees per annum with interval 5m.
- 4. The rate of survival expected to be 80% in this area

Table. 2-17 Plantation/ Afforestation Program.

Name of species proposed	Survival	No of species
Neem, Pungam, Poovarasu, Naval, Mantharai, Arasa Maram,	900/	1400
Magizham, Vilvam, vaagai, Marudha maram, Thandri,	80%	

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Poovarasu, Manjadi, Usil, Aathi, Panai, Uzha, Illuppai,	
Eachai, Vanni Maram.	
Total	1400

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# 3 Description of the Environment

### 3.1 GENERAL:

The method of mining for extracting rough stone quarry is required to be selected in such a manner to ensure sustainable development. Mining activities invariably affect the existing environmental status of the site. It has both adverse and beneficial effects. In order to maintain the environmental commensuration with the mining operation, it is essential to undertake studies on the existing environmental scenario and assess the impact on different environmental components. This would help in formulating suitable management plans and sustainable resource extraction.

To understand the existing environmental scenario, Baseline data helps in identification, prediction and evaluation of impacts in Environmental Impact assessment. Through field study, baseline data are collected considering various factors of the project. This includes-

- Physical- the area, the soil properties, the geological characteristics, the topography, etc
- Chemical- water, air, noise and soil pollution levels, etc.
- Biological- the biodiversity of the area, types of flora and fauna, species richness, species distribution, types of ecosystems, presence or absence of endangered species and/or sensitive ecosystems etc.
- Socioeconomic- demography, social structure, economic conditions, developmental capabilities, displacement of locals, etc.

### 3.1.1 Study Area:

The study area for the mining projects is as follows:

- Mine lease area as the "core zone"
- A study area of 10 km radius from the project boundary is designated as buffer Zone and for the study of Socio-economic status, 10 km radius from the boundary limits of the mine lease area has been selected.

We have obtained Terms of Reference from SEIAA vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F. No. 10429/ ToR-1600/2023 Dated: 07.11.2023. The baseline monitoring is carried out from Oct 2023 to Dec 2023 and the analysis is briefed in the EIA report. The proponent has engaged M/s. Ecotech labs Pvt. Ltd for carrying out the existing baseline study.

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#### 3.1.2 Instruments Used

The following instruments were used at the site for baseline data collection.

- 1. Respirable Dust Sampler with attachment for gaseous Pollutants, Envirotech APM 460, APM411.
- 2. Fine Particulate Matter (FPM) Sampler, APM 550
- 3. Sound Level Meter Model SL-4010
- 4. 2000 series watchdog automatic weathering monitoring station

## 3.1.3 Baseline Data Collection Period:

The baseline data is collected in accordance with the CPCB Guidelines. The Baseline study is carried out from Oct 2023 to Dec 2023.

## 3.1.4 Frequency of Monitoring

Table 3-1: Frequency of Sampling and Analysis

Attributes	Sampling	Frequency
Air environment – Meteorological (wind speed, wind direction, rainfall, humidity, temperature)	Project site	1 hourly continuous
Air environment – Pollutants PM 10 PM 2.5 SO <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>X</sub>	7 locations	24 hourly twice a week 4 hourly. Twice a week, One non-monsoon season 8 hourly, twice a week 24 hourly, twice a week
Noise	7 locations	24 hourly Once in 7 locations
Water (Ground water) pH, Temperature, Turbidity, Magnesium Hardness, Total Alkalinity, Chloride, Sulphate, Fluoride, Nitrate, Sodium, Potassium, Salinity, Total nitrogen, Total Coliforms, Fecal Coliforms	7 locations	Once in 7 locations
Water (surface water)	Sample from	One-time Sampling

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pH, Temperature, Turbidity, Magnesium Hardness, Total Alkalinity, Chloride, Sulphate, Fluoride, Nitrate, Sodium, Potassium, Salinity, Total nitrogen, Total Coliforms, Fecal Coliforms		
Soil (Organic matter, Texture, pH, Electrical Conductivity, Permeability, Water holding capacity, Porosity)	7 locations	Once in 7 locations
Ecology and biodiversity Study	Study area covering 10 km radius	One-time Sampling
Socio- Economic study  (Population, Literacy Level, employment, Infrastructure like school, hospitals & commercial establishments)	Villages around 10 km radius	One-time Sampling

# 3.1.5 Secondary data Collection

Apart from the primary data, Secondary data is also used for the collection; collation; synthesis and interpretation.

- Flora & Faunal Study
- Land use study
- Demography and socio-economic analysis
- Meteorological data, from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)

# 3.1.6 Study area details

Table 3-2 Study area details

S. No Description Details Sou
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Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	Draft EIA
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village,Shoolagiri Taluk,Krishnagiri District	Report

1.	Project Location	S.F.Nos. 136 (Part-I) Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk , Krishnagiri District.			Field Study
	Latitude &	12° 44′ 50.98″N <i>-</i> 12° 44′ 44.25″N			
2.	Longitude	77° 56' 52.56"E - 77° 56' 43.81" E			Topo Sheet
					Survey of
3.	Topo Sheet No.	57- H	<del>I</del> /14		India
4.	Mine Lease Area	2.80.0	)() U2		Toposheet
4.		aphy in the study area (as		2011)	
5.	Total Population		384		Census
	Total Number of	·			Survey of
6.	Households	18	07		India
7	Maximum	1	0		
7.	Temperature (°C)	1	8		IMD
8.	Minimum	3	4		IIVID
	Temperature (°C)	D 11 T 1	0.501	225	
9.	Ecological Sensitive Areas -	Bukkasagaram Lake	2.52 km	SSE	
	Wetlands,	Doripalli Lake	4.16 km	SSE	
	watercourses or	Muthali Lake	4.40 km	NW	
	other	Thummanapalli Lake	4.63 km	SSW	
	waterbodies,	Chinna Muthali	4.90 km	NW	
	coastal zone, biospheres,	Peddakullu Lake	5.10 km	WNW	
	mountains,	Lake 1	5.49 km	SW	
	forests	Lake 2	6.08 km	SSE	
		Kamandoddi New Lake	6.14 km	SSW	Google
		Lake 3	6.26 km	SSW	Earth/Field
		Kamandoddi lake	6.90 km	SSE	Study
		Konerapalli Lake	7.86 km	SSE	
		Konerapalli Lake	7.86 km	SSE	
		Kumudapalli Lake	7.99 km	WSW	
		Chappadi lake	8.71 km	SSE	
		Moranapalli Lake	8.90 km	WSW	
		Guruparathapalli Well	9.52 km	SSE	
		Bathlapalli lake	9.83 km	WSW	
		Chennathur Lake	10.07 km	WSW	

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		Anachandiram Lake	10.1	0 km	SE
		Lake 4	10.1	8 km	SSE
		Alasantham Lake	10.5	57 km	WSW
		Karapalli Lake	11.0	)6 km	WSW
		Basthi lake	11.2	26 km	WNW
		Vasanth Nagar Lake	11.7	70 km	WSW
		Alasanatham Lake	11.8	30 km	WSW
		TheppaKulam	12.2	24 km	WSW
		Nallur Lake	12.4	19 km	NW
		NB Agraharam Lake	12.6	52 km	WNW
		Gokul Nagar Lake	12.6	63 km	WSW
		Shanthapuram Lake	13.5	51 km	WNW
		Rama Naicken Lake	13.5	52 km	WSW
		Rangopanditha Agraharam Lake	13.6	62 km	WSW
		Bedrapalli Lake	14.2	29 km	WNW
		Nalluru Agrahara Lake	14.3	80 km	NW
		Govindhan lake	14.4	19 km	SW
		Bennikkal waterfalls	14.6	69 km	SW
		Achettapalli Lake	14.7	72 km	WSW
10.	Densely Populated area	Berigai Village - 6.40	Km -1	NNE	
11.	Areas occupied by sensitive man-	Places			st. From oject Site
	made land uses (hospitals,	Sch	ools	•	
	schools, places of worship,	Government Boys Hig Secondary School Bag		12.69	km-NW
	community facilities)	Rv Government High School PlayGround.		12.60	km-WNW
		Government High Sch	ool.	11.02	km-West

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Places	Dist. From Project Site	
Colleges		
Hosur Govt. Arts and Science College.	12.12 km-WSW	
St. Joseph's ITI.	12.19 km-WSW	Carala
Adhiyamaan College of Engineering.	8.88 km-WSW	Google Earth/ Field Study
Hospitals		
Government Hospital.	3.75 km-ENE	
Govt Primary Health Center.	6.61 km-NNE	
Bagalur Primary Health Centre.	12.85 km-SW	

# 3.1.7 Site Connectivity:

The site is connected to MDR 422 Road.

Project Site to MDR 422 – 4.34 km - E

NH - 44 – Thoppur to Salem Road –  $6.70\ Km$  - S

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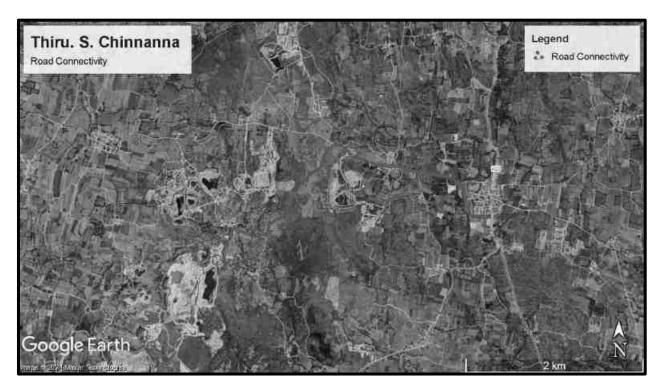


Figure 3.1: Site Connectivity

#### 3.2 LAND USE ANALYSIS

#### 3.2.1 Land Use Classification

Land Use / Land Cover - Land Use refers to man's activity and the various uses, which are carried out on land. Land Cover refers to natural vegetation, water bodies, rock/soil, artificial cover and others, resulting due to land transformation. The present Land Use/Land Classification map is developed with the following objectives. The main objective of the study is to classify the different land use within 10 km from the project boundary.

#### 3.2.2 Methodology

Information of land use and land cover is important for many planning and management activities concerning the surface of the earth (Agarwal and Garg, 2000). Land use refers to man's activities on land, which are directly related to land (Anderson et al., 1976). The land use and the land cover determine the infiltration capacity. Barren surfaces are poor retainers of water as compared to grasslands and forests, which not only hold water for longer periods on the surface, but at the same time allow it to percolate down.

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The terms 'land use' and 'land cover' (LULC) are often used to describe maps that provide information about the types of features found on the earth's surface (land cover) and the human activity that is associated with them (land use). Satellite remote sensing is being used for determining different types of land use classes as it provides a means of assessing a large area with limited time and resources. However, satellite images do not record land cover details directly and they are measured based on the solar energy reflected from each area on the land. The amount of multi spectral energy in multi wavelengths depends on the type of material at the earth's surface and the objective is to associate particular land cover with each of these reflected energies, which is achieved using either visual or digital interpretation. In the present study the task is to study in detail the land use and land cover in and around the project site. The study envisages different LULC around the proposed project area and the procedure adopted is as below.

#### 3.2.3 Satellite Data

Sentinal 2 multispectral satellite data of 2020 was utilized for the present study. Details of satellite data is given below. The rectification of imagery was carried out to bring the digital data on the earth coordinate system by means of ground control point (GCP) assignments/SOI topo sheets.

## 3.2.4 Scale of mapping

Considering the user defined scale of mapping, 1:50000 Sentinal 2 data was used for Land use / Land cover mapping of 10 km radius for proposed site. The description of the land use categories for 10 km radius and the statistics are given for 10 km radius.

## 3.2.5 Interpretation Technique

Standard on screen visual interpretation procedure was followed. The various Land use / Land cover classes interpreted along with the SOI topographical maps during the initial rapid reconnaissance of the study area. The physiognomic expressions conceived by image elements of color, tone, texture, size, shape, pattern, shadow, location and associated features are used to interpret the FCC imagery. Image interpretation keys were developed for each of the LU/LC classes in terms of image elements.

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June 2016 FCC imagery (Digital data) of the study area was interpreted for the relevant land use classes. On screen visual interpretation coupled with supervised image classification techniques are used to prepare the land use classification.

- 1. Digitization of the study area (10 km radius from the proposed site) from the topo maps
- 2. In the present study the sentinel satellite image and SOI topo sheets of 57-H/14 have been procured and interpreted using the ERDAS imaging and ARC-GIS software adopting the necessary interpretation techniques.
- 3. Satellite data interpretation and vectorization of the resulting units
- 4. Adopting the available guidelines from manual of LULC mapping using Satellite imagery (NRSA, 1989)
- 5. Field checking and ground truth validation
- 6. Composition of final LULC map

The LULC Classification has been done at three levels where level - 1 being the broad classification about the land covers that is Built-up land, agriculture land, waste land, wetlands, and water bodies. These are followed by level—II where built-up land is divided into towns/cities as well as villages. The agriculture land is divided into different classes such as cropland, Fallow, Plantation, while wastelands are broadly divided into, Land with scrub and without Scrub and Mining and Industrial wasteland. The wetlands are classified into inland wetlands, coastal wetlands and islands. The water bodies are classified further into River/stream, Canal, Tanks and bay. In the present study level II classification has been undertaken. The SOI Topo map is presented in Annexure and Satellite imagery of 10 km radius from the project site is presented Annexure.

#### 3.2.6 Field Verification

Field verification involved collection, verification and record of the different surface features that create specific spectral signatures / image expressions on FCC. In the study area, doubtful areas identified in course of interpretation of imagery is systematically listed and transferred on to the corresponding SOI topographical maps for ground verification. In addition to these, traverse routes were planned with reference to SOI topographical maps to verify interpreted

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LU/LC classes in such a manner that all the different classes are covered by at least 7 sampling areas, evenly distributed in the area. Ground truth details involving LU/LC classes and other ancillary information about crop growth stage, exposed soils, landform, nature and type of land degradation are recorded and the different land use classes are taken the Land use map is presented in Annexure.

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

#### 3.2.7.1 Water

Areas where water was predominantly present throughout the year; may not cover areas with sporadic or ephemeral water; contains little to no sparse vegetation, no rock outcrop nor built up features like docks; examples: rivers, ponds, lakes, oceans, flooded salt plains.

#### 3.2.7.2 Trees

Any significant clustering of tall (~15-m or higher) dense vegetation, typically with a closed or dense canopy; examples: wooded vegetation, clusters of dense tall vegetation within savannas, plantations, swamp or mangroves (dense/tall vegetation with ephemeral water or canopy too thick to detect water underneath).

#### 3.2.7.3 Grass

Open areas covered in homogenous grasses with little to no taller vegetation; wild cereals and grasses with no obvious human plotting (i.e., not a plotted field); examples: natural meadows and fields with sparse to no tree cover, open savanna with few to no trees, parks/golf courses/lawns,pastures.

#### 3.2.7.4 Flooded vegetation

Mix of small clusters of plants or single plants dispersed on a landscape that shows exposed soil or rock; scrub-filled clearings within dense forests that are clearly not taller than trees; examples: moderate to sparse cover of bushes, shrubs and tufts of grass, savannas with very sparse grasses, trees or other plants.

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# 3.2.7.5 Crops

Humans planted/plotted cereals, grasses, and crops not at tree height; examples: corn, wheat, soy, fallow plots of structured land.

#### 3.2.7.6 Scrub/Shrub

Mix of small clusters of plants or single plants dispersed on a landscape that shows exposed soil or rock; scrub-filled clearings within dense forests that are clearly not taller than trees; examples: moderate to sparse cover of bushes, shrubs and tufts of grass, savannas with very sparse grasses, trees or other plants.

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#### 3.2.7.7 Built Area

Human made structures; major road and rail networks; large homogenous impervious surfaces including parking structures, office buildings and residential housing; examples: houses, dense villages / towns / cities, paved roads, asphalt.

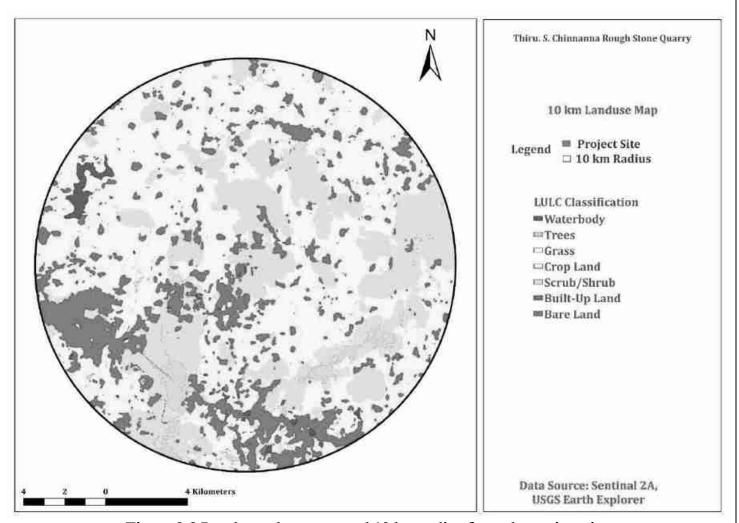


Figure 3.2 Land use classes around 10 km radius from the project site

# 3.2.7.8 Different Land use classes around 10 km radius from the project site <u>Table 3-3 Land use pattern</u>

Sl.No	Categories	Area in Sq.m	Percentage
1	Water Body	3.34	1.06%
2	Trees	7.75	2.45%

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3	Grass	0.09	0.03%
4	Crops	171	54.12%
5	Scrub/Shrub	80.18	25.38%
6	Built-up Area	53.06	16.79%
7	Barren Land	0.54	0.17%

#### 3.3 WATER ENVIRONMENT

## 3.3.1 Contour & Drainage

The altitude of the area is 848 m above MSL.

## 3.3.2 Geomorphology

The prominent geomorphic units identified in the district through interpretation of satellite imagery are structural hills in the southwestern part of the district, denudational landforms like buried pediments in the plains and inselbergs and plateaus represented by conical hills aligned with major lineaments. Krishnagiri district forms part of the upland plateau region with many hill ranges and undulating plains. The western part of the district has hill ranges of Mysore plateau with a chain of undulating hills and deep valleys extending in NNE-SSW direction. The plains of the district have an average elevation of 488 m amsl. The plateau region along the western boundary and the northwestern part of the district has an average elevation of 914 m amsl. The Guthrayan Durg with an elevation of 1395 m amsl is the highest peak in the district.

#### Soils

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

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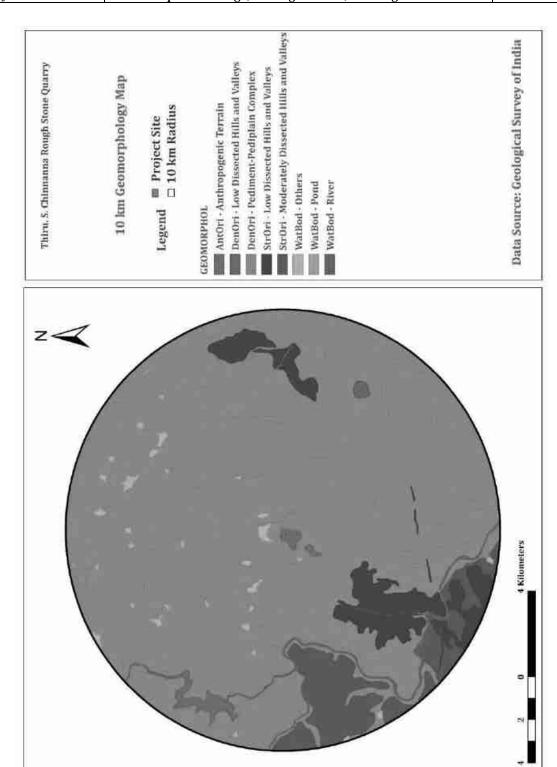


Figure 3.3 Geomorphology within 10km from the project site

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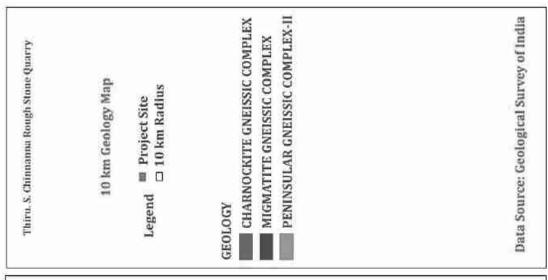
## 3.3.3 Geology:

The geological formations of the district belong mainly to Archaean age along with rock of Proterozoic age. The former is represented by Khondalite Group of rocks, Charnockite Group of rocks, Migmatites Complex, Santhyamangalam Group of rocks, while the latter is represented by Alkaline rocks. The Khondalite Group includes garnet sillimanite gneiss and quartzite which occur as small patches. The migmatite complex includes garnet ferrous quartz of elds pathic gneiss and horn blends biotite gneiss, the former exposed on the western part of the district. The Santhyamangalam Group includes fuchsite quartzite, sillimanite mica schist and amphibolites. The Bhavani Group in this area includes fissile hornblende-biotite gneiss, granitoid gneiss and pink migmatite. Amphibolites with barbed ferruginous quartzite and associated quartzofeldspathic rocks (Champion Gneiss) represent the Kolar group and are found west and southwest of Veppanapalli. Following this there are basic intrusions occurring as dykes.

The Charnockite Group occupies a major part of the south-west portion of this district with small bands of garnetiferous quartzo-feldspathicgneiss, Granite gneiss and dolerite dykes. The North-East and Northern part of the District mainly consist of granite gneiss with small patches of Pink Migmatite, hornblende-biotite gneiss and dolerite dykes. The Eastern part of the district consists of Epidote-Hornblende Gneiss, Ultra Mafics, Syenite and Carbonatite.

The Alkaline Complex is represented by epidote-horn blende gneiss, ultramafics, syenite and carbonatite and these are distributed in the eastern part of the district. Innumerable basic dykes and felsites, quartz, barites and pegmatite veins form part of the Alkali Complex.

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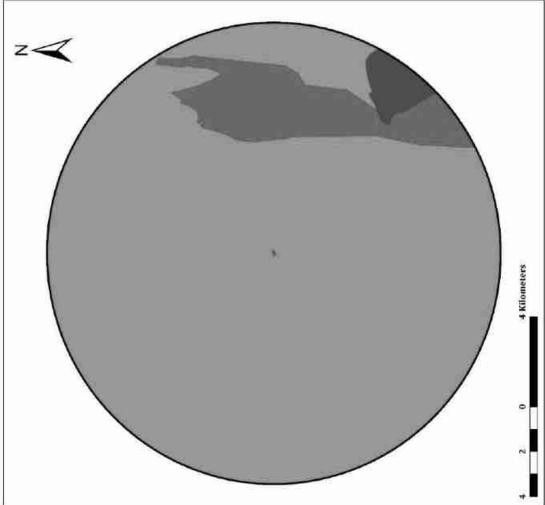


Figure 3.4 Geology within 10km from the project site

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# 3.3.4 Hydrogeology

Krishnagiri district is underlined by Archaean crystalline formations with Recent alluvial deposits of limited areal extent and thickness along the courses of major rivers (Plate-II). The occurrence and movement of ground water are controlled by various factors such as physiography, climate, geology and structural features. Weathered, and fractured crystalline rocks constitute the important aquifer systems in the district.

Ground water generally occurs under phreatic conditions in the weathered mantle and under semi-confined conditions in the fractured zones at deeper levels. The thickness of weathered zones in the district ranges from less than a meter to more than 15 m. The yield of large diameter dug wells in the district, tapping the weathered mantle of crystalline rocks ranges from 100 to 500 lpm. These wells normally sustain in pumping for 2 to 6 hours per day, depending upon the local topography and characteristics of the weathered mantle.

The depth to water level (DTW) during pre-monsoon (May 2006) ranged between 0.5 and 9.9 m bgl (Plate-III) in the district. In major part of the district the DTW is more than 5mbgl. Whereas it ranged between 2 and 9.9 m bgl (Plate-IV) during post monsoon, in the district and the DTW is in the range of 5 - 10 m bgl in the entire district except a few isolated pockets.

The yield of successful exploratory wells drilled in the district ranged from 0.78 lps to 26 lps. As per the studies the wells drilled in granitic gneiss have higher yields than the wells drilled in charnockites. The specific capacity of the wells ranged from 1.2 to 118.0 lpm/m/dd. The piezometric head of fracture zones varied between 0.50 and 18.45 m bgl.

# **Aquifer Parameters:**

The transmissivity values of fracture zones ranged from 1 to 188 m<sup>2</sup> /day with low to very low permeability values.

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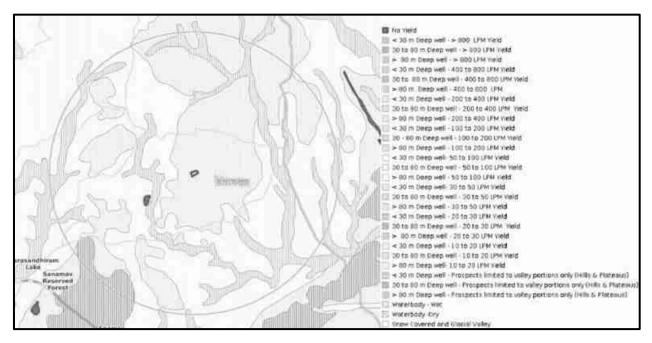


Figure 3.5 Ground water prospects within 5 km radius of the project site

# 3.3.5 Ground water quality monitoring

Ground water quality monitoring is done in the following locations and analysis will be done for physical, chemical & Biological parameters.

**Table 3-4 Ground water Quality Analysis** 

Environmental Parameter	Environmental Parameters: Ground water Quality Analysis					
Monitoring Period	Oct 2023 to Dec 2023					
Design Criteria	Based on the Environmental settings in the study area					
Monitoring Locations	Project site – GW 1					
	Adhiyamaan College Of Agriculture and Research, Athimugam – GW 2					
	Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli – GW 3					
	Dasarapalli Dinna School – GW 4					
	Village Municipal Society Center – GW 5					
	Sri Hanuman Temple, Chinthaladoddi – GW 6					
	Chowdeshwari Devi Temple, Sivapellai - GW 7					

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Methodology	Water Samples were collected in 5 Litre fresh cans as per IS
	3025 Part I and transported to the laboratory in Iceboxes
Frequency of Monitoring	Once in a season

# 3.3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

Quality of ground water was compared with IS: 10500: 1991 (Reaffirmed 1993 With Amendment NO-3 July 2010) for drinking purposes. Water samples were collected as Grab sample from five sampling locations in a 5-liter plastic jerry can and 250 ml sterilized clean glass/pet bottle for complete physico-chemical and bacteriological tests respectively. The samples were analyzed as per standard procedure / method given in IS: 3025 (Revised Part) and standard method for examination of water and wastewater Ed. 21st, published jointly by APHA.

**Table 3-5: Standard Procedure** 

S. No	Parameters	Test Method
1	pH (at 25°C)	IS:3025(P -11)1983 RA: 2012
2	Electrical Conductivity	IS:3025(P -14) 2013
3	Colour	IS:3025 (P -4)1983 RA: 2012
4	Turbidity	IS:3025(P -10)1984 RA: 2012
5	Total Dissolved Solids	APHA 23rd Edn.2017-2540-C
6	Total Suspended Solids	IS:3025(P-17)-1984 RA:2012
7	Total Hardness as CaCO3	APHA 23rd Edn.2017-2340-C
8	Calcium Hardness as CaCO3	APHA 23rd Edn2017.3500 Ca-B
9	Magnesium Hardness as CaCO3	APHA 23rd Edn.2017-3500 Mg-B
10	Calcium as Ca	APHA 23rd Edn2017.3500 Ca-B
11	Magnesium as Mg	APHA 23rd Edn.2017-3500 Mg-B
12	Chloride as Cl	IS:3025(P -32)-1988 RA: 2014
13	Sulphate as SO4	APHA 23rd Edn.2017-4500 SO4E
14	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	APHA 23nd Edn.2017-2320-B
15	Iron as Fe	IS:3025(P -53):2003 RA: 2014
16	Silica as SiO2	IS:3025(P -35)1988 RA: 2014
17	Fluoride as F	APHA 23rd Edn.2012-4500-F-D
18	Nitrate as NO3	IS:3025(P -34):1988 RA: 2014
19	Sodium as Na	IS:3025(P -45):1993 RA: 2014

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20	Potassium as K	IS:3025(P -45):1993 RA: 2014

Table 3-6 Ground water sampling results

S. No	Parameters	Units	GW 1	GW 2	GW 3	GW 4	GW 5	GW 6	GW 7
1	pH (at 25°C)	-	7.29	7.46	7.54	7.11	7.11	7.13	7.83
2	Electrical Conductivity	μS/cm	940	1250	795	2330	1630	958	1300
3	Colour	Hazen Unit	4	3	3	3	4	3	4
4	Turbidity	NTU	BQL (LOQ:1)						
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	557	728	448	1385	1035	529	745
6	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	BQL (LOQ:2)						
7	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	400	420	202	858	828	395	368
8	Calcium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	255	267	133	464	465	250	210
9	Magnesium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	145	153	68.6	394	363	145	158
10	Calcium as Ca	mg/L	102	107	53.4	186	186	100	84.2
11	Magnesium as Mg	mg/L	35.3	37.3	16.7	95.8	88.4	35.3	38.3
12	Chloride as Cl	mg/L	108	175	38.5	410	254	52.1	177
13	Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/L	62.7	23.79	38.4	80.6	58.32	4.629	85.3
14	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	196	273	386	422	238	388	283
15	Iron as Fe	mg/L	BQL (LOQ: 0.1)						

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16	Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	mg/L	15.7	25.4	15.2	29.4	45.6	25.4	21.7
17	Fluoride as F	mg/L	0.526	0.814	0.312	0.91	0.742	0.519	0.654
18	Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	15.549	20.317	10.345	25.659	30.479	21.504	9.326
19	Sodium as Na	mg/L	94.5	159	35.1	285	205	44.5	152
20	Potassium as K	mg/L	5.2	10.5	2.3	25.3	25.1	5.8	15.1

## 3.3.6 Interpretation of results:

## 3.3.6.1 Physical parameters of water:

The basic physical parameters of water include

#### Colour:

Value observed in Project Site (True/Apparent Color): 4 Hazen unit.

Acceptable and permissible limits: 5 Hazen units and 15 Hazen units respectively. The value in the project site is as similar as the acceptable limits prescribed by IS 10500: 2012 (referred as "*Standards*" from herein).

#### **Odour & Taste:**

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

#### pH:

Value observed in the Project Site: 7.29

Acceptable and permissible limits: 6.5 - 8.5. The pH value is the measure of acid – base equilibrium. The value of pH in the project site clearly indicates that water is slightly neutral in nature.

#### Turbidity:

Value observed in the Project Site: BQL (LOQ:1)

Acceptable and permissible limits: 1 NTU & 5 NTU respectively. The value of turbidity generally indicates the presence of phytoplankton and other sediments.

#### **Total Dissolved Solids:**

Value observed in the Project Site: 557 mg/L.

Acceptable and permissible limits: 500 mg/L and 2000 mg/L respectively.

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TDS is the presence of inorganic salts and small amounts of organic matter present in the water. This is mainly due to the result of surface runoff as the cations and anions in the topsoil is carried away by the water.

## 3.3.6.2 Chemical parameters of water:

The chemical parameters of the drinking water include,

#### Calcium:

Value observed in the Project Site: 102 mg/L.

Acceptable and permissible limits: 75mg/L and 200 mg/L respectively.

Calcium is an essential macronutrient. The value of the calcium is within the prescribed permissible standards. The higher level of calcium may cause hardening in domestic equipment and will also reduce the detergent efficiency. Higher levels of calcium will lead to constipation, gas, and bloating. Apart from that, extra calcium may also increase the risk of kidney stones. If the calcium deposit in blood is high, it may lead to hypercalcemia.

#### Magnesium:

Value observed in the Project Site: 35.3 mg/L.

Acceptable and permissible limits: 30 mg/L and 100 mg/L respectively.

The value of Magnesium in the project site is higher than the acceptable limit and less than the permissible limit. The increase in the level of magnesium will cause diarrhea and vomiting in children.

#### Chloride

Value observed in the project site: 108 mg/L.

Acceptable and permissible limits: 250 mg/L and 1000 mg/L respectively.

The chloride level in the project site is within the acceptable and permissible limit. If the level of chloride is more, it may cause galvanic and pitting corrosion, increases level of metals. It imparts bitter taste to the water.

### Total Alkalinity as CaCO<sub>3</sub>:

Value observed in the project site: 196 mg/L.

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

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

## Hardness:

Value observed in the Project Site: 400 mg/L.

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

The value of Hardness in the project site is lesser than acceptable and Permissible. The increase in the level of hardness may cause corrosion and scaling problems, increased soap consumption and it also contributes to the salty taste of water.

## 3.3.7 Surface Water Analysis

Surface water samples were taken from **Bukkasagaram and Muthali lake**. The results are summarized below.

**Table 3-7 Surface Water Sample Results** 

S. No	Parameters	Units	Bukkasagaram Lake	Muthali Lake
1	pH (at 25°C)	-	7.23	7.29
2	Electrical Conductivity	μS/cm	1120	490
3	Colour	Hazen Unit	20	10
4	Turbidity	NTU	10.2	5.7
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	616	319
6	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	15.8	17.6
7	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	182	158
8	Calcium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	60.61	48.4
9	Magnesium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	121	109
10	Calcium as Ca	mg/L	24.2	19.4
11	Magnesium as Mg	mg/L	29.4	26.5
12	Chloride as Cl	mg/L	164	42.6
13	Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/L	114	43.5
14	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	175	172

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15	Iron as Fe	mg/L	0.64	0.144
16	Silica as SiO₂	mg/L	10.3	21.7
17	Fluoride as F	mg/l	0.263	0.314
18	Nitrate as NO <sub>2</sub>	mg/l	10.514	19.327
19	Sodium as Na	mg/L	135	38.5
20	Potassium as K	mg/L	15.1	4.8
21	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen as N	mg/L	28.5	18.1
22	Biochemical oxygen Demand @ 27c	mg/L	8.11	39.5
23	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	28.4	140
24	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	5.5	4.27

**Inference:** The surface water quality is compared with the CPCB Water Quality Criteria against A, B, C, D & E class of water. From the test result, it is found that both the water does not fit Class A (Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection). But they can be used for outdoor bathing as it meets the requirements shown for class B water.

# 3.3.8 Climatology & Meteorology:

Climate and meteorology of a place can play an important role in the implementation of any developmental project. Meteorology is also the key to understand local air quality as there is an essential relationship between meteorology and atmospheric dispersion involving wind in the broadest sense of the term.

The year may broadly be divided into four seasons:

Winter season : December to February

Pre-monsoon season : March to May

Monsoon season : July to September

Post-monsoon season : October to November

#### i) Climate

Eastern part of the district experiences hot climate and Western part has a contrasting pleasant cold climate. The district is hot and dry in summer i.e., from March to June. From July to

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November is the rainy season and between December to February winter prevails with very cold and misty weather.

# ii) Temperature

The maximum temperature is around 36°C and minimum temperature is 28°C.

#### iii) Rainfall:

Krishnagiri receives rainfall from both the northeast and the southwest monsoons. Monsoon season is from the months of July to November. During this time, temperature is mild and pleasant. Heavy rainfall is expected in short intervals during this period. December to February are winter months.

This district gets maximum rainfall in July of Previous Year (7.62 Inch).

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT -NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1 ear	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F	R/F
2019	2.03	0.6	3.03	4.46	11.34	5.67	0.18	6.61	3.11	4.92	2.09	0.58
2020	3.63	0.99	4.58	2.91	4.25	2.19	2.65	5.15	2.36	5	1.26	3.25
2021	1.86	0.8	2.51	5.19	6.82	6.54	2.7	1.46	0.43	4.48	0.41	0.22
2022	0.71	1.55	2.65	2.43	7.39	5.39	1.19	0.84	1.64	2.43	1.9	3.14
2023	1.27	2.19	3.41	3.87	3.47	5.13	7.62	0.59	2.57	5.47	0.64	2.03

Source: IMD Unit in Inch.

### **Metrological Data**

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

#### vi) Wind Rose Diagram

The wind rose denotes a class of diagrams designed to display the distribution of wind direction at a given location over a period of time. Wind roses are also useful as they project a large quantity of data in a simple graphical plot.

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The wind speed & wind direction data are taken and wind rose is plotted for Oct 2023 to Dec 2023.

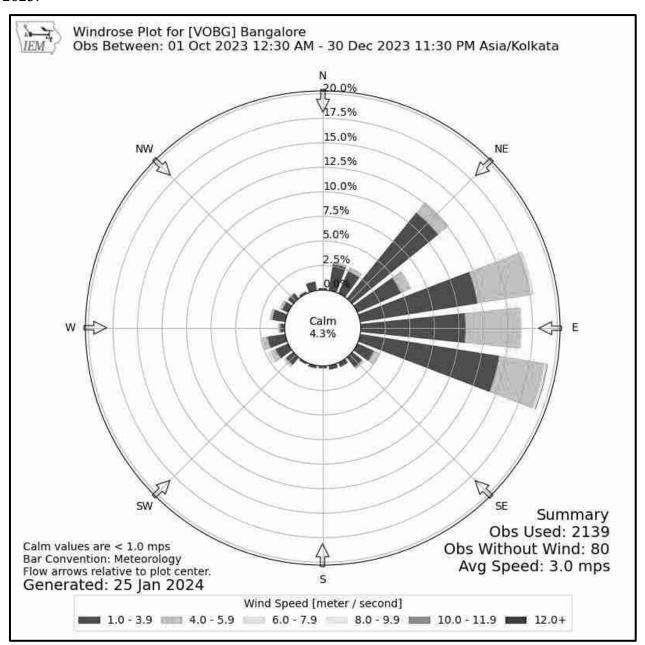


Figure 3.6 Wind Rose.

# 3.3.9 Selection of Sampling Locations:

Four Monitoring locations along with the project site is selected based on Wind Direction & Wind Speed. All the monitoring locations are chosen in the downwind direction.

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# 3.4 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

**Table 3-8: Selection of Sampling Location** 

Environmental Parameter	s: Ambient Air											
Monitoring Period	Oct 2023 to Dec 2023											
Design Criteria	The monitoring stations are sele	ected based	on factors like									
	topography/terrain, prevailing me	eteorological	conditions like									
	predominant wind direction (Oct 202	3 to Dec 202	3), etc., play a vital									
	role in the selection of air sampling st	tations. Base	d on these criteria,									
	5 air sampling station were selected in the area as shown below.											
Monitoring Locations	Location & Code	Distance (km)	Direction									
	Project site – AAQ 1	-	-									
	Adhiyamaan College Of Agriculture and Research, Athimugam – AAQ 2	3.85 km, E	E-Upwind									
	Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli – AAQ 3	8.23 km, E	E-Upwind									
	Dasarapalli Dinna School – AAQ 4	2.31 km, W	W-Downwind									
	Village Municipal Society Center – AAQ 5	8.52 km, W	W-Downwind									
	Sri Hanuman Temple, Chinthaladoddi – AAQ 6	4.82 km, N	N- Crosswind									
	Chowdeshwari Devi Temple, Sivapellai – AAQ 7	7.46 km, S	S-Crosswind									
Methodology	Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10 23:2006)	)) - Gravime	tric (IS 5182: Part									
	Particulate Matter PM2.5 - Gravimet	ric (Fine par	ticulate matter)									
	Sulphur Dioxide - Calorimetric (We	st & Gaeke 1	Method) (IS 5182:									
	Part 02: 2001)											
	Nitrogen Dioxide - Calorimetric (Modified Jacob & Hocheiser											
D 03.5 1: 1	Method) (IS 5182: Part 06:2006)	C 2 1	•									
Frequency of Monitoring	2 days in a week, 4 weeks in a month	for 3 month	s in a season.									

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	D CELL
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

# 3.4.1 Ambient Air Quality: Results & Discussion

The test results of the ambient air quality monitored in project site and other four locations is summarized below.

Table 3-9 Ambient Air Quality.

		PM 10 (μg/m³)					PM 2.5 (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )				SO <sub>2</sub> (µ	ıg/m³)		NOx (μg/m³)			
Code	Location	Min	Max	Avg	98 percentiles	Min	Max	Avg	98 percentiles	Min	Max	Avg	98 percentiles	Min	Max	Avg	98 percentiles
AAQ 1	Project site – AAQ 1	41	55	47.79	54.08	16	23	19.83	23.00	5	8	6.5	8	9	18	13.08	17.54
AAQ 2	Adhiyamaan College Of Agriculture and Research, Athimugam – AAQ 2	59	67	63.08	67.00	25	33	28.67	32.08	6	13	8.7	12.0	21	32	25.92	31.54
AAQ 3	Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli – AAQ 3	56	64	60.67	64.00	25	31	27.67	30.54	10	19	13.4	18.5 4	19	31	24.96	30.54

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	D CELL
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NAAQ Standards - Residential Area 100 (μg/m³)		)	60(μg/m³)				80 (μg/m³)				80 (μg/m³)						
AAQ 7	Chowdeshwari Devi Temple, Sivapellai – AAQ 7	53	61	56.46	60.08	21	31	25.33	30.08	14	20	17.5	20	15	29	21.92	28.08
AAQ 6	Sri Hanuman Temple, Chinthaladoddi – AAQ 6	46	55	51.17	55.00	19	26	22.67	26.00	10	18	15.2	18	12	25	16.75	23.62
AAQ 5	Village Municipal Society Center – AAQ 5	48	57	52.83	56.08	21	27	23.92	26.54	12	18	14.2	18	18	25	18.50	24.54
AAQ 4	Dasarapalli Dinna School – AAQ 4	54	63	58.50	62.08	24	33	28.29	32.08	8	14	10.5	13.5	20	31	24.17	31.00

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	D 6 FIL1
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

## 3.4.2 Interpretation of ambient air quality:

To assess the impact, AAQ were monitored in project site and six locations.

#### Observation:

The Maximum value of  $PM_{10}$ ,  $PM_{2.5}$ ,  $SO_X$ ,  $NO_X$  obtained in different places are 67  $\mu g/m^3$ ,  $33\mu g/m^3$ ,  $20 \mu g/m^3$ ,  $32 \mu g/m^3$  respectively.

#### **Inference:**

The monitoring results for PM10, PM2.5, Sox, NOx was found to be high in Adhiyamaan College Of Agriculture and Research, Athimugam. The observed values are all well within the Standards prescribed by NAAQ.

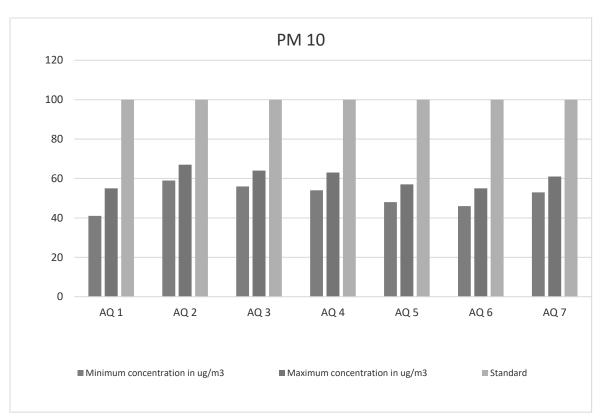


Figure 3.7 Concentration of PM10 (µg/m³) in Study Area.

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	D 6 FF4
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

Figure 3.8 Concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) in Study Area.

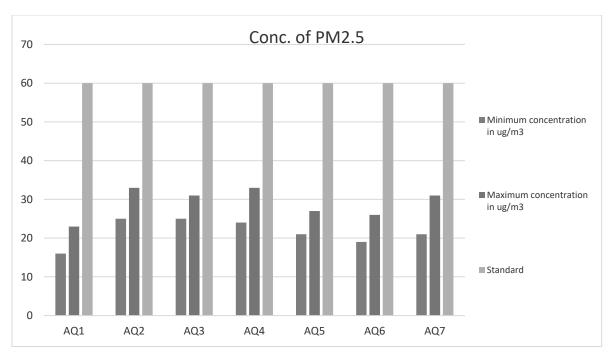
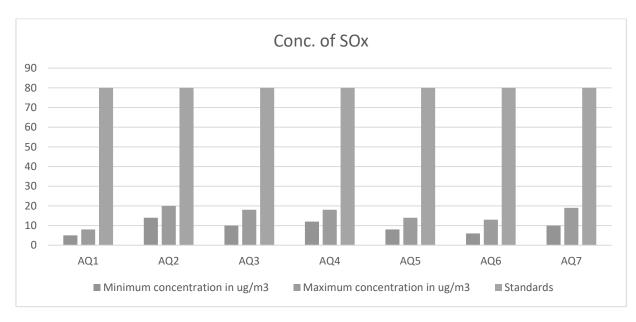
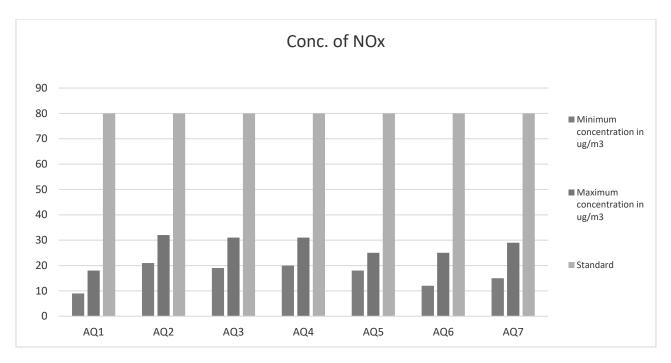


Figure 3.9 Concentration of SOx (μg/m³) in Study Area.



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Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
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Figure 3.10 Concentration of NOx (µg/m³) in Study Area.



# 3.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT:

Table 3-10 Noise Analysis

Environmental Parameters: Noise Analysis		
Monitoring Period	Oct 2023 to Dec 2023	
Design Criteria	Based on the Sensitivity of the area	
Monitoring Locations	Project site – N 1 Adhiyamaan College Of Agriculture and Research, Athimugam N 2 Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli – N 3 Dasarapalli Dinna School – N 4 Village Municipal Society Center – N 5 Sri Hanuman Temple, Chinthaladoddi – N 6	
	Chowdeshwari Devi Temple, Sivapellai – N 7	

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna.	D C ELL
Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
Project Location	Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Report

Methodology	Noise level measurements were taken at the selected locations us
	noise level meter both during day and night time. Noise le
	measurements were taken continuously for 24 hours at hourly interv
Frequency of Monitoring	Noise samples were collected from 7 locations - Once in a season

Ambient Noise Levels are monitored in the chosen 7 Locations including the project Site and the monitoring results are summarized below

# 3.5.1 Day Noise Level (Leq day)

Table 3-11 Day Noise Level (Leq day).

Location	Leq day in dB(A)		
Location	Max	Min	Average
Project site – N 1	48	39	43.8
Adhiyamaan College Of Agriculture and Research, Athimugam – N 2	57	46	52.4
Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli – N 3	58	46	53.9
Dasarapalli Dinna School – N 4	55	46	51.0
Village Municipal Society Center – N 5	52	42	47.6
Sri Hanuman Temple, Chinthaladoddi – N 6	50	40	46.0
Chowdeshwari Devi Temple, Sivapellai – N 7	53	44	49.1

# 3.5.2 Night Noise Level (Leq Night)

Table 3-12 Night Noise Level (Leq Night).

Location	Leq Night in dB(A)		
Location	Max	Min	Average
Project site – N 1	38	32	34.9
Adhiyamaan College Of Agriculture and Research, Athimugam – N 2	47	39	42.6

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Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri,	47	36	40.1
Peddasigaralapalli – N 3	47	30	40.1
Dasarapalli Dinna School – N 4	45	38	40.5
Village Municipal Society Center – N 5	43	35	38.9
Sri Hanuman Temple, Chinthaladoddi – N 6	40	32	35.9
Chowdeshwari Devi Temple, Sivapellai – N 7	42	32	36.6

#### Observation:

The maximum Day noise and Night noise were found to be 58 dB(A) and 47 dB(A) respectively in Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli. The minimum Day Noise and Night noise were 39dB(A) and 32 dB(A) respectively which was observed in project site. The observed values are all well within the Standards prescribed by CPCB.

# 3.6 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

Soil environment is studied for 10 km radius from the project site. The 5 km radius image shows that the soil is not affected by any kind of erosion.

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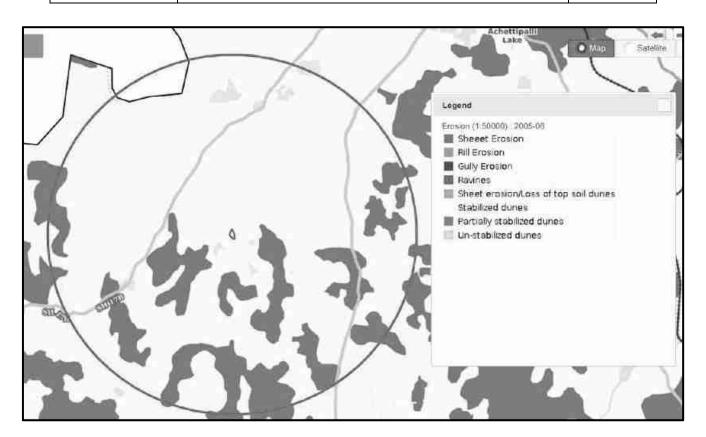


Figure 3.11 Soil Erosion pattern within 5 km radius of the project site

#### 3.6.1 Baseline Data:

The present study of the soil quality establishes the baseline characteristics which will help in future in identifying the incremental concentrations if any, due to the operation Phase of the proposed project. The sampling locations have been identified with the following objectives:

- To determine the impact of proposed project on soil characteristics and
- To determine the impact on soils more importantly from agricultural productivity point of view.

**Table 3-13 Soil Quality Analysis** 

Environmental Parameters: Soil Quality Analysis		
Monitoring Period	Oct 2023 to Dec 2023	
Design Criteria	Based on the environmental settings of the study area	
Monitoring Locations	Project site – S 1	

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	Adhiyamaan College Of Agriculture and Research,				
	Athimugam – S 2				
	Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli – S				
	3				
	Dasarapalli Dinna School – S 4				
	Village Municipal Society Center – S 5				
	Sri Hanuman Temple, Chinthaladoddi – S 6				
	Chowdeshwari Devi Temple, Sivapellai – S 7				
Mathadalagy	Composite soil samples using sampling augers and field capacity				
Methodology	apparatus				
Frequency of Monitoring	Soil samples were collected from 7 locations Once in a season				

To assess the soil quality of the study area, 7 monitoring stations were selected and the results are summarized below.

Table 3-14 Soil Quality Analysis.

Parameters	Unit	SQ 1	SQ 2	SQ 3	SQ 4	SQ 5	SQ 6	SQ 7
pН	-	6.83	6.92	7.62	7.78	7.02	7.56	8.64
Electrical Conductivit y	ms/c m	0.04	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.4	0.33	0.42
Water holding Capacity	ml/L	4.64	4.8	3.44	4.2	3.1	4.91	4.9
Chloride	mg/ Kg	8.74	13.2	21.6	42.8	44.7	61.5	90.3
Calcium	mg/ Kg	46.2	42.2	38.5	54.3	72.2	55.7	67.7
Sodium	mg/ Kg	489	487	498	546	589	571	604
Potassium	mg/ Kg	363	462	366	482	496	590	501

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Project Proponent	Project Proponent Thiru. S. Chinnanna			
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Organic matter	%	0.09	0.18	0.24	0.11	0.08	0.21	0.09
Magnesium	mg/ Kg	11.42	10.8	24.6	15.9	28	37.6	34.4
Sulphate	mg/ Kg	23.6	15.7	46.6	11.5	9.4	19.8	22.3
CEC	meq/ 100g	11.5	10.9	12.3	9.8	13.5	11.2	11.1
Carbonate	mg/ Kg	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	8.35
Bi- Carbonate	mg/ Kg	22.9	46.7	64.3	37.4	90.5	63.2	127
TKN	%	0.16	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.21
Bulk density	g/cm	1.28	1.3	1.36	1.33	1.42	1.35	1.13
Phosphorou s	mg/ Kg	5.66	11.4	21.3	13.4	56.1	11.5	6.45
Sand	%	76.9	70.6	75.0	71.4	53.3	56.3	55.6
Clay	%	7.69	5.88	6.25	14.28	6.66	12.5	16.6
Silt	%	15.38	23.52	18.75	14.28	40	31.25	27.77
SAR	meq/ Kg	16.70	17.32	15.43	16.76	14.91	14.50	14.92
silicon	%	0.091	0.095	0.109	0.105	0.110	0.098	0.110

# 3.6.1.1 Physical Properties:

Regular cultivation practices increase the bulk density of soils thus inducing compaction. This results in reduction in water percolation rate and penetration of roots through soils. The soils with low bulk density have favorable physical conditions whereas those with high bulk density exhibit poor physical conditions for agriculture crops. The bulk density of the soil in the

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study area ranged between 1.13 to 1.42 meq/100g which indicates favorable physical condition for plant growth. The water holding capacity was found in the range of 3.1 ml/l to 4.91 ml/l.

## 3.6.1.2 Chemical Properties:

Chemical characteristics of soils include pH, exchangeable cations and fertility status in the form of NPK values and organic matter. The value of the pH ranges from 6.83 to 8.64, which it indicates majority of pH of the soil is slightly alkaline. The soil in the project site is sodic in nature, which challenges because they tend to have very poor structure which limits or prevents water infiltration and drainage. The organic matter varies from 0.08 to 0.24%, which indicates the soil is slightly unfertile.

### 3.7 ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY

Ecology and Biodiversity is studied for 10 km radius around the project site. Project site and 2km around the project site is considered as core zone and from 2 km to 10 km radius, it is considered as buffer zone.

- Primary field survey is carried out for the assessment of flora and fauna in the core zone.
- Secondary data from Journals/Literature were studied and compiled to understand the species present in the buffer zone.

### 3.7.1 Methods available for floral analysis:

## 3.7.1.1 Plot Sampling Methods

- ➤ Quadrat 2D shape (e.g. square or rectangle, or other shape) used as a sampling unit
- > Transect
  - i. Line transects feature only a length dimension, usually defined by a tape stretched across the area to be sampled.
  - ii. Belt transects have a width as well as length.
  - iii. Pace-transects are established when the observer strides along an imaginary line across the sample site and uses their foot placement to determine specific sampling points.

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## 3.7.1.2 Plot less Sampling Methods

- Closest individual method Distance is measured from each random point to the nearest individual.
- Nearest neighbour method Distance is measured from an individual to its nearest neighbour.
- Random pairs method Distance is measured from one individual to another on the opposite side of the sample point.
- Point-centered quarter (PCQ) method Distance is measured from the sampling point to the nearest individual in each quadrat.

### 3.7.2 Field study& Methodology adopted:

To assess the suitability of the methodology, a random field survey was done. Field survey was conducted around a 2 km radius from the project site and five locations were chosen based on the species density. Quadrat method is chosen for the proposed study as compared to other sampling methods, because they are relatively simple to use. Quadrat plots are uniform in size and shape and distributed randomly throughout the sample area, which makes the study design straightforward. They are also one of the most affordable techniques because they require very few materials.

### 3.7.3 Study outcome:

Phyto-sociological parameters, such as *Density, Frequency, Basal Area, Abundance and Importance Value Index* of individual species (Trees) were determined in randomly placed quadrate of different sizes in the study area. Relative frequency, relative basal area and relative density were calculated and the sum of these three represented Importance Value Index (IVI) for various species. For shrubs, herbs and grasses, *Density, Frequency, Relative Density & Relative Frequency were found*.

Sample plots were selected in such a way to get maximum representation of different types of vegetation and plots were laid out in different parts of the study area of 2 km radius. Analysis of the vegetation will help in determining the relative importance of each species in the study area and to reveal if any economically valuable species is threatened in the process.

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

Parameters	Formula
Density	Total No. of individuals of species/ Total No. of Quadrats used in
	sampling
Frequency (%)	(Total No. of Quadrats in which species occur/ Total No. of Quadrats
	studied) * 100
Dominance	Total Basal Area /Total area sampled
Abundance	Total No. of individuals of species/ No. of Quadrats in which they
	occur
Relative Density	(Total No. of individuals of species/Sum of all individuals of all
	species) * 100
Relative Frequency	(Total No. of Quadrats in which species occur/ Total No. of Quadrats
	occupied by all species) * 100
Relative Dominance	Dominance of a given species/Total Dominance of all species
Important Value	Relative Density + Relative Frequency + Relative Dominance
Index	

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Project Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
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Table 3-16 Tree Species in the core Zone

S. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Total No. of species	Total of Quadrants with species	Total No. of Quadrants	Density	Frequency (%)	Abundance	Dominance	Relative Density	Relative Frequency	Relative Dominance	IVI	IUCN Conservation Status
1	Ficus Carica	Athi Maram	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.28	1.68	2.17	4.45	8.31	Least Concern
2	Cocos nucifera	Thennai	10	6	6	1.67	100.0	1.67	0.15	8.40	6.52	2.39	17.32	Not assessed
3	Azadirachta indica	Veppam	17	6	6	2.83	100.0	2.83	0.13	14.2 9	6.52	1.98	22.79	Not assessed
4	Tamarindus indica	Puli	10	6	6	1.67	100.0	1.66	0.20	8.40	6.52	3.09	18.02	Not assessed
5	Mangifera indica	Mamaram	7	6	6	1.17	100.0	1.16	0.07	5.88	6.52	1.11	13.52	Data insufficient
6	Morinda pubescens	Nuna	6	6	6	1.00	100.0	1	0.24	5.04	6.52	3.74	15.31	Not assessed
7	Couroupita guianensis	Nagalingam	5	3	6	0.83	50.00	1.67	0.14	4.20	3.26	2.18	9.64	Not assessed
8	Bombax ceiba	Sittan	4	4	6	0.67	66.67	1	0.08	3.36	4.35	1.27	8.98	Not assessed
9	Acacia nilotica	Karuvelai	4	4	6	0.67	66.67	1	0.28	3.36	4.35	4.45	12.16	Least Concern
10	Bambusa vulgaris	Moongil	4	4	6	0.67	66.67	1	0.50	3.36	4.35	7.92	15.63	Not assessed
11	Syzygium cumini	naval	5	1	6	0.83	16.67	5	0.11	4.20	1.09	1.79	5.07	Not assessed
12	Carica papaya	Papaya	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.09	2.52	3.26	1.43	7.21	Not assessed

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13	Psidium guajava	Guava	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.23	2.52	3.26	3.61	9.39	Not assessed
14	Cassia siamea	ManjalKonrai	3	2	6	0.50	33.33	1.5	0.07	2.52	2.17	1.11	5.81	Least Concern
15	Ficus religiosa	Arasa maram	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.09	2.52	3.26	1.35	7.13	Not assessed
16	Musa paradise	Vaazhai	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.08	2.52	3.26	1.19	6.97	Not assessed
17	Prosopis juliflora	Vaelikaruvai	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.21	2.52	3.26	3.34	9.13	Not assessed
18	Tectona grandis	Thekku	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.12	2.52	3.26	1.88	7.66	Not assessed
19	Thespesia populnea	Poovarasam	3	3	6	0.50	50.00	1	0.15	2.52	3.26	2.39	8.18	Not assessed
20	Causuarina equisetifolia	Savukku	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.21	1.68	2.17	3.34	7.20	Not assessed
21	Alstonia scholaris	Elilaipalai	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.27	1.68	2.17	4.31	8.16	Least Concern
22	Anacardium occidentale	Cashew	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.44	0.84	1.09	6.96	8.88	Not assessed
23	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Palaa	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.18	1.68	2.17	2.85	6.70	Not assessed
24	Aegle marmelos	Vilvam	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.16	0.84	1.09	2.50	4.43	Not assessed
25	Delonix elata	Perungondrai	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.17	0.84	1.09	2.62	4.54	Least Concern
26	Pithecellobium dulce	Kodukapuli	1	1	6	0.17	16.67	1	0.14	0.84	1.09	2.18	4.11	Not assessed
27	Citrus medica	Elumichai	2	2	6	0.33	33.33	1	0.23	1.68	2.17	3.61	7.46	Not assessed
	Total		110	83					5.02					

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# Table 3-17 Shrubs in the Core Zone

S. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Total No. of species	Total of Quadrants with species	Total No. of Quadrants	Density	Frequency (%)	Abundance	Relative Density	Relative Frequency	IUCN Conservatio n Status
1	Jatropagossypifolia	Kaatamanaku	32	17	24	1.17	0.71	1.65	14.43	17.17	Not Assessed
2	Calotropis gigantea	Erukam	16	12	24	0.58	0.50	1.17	7.22	12.12	Not Assessed
3	Tabernaemontanadivaricata	Crepe Jasmine	4	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Not Assessed
4	Catharanthus roseus	Nithyakalyani	4	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Not Assessed
5	Datura metal	Ummattangani	7	4	24	0.21	0.17	1.25	2.58	4.04	Not Assessed
6	Robiniapseudoacacia	Black locust	15	5	24	0.71	0.21	3.4	8.76	5.05	Least Concern
7	Acalypha indica	Kuppaimeni	18	8	24	0.83	0.33	2.5	10.31	8.08	Not Assessed
8	Stachytarpheaurticifolia	Rat tail	13	9	24	0.63	0.38	1.67	7.73	9.09	Not Assessed
9	Woodfordiafruiticosa	Velakkai	4	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Least Concern
10	Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Sembaruthi	3	2	24	0.13	0.08	1.5	1.55	2.02	Not Assessed
11	Lantana camara	Unnichedi	8	6	24	0.38	0.25	1.5	4.64	6.06	Not Assessed
12	Parthenium hysterophorous	Vishapoondu	45	13	24	2.08	0.54	3.85	25.77	13.13	Not Assessed
13	Euphorbia geniculata	Amman Pacharisi	5	3	24	0.13	0.13	1	1.55	3.03	Not Assessed

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Table 3-18 Herbs & Grasses in the core zone

S. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Total No. of species	Total of Quadrant s with	Total No. of Quadrant	Density	Frequenc y (%)	Abundanc e	Relative Density	Relative Frequenc	IUCN Conserva tion status
1	Helicteresisora	Valampuri	4	2	30	0.07	0.07	1	0.79	2.15	Not assessed
2	Tridax procumbens	Vettukaayathalai	7	4	30	0.17	0.13	1.25	1.98	4.30	Not assessed
3	Heraculem spondylium	Hog Weed	19	10	30	0.67	0.33	2	7.94	10.75	Not assessed
4	Tridax procumbens	Cuminipachai	18	4	30	0.50	0.13	3.75	5.95	4.30	Not assessed
5	Senna occidentalis	Nattamsakarai	30	4	30	0.83	0.13	6.25	9.92	4.30	Not assessed
6	Plumbago zeylanica	Chittiramoolam	12	3	30	0.10	0.10	1	1.19	3.23	Not assessed
7	Scrophularia nodosa	Sarakkothini	18	7	30	0.50	0.23	2.14	5.95	7.53	Not assessed
8	Viburnum dentatum	Viburnum	7	5	30	0.17	0.17	1	1.98	5.38	Least concern
9	Cynodondactylon	Arugu	15	6	30	0.40	0.20	2	4.76	6.45	Not assessed
10	Euphorbia hirta	Amman Pacharisi	7	4	30	0.17	0.13	1.25	1.98	4.30	Not assessed
11	Sida cordifolia	Maanikham	50	4	30	1.50	0.13	11.25	17.86	4.30	Not assessed
12	Sida acuta	Malaidangi	12	3	30	0.33	0.10	3.33	3.97	3.23	Not assessed
13	Laportea canadensis	Peruganchori	28	20	30	1.00	0.67	1.5	11.90	21.51	Not assessed
14	Sporobolus fertilis	Giant Parramatta Grass	10	4	30	0.30	0.13	2.25	3.57	4.30	Not assessed
15	Tephrosia purpurea	Kavali	23	4	30	0.67	0.13	5	7.94	4.30	Not assessed

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## 3.7.4 Calculation of species diversity by Shannon – wiener Index, Evenness and richness by Margalef:

Biodiversity index is a quantitative measure that reflects how many different types of species, there are in a dataset, and simultaneously takes into account how evenly the basic entities (such as individuals) are distributed among those types of species. The value of biodiversity index increases both when the number of types increases and when evenness increases. For a given number of type of species, the value of a biodiversity index is maximized when all type of species are equally abundant. Interpretation of Vegetation results in the study area is given below.

Table 3-19 Calculation of species diversity

Description	Formula
Species diversity – Shannon – Wiener	$H=\Sigma[(p_i)*ln(p_i)]$
Index	Where p <sub>i</sub> : Proportion of total sample represented by species
	i:number of individuals of species i/ total number of samples
Evenness	H/H <sub>max</sub>
	$H_{max} = ln(s) = maximum diversity possible$
	S=No. of species
Species Richness by Margalef	RI = S-1/ln N
	Where S = Total Number of species in the community
	N = Total Number of individuals of all species in the
	community

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

### i. Species Diversity

Scientific Name	Common Name	No. of Species	Pi	ln (Pi)	Pi x ln (Pi)
Ficus Carica	Athi Maram	2	0.018182	-4.00733	-0.07286
Cocos nucifera	Thennai	10	0.090909	-2.3979	-0.21799
Azadirachta indica	Veppam	17	0.154545	-1.86727	-0.28858
Tamarindus indica	Puli	10	0.090909	-2.3979	-0.21799
Mangifera indica	Mamaram	7	0.063636	-2.75457	-0.17529

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Morinda pubescens	Nuna	6	0.054545	-2.90872	-0.15866
Couroupita guianensis	Nagalingam	5	0.045455	-3.09104	-0.1405
Bombax ceiba	Sittan	4	0.036364	-3.31419	-0.12052
Acacia nilotica	Karuvelai	4	0.036364	-3.31419	-0.12052
Bambusa vulgaris	Moongil	4	0.036364	-3.31419	-0.12052
Syzygium cumini	naval	5	0.045455	-3.09104	-0.1405
Carica papaya	Papaya	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Psidium guajava	Guava	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Cassia siamea	ManjalKonrai	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Ficus religiosa	Arasa maram	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Musa paradise	Vaazhai	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Prosopis juliflora	Vaelikaruvai	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Tectona grandis	Thekku	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Thespesia populnea	Poovarasam	3	0.027273	-3.60187	-0.09823
Causuarina equisetifolia	Savukku	2	0.018182	-4.00733	-0.07286
Alstonia scholaris	Elilaipalai	2	0.018182	-4.00733	-0.07286
Anacardium occidentale	Cashew	1	0.009091	-4.70048	-0.04273
Artocarpus heterophyllus	Palaa	2	0.018182	-4.00733	-0.07286
Aegle marmelos	Vilvam	1	0.009091	-4.70048	-0.04273
Delonix elata	Perungondrai	1	0.009091	-4.70048	-0.04273
Pithecellobium dulce	Kodukapuli	1	0.009091	-4.70048	-0.04273
Citrus medica	Elumichai	2	0.018182	-4.00733	-0.07286
Total		110			-3.02215005

H (Shannon Diversity Index) =3.02

# Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name	No. of Species	Pi	ln (Pi)	Pi x ln (Pi)
Jatropagossypifolia	Kaatamanaku	32	0.183908	-1.69332	-0.31142
Calotropis gigantea	Erukam	16	0.091954	-2.38647	-0.21945
Tabernaemontanadivaricata	Crepe Jasmine	4	0.022989	-3.77276	-0.08673
Catharanthus roseus	Nithyakalyani	4	0.022989	-3.77276	-0.08673

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Datura metal	Ummattangani	7	0.04023	-3.21315	-0.12926
Robiniapseudoacacia	Black locust	15	0.086207	-2.45101	-0.21129
Acalypha indica	Kuppaimeni	18	0.103448	-2.26868	-0.23469
Stachytarpheaurticifolia	Rat tail	13	0.074713	-2.59411	-0.19381
Woodfordiafruiticosa	Velakkai	4	0.022989	-3.77276	-0.08673
Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Sembaruthi	3	0.017241	-4.06044	-0.07001
Lantana camara	Unnichedi	8	0.045977	-3.07961	-0.14159
Parthenium hysterophorous	Vishapoondu	45	0.258621	-1.35239	-0.34976
Euphorbia geniculata	Amman Pacharisi	5	0.028736	-3.54962	-0.102
Total		174			-2.2234

H (Shannon Diversity Index) =2.22

# Herbs

Scientific Name	Common Name	No. of Species	Pi	ln (Pi)	Pi x ln (Pi)
Helicteresisora	Valampuri	4	0.015385	-4.17439	-0.06422
Tridax procumbens	Vettukaayathalai	7	0.026923	-3.61477	-0.09732
Heraculem spondylium	Hog Weed	19	0.073077	-2.61624	-0.19119
Tridax procumbens	Cuminipachai	18	0.069231	-2.67031	-0.18487
Senna occidentalis	Nattamsakarai	30	0.115385	-2.15948	-0.24917
Plumbago zeylanica	Chittiramoolam	12	0.046154	-3.07577	-0.14196
Scrophularia nodosa	Sarakkothini	18	0.069231	-2.67031	-0.18487
Viburnum dentatum	Viburnum	7	0.026923	-3.61477	-0.09732
Cynodondactylon	Arugu	15	0.057692	-2.85263	-0.16457
Euphorbia hirta	Amman Pacharisi	7	0.026923	-3.61477	-0.09732
Sida cordifolia	Maanikham	50	0.192308	-1.64866	-0.31705
Sida acuta	Malaidangi	12	0.046154	-3.07577	-0.14196

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Laportea canadensis	Peruganchori	28	0.107692	-2.22848	-0.23999
Sporobolus fertilis	Giant Parramatta Grass	10	0.038462	-3.2581	-0.12531
Tephrosia purpurea	Kavali	23	0.088462	-2.42519	-0.21454
Total		260			-2.51

H (Shannon Diversity Index) = 2.51

## 1. Species diversity calculation

Details	Н	Hmax	Evenness	Species Richness (Margalef)
Trees	3.02	3.36	0.89	5.95
Shrubs	2.22	2.56	0.86	2.32
Herbs	2.51	2.70	0.92	2.51

From the above, it can be interpreted that herb community has higher diversity. While the tree community shows less diversity. It is also observed that most of the quadrates have controlled generation of plant species with older strands. Higher herb species diversity can be interpreted as a greater number of successful species and a more stable ecosystem where more ecological niches are available, environmental change is less likely to be damaging to the ecosystem. Species richness is high for herb community when compared with tree and shrubs.

### 3.7.6 Floral study in the Buffer Zone:

Economically important Flora of the study area

**Agricultural crops:** Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Banana, Sugarcane, Cotton, Tamarind, Coconut, Mango, Groundnut, Vegetables and Flowers by the local people.

**Medicinal species:** The nearby area is also endowed with the several medicinal species which are commonly available in the shrub forest and waste lands. The common medicinal species of the region are Asparagus racemosus (satamulli), Aegle marmelos (golden apple), Azadirachta indica (Neem) etc.

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Rare and endangered floral species: There are no rare or endangered or threatened (RET) species of in the study area. During the vegetation survey, there are no any species which are endangered or threatened under IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources) guidelines.

### 3.7.7 Faunal Communities

Both direct and indirect observation methods were used to survey the fauna.

• Point Survey Method: Observations were made in each site for 15 minutes duration.

Roadside Counts: The observer traveled by motor vehicles from site to site, all sightings were recorded (this was done both in the day and night time). An index of abundance of each species was also established.

Pellet and Track Counts: All possible animal tracks and pellets were identified and recorded (South Wood, 1978).

Additionally, survey of relevant literature was also done to consolidate the list of fauna distributed in the buffer zone.

Based on the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (WPA 1972, Anonymous. 1991, Upadhyay 1995, Chaturvedi and Chaturvedi 1996) species were short-listed as Schedule II or I and considered herein as endangered species. Species listed in Ghosh (1994) are considered as Indian Red List species.

### Methodology Adopted:

Point Survey method was adopted for this development project where observations were made in each site for 15 minutes duration (10 times).

### Study in the core zone:

Point Survey method was adopted for the study within 2 km radius and the following species were observed.

**Mammals:** No wild mammalian species was directly sighted during the field survey. Discussion with local villagers located around the study area also could not confirm presence of any wild animal in that area. Three stripped Palm Squirrel, Common Indian Hare, Common mongoose, Common Mouse etc were observed during primary survey.

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**Avifauna:** Since birds are considered to be the indicators for monitoring and understanding human impacts on ecological systems (Lawton, 1996) attempt was made to gather quantitative data on the avifauna by walk through survey within the entire study area and surrounding areas. From the primary survey, a total of 26 species of avifauna were identified and recorded in the study area. The diversity of avifauna from this region was found to be quite high and encouraging.

The list of fauna species found in the study area is mentioned in Table below.

Table 3-20 List of fauna species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Schedule of wild life protection act	IUCN conservation status						
Mammals									
Funambulus pennanti	Palm Squirrel	IV	Least Concern						
Mus rattus	Indian rat	IV	Not listed						
Bandicota bengalensis	Indian mole rat	IV	Least Concern						
Funambulus palmarum	Three stripped palm squirrel	IV	Least Concern						
Herestes edwardsii	Common Mangoose	IV	Not listed						
Mus musculus	Common Mouse	IV	Least Concern						
Bandicota indica	Rat	IV	Least Concern						
Lepus nigricollis	Indian Hare	IV	Least Concern						
Felis catus	Cat	Not listed	Not listed						
Canis lupus familiaris	Indian dog	Not listed	Not listed						

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Bos Indicus	Indian Cow	Not listed	Not listed					
Bubalus bubalis	Buffalo	Ι	Not listed					
Sus scrofa domesticus	Domestic pig	Not listed	Not listed					
		irds						
Milvus migrans	Black kite	IV	Least concern					
Saxicoloides fulicatus	Indian Robin	IV	Least concern					
Pycnonotus cafer	Red vented Bulbul	IV	Least concern					
Phragamaticola aedon	Thick billed warbler	IV	Least concern					
Pericrocotus cinnamomeus	Small Minivet	IV	Least concern					
Eudynamys scolopaceus	Koel	IV	Least concern					
Psittacula krameni	Rose ringed parakeet	IV	Least concern					
Dicrurus marcocercus	Black drongo	IV	Least concern					
Columba livia	Rock pigeon	IV	Least concern					
Corvus splendens	House crow	IV	Least concern					
Alcedo atthis	Small blue kingfisher	IV	Least concern					
Cuculus canorus	Common Cukoo	IV	Least concern					
Reptiles & Amphibians								

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Chameleon zeylanicum	Chameleon	IV	Not listed
Calotes versicolor	Calotes versicolor  Common garden lizard		Not listed
Bungarus caeruleus	Common krait	IV	Not listed
Ophisops leschenaultia	Snake eyed lizard		Not listed
Bufo melanostictus	Toad	IV	Least concern
Ptyas mucosa	Rat snakes	IV	Least concern
Hemidactylus sp.	House lizard		Not listed
	Butt	terflies	
Danaus chrysippus	Plain Tiger		Not listed
Papilio demoleus	Common lime		Not listed
Euploea core	Common crow		Least concern
Danaus genutia	Common tiger		Not listed
Eurema brigitta Small grass yellow			Least concern

# 3.8 <u>DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO ECONOMICS</u>

The demography survey study is done within 10 km radius from the project site.

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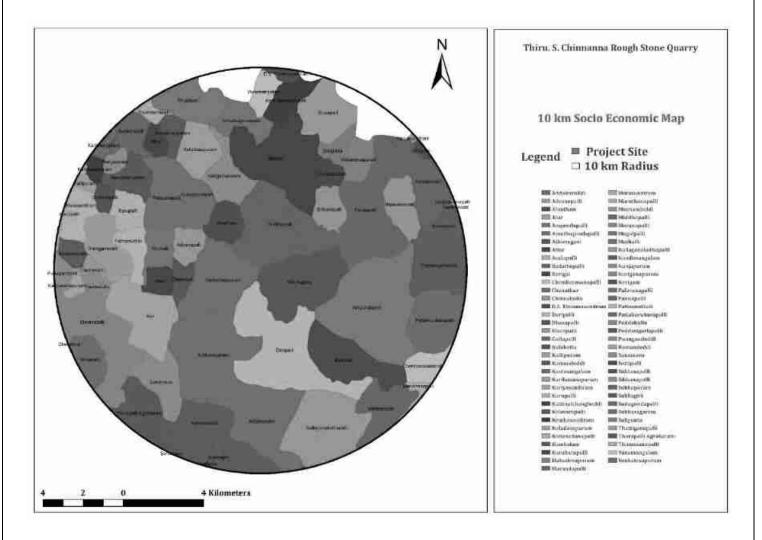


Figure 3.12 Socio Economic map surrounding the project site.

The population, Household, Sex ratio, Literacy rate, SC, ST details for all the villages in the study area is listed below:

Table 3-21: Demography Survey Study

Source: Census of India, 2011

S.	Villages	House	Population	Se	x Ratio	Litera	acy Rate	SC	ST
No	vinages	hold	ropulation	Male	Female	Male	Female	SC	31
1	Belagundapalli	1018	4,092	2073	2019	86.25	69.54	686	0
2	Bevunutham	823	3,768	1985	1783	66.27	49.71	300	3

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3	Binnamangalam	590	2,463	1246	1217	72.41	56.52	641	0
4	Bithireddi	693	3,076	1585	1491	64.41	49.62	419	96
5	Bodichipalli	1176	4,982	2549	2433	71.91	56.48	432	0
6	Chudasandiram	393	1,727	882	845	59.37	45.64	187	487
7	Daravendram	493	2,140	1095	1045	67.2	50.05	435	10
8	Devaganapalli	591	2,937	1516	1421	81.17	69.03	756	7
9	Doddamanchi	1225	5,947	3058	2889	34.52	20.25	146	1183
10	Erudukotta	1190	5,563	2914	2649	61.34	45.96	821	29
11	Hanumanthapuram	1125	5,241	2712	2529	67.26	49.73	652	739
12	Karukkanahalli	1369	6,006	3103	2903	68.38	50.16	414	74
13	Kottaiyur	1493	6,340	3356	2984	55.27	33.79	542	372
14	Natrapalayam	2258	9,687	5184	4503	65.54	49.91	2151	312
15	Pillari Agraharam	1607	6,718	3504	3214	69.62	47.9	842	592
16	Rayakotta	2043	8,593	4282	4311	82.36	69.23	466	15
17	Thaggatti	1116	5,153	2692	2461	49.31	35.15	856	81
18	Thalli	1510	6,915	3438	3477	76.1	65.81	1522	8

## 3.9 TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Traffic data collected continuously for 24 hours by visual observation and counting of vehicles under three categories, viz., heavy motor vehicles, light motor vehicles and two/three wheelers. As traffic densities on the roads are high, two skilled persons were deployed simultaneously at each station during each shift- one person on each of the two directions for counting the traffic. At the end of each hour, fresh counting and recording was undertaken. Total numbers of vehicles per hour under the three categories were determined.

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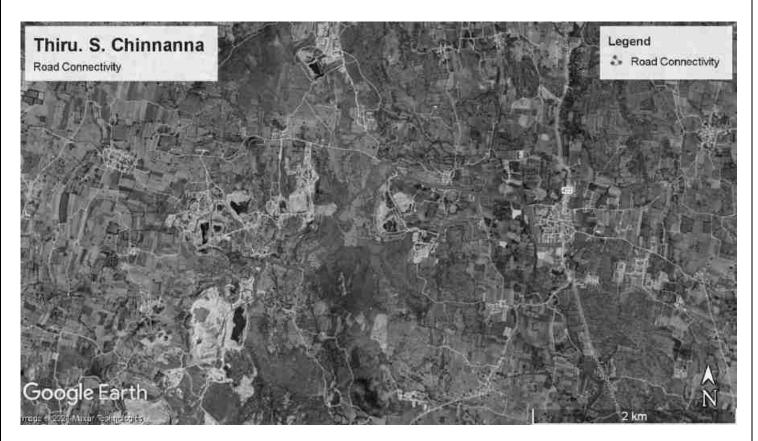


Figure 3.13: Site Connectivity

Table 3-22: No. of Vehicles per Day

S. No	Vehicles Distribution	Number of Vehicles Distribution/Day	Passenger Car Unit (PCU)	Total Number of Vehicle in PCU
		MDR-422	-	MDR-422
1	Cars	813	1	813
2	Buses	294	3	882
3	Trucks	325	3	975
4	Two wheelers	967	0.5	483.5
5	Three wheelers	409	1.5	613.5
	Total	2808	-	3767

Table 3-23: Existing Traffic Scenario and LOS

Road V (Volume	C (Capacity	Existing V/C	LO
----------------	-------------	--------------	----

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	in PCU/hr)	in PCU/hr)	Ratio	S
MDR-422	3767/24=157	413	0.38	В

**Note:** The existing level may be "Very Good" for MDR = 422.

V/C	LOS	Performance
0.0-0.2	A	Excellent
0.2-0.4	В	Very Good
0.4-0.6	С	Good/ Average/ Fair
0.6-0.8	D	Poor
0.8-1.0	Е	Very Poor

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# 4 Anticipated Environmental Impacts & Mitigation Measures

This chapter describes the anticipated impacts on the environment and mitigation measures. The method of assessment of impacts including studies carried out, modeling techniques adopted to assess the impacts where pertinent should be elaborated in this chapter. It should give the details of the impacts on the baseline parameters, both during the construction and operational phases and suggests the mitigation measures to be implemented by the proponent.

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

An environmental impact is defined as any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from a facility's activities, products, or services. The anticipation of the possible & potential Environmental impact due to the proposed project is a key step in EIA. Based on the impacts assessed, appropriate mitigation measures should be adopted to maintain the environment with less or no damage.

Environmental Impacts can be group into Primary impacts & Secondary Impacts

*Primary Impacts:* These impacts are directly attributed by the project

**Secondary Impacts:** These are those which are induced by primary impacts and include the associated investments and changed patterns of the social and economic activities by the action. Assessment of impacts is done for the following Environmental Parameters:

- ➤ Land Environment
- ➤ Water Environment
- > Air Environment
- ➤ Noise Environment
- ➤ Biological Environment
- > Socio Economic Environment

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## 4.2 **LAND ENVIRONMENT:**

Aspect			Impact			Mitigation Measures
Mining of rough	The proposed 2.80.00 Ha mine located in			mine 10	cated in	The proposed project site is not prone to any kind of soil
stone	Venkatesapuram Village having 3,30,344 m³ of			ng 3,30,3	$44 \text{ m}^3 \text{ of}$	erosion (Source: Bhuvan).
	Rough Stor	ne & 24,4	456 m <sup>3</sup> of T	opsoil res	pectively.	
	The quarry	operatio	n is propos	ed to carry	y out with	In addition, garland drainage of 1m x 1m will be provided
	convention	al open	cast mecha	anized mi	ning with	to avoid storm water run- off.
	5.0 meter	vertical b	ench and	bench wic	1th of 5.0	
	meter. At	the end	of 5 years	, mining 1	ease area	It is proposed to plant 1400 Nos of native species (Neem,
	will be con	verted in	to ultimate	pit.		Magizham, Tamarind, Elandhai and Vilvam) along the
						roads, outer periphery of the mining area which enhances
	UI	LTIMAT	E PIT DIN	MENSIO	N	the binding property of the soil.
	Section	Bench	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	
	PIT	I	222.0m	96.0m	43.0m	It is proposed to improve the affected land wherever
	111	1	222.0111	70.0111	45.0111	possible for better land use, so as to support vegetation
	The main i	mpact of	open cast	mining or	ı land-use	and creation of water reservoir in the ultimate pit after
	is land de	_	_	_		quarrying.
	excavated i	_				
				Č	J	The entire lease area is covered 3.0 m of Topsoil and
	Impact on	soil of the	e study area	a will be m	ninimal as	estimated quantity of Topsoil is 24,456 m <sup>3</sup> . Topsoil
	there are r		•			formation will be removed and Used in Geen Belt areas.
	infusion, stack emissions.		The source of dust generation is majorly due to drilling,			
				blasting, loading & unloading of the mined-out mineral,		
						the impact will be mitigated by water sprinkling regularly
						once in 3hrs.

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Impact due to transformation of terrain	The proposed mining activity is carried out in hilly terrain
characteristics over the large area results in soil	where The altitude of the area is 950 m above MSL.
degradation.	
	After removal of minerals, undulating portion will be
	created. Excavated area or ultimate pit at the end of the
Solid waste will be generated from the mining	mine period will be converted into water reservoir. Two
activity as there will be refuse also generation of	tier tree belts will be planted along the safety distance.
domestic waste. If it is not properly managed, may	
cause odor and health problem to the workers.	The 100% recovery is achieved by extracting the entire
	mineable reserve. Hence there will be no refuse
	generation due to the mining activity. Apart from that, a
	very meagre quantity of domestic waste will be generated
	in the project, which will be handed over to the local body
	on daily basis.

# 4.3 **WATER ENVIRONMENT:**

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Drilling, Blasting,	The mining in the area may cause ground water	The water table will not be intersected during mining, as
Loading and	contamination due to intersection of the water	the ultimate depth is limited upto 43.0m BGL, whereas the
unloading,	table and mine runoff.	ground water table is at 50 m below the ground level. The
Transportation of		municipal wastewater will be disposed into septic tanks of
the excavated		5 cum and soak pit. No chemicals consisting of toxic
mineral.		elements will be used for carrying out mining activity.

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The ground water depletion may occur due to	The ground water table is at a depth of 50m BGL, the
mining activity	mining operation will not affect the aquifer. The ultimate
	pit at the end of the mining operation will be used for
	rainwater storage, the stored water will be used for green
Chemicals consisting of nitrate used for blasting	belt development and further the stored water will be used
may pollute the surface run off.	for domestic purposes (other than drinking) after proper
	treatment.
	Further, the run-off water will be stored in sumps and after
	proper treatment; water will be used in the mining
Improper management of Domestic	operation for dust suppression.
wastewater in the Mine lease may create	Provision of urinals/Latrines along with septic tank
unhygienic conditions in the site thereby	followed by soak pit arrangement will be provided in the
causing health impacts to the labours.	Mine Lease area for the proper management of
	wastewater

## 4.4 AIR ENVIRONMENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Drilling,	Impacts during Operation Phase	Mitigation Measures during Operation Phase
Blasting,	During mining operation, fugitive dust and other air	It is proposed to plant 1400 Nos of native species (40%
Loading and	pollutants like particulate matter ( $PM_{10}$ & $PM_{2.5}$ ) will	inside lease area & 60% outside lease area) along the haul
unloading,	be generated.	roads, outer periphery within the lease area to prevent the

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# Transportation of the excavated

# mineral.

The main source of pollutants arises due to drilling and blasting. 2 No of Tipper will be used for loading and unloading, 1 No of Excavator (1.20 m³ bucket capacity (with rock breaker attachment) will be used for excavation of the mineral which contributes to the generation of fugitive dust. In addition, blasting will be done using explosives leading to the generation of dust.

# Effect on Human

- Adverse effect on human health of working labourers and neighbouring villagers like effect on breathing and respiratory system, damage to lung tissue, influenza or asthma.
- Dust generation due to loading and unloading of mineral and due to transportation can also affect the workers as well as nearby villagers.

## Effect on Plants

• Stomatal index may be minimized due to dust

impact of dust in consultation with Forest department for the plantation of trees (Neem, Magizham, Tamarind, Elandhai and Vilvam) in two tier to combat air pollution and with herbs (Nerium) in between the tree species.

Planning transportation routes of the mined out mineral, so as to reach the nearest paved roads (an approach road) by shortest route connecting to MDR 422.

Alternatively, gravelled road may be constructed between mine lease area and nearest paved road connectivity. The speed of trucks plying on the haul road will be limited to 20km/hr to avoid generation of dust.

The trucks will be covered by tarpaulin.

Overloading will be avoided.

Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) like eye goggles, dust mask, leather gloves, safety shoes & boots will be provided to the workers engaged at dust generation points like excavation and loading points.

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deposit on leaf.	0.5 KLD of water will be proposed for sprinkling on		
	unpaved roads to avoid dust generation during		
	transportation.		

# Air Quality Modeling:

The AERMOD is actually a modeling system with three separate components:

- AERMOD (AERMIC Dispersion Model),
- AERMAP (AERMOD Terrain Preprocessor)
- AERMET (AERMOD Meteorological Preprocessor)

### 4.4.1 Source Characterization

A detailed listing of all emission sources and their corresponding modelling input release parameters and emission rates is listed this report. A general description of how each source type was treated is presented below.

The emission Sources from the proposed operation are

### **Point Sources:**

Point sources for mining operations are typically include dust collectors, hot water heaters, and emergency generator(s). Since at the present project the following sources are anticipated.

- 1. Hydraulic excavator –1.2 Cum Bucket Capacity (with Rock Breaker Attachment)
- 2. Jack Hammer 25.5 mm Dia
- 3. Tipper
- 4. Tractor Mounted Compressor
- 5. Drilling and excavation with Accessories

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### **Road Sources:**

A road network was developed to depict the anticipated haul truck routes and truck discharge locations during the mine operations. The anticipated emissions from the road sources and corresponding anticipated impact during the monitoring period of Oct 2023 to Dec 2023 emissions were estimated. Emissions due to haul road and general plant traffic on the unpaved road network were modelled as volume sources. The model volume source parameter for the haul roads initially utilized USEPA developed emission factors for hauling trucking. The haul road sources utilized source to source spacing of 6 meters along the simulated haul roads. The initial lateral dimension of the sources were set to 3 m were used as an input to replicated a 2 truck travel adjacent for a typical mining scenario.

The parameters considered for the hauling operation include the following,

- size of haul trucks commonly used
- degree of dust control/compaction of permanent haul roads

### Other fugitive particulate emission sources:

Other fugitive particulate emission sources that were modelled as volume sources include the following:

- Fugitive emissions from trucks unloading at the primary crusher were represented by a single volume source. The release height was set to 0 meters (dump pocket is at grade level).
- Fugitive emissions due to wind erosion is not considered as the mining area is predominately rocky surface with minimal wind erosion. If an wind erosion is anticipated to occur, it would be localized.
- Fugitive emissions from transfer points were represented by single volume sources. The release heights for these sources were set to the actual height of the truck transfer process.

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# **Post Project Scenario**

Emissions from operations will result from process equipment and mining operations. Process equipment was modeled at maximum capacity. Emissions from mining were based upon the mining rate and haul truck travel necessary to transport the stones and waste from the pit to the storage area.

Predicted maximum ground level concentrations considering micro meteorological data of Oct to Dec 2023 are superimposed on the maximum baseline concentrations obtained during the study period to estimate the post project scenario, which would prevail at the post operational phase. The overall scenario with predicted concentrations over the maximum baseline concentrations is shown in the following table along with isopleths.

Table 4-1 Emission Factors for uncontrolled mining

Activity	Emi	ission Factor	References		
Topsoil handling	Scraper	0.029 Kg TSPM/ average time between spray application	USEPA (2008)	Jose I. Huertas & Dumar A.  Camacho & Maria E. Huertas,	
	Bulldozing	15.048 kg PM10/ Hr excavation	USEPA (2008)	Standardized emissions inventory methodology for	
	Loading	2.3237E-04 kg PM10/ average time between spray application	USEPA (2006a)	open-pit mining areas, Environmental Science Pollution Research, 2012.	
	Haulage	0.69718 kg PM10/VKT	USEPA (2006a) Cowherd (1988)	Tondion Research, 2012.	

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		8.00E-5 lbs. PM10/	EPA. August, 2004. Section 11.19.2, Crushed Stone Processing	
	Wet drilling	Ton produce	and Pulverized Mineral Processing. In: Compilation of Air	
Rough stone			Pollutant Emission Factors, Volume 1: Stationary Point an	
mining	Loading	1.00E-4 lbs. PM10/	Area Sources, Fifth Edition, AP-42. U.S. Environmental	
		Ton produce	Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and	
			Standards. Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.	

# 4.5 NOISE ENVIRONMENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures	
Drilling, Blasting,	Usage of Equipments (Excavator, Tipper,	The machinery will be maintained in good running	
Loading and	Jack Hammer), Machinery and trucks used	condition so that noise will be reduced to minimum possible	
unloading,	for transportation will generate noise.	level.	
Transportation of		Awareness will be imparted to the workers once in six	
the excavated	Noise from the machinery can cause	months about the permissible noise level and effect of	
mineral.	hypertension, high stress level, hearing	maximum exposure to those levels. Adequate silencers will be	
	loss, sleep disturbance etc due to prolonged	provided in all the diesel engines of vehicles.	
	exposure.	• It will be ensured that all transportation vehicles carry a	
		valid PUC Certificates.	
		Speed of trucks entering or leaving the mine will be	
		limited to moderate speed (20km/hr) to prevent undue noise	
	Number of vehicles will be increased due to	from empty vehicles.	
	the proposed mining activity hence vehicle		

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may collate which may result in unwanted	The noise generated by the machinery will be reduced by
sound and can also cause impact on human	proper lubrication of the machinery and other equipments.
health like breathing and respiratory	• It is proposed to plant 1250 Nos. of native species (Neem,
system, damage to lung tissue, influenza or	Mandharai, Athi, Tamarind, Ashoka, Casuarinas and Villam)
asthma.	to reduce the impact of noise in the study area. The
	development of green belts around the periphery of the mine
	will be implemented to attenuate noise.
	The trucks will be diverted on two roads viz. MDR and
	a District Road to avoid traffic congestion.
	Health check-up camps will be organized once in six
	month.
	• Use of personal protective devices i.e., earmuffs and
	earplugs by workers, who are working in high noise generating
	areas.
	• Provision of quiet areas, where employees can get relief
	from workplace noise.

# 4.6 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMNENT:

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

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Planting	of	Development of afforestation in the mine	10 m safety distance will be provided all along the boundary of		
trees lease area will have a positive impact as the		lease area will have a positive impact as the	the mine lease area and safety. Around 0.75.0 Ha of land is		
	land was initially a barren. utilized for g		utilized for greenbelt development (1250 Nos – 5 years). This will		
			attract avifauna thus enhancing the existing ecological		
			environment.		

# 4.7 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMNENT:

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Proposed	Land acquisition for the implementation of	The proposed project is a Government Poramboke land and
implementation of	the project may result in loss of assets,	the land is vacant where there are no human settlement within
Mining activity	which in return will make the PAP to shift,	300m radius. Hence the project does not involve Rehabilitation
	losing their normal routine and livelihood	and resettlement
Drilling, Blasting,	The mining activities may cause dust	No human activity is envisaged near the project site. The
Loading and	emission, noise pollution thereby causing	nearest human settlement is observed in Mattukur,
Transportation of	disturbance to the local habitat	Muthuganapalli village which is 0.77 km from site
the mined out		
mineral		
Grazing and	The Grazing and rearing of local animals	It is proposed to use gravelled road and nearest paved road and
Rearing activities	like Sheep, Goat and cows is observed in the	preferred not to use unpaved roads. In addition to that, the
in the nearby	nearby villages, which may be affected due	speed of trucks will be limited to 20km/hr to avoid any
villages	to the project as the movement of the	accidents.
	vehicles may affect/injure the animals	

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Employment	The project will improve the livelihood of	After the development of the proposed mine, it will improve
opportunity	the local people	the livelihood of local people and also provide the direct and
		indirect employment opportunities. The rough stone for the
		infrastructural development in the area will be made available
		from the local markets at reasonably lower price.
Corporate	The proposed project will help in natural	As a part of CER i.e., 5.0 Lakhs will be allocated. Government
Environmental	resource augmentation & Community	High School, Venkatesapuram Provision of
Responsibility	resource development.	School Building Repair and Painting for entire mining period
		Cabinet for Headmaster room
		R.O Water Facility
		Smart Classroom facility
		Environmental books for library (in Tamil language),
		Greenbelt facilities and Basic amenities such as safe drinking
		water, furniture.

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# 4.8 OTHER IMPACTS:

S.	Aspect	Impact	Mitigation measure
No			
1.	Risk due to the	Accidents may occur in	Proper PPE kit (Safety jacket, Helmet,
	proposed mining	the mine area	Safety Shoes, Gloves) etc will be provided
			to each and every employee in the mine
			lease concerning the safety of each labour.
2.	Blasting	Injury to the labours due	Alarm system in the form of Siren will be
		to the blasting activity	engaged in the project site to caution the
			blasting activity. In addition to that, the
			blasting activity will be scheduled at
			particular time - 5 P.M to 6 P.M (or
			whenever required) so that the employees
			will be aware of the activity. Smoking will
			be banned in the site and sign boards will
			be displayed in various places at site.
3.	Screening of	Labours will be checked	All the labours will be checked and
	Labours	for health condition	screened for health before employing
		before employing them in	them.
		mining activity	After employing them, periodical medical
			check-ups will be held once in every six
			months.

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# 5 Analysis Of Alternatives

### 5.1 GENERAL

Analysis of alternative is a significant aspect in planning and designing any project. Cost benefit analysis should be worked out along with other parameters while choosing an alternative in such a way that the production is maximum and the mining operation is environment friendly and cost effective. The mine plan and mine closure plan has been approved by the Deputy Director, Department of Mining and Geology, Krishnagiri District prior to submission of the Form-1 and PFR.

ToR issued by the SEIAA-TN vide Letter No. SEIAA-TN/F. No. 10429/ ToR-1600/2023 Dated: 07.11.2023. The study for alternative analysis involves in-depth examination of site and technology.

### 5.1.1 Analysis for Alternative Sites and Mining Technology

#### 5.1.1.1 Alternative Site

The proposed project is the mining of Rough Stone Quarry and is proposed after prospecting the area. In other words, these can be implemented in the mineral available zone. Since the mining block has been allotted in principle by the State Government, there is no case for studying and exploring any other site as an alternative.

### 5.1.1.2 Alternative Technology

The open cast mining could be manual/ mechanized depending upon the geological and topographical setup of the mineral (ROM) to be won and the daily/annual targeted production.

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Table 5-1: Alternative for Technology and other Parameters

S. No.	Particular	Alternative Option 1	Alternative Option 2	Remarks
1.	Technology	Opencast	Opencast	Opencast mechanized
		semi	mechanized	Involving drilling and blasting are preferred.
		mechanized mining	mining	Benefits:  Material is hard so to make it
2.	Employment	Local employment.	Outsource employment	Local employment is preferred.  Benefits:  Provides employment to local people along with financial benefits.  No residential building/ housing is required.
3.	Labour transportation	Public transport	Private transport	Local labours will be deployed from Venkatesapuram village so they will either reach mine site by bicycle or by foot.  Benefits: Cost of transportation of labors will be negligible
4.	Material transportation	Public transport	Private transport	Material will be transported through trucks/trolleys on the contract basis.  Benefits: It will give indirect employment.
5.	Water	Tanker supplier	Ground water/	Tanker supply will be preferred. Water will be sourced from Usthalapalli village which is 0.32 km from

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# 6 Environmental Monitoring Program

### 6.1 GENERAL:

This chapter covers the planned environmental monitoring program. It also includes the technical aspects of monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

Monitoring is important to measure the efficiency of control measures. Post project monitoring of environmental parameters is of key importance to assess the status of environment. The monitoring program will serve as an indicator for identifying environmental degradation due to operation of the project and help in selection of appropriate mitigation measures to safeguard the environment.

Regular monitoring is as important as control of pollution since the efficacy of control measures can only be determined by monitoring. The project proponent has awarded M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt Ltd for carrying out the post project environmental monitoring (PPM) and timely compliance report submission to various regulatory authorities.

Therefore, a regular monitoring programme of the environmental parameters is essential to take into account the changes in the environmental quality. The objectives of monitoring are to:-

- Verify effectiveness of planning decisions.
- Measure effectiveness of operational procedures;
- Confirm statutory and corporate compliance; and
- Identify unexpected changes.

<u>Table 6-1: Environmental Monitoring Programme.</u>

Parameters	Sampling	Frequency	Location
Air environment –	7 locations	24 hourly twice a	Project site
Pollutants		week	Adhiyamaan College Of
PM 10		4 hourly.	Agriculture and Research, Athimugam
PM 2.5			S

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SO <sub>2</sub>		Twice a week, One	Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah	
NO <sub>x</sub>		non monsoon	Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli	
A		season	Dasarapalli Dinna School	
		8 hourly, twice a	Village Municipal Society Center,	
		week	Sri Hanuman Temple, Chinthaladoddi	
		24 hourly, twice a		
		week	Chowdeshwari Devi Temple, Sivapellai	
Noise	7 locations	24 hourly Once in 7	Project site	
		locations	Adhiyamaan College Of Agriculture and Research, Athimugam	
			Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli	
			Dasarapalli Dinna School	
			Village Municipal Society Center,	
			Sri Hanuman Temple, Chinthaladoddi	
			Chowdeshwari Devi Temple, Sivapellai	
Water (Ground	7 locations	Once in 7 locations	Project site	
water) pH			Adhiyamaan College Of Agriculture and Research,	
Temperature			Athimugam	
Turbidity			Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli	
Magnesium Hardness			Dasarapalli Dinna School	
Total Alkalinity			Dasarapani Diinia School	
Chloride			Village Municipal Society Center,	
Sulphate			Sri Hanuman Temple,	
Fluoride			Chinthaladoddi	
Nitrate			Chowdeshwari Devi Temple,	
Sodium Potassium			Sivapellai	
Salinity				
Total nitrogen				
Total Coliforms				
Fecal Coliforms				

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Water (surface	Sample	One time Sampling	1. Bukkasagaram Lake
water)	from		2. Muthali Lake
pН	nearby		
Temperature	lakes/river		
Turbidity			
Magnesium Hardness			
Total Alkalinity			
Chloride			
Sulphate Fluoride			
Nitrate			
Sodium			
Potassium			
Salinity			
Total nitrogen			
Total Coliforms			
Fecal Coliforms			
Soil	7 locations	Once in 7 locations	Project site
(Organic matter,			Adhiyamaan College Of
Texture, pH,			Agriculture and Research, Athimugam
Electrical			Dargah Hazrat Hashim Ali Shah Qadri, Peddasigaralapalli
Conductivity,			
Permeability, Water			Dasarapalli Dinna School
holding capacity,			Village Municipal Society Center,
Porosity)			Sri Hanuman Temple, Chinthaladoddi
			Chowdeshwari Devi Temple, Sivapellai
Ecology and	Study area	One time Sampling	
biodiversity Study	covering 5		
	km radius		

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Socio- Economic	Villages		One time Sampling	
study	around	5		
(Population, Literacy	km radius	5		
Level, employment,				
Infrastructure like				
school, hospitals &				
commercial				
establishments)				

## **Table 6-2: Monitoring Schedule during Mining**

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

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## 7 Additional Studies

#### 7.1 GENERAL

This chapter covers the details of the additional studies viz. Risk assessment, Disaster Management, Public Hearing, Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

## 7.1.1 Public Hearing:

As the proposed mining project falls under 1(a), Category B1 – Cluster Mining (includes

## **Existing Quarries** –

- 1. Thiru Y. Jagadesh-3.50.0 Ha
- 2. Thiru Manjunaika 4.10.0 Ha
- 3. Thiru P. Selvaraju 2.50.0 Ha
- 4. J. Shanmugam 2.50.0 Ha

## Abandoned / Old quarries:

- 1. Thiru. A. D. Mohan 4.00.0 Ha
- 2. Thiru. V. Jayaprakash 2.00.0 Ha
- 3. Thiru. T. Muniraj 1.30.0 Ha
- 4. Thiru. N. Haries 3.00.0 Ha
- 5. Thiru. V. Madesh 3.00.0 Ha

## Proposed Quarries:-

- 1. Thiru. S. Chinnanna 2.80.0 Ha
- 2. Tvl. S. V. Blue Metals 2.70.0 Ha
- 3. M/s. Sri Vinayaka Enterprises 2.85.0 Ha

The Total extent of the Existing / Proposed quarries are 34.25.0 Ha.

Hence under 7(III) of EIA notification 2006 and its subsequent amendments, the project involves the Public Consultation and the same will be conducted under SPCB (TN) in Krishnagiri District. The proceedings of the same will be incorporated in the Final EIA Report.

#### 7.1.2 Risk assessment:

For mining projects to be successful, it should meet not only the production requirements, but also maintain the highest safety standards for all the workers. The industry has to identify

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the hazards, assess the associated risks and bring the risks to tolerable level regularly. Mining has considerable safety risk to miners. Unsafe conditions and practices in mines lead to a number of accidents and causes loss and injury to human lives, damage property, interrupt production etc. Risk assessment is a systematic method of identifying and analyzing the hazards associated with an activity and establishing a level of risk. The hazards cannot be completely eliminated, and thus there is a need to define and estimate an accident risk level possible to be presented either in quantitative or qualitative way.

## 7.1.3 Identification of Hazard

## 7.1.3.1 Blasting Pattern:

The quarrying operation will be carried out by Opencast Semi Mechanized method in conjunction with conventional method of mining using Jack Hammer drilling and blasting for shattering effect and loosen the Rough Stone.

## 7.1.3.2 Drilling and Blasting:

Drilling and Blasting parameters are as follows:

Diameter of Hole	32-36mm
Spacing between holes	60 cms
Depth	1 to 1.5 m
Pattern of hole	Zigzag
Inclination of holes	70° from horizontal
Use of delay detonators	25 milli-second delays
Detonating fuse	"Detonating" Cord

## a. Types of explosives to be used:

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

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

The quarry is situated more than 0.32 km from the nearby villages. Controlled blasting measures will be adopted for minimizing ground vibration and fly of rock. Shallow depths jackhammer drilling & blasting is proposed to be carried out with minimum use of explosive mainly to give the shattering effect in rough stone for easy excavation and to control fly of rocks.

Diameter of Holes = 32-36mm

Powder factor = 6 to 7 Tons/Kg of explosives

Depth = 1 to 1.5 m

Charge/Hole = D.Cord with water or 70gms of gun powder or Gelatine.

Blasted at day time = 5 to 6 PM

Storage and safety measures to be taken while blasting: The proponent will engage an authorized explosive agency to carry out the small amount of blasting and it will be supervised by competent and statutory Foreman/Permit Mines Manager.

*Heavy Machineries:* The following heavy machineries will be used in the proposed area:

- For Mining Excavator of 1.2 Cum Bucket capacity (with Rock Breaker attachment), Jack Hammers (25.5 mm Dia) of 4 Nos.
- Loading Equipment Excavator of 1.2 Cum Bucket Capacity (with Bucket attachment)
- Transportation (includes within the mine and mine to destination) Tipper 2 Nos. of 10 M.T capacity (from quarry to needy peoples and local crushers)

#### a. Risk:

Most of the accidents during transport of mined out mineral using other heavy vehicles are often attributed to mechanical failures and human errors.

## b. Mitigation measures to minimize the risk

- At the time of loading no person will be allowed within the swing radius of the excavation.
- The dumpers/ trucks will stand near the loading equipment and fully braked when the muck is filled in it.

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- The truck would be brought to a lower level so that the loading operation suits to the ergonomic condition of the workers.
- The workers will be provided with helmets, gloves and safety boots; loading and unloading operations will be carried out only during daylight.
- All the mining machineries will be regularly maintained and checked such as brakes, lights and horns to keep in the efficient working order.

## 7.1.4 General Precautionary measures for the Risk involved in the proposed mine:

- In order to take care of above hazard/disaster, the following control measures will be adopted:
- All safety precautions and provisions of Mine Act,1952, Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961 and Mines Rules, 1955 will be strictly followed during all mining operations;
- Entry of unauthorized persons will be prohibited;
- Firefighting and first-aid provisions in the ECC and mining area;
- Provisions of all the safety appliances such as safety boot, helmets, goggles etc. will be made available to the workers (16 Nos.) and regular inspection for their use;
- In case of eventuality, first aid will be given by the senior safety office in the mine area initially to the injured person. The safety officer will give notice of accident as per Rule-23 of Mines Act-1952;
- The safety officer (common for 3 mines within 500m radius) will be responsible for coordination between management district authorities/DGMS etc. Regarding general safety as per Rule-181 of MMR 1961, "No person shall negligently or will fully do anything likely to endanger life or limb in the mine, or negligible or will fully omit to do anything necessary for the safety of the mine or of the persons employed there in". The workers will be provided with protective foot wear and safety helmets;
- Cleaning of mine faces will be regularly done;
- Handling of explosives, charging and blasting will be carried out by highly skilled labors only;
- Regular maintenance and testing of all mining equipment as per manufacturer's guidelines;

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• Suppression of dust by sprinkling water on the haulage roads;

## 7.1.5 Safety Team:

The effective implementation of compliance of Safety Rules/ Statutory Provisions will be ensured. The safety officer will be engaged, meeting the requirement of Mines Act and their duties and responsibilities. The safety officer will be responsible for identification of the hazardous conditions and unsafe acts of workers and advice on corrective actions, conduct safety audit, organize training programs and provide professional expert advice on various issues related to occupational safety and health. Organizing safety training will be conducted to employees and contractor labors periodically.

## 7.1.6 Emergency Control Centre

The emergency control center will be provided to handle the emergency. The site main controller, key personnel and the senior officers of the fire and police services will attend it. The center will be equipped to receive and transmit information and directions from and to the incident controller and other areas of the works, as well as outside. The emergency control center will be sited in an area of minimum risk. This common Emergency control center will be used for the mines around the 500m radius.

### 7.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The possible risks in the case of stone along with associated minor minerals mining projects are fly rock, vibration failure of pit, slope and waste dump, accidents due to transportation. Mining and allied activities are associated with several potential hazards to both the employees and the public at large. Safety of the mine and the employees is taken care of by the mining rules & regulations, which are well defined with laid down procedure for safety, which when scrupulously followed, safety is ensured not only to manpower but also to machines & working environment.

# 7.2.1 Emergency Management Plan For Proposed Mines On Site- Offsite Emergency Preparedness Plan:

The emergency plan delineates the procedures for dealing with accidents or unexpected events and natural calamities arising from mining activity. An experience of any accidents that

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have occurred in other manufacturing/mining projects is considered to prepare this plan. This Emergency plan should be periodically reviewed and modified. It should also be changed based on the observations of emergency mock drills and experience of handling actual emergencies. Major objectives of this onsite – offsite emergency plan are:

➤ To take necessary proactive and preventive actions to avoid the emergency.

## The main aim of any emergency plan should be to prevent emergency situations.

To train the manpower to handle the emergencies of the following nature:

- Onsite (Within ML boundary)
- Offsite (Outside ML boundary)

## 7.2.1 Onsite off-site emergency Plan:

## 1- Emergency on account of:

- > Fire
- > Explosion
- ➤ Major accidents involving man-made collapse of the mining edges.
- > Snake bites, attack by honey bees or attack by wild animals.

### 2- Disaster due to natural calamities like:

- > Flood/ heavy rains which can involve natural landslides.
- > Earth quake
- > Cyclone
- ➤ Lightening

### 7.2.2 Emergency Plan:

- ➤ The mining operations should be immediately stopped in case of any emergency. A siren will be sounded during emergency time.
- An emergency assembly point will be created and all the workers will guide visitors or contractors to approach assembly point.
- Emergency vehicle (Ambulance) will be available in the nearby place, in proximity to the three mines and will rush to the emergency control centre at the blowing of

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emergency siren. The driver of emergency vehicle will follow the instructions of Incident Controller/Site Main Controller.

- ➤ Workers will be trained for the precautions to be taken during natural disasters like heavy rain, floods, earthquake and cyclone.
- ➤ All escape routes from mines to the assembly point or any other safe location will be made and the escape plan will be displayed in many places in the mine area

## 7.2.3 Emergency Control:

- ➤ Shut down of mining operations: Raising the alarm or siren followed by immediate safe shut down of the power supply, and isolation of affected areas.
- > Treatment of injured: First aid and hospitalization of injured persons
- ➤ Protection of environment and property: During mitigation, efforts will be made to prevent impacts on environment and property to the extent possible.
- ➤ Preserving all evidences and records: This will be done to enable a thorough investigation of the true causes of the emergency.
- Ensuring safety of personnel prior to restarting of operations: Efforts required will be made to ensure that work environment is safe prior to restarting the work.

## 7.3 NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION

There are no natural resources within the premises. The conservation strategies for energy will be followed in the proposed mine lease area. The pollutants of the mine will be minimized by adopting appropriate mitigation measures as mentioned Chapter 5 to prevent the effects on nearest water bodies. No surface runoff from the project site will be let into the nearest water bodies.

### 7.4 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION:

The proposed Mine lease area is Government Poramboke land. There is no displacement of the population within the project area and adjacent nearby area and hence Rehabilitation & Resettlement is not applicable.

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## 8 Project Benefits

## 8.1 GENERAL

This chapter covers the benefits accruing to the locality, neighborhood, region and nation as a whole. It brings out the details of benefits by way of improvements in the physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, employment potential and other tangible benefits.

## 8.1.1 Physical Benefits

The opening of the proposed project will enhance the following physical infrastructure facilities in the adjoining areas:

*Market:* Generating useful economical resource for construction. Due to demand supply chain, excavated mineral (Rough stone) will sold in the market in the affordable price.

Infrastructure: The excavated rough stone will be used for Laying Roads, Building & Construction Projects, Bridges.

Enhancement of Green Cover & Green Belt Development: As a part of reclamation plan, native tree species will be planted along the safety boundary of the mine lease area. A suitable combination of trees that can grow fast and also have good leaf cover will be adopted to develop the green belt. It is proposed to plant 500 numbers of native species along with some fruit bearing and medicinal trees during the mining plan period.

## **8.2 SOCIAL BENEFITS**

The mining in the area will create rural employment. During site visit, it has been observed that the economic conditions of the villages in the study area is quite normal. After the development of the proposed mine, it will improve the livelihood of local people and also provide the indirect employment opportunities. The rough stone for the infrastructural development in the area will be made available from the local markets at reasonably lower price.

As a part of CER, i.e., 5 Lakhs will be allocated. The detailed agenda, which is to be executed has been framed. The salient features of the programmes are as follows:

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Developing Sports facilities and providing Smart board, Library, Environmental books for library (in Tamil language), Greenbelt facilities Basic amenities such as safe drinking water, Hygienic Toilet facilities & Furniture to Government High School, Venkatesapuram.

## 8.3 PROJECT COST / INVESTMENT DETAILS

Proposed Financial Estimate / Budget for (EMP) Environment Management.			
Fixed Asset Cost:	Rs.64,10,000/-		
Operational Cost:  Machinery cost	Rs.20,00,000/-		
EMP Cost:	Rs.87,32,000/-		
Total Project Cost	Rs.1,71,42,000/-		

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## 9 Environmental Management Plan

## 9.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter comprehensively presents the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which includes the administrative and technical setup, summary matrix of EMP, the cost involved to implement the EMP, during various Mining activities and provisions made towards the same in the cost estimates of project. This chapter describes the proposed monitoring scheme as well as inter-organizational arrangements for effective implementation of the mitigation measures.

## 9.2 SUBSIDENCE

Mining will be carried out by opencast mechanized mining method with drilling & blasting as per mining plan approved by Department of Mining and Geology, Krishnagiri. Subsidence/slope failures are not envisaged because there are no loose strata overlying the deposit (mineral to be excavated). The bench height will be average 5m. The individual bench slope has been proposed to be kept at 60° from horizontal. Moreover, all safety standards/safeguards will be implemented as per guidelines prescribed by Director General of Mines Safety.

## 9.3 MINE DRAINAGE

## 9.3.1 Storm water Management

The following measures will be taken with respect to the prevailing site conditions.

- Storm water drains with silt traps of size 1m x 1m will be suitably constructed all along the periphery of the pit area to collect the run-off from the mine area and divert into the pit.
- All measures will be taken not to disturb the existing drainage pattern adjacent to the mine lease area.
- The storm water collected from the mine area will be utilized for dust suppression on haul roads, plantation within the premises, etc.,

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## 9.3.2 Drainage

Local workers will be deployed for the project. But, urinals and Latrines will be provided and the same will be connected to septic tank followed by soak pit arrangement. No domestic waste will be deposited into the nearby area. Regular checking will be carried out to find any blockage due to silting or accumulation of loose materials. The drains will also be checked for any damage in lining / stone pitching, etc.

## 9.3.3 Administrative and Technical Setup

The Environment Management Plan (EMP) will consist of all mitigation measures for each component of the environment due to the activities increased during mining operation to minimize adverse environmental impacts resulting from the activities of the project.

To carry out the above activities, Thiru. S. Chinnanna will work in association with M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt Ltd.

Table 9-1: Impacts and mitigation measures

S. N o	Impacts on Environme nt	Activity /Aspect	Anticipated impacts	Mitigation measures
1.	Air	Fugitive Emission	During mining operation, fugitive dust and other air pollutants like particulate matter (PM10 & PM 2.5) will be generated.	Planting of trees along the safety distance of the Mine Lease Area  Water will be sprinkled in the site as dust suppression measure.
2.	Water	Wastewate r Generation	Improper management of Domestic wastewater in the Mine lease may create unhygienic conditions in the site thereby causing health impacts to the labors	**
3.	Noise	Mining activities like drilling, blasting, loading and	Noise from the machinery can cause hypertension, high stress level, hearing loss, sleep disturbance etc., due to prolonged exposure. Apart from Mining	Use of personal protective devices i.e., earmuffs and earplugs by workers, who are working in high noise generating areas.

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		transportati on	activities like drilling, blasting may generate noise	
4.	Land	Improper manageme nt of Storm water Runoff	Storm water Runoff may result in Soil Erosion	Garland drainage of 1m x 1m will be provided to avoid storm water run- off.
5.	Social Responsibil ity	Mining workers	Unhygienic site sanitation facilities may cause health damage to workers.	The objective is to ensure health and safety of the workers with effective provisions for the basic facilities of sanitation, drinking water, safety of equipments or machinery etc. The following will be done in the site
6.	Building materials resource	Building Material	Use of farfetched construction materials than the locally available	Use of locally available construction materials.

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conservatio	consumptio	construction materials may
n	n	lead to over exploitation of
		natural resources &
		increase in carbon
		footprint.

Table 9-2: Budgetary Allocation for EMP during Mining

Year	Description	Cost (Rs)
	Display board in site; Monitoring-Air, Water, Noise; Dust Supression - Water sprinkling by own water tankers; Vehicle Tyres Wash; Green Belt Development; Road Development & Management; Occupational Health And Safety; Solid Waste Management; Strom Water; Renewable Energy, CCTV Installation, Salary for mines manager and blaster	87,32,000/-

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## 10 Summary & Conclusion

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

## 10.1 <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Thiru. S. Chinnanna site is a cluster of Twelve mining projects. The mine lease area is 2.80.00 Ha of Rough Stone Quarry located at S.F.Nos. 136 (Part-I) of Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk in Krishnagiri District.

## 10.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Table 10-1: Project Overview

S. No.	Description	Details
1	Project Name	Rough Stone Quarry - 2.80.00 ha
2	Proponent	Thiru. S. Chinnanna
3	Mining Lease Area Extent	2.80.00 Ha
4	Location	S.F.Nos. 136 (Part-I) Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.
5	Latitude	12° 44' 50.98"N - 12° 44' 44.25"N
6	Longitude	77° 56' 52.56"E - 77° 56' 43.81" E
7	Topography	Hilly terrain
8	Site Elevation above MSL	The altitude of the area is 950 m above MSL.
9	Topo sheet No.	57- H/14
10	Minerals of Mine	Rough Stone Quarry
11	Proposed production of Mine	3,30,344 m³ of Rough Stone and 24,456 m³ of Topsoil
12	Ultimate depth of Mining	43 m BGL
13	Method of Mining	Open cast, mechanized mining
14	Water demand	1.81 KLD

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15	Source of water	Water will be supplied through tankers supply
16	Manpower	18 Nos.
17	Mining Lease	Proceedings Letter received from The District Collector, Krishnagiri District vide letter RC.72/2016/Mines, Dated: 29.02.2016.
18	Mining Plan Approval	Mining Plan was approved by the Deputy Director, Dept. of Geology & Mining, Krishnagiri vide letter Rc.No.72/2016/Mines, Dated:29.04.2016.
19	Production details	Geological resources: 9,56,180 m³ Proposed year wise recoverable reserves: 3,30,344 m³ of Rough Stone
20	Boundary Fencing	10 m barrier all along the boundary Fencing will be provided.
21	Disposal of overburden	The entire lease area covers 3.0m of Topsoil and estimated quantity of Topsoil is 24,456 m <sup>3</sup> . Topsoil formation will be removed and Used for Green belt Purposes.
22	Ground water	The quarry operation is proposed up to a depth of 43m BGL. The water table is below 50 m from ground level which is observed from the nearby open wells and bore wells. Hence the ground water will not be affected in any manner due to the quarrying operation during the entire lease period.
23	Habitations within 300m radius of the Project Site	There is 5 Habitation and 4 workers shed in nearby quarry area within 300m radius of the project site.
24	Drinking water	Water will be supplied through tankers from Usthalapalli village which is 0.32 Km – North of the proposed project site.

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### 10.3 JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The said project plays a significant role in the domestic as well as infrastructural market. To achieve a huge infrastructure being envisaged by Government of India, particularly in road and housing sector, there is a need for basic building materials. The rough stone forms the primary building material.

Rough stone is one of the most valuable natural building materials. Aggregates are mostly used for building roads and footpaths Aggregates – stone used for its strong physical properties – crushed and sorted into various sizes for use in concrete, coated with bitumen to make asphalt or used 'dry' as bulk fill in construction. Mostly used in roads, concrete and building products. Aggregates represent about 98% of quarry output, most of which is used in road construction, maintenance and repair. Much of this goes to the production of asphalt; the remainder is used 'dry' without the addition of other materials to provide a sturdy base for roads.

Since Krishnagiri, a city known for its small-scale industries and also the soil in the area near project site is not very fertile making it unsuitable for carrying out agricultural activities. The topography near the lease area is barren dry lands showing only less chance for crop growth and development of vegetation. In addition to that, geological resources of rough stone is abundant in the lease area which is evident from the mine activities carried out in the nearby sites.

Table 10-2: Anticipate Impacts & Appropriate Mitigation Measures

Sl.No.	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure
1	The main impact in the air environment is	Proper mitigation measures like water
	dust emission during various mining	sprinkling on haul roads will be
	activities such drilling, blasting, excavation,	adopted to control dust emissions.
	loading and transportation. The dust	To control the emissions regular
	emission may affect the quality of ambient air	preventive maintenance of equipments
	in the and around the mine area. The	will be carried out on contractual basis.

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	increased emission may cause respiratory &	Plantation will be carried out along
	Cardiovascular problems in human health	approach roads & mine premises.
2	Waste water will be generated due to mining	No waste water will be generated from
	activity and from other domestic activities.	the mining activity of minor minerals as
	These may contaminate the ground water	the project only involves lifting of over
	leading to ground water. The mining activity	burden from mine site. The wastewater
	may affect the ground water table	generated from the domestic activity
		will be disposed off safely through the
		proposed septic tank.
		Mining will not intersect ground water
		table. Hence the water table will not be
		impacted due to the proposed project
3	Noise will be generated in the mine area	Periodical monitoring of noise will be
	during various mining activities such as	done.
	blasting, drilling, excavation. During	No other equipments except the
	transportation of the mined out mineral,	transportation vehicles and Excavator
	there may be noise generation due to the	(as & when required) for loading will be
	movement of vehicles. This may impact the	allowed at site.
	health condition of the workers by creating	Noise generated by these equipments
	headache	shall be intermittent and does not cause
		much adverse impact.
		Plantation will be carried out along
		approach roads. The plantation
		minimizes propagation of noise and
		also arrest dust.
4	Solid waste will be generated from the mining	The 100% recovery is achieved by
	activity as there will be refuse after 95%	extracting the entire mineable reserve.
	recovery and also generation of domestic	Hence there will be no refuse
	waste	generation due to the mining activity.

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		Apart from that, a very meagre quantity	
		of domestic waste will be generated in	
		the project, which will be handed over	
		to the local body on daily basis.	
5	During mining activities, there are chances of	Dust masks will be provided as	
	workers getting health issues or may be prone	additional personal protection	
	to accidents	equipment to the workers working in	
		the dust prone area.	
		Periodical trainings will be conducted	
		to create awareness about the	
		occupational health hazards due to	
		activities like blasting, drilling,	
		excavation.	
		Worker's health related problem if any,	
		will be properly addressed.	

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## 11 Disclosure of Consultant

## 11.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the details of the environmental consultants engaged, their background and the brief description of the key personnel involved in the project. Specific studies on the mining project have been carried out by engaging engineers/experts of Ecotech Labs Pvt. Ltd, Chennai. Ecotech Labs Pvt. Ltd (ETL), Chennai is NABET accredited consultancy organization. ETL is equipped with in-house, spacious laboratory, accredited by NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories), Department of Science & Technology, Government of India and MoEF & CC.

## 11.2 ECO TECH LABS PVT. LTD – ENVIRONMENT CONSULTANT

Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd is a multi-disciplinary testing and research laboratory in India. Eco Tech labs provides high quality services in environmental consultancy, engineering solution, chemical and microbiological laboratory analysis of food, water and environment (Air, Water, Soil) with highest accuracy.

## The Quality policy

- We at Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd. engaged in providing Environmental consulting services and we are committed to strengthen our capabilities in all areas of our operations in line with customer requirements & expectations, applicable legal requirements & stakeholders expectations.
- We are committed to establish and maintain Quality Management System (QMS) for continual improvement in processes and Services
- We are committed to provide customized solutions in realistic, time bound and cost effective to achieve highest degree of customer satisfaction and Environmental improvement.
- •We shall establish, maintain & periodically review our documented management systems, objectives and performance in consultation with our employees and prevailing best practices.
- Effective communication of organization's policy and objectives to employees and seeking feedbacks from all our employees and concerned stakeholders for continual improvement.

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## Declaration by Experts contributing to the EIA of Rough Stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru.

# S. Chinnanna at S.F.No. 136 (Part-I), Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk , Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu State

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

EIA Coordinator: Dr. A. Dhamodharan

## Signature:

**Period of involvement** : 01.12.2021 to Till now

**Contact information** : M/s. Ecotech Labs Pvt Ltd.,

No. 48, 2<sup>nd</sup> Main road, Ram Nagar South Extension,

Pallikaranai

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Duaff ELA
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S. No.	Functi onal areas	Name of the experts	Involvement (period and task)	Signature and date
1	AP	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	<ol> <li>Selection of Baseline Monitoring stations based on the wind direction</li> <li>Interpretation of Baseline data by comparing it with standards prescribed by CPCB against the type of area</li> <li>Identification of sources of air pollution and suggesting mitigation measures to minimize impact.</li> </ol>	2 Her
2	WP	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	<ol> <li>Selection of baseline Monitoring Locations for Ground water analysis and also identifying nearest surface water to be studied.</li> <li>Interpretation of baseline data collected</li> <li>Identification of impacts based on the baseline study conducted and also to the ground water and nearby surface water due to the proposed project</li> <li>Preparation of suitable and appropriate mitigation plan.</li> </ol>	A- Mushar
3	SHW	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	1. Identification of nature of solid waste generated 2. Categorization of the generated waste and estimating the quantity of waste to be generated based on the per capita basis. Identification of impacts of SHW on Environment 3. Suggesting suitable mitigation measures by recommending appropriate disposal method for each category of waste generated 4. Top soil and refuse management	A. Dame
4	SE	Mr. S. Pandian	<ol> <li>Primary data collection through the census questionnaire</li> <li>Obtaining Secondary data from authenticated sources and incorporating the same in EIA report.</li> <li>Impact assessment &amp; proposing suitable mitigation plan</li> </ol>	

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Duaft EIA
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			4. CSR budget allocation by discussing with the local body and allotting the same for need based activity.  *Involves Public Hearing	
5	ЕВ	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	1. Primary data collection through field survey and sheet observation for ecology and biodiversity 2. Secondary Collection through various authenticated sources 3. Prediction of anticipated impacts and suggesting appropriate mitigation measures.	A-Mante st
6	HG	Dr. T. P. Natesan	1. Study of existing surface drainage arrangements in the core and buffer zone, impact due to mining on these drainage courses and suggestion of mitigative measures 2. Determination of groundwater use pattern, development of rainwater harvesting program.  Storm water management through garland drainage system.	Coral +
7	GEO	Dr. T. P. Natesan	1. Field survey for assessing regional and local geology, aquifer distribution, Determination of groundwater use pattern, development of rainwater harvesting program.	C.0)
8	SC	Dr. A. Dhamodharan	<ol> <li>Interpretation of baseline report</li> <li>Identification of possible impacts on soil, prediction of soil conservation and suggesting suitable mitigation measures.</li> </ol>	A-Damen

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Duaft EIA
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9	AQ	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	<ol> <li>Collection of Meteorological data for the baseline study period</li> <li>Plotting wind rose plot and thereby selecting the monitoring locations based on the wind pattern</li> <li>Estimation of sources of air emissions and air quality modeling is done</li> <li>Interpretation of the results obtained</li> <li>Identification of the impacts and suggesting suitable mitigation measures.</li> </ol>	r. M.F.
10	NV	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	<ol> <li>Selection of monitoring locations</li> <li>Interpretation of baseline data</li> <li>Prediction of impacts due to noise pollution and suggestion of appropriate mitigation measures</li> </ol>	KION
11	LU	Dr. T. P. Natesan	<ol> <li>Collection of Remote sensing satellite data to study the land use pattern.</li> <li>Primary field survey and limited field verification for land categorization in the study area</li> <li>Preparation of Land use map using Satellite data for 10km radius around the project site.</li> </ol>	
12	RH	Mrs. K. Vijayalakshmi	<ol> <li>Identification of the risk</li> <li>Interpreting consequence contours</li> <li>Suggesting risk mitigation measures</li> </ol>	Hor

Project	Rough stone Quarry- 2.80.00 Ha by Thiru. S. Chinnanna	Draft EIA
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## Declaration by the Head of the accredited consultant organization/ authorized person

I, Dr. A. Dhamodharan, hereby confirm that the above-mentioned experts prepared the EIA report of mining project at Survey Numbers. 136 (Part-I) Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District. I also confirm that the consultant organization shall be fully accountable for any misleading information mentioned in this statement.

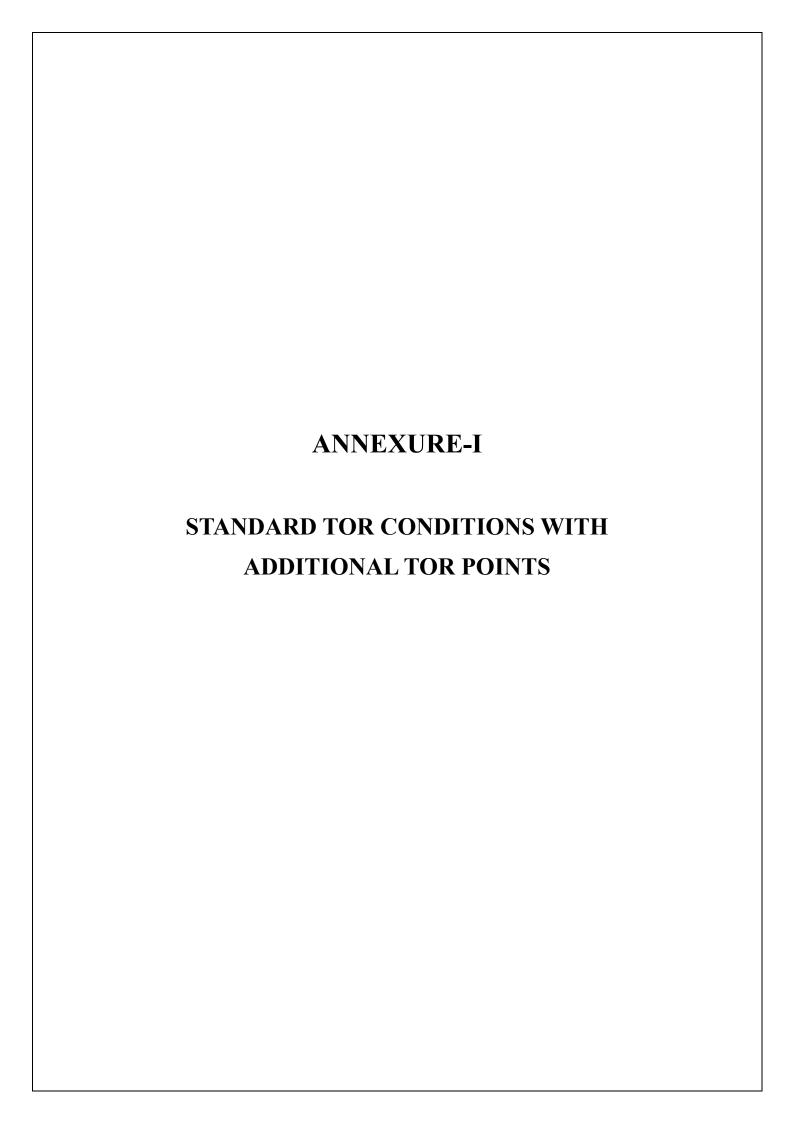
## Signature:

Name: Dr. A. Dhamodharan

**Designation:** Managing Director

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

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





## THIRU, DEEPAK S.BILGI, LF.S. MEMBER SECRETARY

## STATE LEVEL ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY-TAMILNADU

3rd Floor, Panagal Maaligai, No.1, Jeenis Road, Saidapet, Chennai - 600 015. Phone No. 044-24359973 Fax No. 044-24359975

## TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR) Lr No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.10429/SEAC/ToR- 1600/2023 Dated:07.11.2023

To

Thiru.S.Chinnanna,

No.1-39A, Machinaickanapalli Village,

Panchakshipuram Post,

Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District...

Pincode-635110.

### Sir / Madam.

Sub: SEIAA, Tamil Nadu – Terms of Reference with Public Hearing (ToR) for the Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an extent of 2.80.0Ha at S.F. No: 136(Part-1)of Venkatesapuram Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu by - Thiru.S.Chinnanna under project category – "B1" and Schedule S.No. 1(a) – ToR issued along with Public Hearing- preparation of EIA report – Regarding.

Ref:

- Online proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/442366/2023, Dated:22.09.2023.
- 2. Your application submitted for Terms of Reference dated: 27.09.2023.
- 3. Minutes of the 417th Meeting of SEAC held on 18.10.2023.
- Minutes of the 671st meeting of Authority held on 07.11.2023.

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

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The proponent, Thiru.S.Chinnanna has submitted application for ToR, in Form-I, Pre-Feasibility report for the Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an extent of 2.80.0Ha at S.F. No: 136(Part-1)of Venkatesapuram Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu.

## Discussion by SEAC and the Remarks:-

Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an extent of 2.80.0 Ha at S.F.No.136(Part-1) of Venkatesapuram Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru.S.Chinnanna For Terms of Reference. (SIA/TN/MIN/442366/2023, Dated: 22.09.2023).

The proposal was placed in the 417th Meeting of SEAC held on 18.10.2023. The details of the project furnished by the proponent are available in the website (parivesh.nic.in).

## The SEAC noted the following:

- 1. The Project Proponent, Thiru.S.Chinnanna has applied for Terms of Reference for the Proposed Rough Stone Quarry over an extent of 2.80.0 Ha at S.F.No.136(Part-1) of Venkatesapuram Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu.
- 2. The proposed quarry/activity is covered under Category "B1" of Item 1(a) "Mining Projects" of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.
- 3. Precise area was communicated vide Roc.No.72/2016/mines, Dated: 29.02.2016.
- 4. Earlier, the Proponent has applied for obtaining EC (File.No. 5318/2016). The Proponent was requested to furnish the present status of the proposal and reason for not attending the SEAC meeting held 01.09.2016 & 02.09.2016, subsequently, the proposal was closed and recorded.
- 5. Further, the PP has applied for obtaining EC vide (SIA/TN/MIN/437327/2023 dt. 19.07.2023) File No. 10252/2023. This proposal was placed in the 412th meeting of SEAC held on 04.10.2023. During the meeting, the EIA Coordinator stated that PP would like to withdraw the proposal as it was wrongly applied for obtaining the prior EC under B2 category instead of applying for ToR application under B1 category. Hence, the SEAC decided that SEIAA may accordingly decide on the application to withdraw the current application as and when received from the PP.
- 6. As per the mining plan the lease period is 5 years. The mining plan is for the period of five years & production should not exceed 330344 m3 of rough stone with ultimate depth of mining 43m.

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grant Terms of Reference (TOR) with Public Hearing subject to the following TORs, in addition to the standard terms of reference for EIA study for non-coal mining projects and details issued by the MOEF & CC to be included in EIA/EMP Report:

- For the existing quarry, the PP shall obtain a letter from the concerned AD (Mines) which shall stipulate the following information:
  - i. Original pit dimension of the existing quarry
  - ii. Balance Quantity as per Mineable Reserve calculated.
  - iii. Mined out Depth as on date and depth of water
  - iv. Details of illegal/illicit mining carried out, if any
  - v. Non-compliance/Violation in the quarry during the past working.
  - Quantity of material mined out outside the mine lease area (or) in the adjacent quarry/land.
  - vii. Existing condition of Safety zone/benches
  - viii. Details of any penalties levied on the PP for any violation in the quarry operation
- 2. The PP shall submit the slope stability studies on the existing quarry wall and slope stability action plan by carrying out the scientific studies to assess the slope stability of the working benches to be constructed and existing quarry wall, by involving any one of the reputed Research and Academic Institutions CSIR-Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research / Dhanbad, NIRM/Bangalore, Division of Geotechnical Engineering-HT-Madras, NIT-Dept of Mining Engg, Surathkal, and Anna University Chennai-CEG Campus.
- The structures within the radius of (i) 50 m, (ii) 100 m, (iii) 200 m and (iv) 300 m.
   upto 1km shall be enumerated with details such as dwelling houses with number of occupants, whether it belongs to the owner (or) not, places of worship, industries, factories, sheds, etc.
- The study on impact of the proposed quarrying operations on the surrounding environment which includes water bodies, Odai etc.,
- The Project Proponent shall furnish the revised EMP based on the study carried out on impact of the dust & other environmental impacts due to proposed quarrying

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operations on the nearby agricultural lands for remaining life of the mine in the format prescribed by the SEAC considering the cluster situation

### ANNEXURE-I

- In the case of existing/operating mines, a letter obtained from the concerned AD (Mines) shall be submitted and it shall include the following:
  - (i) Original pit dimension
  - (ii) Quantity achieved Vs EC Approved Quantity
  - (iii) Balance Quantity as per Mineable Reserve calculated.
  - (iv) Mined out Depth as on date Vs EC Permitted depth
  - (v) Details of illegal/illicit mining
  - (vi) Violation in the quarry during the past working.
  - (vii) Quantity of material mined out outside the mine lease area
  - (viii) Condition of Safety zone/benches
  - (ix) Revised/Modified Mining Plan showing the benches of not exceeding 6 m height and ultimate depth of not exceeding 50m.
- Details of habitations around the proposed mining area and latest VAO certificate regarding the location of habitations within 300m radius from the periphery of the site.
- 3. The proponent is requested to carry out a survey and enumerate on the structures located within the radius of (i) 50 m, (ii) 100 m, (iii) 200 m and (iv) 300 m (v) 500m shall be enumerated with details such as dwelling houses with number of occupants, whether it belongs to the owner (or) not, places of worship, industries, factories, sheds, etc with indicating the owner of the building, nature of construction, age of the building, number of residents, their profession and income, etc.
- 4. The PP shall submit a detailed hydrological report indicating the impact of proposed quarrying operations on the waterbodies like lake, water tanks, etc are located within 1 km of the proposed quarry.
- The Proponent shall carry out Bio diversity study through reputed Institution and the same shall be included in EIA Report.
- The DFO letter stating that the proximity distance of Reserve Forests, Protected Areas.
   Sanctuaries, Tiger reserve etc., up to a radius of 25 km from the proposed site.
- In the case of proposed lease in an existing (or old) quarry where the benches are not formed
   (or) partially formed as per the approved Mining Plan, the Project Proponent (PP) shall the

MEMBER SECRETARY SEIAATM PP shall carry out the scientific studies to assess the slope stability of the working benches to be constructed and existing quarry wall, by involving any one of the reputed Research and Academic Institutions - CSIR-Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research / Dhanbad, NIRM/Bangalore, Division of Geotechnical Engineering-IIT-Madras, NIT-Dept of Mining Engg, Surathkal, and Anna University Chennai-CEG Campus. The PP shall submit a copy of the aforesaid report indicating the stability status of the quarry wall and possible mitigation measures during the time of appraisal for obtaining the EC.

- 8. However, in case of the fresh/virgin quarries, the Proponent shall submit a conceptual 'Slope Stability Plan' for the proposed quarry during the appraisal while obtaining the EC, when the depth of the working is extended beyond 30 m below ground level.
- 9. The PP shall furnish the affidavit stating that the blasting operation in the proposed quarry is carried out by the statutory competent person as per the MMR 1961 such as blaster, mining mate, mine foreman, II/I Class mines manager appointed by the proponent.
- 10. The PP shall present a conceptual design for carrying out only controlled blasting operation involving line drilling and muffle blasting in the proposed quarry such that the blast-induced ground vibrations are controlled as well as no fly rock travel beyond 30 m from the blast site.
- 11. The EIA Coordinators shall obtain and furnish the details of quarry/quarries operated by the proponent in the past, either in the same location or elsewhere in the State with video and photographic evidences.
- If the proponent has already carried out the mining activity in the proposed mining lease area after 15.01.2016, then the proponent shall furnish the following details from AD/DD, mines.
- 13. What was the period of the operation and stoppage of the earlier mines with last work permit issued by the AD/DD mines?
- 14. Quantity of minerals mined out.
  - · Highest production achieved in any one year
  - Detail of approved depth of mining.
  - · Actual depth of the mining achieved earlier.
  - Name of the person already mined in that leases area.
  - · If EC and CTO already obtained, the copy of the same shall be submitted.

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- · Whether the mining was carried out as per the approved mine plan (or EC if issued) with stipulated benches.
- 15. All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High-Resolution Imagery/Topo sheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology, lithology and geology of the mining lease area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).
- The PP shall carry out Drone video survey covering the cluster, green belt, fencing, etc..
- 17. The proponent shall furnish photographs of adequate fencing, green belt along the periphery including replantation of existing trees & safety distance between the adjacent quarries & water bodies nearby provided as per the approved mining plan.
- 18. The Project Proponent shall provide the details of mineral reserves and mineable reserves. planned production capacity, proposed working methodology with justifications, the anticipated impacts of the mining operations on the surrounding environment, and the remedial measures for the same.
- The Project Proponent shall provide the Organization chart indicating the appointment of various statutory officials and other competent persons to be appointed as per the provisions of the Mines Act 1952 and the MMR, 1961 for carrying out the quarrying operations scientifically and systematically in order to ensure safety and to protect the environment.
- The Project Proponent shall conduct the hydro-geological study considering the contour 20. map of the water table detailing the number of groundwater pumping & open wells, and surface water bodies such as rivers, tanks, canals, ponds, etc. within 1 km (radius) along with the collected water level data for both monsoon and non-monsoon seasons from the PWD / TWAD so as to assess the impacts on the wells due to mining activity. Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided.
- 21. The proponent shall furnish the baseline data for the environmental and ecological parameters with regard to surface water/ground water quality, air quality, soil quality & flora/fauna including traffic/vehicular movement study.
- 22. The Proponent shall carry out the Cumulative impact study due to mining operations carried out in the quarry specifically with reference to the specific environment in terms of soil health, biodiversity, air pollution, water pollution, climate change and flood control & health

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- impacts. Accordingly, the Environment Management plan should be prepared keeping the concerned quarry and the surrounding habitations in the mind.
- Rain water harvesting management with recharging details along with water balance (both monsoon & non-monsoon) be submitted.
- 24. Land use of the study area delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given.
- 25. Details of the land for storage of Overburden/Waste Dumps (or) Rejects outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be provided.
- 26. Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' (or) the Project areas which attracts the court restrictions for mining operations, should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the TNPCB (or) Dept. of Geology and Mining should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.
- Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.
- 28. Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated.
- 29. A tree survey study shall be carried out (nos., name of the species, age, diameter etc.,) both within the mining lease applied area & 300m buffer zone and its management during mining activity.
- A detailed mine closure plan for the proposed project shall be included in EIA/EMP report which should be site-specific.
- 31. As a part of the study of flora and fauna around the vicinity of the proposed site, the EIA coordinator shall strive to educate the local students on the importance of preserving local flora and fauna by involving them in the study, wherever possible.
- 32. The purpose of Green belt around the project is to capture the fugitive emissions, earbon sequestration and to attenuate the noise generated, in addition to improving the aesthetics. A wide range of indigenous plant species should be planted as given in the appendix-I in consultation with the DFO. State Agriculture University. The plant species with

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- dense/moderate canopy of native origin should be chosen. Species of small/medium/tall trees alternating with shrubs should be planted in a mixed manner.
- 33. Taller/one year old Saplings raised in appropriate size of bags, preferably ecofriendly bags should be planted as per the advice of local forest authorities/botanist/Horticulturist with regard to site specific choices. The proponent shall earmark the greenbelt area with GPS coordinates all along the boundary of the project site with at least 3 meters wide and in between blocks in an organized manner.
- 34. A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report for the complete life of the proposed quarry (or) till the end of the lease period.
- 35. A Risk Assessment and management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report for the complete life of the proposed quarry (or) till the end of the lease period.
- 36. Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination schedules should be incorporated in the EMP. The project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.
- 37. Public health implications of the Project and related activities for the population in the impact zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.
- 38. The Socio-economic studies should be carried out within a 5 km buffer zone from the mining activity. Measures of socio-economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time frames for implementation.
- Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
- Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc.
- 41. If any quarrying operations were carried out in the proposed quarrying site for which now the EC is sought, the Project Proponent shall furnish the detailed compliance to EC conditions given in the previous EC with the site photographs which shall duly be certified by MoEF&CC, Regional Office, Chennai (or) the concerned DEE/TNPCB.
- 42. The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire life of mine and also furnish the sworn affidavit stating to abide the EMP for the entire life of mine.
- 43. Concealing any factual information or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this Terms of Conditions besides attracting penal provisions in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

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#### Appendix -I List of Native Trees Suggested for Planting

No	Scientific Name	Tamil Name	Tamil Name
1	Aegle manueles	Vilvam	ത്രെയന
2	Adenianthers pavenna	Maryadi	மஞ்சமு. ஆனைக்குன்றிமணி
3	Albrzia lobbeck	Vaagai	WITSTIE .
4	Albizia amara	Usil	a fa
5	Bauluma purpurea	Mantharai	மந்தானர
6	Bauhinia racamosa	Aathu	-4,6,6
1	Baulinia tomentes	Iruvathi	<b>இருவாத்தி</b>
8	Buchanana axillares	Kattuma	ant But
9	Berassus Rabellifer	Paruu	பன்ன
10	Визел топовретия	Murukkamaram	முக்கமரம்
11	Bottax certia	Ilavu, Sevvilavu	高和效
12	Calophyllum inophyllum	Perma	Lightered
13:	Cassia fistilia	Sarakondrai	சரக்கோன்றை
14	Cresia roxburghui	Sengondrai	செங்கொள்ளற
13	Chloroxylon stocitema	Purasamaram	புச மும்
16	Coeldospermum religiosum	Kongu, Manjalllavu	கோங்கு மஞ்சள் இலவு
1	Cordin dichetonia	Namonh	3-30pm
18	Cretern adansons	Mavalingum	மான்ஸங்கம்
19	Dillema indica	Uva, Uzha	061
20	Dillenia pentasyna	SiruUva, Sitruzha	FI DET
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Diespyro sebenium	Karungali	≆_ಡಟ=ಗಳೆ -
22	Diespyro schloroxylon	Vaganai	SHT-E-STHOTE
23	Ficus amplissima	Kalltchi	在化 国中市
24	Hiltiseus tiliaceou	Aatrupoovarasu	- ADDICHECT
25	Hardwickia binata	Aacha	-Neer
26	Holoptelia integrifolia	Aavils	ஆயா மாம், ஆயில்
27	Launea coromandelica	Odhiam	ூத்யம் 
28	Las erstroenna speciosa	Poo Marudhu	n noen
29	Lepisanthus tetraphylla	Neikottaimaram	Ggair Germilant regul
30	Limonia acidissima	Vila maram	कांग्रा क्या
31	Litsea elutines	Pismpattai	அரம்பா புசின்பட்டை
32	Madimen longifolia	Illuppai	Bandonu .
33	Manifkara hexandra	UlakkaiPaalai	உலக்கை பாலை
34	Minusops elengi	Magizhamaram	மக்முமரம்
35	Mitragyna partitolia	Kadambu	ELIC
36	Morinda púliciscens	Nuna	70-91311
37	Morinda citrifolia	Vellai Nuna	Gruettenen gustorr
38	Phoenix sylvestre	Eachai	+34000
39	Pongamia pinnat	Pungam	UMSØ

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40	Fremms mollispinus	Munna	Trades.
41	Premius servatefolia	Naryighinnai	to years
41	Promise tomostoss	Malapootarass	<b>设施机 以称5</b> 基
43	Présegus cineres	Vancu maram	व्यवसं धार्य
44	Евсгеозгране пытемущим:	Vengas	Jenes.
45	Ригогратили свисиств	Vennangu, Tada	oumming.
46	Pherospermans xylocarpum	Polavu	UKN
47	Patterngerst scales yle	Kanpala	##UNUT
45	Salosafora persura	Ugaa Marami	Hitet USE
49	Sapurdus amorganistics	Marupungan. Soapukar	Services in
50	Sanaca asecu	Asoca	eBatat
51	Stroblus apper	Piray maram	देशक वर्ष
52	Stryclines mixtomic	Yeth	OLD .
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54	Suzustum силит	Naval	\$100
35	Terminalis belleric	Thandri	piej
50	Termondus arrens	Ven marudhu	Sent DN
57	Toons minte	Sandhana yembu	asam kucu
56	Therperse populator	Риумили	497F
59	Watsuratri foliata	valsura	016801
96	Pringistia functionia	Veppalai	FOLKETING:
01	Pethoceliobnum dulce	Kodukkapuli	Gargaanoon

#### Discussion by SEIAA and the Remarks:-

The subject was placed in the 671th Authority meeting held on 07.11.2023. The Authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 417th SEAC meeting held on 18.10.2023. After detailed discussions, the Authority accepts the recommendation of SEAC and decided to grant Terms of Reference (ToR) along with Public Hearing under cluster for undertaking the combined Environment Impact Assessment Study and preparation of separate Environment Management Plan subject to the conditions as recommended by SEAC & normal conditions and conditions in Annexure 'B' of this minutes.

#### Annexure 'B'

#### Cluster Management Committee

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

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- 4. Detailed Operational Plan must be submitted which must include the blasting frequency with respect to the nearby quarry situated in the cluster, the usage of haul roads by the individual quarry in the form of route map and network.
- The committee shall deliberate on risk management plan pertaining to the cluster in a
  holistic manner especially during natural calamities like intense rain and the mitigation
  measures considering the inundation of the cluster and evacuation plan.
- 6 The Cluster Management Committee shall form Environmental Policy to practice sustainable mining in a scientific and systematic manner in accordance with the law. The role played by the committee in implementing the environmental policy devised shall be given in detail.
- The committee shall furnish action plan regarding the restoration strategy with respect
  to the individual quarry falling under the cluster in a holistic manner.
- 8. The committee shall furnish the Emergency Management plan within the cluster.
- The committee shall deliberate on the health of the workers/staff involved in the mining as well as the health of the public.
- 10. The committee shall furnish an action plan to achieve sustainable development goals with reference to water, sanitation & safety.
- The committee shall furnish the fire safety and evacuation plan in the case of fire accidents.

#### Impact study of mining

- 12. Detailed study shall be carried out in regard to impact of mining around the proposed mine lease area covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued from reputed research institutions on the following
  - a) Soil health & soil biological, physical land chemical features .
  - b) Climate change leading to Droughts, Floods etc.
  - c) Pollution leading to release of Greenhouse gases (GHG), rise in Temperature,
     & Livelihood of the local people.
  - d) Possibilities of water contamination and impact on aquatic ecosystem health.
  - e) Agriculture, Forestry & Traditional practices.
  - f) Hydrothermal/Geothermal effect due to destruction in the Environment.
  - g) Bio-geochemical processes and its foot prints including environmental stress.
  - h) Sediment geochemistry in the surface streams.

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#### Agriculture & Agro-Biodiversity

- 13. Impact on surrounding agricultural fields around the proposed mining Area.
- 14. Impact on soil flora & vegetation around the project site.
- 15. Details of type of vegetations including no. of trees & shrubs within the proposed mining area and. If so, transplantation of such vegetations all along the boundary of the proposed mining area shall committed mentioned in EMP.
- 16. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study the biodiversity, the natural ecosystem, the soil micro flora, fauna and soil seed banks and suggest measures to maintain the natural Ecosystem.
- 17. Action should specifically suggest for sustainable management of the area and restoration of ecosystem for flow of goods and services.
- 18. The project proponent shall study and furnish the impact of project on plantations in adjoining patta lands, Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock.

#### Forests

- 19. The project proponent shall detailed study on impact of mining on Reserve forests free ranging wildlife.
- 20. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on forest, vegetation, endemic, vulnerable and endangered indigenous flora and fauna.
- 21. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on standing trees and the existing trees should be numbered and action suggested for protection.
- 22. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on protected areas. Reserve Forests, National Parks, Corridors and Wildlife pathways, near project site.

#### Water Environment

- 23. Hydro-geological study considering the contour map of the water table detailing the number of ground water pumping & open wells, and surface water bodies such as rivers. tanks, canals, ponds etc. within 1 km (radius) so as to assess the impacts on the nearby waterbodies due to mining activity. Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided, covering the entire mine lease period.
- 24. Erosion Control measures.

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- 25. Detailed study shall be carried out in regard to impact of mining around the proposed mine lease area on the nearby Villages, Water-bodies/ Rivers, & any ecological fragile areas.
- The project proponent shall study impact on fish habitats and the food WEB/ food chain
  in the water body and Reservoir.
- 27. The project proponent shall study and furnish the details on potential fragmentation impact on natural environment, by the activities.
- 28. The project proponent shall study and furnish the impact on aquatic plants and animals in water bodies and possible scars on the landscape, damages to nearby caves, heritage site, and archaeological sites possible land form changes visual and aesthetic impacts.
- 29. The Terms of Reference should specifically study impact on soil health, soil erosion, the soil physical, chemical components and microbial components.
- The Environmental Impact Assessment should study on wetlands, water bodies, rivers streams, lakes and farmer sites.

#### Energy

31. The measures taken to control Noise, Air, Water, Dust Control and steps adopted to efficiently utilise the Energy shall be furnished.

#### Climate Change

- 32. The Environmental Impact Assessment shall study in detail the carbon emission and also suggest the measures to mitigate carbon emission including development of carbon sinks and temperature reduction including control of other emission and climate mitigation activities.
- 33. The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on climate change, temperature rise, pollution and above soil & below soil carbon stock.

#### Mine Closure Plan

 Detailed Mine Closure Plan covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.

#### EMP

35. Detailed Environment Management Plan along with adaptation, mitigation & remedial strategies covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.

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36. The Environmental Impact Assessment should hold detailed study on EMP with budget for Green belt development and mine closure plan including disaster management plan.

#### Risk Assessment

37. To furnish risk assessment and management plan including anticipated vulnerabilities during operational and post operational phases of Mining.

#### Disaster Management Plan

38. To furnish disaster management plan and disaster mitigation measures in regard to all aspects to avoid/reduce vulnerability to hazards & to cope with disaster/untoward accidents in & around the proposed mine lease area due to the proposed method of mining activity & its related activities covering the entire mine lease period as per precise area communication order issued.

#### Others

- 39. The project proponent shall furnish VAO certificate with reference to 300m radius regard to approved habitations, schools, Archaeological sites, Structures, railway lines, roads, water bodies such as streams, odai, vaari, canal, channel, river, lake pond, tank etc.
- 40. As per the MoEF& CC office memorandum F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated: 30.09.2020 and 20.10.2020 the proponent shall address the concerns raised during the public consultation and all the activities proposed shall be part of the Environment Management Plan.
- 41. The project proponent shall study and furnish the possible pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the environment. The ecological risks and impacts of plastic & microplastics on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported.

#### A. STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE

- Year-wise production details since 1994 should be given, clearly stating the highest production achieved in any one year prior to 1994. It may also be categorically informed whether there had been any increase in production after the EIA Notification 1994 came into force, w.r.t. the highest production achieved prior to 1994.
- A copy of the document in support of the fact that the Proponent is the rightful lessee of the mine should be given.
- 3) All documents including approved mine plan, EIA and Public Hearing should be

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compatible with one another in terms of the mine lease area, production levels, waste generation and its management, mining technology etc. and should be in the name of the essee.

- All corner coordinates of the mine lease area, superimposed on a High Resolution 4) Imagery/ topo sheet, topographic sheet, geomorphology and geology of the area should be provided. Such an Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show the land use and other ecological features of the study area (core and buffer zone).
- Information should be provided in Survey of India Topo sheet in 1:50,000 scale 5) indicating geological map of the area, geomorphology of land forms of the area, existing minerals and mining history of the area, important water bodies, streams and rivers and soil characteristics.
- Details about the land proposed for mining activities should be given with information 6) as to whether mining conforms to the land use policy of the State; land diversion for mining should have approval from State land use board or the concerned authority.
- It should be clearly stated whether the proponent Company has a well laid down 7) Environment Policy approved by its Board of Directors? If so, it may be spelt out in the EIA Report with description of the prescribed operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringement/deviation/ violation of the environmental or forest norms/ conditions? The hierarchical system or administrative order of the Company to deal with the environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the EC conditions may also be given. The system of reporting of non-compliances / violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large, may also be detailed in the EIA Report.
- Issues relating to Mine Safety, including subsidence study in case of underground mining 8) and slope study in case of open cast mining, blasting study etc. should be detailed. The proposed safeguard measures in each case should also be provided.
- 9) The study area will comprise of 10 km zone around the mine lease from lease periphery and the data contained in the EIA such as waste generation etc. should be for the life of the mine / lease period.
- 10) Land use of the study area delineating forest area, agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other ecological features should be indicated. Land use plan of the mine lease area should

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- be prepared to encompass preoperational, operational and post operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any, of change of land use should be given.
- Details of the land for any Over Burden Dumps outside the mine lease, such as extent of land area, distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R issues, if any, should be given.
- 12) Certificate from the Competent Authority in the State Forest Department should be provided, confirming the involvement of forest land, if any, in the project area. In the event of any contrary claim by the Project Proponent regarding the status of forests, the site may be inspected by the State Forest Department along with the Regional Office of the Ministry to ascertain the status of forests, based on which, the Certificate in this regard as mentioned above be issued. In all such cases, it would be desirable for representative of the State Forest Department to assist the Expert Appraisal Committees.
- 13) Status of forestry clearance for the broken up area and virgin forestland involved in the Project including deposition of Net Present Value (NPV) and Compensatory Afforestation (CA) should be indicated. A copy of the forestry clearance should also be furnished.
- 14) Implementation status of recognition of forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act. 2006 should be indicated.
- 15) The vegetation in the RF / PF areas in the study area, with necessary details, should be given.
- 16) A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other protected area and accordingly, detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted.
- 17) Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Ramsar site Tiger/ Elephant Reserves/(existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10 km of the mine lease should be clearly indicated, supported by a location map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden. Necessary clearance, as may be applicable to such projects due to proximity of the ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned above, should be obtained from the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife and copy furnished.
- 18) A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer zone (10 km radius of the periphery of the mine lease)] shall be carried out. Details of flora and fayna.

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endangered, endemic and RET Species duly authenticated, separately for core and buffer zone should be furnished based on such primary field survey, clearly indicating the Schedule of the fauna present. In case of any scheduled-I fauna found in the study area, the necessary plan along with budgetary provisions for their conservation should be prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department and details furnished. Necessary allocation of funds for implementing the same should be made as part of the project cost.

- 19) Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically Polluted' or the Project areas likely to come under the 'Aravali Range', (attracting court restrictions for mining operations), should also be indicated and where so required, clearance certifications from the prescribed Authorities, such as the SPCB or State Mining Department should be secured and furnished to the effect that the proposed mining activities could be considered.
- 20) Similarly, for Coastal Projects, a CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL. HTL, CRZ area, location of the mine lease with respect to CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any, should be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects falling under CRZ would also need to obtain approval of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority).
- 21) R&R Plan/compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be furnished. While preparing the R&R Plan, the relevant State/National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy should be kept in view. In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker sections of the society in the study area, a need based sample survey, family-wise, should be undertaken to assess their requirements, and action programmes prepared and submitted accordingly, integrating the sectoral programmes of line departments of the State Government. It may be clearly brought out whether the village(s) located in the mine lease area will be shifted or not. The issues relating to shifting of village(s) including their R&R and socio-economic aspects should be discussed in the Report.
- 22) One season (non-monsoon) [i.e. March-May (Summer Season); October-December (post monsoon season); December-February (winter season)]primary baseline data on ambient air quality as per CPCB Notification of 2009, water quality, noise level, soil and flora and fauna shall be collected and the AAQ and other data so compiled presented date-wise in the EIA and EMP Report. Site-specific meteorological data should also be collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole

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of the study area and justified keeping in view the pre-dominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500 m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of PM10, particularly for free silica, should be given.

- Air quality modeling should be carried out for prediction of impact of the project on the air quality of the area. It should also take into account the impact of movement of Vehicles for transportation of mineral. The details of the model used and input parameters used for modeling should be provided. The air quality contours may be shown on a location map clearly indicating the location of the site, location of sensitive receptors, if any, and the habitation. The wind roses showing pre-dominant wind direction may also be indicated on the map.
- 24) The water requirement for the Project, its availability and source should be furnished. A detailed water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.
- 25) Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.
- 26) Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.
- Impact of the Project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater, should be 27) assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.
- Based on actual monitored data, it may clearly be shown whether working will intersect 28) groundwater. Necessary data and documentation in this regard may be provided. In case the working will intersect groundwater table, a detailed Hydro Geological Study should be undertaken and Report furnished. The Report inter-alia, shall include details of the aquifers present and impact of mining activities on these aquifers. Necessary permission from Central Ground Water Authority for working below ground water and for pumping of ground water should also be obtained and copy furnished.
- Details of any stream, seasonal or otherwise, passing through the lease area and 29) modification / diversion proposed, if any, and the impact of the same on the hydrology should be brought out.

Information on site elevation, working depth, groundwater table etc. Should be provided 30)

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both in AMSL and bgl. A schematic diagram may also be provided for the same.

- 31) A time bound Progressive Greenbelt Development Plan shall be prepared in a tabular form (indicating the linear and quantitative coverage, plant species and time frame) and submitted, keeping in mind, the same will have to be executed up front on commencement of the Project. Phase-wise plan of plantation and compensatory afforestation should be charted clearly indicating the area to be covered under plantation and the species to be planted. The details of plantation already done should be given. The plant species selected for green belt should have greater ecological value and should be of good utility value to the local population with emphasis on local and native species and the species which are tolerant to pollution.
- 32) Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the Project should be indicated. Projected increase in truck traffic as a result of the Project in the present road network (including those outside the Project area) should be worked out, indicating whether it is capable of handling the incremental load. Arrangement for improving the infrastructure, if contemplated (including action to be taken by other agencies such as State Government) should be covered. Project Proponent shall conduct Impact of Transportation study as per Indian Road Congress Guidelines.
- 33) Details of the onsite shelter and facilities to be provided to the mine workers should be included in the EIA Report.
- 34) Conceptual post mining land use and Reclamation and Restoration of mined out areas (with plans and with adequate number of sections) should be given in the EIA report.
- 35) Occupational Health impacts of the Project should be anticipated and the proposed preventive measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination schedules should be incorporated in the EMP. The project specific occupational health mitigation measures with required facilities proposed in the mining area may be detailed.
- 36) Public health implications of the Project and related activities for the population in the impact zone should be systematically evaluated and the proposed remedial measures should be detailed along with budgetary allocations.
- 37) Measures of socio economic significance and influence to the local community proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent should be indicated. As far as possible, quantitative dimensions may be given with time frames for implementation.

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- 38) Detailed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to mitigate the environmental impacts which, should inter-alia include the impacts of change of land use, loss of agricultural and grazing land, if any, occupational health impacts besides other impacts specific to the proposed Project.
- 39) Public Hearing points raised and commitment of the Project Proponent on the same along with time bound Action Plan with budgetary provisions to implement the same should be provided and also incorporated in the final EIA/EMP Report of the Project.
- 40) Details of litigation pending against the project, if any, with direction /order passed by any Court of Law against the Project should be given.
- 41) The cost of the Project (capital cost and recurring cost) as well as the cost towards implementation of EMP should be clearly spelt out.
- 42) A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report.
- 43) Benefits of the Project if the Project is implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of the Project shall clearly indicate environmental, social, economic, employment potential, etc.
- 44) Besides the above, the below mentioned general points are also to be followed:
  - a) Executive Summary of the EIA/EMP Report
  - All documents to be properly referenced with index and continuous page numbering.
  - e) Where data are presented in the Report especially in Tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated.
  - d) Project Proponent shall enclose all the analysis/testing reports of water, air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories. All the original analysis/testing reports should be available during appraisal of the Project.
  - Where the documents provided are in a language other than English, an English translation should be provided.
  - f) The Questionnaire for environmental appraisal of mining projects as devised earlier by the Ministry shall also be filled and submitted.
  - g) While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the Proponents and instructions for the Consultants issued by MoEF&CC vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA II(1) dated 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry, should be followed.

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

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

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

- 1. Project name and location (Village, District, State, Industrial Estate (if applicable).
- Process description in brief, specifically indicating the gaseous emission, liquid effluent and solid and hazardous wastes.
- Measures for mitigating the impact on the environment and mode of discharge or disposal.
- 4. Capital cost of the project, estimated time of completion.
- The proponent shall furnish the contour map of the water table detailing the number of wells located around the site and impacts on the wells due to mining activity.
- 6. A detailed study of the lithology of the mining lease area shall be furnished.
- 7. Details of village map, "A" register and FMB sketch shall be furnished.
- Detailed mining closure plan for the proposed project approved by the Geology of Mining department shall be shall be submitted along with EIA report.
- Obtain a letter /certificate from the Assistant Director of Geology and Mining standing that there is no other Minerals/resources like sand in the quarrying area within the

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

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during the operations of the mines.

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

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

- a. A note confirming compliance of the TOR, with cross referencing of the relevant sections / pages of the EIA report should be provided.
- All documents may be properly referenced with index, page numbers and continuous page numbering.
- c. Where data are presented in the report especially in tables, the period in which the data were collected and the sources should be indicated.
- d. While preparing the EIA report, the instructions for the proponents and instructions for the consultants issued by MoEF& CC vide O.M. No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II (I) dated 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry should also be followed.
- e. The consultants involved in the preparation of EIA/EMP report after accreditation with Quality Council of India (QCI)/National Accreditation Board of Education and Training (NABET) would need to include a certificate in this regard in the EIA/EMP reports prepared by them and data provided by other organization/Laboratories including their status of approvals etc. In this regard circular no F. No.J -11013/77/2004-IA-II(I) dated 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2009, 18<sup>th</sup> March 2010, 28<sup>th</sup> May 2010, 28<sup>th</sup> June 2010, 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010 & 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011 posted on the Ministry's website http://www.moef.nic.in/ may be referred.
  - After preparing the EIA (as per the generic structure prescribed in Appendix-III
    of the EIA Notification, 2006) covering the above mentioned points, the
    proponent willtake further necessary action for obtaining environmental

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- 4th August, 2009, which are available on the website of this Ministry should also be followed.
- e. The consultants involved in the preparation of EIA/EMP report after accreditation with Quality Council of India (QCI)/National Accreditation Board of Education and Training (NABET) would need to include a certificate in this regard in the EIA/EMP reports prepared by them and data provided by other organization/Laboratories including their status of approvals etc. In this regard circular no F. No.J -11013/77/2004-IA-II(I) dated 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2009, 18<sup>th</sup> March 2010, 28<sup>th</sup> May 2010, 28<sup>th</sup> June 2010, 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010 & 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011 posted on the Ministry's website http://www.moef.nic.in/ may be referred.
  - After preparing the EIA (as per the generic structure prescribed in Appendix-III of the EIA Notification, 2006) covering the above mentioned points, the proponent willtake further necessary action for obtaining environmental clearance in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006.
  - The final EIA report shall be submitted to the SEIAA, Tamil Nadu for obtaining Environmental Clearance.
  - The TORs with public hearing prescribed shall be <u>valid for a period of three</u>
     <u>vears</u> from the date of issue, for submission of the EIA/EMP report as per
     OMNo.J-11013/41/2006-IA-II(I)(part) dated 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2017.

AND SEIAA-TN



#### Copy to:

- The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Environment & Forests Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Fort St. George, Chennai - 9
- The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhavan, CBD Cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi 110032.
- The Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,
   Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032.
- The APCCF (C), Regional Office, MoEF& CC (SZ), 34, HEPC Building, 1<sup>st</sup>& 2<sup>nd</sup>
  Floor, Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai -34.
- Monitoring Cell, IA Division, Ministry of Environment, Forests & CC, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, New Delhi 110003
- 6. The District Collector, Krishnagiri District.
- 7. Stock File.

#### **COMPLIANCE OF TOR CONDITIONS**

Point wise compliance of ToR points issued by SEIAA, TN vide letter No. SEIAA-TN/F. No. 10429/SEAC/ToR-1600/2023 Dated: 07.11.2023 for Mining of Minor Minerals in the Mine of "Rough stone Quarry" Lease Over an Extent of 2.80.0 Ha at S.F.No. 136 (Part-I) of Venkatesapuram Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamilnadu State.

#### STANDARD TERMS OF REFERENCE

ToR	Danielia di an	D	Page Ref. in
Ref.	Description	Response	EIA Report
1	Year-wise production details since	This is a mining project of	
	1994 should be given, clearly	Proposed Rough stone quarry.	Chapter-2
	stating the highest production		
	achieved in any one year prior to	Proceedings Letter received	Table
	1994. It may also be categorically	from The District Collector,	No.10.1
	informed whether there had been	Krishnagiri District vide letter	
	any increase in production after the	RC.72/2016/Mines, Dated:	
	EIA Notification, 1994 came into	29.02.2016.	
	force w.r.t. the highest production	Mining Plan was approved by	
	achieved prior to 1994.	the Deputy Director, Dept. of	
		Geology & Mining,	
		Krishnagiri vide letter	
		Rc.No.72/2016/Mines,	
		Dated:29.04.2016.	
		Proposed Production of	
		Rough Stone for five years is	
		proposed in the EIA/EMP in	
		chapter no-2.	

2.	A copy of document in support of	The mine lease area of 2.80.0	
	the fact that the Proponent is the	hectare in Venkatesapuram	
	rightful lessee of the mine should be	Village for Rough stone	
	given.	quarry approved by The	Annexure
		District Collector, Krishnagiri	S
		District vide letter	
		RC.72/2016/Mines, Dated:	
		29.04.2016	
3	All documents including approved	All the documents i.e., Mining	Annexure.
	mine plan, EIA and public hearing	Plan, EIA and public hearing	Chapter- II
	should be compatible with one	are compatible with each other	
	another in terms of the mine lease	in terms of ML area	
	area, production levels, waste	production levels, waste	
	generation and its management	generation and its	
	and mining technology and should	management and mining	
	be in the name of the lessee.	technology are compatible	
		with one another.	
		The mining plan of the	
		project site has been	
		submitted to The Deputy	
		Director, Dept. of Geology &	
		Mining, Krishnagiri District	
4	All corner coordinates of the mine	Details of coordinates of all	Chapter-2,
	lease area, superimposed on a	corners of proposed mining	Fig no. 2.2
	High-Resolution Imagery/ toposheet	lease area have been	
	should be provided. Such an	incorporated in mining plan	
	Imagery of the proposed area should	and Chapter 2 of EIA/ EMP	
	clearly show the land use and other	Report.	
	ecological features of the study area		
	(core and buffer zone).		
	I.	<u>I</u>	

5	Information should be provided in	Topo map as attached in Ch	napter-2,
	Survey of India Topo sheet in	Chapter-2 F	ig no. 2.4
	1:50,000 scale indicating geological		
	map of the area, important water		
	bodies, streams and rivers and soil		
	characteristics		
6.	Details about the land proposed for	Details about the land proposed	
	mining activities should be given	for mining activities is discussed Ch	apter-2.
	with information as to whether	in Chapter 2.	
	conforms to the land use policy of		
	the state; land diversion for mining		
	should have approval from State land		
	use board or the concerned authority		
7.	It should be clearly stated whether	Noted.	
	the proponent company has a well		
	laid down Environment Policy		
	approved by its Board of Directors?		
	If so, it may be spelt out in the EIA		
	report with description of the		
	prescribed operating		
	process/procedures to bring into		
	focus any infringement/deviation/		
	violation of the environmental or		
	forest norms/ conditions?		
	The hierarchical system or		
	administrative order of the		
	Company to deal with the		
	environmental issues and for		
	ensuring compliance with the EC		
	conditions may also be given. The		
	•	·	

	system of reporting of non-		
	compliances / violations of		
	environmental norms to the Board		
	of Directors of the Company and/or		
	shareholders or stakeholders at		
	large may also be detailed in the		
	EIA report.		
8	Issues relating to Mine Safety,	It is an open cast mining	Chapter-2.
	including subsidence study in case	project. Blasting details are	
	of underground mining and slope	incorporated in chapter 2.	
	study in case of open cast mining,		
	blasting study etc. should be		
	detailed. The proposed safeguard		
	measures in each case should also		
	be provided.		
9	The study area will comprise of 10	Study area comprises of 10	Chapter-2
	km zone around the mine lease	km radius from the mine	
	from lease periphery and the data	lease boundary. Key Plan	Fig no. 2.5
	contained in the EIA such as waste	showing core zone (ML	
	generation etc should be for the	area).	
	life of the mine / lease period.		
10	Land use of the study area	Land Use of the study area	Chapter-2,
	delineating forest area, agricultural	delineating forest area,	Table no.
	land, grazing land, wildlife	agricultural land, grazing	2.4
	sanctuary, national park, migratory	land, wildlife sanctuary,	
	routes of fauna, water bodies,	National Park, migratory	
	human settlements and other	routes of fauna, water bodies,	
	ecological features should be	human settlements and other	
	indicated.	ecological features has been	
	Land use plan of the mine lease	prepared and incorporated in	
	area should be prepared to		
	<u> </u>	I	

2.

	State Forest Department to assist		
	the Expert Appraisal Committees.		
13	Status of forestry clearance for the	The proposed mining lease	
13	broken-up area and virgin	area is not falling under	
	forestland involved in the Project	forest land.	
	including deposition of net present	Totest fand.	
	value (NPV) and compensatory		
	afforestation (CA) should be		
	indicated. A copy of the forestry		
	clearance should also be furnished.		
14	Implementation status of	Not Applicable.	
	recognition of forest rights under		
	the Scheduled Tribes and other	There is no involvement of	
	Traditional Forest Dwellers	forest land in the project area.	
	(Recognition of Forest Rights) Act,		
	2006 should be indicated.		
15	The vegetation in the RF / PF areas	Details of flora have been	Chapter-3
	in the study area, with necessary	discussed in Chapter-3 of the	
	details, should be given.	EIA/EMP Report.	

16	A study shall be got done to ascertain the impact of the Mining Project on wildlife of the study area and details furnished. Impact of the project on the wildlife in the surrounding and any other protected area and accordingly detailed mitigative measures required, should be worked out with cost implications and submitted.	There is a relatively poor sighting of animals in the core and buffer areas of the mining lease.  No significant impact is anticipated	
17	Location of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Tiger/Elephant Reserves/ (existing as well as proposed), if any, within 10km of the mine lease should be clearly indicated, supported by a location map duly authenticated by Chief Wildlife Warden. Necessary clearance, as may be applicable to such projects due to proximity of the ecologically sensitive areas as mentioned above, should be obtained from the State Wildlife Department/Chief Wildlife Warden under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and copy furnished.	There is no National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Corridors, Tiger/Elephant Reserves within 15 km Radius.	
18	A detailed biological study of the study area [core zone and buffer	Details biological study (flora & fauna) within 10 km	

apter – 3
apter – 3

1 3	There is no Coastal Zone
CRZ map duly authenticated by one	within 15km radius of the
of the authorized agencies Similarly,	project site.
for coastal projects, A CRZ map duly	
authenticated by one of the	
authorized agencies demarcating	
LTL, HTL, CRZ area, location of the	
mine lease w.r.t CRZ, coastal	
features such as mangroves, if any,	
should be furnished. (Note: The	
Mining Projects falling under CRZ	
would also need to obtain approval of	
the concerned Coastal Zone	
Management Authority)	
R&R Plan/compensation details for	There is no Rehabilitation and
the Project Affected People (PAP)	resettlement is involved.
should be furnished. While	Land classified as
preparing the R&R Plan, the	Government Poramboke land
relevant State/National	
Rehabilitation & Resettlement	
Policy should be kept in view. In	
respect of SCs /STs and other	
weaker sections of the society in the	
study area, a need-based sample	
survey, family wise, should be	
undertaken to assess their	
requirements, and action	
programmes prepared and	
submitted accordingly, integrating	
the sectoral programmes of line	
departments of the State	
	of the authorized agencies Similarly, for coastal projects, A CRZ map duly authenticated by one of the authorized agencies demarcating LTL, HTL, CRZ area, location of the mine lease w.r.t CRZ, coastal features such as mangroves, if any, should be furnished. (Note: The Mining Projects falling under CRZ would also need to obtain approval of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority)  R&R Plan/compensation details for the Project Affected People (PAP) should be furnished. While preparing the R&R Plan, the relevant State/National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy should be kept in view. In respect of SCs /STs and other weaker sections of the society in the study area, a need-based sample survey, family wise, should be undertaken to assess their requirements, and action programmes prepared and submitted accordingly, integrating the sectoral programmes of line

	Government. It may be clearly		
	brought out whether the village		
	located in the mine lease area will		
	be shifted or not. The issues		
	relating to shifting of Village		
	including their R&R and socio-		
	economic aspects should be		
	discussed in the report.		
22	One season (non-monsoon) and	Baseline data collected	Chapter 3
	(Summer Season), (Post monsoon)	during Post Monsoon Season	
	primary baseline data on ambient	(October to December 2023)	
	air quality CPCB Notification of	has been incorporated in	
	2009 water quality, noise level,	EIA/EMP report.	
	soil and flora and fauna shall be		
	collected and the AAQ and other	The key plan of monitoring	
	data so compiled presented date-	station has been discussed in	
	wise in the EIA and EMP Report.	Chapter-3 Locations of the	
	Site-specific meteorological data should also be collected. The location of the monitoring stations should be such as to represent whole of the study area and justified keeping in view the predominant downwind direction and location of sensitive receptors. There should be at least one monitoring station within 500m of the mine lease in the pre-dominant downwind direction. The mineralogical composition of	monitoring stations have been selected keeping in view the pre- dominant downwind direction and location of the sensitive receptors and also that they represent whole of the study area.	

should be given.	
23 Air quality modelling should Air quality modelling &	& Chapter-4
be carried out for prediction of Impact of Air qualit	y
impact of the project on the air furnished in Final EIA repor	t.
quality of the area. It should also	
take into account the impact of Transportation of minera	al
movement of vehicles for during operation of mine	es
transportation of mineral. The will be done by road & ODI	R
details of the model used and through dumpers and th	e
input parameters used for impact of movement of	of
modelling should be provided. vehicles are incorporated i	n
EIA/EMP report.	
The air quality contours may be	
shown on a location map clearly Air quality modelling &	&
indicating the location of the site, Impact of Air qualit	
location of sensitive receptors, if furnished in Final EIA repor	
any, and the habitation. The wind	
roses showing predominant wind	
direction may also be indicated on	
the map.	

Project, its availability and source should be furnished. A detailed water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.    Domestic Purpose: 0.81   KLD	24	The water requirement for the	Total water requirement:	Chapter-2
water balance should also be provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.  Domestic Purpose: 0.81  KLD  Plantation: 0.5 KLD  Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Usthalapalli Village which is about 0.32 - N km from project area  Not Applicable  Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.  Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  The project of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  Based on actual monitored data, it  Domestic Purpose: 0.81  KLD  Plantation: 0.95  At the last stage of mining operation, almost		Project, its availability and source	1.81 KLD	
provided. Fresh water requirement for the Project should be indicated.  Plantation:0.5 KLD  Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Usthalapalli Village which is about 0.32 - N km from project area  Not Applicable Water will be taken from nearby villages  Project should be provided.  Peroject should be provided.  At the last stage of mining operation, almost complete area will be worked to restore of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  Based on actual monitored data, it  At the last stage of mining operation, almost complete area will be worked to restore the land to its optimum reclamation for future use as water reservoir.  Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  Plantation:0.5 KLD  Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Usthalapalli Village which is about 0.32 - N km from project area  Not Applicable  Water will be taken from nearby villages  At the last stage of mining operation, almost complete area will be worked to restore the land to its optimum reclamation for future use as water reservoir.  Impact of the project on the water quality & its mitigation measures has been incorporated in Chapter-4 of EIA/EMP report.  EIA/EMP report.		should be furnished. A detailed	Dust Suppression: 0.5 KLD	
for the Project should be indicated.  Plantation: 0.5 KLD  Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Usthalapalli Village which is about 0.32 - N km from project area  Not Applicable  Water will be taken from nearby villages  Project should be provided.  Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  This project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  Based on actual monitored data, it  Plantation: 0.5 KLD  Not Applicable  Water will be taken from nearby villages  At the last stage of mining operation, almost complete area will be worked to restore the land to its optimum reclamation for future use as water reservoir.  Impact of the project on the water quality & its mitigation measures has been incorporated in Chapter-4 of EIA/EMP report.  EIA/EMP report.  Chapter-2		water balance should also be	Domestic Purpose: 0.81	
Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Usthalapalli Village which is about 0.32 - N km from project area  25 Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.  26 Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it  Domestic water will be sourced from nearby Usthalapalli Village which is about 0.32 - N km from project area  Not Applicable  Water will be taken from nearby villages  At the last stage of mining operation, almost complete area will be worked to restore the land to its optimum reclamation for future use as water reservoir.  Impact of the project on the water quality & its mitigation measures has been incorporated in Chapter-4 of EIA/EMP report.  EIA/EMP report.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it  43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough  Chapter-2		provided. Fresh water requirement	KLD	
Sourced from nearby Usthalapalli Village which is about 0.32 - N km from project area		for the Project should be indicated.	Plantation :0.5 KLD	
Usthalapalli Village which is about 0.32 - N km from project area  25 Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.  26 Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it  Usthalapalli Village which is about 0.32 - N km from project area  Not Applicable  Water will be taken from nearby villages  At the last stage of mining operation, almost complete area will be worked to restore the land to its optimum reclamation for future use as water reservoir.  Impact of the project on the water quality & its mitigation measures has been incorporated in Chapter-4 of EIA/EMP report.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it  43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2			Domestic water will be	
about 0.32 - N km from project area  25 Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.  26 Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2			sourced from nearby	
Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project, if any, should be provided.			Usthalapalli Village which is	
25 Necessary clearance from the Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.  26 Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2			about 0.32 - N km from	
Competent Authority for drawl of requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.  26 Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it  26 Description of water conservation nearby villages  At the last stage of mining operation, almost complete area will be worked to restore the land to its optimum reclamation for future use as water reservoir.  Chapter-4  Water will be taken from nearby villages			project area	
requisite quantity of water for the Project should be provided.  26 Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it  26 Description of water conservation At the last stage of mining operation, almost complete area will be worked to restore the land to its optimum reclamation for future use as water reservoir.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality & its mitigation measures has been incorporated in Chapter-4 of EIA/EMP report.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it  29 Chapter-2	25	Necessary clearance from the	Not Applicable	
Project should be provided.  26 Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2		Competent Authority for drawl of	Water will be taken from	
Description of water conservation measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2		requisite quantity of water for the	nearby villages	
measures proposed to be adopted in the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2)		Project should be provided.		
the Project should be given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in the Project, if any, should be provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2)	26	Description of water conservation	At the last stage of mining	
of rainwater harvesting proposed in the land to its optimum reclamation for future use as provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2		measures proposed to be adopted in	operation, almost complete	
the Project, if any, should be provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2)		the Project should be given. Details	area will be worked to restore	
provided.  27 Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2)		of rainwater harvesting proposed in	the land to its optimum	
Impact of the project on the water quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  Impact of the project on the water quality & its mitigation measures has been incorporated in Chapter-4 of EIA/EMP report.  EIA/EMP report.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2)		the Project, if any, should be	reclamation for future use as	
quality, both surface and groundwater should be assessed and necessary safeguard measures, if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2		provided.	water reservoir.	
groundwater should be assessed measures has been incorporated in Chapter-4 of if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2	27	Impact of the project on the water	Impact of the project on the	Chapter-4
and necessary safeguard measures, incorporated in Chapter-4 of if any required, should be provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2		quality, both surface and	water quality & its mitigation	
if any required, should be EIA/EMP report.  provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2		groundwater should be assessed	measures has been	
provided.  28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2		and necessary safeguard measures,	incorporated in Chapter-4 of	
28 Based on actual monitored data, it 43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough Chapter-2		if any required, should be	EIA/EMP report.	
		provided.		
may clearly be shown whether stone BGL) Including 5m	28	Based on actual monitored data, it	43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough	Chapter-2
		may clearly be shown whether	stone BGL) Including 5m	
working will intersect groundwater. Existing Depth		working will intersect groundwater.	Existing Depth	

	Necessary data and documentation		Table No.
	in this regard may be provided. In	The ground water table is	2.2
	case the working will intersect	reported as 50m below surface	
	groundwater table, a detailed Hydro	ground level in nearby wells of	
	Geological Study should be	this area. Now, the present	
	undertaken and Report furnished.	quarry shall be proposed above	
	Necessary permission from Central	the water table and hence,	
	Ground Water Authority for	quarrying may not affect the	
	working below ground water and	ground water So mine	
	for pumping of ground water should	working will not be	
	also be obtained and copy	intersecting the ground water	
	furnished.	table.	
29	Details of any stream, seasonal or	There is no any stream	Executive
	otherwise, passing through the lease	crossing in the proposed	Summary
	area and modification / diversion	quarry	
	proposed, if any, and the impact of		
	the same on the hydrology		
	should be brought out.		
30	Information on site elevation,	Highest elevation: 848 m	Chapter-2
	working depth, groundwater table	from MSL	Table no. 2.2
	etc. Should be provided both in	43 m (3m Topsoil + 40 Rough	
	AMSL and bgl. A schematic	stone BGL) Including 5m	
	diagram may also be provided for	Existing Depth	
	the same.		
31	A time bound Progressive Greenbelt	Green Belt Development	Chapter-2
	Development Plan shall be prepared	plan is provided and	
	in a tabular form (indicating the	discussed in Chapter 2.	
	linear and quantitative coverage,		
	plant species and time frame) and		
	submitted, keeping in mind, the		
	same will have to be executed up		
	1		

	front on commencement of the		
	project. Phase-wise plan of		
	plantation and compensatory		
	afforestation should be charted		
	clearly indicating the area to be		
	covered under plantation and the		
	species to be planted. The plant		
	species selected for green belt should		
	have greater ecological value and		
	should be of good utility value to the		
	local population with emphasis on		
	local and native species and the		
	species which are tolerant pollution		
32	Impact on local transport	Impact on local transport	Chapter-3
	infrastructure due to the Project	infrastructure due to the	
	should be indicated. Projected	project has been assessed.	
	increase in truck traffic as a result	There shall not be much impact	
	of the Project in the present road	on local transport. Traffic	
	network (including those outside	density from the proposed	
	the Project area) should be worked	mining activity has been	
	out, indicating whether it is	incorporated in EIA/EMP	
	capable of handling the	report.	
	incremental load. Arrangement for		
	improving the infrastructure, if		
	contemplated (including action to		
	be taken by other agencies such as		
	State Government) should be		
	covered. Project proponent shall		
	conduct impact of Transportation		
	study as per Indian Road Congress		
	Guidelines		

33	Details of the onsite shelter and	Adequate infrastructure &	Chapter-2
	facilities to be provided to the mine	other facilities shall be	
	workers should be included in the	provided to the mine workers.	
	EIA report.	Details are given in chapter-2	
		of EIA/EMP	
34	Conceptual post mining land use	Conceptual post mining land	Mining
	and Reclamation and Restoration of	use and Reclamation and	plates
	mined out areas (with plans and with	restoration sectional plates are	Annexures
	adequate number of sections) should	given in Mining Plan.	
	be given in the EIA report.		
35	Occupational Health impacts of the	Suitable measure will be	Chapter-9
	Project should be anticipated, and the	adopted to minimize	
	proposed preventive measures spelt	occupational health impacts of	
	out in detail. Details of pre-	the project. The project shall	
	placement medical examination and	have positive impact on local	
	periodical medical examination	environment. Details are	
	schedules should be incorporated in	given in chapter-9 of	
	the EMP. The project in the mining	EIA/EMP.	
	area may be detailed		
36	Public health implications of the	Suitable measure will be	Chapter-9
	Project and related activities for the	adopted to minimize	
	population in the impact zone should	occupational health impacts of	
	be systematically evaluated and the	the project.	
	proposed remedial measures should		
	be detailed along with budgetary		
	allocations.		
37	Measures of socio-economic	Suitable measures have	Chapter 3
	significance and influence to the	been discussed in Chapter	
	local community proposed to be	3	
	provided by the Project Proponent		
	•		

	should be indicated. As far as		
	possible, quantitative dimensions		
	may be given with time frames for		
	implementation.		
38	Detailed Environmental	Environment Management	Chapter-9
	management plan to mitigate the	Plan has been described in	
	environmental impacts which,	detail in Chapter-9 of the	
	should inter-alia include the impacts	EIA/EMP Report.	
	of change of land use, loss of		
	agricultural and grazing land, if any,		
	occupational health impacts besides		
	other impacts specific to the		
	proposed Project.		
39	Public hearing points raised and	Public Hearing proceedings	
	commitment of the project	furnished in Final EIA report	
	proponent on the same along with		
	time bound action plan to		
	implement the same should be		
	provided and incorporated in the		
	final EIA/EMP Report of the		
	Project.		
40	Details of litigation pending against	Not applicable	
	the project, if any, with direction		
	/order passed by any Court of Law	No. litigation is pending	
	against the project should be given.	against the project in any court.	
41	The cost of the project (capital cost	S	Chapter-8
	and recurring cost) as well as the	Dogovi	
	cost towards implementation of	. Descri N ption	
	EMP should clearly be spelt out.	N ption o	

			Fixed	D (4.10.000/	
		1	Asset	Rs.64,10,000/	
			Cost	-	
			Operat		
		2	ional	Rs.20,00,000/	
			Cost	-	
		2	EMP	Rs.87,32,000/	
		3	Cost	-	
			Total	Rs.1,71,42,00	
			1 Otai	0/-	
42	A Disaster Management Plan	Dis	aster Mar	nagement and	Chapter-7
	shall be prepared and included	Ris	k Assessn	nent has been	
	in the EIA/EMP Report.	ince	orporated	in Chapter-7	
43	Benefits of the project if the project is	Ber	nefits of th	ne project has	Chapter-8
	implemented should be spelt out. The	ince	orporated		
	benefits of the project shall clearly				
	indicate environmental, social				
	economic, employment potential etc.,				
44	Besides the above, the below				
	mentioned general points are also to				
	be followed:				
(a)	Executive Summary of the	Cor	mplied		Executive
	EIA/EMP report				Summary
					of EIA
					Report is
					given
					from page
					No.10

(b)	All documents to be properly	Complied	
	referenced with index and		
	continuous page numbering.		
(c)	Where data are presented in the	Complied	
	report especially in tables, the period		
	in which the data were collected, and		
	the sources should be indicated.		
(d)	Project Proponent shall enclose all	Complied	
	the analysis/testing reports of water,		
	air, soil, noise etc. using the MoEF		
	& CC NABL accredited		
	laboratories. All the original		
	analysis/testing reports should be		
	available during appraisal of the		
	project.		
(e)	Where the documents provided are	Complied	
	in a language other than English, an		
	English translation should be		
	provided.		
(f)	The Questionnaire for	The complete	
	environmental appraisal of mining	questionnaire has been	
	projects as devised earlier by the	prepared	
	Ministry shall also be filled and		
	submitted.		
(g)	While preparing the EIA report, the	The EIA report has been	
	instructions for the proponents	prepared and complying with	
	and instructions for the consultants	the circular issued by MoEF	
	issued by MoEF vide O.M.	vide O.M. No. J-	
	No. J- 11013/41/2006-IA. II(I)	11013/41/2006-IA. II(I) dated	
	dated4th August 2009, which are	4th August 2009.	

of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project by the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment & Forests, if applicable.  The EIA report should also include (i) surface plan of the area indicating contours of main topographic	All Sectional Plates of Quarry is enclosed in Mining Plan.	Annexure .
of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project by the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment & Forests, if applicable.  The EIA report should also include	All Sectional Plates of Quarry	Annexure .
of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project by the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment & Forests, if applicable.		Annexure
of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project by the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment &	from SEIAA, Tamilnadu	
of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations of the project by the Regional Office	from SEIAA, Tamilnadu	
of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment clearance for the existing operations	from SEIAA, Tamilnadu	
of compliance of the conditions stipulated in the environment	from SEIAA, Tamilnadu	
of compliance of the conditions	from SEIAA, Tamilnadu	
•	from SEIAA, Tamilnadu	
	from CEIAA Tourilus des	
` '	grant environment clearance	
1	1	
	XX''11 1 1' 1 2	
EIA/EMP (other than modifications		
structure and content of the draft		
Post Public Hearing changes in		
TOR may also have to be altered.		
permission should be sought, as the		
with reasons for such changes and		
brought to the attention of MoEF		
for securing the TOR) should be		
submitted in Form-I and the PFR	submitted Form-1 & PFR	
	S	
-	There are no changes in	
	for securing the TOR) should be brought to the attention of MoEF with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the TOR may also have to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft	Changes, if any made in the basic scope and project parameters (as submitted in Form-I and the PFR for securing the TOR) should be brought to the attention of MoEF with reasons for such changes and permission should be sought, as the TOR may also have to be altered. Post Public Hearing changes in structure and content of the draft EIA/EMP (other than modifications arising out of the P.H. process) will entail conducting the PH again with the revised documentation  As per the circular no. J- Will be complied after

dumps, if any clearly showing the	
features of the adjoining area.	

#### Additional ToR Compliance - SEAC

S.No.	Condition		(	Complia	nce	
1.	In the case of existing/operating mines, a letter		Exis	ting Pit	Details	
	obtained from the concerned AD (Mines) shall be submitted and it shall include the following:  (i) Original pit dimension.	Sl. No.	Pit.Nos.	Area in sqm.	Depth in m.	Volume in cu.m
	(ii) Quantity achieved Vs EC Approved	1	Pit -I	5356	5	26780
	Quantity.		TOT	TAL	L	26780
	(iii) Balance Quantity as per Mineable Reserve calculated.					
	<ul> <li>(iv) Mined out Depth as on date Vs EC Permitted depth.</li> <li>(v) Details of illegal/illicit mining</li> <li>(vi) Violation in the quarry during the past working.</li> <li>(vii) Quantity of material mined out outside the mine lease area</li> <li>(viii) Condition of Safety zone/benches</li> <li>(ix) Revised/Modified Mining Plan showing the benches of not exceeding 6 m height and ultimate depth of not exceeding 50m.</li> </ul>					
2.	Details of habitations around the proposed mining area and latest VAO certificate regarding the location of habitations within 300m radius		Certificate i	is incorp	orated in	Draft EIA
	from the periphery of the site.					

3.	The proponent is requested to carry out a survey	Will be submitted in Final Presentation.
	and enumerate on the structures located within	
	the radius of (i) 50 m, (ii) 100 m, (iii) 200 m and	
	(iv) 300 m (v) 500m shall be enumerated with	
	details such as dwelling houses with number of	
	occupants, whether it belongs to the owner (or)	
	not, places of worship, industries, factories,	
	sheds, etc with indicating the owner of the	
	building, nature of construction, age of the	
	building, number of residents, their profession	
	and income, etc.	
4.	The PP shall submit a detailed hydrological report	Hydro geological study report will be
	indicating the impact of proposed quarrying	submitted in final EIA Report.
	operations on the waterbodies like lake, water	-
	tanks, etc are located within 1 km of the proposed	
	quarry	
5.	The Proponent shall carry out Biodiversity study	The biodiversity has been studied and
	through reputed Institution and the same shall be	discussed in chapter 3.
	included in EIA Report.	
6.	The DFO letter stating that the proximity distance	Obtained letter from DFO indicating the
	of Reserve Forests, Protected Areas, Sanctuaries,	nearest reserve forest and attached in
	Tiger reserve etc., up to a radius of 25 km from	Annexure.
	the proposed site.	
7.	In the case of proposed lease in an existing (or	Noted.
	old) quarry where the benches are not formed	Agree to Comply.
	(or) partially formed as per the approved Mining	
	Plan, the Project Proponent (PP) shall the PP shall	
	carry out the scientific studies to assess the slope	
	stability of the working benches to be constructed	
	and existing quarry wall, by involving any one of	
	the reputed Research and Academic Institutions -	
	1	<u>l</u>

	CSIR-Central Institute of Mining & Fuel	
	Research/ Dhanbad, NIRM/Bangalore, Division	
	of Geotechnical Engineering-IIT-Madras, NIT-	
	Dept of Mining Engg. Surathkal, and Anna	
	University Chennai-CEG Campus. The PP shall	
	submit a copy of the aforesaid report indicating	
	the stability status of the quarry wall and possible	
	mitigation measures during the time of appraisal	
	for obtaining the EC.	
8.	However, in case of the fresh/virgin quarries, the	Noted.
	Proponent shall submit a conceptual 'Slope	Agree to comply.
	Stability Plan' for the proposed quarry during the	
	appraisal while obtaining the EC, when the depth	
	of the working is extended beyond 30 m below	
	ground level.	
9.	The PP shall furnish the affidavit stating that the	Noted.
	blasting operation in the proposed quarry is	Agree to comply.
	carried out by the statutory competent person as	
	per the MMR 1961 such as blaster, mining mate,	
	mine foreman, II/I Class mines manager	
	appointed by the proponent.	
10.	The PP shall present a conceptual design for	Noted.
	carrying out only controlled blasting operation	Agree to comply.
	involving line drilling and muffle blasting in the	
	proposed quarry such that the blast- induced	
	ground vibrations are controlled as well as no fly	
	rock travel beyond 30 m from the blast site.	
11.	The EIA Coordinators shall obtain and furnish the	Complied.
	details of quarry/quarries operated by the	The photographs are attached in EIA report.
	proponent in the past, either in the same location	
	1	

	or elsewhere in the State with video and	
	photographic evidence.	
12.	If the proponent has already carried out the	AD Letter is enclosed in Annexure.
	mining activity in the proposed mining lease area	
	after 15.01.2016, then the proponent shall furnish	
	the following details from AD/DD, mines,	
13.	What was the period of the operation and	nil
	stoppage of the earlier mines with last work	
	permit issued by the AD/DD mines?	
14.	Quantity of minerals mined out.	nil
	✓ Highest production achieved in any one	
	year.	
	✓ Detail of approved depth of mining.	
	✓ Actual depth of the mining achieved earlier.	
	✓ Name of the person already mined in that	
	leases area,	
	✓ If EC and CTO already obtained, the copy	
	of the same shall be submitted.	
	✓ Whether the mining was carried out as per	
	the approved mine plan (or EC if issued)	
	with stipulated benches.	
15	All corner coordinates of the mine lease area,	Complied.
	superimposed on a High-Resolution	All corners with coordinates of the mine
	Imagery/Topo sheet, topographic sheet,	lease area have attached with EIA report in
	geomorphology, lithology, and geology of the	chapter 2.
	mining lease area should be provided. Such an	
	Imagery of the proposed area should clearly show	
	the land use and other ecological features of the	
	study area (core and buffer zone).	
16.	The PP shall carry out Drone video survey	Drone video survey submitted in final EIA
	covering the cluster, green belt, fencing, etc.,	report.
	ı	

17	The proponent shall furnish photographs of	The photographs will attach in Final
	adequate fencing, green belt along the periphery	Presentation.
	including replantation of existing trees & safety	
	distance between the adjacent quarries & water	
	bodies nearby provided as per the approved	
	mining plan.	
18	The Project Proponent shall provide the details of	The details of Geological reserves, Mineable
	mineral reserves and mineable reserves, planned	reserves and Yearwise production reserves are
	production capacity, proposed working	tabulated in Chapter 2. The mining
	methodology with justifications, the anticipated	methodology and impacts are follow as on
	impacts of the mining operations on the	prescribed norms by Government.
	surrounding environment, and the remedial	
	measures for the same.	
19.	The Project Proponent shall provide the	Complied.
	Organization chart indicating the appointment of	Manpower requirements table attached in EIA
	various statutory officials and other competent	report chapter 2
	persons to be appointed as per the provisions of	
	the Mines Act 1952 and the MMR, 1961 for	
	carrying out the quarrying operations	
	scientifically and systematically in order to	
	ensure safety and to protect the environment.	
20.	The Project Proponent shall conduct the hydro-	Hydro geological study report will be
	geological study considering the contour map of	submitted in final EIA Report.
	the water table detailing the number of	
	groundwater pumping & open wells, and surface	
	water bodies such as rivers, tanks, canals, ponds,	
	etc. within 1 km (radius) along with the collected	
	water level data for both monsoon and non-	
	monsoon seasons from the PWD/TWAD so as to	
	assess the impacts on the wells due to mining	
	activity. Based on actual monitored data, it may	
<u>I</u>	1	1

	clearly be shown whether working will intersect	
	groundwater. Necessary data and documentation	
	in this regard may be provided.	
21	The proponent shall furnish the baseline data for	The proponent has furnished the baseline data
	the environmental and ecological parameters with	for the environmental and ecological
	regard to surface water/ground water quality, air	parameters with regard to surface
	quality, soil quality & flora/fauna including	water/ground water quality, air quality, soil
	traffic/vehicular movement study.	quality & flora/fauna including
		traffic/vehicular movement study details
		attached in EIA report chapter 3
22	The Proponent shall carry out the Cumulative	Noted.
	impact study due to mining operations carried out	Agree to comply.
	in the quarry specifically with reference to the	
	specific environment in terms of soil health,	
	biodiversity, air pollution, water pollution,	
	climate change and flood control & health	
	impacts. Accordingly, the Environment	
	Management plan should be prepared keeping the	
	concerned quarry and the surrounding habitations	
	in the mind.	
23.	Rainwater harvesting management with	Noted.
	recharging details along with water balance (both	Agree to comply.
	monsoon & non-monsoon) be submitted.	
24.	Land use of the study area delineating forest area,	Current land use of the study area has attached
	agricultural land, grazing land, wildlife	in EIA report chapter 3. Operational and post
	sanctuary, national park, migratory routes of	operational land use will be submitted.
	fauna, water bodies, human settlements and other	
	ecological features should be indicated. Land use	
	plan of the mine lease area should be prepared to	
	encompass preoperational, operational and post	
L		L

	operational phases and submitted. Impact, if any,	
	of change of land use should be given.	
25.	Details of the land for storage of	There is No Overburden Formation on the
	Overburden/Waste Dumps (or) Rejects outside	lease applied area.
	the mine lease, such as extent of land area,	
	distance from mine lease, its land use, R&R	
	issues, if any, should be provided.	
26.	Proximity to Areas declared as 'Critically	Noted.
	Polluted' (or) the Project areas which attracts the	
	court restrictions for mining operations, should	
	also be indicated and where so required, clearance	
	certifications from the prescribed Authorities,	
	such as the TNPCB (or) Dept. of Geology and	
	Mining should be secured and furnished to the	
	effect that the proposed mining activities could be	
	considered.	
27.	Description of water conservation measures	The ultimate pit at the end of the mining
	proposed to be adopted in the Project should be	operation will be used for rainwater storage,
	given. Details of rainwater harvesting proposed in	the stored water will be used for green belt
	the Project, if any, should be provided.	development and further the stored water will
		be used for domestic purposes (other than
		drinking) after proper treatment.
28.	Impact on local transport infrastructure due to the	Traffic impact assessment has given in EIA
	Project should be indicated.	report chapter 3.
29.	A tree survey study shall be carried out (nos.,	No tree species were found inside the project
	name of the species, diameter, etc.,) both within	site. only few shrubs and thorny bushes were
	the mining lease applied area & 300m buffer zone	present. Tree survey study details given in
	and its management during mining activity.	EIA report chapter 3.
	1	<u> </u>

30.	A detailed mine closure plan for the proposed project shall be included in EIA/EMP report which should be site-specific.	Noted. The mine plan and mine closure plan has been approved by the Assistant Director, Department of Mining and Geology, Krishnagiri District
31.	As a part of the study of flora and fauna around the vicinity of the proposed site, the EIA coordinator shall strive to educate the local	Noted. Agree to Comply.
	students on the importance of preserving local flora and fauna by involving them in the study, wherever possible.	
32.	The purpose of green belt around the project is to capture the fugitive emissions, carbon sequestration and to attenuate the noise generated, in addition to improving the aesthetics. A wide range of indigenous plant species should be planted as given in the appendix-1 in consultation with the DFO, State Agriculture University. The plant species with dense/moderate canopy of native origin should be chosen. Species of small/medium/tall trees alternating with shrubs should be planted in a mixed manner.	Noted. Agree to Comply.
33.	Taller/one year old Saplings raised in appropriate size of bags; preferably ecofriendly bags should be planted as per the advice of local forest uthorities/botanist/Horticulturist with regard to site specific choices. The proponent shall earmark the greenbelt area with GPS coordinates all along the boundary of the project site with at least 3 meters wide and in between blocks in an organized manner.	The green belt plan enclosed with mining plates in Annexures.

34.	A Disaster management Plan shall be prepared	Disaster management plan has prepared and
-	and included in the EIA/EMP Report for the	enclosed in Chapter 7.
	complete life of the proposed quarry (or) till the	1
	end of the lease period.	
35.	A Risk Assessment and management Plan shall	Risk assessment and management plan has
	be prepared and included in the EIA/EMP Report	prepared and enclosed in chapter 7.
	for the complete life of the proposed quarry (or)	
	till the end of the lease period.	
36.	Occupational Health impacts of the Project	Occupational Health impacts of the project
	should be anticipated and the proposed preventive	has prepared and incorporated in
	measures spelt out in detail. Details of pre-	Environmental management plan.
	placement medical examination and periodical	
	medical examination schedules should be	
	incorporated in the EMP. The project specific	
	occupational health mitigation measures with	
	required facilities proposed in the mining area	
	may be detailed.	
37.	Public health implications of the Project and	Suitable measure will be adopted to minimize
	related activities for the population in the impact	occupational health impacts of the project.
	zone should be systematically evaluated and the	
	proposed remedial measures should be detailed	
	along with budgetary allocations.	
38.	The Socio-economic studies should be carried out	The socio-economic study has been discussed
	within a 5 km buffer zone from the mining	in chapter 3.
	activity. Measures of socio-economic	
	significance and influence to the local community	
	proposed to be provided by the Project Proponent	
	should be indicated. As far as possible,	
	quantitative dimensions may be given with time	
	frames for implementation.	

39.	Details of litigation pending against the project, if	No. litigation is pending against the project in
	any, with direction /order passed by any Court of	any court.
	Law against the Project should be given	
40.	Benefits of the Project if the Project is	Benefits of the project has incorporated in
	implemented should be spelt out. The benefits of	EIA report chapter 8
	the Project shall clearly indicate environmental,	
	social, economic, employment potential, etc.,	
41.	If any quarrying operations were caried out in the	Certified compliance report is attached in
	proposed quarrying site for which now the EC is	annexure.
	sought, the Project Proponent shall furnish the	
	detailed compliance to EC conditions given in the	
	previous EC with the site photographs which	
	shall duly be certified by MoEF&CC, Regional	
	Office, Chennai (or) the concerned DEE/TNPCB	
42.	The PP shall prepare the EMP for the entire life	Noted.
	of mine and also furnish the sworn affidavit	Agree to comply.
	stating to abide the EMP for the entire life of	
	mine.	
43.	Concealing any factual information or	Noted.
	submission of false/fabricated data and failure to	
	comply with any of the Condition mentioned	
	above may result in withdrawal of this Terms of	
	conditions besides attracting penal provisions in	
	the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	

#### ${\bf Additional\ ToR\ Compliance-SEIAA}$

S.No.	Condition	Compliance		
Cluster	Cluster Management Committee			
1.	Cluster Management Committee shall be framed	Noted and complied.		
	which must include all the proponents in the	All the proponents in the cluster is discussed in Chapter-2,		

	cluster as members including the existing as well	
	as proposed quarry	
2.	The members must coordinate among	Green belt development, water sprinkling,
	themselves for the effective implementation of	tree plantation is discussed in chapter-2.
	EMP as committed including Green Belt	
	Development, Water sprinkling, tree plantation,	
	blasting etc.,	
3.	The List of members of the committee formed	Agreed to comply.
	shall be submitted to AD/Mines before the	
	execution of mining lease and the same shall be	
	updated every year to the AD/Mines.	
4.	Detailed Operational Plan must be submitted	Agreed to comply.
	which must include the blasting frequency with	
	respect to the nearby quarry situated in the	It will furnished in final EIA report.
	cluster, the usage of haul roads by the individual	
	quarry in the form of route map and network.	
5.	The committee shall deliberate on risk	Risk management plan is discussed in
	management plan pertaining to the cluster in a	Chapter-7.
	holistic manner especially during natural	
	calamities like intense rain and the mitigation	
	measures considering the inundation of the	
	cluster and evacuation plan	
6.	The Cluster Management Committee shall form	Agreed to comply.
	Environmental Policy to practice sustainable	
	mining in a scientific and systematic manner in	It will be furnished in final EIA report.
	accordance with the law. The role played by the	
	committee in implementing the environmental	
	policy devised shall be given in detail.	
7.	The committee shall furnish action plan	Agreed to comply.
	regarding the restoration strategy with respect to	
	1	

	the individual quarry falling under the cluster in	It will be furnished in final Presentation.	
	a holistic manner.		
8.	The committee shall furnish the Emergency	Emergency management plan is discussed	
	Management plan within the cluster.	in Chapter-7,	
9.	The committee shall deliberate on the health of	Health of workers and staff is discussed in	
	the workers/staff involved in the mining as well	Chapter-9.	
	as the health of the public.		
10.	The committee shall furnish an action plan to	Agreed to comply.	
	achieve sustainable development goals with		
	reference to water, sanitation and safety.	It will be furnished in final Presentation.	
11.	The committee shall furnish the fire safety and	Fire safety and evacuation plan is discussed	
	evacuation plan in the case of fire accidents	in chapter 7	
Impact	Study of Mining		
12.	Detailed study shall be carried out in regard to	The biodiversity has been studied and	
	impact of mining around the proposed mine	discussed in chapter 3.	
	lease area covering the entire mine lease period	The soil erosion map 5km surrounding the	
	as per precise area communication order issued	project site has been given in chapter 3.	
	from reputed research institutions on the	The detailed study will be carried out and	
	following.	enclosed in the Final EIA Report.	
	a) Soil health & bio-diversity		
	b) Climate change leading to Droughts,		
	Floods etc.,		
	c) Pollution leading to release Greenhouse		
	gases (GHG), rise in Temperature &		
	Livelihood of the local people.		
	d) Possibilities of water containment and		
	impact on aquatic ecosystem health.		
	e) Agriculture, Forestry & Traditional		
	practices.		

f)	Hydrothermal/Geothermal effects due to	
	destruction in the Environment.	
g)	Bio-geochemical processes and its foot	
	prints including environmental stress	
h)	Sediment geochemistry in the surface	
	streams	
Sedim	nent geochemistry in the surface streams.	

Agriculture & Agro-Biodiversity

13.	Impact on surrounding agricultural fields around	There is no agricultural fields around the
	the proposed mining area.	proposed mining area
14.	Impact on soil flora & vegetation around the	Impact on soil flora & vegetation around
	project site	the project site discussed in Chapter-4.
15.	Details of type of vegetation no.of trees & shrubs	Type of vegetation no.of trees & shrubs is
	within the proposed mining area and. If so,	discussed in Chapter-3.
	transplantation of such vegetations all along the	
	boundary of the proposed mining area shall	
	committed mentioned in EMP.	
16.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should	The biodiversity has been studied and
	study the biodiversity, the natural ecosystem, the	discussed in chapter-3
	soil micro flora, fauna and soil seed banks and	
	suggest measures to maintain the natural	
	Ecosystem.	
17.	Action should specifically suggest for	Noted.
	sustainable management of the area and	Agree to comply.
	restoration of ecosystem for flow of goods and	
	services.	
18.	The PP shall study and furnish the impact on	There is no plantation surrounding 500m
	plantations in adjoining Patta lands,	from project site. Hence there won't be any
	Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock.	

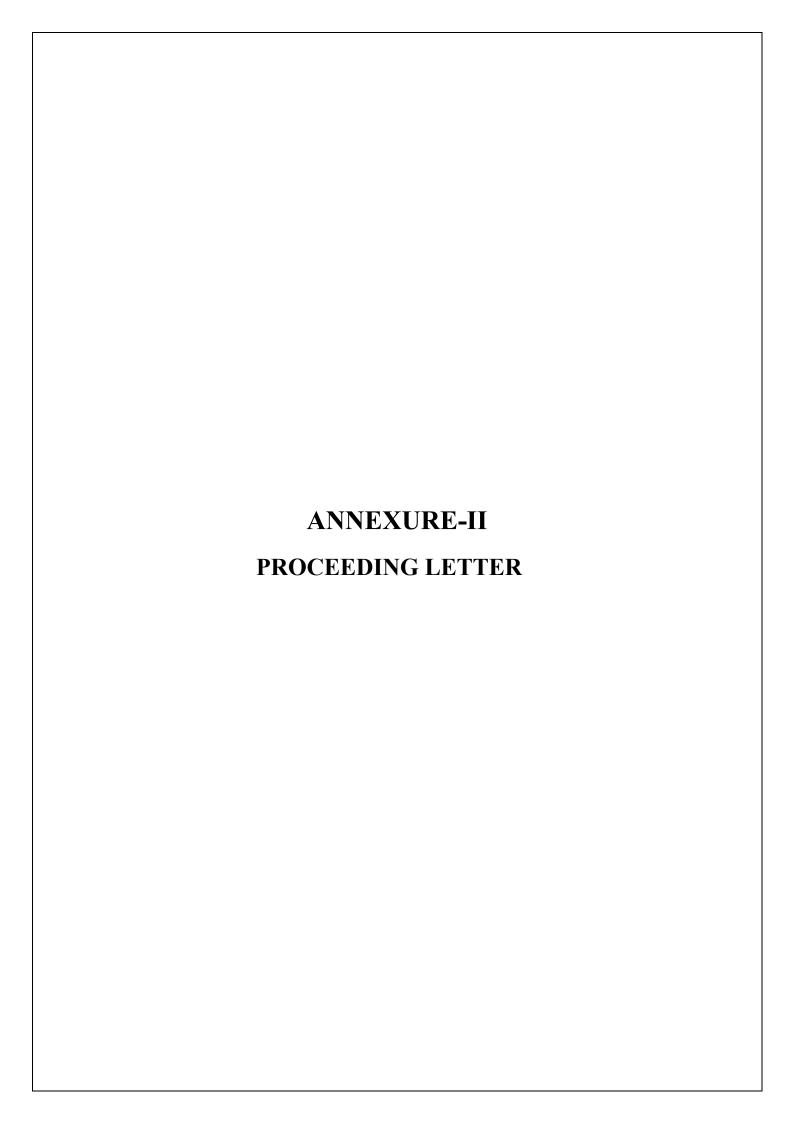
		impact in adjoining patta lands,
		Horticulture, Agriculture and livestock.
Forests		
19.	The PP shall detailed study on impact of mining on Reserve forests free ranging wildlife.	There is no Reserve Forest within 1 km radius of the Project Site. Hence our project will not cause any damage to reserve forest. Also, we have received letter from DFO indicating the nearest reserve forest and attached with Annexures.
20.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on forest, vegetation, endemic, vulnerable and endangered indigenous flora and fauna.	The biological environment impacts, and its mitigation measures has been given in Chapter 4
21.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should study impact on standing trees and the existing trees should be numbered and action suggested for protection.	There is no existing trees in the project site and surrounding the project site. Only thorny shrubs were present.
22.	The EIA should study impact on protected areas, Reserve forests, National parks, Corridors and Wildlife pathways, near project site.	There is no Reserve Forest within 1 km radius of the Project Site. Hence our project will not cause any damage to reserve forest.  Also, we have received letter from DFO indicating the nearest reserve forest and attached with Annexures.  There is no protected areas, National Parks, Corridors and Wildlife pathways near project site.
Water 1	Environment	

23.	Hydro-geological study considering the contour	The hydro-geological study will be
	map of the water table detailing the number of	conducted and submitted in final
	ground water pumping & open wells, and surface	Presentation.
	water bodies such as rivers, tanks, canals, ponds	
	etc., within 1 km (radius) so as to assess the	
	impacts on the nearby waterbodies due to mining	
	activity. Based on actual monitored data and	
	documentation in this regard may be provided,	
	covering the entire mine lease period.	
24.	Erosion Control Measures	Complied.
		Erosion details has been attached in Chapter
		3. Greenbelt will be planted to avoid and
		control erosion.
25.	Detailed study shall be carried out regard to	The detailed study will be carried out and
	impact of mining around the proposed mine lease	furnished in the Final EIA Report.
	area on the nearby villages, Water-bodies/Rivers,	
	& any ecological fragile areas.	
26.	The project proponent shall study impact on fish	There is a water bodies within 1km radius,
	habitats and the food WEB/food chain in the	The seasonal pond located 50m south from
	water body and reservoir.	the project site. Water gets stagnant only
		during rainy season. Hence there won't be
		much impact on fish habitats and the food
		WEB/ food chain in the water body and
		Reservoir.
27.	The PP shall study and furnish the details on	Noted and complied in Final EIA report.
	potential fragmentation impact of natural	
	environment, by the activities.	
	The PP shall study and furnish the impact on	Noted.
28.		
28.	aquatic plants and animals in water bodies and	Agree to comply.

	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	nearby caves, heritage site and archaeological	
	sites possible landform changes visual and	
	aesthetic impacts	
29.	The Terms of Reference should specifically	The soil erosion map 5km surrounding the
	study impact on soil health, soil erosion, the	project site has been given in chapter 3.
	soil physical, chemical components and	The soil samples have been collected
	microbial components.	surrounding the project site and physical,
		chemical components and microbial
		components study has been carried out and
		the results are tabulated in chapter 3
30.	The Environmental Impact Assessment should	The water environment impacts and its
	study on wetlands, water bodies, river streams,	mitigation measures has been given in
	lakes and farmer sites.	Chapter 4
Energy	,	
31.	The measures taken to control Noise, Air, Water,	Agreed to Comply.
	Dust Control and steps adopted to efficiently	
	utilize the energy shall be furnished	
Climat	e Change	
32.	The Environmental Impact Assessment shall	Noted and complied in Final EIA report.
	study in detail the carbon emission and also	
	suggest the measures to mitigate carbon emission	
	including development of carbon sinks, and	
	temperature reduction including control of other	
	emission and climate mitigation activities.	
33.	The EIA should study impact on climate change,	Noted and will be complied in Final EIA
	temperature rise, pollution and above soil &	report.
	Below soil carbon stock.	
Mine C	Closure Plan	
34.	Detailed mine closure plan covering the entire	Mine closure plan has been attached along
	mine lease period as per precise area	with mining plates as Annexures
	communication order issued.	

EMP		
35.	Detailed Environment Management plan along	Environment Management Plan has been
	with adaptation, mitigation & remedial strategies	described in detail in Chapter-9 of the Final
	covering the entire mine lease period as per	EIA / EMP Report.
	precise area communication order issued.	-
36.	The EIA should hold detailed study on EMP with	The EMP details has been given in Chapter
	budget for green belt development and mine	8
	closure plan including disaster management	
	plan.	
	1 -	<u> </u>
Risk As	ssessment	
37.	To furnish risk assessment and management plan	A Risk Assessment and management Plan
0,1	including anticipated vulnerabilities during	prepared and included in the Final EIA/EMP
	operational and post operational phases of	Report.
	mining.	
Disaste	r Management Plan	
38.		Dissetan Management and Disk Assessment
36.	To furnish disaster management plan and	Disaster Management and Risk Assessment
	disaster mitigation measures in regard to all	has be incorporated in Chapter-7
	aspects to avoid/reduce vulnerability to hazard &	
	to cope with disaster/untoward accidents in &	
	around the proposed mine lease area due to the	
	proposed method of mining activity & its related	
	activities covering the entire mine lease period as	
	per precise area communication order issued.	
Others	1	
39.	The project proponent shall furnish VAO	Obtained and same has been attached as
	Certificate with reference to 300m radius regard	Annexure.
	to approved habitations, schools, Archaeological	
	structures etc.	

40	As per the MoEF& CC office memorandum	Noted and public hearing details has been
	F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated: 30.09.2020 and	included along with final EIA report.
	20.10.2020 the proponent shall address the	
	concerns raised during the public consultation	
	and all the activities proposed shall be part of the	
	Environment Management Plan.	
41	. The PP shall study and furnish the possible	There will not be any plastic and
	pollution due to plastic and microplastic on the	microplastic pollution due to mining
	environment. The ecological risks and impact of	activity. Also, we ensure that we won't use
	plastic & microplastic on aquatic environment	any single use plastics in the project site.
	and freshwater systems due to activities,	
	contemplated during mining may be investigated	
	and reported.	
		l



ந.க.எண்.72/2016/களிமம்

अक्षामग्रम ANNEXURE -மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகு (புவியியல் மற்றும் சுரங்கத்த கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம், கிரஷ்ணகிரி. **влет 29.02.2016** ுடியியல் மற்ற

குறிப்பாணை

பொருள்:

கனிமங்களும் குவாரிகளும் - சிறுகனிமம் - சாராரண கற்கள் கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம் - ஒசூர் வட்டம் - வெங்கடேசபுரம் கிராமம் புல எண் 136 (பகுதி-1)ல் 2.80.0 ஹெக்டேர் பரப்பளவில் அரசு நிலத்தில் அமைந்துள்ள சாதாரண கற்குவாரிக்கு டெண்டருடன் இணைந்த ஏல முறையில் குத்தகை வழங்க டெண்டர்/பொது ஏலம் நடத்தப்பட்டது - பொது ஏலத்தில் அதிக தொகை கோரிய திரு. எஸ். சின்னண்ணா த/பெ. ஸ்ரீனிவாசப்பா, க.எண்.1-39ஏ, மாசிநாயக்கனப்பள்ளி கிராமம், பஞ்சாட்சியும் அஞ்சல், ஒசூர் வட்டம், கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம் என்பவருக்கு சாதாரண கற்குவாரி குத்தகை வழங்குதல் தொடர்பாக குமிழ்நாடு கரங்கத்திட்டம், அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட கற்றுச்சூழல் பாதிப்பு மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணையத்தின் தடையின்மைச் சான்று மற்றும் தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாட்டு வாரிய இசைவு ஆகியவற்றை பெற்று வழங்க கோருதல் - தொடர்பாக.

பார்வை:

 கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட அரசிதழ் சிறப்பு வெளியிடு எண்.02 நூள்: 29.01.2016.

2. 11.02.206 அன்று திளமணி நாளிதழில் வெளியிடப்பட்ட

பத்திரிக்கை செய்தி.

3. திரு. எஸ். சின்னண்ணா த/பெ. ஸ்ரீனிவாசப்பா, மாகிநாயக்களப்பள்ளி க.எண்.1-39ஏ, மாசிநாமக்கனப்பள்ளி கிராமம், பஞ்சாட்சிபுரம் அஞ்சல், ஒசூர் வட்டம், கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம் என்பவரது பொது ஏல விண்ணப்பம் நாள்: கிராமம், 16.02.2016 (இவ்வலுவலகத்தில் 18.02.2016 அன்று பெறப்பட்டது)

கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம், ஒசூர் வட்டம், வெங்கடேசபுரம் கிராமம் புவ எண் 136 (பகுதி-1) 2.80.0 ஹெக்டேர் பரப்பளவில் அமைந்துள்ள சாதாரண கற்குவாரிக்கு ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு குவாரி குத்தகை வழங்குவது தொடர்பாக 18.02.2016 அன்று நடைபெற்ற பொது ஏலத்தில் திரு. எஸ். சின்னண்ணா த/பெ. ஸ்ரீனிவாசப்பா, க.எண்.1-39ஏ, மாசிநாயக்களப்பள்ளி கிராமம், பஞ்சாட்சியுரம் அஞ்சல், ஒசூர் வட்டம், கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம் என்பவர் அரசு நிர்ணயம் செய்த குறைந்தயட்ச குத்தகை தொகையை விட அதிக தொகையான ரூ.61,50,000/- (ரூபாப் அறுபத்து ஒரு இலட்சத்து ஐம்பது ஆயிரம் மட்டும்)ஐ பொது ஏலத்தில் கோரியதால் அவருக்கு தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகணிம் சலுகை விதிகள் 1959ன் வதி [8(6)(b)-ன்படி அவருக்கு கீழ்க்கண்ட நிபந்தனைகளுடன் குவாரி குத்தகை வழங்க உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(i) குவாரி குத்தகை வழங்க உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குவாரிக்கு அருகிலுள்ள பட்டா நிலங்களுக்கு 7.5 மீட்டர் பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளியும், அரசு நிலங்களுக்கு 10 மீட்டர் பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளியும் விட்டு குவாரிப்பணி செய்யவேண்டும்.

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(ii) அருகிலுள்ள கிராம சாலைகளுக்கு 10 மீட்டர் பாதுகாப்ப இடைவெளியாத் இதர நெடுஞ்சாலைகளுக்கு 50 மீட்டர் பாதுகாப்பு இடைவெளியும் விட்டு குவாரிப்பனர் செம்யவேண்டும்.

2. எனவே, கிருஷ்ணகில் மாவட்டம், ஒசூர் வட்டம், வெங்கடேசமும் கிராமம் புல எண் 136 (பகுதி-1)-ல் 2.80.0 ஹெக்டேர் பரப்பாவில் புல வரைபடத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள பகுதியில் குவாரி குத்தகை ஒப்பந்த ஆவணம் நிறைவேற்றும் நாளிலிருந்து ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு சாதாரண கற்கள் வெட்டியெடுக்க குவாரி குத்தகை வழங்குதல் தொடர்பாக தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகளில் சலுகை விதிகள் 1959ன் விதி 41 மற்றும் 42 ஆகியவற்றில் கண்டுள்ள காலவரையறைக்குள் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட கரங்கத்திட்டம், தமிழ்நாடு மாநில சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதிப்பு மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணையத்தின் இசைவு மற்றும் தமிழ்நாடு மாககட்டுப்பாட்டு வாரிய இசைவு ஆகியவற்றை சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டும் என திரு. எஸ்.சின்னண்ணா என்பவருக்கு தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

- உரிய காலத்தில் மேற்கண்ட ஆவணங்களை சமர்ப்பிக்க தவறினால் விதிகளின்படி உரிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும் எனவும், தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.
- 4. பேற்கூறிய ஆவணங்களை சயர்ப்பித்த பின்பு குவாரி குத்தகை வழங்கப்பட்டு குவாரி குத்தகை ஒப்பந்த ஆவணம் நிறைவேற்றிய பின்பே மேற்கண்ட புலத்தில் குவாரிப்பணிகளை தொடங்கவேண்டும். தவறினால் தமிழ்நாடு சிறுகனிமச் சலுகை விதிகள் 1959ள் விதி 36 (அ)ன்படி உரிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும் எனவும் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

இணைப்பு: புல வரைபடம்,

ஒம்./- சி. கதிரவன், ஊவட்ட ஆட்சியர், கிருஷ்ணகிரி.

**/உண்**மை நகல்/

மாவட்ட **ஆப்சி**ழ்ருக்கிக் விருஷ்ணகிரி

பெறுதல் :

திரு. எஸ். சின்னண்ணா த/பெ. ஸ்ரீனிவாசப்பா, க.எண்.1-39ஏ, மாசிநாயக்கனப்பள்ளி கிராமம், பஞ்சாட்சிபுரம் அஞ்சல், ஒகுர் உட்டம், கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம்

பதிவஞ்சலில் ஒப்புகை அட்டையுடன்

நகல் : 1) தலைவர், தமிழ்நாடு மாநில சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதிப்பு மதிப்பீட்டு ஆணையம், பளகல் மாளிகை, சைதாப்பேட்டை, செள்னை.

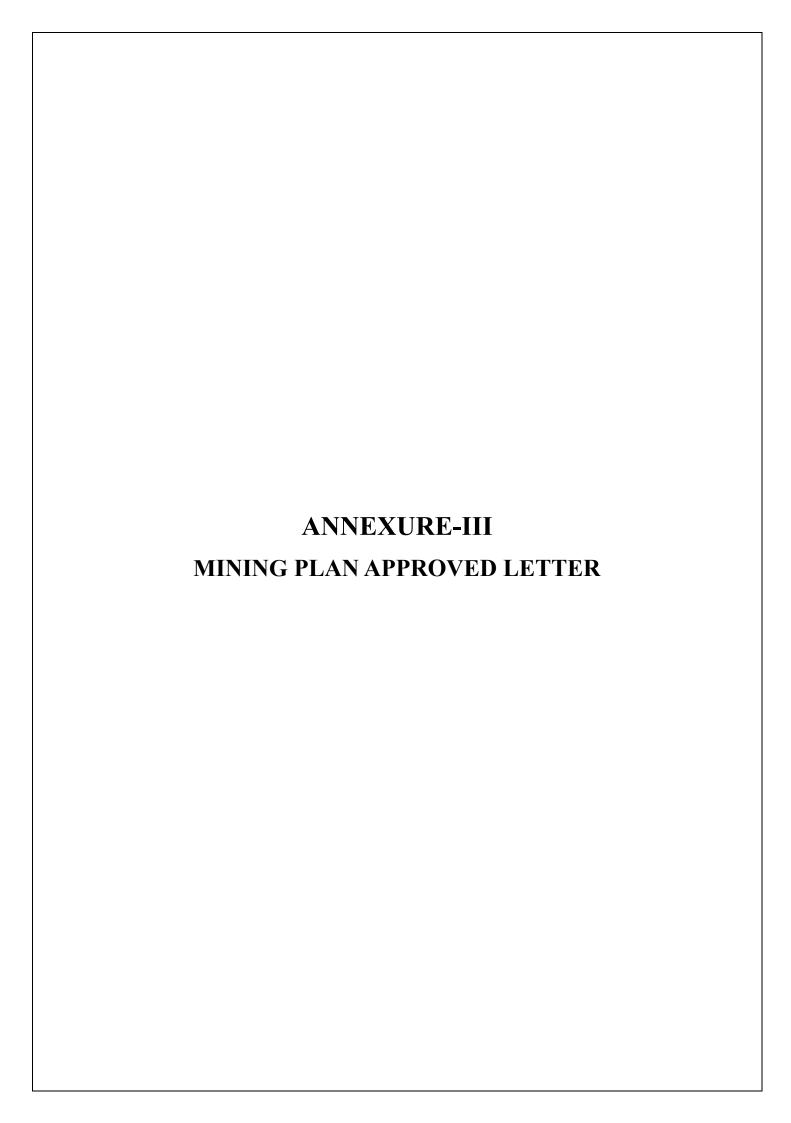
 ஆணையர், புவியியல் மற்றும் சுரங்கத்துறை, திரு.வி.க. தொழிற்போட்டை, கிண்டி, சென்னை - 32.

> S. DHANASEKAR RQP/MAS/225/2011/A

S. Clean

29 APR 2016

அலுவலகம்



From Thiru L. Suresh, M.Sc., Deputy Director, Geology and Mining, Collectorate, Krishnagiri.

To
Thiru S.Chinnana,
No.1-39A,
Machinaickanpalli village,
Panchakshipuram Post,
Hosur Taluk,
Krishnagiri District.

Roc.72/2016/Mines-1

dated 29.04.2016

Sir,

Sub: Mines and Minerals - Krishnagiri District - Hosur Taluk - Venkatesapuram village - Government Land in S.F.No.136 (Part-1) - Over an extent of 2.80.0 Hectures - Precise area given for the proposed grant of Quarry lease for Rough Stone for a period of 5 years from the date of execution of lease deed to Thiru S.Chinnana - Draft Mining Plan submitted - Mining Plan approved - reg.

Ref: 1. The Krishnagiri District Gazette (Extraordinary) No.02 dated 29.01.2016.

- 2. The District Collector Krishnagiri Memorandum in Rc.No.72/2016/Mines-1 dated 29.02.2016.
- 3. Thiru S.Chinnana, No.1-39A, Machinaickanpalli village, Panchakshipuram Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District letter dated 29.04.2016

Thiru S.Chinnana, No.1-39A, Machinaickanpalli village, Panchakshipurun Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District had been given precise area over an extent of 2.80.0 hectares in Government Poramboke land in S.F.No.136 (Part-9) of Venkatesapuram Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District for a period of 5 years from the date of execution of lease deed under Tender Cum Auction System under the provisions of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 and he had been directed to submit the approved mining plan and Environmental Cleutance from the State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority Tamilnadit vide reference 2nd cited.

- 2. In the reference 3rd cited Thiru S.Chinnana has submitted draft habiting Plan for approval for the proposed rough stone quarry lease over an extent of 3.80.0 hectares in Government Poramboke land in S.F.No.136 (Part-1) of Venkatesapuram Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District for a period 5 years from the date of execution of lease deed.
- 3. The Mining Plan submitted by Thiru S.Chinnana has been scrutinized as per the guide lines/ Instructions issued by the Commissioner of Geology and Mining, Chennai-32 in Rc.No.3868/LC/2012 dated 19.11.2012. The mining plan is prepared in accordance with the guide lines/ instructions issued and tables with the field conditions.
- 4. Hence as per the guide lines/ instructions issued by the Commissioner of Geology and Mining, Chennai, the said mining plan is hereby approved subject to the following conditions.
  - i) That the mining plan is approved without prejudice to any other law applicable to the quarry lease from time to time whether such laws

S. Clean

are made by the Central Government, State Government or any other authority.

ii) This approval of the mining plan does not in any way imply the approval of the Government in terms of any other provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957, or any other connected laws including Forest (Conservation) Act 1957, or any other connected Laws industry Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Forest Conservation Rules 1981 Environment protection Act 1980, Indian Explosive Act 1884 (Central Act IV of 1884) and the rules made There under, Minor Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, and The Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession rules, 1959.

That the mining plan is approved without prejudice to any other iii) order or directions from any court of competent jurisdiction.

The applicant has incorporated all the conditions and details given in iv) the District Collector, Krishnagiri Memorandum in Roc.No.72/ 2016/Mines-1 dated 29.02.2016 and the conditions should be adhered without any omission during quarrying.

The applicant should get prior clearance from the State level 77 Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Chennai -15 and should

submit it to the District Collector, Krishnagiri.

5. The details of other quarries situated within a radial distance of 500 mts. from the lease granted area are as follo

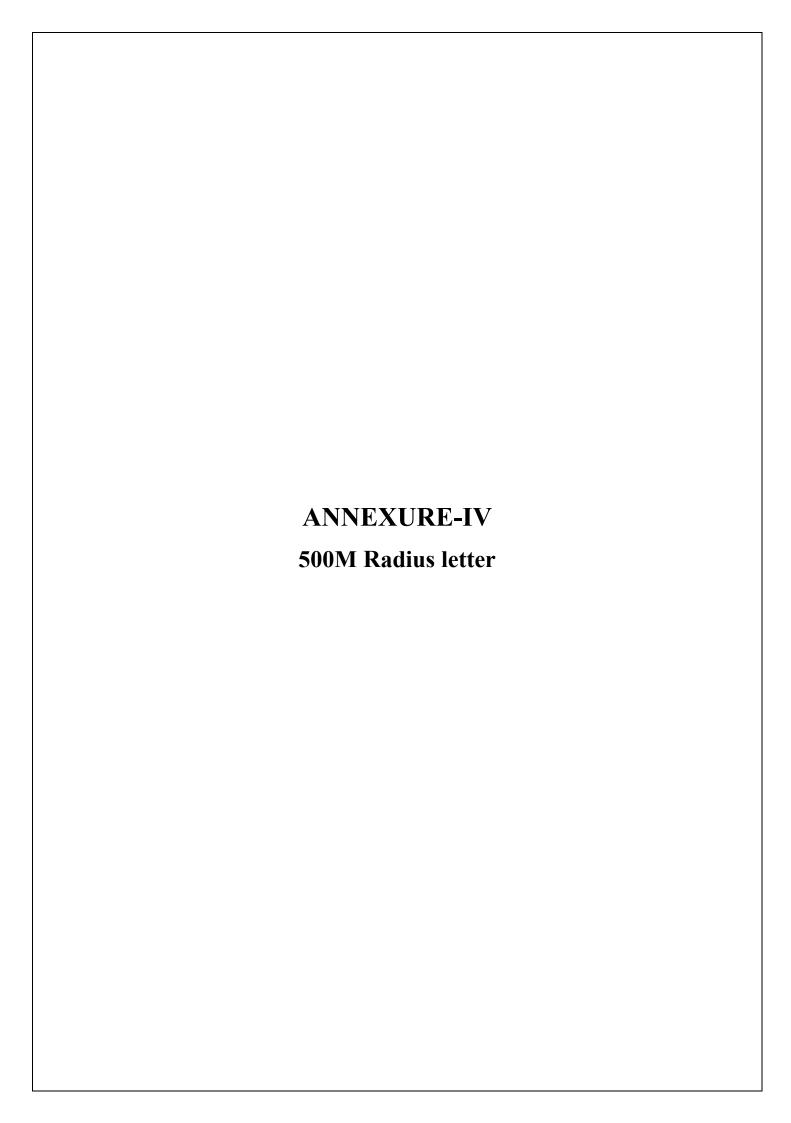
ĺ	St.	Name of the lessee	'zillage	S.F.No.	D	· ·	
	No.		mage	5.F.No.	Extent in hects.	Collector's Pro. No. & date	Lease period
	2.	Thiru A.D.Mohan	Venkatesapuram	136 (part- 2)	4.00,0	Rc.No.78/12 Mines dated 21.05.2012	13.07.12 to 12.07.2017
	3.	Thiru Jayaprakash	Venkatesapuram	136 (part- 4)	2.00.0	**	Precise area
	6.	Thiru T.Mu <b>n</b> iraj	Venkatesapuram	136 (part- 5)	1.30.0	× .	Precise area
		Thiru N.Harish	Venkatesapuram	136 (part- 6)	2.75.0	**	Precise area
	5)	.***)	Venkatesapuram	136 (part- 8)	2.85.0		Proposed are
	6.	Thiru V.Madesh	Venkatesapuram	136 (part- 9)	3.00.0	***	Proposed area (application received from SGSY)
	V.	Thiru Y Jagadeesh	Venkatesapuram	136 (Part- 7)	3.50.0		Precise area
	1	Thiru Chinnanna	Venkatesapuram	136 (Part- 1)	2.80.0		Procise area given (instant Proposal)
	-			Total	22.20.0	1	P OCHAL

Deputy Director Geology and Mening. Krishnagiri.

Copy submitted to: 1. The Chairman, State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, 3rd Panagal Maligai, No.1 Jeenes Road, Saidapet, Chennai

2. The Commissioner of Geology and Mining, Guindy, Chennai -32:

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

Thiru S. Chinnanna, No.1-39 A Masinaickanapalli Village, Panchatchipuram Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

#### Roc.No.72/2016 /Mines Dated: 28.09.2021

Sir,

Sub: Mines and Minerals - Krishnagiri District - Rough Stone - Krishnagiri District - Shoolagiri Taluk - Venkatesapuram Village - Government land S.F Nos. 136 (Part-1) - Over an extent of 2.80.0 Hec - Rough Stone quarry lease applied to Thiru S.Chinnanna - Details of quarries situated within 500 mts radial distance - Requested by the applicant - Details furnished - reg.

Ref: 1. The District Collector Krishnagiri Memorandum in Roc. No. 72/2016/Mines dated 29.02.2016.

 Thiru S.Chinnanna NO. 1-39Masinaickanapalli Village, Panchatchipuram Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District letter dated 14.09.2021.

I am to invite kind attention to the reference cited.

- 2. A quarry lease had applied in Thiru S.Chinnanna for quarrying Rough Stone over an extent of 2.80.0 Hects of Government lands in S.F.No. 136 (Part-1) of Venkatesapuram Village Shoolagiri Taluk Krishnagiri District for a period of 05 years under the provisions of Rule 8 (1) of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rule 1959.
- 3. The lessee vide letter dated: 14.09.2021 had requested to issue the details of the quarries situated within the radial distance of 500 mts from the subject quarry to furnish the same to SEIAA for getting Environmental Clearance.
- 4. Accordingly the details of quarries situated within 500 mts radial distance from the subject quarry is furnished as follow:

#### Details of Existing quarries.

SI N	Name of the lessee	Village & Taluk	Mineral	S.F No.	Extent in Het	GO No.&	Lease period.
1	Thiru Y. Jagadesh, Annaidoddi, Jigini Hobbli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore 560 083	Venkatesapura m Shoolagiri Taluk	Rough Stone	136 (Part-7)	3.50.0	Roc. 76/2016/Mi nes/Dt 02.7.2018	13.07.2018 to 12.07.2023
2	Thiru Manjunaika, S/o ShamaNaik, Sevanayakana	Venkatesapura m Shoolagiri Taluk	Rough Stone	136 (Part-3)	4.10.0	Roc. 219/2018/M ines dated	08.03.2019 to 07.03.2024

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	Doddi, Ragihalli Post, Anekkal Taluk, Bangalore Dist.					08.03.2019	Ū.
3	Thiru P. Selvaraju, S/o Periyasamy, NO. 57-B1, Kalliyannan Nagar, Kumarapalayam, Thiruchengodu, Namakkal District	Venkatesapura m Shoolagiri Taluk	Rough Stone	86 (part-6)	2.50.0	Roc. 69/2016 (Mines) Dt.13.10.201 6	17.10.2016 to 16.10.2021
4	J. Shanmugam, S/o Jaganathan, S.S. Blue Metals, No. 4 Pillaiyar Koil Street, Marandapalli Post, Palacode Taluk, Dharmapuri Dist.	Venkatesapura m Shoolagiri Taluk	Rough Stone	86 (Part-7)	2.50.0	Roc. 70/2016 (Mines) Dt. 28.9.2016	3.10.2016 to 02.10.202€
				Total	12.60.0		

#### II. Details of abandoned/Old quarries.

SI. No.	Name of the lessee	Village	S.F No.	Extent in Het	GO No.& Date	Lease period.
1	Thiru A.D. Mohan, S/o Late, A.C. Devaiah, Koppa Gate, Jigani Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka State.	Venkatesapu ram	136 (Part-2)	4.00.0	RC No. 78/12 Mines dated 21.05.2012	13.07.2012 to 12.07.2017
2	Thiru V. Jayaprakash, S/o Venkatesappa, No. 488 B. Singiripalli Village, B. Gurubarapalli Post, Hosur Taluk, Kishnagiri District.	Venkatespur am Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part-4)	2.00.0	Roc. 73/2016/Min es dt. 8.8.2016	24.8.2016t o 23.8.2021
3	Thiru T. Muniraj, Koppa Village, Gigini , Annekal Taluk, Banlgaore	Venkatespua rem Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part-5)	1.30.0	Roc. 74/2016/Min es Dt. 8.8.2016	22.8.2016 to 21.8.2021
4	Thiru N. Haries Koppa Village, Gigini Annekal Taluk, Banlgaore	Venkatespua ram Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part-6)	3.00.0	Roc. 75/2016/Min es dt. 9.8.2016	24.08.2016 to 23.8.2021
5	Thiru V. Madesh No. 1/271, Vannapalli Village, Mugalur Post, Hosur Taluk	Venkatespua ram Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part-9)	3.00.0	Roc. 77/2016/Min es Dt. 9.8.2016	24.8.2016t o 23.8.2021

#### Details of Proposed quarries

Sl. No.	Name of the lessee	Village & Taluk	S.F No.	Extent in Hect	GO No.& Date	Lease period.
1,	Thiru S.Chinnanna NO. 1-39Masinaickanapalli	Venkatesap uram	136 (Part-1)	2.80.0	Rpc. 72/2016/Mi	Instant Porposal



	Village, Panchatchipuram Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District	Shoolagiri Tk			nes dt. 29.2.2016		
2.	Tvl. S.V. Blue Metals, Prop. V.Nagaraja, S.F.No. 268/4,5B, 6 &7 Venkatesapuram Village Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri Dist.	Venkatesap uram Shoolagiri Tk	136 P12)	2.70.0		Precise given	area
3	M/s. Sri Vinayaka Enterprises, Beggli Village, Venkatesapuram, Shoolagiri TK, Krishnagiri	Venkatesap uram Shoolagiri TK	136 (p-8)	2.85.0	1263/2018/ Mines dt. 2.11.2018	Precise given	area

Details of other Proposed/applied quarries

Sl. No.	Name of the lessee	Village & Taluk	S.F No	Extent in Hect	GO No.&	Lease period.
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

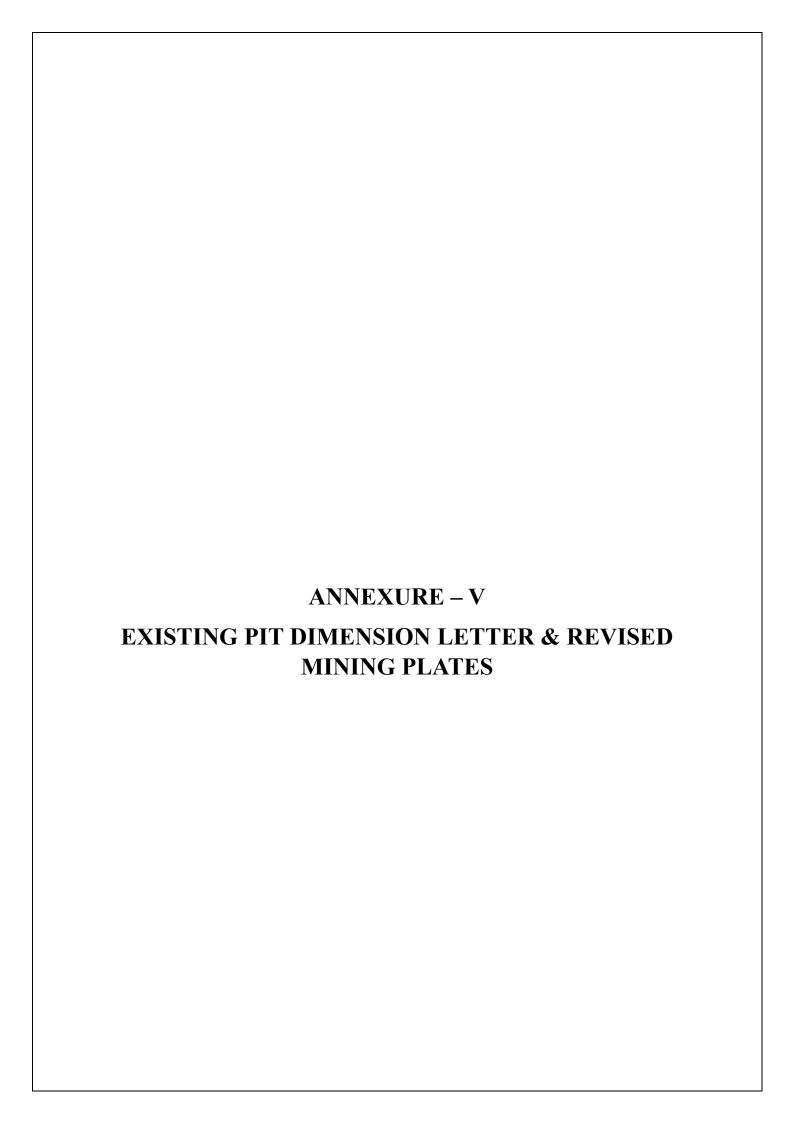
Deputy Director,
Dept of Geology and Mining,
Krishnagiri.

Copy to:

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

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From

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

To

Thiru S. Chinnanna, No.1-39 A Masinaickanapalli Village, Panchatchipuram Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

Roc.No.72/2021/Mines

Dated: - .09.2021.

Sir.

Sub: Mines and Minerals - Krishnagiri District - Rough Stone - Krishnagiri District - Shoolagiri Taluk - Venkaesapuram Village - Government Poramboke land S.F No. 136 (Part-1) - over an extent of 2.80.0 Hect Rough Stone quarry lease granted to Thiru S. Chinnanna - quarry pit dimension details requested - Furnished - reg.

The District Collector, Krishnagiri Memorandum in Roc No. Ref: 72/2016/Mines dated 29.12.2016.

Thiru S. Chinnanna, No.1-39 A Masinaickanapalli Village, Panchatchipuram Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District. letter dated 14.09.2021.

I am to invite kind attention to the reference cited.

Thiru S. Chinnanna had been applied for quarry lease for the Rough Stone over an extent of 2.80.0 Hect in Government Poramboke land S.F.No. 136 (Part-1) of Venkatesapuram Village Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District for a period of 05 years under the provisions of Rule 8(6)(b) of Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rule 1959.

Thiru S.Chinnanna in his representation vide reference 2nd cited has stated that while he apply for Environmental Clearance in SEIAA, they have instructed to get the permitted quarry pit dimension details to the subject quarry and requested to give the same to get Environmental Clearance.

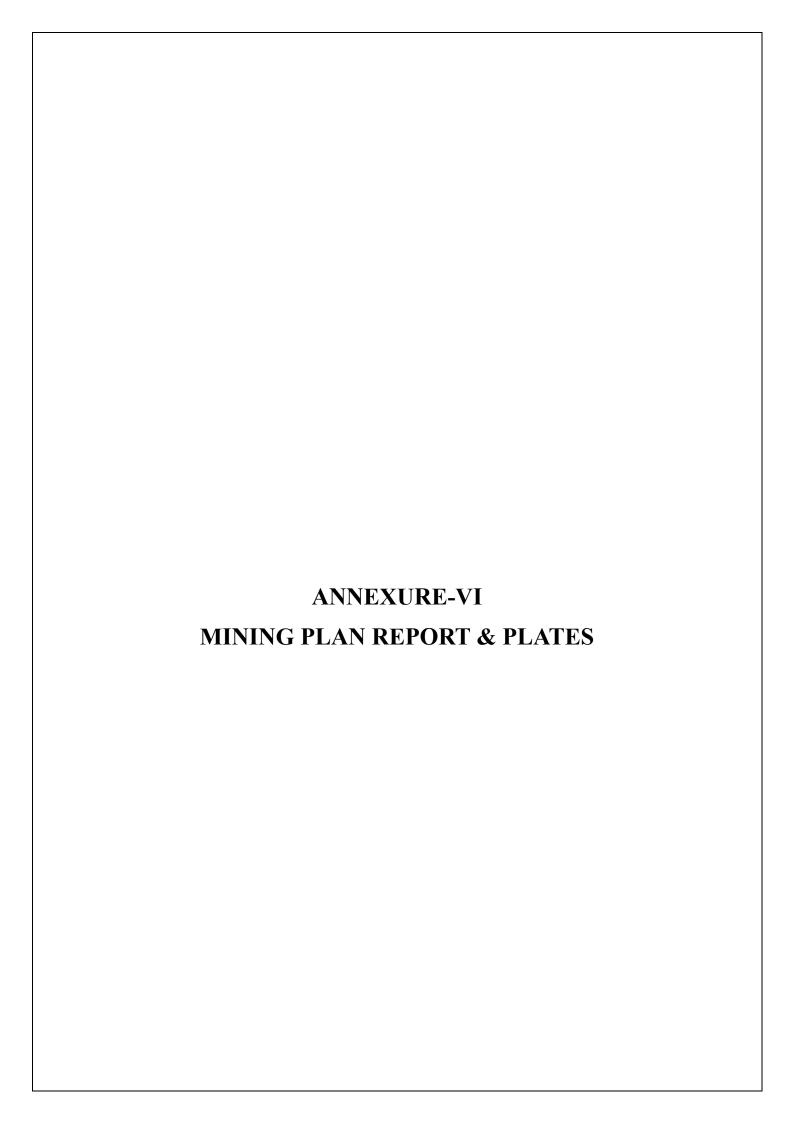
In this regard the subject quarry has been inspected and Measurement of the pit in the permitted quarry area are as follows:

The average dimensions of pits are below.

Area in sqm	Depth in mts
5356	5.0

Deputy Director , Geology and Mining, Krishnagiri.

To, 49
Thiru S. Chinnanna,
No.1-39 A Masinaickanapalli Village,
Panchatchipuram Post,
Hosur Taluk,
Krishnagiri District.



## MINING PLAM

FOR

GRANT OF ROUGH STONE QUARRY LEASE IN GOVERNMENT PORAMBORE LAND (Minor Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2010 & as per the amendments under 19 (1) Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959)

#### LOCATION OF THE APPLIED AREA

EXTENT

2.80.0 Ha.

S.F. No

136 (PART-1).

VILLAGE

\* VENKATESAPURAM.

29 APR 701E

**TALUK** 

: HOSUR.

DISTRICT

: KRISHNAGIRI.

STATE

**TAMIL NADU.** 

#### **APPLICANT**

THIRU.S. CHINNANNA, S/o. SRINIVASAPPA,

No. 1-39A, MACHINAICKANAPALLI VILLAGE,
PANCHAKSHIPURAM POST,
HOSUR TALUK,
KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT.

#### PREPARED BY

S.DHANASEKAR, M.Sc.,

RQP/MAS/225/2011/A

8/3, KULLAPPAN STREET,

OPP, INDIAN BANK LINE,

OMALUR TALUK.

SALEM - 636 455.

Email: geodhana@yahoo.co.in

CELL: 98946 -28970 & 73733-74702.

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10.0	Employment Potentials & Welfare Measures	22
11.0	Environment Management Plan	23
12.0	Mine Closure Plan	25
13.0	Any Other Details Intend to furnish by the Applicant	25

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ANNEXURES

29 APR 2016 Annexure No. Sl. No. Description Copy of Proceeding Letter issued by District Collector 1. Copy of Krishnagiri District Gazette П 2. Cop of DFO Clearance Letter Ш 3. ΙV 4. Copy of Thasildar Report Copy of VAO Statement & Land Documents 5. V & V-A VI & VI-A 6. Copy of FMB & Combined Sketch Copy of ID Proof VII 7. VIII Copy of RQP Certificate 8. IX Copy of the Applied area Photos 9.

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SI. No.	Description	Plate No.	Scale
1	Location Plan	I	Not to scale
2	Key Map	IA	Not to scale
3	Toposheet Map of The Location Area	IB	1:1,00,000
4.	Satellite Imaginary Map	IC	1:5000
5.	Mine Lease Plan	II	1:1000
6.	Surface Plan & Geological Plan	II	Plan-1:1000
7.	Surface Plan & Geological Sections	III-A	Section: Hor:1:1000 Ver:1:500
8.	Year wise Development and Production Plan	IV	Plan-1:1000
9.	Year wise Development and Production Sections	IV- A	Section: Hor:1:1000 Ver:1:500
10.	Mine Layout Plan And Land Use Pattern	V	1:1000
11,	Conceptual/Final mine Closure plan	VI	Plan-1:1000
12.	Conceptual/Final mine Closure Sections	Ví- A	Section: Hor:1:1000 Ver:1:500
13.	Environmental Plan	VII	1:10000

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S. CHINNANNA,

S/o. SRINIVASAPPA,

No. 1-39A,

MACHINAICKANAPALLI VILLAGE,

PANCHAKSHIPURAM POST,

HOSUR TALUK,

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT.



#### CONSENT LETTER FROM THE APPLICANT

The Mining Plan in respect of Rough Stone quarry over an extent of 2.80.0 hectares of Government Poramboke Land in S.F.No. 136 (PART-1) of VENKATESAPURAM VILLAGE, HOSUR TALUK, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT, Tamil Nadu State has been prepared by Shri. S.DHANASEKAR, M.Sc., Regn.No. RQP/MAS/225/2011/A.

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

S.DHANASEKAR, M.Sc.,

RQP/MAS/225/2011/A

8/3, Kullappan Street,

Opposite Indian bank Line,

Omalur Taluk - 636455

Salem DISTRICT.

E-Mail: geodhana@yahoo.co.in

Cell: 98946-28970.

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

Signature of the Applicant

Place: Krishnagiri

Date: 22/04/2016

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S. CHINNANNA,

S/o. SRINIVASAPPA,

No. 1-39A,

MACHINAICKANAPALLI VILLAGE,

PANCHAKSHIPURAM POST,

HOSUR TALUK,

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT.



#### DECLARATION

The Mining Plan in respect of Rough Stone quarry over an extent of 2.80.0 hectares of Government Poramboke Land in S.F.No. 136 (PART-1) of VENKATESAPURAM VILLAGE, HOSUR TALUK, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT and Tamil Nadu State has been prepared with my consultation and I have understood the contents and agree to implement the same in accordance with the Mining Laws.

Signature of the Applicant

Place: Krishnagiri

Date: 22.04.2016

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S.DHANASEKAR, M.Sc.,

RQP/MAS/225/2011/A

8/3, Kullappan Street,

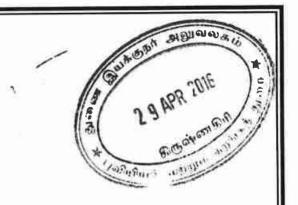
Opposite Indian bank Line,

Omalur Taluk - 636455

Salem District.

E-Mail: geodhana@yahoo.co.in

Cell: 98946-28970.



#### **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that, the provisions of Minor Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 2010 (MMCDR) have been observed in the Mining Plan for the grant of Rough Stone quarry lease over an extent of 2.80.0hectares of Government Poramboke Land in S.F.No.136 (PART-!) of VENKATESAPURAM VILLAGE, HOSUR TALUK, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT, Tamil Nadu State applied by THIRU.S. CHINNANA for Fresh quarry lease.

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

Certified

Signature of Recognized Qualified Person.

S. DHANASEKAR RQP/MAS/225/2011/A

Place: SALEM

Date: 21/04/2016

LS. Clim

S.DHANASEKAR, M.Sc.,

RQP/MAS/225/2011/A

8/3, Kullappan Street,

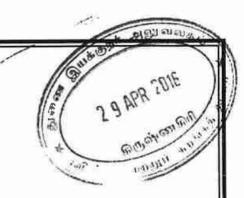
Opposite Indian bank Line,

Omalur Taluk - 636455

Salem District.

E-Mail: geodhana@yahoo.co.in

Cell: 98946-28970.



#### CERTIFICATE

Certified that, in preparation of Mining Plan for Rough Stone quarry over an extent of 2.80.0hectares of Government Poramboke Land in S.F.No. 136 (PART-1) of VENKATESAPURAM VILLAGE, HOSUR TALUK, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT and Tamil Nadu State for THIRU.S. CHINNANA, covers all the provisions of Mines Act, Rules, and Regulations etc made there under and whenever specific permission are required, the applicant will approach the Director General of Mines Safety, Chennai. The standards prescribed by DGMS in respect of Mines Health will be strictly implemented.

Certified

Signature of Recognized Qualified Person.

S. DHANASEKAR RQP/MAS/225/2011/A

Place: SALEM

Date: 21/04/2016

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### MINING PLAN FOR MINOR MINERALS ROUGH STONE QUARRY

Over an extent 2.80.0hectares of Government Poramboke Land in S.F.No. 36 (PART-1) of VENKATESAPURAM VILLAGE, HOSUR TALUK, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT, Famil Nadi

(Minor Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2010 & as per the amendments under

19 (1) Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959)

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

- THIRU.S. CHINNANA, S/o. SRINIVASAPPA residing at No. 1-39A, MACHINAICKANAPALLI VILLAGE, PANCHAKSHIPURAM POST, HOSUR TALUK, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT has applied for the grant of quarry lease to quarry Rough Stone over an extent of 2.80.0hectares of Government Poramboke Land in S.F.No. 136 (PART-1) of VENKATESAPURAM VILLAGE, HOSUR TALUK, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT of Tamil Nadu State for a period of 5 years.
- b. The Applicant has been the Successful HIGHEST BIDDER for an AMOUNT Rs. 30,00,000/- in a tender cum public action conducted by the Government of Tamilnadu and Precise area had been given for the proposed granted Rough Stone quarry lease to THIRU.S. CHINNANA over an extent of 2.80.0 hectares in Government Poramboke land in S.F.No. 136 (PART-1) of VENKATESAPURAM VILLAGE, HOSUR TALUK, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT of Tamil Nadu State for a period of Five Years Vide Memorandum No. Rc. 72/2016/Mines dated: 29.02.2016 and directed to submit the approved Mining Plan and SEIAA Clearance as per Rule 41 & 42 of TMMCR 1951.
- c. In order to ensure compliance of the order of the Honorable Supreme Court dated 27.02.2012 in I.A. No. 12.13.2011 in Special Leave Petition SLP(c) No 19628-19629/2009, it has been now decided that all mining projects of minor minerals including their renewal irrespective of sizes of the lease would hence forth require prior environmental clearance. Mining project within the lease area upto less than 25 ha including projects or minor mineral with lease area less then 5Ha would be treated as category B as defined in the EIA notification 2006 and will be considered by the state SEIAA notified by MoEF as prescribed procedure prescribed under EIA notification 2006.
- d. The District Collector, Krishnagiri in his letter RC. No. 72/2016/Mines dated: 29.02.2016 has directed the applicant to produce approved Mining Plan and Environmental Clearance certificate from the State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for the quarry lease of the fresh lease area.

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S. DHANASEKAR RQP/MAS/225/2011/A

- e. Accordingly, Mining Plan is prepared under the provisions of Rule 12 of Draft Minor Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2010 & as per the amendments under Tamil Nadu Minor Green Conservation Rules, 1959 by incorporating the conditions imposed in the precise area communication letter and local incorporating all the details proposed in the letter No. SEIAA-TN/Minor Minerals / 2012 bated 47 108 1291
- In the above circumstances **THIRU.S. CHINNANA**, is here by submitting the mining plan for approval and subsequent submission of Form-I and pre Feasibility report to obtain environmental clearance from the SEIAA of Tamil Nadu, Chennai to the Fresh Rough Stone Quarry.

This Mining Plan is prepared for the fresh Rough Stone Quarry for a period of Five Years.

This Mining Plan is prepared by considering the TNMMCR 1959, and as per the EIA Notification 2006 and it is subsequent amendments and judgments.

The lease applied area has not supported quarrying operation earlier and hence this mining plan is prepared for the period of Five Years.

- g. Previously the area was leased out for a Rough stone Quarrying. Present Dimensions of the working old pits is 5356 Sq.m X Depth 5.0m(Avg.). The remaining lease period available Geological Reserves is estimated as 903640M<sup>3</sup> and Mineable Reserves is estimated as 347743m<sup>3</sup> and recoverable reserves is estimated as 330344M<sup>3</sup> of Rough Stone after leaving necessary safety distance from the lease boundary as indicated in the precise area letter and relevant mining laws in force.
- h. Production Schedule is proposed an average production of 66069M<sup>3</sup> of Rough Stone Per year,
- ii Environmental parameters,
  - There is no interstate boundary around 10Kms radius.
  - ii) There is no wild life animal sanctuary within 10Kms radius form the project site area under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Therefore the project seeks clearance only from State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), under B2 Category.
- Environmental measures to be adopted shall be,
  - Dust Control at source while drilling and blasting,
  - ii) Dust suppression at loading point and transport haul roads,
  - iii) Noise Control in blasting, control of fly rock missiles and vibration by doing peak particle velocity with in standard as prescribed by the DGMS and MOEF.
  - iv) Unnecessary land degradation should be avoided or damaged land should be reclaimed or rehabilitated.

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- v) Avoid uneven rat hole mining and follow scientific and systematic mining by safe year system of open cast mining.
- vi) Mining near major fracture zones if any should be avoided to control ground water fuctuation in the adjacent agricultural lands.
- vii) Emission test of vehicles should be in stack to maintain minimum emission level of flue gases.
- viii) Noise level should not exceed 80db and the vehicles should use only permitted Air Horn while on road near residential areas.
  - ix) Safety zones as prescribed by the Department of Geology and Mining from adjacent infrastructures should be strictly adhering to.
  - x) And any other conditions as stipulated by the concerned authorities should be followed to protect the environment.

#### 2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

a.	Name of the Village	*	VENKATESAPURAM
b <sub>es</sub>	Name of the Panchat / Union	į.	VENKATESAPURAM / Hosur
c.	The proposed total Minable Reserves	1	347730 M <sup>3</sup>
d,	The proposed quantity of reserves (level of production) for Five Years Only to be mined is (Recoverable reserves)	i	330344 M <sup>3</sup>
e.	Total extent of the area		2.80.0На
f.	Proposed Period of mining	2	Five Years Only.
g.	Proposed Depth of mining	1	43m from general ground profile
h.	Existing Pit Dimension	Ŷ	5356 Sq.m X Depth 5.0m(Avg.)
î.	Average production per year	ı.	66069m <sup>3</sup>
j.	Method of mining / level of mechanization	*	Opencast, Semi-mechanized Mining with a bench height of 5m and bench width of 5m is proposed.
k.	Types of Machineries used in the quarry		i) Compressor with jack hammer ii) Excavator of 0.90Cbm bucket Capacity
1.	Cost of the Project		
	a. Fixed Cost		Rs.64,10,000/-
	b. Operational Cost		Rs. 20,00,000/-
	c. EMP Cost		Rs. 3,70,000/-

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m.	The area applied for lease is bounded by four corners and the coordinates are	7	Toposheet No. 57 - H/14
	Latitude	1	12° 44′ 50.98"N - 12° 44344.25"N
	Longitude	*	77° 56' 52.56"E - 77° 56' 43'81"E 6000"
	North East	3	12° 44' 50.98" N 77° 56' 50 28 12 Puris 100 1111
	South East	92	12° 44' 48.53" N 77° 56' 42.76"E
	North West	4	12° 44' 48.63" N 77° 56' 43.81"E
	South West	3	12° 44' 44.25" N 77° 56' 45.40"E

#### 3.0 GENERAL INFORMATION:

3.1	a.	Name of the Applicant	:	THIRU.S. CHINNANA
	b,	Address of the Applicant with phone No and e-mail id if any	:	THIRU.S. CHINNANA, No. 1-39A,
		•		MACHINAICKANPALLI VILLAGE,
				PANCHAKSHIPURAM POST,
				HOSUR TALUK,
				KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT.
	c.	Status of the Applicant	:	Individual
3.2	a.	Mineral Which the applicant intends to mine	3	Rough Stone
	b.	Precise area communication letter No.	*	RC.No. 72/2016/Mines dated: 29.02.2016
	c.	Period of permission / lease granted	1	District Collector has given Precise area letter vide Rc.No.72/2016/Mines dated: 29.02.2016 period of Five Years.
	d.	Name and Address of the RQP preparing	12	S.Dhanasekar, M.Sc.,
		Mining Plan		RQP/MAS/225/2011/A
				8/3, Kullappan Street,
				Opposite Indian bank Line, Omalur Taluk -636455,
				Salem District.
				Email: geodhana@yahoo.co.in
	e.	RQP Regn. No.	*	RQP/MAS/225/2011/A
				Valid up to 12.01.2021.

#### 4.0 LOCATION:

#### a. Details of the Area:

State DISTRICT		Panchat / union	Taluk	Village	S.F.No	Extent in		
						hectares		
Tamil	Krishnagiri	VENKATESAPURAM	Hosur	VENKATESAPU	136 (PART-1)	2.80.0Ha		
Nadu		/ HOSUR		RAM				
Total =								

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							ny Alinana
b.	Four Boundaries of the applied area	32	S.F.No 136 (PART- 1)	North 136 (PART- 11) UAW Kallan kuthu	90/I Patta	South  136 (PART) (PART) (PART) AD Mulum Quarry UAW Kallan kuthu Annu	West 136 (111) WAW (1-53)
c.	Classification of the Area (Ryotwari / poramboke / others)	2		ernment Po		and, which is not	fit for
d.	Ownership / Occupancy of the Applied area (Surface rights)	+		ise area for		and. The applicated grant of Roug	1
e.	Toposheet No. with  Latitude and  Longitude	**	12° 44' 50.	No. 57 – F 98"N - 12 56"E - 77°	° 44' 44.25		
f.	Existence of Public Road / Railway line if any nearby the area and approximate distance	4	BUKKASA KATHIRA KATHIRA Quarry site	AGARAM PALLI - H PALLI – K	- KATHIR OSUR = 7 RISHNAC in Northwe	GARAM Via = 3  APALLI = 6.0 K  0 Km  GIRI= 42.0Km  estern side at a dis	im

#### PART - A

#### 5.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESERVES:

5.1	a.	Topography	:	1.	The area applied for quarry lease is Hilly terrain with gentle
		14			elevation of 10m the ground level and sloping towards Southern
					side covered with Rough Stone which does not sustain any type
		1			of vegetation,
				2.	No major river is found nearby the applied area.
				3.	Water table is noticed at a depth of 50m from below the surface
					in the adjacent open wells of the area.
				4.	Temperature of the area is reported to be 18°C to a maximum of
					38°C during summer.
				5.	Rainfall of this area is about 800mm to 900 mm during the
					monsoons in a year.

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b.	Infrastructures			Altherna (
12	nearby the Fresh			de (5) 10 ft
	Lease area.			Only William Wall Contract of
	1. Post Office		VENKATESHAPURAM - 2.0	kms 29 APR 2016
	2. Police Station	1	HOSUR - 12.0kms	(1) (1) (m)
	3. G.H		HOSUR - 12.0kms	Wat Backer
	4. Fire service	;	HOSUR - 12.0 kms	เป็นปีนาล์ ป. เเชียง
	5. Railway Station	4	HOSUR - 12.0 kms	
	6. School	3	VENKATESHAPURAM - 2.0	kms
	7. Airport	i	BANGALORE - 45 Kms	
	8. Seaport	:	CHENNAI – 260 kms	
c.	Regional Geology	77	KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT	is underlined by the wide range of
		10		ular gneissic complex. These rocks are
				lain by the recent valley fills and alluvium
				ations found in the District are Archaean
				Charmockite basic granulites and calc-
				ns are Quartz veins and pegmatite.
			The generalized stratigraphic	succession of the geological formations
			met within this District is as foll	
			Age	Rock Formation
			1. Recent to Sub recent	Soil, Alluvium
			2. Archaean	Granites, basic granulites, Peninsular
				Gneiss, Calc Gneiss and Charnockites
d.	Geology of the	:	I. The area is mainly	composed of Archaean crystalline
1 3	Precise Area		metamorphic complex.	
			2. The rock type noticed	in the area for lease is Granite Gneiss
			which contains most	tly Quartz and Feldspar with some
			ferromagnesian minera	ls.
			3. The Granite Gneiss is	part of peninsular Gneisses, a high grade
			metamorphic rock.	
			4. The general trend of i	formation is N50° E - S50° W and dip
			towards SE-60°.	
			5. The general geological	succession of the area is given as under.
			Age	Rock Formation
			1. Recent to Sub recent	Soil, Alluvium
			2. Archaean	Charnockites
			3. Archaean	Peninsular Gneiss, and Calc Gneiss

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3.3	b.	in pit dimensions  Estimation of Reserves	4	The Geological and Recoverable reserves are estimated by cross sectional method up to a depth of 43m, as the Rough Stone. Plans and
5.3	а.	Details of Exploration already carried out if any Already excavated	*	1. Since the Rough Stone is seen from the interest itself, and noticed in the already quarried pit, no exploration is needed.  2. However, the area was personally examined by the Geologist who prepared the Mining Plan.

#### c. GEOLOGICAL RESERVES:

The Geological reserve is estimated as 956180M<sup>3</sup> by area cross sectional method.

			GE	OLOGIC/	AL RESERVE	S		
Section	Bench	length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume In M3	Geological Reserves in m3 @ 95%	Mine waste in m3 @ 5%	Top Soi in m3
	-1	17	87	3				4437
XY-AB	11	17	87	5	7395	7025	370	
	111	121	131	5	79255	75292	3963	
	٦V	121	131	5	79255	75292	3963	
	V	121	131	5	79255	75292	3963	
	VI	121	131	5	79255	75292	3963	
	VII	121	131	5	79255	752 <del>9</del> 2	3963	
	VIII	121	131	5	79255	752 <del>9</del> 2	3963	
	IX	121	131	5	79255	75292	3963	
		TOTAL			562180	534071	28109	4437
	_	122	100	3				36600
, i	=	62	100	5	31000	29450	1550	
	#1	121	100	5	60500	57475	3025	
XX-CD	IV	Total   Tota	57475	3025				
XY-AB	>	121	100	5	60500	57475	3025	
	IV	121	100	5	60500	57475	3025	
	VII	121	100	5	60500	57475	3025	
	VIII	121	100	5	60500	57475	3025	
		TOTAL			394000	374300	19700	36600
	GR	AND TOT	AL		956180	908371	47809	41037

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RECOVERABLE RESERVES:

op Soil: The mine	There is able reser	no top soil	l generation e recover	on for neo able reser	ti five years ves are 347	130m <sup>3</sup> and 330 Mineable	3 (the respe	2 9 APR
			М	INEABLE	RESERVES		1	Buch ald
Section	Bench	length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume In M3	Mineable Reserves In m3 @ 95%	Mine waste in m3 @ 5%	Top Soil in m3
	ì	5	75	3				1125
	6E	4	74	5	1480	1406	74	
	384	103	95	5	48925	46479	2446	
XY-AB	ïV	98	85	5	41650	39568	2082	
	ν	93	75	5	34875	33131	1744	
)	VI	38	65	5	28600	27170	1430	
_	УЩ	83	55	5	22825	21684	1141	
	AIII	78	45	5	17550	16673	877	
	īχ	73	35	5	12775	12136	638	
		TOTAL			208690	198248	10432	1125
	- E	101	77	3				23331
	II.	62	74	5	22940	21793	1147	
	115	108	64	5	34560	32832	1728	
XY-CD	ιV	163	54	5	27810	26420	1390	
XY-CD	V	98	44	5	21560	20482	1078	
	VI	93	34	5	15810	15020	790	
	VII	38	: 24	5	10560	10032	528	
	AHL	83	14	5	5810	5520	290	
		TOTAL			139050	132099	6951	23331
	GR	AND TO	AL		347730	330347	17383	24456

#### 6.0 MINING:

6.1	Method of Mining		<ol> <li>Openeust method of semi mechanized mining will be adopted to extract Rough Stone of required size.</li> <li>Machineries like Tractor mounted compressor attached with Jack haptmers is proposed to drilling and blasting. Excavators are proposed for quarrying of Rough Stone and Tippers / Lurries are proposed for the transportation of Rough Stone to the destination.</li> </ol>
6.2	Mode of Working	14	It is a semi mechanized quarrying operation using shot hole drilling with the help of compressor and jack hammers, smooth blasting, block lifting using cranes and waste and are removal using Hydraulic excavator and loaded directly to the tippers and transported to the crushing plants into required size in the crushing plants from 75mm jelly to 19mm chips.

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			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1
6.3	Proposed bench height &	1:	Bench height = 5mts.	4
	Width		Bench width = 5mts	0000
6.4	Details of Overburden /	;		/
	Mineral Production		Top Soil / Overburden production details follows *	
	proposed for Five Years		There is no top soil generation for next five years.	
	Only			

#### Rough stone production details as follows:

			YE	ARWISE	PRODUC	TION			
Section	Year	Bench	length in (m)	Width in (m)	Depth in (m)	Volume In M3	Recoverable Reserves in m3 @ 95%	Mine waste in m3 @ 5%	Top Soi in m3
		I	5	75	3				1125
	I-Year	11	4	74	5	1480	1406	74	
XY-AB		Ш	103	95	5	48925	46479	2446	
	II-Year	- IV	98	85	5	41650	39568	2082	
	41-1 Eq.	٧	93	75	5	34875	33131	1744	
	III-Year	- 1	101	77	3				23331
XY-CD		П	62	74	5	22940	21793	1147	
		111	108	64	5	34560	32832	1728	
XY-AB		VI	88	65	5	28600	27170	1430	
XY-CD	IV-Year	-tV	103	54	5	27810	26420	1390	
XI-CD		V	98	44	5	21560	20482	1078	
		VII	83	55	5	22825	21684	1141	
XY-AB		VIII	78	45	5	17550	16673	877	
	V-Year	1X	73	35	5	12775	12136	638	
	v-real	VI	93	34	5	15810	15020	790	
XY-CD		VII	88	24	5	10560	10032	528	
		VIII	83	14	5	5810	55.20	290	
		TOTAL				347730	330344	17383	24456

The average proposed rate of production of Rough Stone is about 66069m³ per year.

	_										
6.5	a.	Mining	Drilling of	shot	holes wil	l be carried	out using	compresso	or and jack		
			hammer. D	epth of	holes sha	ill be 1 to 2m	bench hei	ght and spac	ing shall be		
			0.75m and	5m and burden shall be 0.60m from the preface.							
			Details of d	lrilling	equipmen	ts are given b	elow.				
			Туре	Nos	Dia of	Size /	Make	Motive	H.P.		
					hole	Capacity		power			
			Jack	6	25.5	Hand held	Atlas	Diesel	60		
			Hamm		mm		copco				
			mer				2Nos				

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										- 177	
	ь	Loading	1;		Loading	of waste ar	d rough stone	shall be car	rie (out)	sylon so	ator
	V.	_	1		into 10 tonne				1110	ically. F	Jana
				1				<i>(1)</i>	8/	19 AP	4 100
				1	of loading equ	upment are	given as unde	11	<u> </u>	Jan	
					Туре	Nos	Bucket	Make	Motive	H.P.	City Char
				ı			Capacity	1	power	80	360.7
							(MT)		(mins	ură us	1111
				1	Hydraulie	1	1.2 M <sup>3</sup>	L&T or	Diesel	120	-
				1			1.2 (9)		Diesei	120	
					excavator			Ex200			
	c.	Transportation	1		Transport of i	aw materia	s and waste s	hall be done	by Tippe	r of 10 t	onnes
		_			capacity.						
						Lv	Lav	1		1	1
				1	Туре	: No		Make	Motive	H.P <sub>y</sub>	
				П			Capacity		power		
					Tippe	er 3	10 M.T	Ashok	Diesel	110	
								Leyland			
								50,10,10			
								4 1			]
.6		Disposal of	1		There is no	top soil ge	eration for 1	next five ye	ars and	the wa	stes are
		Overburden			generated du	ring the m	ining period	is 17383m	3 shali l	e prop	osed to
				н	_	_					
	1		- 1		Dumping the	All Side of	the 10.0m B	oungary Bai	mer or t	ne tease	area to
			- 1	П							
				П	facilitate the	afforestation	and Green be	elt Developn	nent.		
				П		afforestation	and Green be	elt Developn	nent.		
				П		afforestation	and Green be	elt Developn	nent.		
.7		Brief Note on		П	facilitate the		and Green be			ive Yea	rs Only
5.7		·	- 27		facilitate the	l Mining P	an is prepared	d with an ob	ject of <b>F</b>		_
5.7		Conceptual Mining	077		facilitate the a	l Mining P	an is prepared	d with an ob	ject of <b>F</b>	itimate p	oit limit,
5.7		·			Conceptua	l Mining P developme rying, ultin	an is prepared	d with an ob	ject of <b>F</b>	itimate p	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining	70		Conceptua of systematic depth of quai	ol Mining P developme rying, ultin s etc.,	an is prepared	d with an ob y outs, selection of	ject of <b>F</b> tion of ul	itimate p	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai	ol Mining P developme rying, ultin s etc., Ultimate Pit	an is prepared at of bench la ate pit slope,	d with an ob y outs, selection of given as Unc	ject of F tion of ul sites for	itimate p	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire	3		Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	developme rying, ultin s etc., Ultimate Pit	an is prepared at of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in	d with an ob y outs, selection of given as Unc	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler,	timate p	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai	ol Mining P developme rying, ultin s etc., Ultimate Pit	an is prepared at of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in	d with an object of selection of given as Uno	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler,	constru	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire	3		Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	Il Mining P developme rying, ultin s etc., Iltimate Pit ULTIM. Bench	an is prepared at of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in  ATE PIT DIF  length in (m)	d with an object of selection of given as Under the width in (m)	ject of F tion of ul sites for der, Dept (n	constru	oit limit,
j.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	Il Mining P developme rying, ultin s etc., Ultimate Pit ULTIM. Bench	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in length in (m)	d with an object of selection of selection of given as Uncomparation width in (m) 75	ject of F tion of ul sites for der, Dept (n	constru	oit limit,
.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	developme rying, ultin s etc., Ultimate Pit ULTIM. Bench	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in TE PIT DIFFER (m) 5 4 103	d with an object of selection of selection of given as Uncomparation Width in (m) 75 74 95	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler, Dept (n	constru	oit limit,
i.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	Il Mining P developme rying, ultin s etc., Ultimate Pit ULTIM. Bench	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in TE PIT DIFFER (m) 5 4 103 98	d with an object of selection of selection of given as Uncomparation width in (m) 75	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler, Dept (n 3 5	timate property	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	developme rying, ultim s etc., ULTIM. Bench	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in TE PIT DIFFER (m) 5 4 103	d with an object of selection of selection of given as Uncontrol of the selection of the se	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler, Dept (n	timate p	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	developme rying, ultim s etc., ULTIM. Bench	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in TE PIT DIFFER (m)  5 4 103 98 93	d with an object of yours, selection of selection of given as Uncompleted with the (m) 75 74 95 85 75	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler,  Dept (n 3 5 5	timate p	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	Il Mining P. developme rying, ultin s etc.,  Iltimate Pit  ULTIM. Bench  I II V VI VII VIII	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in ATE PIT DIE length in (m) 5 4 103 98 93 88 83 78	d with an object of youts, selection of selection of given as Uncompared to the selection of the selection o	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler, Dept (n 3 5 5 5 5 5 5	constru	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	Il Mining Podevelopme rying, ultimate Pit ULTIM. Bench Il III IV VI VIII IX	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in ATE PIT DIE length in (m) 5 4 103 98 93 88 83 78 73	d with an object of yours, selection of selection of given as Uncompared with the (m) 75 74 95 85 75 65 55 45 35	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler, Dept (n 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	constru	oit limit,
3.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire	Tr.		Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	Il Mining P developme rying, ultim s etc., Iltimate Pit ULTIM. Bench I II IV VI VIII VIII	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in ATE PIT DISTRIBUTION SALES AND SALES A	d with an object of selection of selection of selection of selection as Uncompared with the (m) 75 74 95 85 75 65 55 45 35 77	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler, Dept (n 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	constru	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	Il Mining P. developme rying, ultim s etc., ULTIM. Bench I II IV V VI VIII IX II	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in length in (m) 5 4 103 98 93 88 83 78 73 101 62	d with an object of yours, selection of selection of given as Uncompared with the (m) 75 74 95 85 75 65 55 45 35	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler, Dept (n 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	constru	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U Section	Il Mining P developme rying, ultim s etc., Iltimate Pit ULTIM. Bench I II IV VI VIII VIII	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in ATE PIT DISTRIBUTION SALES AND SALES A	d with an object of selection o	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler, Dept (n 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	constru	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U	Il Mining P. developme rying, ultim s etc., ULTIM. Bench I II IV V VI VII IX I III	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in length in (m) 5 4 103 98 93 88 83 78 73 101 62 108	d with an object of selection o	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler, Dept (n 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	timate processing the interest of the interest	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U Section	I Mining P. developme rying, ultim s etc., ULTIM. Bench I II IV VI VII IX II IIV V VI VII IV VI VII IV V VI VII IV V VI VI	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in TE PIT DIFF In (m) 5 4 103 98 93 88 83 78 73 101 62 108 103 98 93	d with an object of youts, selection of selection of selection of with as Uncompared to the with the selection of the with the with the selection of the with the with the selection of the with the selection of the with the selection of the with the	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler,  Dept (n 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	constru	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U Section	Il Mining P. developme rying, ultin s etc.,  ULTIM. Bench IIIIII IV VIIIIIII IV VIIIIIIII IV VIIIIII	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in ATE PIT DIFF length in (m)  5 4 103 98 93 88 83 78 73 101 62 108 103 98 93	d with an object of youts, selection of selection of selection of with as Uncompared to the selection of with the selection of with the selection of with the selection of the s	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler,  Dept (n 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	constru	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U Section	Il Mining P. developme rying, ultin s etc.,  Iltimate Pit  ULTIM. Bench  II IIV  VI VIII IV  VI VIII IV VI VIII IV VI VI	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in ATE PIT DIE length in (m)  5  4  103  98  93  88  73  101  62  108  103  98  93  88  83	d with an object of selection o	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler,  Dept (n 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	constru	oit limit,
5.7		Conceptual Mining Plan for the entire			Conceptua of systematic depth of quai infrastructure Average U Section	Il Mining P. developme rying, ultin s etc.,  Iltimate Pit  ULTIM. Bench  II IIV  VI VIII IV  VI VIII IV VI VIII IV VI VI	an is prepared to of bench la ate pit slope, dimension in ATE PIT DIFF length in (m)  5 4 103 98 93 88 83 78 73 101 62 108 103 98 93	d with an object of selection o	ject of F tion of ul sites for ler,  Dept (n 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	constru	oit limit,

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Afforestation has been proposed on the boundary barrier by polunting trees.

All the baseline information studies like Air Quality monitoring. Noise and Vibration monitoring, Water Analysis studies will be carried out every year as per the MOEF norms.

#### 7.0 BLASTING:

7.1	Diagina Data	_			
7.1	Blasting Pattern	1			broken into pieces of portable size
			by drilling and blasting usin	g ja	ack hammers and shot hole blasting.
			Powder factor of explosives	for	breaking such hard rock shall be in
			the order of 6 to 7 tom	nes	per K.g of explosives. Blasting
			parameters are as follows.		
			Diameter of the hole	10	32-36 mm
	li i		Spacing	÷	60 Cms
	V.		Depth	Ĭ	1 to 1.5m
			Charge / Hole	2	D.Cord with water or 70 gms of gun powder or Gelatine.
			Pattern of hole	9	Zig Zag
			Inclination of hole	1	70° from the horizontal.
			Quantity of rock broken	34.6	0.45 MT x 2.6 = 1.17 MT
			Blasting efficiency @ 90%	2	1.17 x 90% = 1.05MT / hole
			Charge per hole	1	140 gms of 25mm dia cartridge
			Quantity of rock broken per day	3.5	220.2 m3 or 530.7MT <sub>+</sub>
			1 face survey  3 checking the holes  5 detonating the explosives		2 drilling the shot holes 4 charging with explosives 5 stemming top
7.2	Types of Explosives		Following explosives are resafe practice.	con	nmended for efficient blasting with

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						1/8/	2016
			S.	Description	Class /	TARS/	APREI CHE
	( )		No	-	Division		
	(		1.	Slurry	Class - 3	ANFO Compound	125 x 2000
	(		2.	Mixture	Class – 2	(Ammonium	at whe
	(			1717/1415		nitrate will 1 1000	911911
	(		<u></u>			diesel)	
			3,	Detonators	Class - 3	Ordinary and election (OD & ED)	
			4.	Safety fuse	Class - 6	Blue sump fuse coils of 10mts each	
1	/		Th	e applicant wi	ill approach the	he District Collecto	r for grant of
						of daily consumptio	
			· ·	ss than 5Kgs.			
7.3	Measures proposed to minimize	1	ľ		shall be ado	pted to control gro	und vibration
	ground vibration due to blasting		due to	blasting.			
			1.	. The minim	ium recomm	ended delay time	of 8ms was
				introduced	to minimiz	e ground vibration	on to avoid
				constructive	e interference	e of blast vibratio	n waves and
					npact or ampli		
			2.			detonators, which a	
				much more	accurate dela	ys (+/- 0.2 milliseco	onds delay) to
				minimizes t	the ground vib	oration.	
			3.	. Use of Am	monium nitra	ate fuel oil mixture	for shot holes
				may be avo	ided because	which cause for hig	gh fly of rocks
				in view cr	ritical diamet	ter problem. Only	high strength
				explosives	like slurry wil	ll be used in the form	n of cartridge.
			4.	. Charge per	hole should e	exceed the powder f	actor designed
				for each ho	le based on th	ne quantum of blasti	ng, strength of
				rocks, fract	ture pattern etc	c.	
7.4	Storage of Explosives and safety	3	1.	The applic	ant is advised	to store the explos	ives as per the
	measures to be taken while			Indian Exp	losives Act, 1	958.	
	blasting.		2	The explos	ives to be use	ed in mines being a	small quantity,
				the District	t collector may	y be approached to l	keep the stocks
				not exceed	ing 5kgs at tir	me or any other qua	ntity permitted
				by the con-	cerned author	ities in a portable m	agazine of S &
				B types.			
			3		ant is advised	to engage an autho	rized explosive
				• • •	carry out blast		
			4	• •		ay is proposed to be	5 PM to 6 PM.
					-	eping ready at all th	
						y announcement wil	
				-	blasting opera		
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8.1	Depth of Water table	3	The ground water table is reported as 50m below.  Surface ground level in nearly svells of this area.  Now, the present quarry shall be proposed above the water table and hence, quarrying may not affect the ground water.
8.2	Arrangement and Places where the mine water is finally proposed to be discharged		The ground water may not rise immediately in this type of mining. However, the rain water percolation and collection of water from the seepage shall be less than 300 lpm and it shall be pumped about periodically by a stand by diesel powered Centrifugal pump motivated with 7.5 H.P. Motor. The quality of water is potable and it is not contaminated with any hazardous things.

#### 9.0 OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURES:

9.1	Habitations / Village			e no villages within a radius of with the population is given		e nearest		
			Direction	Village	Distance in Kms	Population		
			North	GOOLISANDRAM	1.5Kms	250		
		1 1	East	KOOTTUR	1.0Kms	200		
			South	VENKATESAPURAM	1.0kms	300		
			West	MUGALUR	1.0Kms	190		
9.2	Power lines (HT/LT)	9.	prescribed 1959.	no power lines located w under Tamil Nadu Minor M	linerals Cond	cession Rules		
9.3	Water bodies (River, Pond, Lake, Odai, Channel etc)			O kulam/kanmoi are located				
9.4	Archeological / Historical Monuments	1	radius of 5					
9.5	Road (NH, SH, Village Road etc)		PUNNAGARAM -BUKKASAGARAM Via = 3.0 Km  BUKKASAGARAM - KATHIRAPALLI = 6.0 Km  KATHIRAPALLI - HOSUR = 7.0 Km  KATHIRAPALLI - KRISHNAGIRI= 42.0 Km  Quarry site is located in Northwestern side at a distance of 2.5 km. from Venkateshapuram.					
9.6	Places of Worship	1	There are t	no Places of Worship within	a radius of 5	600m.		
9.7	Reserved Forest / Forest / Social Forest / Wild Life Sanctuary etc.,	3	There are	No Forest within a radius of	10 kms.			

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9.8	Any Interstate Border, Protected areas under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Critically Polluted Areas as Identified by Central Pollution Control Board and Notified Eco sensitive areas	22.00	There are No Inter State border within a radius
9.9	Any Other Structures	17	Nil

#### 10.0 EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL & WELFARE MEASURES:

10.1		Employment Potential (Management &	:		1. As per Mines	s safety under the	provisions
		Supervisory personal)			of MMR, 19	961 under the M	ines Act,
					- 1952, when	never the worl	kers are
					employed me	ore than 10, it is pr	referred to
						ied Mining Mate t	- 1
					•	n workers directly	- 1
					_		under ms
					control and s	_	, .
						g man power is pro	.
					quarrying Ro	ough Stone during	the Five
					Years period	d to achieve the	proposed
					production a	nd to comply the	provisions
					of the Govern	nment norms	
				1.	Skilled	Operator	2 No.
						Mechanic	I No.
						Blaster/Mat	i No.
				2.	Semi – skilled	Driver	2 Nos
				3.	Unskilled	Musdoor / Labours	5 Nos
						Cleaners	3Nos
						Office Boy	lNo
				4,	Management & S	supervisory staff	3No.
				L	Total =		18Nos
10.2		Welfare Measures	-				
	a.	Drinking Water		Drir	king water at the	rate of 2Ltrs per pe	erson shall
			· ·		•	he Mines Rules, 1	
				_	_		
						a borehole for	-
						of drinking water	and other
				utili	ties.		
	b.	Sanitary facilities	1	Sem	i permanent la	trines & urinals	shall be
				mais	ntained at conven	ient places for use	of labours
				as p	er the provisions	of Rule (33) of	the Mines
					-	ely for males and	
				D		nall also be arrang	
				l.	(36) of the Mines		> P+1
				Tule	(50) of the Milles	1 Tales, 1700.	

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		_	
c.	First Aid Facility	#1 #1	Being a small mine First station as per provisions under Rule (4) the Mine Rules 1960 will be provided with facilities as per the third schedule as prescribed. Qualified First and personnel should be appointed as tendemorphic to the stationary described attended to a stationary described.
d.	Labour Health	(44)	As per Mines Rule, Periodic medical examination has to be arranged for occupational health once in a year in addition to attending medical treatment of occupational injuries under the Rule 45 (A), MR, 1960.
e.	Precautionary safety measures to the Laborers	346	Safety provisions like helmet, goggles, safety shoes, Dust mask, Ear muffs etc have to be provided as per the circulars and amendments made for Mine labours under the guidance of DGMS being a mechanized operation.  Necessary training will be conducted once in a year to all the employees with the help of qualified and experienced officers to train about the safe and system at quarrying operation.

#### PART - B

#### a. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN:

11.1	Existing Land Use Pattern	:	The existing land use pattern is given as under.						
			SI. No.	Land Use	Present Area (Hect)	Area in use during the quarrying period (Hect)			
			I <sub>v</sub>	Quarrying Pit	0.53.5	2,22,7			
			2,	Infrastructure	Nil	0.01.0			
			3.	Roads	0.11.0	0.02.0			
			4	Green Belt	Nil	0.10.0			
			5.	Unutilized	2.25.5	0.44.3			
				Total =	2.80.0Ha	2.80.0На			
			proposed up to a depth of 43m and hence, it will not a ground water depletion of this area.						
11.3	PiIP.								
11.3	Flora and Fauna	:	Except acacia bushes, no other valuable trees are noticed in the						
			applied area. Further, neither flora of botanical interest nor fauna of						
			zoological interest is noticed in this area.						
11.4	Climatic conditions	1	Generally sub tropical climatic condition prevails throughout						
			the year and this District receives rain both in South west and						
			North e	ast monsoon.					

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11.5	Human Settlement		temperature r 38°C during t	age rainfall is about ranges from 18 <sup>0</sup> C during the summer.  bitations with the popula	winter	a maximum o		
	Training Settlement		North C East 1 South	Village GOOLISANDRAM KOOTTUR VENKATESAPURAM MUGALUR	Distance in Kms 1.5Kms 1.0Kms 1.0kms 1.0kms	250 200 300 190		
11.6	Plan for Air, Dust Suppression	3	hauling roads	st expected to be gene s, places of excavation etting of land by water	etc, will be			
11.7	Plan for Noise Control	**	blasting by us very minimum	Rough Stone will be sing low power explosi m. However, periodical r check the noise level in	ves, and hence noise level mo	e, noise will be		
11.8	Environmental Impact Assessment Statement Describing Impact on mining on the next Five Years Only.	*	<ol> <li>Dust</li> <li>Land</li> <li>Stabi</li> <li>Adve</li> <li>Socio</li> </ol>	considered for EIA are, generation, degradation illization and vegetation erse effect on water regino economic benefits arise and Vibration.	ne	ing.		
	a. Dust	*		ted to be generated from etc and it will be suppre	S = -			
	b. Land degradation	•	Land degradation is by means of cutting the trees and removal of fertile soil does not arise. Proposed usage of land for the next Five Years Only shall be less than 2.80.0hectare. Afforestation will be started during the first year of mining operation itself.					
	c. Stabilization and vegetation of dumps	5	slope and edg the dumps.	will be spread over the ges to plant tree sapling cover will prevent ero	s to form veg	etal cover over		
	d. Socio economic benefits arising out of mining	5.44	villag	provide Employment o gers. he cultural development				

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			200
	e. Noise and vibration	2	Since, no deep hole blasting is proposed with the man and explosives are used for breaking the hard rock and boulders, the noise and vibration will be very minimum and are within the permissible limits.
11.9	Proposal for Waste  Management	\$3	The wastes are generated during the mining period, \$3,341. shall be proposed to Dumping the All Side of the 10.0m Boundary Barrier of the lease area.
11.10.	Proposal of Reclamation of  Land affected during mining activities and at the end of mining.		The present mining is proposed to an average depth of 43m. The mined out area will be fenced on top of open cast working with S1 fencing. Low lying areas with water logging shall be used for fish culture. No immediate proposals for closure of pit as the rough stone persist still at deeper level.
11.11	Program for Afforestation	8	Trees like tamarind, casuarinas etc will be planted along the lease boundary and avenues as well as over non active dumps at a rate 20 trees per annum with an interval of 5m. The rate of survival expected to be 80% in this area.
11.12	Proposed Financial Estimate / Budget for (EMP) Environment Management	9.4	
	Fixed Asset Cost:		
	Land Cost	ç	Rs.61,50,000/- (Leased Amount for Government Poramboke Land)
	2. Labour Shed		Rs. 60,000/-
	3. Sanitary Facility	:	Rs. 50,000/-
	4. Fencing cost	:	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	Total=	:	Rs.64,10,000/-
	Operational Cost:		
	Machinery cost	•	Rs.20,00,000/-
	EMP Cost:		
	Drinking water facility	**	Rs. 1,10,000/-
	2. Safety kids	1	Rs. 55,000/-
	3. Water sprinkling	:	Rs. 55,000/-
	4. Afforestation	:	Rs. 25,000/-
	5. Water quality test	:	Rs. 50,000/-
	6. Air quality test	:	Rs. 25,000/-
	7. Noise/vibration test	*	Rs. 25,000/-
	8. Cost towards charity	*	Rs. 25,000/-
	Total=		Rs. 3,70,000/-
	Total Project Cost		

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#### 12.0 MINE CLOSURE PLAN:

			1/62
12.1	Steps proposed for phased restoration, reclamation of already mined out area.	\$	The present mining is proposed to an verage depth of 43m. The mined out area will be enced on op of open cast working with S1 fencing to arrest the entry of cattles and public in to the quarty site.
12.2	Measures to be under taken on mine closure as per Act & Rules	*	Measures will be taken as per the Assault Bulle.  The quarried pit will be fenced by using Barbed wire fencing. Green belt development at the rate of 20 trees per year will be proposed.
12.3	Mitigation measures to be undertaken for safety and restoration/ reclamation of the already mined out area	3	The area applied for quarry lease was already held under the quarry lease. The pits were already opened by earlier Quarrying. Hence, the quarrying operation will be continued in the existing pit after making proper benches within the applied area for lease.

#### 13.0 ANY OTHER DETAILS INTEND TO FURNISH BY THE APPLICANT

- (i) Permission will be obtained from the District of Mines Safety for the extracting the Rough Stone from the Boundary barriers and for slopes.
- (ii) Care and precautionary measures will be taken for the safety of workers as per Rules and Acts.
- (iii) The applicant will endeavor every attempt to quarry the Rough Stone economically without any wastage and to improve the environment and ecology.
- (iv) The Mining Plan is prepared by incorporating the conditions stipulated in Lease granted Proceedings of the District Collector and also prepared by incorporating the details mentioned in the letter SEIAA/TN/Minor and Minerals/2012 dated 17.04.2013.
- (v) The average proposed production of Rough stone for Five Years is 330344m³ and average production per year is 66069m<sup>3</sup>.

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

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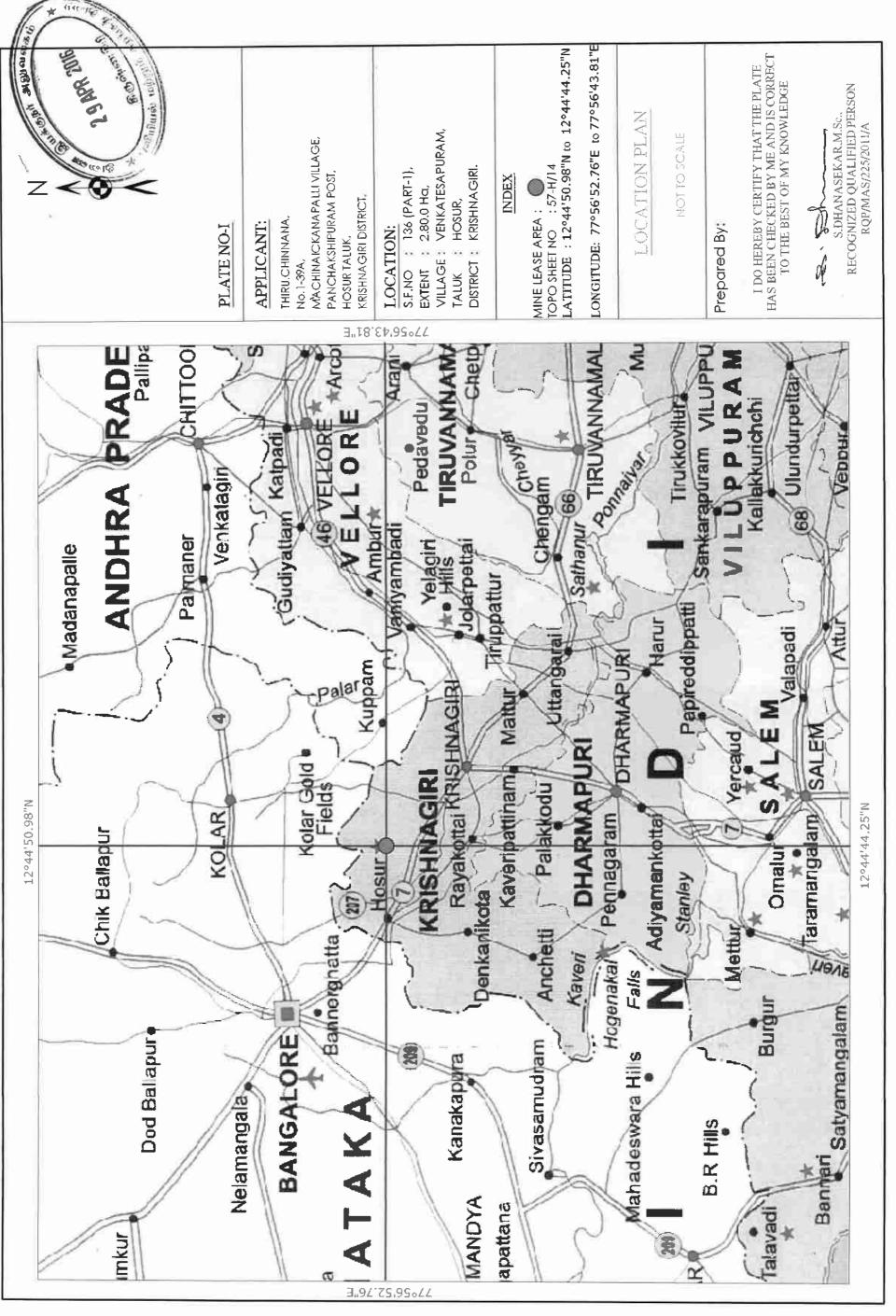
Deputy Director of Geology and Mining Krishnagiri.

RQP/MAS/225/2011/A

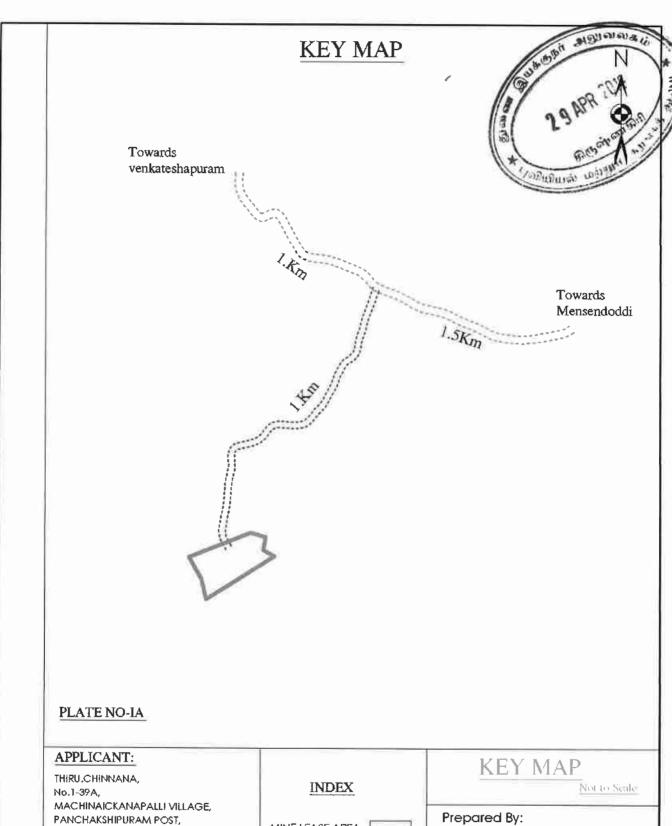
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This Mining Plan is approved subject to the conditions / Stipulation Indicated in the Mining Plan Approval

Letter Roc. No. 72 2016 | Why Dated 29. 4.2016



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#### S.F.NO : 136 (PART-1), EXTENT : 2.80.0 Ha, VILLAGE : VENKATESAPURAM,

TALUK : HOSUR, DISTRICT : KRISHNAGIRI.

HOSUR TALUK,

LOCATION:

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT.

MINE LEASE AREA VILLAGE ROAD

APPROACH ROAD

#### Prepared By:

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLATE HAS BEEN CHECKED BY ME AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

S.DHANASEKAR,M.Sc., RECOGNIZED QUALIFIED PERSON RQP/MAS/225/2011/A





APPLICANT:

THIRU.CHINNANA,

MACHINAICKANAPALLI VILLAGE, PANCHAKSHIPURAM POST, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT. HOSUR TALUK,

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LOCATION:

VILLAGE: VENKATESAPURAM, TALUK : HOSUR, DISTRICT : KRISHNAGIRI. S.F.NO : 136 (PART-1), EXTENT : 2.80.0 Ha,

INDEX TOPO SHEET NO : 57-H/14 LATITUDE : 12°44'50.98"N to 12°44'44.25"N

ONGITUDE: 77°56'52.76"E to 77°56'43.81"E

MINE LEASE BOUNDARY

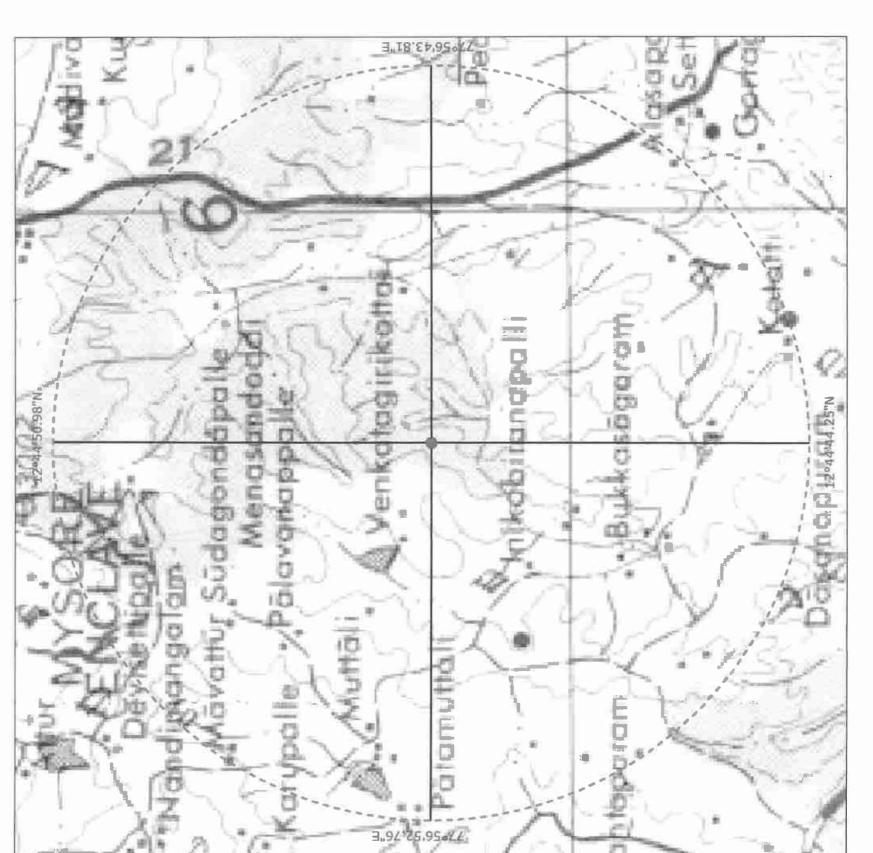
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# TOPO SHEET MAP

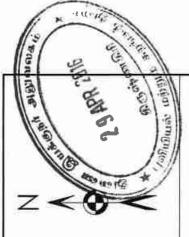
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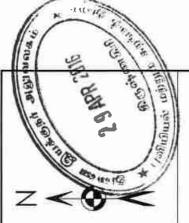
S.DHANASEKAR,M.Sc., RECOGNIZED QUALIFIED PERSON RQP/MAS/225/2011/A



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I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLATE HAS BEEN CHECKED BY ME AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE





# PLATE NO-IC

THIRU.CHINNANA.

APPLICANT:

NO.1-39A, MACHINAICKANAPALLI VILLAGE, PANCHAKSHIPURAM POST, HOSUR TALUK, KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT.

LOCATION:
S.F.NO: 136 {PART-1},
EXTENT: 2.80.0 Ha,
VILLAGE: VENKATESAPURAM,
TALUK: HOSUR,
DISTRICT: KRISHNAGIRI.

## INDEX

MINE LEASE AREA

VILLAGE ROAD

APPROACH ROAD

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500m RADIUS

1Km RADIUS

OPO SHEET NO : 57-H/14 LATITUDE : 12°44'50.98"N to 12°44'44.25"N

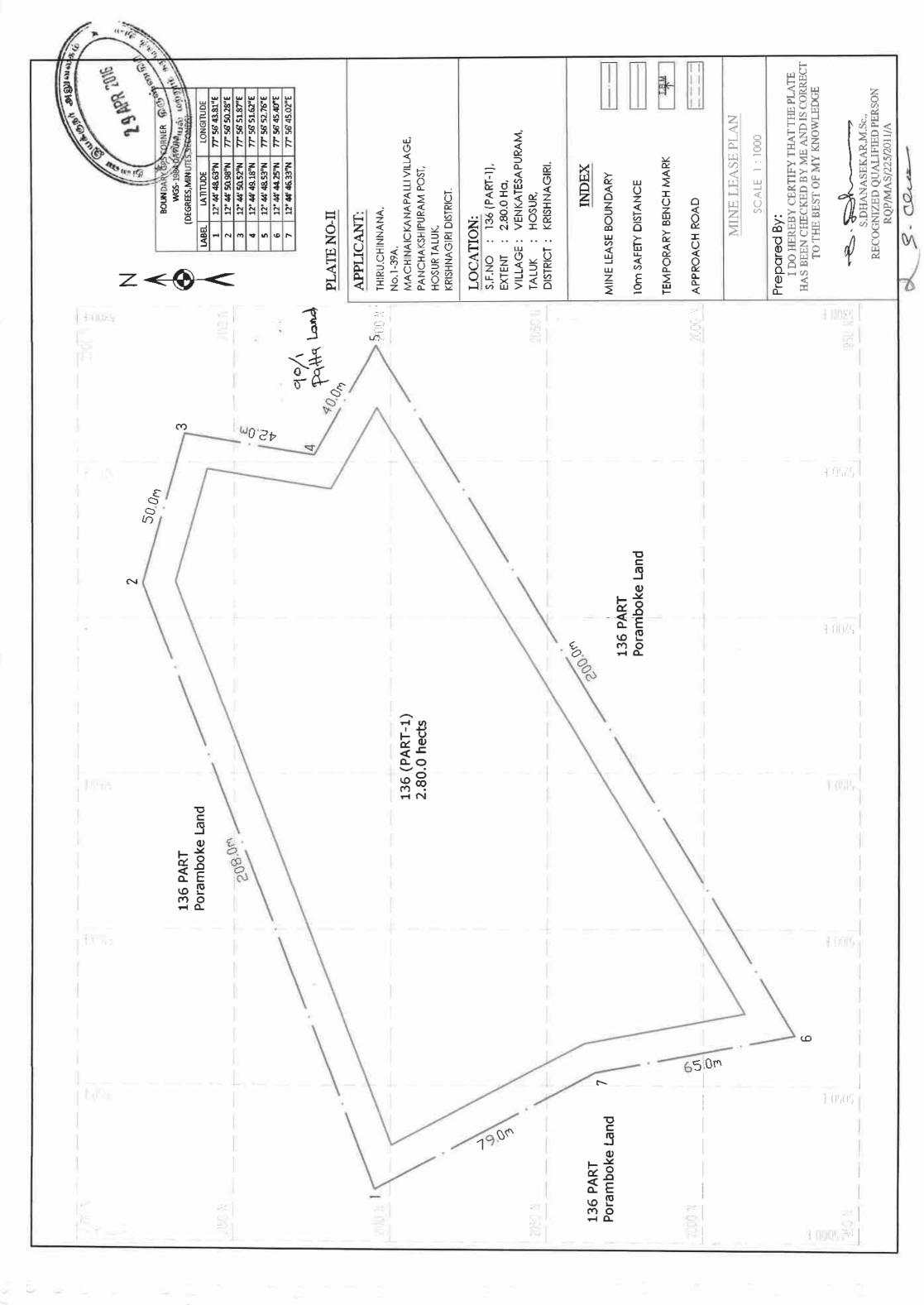
LONGITUDE: 77°56'52.76"E to 77°56'43.81"E SATELLITE IMAGINARY MAP

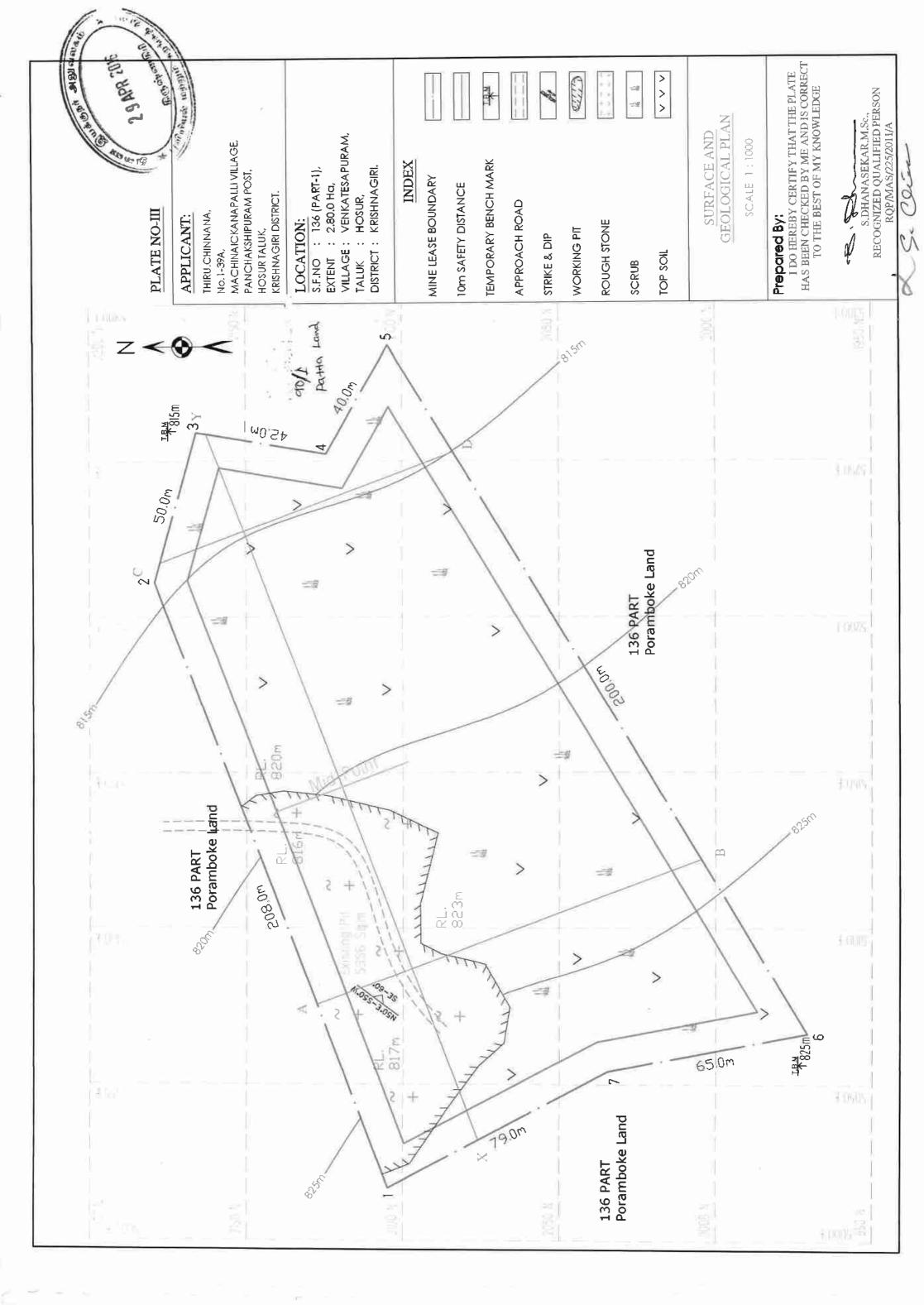
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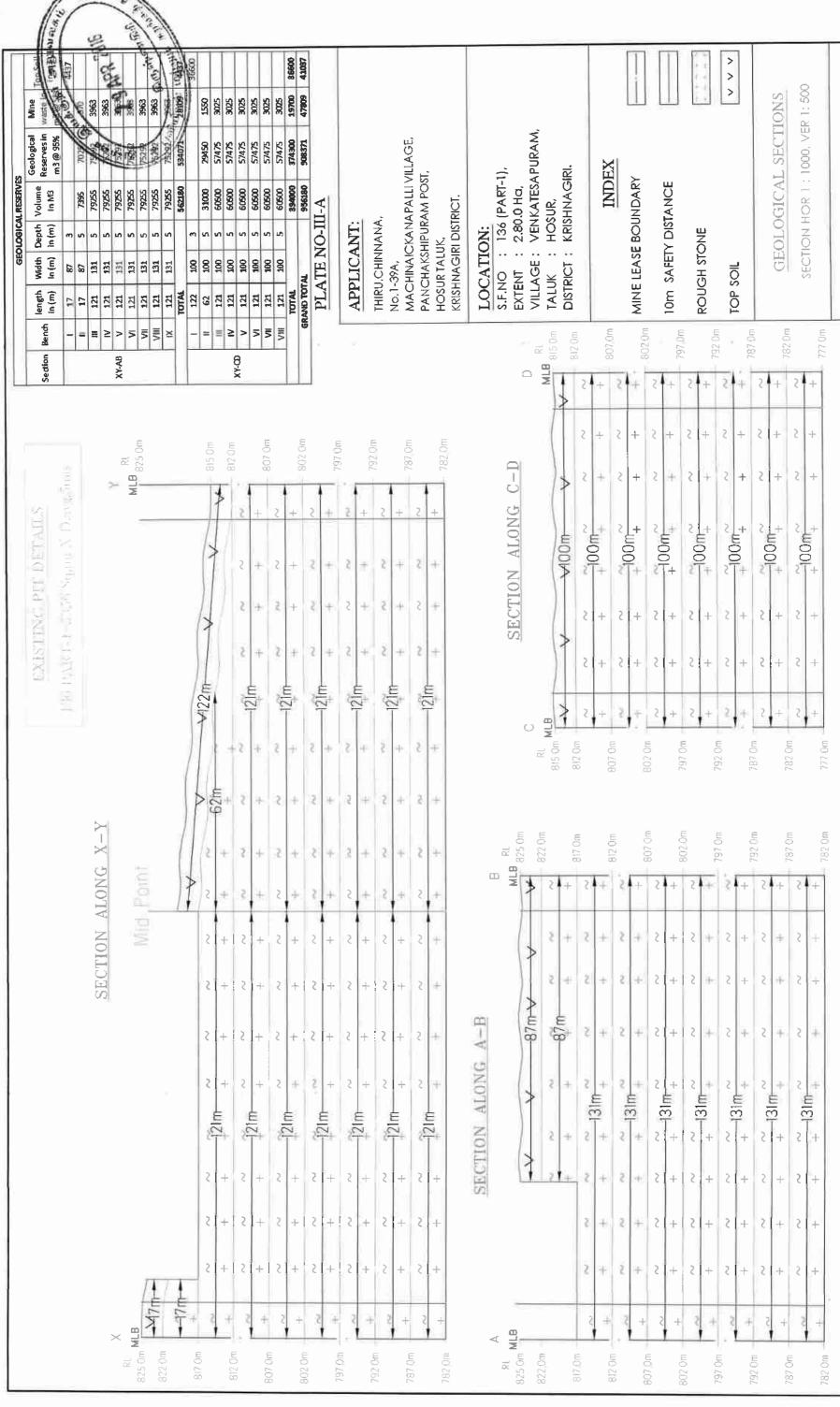
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S.DHANASEKAR.M.Sc.,
RECOGNIZED QUALIFIED PERSON
RQP/MAS/225/2011/A



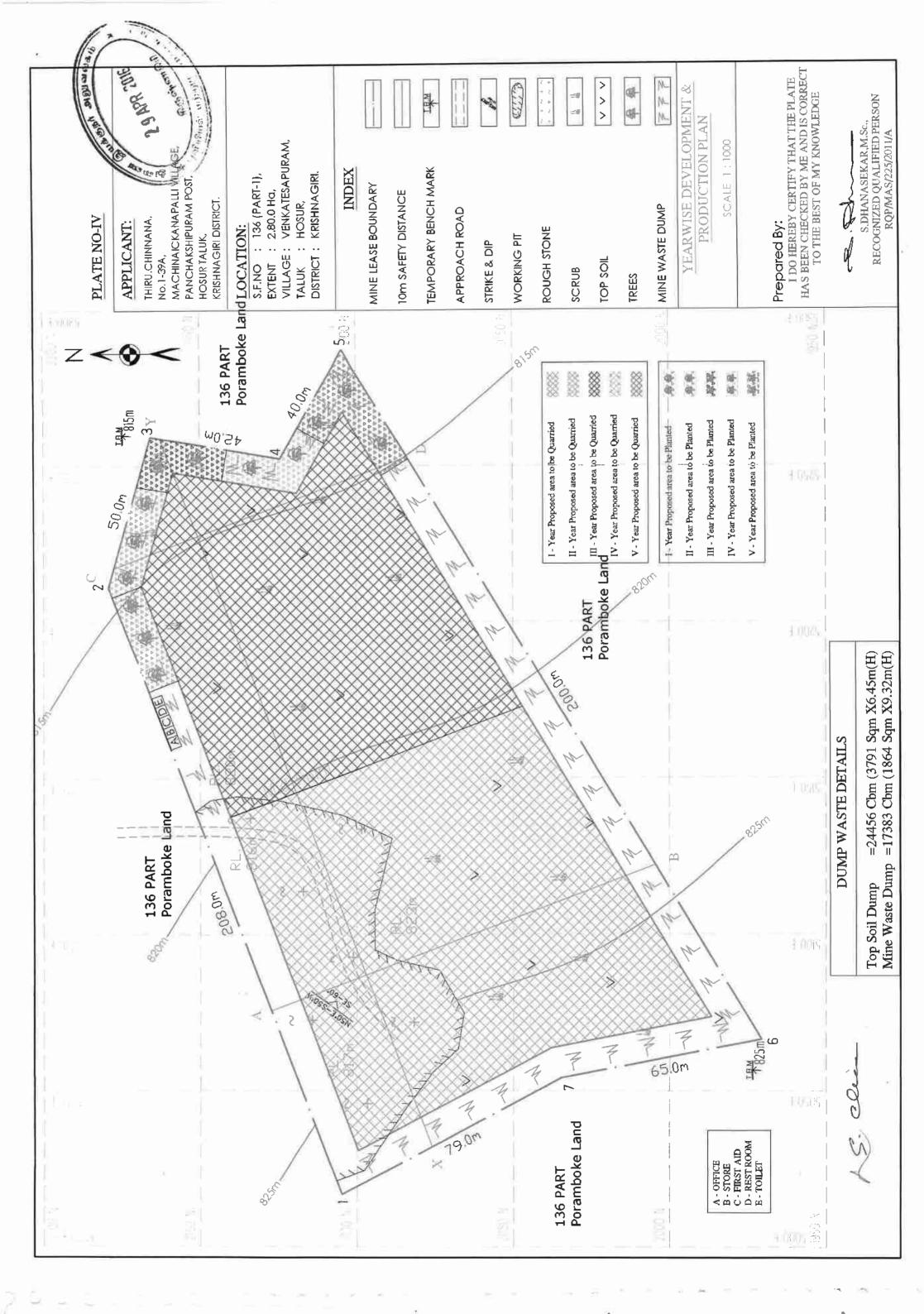


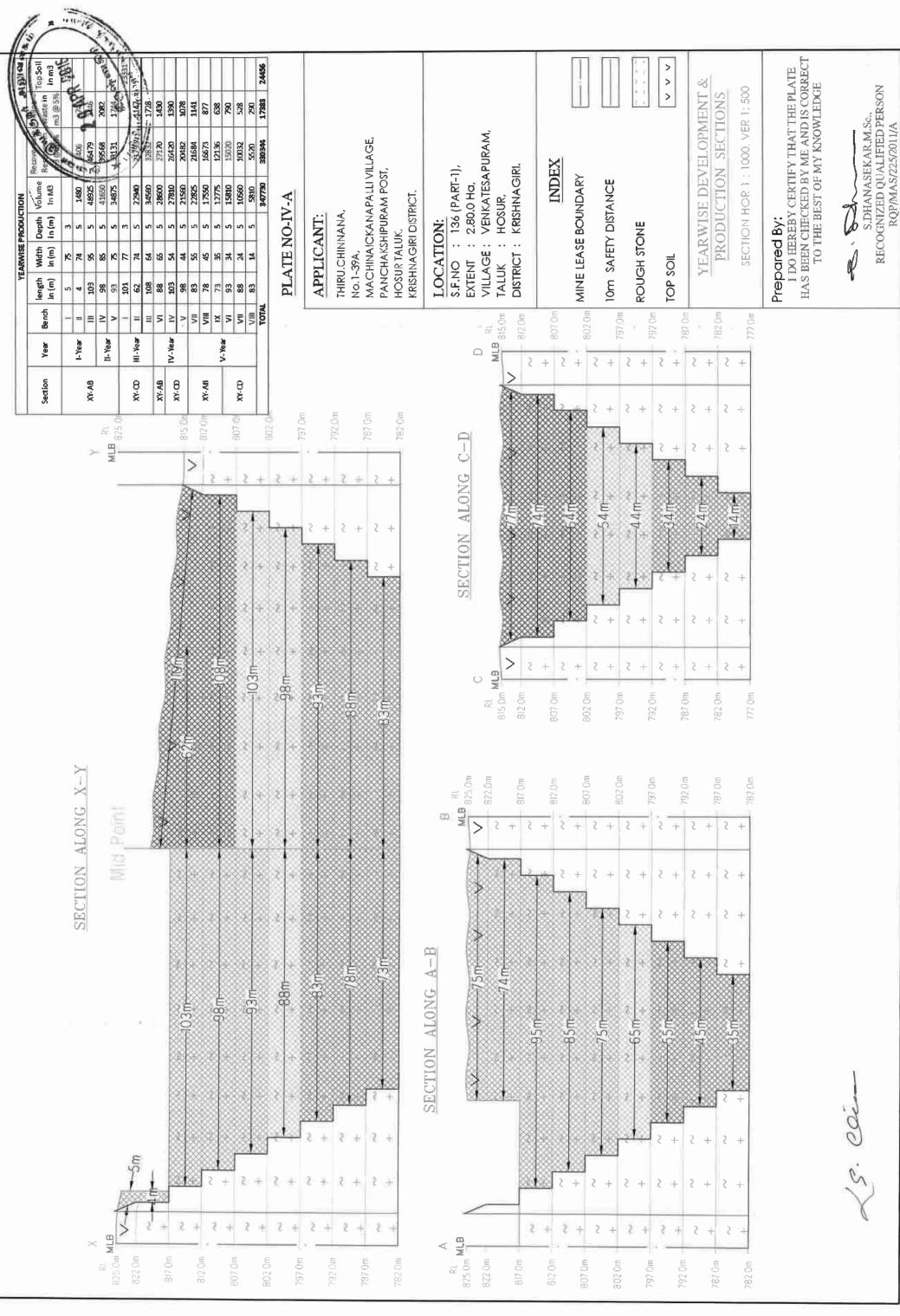


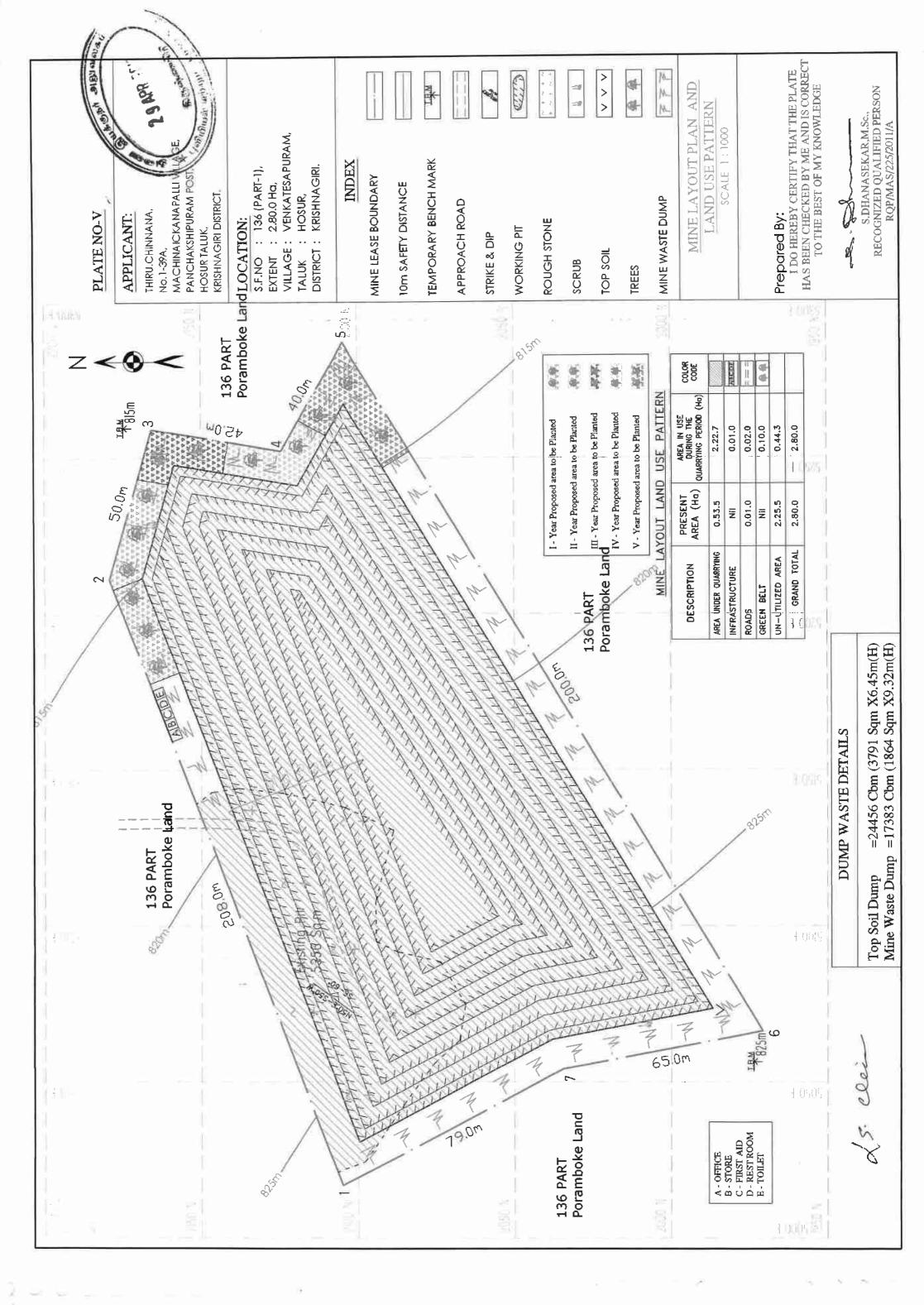
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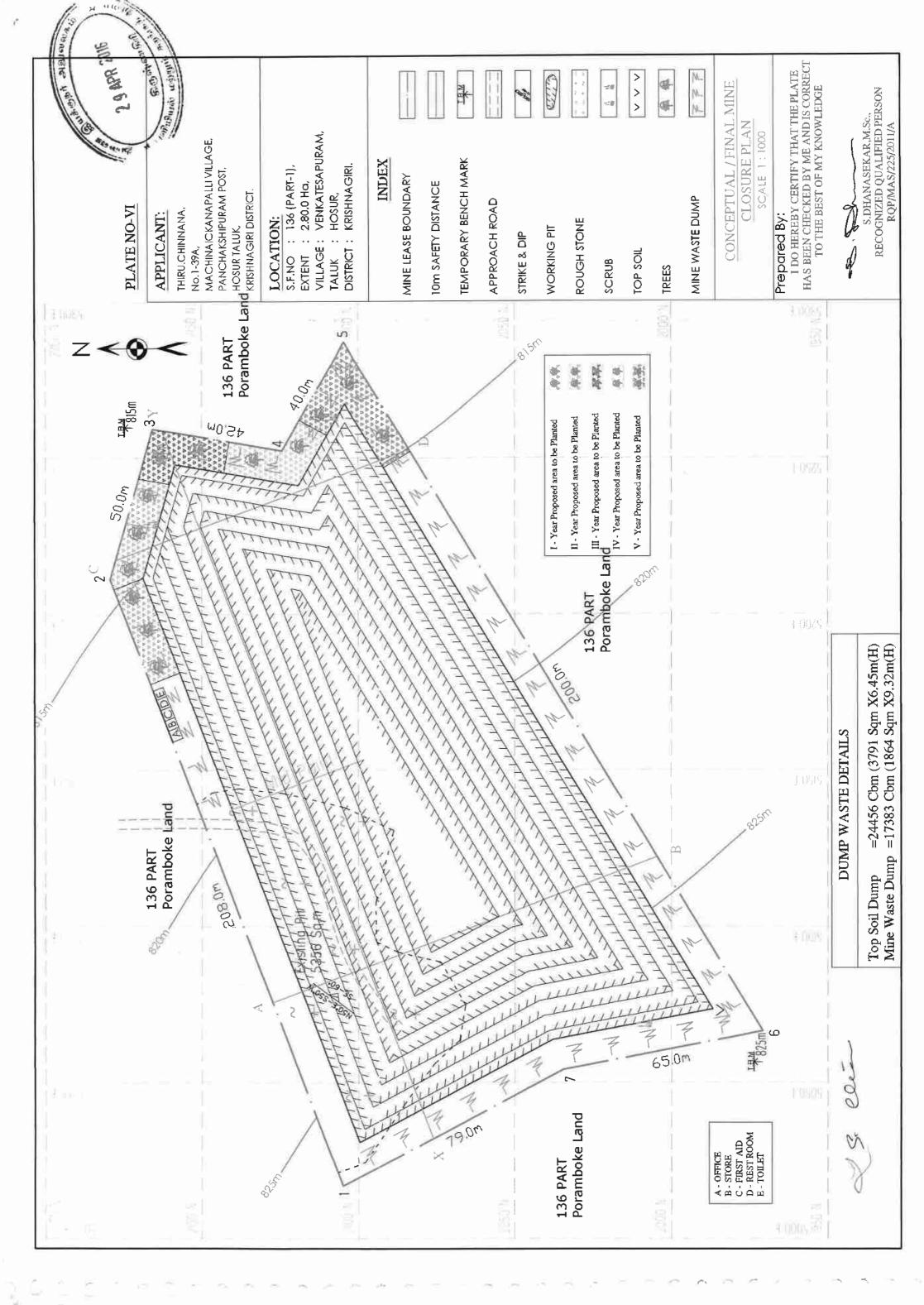
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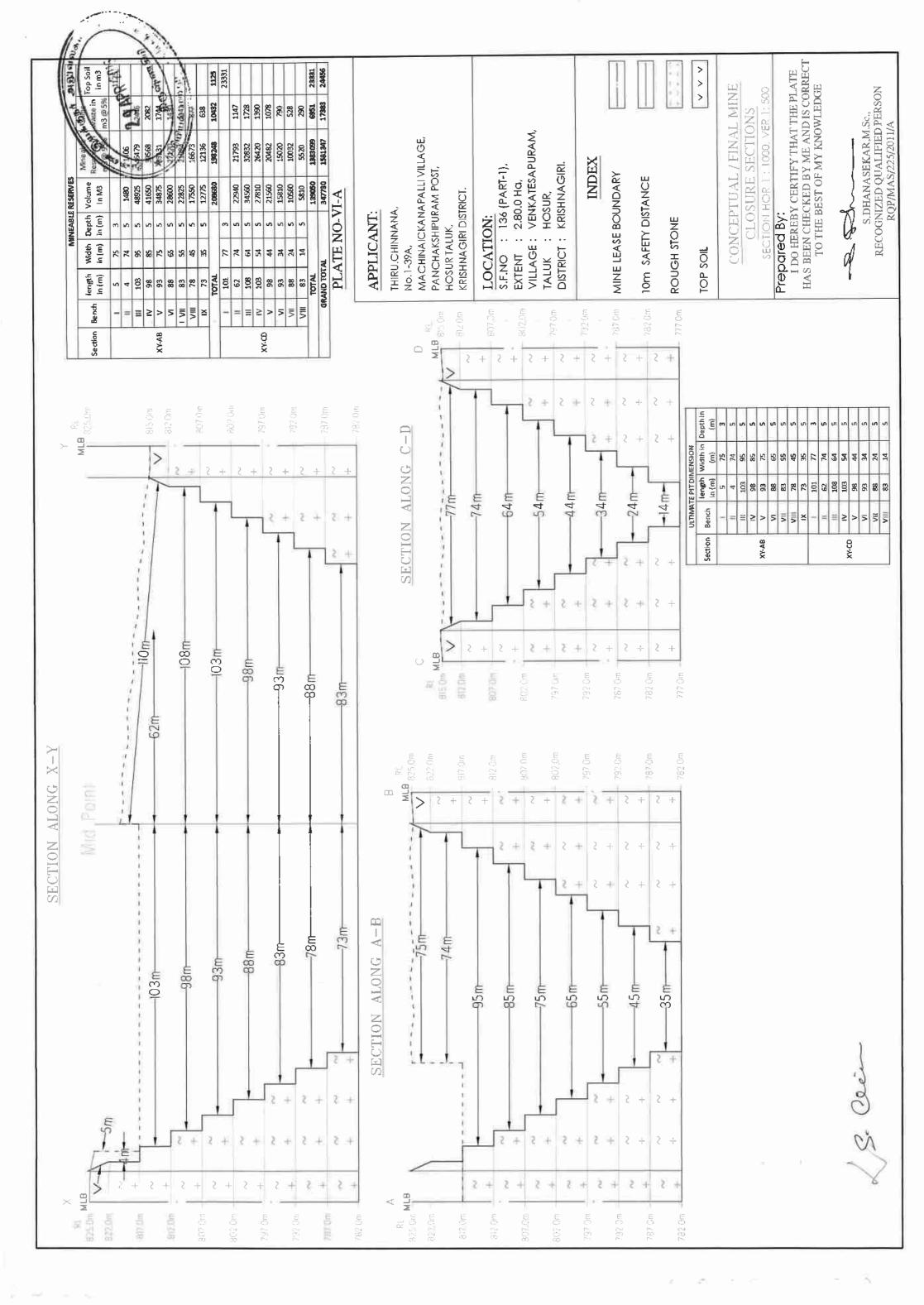
S.DHANASEKAR,M.Sc., RECOGNIZED QUALIFIED PERSON RQP/MAS/225/2011/A

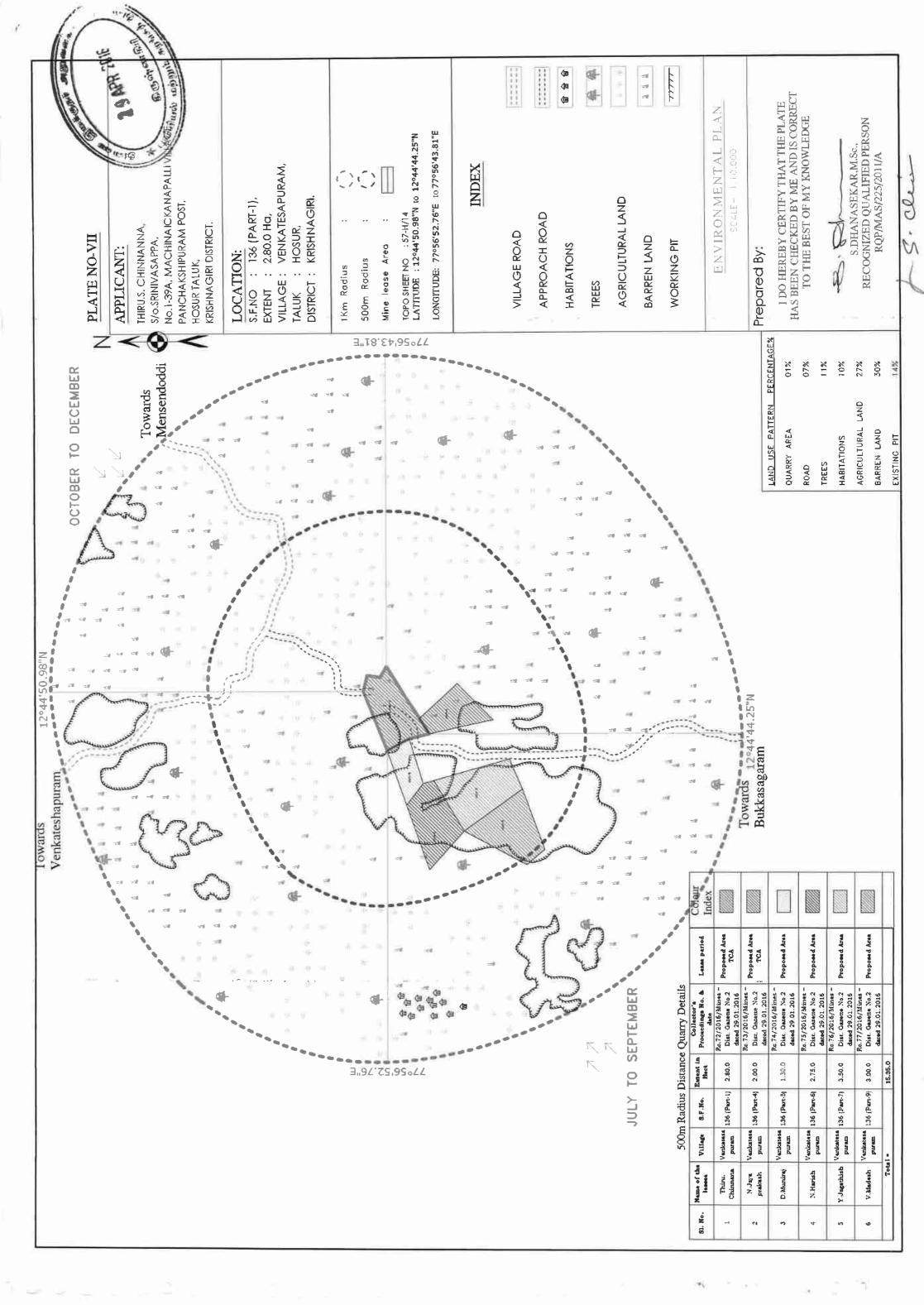


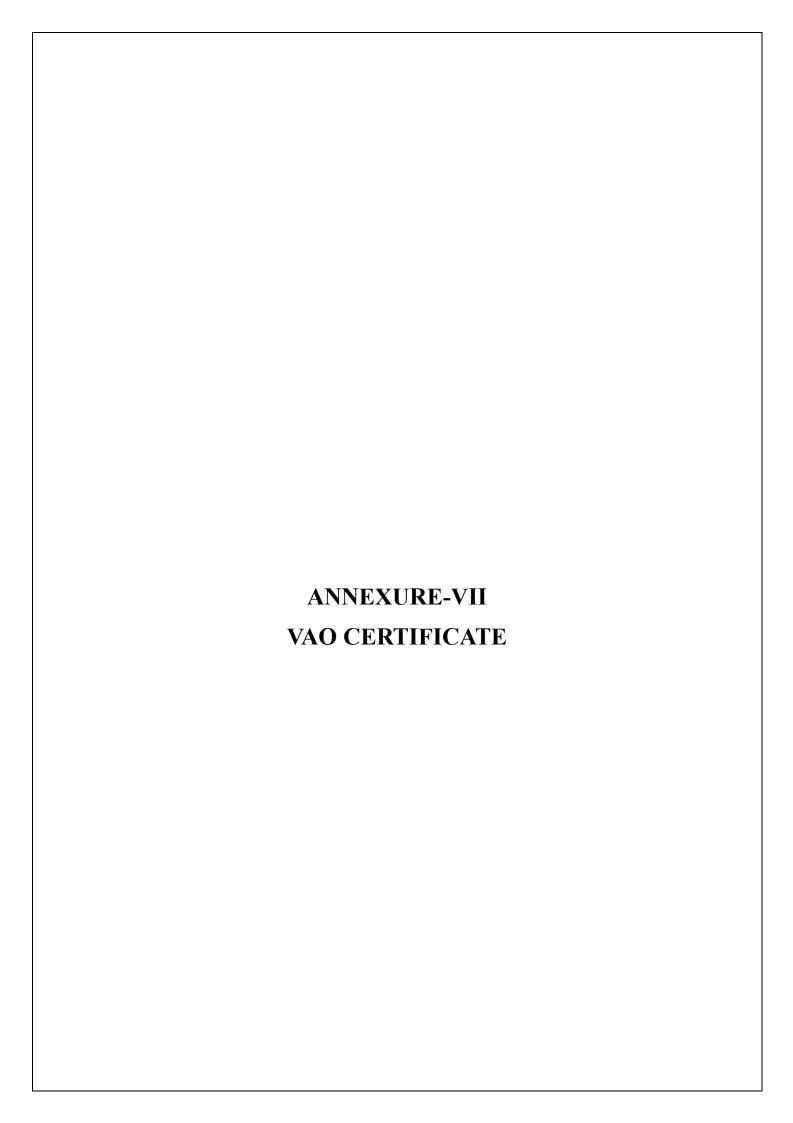








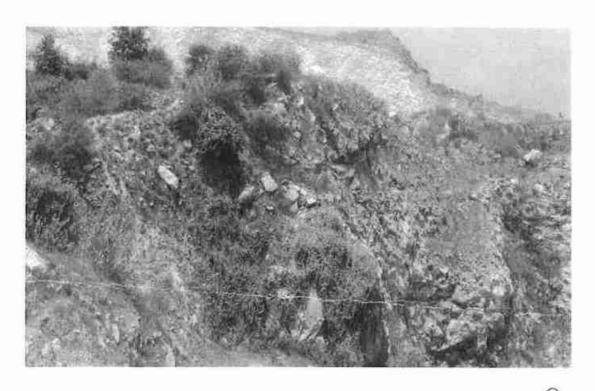




Thiru. S. CHINNANNA, Roughstone quarry in the S.F.No.136(Part-1) over an extent of 2.80.0ha. in Venkatesapuram Village, ..... Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

#### GENERAL VIEW OF THE QUARRY LEASE AREA





(Deponent)

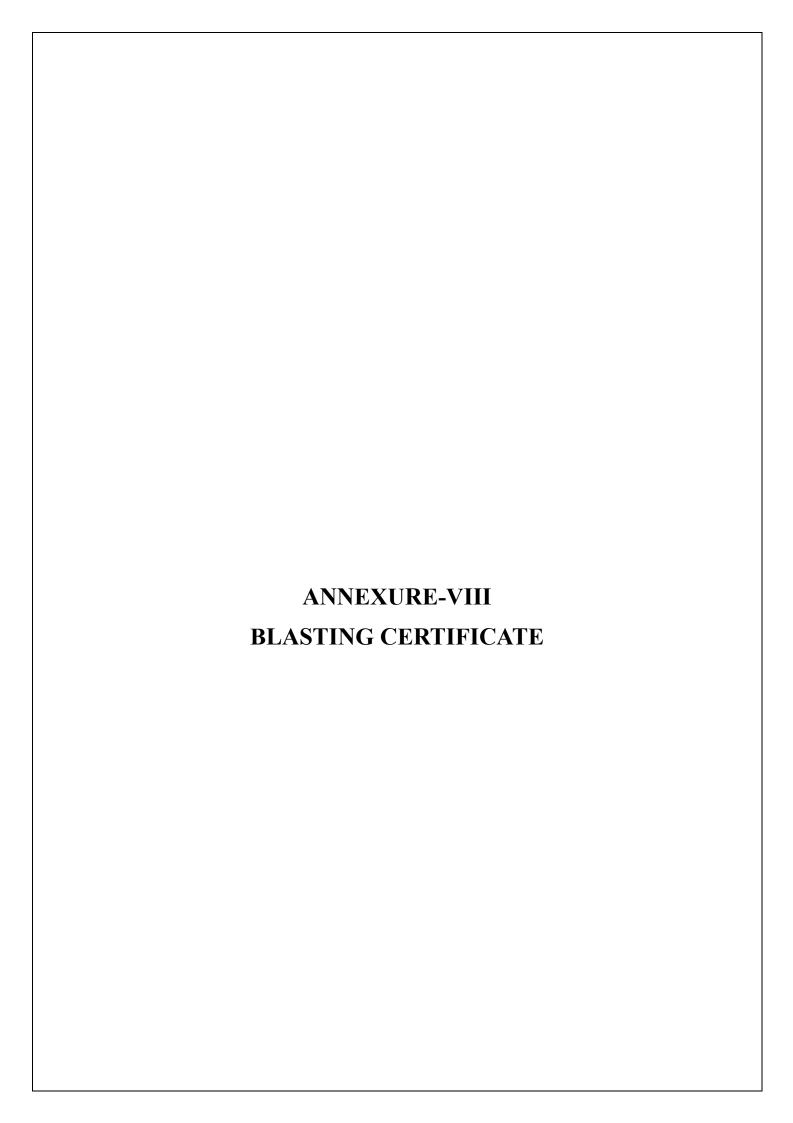
Village Administrative Officer
33, VENKATESAPURAM,
Sneelagiri Tk, Krishnagiri Dt.

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Village Administrative Officer 33, VENKATESAPURAM, Snoolagiri Tk., Krishnagiri Dt.

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## VISHNU EXPLOSIVES



#### **Blasting Contractor**

Office: Door No. 273-A, Keelpaiyur, Paiyur Village, Kaveripattinam, Krishnagiri Dt. Pin - 635 112.

Magazine at: SF No. 344/3B, Paiyur Village, Kaveripattinam, Krishnagiri Dt.

Cell: 98427 44073, 99655 44073, 94437 44073

Ref:

To

Thiru. S. Chinnanna, S/o. Srinivasappa, No.1- 39A-, Machinaickanapalli Village, Panchakshipuram Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

Sir.

Sub: Willingness to do Explosives Blasting Works – Reg.

With respect to the above subject, we would like to introduce myself as the Explosives Blasting Contractors, for which our LICENCE NO: E/HQ/TN/22/335(E64278) & E/SC/TN/22/463(E37227) S.F.No.344/3B, Paiyur Village, Krishnagiri Taluk magazine is situated in No.273-A, Keel Paiyur Village, Kaveripattinam, Krishnagiri, Tamilnadu-635 112.

We were engaged in professional blasting contract works with all facilities and License holders to carry out blasting works in specified time and period covered under Explosives Rules, 2008.

We kindly request yourself to engage us to do Explosives Blasting Works in your proposed Rough stone Quarry situated at S.F.No: 136 (Part-1) in VenkatesapuramVillage, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District over an extent of 2.80.00 hectares.

SERVING BEST AT ALL TIMES

Thanking you.

For VISHNU EXPLOSIVES,

Enclosure: Magazine License Copy.

S. Clear

#### अनुजिप्ति प्ररूप एल. ई.-3 | LICENCE FORM LE-3

(बिस्फोटक नियन, 2008 की अनुसूची 4 के भाग 1 के अनुच्छेद 3(क) से (घ) देखिए।) (See article 3(a) to (d) of Part 1 of Schedule IV of Phylogyees Rules, 2008)

(म) उपयोग के लिए एक समय पर वर्ग 1,2,3,4,5 या वर्ग 7 के विरुक्तटक या किसी मैगजीन में वर्ग 6 के विरुक्तटक रखने के लिए अनुज़िन्त Licence to possess: (c) for use, explosives of class 1, 2.3,4,5,6 or 7 in a magazine

अन्तर्पत सं. (Licence No.) : E/SC/TN/22/463(E37227) वाचिक फीस उपए (Annual Fee Rs): 10400/-

1. Licence is hereby granted to

M/s Vishau Explosives (अधिकार्गी / Occupier : Shri G V.Sai Supramanian), Vishau Explosives, 273-A, Keelpaiyur Village, Kaveripatinam Taiuk, Town/Village - Kaveripatinam, District-KRISHNAGIRI State-Tamil Nadu, Pincode - 635112

को अनुज्ञाप्ति अनुदस्त की जाती है।

2. अनुज्ञिनिधासं की प्रास्थिति | Status of licensee : Proprietorship Firm

3 अन्जिप्ति लिम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिए विधिमान्य हैं।

possess for use of Detonators, Slurry Explosives, Detonating Fuse, Safety Fuse, क उपयोग के लिए

Licence is valid only for the following purpose अन्जिप्ति विस्फोटकों के निम्निलिखित किस्मों, प्रकार और माद्य के लिए विधिमाल्य हैं।

Licence is valid for the following kinds and quantity of explorers

झर Sr No.	नाम और विवरण Namu and Description	यमे और प्रभाग Class & Division	उपन्यक्षाम Sub-division	भाषा किसी एक समय में Quantity at any one time
- 4	Sharry Explosives	2.0	0	4500 Kg
2	Detonating Fuse	6,2	0	30000 Mira
3.,	Sulcty Fuse	6.1	-0	10000 Mirs
0.4	Detonators	6.3	.0	44000 Nas +

[ख] किसी एक कतेंडर नास में खरीदें जाने वाले विस्फोटक की भाषा (अनुस्टेट अख) और (ग) के अधीन अनुनिद्ध के लिए। (b) Quantity of explosives to be purchased in a calendar assemble publicable for ticeace under article 3(b) and (c)]:

20 times

<sup>5</sup> निम्नतिखित रेखाचित्र (रेखाचित्रों) से अनुजन्त परिसर की पुष्टि होती हैं। The licensed premises shall conform to the following drawing(s):

रेखायित क. (Drawing No.) E/SC/TN/22/463(E37227)

दिनांक (Bated) 18-06/1990

6 अनुज्ञानि परिसार निम्नासिखित पते पर स्थित हैं। 'The licensed premises are situated at following address

Survey No. 344/3B , WH (Town/Village) : Palyur, Krishnagiri-tuluk

Stell (Deduct) KRISHNAGIRI राज्य (State) द्रश्राम (Phone)

ई. मेल (E-Mail)

पुलिस थाना (Police Station) : Kaveripattinam पिनकोड (Pincode) फैक्स (Fax)

<sup>7</sup> अनुज्ञप्ति परिसर में जिम्बलिखित सुविधाएं अंतविष्ट हैं। The licensed premises consist of following facilities

main HE magazine, lobby & detonator room

<sup>६</sup> अनुजन्ति समद - समद पर यथासशोधित विक्कोटक अधिनियम । १९६१ और उनके अधीन विरचित विस्फोटक नियम, २००४ के उपबंधो, शर्ता और अतिरिक्त, शर्ती

और निम्नलिखित उपाध्यत के अधीन रहते हुए अनुदान की जाती है। The licence is granted subject to the provision of Explosives Act 1884 as amended from time to time and the Explosives Rules, 2008 framed there under and the conditions, additional conditions and the following Annexuses

- .उपर्युक्त क्रम सं. 5 में यथा कथित रेखाचित्र (स्थान, सन्मिर्माण संबंधी और अन्य विवरण दर्शित करते हए)।
  - Drawings (showing see, communicational and other details) as stated in serial No 5 above अनुजन्मि पार्थिकारी व्यारत इस्ता वारत इस्त आगुजन्ति की शरी और अतिरिक्ति शर्ती।
- Conditions and Additional Conditions of this licence signed by the licensing authority

दूरी प्ररूप DE-2 Distance Form DE-2

9 यह अनुजिन्ति तारीखं 31 मार्च 1992 तक विधिमान्य उहेगी। This licence shall remain valid till 31st day of March 1992.

यह अनुजरित, अधिनियम या उसके अधीन विरचित नियमी या अनुसूची एके भाग । के प्रति निर्दिष्ट सेट-ए।। के अधीन तथा उपवर्णित इस अनुजरित की शर्ती का अधिक्रमण करने या यदि अनुजन्त परिसर योजना या उससे संसन्त उपबंध में दिशित विवरण के अनुरूप नहीं पाए जाने पर निसंबित या प्रतिसद्देत की जा सकती

This licence is hable to be suspended or revoked for any violation of the Act or Rules framed there under or the conditions of this licence as set forth under Set VIII. wherever applicable, referred to in Part 4 of Schedule V or if the licensed premises are not found conforming to the description shown in the plans and Annexure

तारीख | The Date - 18/06/1990

संयुक्त मुख्य विस्फोटक नियंत्रक | Joint Chief Controller of Explosives South Circle, Chennai.

#### Amendments:

Change in Postal Address dated: 11/01/2017

- Amendment of Quantity of Explosives/Monthly Purchase Limit dated #15/01/2018
- Amendment of Quantity of Explosives/Monthly Purchase Linns dated 15:03/2018 Amendment in Drawings/Facilities/Premises dated 11/10/2021
- Amendment of Quantity of Explosives/Monthly Purchase Limit dated 11/10/2021

Transfers:

- Change in Licensee Name/Address/Status dated: 23/08/2011
- Change in Luceusee Name/Address/Status dated: 08/10/2021

नवीनीकरण के पृष्ठांकन के लिए स्थान Space for Endorsement of Renewal

नवीकरण की तारीख Date of Renewal

समाप्ति की तारीख Date of Expiry

अनुज्ञापन पाधिमारी के हस्ताक्षर और स्टाम्प Superture of liceasing authority and slamp

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31/03/2027

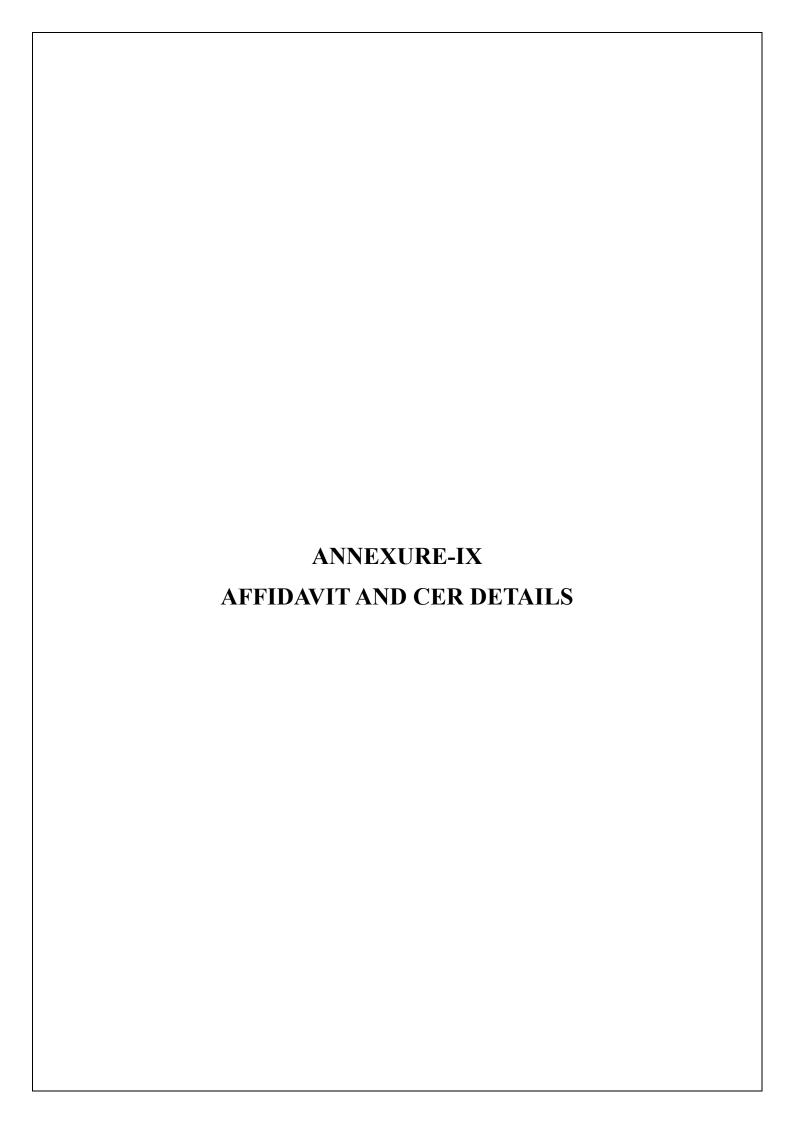
Connoller of Explosives, Vellere विस्फोटक नियंत्रक, बेल्ट्ड

Controller of Explosives, Vellara

http://10.0.50.11/IntExp/ExplosivesLicenceLE3Hindi.asp?LetterGeneratedYN=Y

10-03-2022





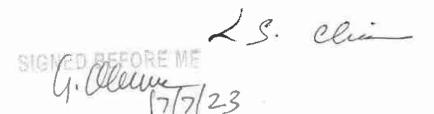


தமிழ்நாடு तमिलनाडु TAMILNADU 23-6. 2023/B-30- BH 521943

S. Chinhanna Kni 8thnagini M. கூற்ற நட்சா வி முத்திரைத்தாள் விற்பனையாளா உரிமம் எண். 1/ 2083 கப்ரமன்லிய நகர் விரிவாக்கம், தரமங்கலம், சேலம்-5, தமிழ்நாடு

#### AFFIDAVIT TO SEIAA, TAMIL NADU

- I, **S.** Chinnanna, S/o. Srinivasappa residing at No.1-39A, Machinaickanapalli Village, Panchakshipuram Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, do hereby solemnly declare and sincerely affirm that, I have applied for getting environment clearance to SEIAA, Tamil Nadu for quarry lease for Rough Stone quarry over an extent of 2.80.0 Ha with Survey No. 136 (Part-1), in Venkatesapuram Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu.
  - I swear to state and confirm that none of the following is situated within 10km radius of the quarry site for which, i have applied for environmental clearance,
    - a. Notified Protected areas under the wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 (NBWL).
    - b. Critically polluted areas as notified by the central pollution control board constituted under water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act 1974.
    - c. Eco sensitive area as notified.
    - Interstate boundaries and international boundaries within 10km radius from the boundary of the proposed quarry site.



2. The following Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) activities will be completed before commencement of the quarrying activities.

CER Activity	Project cost (Rs)	CER cost (Rs)
Carrying out various developmental works in the nearby region based on the need of the locals.	Rs.87,80,000/-	Rs.7,00,000/-
Total cost Allocation	Rs.87,80,000/-	Rs.7,00,000/-

#### 3. Details of quarry within 500m radius from the applied area:

S.No	Name of the lessee	Village & Taluk	SF.No.	Extent in Hectare	Go. No. & date	Lease Period.
1.	Thiru. Y. Jagadesh, Annaidoddi, Jigini Hobbli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore- 560 083.	Venkatesapuram Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part-7)	3.50.0Ha.	Rc.No:76/2016/ Mines dt:02.07.2018	13.07.2018 To 12.07.2023
2.	Thiru.Manjunaika, S/o. ShamaNaik, Sevanayakana Doddi, Ragihalli Post, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District.	Venkatesapuram Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part-3)	4.10.0Ha.	Rc.No:219/2018/ Mines dt:08.03.2019	08.03.2019 To 07.03.2024
3.	Thiru. P. Selvaraju, S/o. Periyasamy, No. 57-B1, Kalliyannan Nagar, kumarapalayam, Thiruchengodu, Namakkal District.	Venkatesapuram Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	86 (Part-6)	2.50.0Ha.	Rc.No:69/2016/ Mines dt:13.10.2016	17.10.2016 To 16.10.2021
4.	J. Shanmugam, S/o.Jaganathan, S.S Blue Metals, No. 4 Pillaiyar Koil Street, Marandapalli Post, Palacode Taluk, Dharmapuri District.	Venkatesapuram Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	86 (Part-7)	2.50.0Ha.	Rc.No:70/2016/ Mines dt:28.09.2016	03.10.2016 To 02.10.2026
1	OV D		Total	12.60.0Ha.		

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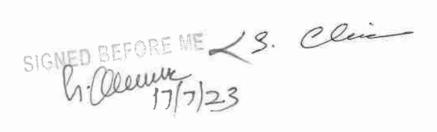
SIGNED FORE ME 17/7/25

3. Clin

. Deta	ills of Abandoned /Old Qu	Village & Taluk	SF.No.	Extent in	Go. No. & date	Lease Period.
S.No	Name of the lessee	Village & Tollan		Hectare	=0.004.01	13.07.2012
1.	S/o.Late, A.C. Devaiah, Koppa Gate, Jigani Hobli, Anekal Taluk,	Thiru. A.D. Mohan, S/o.Late, A.C. Devaiah, Koppa Gate, Jigani Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Shoolagiri Taluk		4.00.0Ha	Rc.No:78/2012/ Mines dt:21.05.2012	To 12.07.2017
	Bangalore, Karnataka State.	and the second of the	136	2.00.0Ha.	Rc.No:73/2016/ Mines	24.08.2016 To
2.	Thiru. V. Jayaprakash, S/o.Venkatesappa, No.488 B, Singiripalli Village, B Gurubarapalli	Venkatesapuram Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	(Part-4)		dt:08.08.2016	23.08.2021
	Post, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District.		136	1.30.0Ha.	Rc.No:74/2016/ Mines	22.08.2016 To
3.	Thiru. T. Muniraj, Koppa Village, Gigini, Aneekal Taluk,	Village &	Venkatesapuram Village (Part-5) dt:0		dt:08.08.2016	21.08.2021
	Bangalore.	Shoolagiri Taluk		3.00.0Ha	Rc.No:75/2016/	24.08.2016 To
4.	Village, Gigini, Annnekal Taluk,	Williago &	(Part-6		dt:09.08.2016	23.08.2021
	Bangalore.	Shoolagiri Talu		3.00.0Ha	Rc.No:77/2016/	24.08.2016 To
5	Thiru. V. Madesh, No. 1/271, Vannapalli Village, Mugalur Post Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District.	Venkatesapura Village & Shoolagiri Tali	(Part-	1	Mines dt:09.08.2016	23.08.202

c. Deta	ails of Proposed Quarries	Village & Taluk	SF.No.	Extent in	Go. No. &	Lease Period.
S.No	Name of the lessee	Affrage or resour		Hectare	date	Instant
3.140		h ( - lealocapuram	136	2.80.0	Rc.No:72/2016 / Mines	Proposal
1.	Thiru. S. Chinnanna, No.1.39 Masinaickanapalli Village, Panchatchipuram Post, Hosur Taluk,	Venkatesapuram Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	(Part-1)		dt:29.02.2016	Precise Area
	Krishnagiri District.		136	2.70.0	-	Given
2.	Tvl. S. V. Blue Metals, Prop V. Nagaraja, S.F.No.268/4, 5B, 6 & 7, Venkatesapuram Village, Shoolagiri Taluk, Krishnagiri District.	Venkatesapuram Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	(Part-12)			





c. Details of Proposed Quarries								
S.No	Name of the lessee	Village & Taluk	SF.No.	Extent in Hectare	Go. No. & date	Lease Period.		
3.	M/s. Sri Vinayaga Enterprises, Beggli Village,Venkatesapuram, Shoolagiri TK, Krishnagiri.	Venkatesapuram Village & Shoolagiri Taluk	136 (Part-8)	2.85.0	Rc.No:1263/2018/ Mines dt:02.11.2018	Precise Area Given		

c. Det	ails of Proposed/ Appli	ed Quarries				
\$.No	Name of the lessee	Village & Taluk	SF.No.	Extent in Hectare	Go. No. & date	Lease Period.
			Nil		hi-	

- 4. There will not be hindrance or disturbance to the people living on enrooted/ nearby my quarry site while transporting the mineral and due to quarrying activities.
- 5. There is no approved habitation within 300m radius from the periphery of my applied quarry.
- 6. I swear that afforestation will be carried out during the course of quarrying operation and maintained.
- 7. Insurance coverage will be arranged for the laborers working in my quarry site.
- 8. The existing road from the main road to quarry is in good condition and the same will be maintained and utilized for Transportation of Rough Stone.
- 9. I will not engage any child labor in my quarry site and I am aware that engaging child labor is punishable under the law.
- All types of safety / protective equipment will be provided and used by all the laborers working in my quarry.
- 11. No permanent structures, temple etc., are located within 500m radius from the periphery of my quarry.

I ensure to do the social and Environment commitment as mentioned in the Mining plan to the

best of my knowledge.

G-Cla

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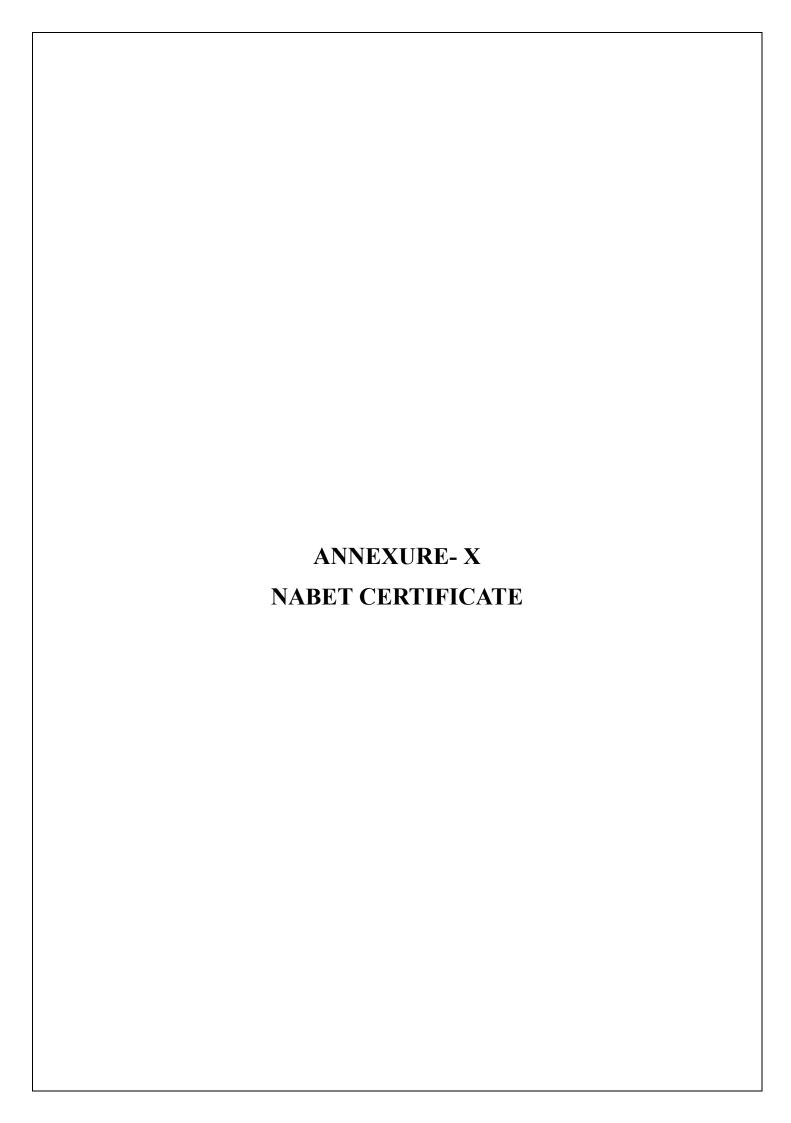
SIGNED BEFORE ME

SIGNED BEFORE ME

G. MUNUSAMY, M.A., B.L., ADVOCATE ENO: Ms. 624/2002 Notary Public / GOI / R.No: 017562 329/4, New Ambedkar Nagar, Jagir Reddipatty, SALEM-636 302

Cell: 94432 55122 munusamyadvsim@gmail.com

S. Chinnanna (Deponent)









# National Accreditation Board for Education and Training



### **Certificate of Accreditation**

#### **Eco Tech Labs Pvt Ltd.,**

48, 2nd Main Road, Ram Nagar South Extension, Pallikaranai, Chennai- 600100, T.N.

The organization is accredited as **Category-A** under the QCI-NABET Scheme for Accreditation of EIA Consultant Organization, Version 3: for preparing EIA-EMP reports in the following Sectors –

S.	Contan Description	Sector	(as per)	Cat.
No			MoEFCC	Cat.
1	Mining of minerals - including Open cast only	1	1 (a ) (i)	В
2	Thermal power plants	4	1(d)	Α
3	Coal washeries	6	2 (a)	В
4	Metallurgical industries - Ferrous only	8	3 (a)	В
5	Synthetic organic chemicals industry (dyes & dye intermediates; bulk drugs and intermediates excluding drug formulations; synthetic rubbers; basic organic chemicals, other synthetic organic chemicals and chemical intermediates)	21	5 (f)	А
6	Airports	29	7 (a)	Α
7	Industrial estates/ parks/ complexes/areas, export processing Zones (EPZs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Biotech Parks, Leather Complexes	31	7 (c)	А
8	Building and construction projects	38	8 (a)	В
9	Townships and Area development projects	39	8 (b)	В

Note: Names of approved EIA Coordinators and Functional Area Experts are mentioned in SAAC minutes dated Apr. 20, 2021 and supplementary minutes dated Oct.19, 2021 posted on QCI-NABET website

The Accreditation shall remain in force subject to continued compliance to the terms and conditions mentioned in QCI-NABET's letter of accreditation bearing no. QCI/NABET/ENV/ACO/22/2217 dated Jan. 19, 2022. The accreditation needs to be renewed before the expiry date by Eco Tech Labs Pvt. Ltd., Chennai following due process of assessment.

Saint.

Sr. Director, NABET Dated: Jan. 19, 2022

Certificate No. NABET/EIA/2124/SA 0147

Valid up to Sep. 15, 2023

For the updated List of Accredited EIA Consultant Organizations with approved Sectors please refer to QCI-NABET website.



# NABET

#### National Accreditation Board for Education and Training



QCI/NABET/ENV/ACO/24/3167

March 07, 2024

To,

Eco Tech Labs Pvt Ltd.,

48, 2nd main road, Ram Nagar South Extn, Pallikaranai, Chennai-600100, Tamil Nadu (Kind Attention: Mr. A Dhamodharan)

Sub.: Extension of Validity of Accreditation till June 06, 2024- regarding

Ref.: 1. Certificate no. NABET/EIA/2124/SA 0147

2. Request e-mail dated March 02, 2024

Dear Sir,

This has reference to the Accreditation of your organization under the QCI-NABET EIA Scheme and your request email dated March 02, 2024. It is to inform your good self that the validity of **Eco Tech Labs Pvt Ltd.**, is hereby extended till **June 06, 2024**, or the completion of the accreditation process, whichever is earlier.

- 2. The above extension is subject to the submission of required documents/information concerning your existing application, timely submission/closure of NC/Obs (if any), and applicable fee (pending if any) during the application process.
- 3. You are requested not to use this letter after the expiry of the above-stated date.

With best regards.

(A K Jha) Senior Director

QCI-NABET