

MINUTES

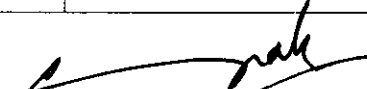
674th MEETING

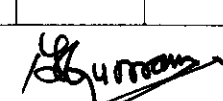
**STATE LEVEL ENVIRONMENT IMPACT
ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY-TAMIL NADU**

Date: 20.11.2023

**MINUTES OF THE 674th MEETING OF THE STATE LEVEL ENVIRONMENT IMPACT
ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY HELD ON 20.11.2023.**

Agenda No	Description	File No.	Minutes
a)	Confirmation of the minutes of the 673 rd meeting of the Authority held on 17.11.2023.		The minutes of the 673 rd meeting of the Authority held on 17.11.2023 was confirmed.
b)	The Action taken on the decisions of the 673 rd meeting of the Authority held on 17.11.2023.		The Member Secretary informed that 673 rd Minutes uploaded in Parivesh website and action taken report will be putup ensuing meeting.
1.	Proposed Expansion of Existing Special Economic Zone in Bargur SIPCOT Industrial Park over an extent of 94.2 Ha at Plot Nos 3,4,5,18 to 37 bearing S.F.No. 1 Part, 2 Part, 3 Part, 4 Part, 4/3 Part, 4/4 Part, 5/1 Part, 5/2 Part, 5/3Part, 5/4Part, 6/1, 6/2, 6/3, 7 Part, 7/1 Part, 7/2Part, 7/3 Part, 8/1, 9/1, 9/2, 9/3, 10/2 Part, 21 Part, 22 part, 23 Part, 24/1 Part, 25 Part, 25/2B Part, 26, 27Part, 28 Part, 29 Part, 30, 31 Part, 32/1 Part, 32/2 Part, 32/3 Part, 33 Part, 49 Part, 50 Part, 59 Part, 60 Part of Olaipatti Village, Uthangarai Taluk and S.F.No. 641 Part. 642 Part, 643 Part. 726 Part of Balethottam Village, Pochampalli Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. CHEYYAR SEZ DEVELOPERS PVT LTD- For Environmental Clearance under	9811	<p>The Authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. During the meeting, the PP stated that as the stay ordered by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in W.P (MD). No. 11757 of 2021 of 2021, against the SoP for regularizing violation cases is still in operation, they would implead in the case and move to the Court for vacating the stay. SEAC therefore decided to defer the proposal.</p> <p>On receipt of the above, further deliberations will be carried out. Hence, the Proponent is advised to submit the additional documents/information as sought above within the period of 30 days failing which your proposal will automatically get delisted from the PARIVESH portal.</p> <p>In view of the above, the Authority decided to request the Member Secretary, SEIAA to communicate the SEAC minutes to the project proponent held on 02.11.2023.</p>


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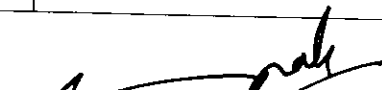
	Violation Category. (SIA/TN/INFRA2/441712/2023)		
2.	<p>Proposed for Development of Industrial Park/SEZ over an extent of 489.04 Ha (1207.92 Acres) at S.F.Nos.463/1A1A, 463/1A1B etc., of Peruvalayam Village, S.F.Nos.302, 303, etc., of Nedumpuli Village, S.F.Nos.1/1, 4, etc., of Thuraiyur Village, S.F.Nos.2/1A, 2/1B, etc., of Agavalam Village (Annexure-II), Nemili Taluk, Ranipet District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited - For Environmental clearance (SIA/TN/INFRA2/447333/2023)</p>	10204	<p>The Authority after detailed discussions accepted the recommendation of SEAC and decided to grant of Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions as recommended by SEAC & normal condition in addition to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project proponent shall furnish the guidelines to the individual industry with respect to the waste water disposal, green belt area, parking, solid waste disposal, E-Waste disposal, Hazardous waste disposal before obtaining CTE from the TNPCB. 2. The PP shall furnish an affidavit stating that the industries should not cause any damage to water environment, air quality, agricultural area, rivers/streams, livelihoods/villages around the project area before obtaining CTE from the TNPCB. 3. The project proponent shall in-house only non - EIA attracting industries alone (Non Leather Foot wear units, Engineering/Automobile/Electronics & Electrical and other non EC category industries) as per EIA notification as amended for the proposed 193 nos. of plots & 1 SEZ. 4. If any Category A or B type of industry as notified in the EIA Notification 2006, as amended is proposed in the SIPCOT, the concerned Industry/Proponent shall apply for

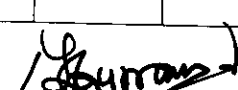

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			<p>Environmental Clearance as per EIA Notification 2006, as amended.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The project proponent shall start establishment only after complete alienation of Patta lands, Govt. Poramboke lands & water bodies within the proposed site in concurrence with the competent authority before obtaining consent from TNPCB. 6. The project proponent shall obtain necessary permission for water bodies within/around the proposed site from the Competent Authority before obtaining CTE from TNPCB. 7. The project proponent shall obtain and maintain valid permission all time for supply of fresh water as committed. 8. The project proponent shall ensure that non - EIA attracting Industries to be in-housed shall treat the effluent generated by providing adequate individual ZLD followed by reject management system and shall reuse the treated effluent for the process activity. 9. The project proponent shall ensure that non - EIA attracting Industries to be in-housed shall treat the Sewage generated by providing adequate individual STP and shall reuse the treated sewage for the toilet flushing & green belt/gardening as committed. 10. The project proponent shall ensure that non - EIA attracting Industries to be in-housed shall provide adequate elevated closed area earmarked for collection, segregation, storage & disposal of wastes generated within
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the premises as per provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended, Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. & Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.

11. The project proponent shall ensure that non - EIA attracting Industries to be in-housed shall provide elevated STP/ETP of adequate capacity & its utilities above the ground level with adequate height considering highest rainfall & flood level /inundation point of view as recommended by the competent authority for the proposed project site.
12. The project proponent shall ensure that the industries to be in-housed shall adhere that no treated or untreated trade effluent/sewage is discharged outside the premises under any circumstances.
13. The project proponent and the non - EIA attracting Industries to be in-housed shall provide & ensure that the utilities/ arrangements for fresh water supply, Storm/rain water management, and for reuse of treated sewage/effluent as proposed.
14. The project proponent shall provide & maintain adequate storm water management



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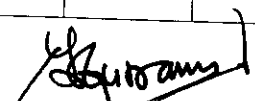

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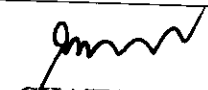

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& rain water harvesting structures as committed for the project site.

- 15. The project proponent shall obtain necessary permission for disposal of excess storm water from the competent authority before obtaining CTO.
- 16. The project proponent shall ensure that industries to be in-housed shall operate and maintain the proposed STP / ETP efficiently and continuously to bring the quality of treated sewage/effluent to satisfy the discharge standards prescribed by the CPCB at all times.
- 17. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall periodically conduct and submit fire safety study, emergency evacuation plan, risk assessment study, occupational health safety study for the worst case scenario in regard to existing safety measures/standard operating procedures adopted for the process/equipment/utilities for operation & maintenance and the storage areas of products, raw materials, solvent, fuel, etc. in the different operating zones of the plant at least once in a year to regularly identify safety fragile areas within the plant which requires regular monitoring and the proponent shall submit the same along with timeline for implementation of the said recommendations to the concerned departments.
- 18. The project proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall ensure buildings constructed



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		<p>are energy efficient and conform to the green building norms.</p> <p>19. The project proponent shall ensure Industries to be in-housed shall adhere to provide adequate parking space for visitors of all inmates including clean traffic plan as committed.</p> <p>20. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall strictly adhere to all biosafety standards, hygienic standards and safety norms of working staff and patients to be strictly from time to time as guidance of competent authority.</p> <p>21. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall strictly adhere to the disaster management and disaster mitigation measures/standards to avoid any calamities.</p> <p>22. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall strictly adhere to the EIA/EMP and disaster management plan.</p> <p>23. The activities should in no way cause emission and build-up Green House Gases. All actions to be eco friendly and support sustainable management of the natural resources within and outside the campus premises.</p> <p>24. The proponent should strictly comply with, Tamil Nadu Government order regarding ban on one time use and throwaway plastics irrespective of thickness with effect from 01.01.2019 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</p>
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25. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall ensure proper arrangement & utilization of recycled water.
26. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall ensure that all trees & biodiversity listed in EIA report to be protected within the premises.
27. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall ensure that the buildings should not cause any damage to water environment, air quality and should be carbon neutral building.
28. All the Buildings shall be energy efficient and confirm to the green building norms.
29. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall ensure almost safety for the existing biodiversity, trees, flora & fauna shall not disturb under any circumstances.
30. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall ensure that the all activities of EMP shall be completed before obtaining CTO from TNPCB.
31. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall ensure that the activities undertaken should not result in carbon emission, and temperature rise, in the area.
32. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall ensure that the buildings and activities should not result in Environmental damages, nor result in temperature rise.
33. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall provide and ensure the green belt plan is implemented as indicated in EMP.


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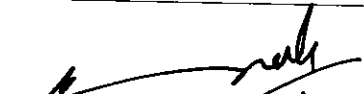
			<p>Also, the proponent shall explore possibilities to provide sufficient grass lawns.</p> <p>34. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall ensure to provide the emergency exit in the buildings.</p> <p>35. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall ensure to provide elevator as per rules CMDA/DTCP.</p> <p>36. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall ensure to provide adequate capacity of DG set (standby) for the proposed STP so as ensure continues and efficient operation.</p> <p>37. The proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall adhere to the provision and norms regard to fire safety prescribed by competent authority.</p> <p>38. The project proponent & the Industries to be in-housed shall adhere to storm water management plan as committed.</p>
3.	Proposed Rough stone quarry lease over an extent of 2.93.0Ha at S.F.No. 391 of Belladhi Village, Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. R.Raju - for Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/446546/2023)	9221	<p>The Authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. The SEAC has observed the following:</p> <p>The concept of 'public hearing' in the Environmental Clearance, under the EIA Notification mandating 'obtaining of prior EC.' was first promulgated on 27th January, 1994 as amended in 1997. and underwent several amendments till 2004. The Legislature has given utmost importance to ascertain the public views in the entire EC procedure by making provision of public hearing and consultation before appraisal of specified development projects</p>

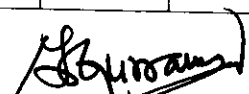

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		<p>for grant of EC.</p> <p><i>"...A public consultation in terms of the Notification dated 14 th September, 2006 consists of two parts. They are: - (a) A public hearing at the site or in its close proximity - district wise, to be carried out for ascertaining the concerns of local affected persons; and (b) Obtaining responses in writing from other concerned persons having a plausible stake in the environmental aspects of the project or activity...."</i></p> <p><i>"...The 'public hearing'/consultation is undisputedly a legal right endowed by the EIA Notification, 2006 to the people in the project area and also public at large..."</i></p> <p>The excerpts from the Judgement delivered on the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 9317 of 2009 Judgment reserved Samarth Trust and Another vs Union of India and Others on 28 May, 2010 in the HIGH COURT OF DELHI: NEW DELHI states that</p> <p><i>".....A public hearing is a form of participatory justice giving a voice to the voiceless (particularly to those who have no immediate access to courts) and a place and occasion to them to express their views with regard to a project. Participatory justice is in the nature of a Jan Sunwai where the community is the jury....."</i></p> <p><i>"....The advantage of a public hearing is that it brings about transparency in a proposed project and thereby gives information to the community about the project; there is consultation with the affected parties and they are not only taken into confidence about the nature of the project but are given an opportunity to express their informed opinion for or</i></p>
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against the project. This form of a social audit, as it were, provides wherever necessary, social acceptability to a project and also gives an opportunity to the EAC to get information about a project that may not be disclosed to it or may be concealed by the project proponent.....”

The SEAC have also taken note of the following key observations during the deliberations on the Public Hearing as stipulated below:

“*Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Manual for MINING OF MINERALS*” published by the MoEF & CC in 2010 which states that

“.....The study area for the mining projects should be defined as follows:

‘Core zone’ is the mining lease area.

‘Buffer zone’ in case of ML area up to 25 ha. is to be considered as 5 km all around the periphery of the core zone and for ML area above 25 ha. an area 10 km all around the periphery of the core zone.....”

The NGT vide order dated 21.07.2020 in the case of M. Haridasan Vs State of Kerala & Ors. (Original Application No. 304/2019) indicates that

“.... ‘Impact zone’ as per the MMR 1961 stipulates for danger zone (500 m) by Directorate General of Mines Safety which have to be complied compulsorily and necessary measures should be taken to minimise the impact on environment when the blasting is involved...”

From the documents submitted and presentation made by the PP, the Committee noted the following.

1. The data regarding number of people residing in even 2 kms. area of influence zone, and that


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of agricultural practices, totally rely upon the secondary data collected from various Government Departments. It is expected that during preparation of EIA Report, the PP should have gathered some primary material with respect to the socio-economic data in the Project area. The EIA report has no details on the economic and agricultural activities carried out by the people living in the surrounding area so that appropriate environmental management plan is formulated.

2. A bare perusal of the records of public hearing and the minutes of meeting conducted on 03.08.2023 reveal that there was heavy opposition for the proposed mines from the participating public. They have pointed out the harmful effects they are forced to face from the mines already functioning in the area. Vibration damage to the buildings, dust pollution, respiratory diseases due to harmful dust pollution and adverse effects on agricultural activity are some of the objections raised by the public.
3. Few of the concerns expressed by the public in the public hearing conducted by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for the mines in the cluster including that of PP are extracted below.

- *Mr. E. Anandakumar, Mongampalayam "...For our village, stone quarries are not needed. Because of the quarry, well water is gone. In the quarries, explosion is not*


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properly done. Because of the explosion, cracks develop on the walls of the buildings and dust spreads. Roads are damaged by heavy vehicles. Our area is depending on agriculture for many years...."

- Mrs. S. Vinothini, Mongampalayam
"...Walls in our house were cracked. Even, Underground Water Tank too is cracked. Even with repairs, again Water is wasted. There is huge noise due to quarries explosion and houses are vibrating. Hence, stone quarry is not needed...."
- Mr. K. Balathandayutham, Mongampalayam "..... So far, none of the Officers or owners of the quarries spoke about Agriculture. They are taking about the public only.....Here, the Public are farmers. Officer said that because of the quarry, there is no more impact. There is no more impact but a small impact is there. What is that? Our lungs damage. If you run the quarry after damaging the lungs, you may kill the people and run the quarry. If you say that you are subjected to power, where is the farmers Authority. Farmers are living like daily wages in the quarry and going for 100 days work under MGNREGA...."
- Mr. Mukesh, Bellathy "...We are native farmers. Our earth is fertile earth. Paddy grows in this land. Earlies, the rainwater stand nearly a feet above the surface of land if it rains. Now, it is like a dry forest. Earlier, in our well, we can take water just by sitting down....Now, there is no water in the well. At the outset of the program, you have explained about the quarries. But already in the


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existing quarries, did you perform any inspection of how much permission is given and how much they dug? First of all, you check this. Then, ask for the new quarries permission. Stone quarry is not needed....."

- Mr. Satish Kumar, Tamil Nadu Farmers Protection Association.

"...Already, as our area quarries have crossed allowed size of cutting out stones, how the permission can be given for new quarries. They prepared false document hiding all the true information. That was read by one person and another publishes it as white report and another gives permission. They think that only four of these may live well and others can go elsewhere. We will severely resist this."

"...In field number 63, two houses are there. As per the 1959 Tamil Nadu Small Mineral Concession Rules, if there is any house within 300 meters, the permission will not be given. In field number 63, two houses are there and in 65, a house is there, and in 69, a stream is there. Also, in field number 71, a house is there. In 424th field number, there is natham land of Chinnapadiyanur. A town is there and the town itself is hidden. In 426, a stream is there. In 451, a house is there. 392 has two houses and 338 has a house, and field number 337 has two houses. There should be no house within 300 meters and also a home for differentially-abled persons is there. So, definitely permission should not be given."

4. Further, there are 10 to 12 mines already operating in the cluster. Addition of new


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			<p>mines in this area will lead to increase in the existing pollution levels thereby affecting the nearby people.</p> <p>5. It is seen from the Google Map that urbanisation is increasing continuously in the proposed area and the number of structures is also increasing steadily.</p> <p>Hence, considering the public concerns during the PH, health of the people living nearby and environment, and the existence of many operating quarries around the proposed mine lease, the committee decided not to recommend the project.</p> <p>The Authority, after discussions, accepted the decision of SEAC, rejected the proposal and decided to request Member Secretary, SEIAA-TN to grant rejection letter to proponent as per the SEAC minutes. Further, Authority decided to close and record this proposal.</p>
4.	<p>Proposed Rough Stone & Gravel quarry lease over an extent of 1.48.0 Ha at S.F. No.196/1 of Perumanadu Village, Illuppur Taluk, Pudukkottai District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. V. Sekaran for Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/443521/2023)</p>	9256	<p>The Authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. During the presentation, SEAC noted that from the KML file uploaded by the proponent in PARIVESH portal, it is construed that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the proposed site has been quarried. (ii) A pit has been observed on the western side of the proposed mine lease. <p>However, the precise area communication letter and mine plan approval letter have not mentioned about the aforesaid quarrying activity carried out. Further, the SEAC is noted from the Reg. 111 (2) of MMR 1961 which stipulates that</p>


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			<p><i>"...No working shall be made within a distance of 7.5 metres of the boundary of any mine..."</i></p> <p>(iii)The aforesaid 'Safety zone' of 7.5 m of the boundary of the mine is also mandatory for adjacent lands for constructing the protective works which includes fencing, bunds/embankments and garland drainage. Here, it appears that the proponent has mined out the safety barrier of 7.5 m which is also not mentioned in the approved Mining Plan.</p> <p>Hence, the AD/mines shall visit the site and give his comments on the above aspects.</p> <p>On receipt of the above, further deliberations will be carried out. Hence, the Proponent is advised to submit the additional documents/information as sought above within the period of 30 days failing which your proposal will automatically get delisted from the PARIVESH portal.</p> <p>In view of the above, the Authority decided to request the Member Secretary, SEIAA to communicate the SEAC minutes to the project proponent held on 02.11.2023.</p>
5.	Existing Black granite and Granitic Gneiss quarry lease over an extent of 16.54.0 Ha at Survey No:287 (Panchappalli) & 19 (Namandahalli) Panchapalli & Namandahalli Village, Palacode Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited-	6709	<p>The Authority noted that the subject was placed in the 420th meeting of SEAC held on 02.11.2023 and the SEAC has called for certain additional particulars from the PP. The proponent is advised to submit the above-mentioned details within a period of 30 days failing which the proposal will be automatically delisted from the PARIVESH Portal.</p>


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	For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/443551/2023)		
6.	Expansion of Existing Special Economic Zone without prior Environmental Clearance at S.F.No. 191B, 194B, 197B, 199B, 200, 201, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217,218, 220, 221(PT),387 and 194, 195, 377, 386, 387/4 of Mathur Village and SF.No. 5 (PT), 7 (PT), 8, 9, 10 (PT), 12 (PT), 14, 15,16(PT),17, 18, 19, 20, 21(PT), 22(PT), 48(PT), 49, 51,52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 68, 69, 73, 222 PT, 223(PT),13, 56, 60,70, 71, 72,74(PT) of Mangal Village, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Cheyyar Phase-I Mathur and Manga Villages, Vembakkam Taluk Tiruvannamalai District by Ms/. CHEYYAR SEZ DEVELOPER PVT LTD - For Environmental Clearance under violation category. (SIA/TN/INFRA2/441796/2023)	9812	The Authority noted that the subject was placed in the 420 th meeting of SEAC held on 02.11.2023. During the meeting, the PP stated that as the stay ordered by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in W.P (MD). No. 11757 of 2021 of 2021, against the SoP for regularizing violation cases is still in operation, they would implead in the case and move to the Court for vacating the stay. SEAC therefore decided to defer the proposal. Hence the SEAC decided to defer the appraisal of the subject to a later date.
7.	Proposed Rough Stone and Gravel quarry over an extent of 1.53.5Hectare at Survey Nos. 425/6, 425/7 & 425/8 of Lembalakudi Village, Thirumayam Taluk, Pudukkottai District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. S. Ravi - For Environment Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/444949/2023)	9439	The Authority noted that the subject was placed in the 420 th meeting of SEAC held on 02.11.2023. During the presentation the SEAC noted that (i) About 15 number of dwellings are located within the prohibited distance of 300m and another 10 number of houses are situated within a distance of 500 m from the proposed mine lease area on the northern and western sides.


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The SEAC has noted that The Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 indicates that

"...36 (1-A) (a) No lease shall be granted for quarrying stone within 300 metres (three hundred metres) from any inhabited site:"

- (ii) The public road is also existing close to the proposed mine lease. From the presentation made by the PP, the SEAC have observed that the PP have earlier operated a quarry which lies just adjacent to the proposed mine lease in **an unsystematic manner and unscientifically** in the contravention of the provisions of the Mines Act 1952 (or) of the regulations, rules, bye-laws or orders made thereunder.

The SEAC has noted from the provisions of the section 22 of the Mines Act, 1952 as it stipulates that

"...22. Powers of Inspectors when causes of danger not expressly provided against exist or when employment of persons is dangerous:- (1)If, in respect of any matter for which no express provision is made by or under this Act, it appears to the Chief Inspector or an Inspector that any mine or part thereof or any matter, thing or practice in or connected with the mine, or with the control, supervision, management or defective so as to threaten, or tend to, the bodily injury of any person, he may give notice, in writing thereof to the owner, agent or manager of the mine and shall state in the notice the particulars in respect of which he


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considers the mine or part thereof or the matter, thing or practice to be dangerous or defective and require the same to be remedied within such time and in such manner as he may specify in the notice....."

Further, the Reg. 109 (4) of MMR 1961 specifies that "*....Where the stability of such railway, road, works, buildings or structure has been endangered due to any mining operations, the Chief Inspector may, by an order, in writing, require the owner to construct on the surface such protective works within such time as he may specify in the order...."*

Therefore, based on the presentation made by the proponent, **SEAC decided not to recommend the proposal** for the above reasons of presence of many physical structures (habitants) and a public road.

Further, the SEIAA is requested to write to the Commissioner, Geology & Mining to instruct the concerned AD (Mines) to furnish a site-inspection report on the existence of unsafe conditions in the quarry operated earlier by the PP (in Govt Paramboke land) which is located adjacent to the above proposed mining lease, to the Director of Mines Safety, Chennai Region immediately for the prescription of protective measures in accordance with the aforesaid provisions of the MMR 1961 for ensuring the safety of the public.

The Authority, after detailed discussions, accepted the decision and recommendations of SEAC and decided to


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			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reject Environmental Clearance for the Project. Further, Authority decided to close and record this proposal. 2. To request the Member Secretary, SEIAA TN to address the Commissioner, Geology & Mining in this regard, detailing the observations made by SEAC during appraisal of the subject.
8.	<p>Proposed Rough Stone & Gravel quarry lease over an extent of 3.00.0 ha in S.F. No. 182/2 (P) of Thirukooranam Village, Gujiliamparai Taluk, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. M. K. Kungumarajh - For Environmental Clearance.</p> <p>(SIA/TN/MIN/441764/2023)</p>	9160	<p>The authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 08.11.2023. SEAC has furnished its recommendations for granting Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions stated therein.</p> <p>After detailed discussions, the Authority taking into account the recommendations of SEAC and also the safety aspects and to ensure sustainable, scientific and systematic mining, decided to grant Environmental Clearance for the quantity of Volume - 1,60,296m³, Rough stone @ 95% recovery - 1,52,281m³, Reject @ 5% - 8,015m³ & 31,958m³ of Gravel up to the depth of 14m Below Ground Level and the annual peak production should not exceed 33,810 m³ of Rough stone & 12,430m³ of Gravel. This is also subject to the conditions imposed by SEAC, normal conditions stipulated by MOEF&CC in addition to the following conditions and the conditions in Annexure 'A' of this minutes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeping in view of MoEF&CC's notification S.O.1533(E) dated.14.09.2006 and S.O. 1807(E) dated 12.04.2022, this


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Environmental Clearance is valid as per the approved mine plan period.

2. The EC granted is valid only for Rough stone @ 95% recovery – 1,52,281m³.
3. The EC granted is subject to review by District Collector, Mines Dept. and TNPCB on completion of every 5 years and also during the mine plan period, till the project life so as to review the EC conditions and to ensure that they have all been adhered to and implemented.
4. The project proponent shall submit a Certified Compliance Report obtained from IRO of MoEF&CC to the monitoring, regulatory and other concerned authorities including SEIAA, while seeking a renewal of the mining plan to cover the project life.
5. The progressive and final mine closure plan including the green belt implementation and environmental norms should be strictly followed as per the EMP and as per the amount committed and approved in EC for EMP.
6. As per the OM vide F. No. IA3-22/1/2022-IA-III [E- 172624] Dated: 14.06.2022, the Project Proponents are directed to submit the six-monthly compliance on the environmental conditions prescribed in the prior environmental clearance letter(s) through newly developed compliance module in the PARIVESH Portal from the respective login.


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			<p>7. The amount allocated for EMP should be kept in a separate account and both the capital and recurring expenditures should be done year wise for the works identified, approved and as committed. The work & expenditure made under EMP should be elaborated in the bi-annual compliance report submitted and also should be brought to the notice of concerned authorities during inspections.</p>
9.	<p>Proposed Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry lease over an extent of 1.54.0Ha at S.F.Nos. 211/1 & 211/2 of Kuppam Village, Pugalur Taluk, Karur District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. S. Sadhasivam – For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/440693/2023)</p>	8566	<p>The authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. During the presentation, SEAC noted from the KML file that the applied mine lease area has been quarried after January 2020 without valid Environmental Clearance. Therefore, the SEAC decided that:</p> <p>i) The concerned AD/Mines shall inspect the quarry site and provide his comments on the existing site condition and pit details.</p> <p>The Authority noted the minutes of SEAC.</p>
10.	<p>Proposed Ordinary Earth Quarry lease over an extent of 1.53.5 Ha at S.F.Nos. 70/2, 70/3, 70/4, 70/5A & 71/3 of Kondalangkuppam Village, Vanur Taluk, Viluppuram District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. B. Venkatakrishnan – For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/442478/2023)</p>	9383	<p>The authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. SEAC has furnished its recommendations for granting Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions stated therein.</p> <p>After detailed discussions, the Authority taking into account the recommendations of SEAC and also the safety aspects and to ensure sustainable, scientific and systematic mining, decided to grant Environmental Clearance for the quantity of 23,004m³ of ordinary earth up to the depth of 2m below ground level and the annual peak production should not exceed 12,148m³ of</p>


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ordinary earth. This is also subject to the conditions imposed by SEAC, normal conditions stipulated by MOEF&CC in addition to the following conditions and the conditions in Annexure 'A' of this minutes.

1. Keeping in view of MoEF&CC's notification S.O.1533(E) dated.14.09.2006 and S.O. 1807(E) dated 12.04.2022, this Environmental Clearance is valid as per the approved mine plan period.
2. The EC granted is subject to review by District Collector, Mines Dept. and TNPCB on completion of every 5 years and also during the mine plan period, till the project life so as to review the EC conditions and to ensure that they have all been adhered to and implemented.
3. The project proponent shall submit a Certified Compliance Report obtained from IRO of MoEF&CC to the monitoring, regulatory and other concerned authorities including SEIAA, while seeking a renewal of the mining plan to cover the project life.
4. There should be regular monitoring of air quality, water quality, ground water level and noise quality and reports regarding the same should be submitted to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC once in every 6 months.
5. The proponent shall strictly adhere to the mining plan and half yearly and annual returns shall be submitted to the Director of Geology and Mining Department with copy marked to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.
6. Biodiversity in and around the project area should be monitored frequently and detailed biodiversity


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			<p>report should be submitted every year to SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.</p> <p>7. The progressive and final mine closure plan including the green belt implementation and environmental norms should be strictly followed as per the EMP and as per the amount committed and approved in EC for EMP. Status of progressive mine closure and green belt implementation should be included in the half yearly compliance report submitted to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.</p> <p>8. As per the OM vide F. No. IA3-22/1/2022-IA-III [E- 172624] Dated: 14.06.2022, the Project Proponents are directed to submit the six-monthly compliance on the environmental conditions prescribed in the prior environmental clearance letter(s) through newly developed compliance module in the PARIVESH Portal from the respective login.</p> <p>9. The amount allocated for EMP should be kept in a separate account and both the capital and recurring expenditures should be done year wise for the works identified, approved and as committed. The work & expenditure made under EMP should be elaborated in the bi-annual compliance report submitted and also should be brought to the notice of concerned authorities during inspections.</p>
11.	Proposed Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry lease over an extent of 3.56.0 Ha at S.F.Nos. 52/8B2, 52/8B3, 53/10, 53/11, 53/12, 53/5B, 53/6,	9901	The authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420 th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. SEAC has furnished its recommendations for granting Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions


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53/7, 53/8, 53/9, 54/1B2 & 54/1C of Sundakottai Village, Aruppukkottai Taluk, Virudhunagar District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. R. R. Senthilkumar Raju - For Environmental Clearance.
(SIA/TN/MIN/444143/2023)

stated therein.

After detailed discussions, the Authority taking into account the recommendations of SEAC and also the safety aspects and to ensure sustainable, scientific and systematic mining, decided to grant Environmental Clearance for the quantity of **2,67,915m³ of rough stone & 23,120m³ of gravel up to the depth of 40m below ground level and the annual peak production should not exceed 70,350m³ of rough stone & 11,096m³ of gravel.** This is also subject to the conditions imposed by SEAC, normal conditions stipulated by MOEF&CC in addition to the following conditions and the conditions in Annexure 'A' of this minutes.

1. Keeping in view of MoEF&CC's notification S.O.1533(E) dated.14.09.2006 and S.O. 1807(E) dated 12.04.2022, this Environmental Clearance is valid as per the approved mine plan period.
2. The EC granted is subject to review by District Collector, Mines Dept. and TNPCB on completion of every 5 years and also during the mine plan period, till the project life so as to review the EC conditions and to ensure that they have all been adhered to and implemented.
3. The project proponent shall submit a Certified Compliance Report obtained from IRO of MoEF&CC to the monitoring, regulatory and other concerned authorities including SEIAA, while seeking a renewal of the mining plan to cover the project life.
4. There should be regular monitoring of air quality, water quality, ground water level and noise quality and reports regarding the same should be


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submitted to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC once in every 6 months.

5. The proponent shall strictly adhere to the mining plan and half yearly and annual returns shall be submitted to the Director of Geology and Mining Department with copy marked to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.
6. Biodiversity in and around the project area should be monitored frequently and detailed biodiversity report should be submitted every year to SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.
7. The progressive and final mine closure plan including the green belt implementation and environmental norms should be strictly followed as per the EMP and as per the amount committed and approved in EC for EMP. Status of progressive mine closure and green belt implementation should be included in the half yearly compliance report submitted to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.
8. As per the OM vide F. No. IA3-22/1/2022-IA-III [E- 172624] Dated: 14.06.2022, the Project Proponents are directed to submit the six-monthly compliance on the environmental conditions prescribed in the prior environmental clearance letter(s) through newly developed compliance module in the PARIVESH Portal from the respective login.
9. The amount allocated for EMP should be kept in a separate account and both the capital and recurring expenditures should be done year wise for the works identified, approved and as committed. The work & expenditure made under



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			EMP should be elaborated in the bi-annual compliance report submitted and also should be brought to the notice of concerned authorities during inspections.
12.	Proposed Expansion of Existing Special Economic Zone in Tindivanam Industrial Park (In SIPCOT Industrial park) with land area 67.75 Hectares at SF.No. 32/1, 32/2, 32/3, 33/1B1, 33/1B2, 33/3, 33/5A, 33/5B, 33/7A, 33/7B, 33/8A, 33/8B, 34/1, 34/2, 34/3, 34/4, 34/5, 34/6, 34/7, 34/8, 34/9A, 34/9B, 34/10, 34/11, 35, 36, 37/1, 37/2, 37/3, 37/4, 37/5, 37/6, 37/7, 38/1, 38/2, 38/3, 38/4A1, 38/4A2B, 38/5, 38/6, 8/7, 38/8, 38/9, 39/2, 40/2A, 40/2B, 40/3, 40/4, 40/5, 40/6, 40/7, 40/8, 40/9, 41/3, 42/3, 51/1, 51/2, 51/3, 51/4, 51/5, 51/6, 53/1, 53/2, 53/3, 53/4, 53/5, 53/6, 53/7A, 53/7B, 53/8, 54/1, 54/2, 54/3, 54/4, 54/5, 54/6, 54/7, 55/1, 55/2, 56/1A, 56/1B, 56/1C, 56/2, 57/1, 57/2, 57/3A, 57/3B, 57/3C, 57/4, 57/5A, 57/5B, 57/6, 57/7, 57/8, 57/9, 60/1, 60/2, 60/3, 61/1, 61/2, 62/1, 62/2, 62/3, 63/1, 63/2, 63/3, 63/4A, 63/4B, 64/1, 118/1, 120/1, 120/2, 121/1, 121/2, 121/3 of Pelakuppam Village, Tindivanam Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu by M/s.	9808	<p>The authority noted that this proposal was placed for appraisal in 420th meeting of SEAC held on 02.11.2023. During presentation the PP stated that since SIPCOT has obtained EC for the entire land, the activity proposed to be undertaken by the PP did not attract prior EC and as only the construction work was undertaken, their proposal may not be treated as violation case. The PP also stated that he wanted additional time to obtain legal opinion to support his claim. Hence, SEAC therefore decided to defer the proposal.</p> <p>In view of the above, the authority decided to request the Member Secretary, SEIAA to communicate the SEAC minutes to the project proponent held on 02.11.2023.</p>


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	Cheyar SEZ Developers Private limited - For Environmental Clearance under Violation. (SIA/TN/INFRA2/441612/2023)		
13.	Proposed Rough Stone & Gravel quarry lease over an extent of 2.56.5Ha at SF.No.191/5 & 191/6 of Perumanadu Village, Illuppur Taluk, Pudukkottai District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru.B.Kajamaideen - for Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/445756/2023)	9281	<p>The authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. SEAC has furnished its recommendations for granting Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions stated therein.</p> <p>After detailed discussions, the Authority taking into account the recommendations of SEAC and also the safety aspects, and to ensure sustainable, scientific and systematic mining, SEIAA decided to grant Environmental Clearance for the quantity of 1,07,300m³ of Rough stone and 1,184m³ of Gravel to the depth of mining 39m BGL and the annual peak production should not exceed 34,250m³ of Rough stone and 1,184m³ of Gravel. This is also subject to the conditions imposed by SEAC, normal conditions stipulated by MOEF&CC in addition to the following conditions and the conditions in Annexure 'A' of this minutes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeping in view of MoEF&CC's notification S.O.1533(E) dated.14.09.2006 and S.O. 1807(E) dated 12.04.2022, this Environmental Clearance is valid as per the approved mine plan period. 2. The EC granted is subject to review by District Collector, Mines Dept. and TNPCB on completion of every 5 years and also during the mine plan period, till the project life so as to review the EC conditions and to ensure that they have all been adhered to and implemented.


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3. The project proponent shall submit a Certified Compliance Report obtained from IRO of MoEF&CC to the monitoring, regulatory and other concerned authorities including SEIAA, while seeking a renewal of the mining plan to cover the project life.
4. There should be regular monitoring of air quality, water quality, ground water level and noise quality and reports regarding the same should be submitted to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC once in every 6 months.
5. The proponent shall strictly adhere to the mining plan and half yearly and annual returns shall be submitted to the Director of Geology and Mining Department with copy marked to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.
6. Biodiversity in and around the project area should be monitored frequently and detailed biodiversity report should be submitted every year to SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.
7. The progressive and final mine closure plan including the green belt implementation and environmental norms should be strictly followed as per the EMP and as per the amount committed and approved in EC for EMP. Status of progressive mine closure and green belt implementation should be included in the half yearly compliance report submitted to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.
8. As per the OM vide F. No. IA3-22/1/2022-IA-III [E- 172624] Dated: 14.06.2022, the Project Proponents are directed to submit the six-monthly compliance on the environmental


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			<p>conditions prescribed in the prior environmental clearance letter(s) through newly developed compliance module in the PARIVESH Portal from the respective login.</p> <p>9. The amount allocated for EMP should be kept in a separate account and both the capital and recurring expenditures should be done year wise for the works identified, approved and as committed. The work & expenditure made under EMP should be elaborated in the bi-annual compliance report submitted and also should be brought to the notice of concerned authorities during inspections.</p>
14.	<p>Proposed Rough Stone & Gravel quarry lease over an extent of 4.90.0Ha at SF.No. 340(Part) and 341/3 (Part) of Bellathi Village, Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. R.K. Palanisamy - for Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/446239/2023)</p>	9309	<p>The authority noted that this proposal was placed for appraisal in 420th meeting of SEAC held on 02.11.2023. The SEAC has observed the following: The concept of 'public hearing' in the Environmental Clearance, under the EIA Notification mandating 'obtaining of prior EC,' was first promulgated on 27th January, 1994 as amended in 1997, and underwent several amendments till 2004. The Legislature has given utmost importance to ascertain the public views in the entire EC procedure by making provision of public hearing and consultation before appraisal of specified development projects for grant of EC.</p> <p><i>"...A public consultation in terms of the Notification dated 14 th September, 2006 consists of two parts. They are: - (a) A public hearing at the site or in its close proximity - district wise, to be carried out for ascertaining the concerns of local affected persons; and (b) Obtaining responses in writing from other concerned</i></p>


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persons having a plausible stake in the environmental aspects of the project or activity....”

“...The ‘public hearing’/consultation is undisputedly a legal right endowed by the EIA Notification, 2006 to the people in the project area and also public at large...”

The excerpts from the Judgement delivered on the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 9317 of 2009 Judgment reserved Samarth Trust And Another vs Union Of India And Others on 28 May, 2010 in the HIGH COURT OF DELHI: NEW DELHI states that

“.....A public hearing is a form of participatory justice giving a voice to the voiceless (particularly to those who have no immediate access to courts) and a place and occasion to them to express their views with regard to a project. Participatory justice is in the nature of a Jan Sunwai where the community is the jury.....”

“....The advantage of a public hearing is that it brings about transparency in a proposed project and thereby gives information to the community about the project; there is consultation with the affected parties and they are not only taken into confidence about the nature of the project but are given an opportunity to express their informed opinion for or against the project. This form of a social audit, as it were, provides wherever necessary, social acceptability to a project and also gives an opportunity to the EAC to get information about a project that may not be disclosed to it or may be concealed by the project proponent.....”

The SEAC have also taken note of the following key observations during the deliberations on the Public


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Hearing as stipulated below:

“Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Manual for MINING OF MINERALS” published by the MoEF & CC in 2010 which states that

“.....The study area for the mining projects should be defined as follows:

‘Core zone’ is the mining lease area.

‘Buffer zone’ in case of ML area up to 25 ha. is to be considered as 5 km all around the periphery of the core zone and for ML area above 25 ha. an area 10 km all around the periphery of the core zone.....”

The NGT vide order dated 21.07.2020 in the case of M. Haridasan Vs State of Kerala & Ors. (Original Application No. 304/2019) indicates that


“.... ‘Impact zone’ as per the MMR 1961 stipulates for danger zone (500 m) by Directorate General of Mines Safety which have to be complied compulsorily and necessary measures should be taken to minimise the impact on environment when the blasting is involved...”

From the documents submitted and presentation made by the PP, the Committee noted the following.

1. The data regarding number of people residing in even 2 kms. area of influence zone, and that of agricultural practices, totally rely upon the secondary data collected from various Government Departments. It is expected that during preparation of EIA Report, the PP should have gathered some primary material with respect to the socio-economic data in the Project area. The EIA report has no details on the economic and agricultural activities


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carried out by the people living in the surrounding area so that appropriate environmental management plan is formulated.

2. A bare perusal of the records of public hearing and the minutes of meeting conducted on 03.08.2023 reveal that there was heavy opposition for the proposed mines from the participating public. They have pointed out the harmful effects they are forced to face from the mines already functioning in the area. Vibration damage to the buildings, dust pollution, respiratory diseases due to harmful dust pollution and adverse effects on agricultural activity are some of the objections raised by the public.
3. Few of the concerns expressed by the public in the public hearing conducted by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for the mines in the cluster including that of PP are extracted below.

- *Mr. E. Anandakumar, Mongampalayam "....For our village, stone quarries are not needed. Because of the quarry, well water is gone. In the quarries, explosion is not properly done. Because of the explosion, cracks develop on the walls of the buildings and dust spreads. Roads are damaged by heavy vehicles. Our area is depending on agriculture for many years...."*


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- Mrs. S. Vinothini, Mongampalayam
 "...Walls in our house were cracked. Even, Underground Water Tank too is cracked. Even with repairs, again Water is wasted. There is huge noise due to quarries explosion and houses are vibrating. Hence, stone quarry is not needed...."
- Mr.K.Balathandayutham, Mongampalayam "... So far, none of the Officers or owners of the quarries spoke about Agriculture. They are taking about the public only.....Here, the Public are farmers. Officer said that because of the quarry, there is no more impact. There is no more impact but a small impact is there. What is that? Our lungs damage. If you run the quarry after damaging the lungs, you may kill the people and run the quarry. If you say that you are subjected to power, where is the farmers Authority. Farmers are living like daily wages in the quarry and going for 100 days work under MGNREGA...."
- Mr. Mukesh, Bellathy "...We are native farmers. Our earth is fertile earth. Paddy grows in this land. Earlies, the rainwater stand nearly a feet above the surface of land if it rains. Now, it is like a dry forest. Earlier, in our well, we can take water


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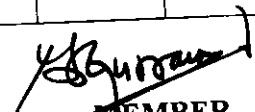
just by sitting down....Now, there is no water in the well. At the outset of the program, you have explained about the quarries. But already in the existing quarries, did you perform any inspection of how much permission is given and how much they dug? First of all, you check this. Then, ask for the new quarries permission. Stone quarry is not needed....."

- Mr. Satish Kumar, Tamil Nadu Farmers Protection Association.

"...Already, as our area quarries have crossed allowed size of cutting out stones, how the permission can be given for new quarries. They prepared false document hiding all the true information. That was read by one person and another publishes it as white report and another gives permission. They think that only four of these may live well and others can go elsewhere. We will severely resist this."

"...In field number 63, two houses are there. As per the 1959 Tamil Nadu Small Mineral Concession Rules, if there is any house within 300 meters, the permission will not be given. In field number 63, two houses are there and in 65, a house is there, and in 69, a stream is there. Also, in field number 71, a house is there. In 424th


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field number, there is natham land of Chinnapadiyanur. A town is there and the town itself is hidden. In 426, a stream is there. In 451, a house is there. 392 has two houses and 338 has a house, and field number 337 has two houses. There should be no house within 300 meters and also a home for differentially-abled persons is there. So, definitely permission should not be given."

4. Further, there are 10 to 12 mines already operating in the cluster. Addition of new mines in this area will lead to increase in the existing pollution levels thereby affecting the nearby people.
5. It is seen from the Google Map that urbanisation is increasing continuously in the proposed area and the number of structures is also increasing steadily.

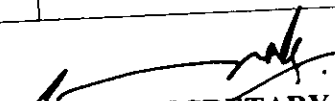
Hence, considering the public concerns during the PH, health of the people living nearby and environment, and the existence of many operating quarries around the proposed mine lease, the committee decided **not to recommend the project**. The Authority, after detailed discussions, accepted the decision of SEAC, rejected the proposal and decided to request Member Secretary, SEIAA-TN to grant rejection letter to proponent as per the SEAC minutes. Further, Authority decided to close and record this proposal.

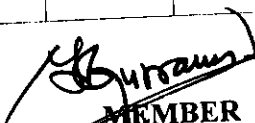

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15.	<p>Proposed Black Granite & Quartzo-Feldspathic Gneiss quarry lease area over an extent of 40.13.05 Ha (Government Poramboke land) at S.F.Nos. 58/1 (Pothuvai Village 10.44.0 Ha) & 135/1 (Pazhavalam Village 29.69.05 Ha) of Gingee Taluk, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited - For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/444029/2023)</p>	845	<p>The authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. SEAC has furnished its recommendations for granting Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions stated therein.</p> <p>After detailed discussions and based on the details provided by the proponent and on review of the KML file uploaded in the Parivesh portal, the Authority has decided to sought the following additional details from the Project Proponent:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) It is mentioned that the depth of Water table is at 15m-13m BGL and the depth of Quarrying is 30m. As mining at 30mtrs will intersect the water table at 13m – 15m BGL what will be the impact on the water table due to the said quarrying activity? what are the innovative, sustainable and precautionary principles additionally adopted to prevent disturbance to ground water table and to support effective ground water management. 2) The PP shall conduct Hydrogeological study by using Govt. authorized expert/reputed institution in the said quarry and furnish the report. 3) It is mentioned that the nearest habitations such as Pattuvoy, Ramarajapettai, Palavalam, Tadakam, Anukkamalai are located at a distance of 0.36Km, 0.51Km, 0.52Km, 0.55Km & 1.48Km respectively. What will be the impact on the nearest habitations due to the said quarrying activity? 4) It is mentioned that the Reserved/Protected forests such as Pakkammalai Reserve Forest,
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			<p>Pulanji Malai Reserve Forest are located at a distance of 0.80Km, 2.88Km respectively. What will be the impact on the nearest Reserved/Protected forests due to the said quarrying activity?</p> <p>5) It is mentioned that the Water Bodies such as Pattuvoy Lake located adjacent to the quarry site, Palavalam Lake & Vettavalam Lake are located at a distance of 0.06Km & 1.94Km respectively. What will be the impact on the nearest water bodies and also mention the impact on the Livelihood & Ground water due to the said quarrying activity?</p>
16.	<p>Proposed Black Granite quarry lease area over an extent of 20.95.5 Ha (Government Poramboke land) at S.F.Nos. 1193/1 (Part 5 & 16) of Kodakkal Village, Sholinghur Taluk, Ranipet District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited - For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/445737/2023)</p>	9648	<p>The authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. SEAC has furnished its recommendations for granting Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions stated therein.</p> <p>After detailed discussions and based on the details provided by the proponent and on review of the KML file uploaded in the Parivesh portal, the Authority has decided to sought the following additional details from the Project Proponent:</p> <p>1) It is mentioned that the depth of Water table is at 10m-15m BGL and the depth of Quarrying is 40m. As mining at 40mtrs will intersect the water table at 10m – 15m BGL what will be the impact on the water table due to the said quarrying activity? what are the innovative, sustainable and precautionary principles additionally adopted to prevent disturbance to</p>


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			<p>ground water table and to support effective ground water management.</p> <p>2) The PP shall conduct Hydrogeological study by using Govt. authorized expert/reputed institution in the said quarry and furnish the report.</p> <p>3) It is mentioned that the nearest habitations such as Pudukkudiyannur, Kodakkal, Nilotpalapuram, Padmapuram & Kondapalaiyam are located at a distance of 0.20Km, 0.53Km, 0.85Km, 1.28Km & 1.38Km respectively. What will be the impact on the nearest habitations due to the said quarrying activity?</p> <p>4) It is mentioned that the Water Bodies such as Pond located near project site, Pond near Pudukkudiyannur, Perunganji Lake are located at a distance of 0.16Km, 0.46Km & 1.74Km respectively. What will be the impact on the nearest water bodies and also mention the impact on the Livelihood & Ground water due to the said quarrying activity?</p>
17.	Proposed Rough Stone and Gravel quarry lease area over an extent of 2.69.05 Ha at S.F.Nos. 343 & 344/1 of Belladhi Village, Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by Tvl. Sri Blue Metals - For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/446051/2023)	9044	<p>The Authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. The SEAC has observed the following:</p> <p>The concept of 'public hearing' in the Environmental Clearance, under the EIA Notification mandating 'obtaining of prior EC,' was first promulgated on 27th January, 1994 as amended in 1997, and underwent several amendments till 2004. The Legislature has given utmost importance to ascertain the public views in the entire EC procedure by making provision of public hearing and consultation</p>


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		<p>before appraisal of specified development projects for grant of EC.</p> <p><i>"...A public consultation in terms of the Notification dated 14 th September, 2006 consists of two parts. They are: - (a) A public hearing at the site or in its close proximity - district wise, to be carried out for ascertaining the concerns of local affected persons; and (b) Obtaining responses in writing from other concerned persons having a plausible stake in the environmental aspects of the project or activity...."</i></p> <p><i>"...The 'public hearing'/consultation is undisputedly a legal right endowed by the EIA Notification, 2006 to the people in the project area and also public at large..."</i></p> <p>The excerpts from the Judgement delivered on the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 9317 of 2009 Judgment reserved Samarth Trust and Another vs Union of India and Others on 28 May, 2010 in the HIGH COURT OF DELHI: NEW DELHI states that</p> <p><i>".....A public hearing is a form of participatory justice giving a voice to the voiceless (particularly to those who have no immediate access to courts) and a place and occasion to them to express their views with regard to a project. Participatory justice is in the nature of a Jan Sunwai where the community is the jury....."</i></p> <p><i>"....The advantage of a public hearing is that it brings about transparency in a proposed project and thereby gives information to the community about the project; there is consultation with the affected parties and they are not only taken into confidence about the nature of the project but are given an opportunity to</i></p>
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express their informed opinion for or against the project. This form of a social audit, as it were, provides wherever necessary, social acceptability to a project and also gives an opportunity to the EAC to get information about a project that may not be disclosed to it or may be concealed by the project proponent.....”

The SEAC have also taken note of the following key observations during the deliberations on the Public Hearing as stipulated below:

“Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Manual for MINING OF MINERALS” published by the MoEF & CC in 2010 which states that

“.....The study area for the mining projects should be defined as follows:

‘Core zone’ is the mining lease area.

‘Buffer zone’ in case of ML area up to 25 ha. is to be considered as 5 km all around the periphery of the core zone and for ML area above 25 ha. an area 10 km all around the periphery of the core zone.....”

The NGT vide order dated 21.07.2020 in the case of M. Haridasan Vs State of Kerala & Ors. (Original Application No. 304/2019) indicates that

“.... ‘Impact zone’ as per the MMR 1961 stipulates for danger zone (500 m) by Directorate General of Mines Safety which have to be complied compulsorily and necessary measures should be taken to minimise the impact on environment when the blasting is involved...”

From the documents submitted and presentation made by the PP, the Committee noted the following.

1. The data regarding number of people residing


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in even 2 kms. area of influence zone, and that of agricultural practices, totally rely upon the secondary data collected from various Government Departments. It is expected that during preparation of EIA Report, the PP should have gathered some primary material with respect to the socio-economic data in the Project area. The EIA report has no details on the economic and agricultural activities carried out by the people living in the surrounding area so that appropriate environmental management plan is formulated.

2. A bare perusal of the records of public hearing and the minutes of meeting conducted on 03.08.2023 reveal that there was heavy opposition for the proposed mines from the participating public. They have pointed out the harmful effects they are forced to face from the mines already functioning in the area. Vibration damage to the buildings, dust pollution, respiratory diseases due to harmful dust pollution and adverse effects on agricultural activity are some of the objections raised by the public.
3. Few of the concerns expressed by the public in the public hearing conducted by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for the mines in the cluster including that of PP are extracted below.

- *Mr. E. Anandakumar, Mongampalayam "....For our village, stone quarries are not needed. Because of the quarry, well water is*

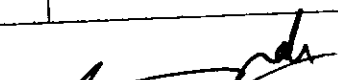

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gone. In the quarries, explosion is not properly done. Because of the explosion, cracks develop on the walls of the buildings and dust spreads. Roads are damaged by heavy vehicles. Our area is depending on agriculture for many years...."

- Mrs. S. Vinothini, Mongampalayam
"...Walls in our house were cracked. Even, Underground Water Tank too is cracked. Even with repairs, again Water is wasted. There is huge noise due to quarries explosion and houses are vibrating. Hence, stone quarry is not needed...."
- Mr. K. Balathandayutham, Mongampalayam
".... So far, none of the Officers or owners of the quarries spoke about Agriculture. They are taking about the public only.....Here, the Public are farmers. Officer said that because of the quarry, there is no more impact. There is no more impact but a small impact is there. What is that? Our lungs damage. If you run the quarry after damaging the lungs, you may kill the people and run the quarry. If you say that you are subjected to power, where is the farmers Authority. Farmers are living like daily wages in the quarry and going for 100 days work under MGNREGA...."
- Mr. Mukesh, Bellathy
"...We are native farmers. Our earth is fertile earth. Paddy grows in this land. Earlier, the rainwater stand nearly a feet above the surface of land if it rains. Now, it is like a dry forest. Earlier, in our well, we can take water just by sitting down....Now, there is no water in the well. At the outset of the program, you have explained


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about the quarries. But already in the existing quarries, did you perform any inspection of how much permission is given and how much they dug? First of all, you check this. Then, ask for the new quarries permission. Stone quarry is not needed....."

- Mr. Satish Kumar, Tamil Nadu Farmers Protection Association.

"...Already, as our area quarries have crossed allowed size of cutting out stones, how the permission can be given for new quarries. They prepared false document hiding all the true information. That was read by one person and another publishes it as white report and another gives permission. They think that only four of these may live well and others can go elsewhere. We will severely resist this."

"...In field number 63, two houses are there. As per the 1959 Tamil Nadu Small Mineral Concession Rules, if there is any house within 300 meters, the permission will not be given. In field number 63, two houses are there and in 65, a house is there, and in 69, a stream is there. Also, in field number 71, a house is there. In 424th field number, there is natham land of Chinnapadiyanur. A town is there and the town itself is hidden. In 426, a stream is there. In 451, a house is there. 392 has two houses and 338 has a house, and field number 337 has two houses. There should be no house within 300 meters and also a home for differentially-abled persons is there. So, definitely permission should not be given."

4. Further, there are 10 to 12 mines already


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		<p>operating in the cluster. Addition of new mines in this area will lead to increase in the existing pollution levels thereby affecting the nearby people.</p> <p>5. It is seen from the Google Map that urbanisation is increasing continuously in the proposed area and the number of structures is also increasing steadily.</p> <p>Hence, considering the public concerns during the PH, health of the people living nearby and environment, and the existence of many operating quarries around the proposed mine lease, the committee decided not to recommend the project. The Authority, after discussions, accepted the decision of SEAC, rejected the proposal and decided to request Member Secretary, SEIAA-TN to grant rejection letter to proponent as per the SEAC minutes. Further, Authority decided to close and record this proposal.</p>
18.	<p>Proposed production enhancement from 2.00 MTPA to 6.97 MTPA (ROM-Limestone & Marl) in existing limestone quarry (GO No.76) over an extent of 166.005 Ha at S.F Nos. 39/8, 40, 41/1, 47/1, 47/3, 47/4, 47/11, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53/1, 55/1 (P), 55/15, 101, 102/20, 104/1A, 104/15, 104/24, 110/2, 110/3, 110/4, 110/15, 111/1, 111/2, 112/1, 112/8, 112/11B, 112/12, 112/14A, 112/15, 113/1, 113/3, 114/1, 114/6, 114/7, 114/11, 114/12,</p>	<p>9739</p> <p>The authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. SEAC has furnished its recommendations for granting Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions stated therein.</p> <p>After detailed discussions and based on the details provided by the proponent and on review of the KML file uploaded in the Parivesh portal, the Authority has decided to sought the following additional details from the Project Proponent:</p> <p>1) It is mentioned that the depth of Water table is at 60m-65m BGL (Post Monsoon), 70m BGL (Pre-Monsoon) and the depth of Quarrying is</p>


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<p>114/13, 114/14, 114/15, 114/17A, 114/17B, 114/18, 114/19, 115/1, 115/3, 115/4, 115/6, 115/7, 115/9, 115/10, 116/1, 116/2, 116/3, 117/1, 117/2, 117/3, 117/4, 117/5, 117/6, 117/7, 117/8, 118/1, 118/3A, 118/3C, 118/5, 118/10, 119/1, 119/19B, 120, 121/1, 121/7A, 121/18, 121/19, 122, 135/1, 135/2, 136/1, 136/3, 136/7, 136/10, 136/11, 136/12, 136/13, 136/14, 137/1, 137/2, 137/3, 137/6, 137/7, 138/1, 138/2, 139/1, 139/2, 139/3, 139/4, 139/5, 139/6, 139/7, 140/1, 140/2, 140/3, 140/4, 140/6B, 252, 254/4, 254/7, 254/8, 254/9, 254/10, 254/11, 254/12, 254/13, 258/1, 259/6, 260/3, 260/7, 260/9, 260/13, 260/16, 260/18, 268/1(P), 403 of Kallakudi Village (97.955 Ha), S.F Nos. 54/1, 54/2, 55, 56, 57, 58(P), 59/1B(P), 60, 61/8, 72/1, 72/3(P), 73/1, 73/3, 73/5, 74/1, 75, 77/4(P), 78/5(P), 78/7(P), 78/8A, 79/1A(P), 79/1B, 79/2, 79/6, 80/1, 81/1B, 81/3, 81/4, 82, 83, 85/2, 86/1, 87, 88/1, 89/1, 92(P), 93/1D, 94/7(P), 95/8(P), 140A/1, 147/1 of Kovandakurichi Village (66.820 Ha) and S.F No. 32 of Venkatachalapuram Village (1.230 Ha), Lalgudi Taluk, Trichy District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Dalmia Cement</p>	<p>47m to 118.5m BGL. As mining at 118 mtrs will intersect the water table at 45 mtrs what are the innovative, sustainable and precautionary principles additionally adopted to prevent disturbance to ground water table and to support effective ground water management.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Has there been another study conducted on hydrogeological, hydrological, geothermal and hydrothermal conditions besides the current study. 3) Will the deep mining impact the soil structure stability impacting biodiversity, adjoining patta lands, agriculture and livelihood. 4) Innovative technologies and sustainable mining practices being adopted to prevent water, air and noise pollution 5) Anticipated tectonic disruptions, changes to water courses and adjacent water basins due to mining. 6) Will disturbance to the gypseous, phosphoric nodules and minerals of chemical origin result in evaporates adding to air and water pollution and disturbance to the topsoil and red earth. 7) Effective actions planned for management of dump wastes. 8) The PP shall furnish NOC-Ground water clearance obtained from the competent authority (SG & SWRDC, WRD, Tharamani) for carrying out the dewatering operations during mining. 9) The PP shall furnish the "Temporary Guidelines" details submitted to the
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<p>(Bharat) Limited - For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/443674/2023)</p>	<p>Government for issuance of NOC to Mining industries in the State by the Department.</p> <p>10) The PP shall furnish the water quality monitoring data for the Surface water, Ground water & Drinking water quality by taking water samples at different locations in and around the quarry site and in the core zone and analyse the same through NABL accredited laboratory and furnish the report.</p> <p>11) The PP shall obtain prior permission from the Competent Authority of State Government for extraction of ground water and furnish the same. The PP has to construct the recharge structures/borewell in the nearby areas within the core zone of 1 km and formation of percolation ponds/deepening of existing ponds to improve ground water regime and furnish the report before applying for CTE.</p> <p>12) The PP shall furnish a Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) for carrying out the transportation of mineral from the mines to the concerned plants located at Dalmiapuram & Ariyalur enumerating the deployment of watch guards to manage the traffic at critical junctions, speed governance of trucks, etc.,</p> <p>13) The PP has informed about the Carbon Footprint in Mining. In this regard the PP has to furnish the details regarding different Carbon capture methods and how to reduce the Carbon footprint during mining operation and whether any projects initiated by the project proponent and furnish the same.</p>
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19.	Proposed Rough stone & Gravel quarry lease over an extent of 2.11.5Ha in S.F.Nos.393/1A (P) Belladhi Village, Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by K. Sundararaj - For Environmental Clearance. (SIA/TN/MIN/446195/2023)	9087	<p>The Authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 420th SEAC meeting held on 02.11.2023. The SEAC has observed the following:</p> <p>The concept of 'public hearing' in the Environmental Clearance, under the EIA Notification mandating 'obtaining of prior EC,' was first promulgated on 27th January, 1994 as amended in 1997, and underwent several amendments till 2004. The Legislature has given utmost importance to ascertain the public views in the entire EC procedure by making provision of public hearing and consultation before appraisal of specified development projects for grant of EC.</p> <p><i>"...A public consultation in terms of the Notification dated 14 th September, 2006 consists of two parts. They are: - (a) A public hearing at the site or in its close proximity - district wise, to be carried out for ascertaining the concerns of local affected persons; and (b) Obtaining responses in writing from other concerned persons having a plausible stake in the environmental aspects of the project or activity...."</i></p> <p><i>"...The 'public hearing'/consultation is undisputedly a legal right endowed by the EIA Notification, 2006 to the people in the project area and also public at large..."</i></p> <p>The excerpts from the Judgement delivered on the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 9317 of 2009 Judgment reserved Samarth Trust and Another vs Union of India and Others on 28 May, 2010 in the HIGH COURT OF DELHI: NEW DELHI states that</p> <p><i>".....A public hearing is a form of participatory justice giving a voice to the voiceless (particularly to those who have</i></p>
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no immediate access to courts) and a place and occasion to them to express their views with regard to a project. Participatory justice is in the nature of a Jan Sunwai where the community is the jury.....”
“....The advantage of a public hearing is that it brings about transparency in a proposed project and thereby gives information to the community about the project; there is consultation with the affected parties and they are not only taken into confidence about the nature of the project but are given an opportunity to express their informed opinion for or against the project. This form of a social audit, as it were, provides wherever necessary, social acceptability to a project and also gives an opportunity to the EAC to get information about a project that may not be disclosed to it or may be concealed by the project proponent.....”

The SEAC have also taken note of the following key observations during the deliberations on the Public Hearing as stipulated below:

“Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Manual for MINING OF MINERALS” published by the MoEF & CC in 2010 which states that

“.....The study area for the mining projects should be defined as follows:

‘Core zone’ is the mining lease area.

‘Buffer zone’ in case of ML area up to 25 ha. is to be considered as 5 km all around the periphery of the core zone and for ML area above 25 ha. an area 10 km all around the periphery of the core zone.....”

The NGT vide order dated 21.07.2020 in the case of


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M. Haridasan Vs State of Kerala & Ors. (Original Application No. 304/2019) indicates that

".... 'Impact zone' as per the MMR 1961 stipulates for danger zone (500 m) by Directorate General of Mines Safety which have to be complied compulsorily and necessary measures should be taken to minimise the impact on environment when the blasting is involved..."

From the documents submitted and presentation made by the PP, the Committee noted the following.

1. The data regarding number of people residing in even 2 kms. area of influence zone, and that of agricultural practices, totally rely upon the secondary data collected from various Government Departments. It is expected that during preparation of EIA Report, the PP should have gathered some primary material with respect to the socio-economic data in the Project area. The EIA report has no details on the economic and agricultural activities carried out by the people living in the surrounding area so that appropriate environmental management plan is formulated.
2. A bare perusal of the records of public hearing and the minutes of meeting conducted on 03.08.2023 reveal that there was heavy opposition for the proposed mines from the participating public. They have pointed out the harmful effects they are forced to face from the mines already functioning in the area. Vibration damage to the buildings, dust pollution, respiratory


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diseases due to harmful dust pollution and adverse effects on agricultural activity are some of the objections raised by the public.

3. Few of the concerns expressed by the public in the public hearing conducted by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for the mines in the cluster including that of PP are extracted below.

- *Mr. E. Anandakumar, Mongampalayam* "....For our village, stone quarries are not needed. Because of the quarry, well water is gone. In the quarries, explosion is not properly done. Because of the explosion, cracks develop on the walls of the buildings and dust spreads. Roads are damaged by heavy vehicles. Our area is depending on agriculture for many years...."
- *Mrs. S. Vinothini, Mongampalayam* "...Walls in our house were cracked. Even, Underground Water Tank too is cracked. Even with repairs, again Water is wasted. There is huge noise due to quarries explosion and houses are vibrating. Hence, stone quarry is not needed...."
- *Mr. K. Balathandayutham, Mongampalayam* "..... So far, none of the Officers or owners of the quarries spoke about Agriculture. They are taking about the public only.....Here, the Public are farmers. Officer said that because of the quarry, there is no more impact. There is no more impact but a small impact is there. What is that? Our lungs damage. If you run the quarry after damaging the lungs, you may kill the people and run the quarry. If you


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say that you are subjected to power, where is the farmers Authority. Farmers are living like daily wages in the quarry and going for 100 days work under MGNREGA....”

- Mr. Mukesh, Bellathy “...We are native farmers. Our earth is fertile earth. Paddy grows in this land. Earlies, the rainwater stand nearly a feet above the surface of land if it rains. Now, it is like a dry forest. Earlier, in our well, we can take water just by sitting down....Now, there is no water in the well. At the outset of the program, you have explained about the quarries. But already in the existing quarries, did you perform any inspection of how much permission is given and how much they dug? First of all, you check this. Then, ask for the new quarries permission. Stone quarry is not needed....”

- Mr. Satish Kumar, Tamil Nadu Farmers Protection Association.
“...Already, as our area quarries have crossed allowed size of cutting out stones, how the permission can be given for new quarries. They prepared false document hiding all the true information. That was read by one person and another publishes it as white report and another gives permission. They think that only four of these may live well and others can go elsewhere. We will severely resist this.”

“...In field number 63, two houses are there. As per the 1959 Tamil Nadu Small Mineral Concession Rules, if there is any house within 300 meters, the permission will not be given. In field number 63, two houses are there and in 65, a house is there, and in 69,



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			<p>a stream is there. Also, in field number 71, a house is there. In 424th field number, there is natham land of Chinnapadiyanur. A town is there and the town itself is hidden. In 426, a stream is there. In 451, a house is there. 392 has two houses and 338 has a house, and field number 337 has two houses. There should be no house within 300 meters and also a home for differentially-abled persons is there. So, definitely permission should not be given."</p> <p>4. Further, there are 10 to 12 mines already operating in the cluster. Addition of new mines in this area will lead to increase in the existing pollution levels thereby affecting the nearby people.</p> <p>5. It is seen from the Google Map that urbanisation is increasing continuously in the proposed area and the number of structures is also increasing steadily.</p> <p>Hence, considering the public concerns during the PH, health of the people living nearby and environment, and the existence of many operating quarries around the proposed mine lease, the committee decided not to recommend the project. The Authority, after discussions, accepted the decision of SEAC, rejected the proposal and decided to request Member Secretary, SEIAA-TN to grant rejection letter to proponent as per the SEAC minutes. Further, Authority decided to close and record this proposal.</p>
20.	To consider the proposal for the grant of Environmental Clearance	8458	The Authority noted that the proposal was earlier placed in the 229 th meeting of SEAC held on


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for the Proposed Rough stone quarry lease area over an extent of 3.14.0Ha at S.F.Nos.406/1A, 406/1B1A, 406/1B1B, 406/1C1 & 406/2A of Panapatti Village, Kianthukadavu Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru.H.Karthik.

27.08.2021. Based on the presentation and documents furnished by the project proponent, SEAC noted that there are no benches, no green belt development in already mined out area and also there are 2 odai nearby. Hence the SEAC decided that MS, SEIAA shall write a letter to AD mines to check whether mining plan is followed during mining when the project proponent comes for second mining activity and also recommended that AD mines may visit the site and then shall approve the mining plan. The visit proceedings by the AD (mines) may also be submitted.

Subsequently, the subject was placed in the 468th Authority meeting held on 11.10.2021 & 12.10.2021. After detailed discussions, the Authority decided to request the MS-SEIAA to write a letter to AD/Mines, Coimbatore with a copy to Director of Mines requesting to furnish clarifications as requested by SEAC as per the decision taken in 229th SEAC meeting. On receipt of details, it may be sent to SEAC.

Now, the Proponent had submitted a request vide letter dated: 18.10.2023 to withdraw the online proposal No. SIA/TN/MIN/203361/2021 dated: 13.03.2021. Hence, the proposal was placed in the 674th Authority meeting held on 20.11.2023.

In view of the above, the Authority after detailed discussions, decided to request the MS-SEIAA to write a reminder letter to AD/Mines, Coimbatore with a copy to Director of Mines requesting to furnish clarifications as requested by SEAC as per the decision taken in 229th SEAC


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meeting. On receipt of details, it may be sent to SEAC.

Also, the minutes of SEAC shall be communicated to the Project Proponent.

21. File No: 10189

Proposed Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry lease (Patta Land) over an extent of 3.90.50 Ha in S.F.Nos. 62/1A1, 63/1B1, 1B2, 1B3, 2, 4B, 4C, 4D, 68/2B (P), 2C (P), 2G (P), 2H (P), 70/1A1 (P) & 1A2 of Serpakkam Village, Uthiramerur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu by Thiru. D. Kirubananthan – For Environmental Clearance Amendment. (SIA/TN/MIN/305875/2023)

The authority noted the following:

- i) EC was issued to the project proponent vide Lr.No.SEIAA-TN/ F.No.10189/1(a)/ EC.No.6086/2023 dated.13.09.2023.
- ii) Subsequently, the proponent has submitted an application in the PARIVESH Portal vide Proposal No.SIA/TN/MIN/305875/2023 dated.19.10.2023 seeking the following amendment in the above EC issued.

S.No.	Description	As in EC dated.13.09.2023	Amendment Sought
1	Pg.No.3 of 37 S.No.12	5,18,845m ³ of rough stone & 9068m ³ of gravel	5,18,845m ³ of rough stone, 62,088m ³ of gravel & 1,41,650m ³ of weathered rock.
2	Pg.No.4 of 37 in validity box	5,18,845m ³ of rough stone & 9068m ³ of gravel	5,18,845m ³ of rough stone, 62,088m ³ of gravel & 1,41,650m ³ of weathered rock.
3	Pg.No.13 of 37 in authority minutes	5,18,845m ³ of rough stone & 9068m ³ of gravel	5,18,845m ³ of rough stone, 62,088m ³ of gravel & 1,41,650m ³ of weathered rock.

The authority, after detailed deliberations decided to issue the following amendment to the EC dated.13.09.2023 subject to the condition that all the other details and conditions mentioned in the EC dated.13.09.2023 shall remain unchanged and unaltered.

In EC dated.13.09.2023	Shall be read as
9068m ³ of gravel	62,088m ³ of gravel

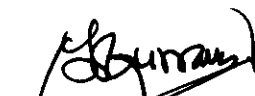

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22.	<p>Proposed Expansion of Premium Residential Complex Jain's 'ATULYA SRISTI' at S.Nos. 124/2B1, 2B2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 124/4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 4F, 5A, 5B, 5C, 124/6, 7, 8A, 8B, 8C, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 124/14A, 14B, 15, 16A, 16C, 127/3, 4B, 130/15A, 15B, 15C of Polachery Village, Tiruporur Taluk, Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Jain Housing and Constructions Ltd - For Environmental Clearance</p>	9217	<p>Earlier, the subject was placed in the 615th authority meeting held on 08.05.2023 & 09.05.2023. The Authority noted that this proposal was placed for appraisal in the 368th meeting of SEAC held on 19.04.2023. SEAC has furnished its recommendations for granting Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions stated therein. The Authority, after detailed discussions, decided to consider the proposal after obtaining the following particulars from the project proponent:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) The project proponent shall furnish a commitment letter obtained from Thiruporur municipality for water supply. ii) The project proponent shall develop green belt as proposed and provide proofs for the same. iii) The project proponent shall furnish a copy of the CTE & CTO obtained from TNPCB since the construction of 1 block has already been carried out. iv) The details on parking area provided including no. of vehicle parking provided (two-wheelers & four-wheelers) with respect to the 1340 dwelling units, area allotted for one vehicle, total area provided, visitor's parking area etc., shall be furnished. v) The proponent shall also furnish details on the children's play area. vi) The proponent shall furnish a fresh Certified Compliance Report obtained from IRO of MoEF&CC since the one already submitted dated.15.02.2022 was given after monitoring
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the site on 28.12.2021 and has expired as per MoEF&CC's O.M dated.08.06.2022.

- vii) The proponent shall upload all the details mentioned above in the PARIVESH Portal including the PPTs presented in the 310th & 368th SEAC meetings.

The proponent, vide letter dated.30.10.2023 has furnished a reply to the above queries/details requested by SEIAA in its 615th meeting. In view of the above, the proposal is again placed in this 674th authority meeting.

The Authority after examining the reply furnished by the proponent and also taking into account the recommendations of SEAC, decided to grant Environmental Clearance to the proposal subject to the conditions as recommended by SEAC, normal/standard conditions stipulated by MoEF&CC and the conditions in Annexure 'C' of this minutes in addition to the following conditions:

1. The proponent shall furnish a commitment letter obtained from Thiruporur Municipality for water supply before obtaining CTE from TNPCB and a copy of the same shall be submitted to SEIAA-TN.
2. The proponent shall submit the copies of CTE & CTO as and when obtained from TNPCB to SEIAA-TN.
3. The proponent shall complete developing green belt with 1476 Nos. trees as proposed before obtaining CTE from TNPCB.
4. The proponent shall include Children's Play area separately within the project site and shall furnish


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			the plan details of the same to SEIAA-TN before obtaining CTE from TNPCCB.
23.	Existing Educational Institutional building in S.F. No. 49 to 59, 60/1B, 60/1C, 62/1, 62/2, 62/4A, 63/1, 64/1A, 64/1B, 64/3A, 64/3B, 64/4, 65, 66, 67, 68 to 77, 79 to 82, 83/2, 84/1A, 84/1B, 84/2A, 84/2B, 85, 86/1, 86/2, 87/1, 87/2, 118/1A, 118/1B1, 118/2A, 118/2B, 119, 120, 121/1, 121/2, 121/3, 121/4A, 121/4B, 122/1A, 122/1B, 122/2, 123/1, 123/2, 128/1A1, 128/1A2, 128/2, 128/3, 129/2A, 129/2B, 130/1, 130/2, 131 to 151, 153 to 158, 159/1, 159/2A, 161/1, 161/2, 162, 169/2, 169/3A, 169/3B, 170/1, 197/1A, 198/2B1, 198/3, 198/4A & 198/4B of Kalavakkam Village and Survey Nos. 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040/1B, 1040/2B, 1041, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1226, 1227/2A, 1227/2B, 1228, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247/1C, 1247/2, 1248/1C, 1248/2, 1395C/1A1, 1395C/2A, 1395C/4B, 1415 of Thaiyur B Village, Tiruporur Taluk, Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. SSN Trust - For Environmental	513	<p>Earlier, the proposal was placed in the 659th authority meeting held on 29.09.2023. The authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 408th SEAC meeting held on 08.09.2023. SEAC has furnished its recommendations to the Authority for granting Environmental Clearance to the Project subject to the conditions stated therein.</p> <p>After detailed discussion, the Authority decided to request the Member Secretary, SEIAA to inform the proponent to furnish the following particulars as recommended by SEAC in the Minutes of 408th SEAC meeting held on 08.09.2023.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project proponent shall remit the amount prescribed for Ecological remediation (Rs. 2.864 crores), natural resource augmentation (Rs. 5.729 crores) & community resource augmentation (Rs.5.729 crores), totalling Rs. 14.322 crores in the form of bank guarantee to Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and submit acknowledgement of the same to SEIAA-TN. 2. The project proponent shall submit the proof for the action taken by the State Government/TNPCCB against the project proponent under the provisions of Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 as per the EIA notification dated 14.03.2017 and amended 08.03.2018. <p>The proponent vide letter dated.20.10.2023 furnished a reply to the details sought by SEIAA. In view of the above, the proposal is again placed in this 674th</p>


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	<p>clearance. (SIA/TN/INFRA2/429590/2023)</p>		<p>authority meeting. The Authority noted the following:</p> <p>i) The proponent vide letter dated.20.10.2023 has furnished the copy of Bank Guarantee obtained in favour of TNPCB as recommended by SEAC.</p> <p>ii) Further, TNPCB has filed a court case against the proponent in the Judicial Magistrate Court, Chengalpattu vide case Number: CC/0400348/2015.</p> <p>In view of the above, the Authority accepted the recommendation of SEAC and decided to grant post construction Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions as recommended by SEAC, normal/standard conditions stipulated by MoEF&CC, the conditions in Annexure 'C' of this minutes in addition to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project Proponent shall carry out the works assigned under ecological damage, natural resource augmentation and community resource augmentation within a Period of one year as committed. If not, the bank guarantee will be forfeited to TNPCB without further notice. 2. The proponent shall ensure that the treated/untreated sewage should not be disposed directly or indirectly to the nearby water bodies under any circumstances.
24.	<p>Proposed rough stone & gravel quarry lease over an extent of 4.91.5 Ha at S.F.Nos. 92/3(P), 92/4(P), 93/1A(P), 93/1B(P), 93/2A, 93/2B(P), 110/3 and 110/4 of</p>	9189	<p>Earlier, the subject was placed in the 636th authority meeting held on 10.07.2023. The authority noted that the subject was appraised in the 386th SEAC meeting held on 23.06.2023. SEAC has furnished its</p>


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<p>Pachapalayam Village, Sulur Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamilnadu by Thiru.C.Kathirvel – For Environmental Clearance</p>	<p>recommendations for granting Environmental Clearance subject to the conditions stated therein.</p> <p>The Authority, after detailed discussions decided to consider the proposal after obtaining the following particulars from the project proponent:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project proponent shall submit a Certified Compliance Report as per the MoEF&CC O.M dated.08.06.2022 for the previous EC obtained from SEIAA-TN dated.10.08.2016. <p>The proponent, vide letter dated.06.11.2023 furnished the Certified Compliance Report EP/12.1/2023-24/SEIAA/99/TN/1205 dated.02.11.2023 obtained from IRO of MoEF&CC.</p> <p>The Authority after examining the Certified Compliance Report furnished by the proponent and also taking into account the recommendations of SEAC, the safety aspects and to ensure sustainable, scientific and systematic mining, decided to grant Environmental Clearance for the quantity of 2,52,500m³ of rough stone & 15,456m³ of gravel up to the depth of 42m below ground level and the annual peak production should not exceed 52,150m³ of rough stone & 7392m³ of gravel. This is also subject to the conditions imposed by SEAC, normal conditions stipulated by MOEF&CC in addition to the following conditions and the conditions in Annexure 'A' of this minutes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeping in view of MoEF&CC's notification S.O.1533(E) dated.14.09.2006 and S.O. 1807(E) dated 12.04.2022, this Environmental Clearance is valid as per the approved mine plan period.
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2. The proponent shall take necessary steps to comply with all the non-compliances mentioned in the Certified Compliance Report dated.02.11.2023 obtained for the EC issued earlier dated.10.08.2016.
3. The EC granted is subject to review by District Collector, Mines Dept. and TNPCB on completion of every 5 years and also during the mine plan period, till the project life so as to review the EC conditions and to ensure that they have all been adhered to and implemented.
4. The project proponent shall submit a Certified Compliance Report obtained from IRO of MoEF&CC to the monitoring, regulatory and other concerned authorities including SEIAA, while seeking a renewal of the mining plan to cover the project life.
5. There should be regular monitoring of air quality, water quality, ground water level and noise quality and reports regarding the same should be submitted to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC once in every 6 months.
6. The proponent shall strictly adhere to the mining plan and half yearly and annual returns shall be submitted to the Director of Geology and Mining Department with copy marked to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.
7. Biodiversity in and around the project area should be monitored frequently and detailed biodiversity report should be submitted every year to SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.
8. The progressive and final mine closure plan including the green belt implementation and


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			<p>environmental norms should be strictly followed as per the EMP and as per the amount committed and approved in EC for EMP. Status of progressive mine closure and green belt implementation should be included in the half yearly compliance report submitted to TNPCB, SEIAA & IRO of MoEF&CC.</p> <p>9. As per the OM vide F. No. IA3-22/1/2022-IA-III [E- 172624] Dated: 14.06.2022, the Project Proponents are directed to submit the six-monthly compliance on the environmental conditions prescribed in the prior environmental clearance letter(s) through newly developed compliance module in the PARIVESH Portal from the respective login.</p> <p>10. The amount allocated for EMP should be kept in a separate account and both the capital and recurring expenditures should be done year wise for the works identified, approved and as committed. The work & expenditure made under EMP should be elaborated in the bi-annual compliance report submitted and also should be brought to the notice of concerned authorities during inspections.</p>
25.	To consider the proposal for the grant of Environmental Clearance Name transfer Amendment for the Proposed Rough Stone & Gravel Quarry lease over an extent of 1.37.0Ha in S.F.Nos. 80/1E1, 80/1E2, 80/1E4 of Pachapalayam Village, sulur Taluk, Coimbatore	8297	<p>The Authority noted that the subject was earlier placed in the 645th Authority meeting held on 08.08.2023. The Authority noted the following:</p> <p>1. The Proponent, Thiru.M.Ramasamy (Late) has obtained Environmental Clearance vide Lr.No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.8297/1(a)/EC.No:5337/2020 Dated: 10.10.2022 for the proposed</p>

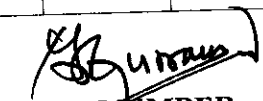

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District, Tamil Nadu- Thiru.M.Ramasamy Thiru.R.Karuppusamy)	by to	<p>Rough stone and Gravel over an extent of 1.37.0Ha at S.F.No. 80/1E1, 80/1E2 & 80/1E4 of Pachapalayam Village, Sulur Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>2. Now, Thiru.R.Karuppusamy, S/O. Thiru.M.Ramasamy (Late) has applied for Name Change Amendment in form-7 for EC issued vide Lr.No.SEIAA-TN/F.No.8297/1(a)/EC.No:5337/2020 Dated: 10.10.2022.</p> <p>3. Death certificate of Thiru.M.Ramasamy (Late) vide D-2023:33-1639-000012 Dt:20.06.2023.</p> <p>4. Legal Heir Certificate of Thiru.M.Ramasamy (Late) vide Cetificate No.TN-720230614312 Dt:23.06.2023.</p> <p>5. AD, Dept. of Geology & Mining, Coimbatore vide NA.KA.425/Mines/2019 Dt:10.07.2023.</p> <p>After detailed discussions, the Authority decided to request the Member Secretary, SEIAA-TN to obtain the following details and place before the Authority for further course of action.</p> <p>1. The PP, Thiru.R.Karuppusamy, S/O. Thiru.M.Ramasamy (Late) shall furnish the registered consent document/No Objection certificate obtained from the other Legal Heirs of Thiru.M.Ramasamy (Late).</p> <p>Now, the PP had submitted a reply vide letter dated: 31.10.2023. Hence, the subject was placed in the 674th Authority meeting held on 20.11.2023. Based on the document submitted by the project</p>
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			proponent, the authority after detailed discussion decided to grant name transfer from Thiru.M.Ramasamy to Thiru.R.Karuppusamy subject to all the conditions stipulated vide EC Lr. No. SEIAA-TN/F.No.8297/1(a)/EC.No:5337/2020 Dated: 10.10.2022 and remains unaltered
26.	Recommendations for releasing the Bank guarantee for the value of Rs.123.9 lakhs remitted towards Ecological remediation, Natural resources Augmentation and Community resources Augmentation under EIA Notifications dated 14.3.2017 & 08.03.2018 (violation category) for Proposed construction of Medical College Campus at Old S.F.No. 68/1, New S.F.No. 68/1, 68/3, 68/4, 68/5, 68/6, 68/7, 68/8, 68/9, 68/10 & 68/11 of Kesavarayanpettai Village, Cheyyur Taluk, Kancheepuarm District, Tamil Nadu by M/s. Adhiparasakthi Charitable Medical, Educational and Cultural Trust	1104	<p>The authority noted that this proposal was placed for appraisal in 405th meeting of SEAC held on 31.08.2023. The SEAC accepted the documents and details furnished by the project proponent and decided to recommend for release of bank guarantee to SEIAA. After detailed discussions, the Authority observed that the PP have not executed the work within the stipulated time of 6 months. The Authority found that the bank guarantee is forfeited to TNPCB. Now the PP has submitted a letter to re-consider on release of bank guarantee submitted at TNPCB stating that, the PP submitted a letter to SEIAA vide letter dated 7th February 2019 intimating the implementation of the Ecological Remediation, Natural Resource Augmentation & Community Resource Augmentation plan within the stipulated period of 6 months. The PP request letter was placed in the 674th Authority meeting held on 20.11.2023. In view of the above, the Authority decided to request the Member Secretary, SEIAA-TN to obtain the following details and place before the Authority for further course of action.</p> <p>1. The Authority noted that the PP has furnished compliance from MoEF&CC vide F.No.EP/12.1/2019-20/SEIAA/12/TN/1464 dated 28.08.2019 in which it is stated the</p>


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			<p>copies of bills showing the amount spent is enclosed as Annexure I to X, but no such annexures found. Hence the PP is requested to furnish the copies of bills showing the amount spent (from Annexure I to X).</p> <p>In view of the above, Authority decided to request the Member Secretary, SEIAA to communicate the minutes to the project proponent.</p>
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Annexure 'A'

a) EC Compliance

1. The Environmental Clearance is accorded based on the assurance from the project proponent that there will be full and effective implementation of all the undertakings given in the Application Form, Pre-feasibility Report, mitigation measures as assured in the Environmental Impact Assessment/ Environment Management Plan and the mining features including Progressive Mine Closure Plan as submitted with the application.
2. All the conditions as presented by the proponent in the PPT during SEAC appraisal should be addressed in Full.
3. The proponent shall submit Compliance Reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated EC conditions including results of monitored data. It shall be sent to the respective Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of India and also to the Office of State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).
4. Concealing the factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

b) Applicable Regulatory Frameworks

5. The project proponent shall strictly adhere to the provisions of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, along with their amendments, Minor Mineral Conservation & Development Rules, 2010 framed under MMDR Act 1957, National Commission for protection of Child Right Rules, 2006, Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, Forest Conservation Act, 1980, Biodiversity Conservation Act, 2016, the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, Biological diversity Rules, 2004 & TN Forest Act, 1882 and Rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of


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India/Hon'ble High Court of Madras and any other Courts of Law relating to the subject matter

c) Safe mining Practices

6. The AD/DD, Dept. of Geology & Mining shall ensure operation of the proposed quarry after the submission slope stability study conducted through the reputed research & Academic Institutions such as NIRM, IITs, NITS Anna University, and any CSIR Laboratories etc.
7. The AD/DD, Dept. of Geology & Mining & Director General of Mine safety shall ensure strict compliance and implementation of bench wise recommendations/action plans as recommended in the scientific slope stability study of the reputed research & Academic Institutions as a safety precautionary measure to avoid untoward accidents during mining operation.
8. A minimum buffer distance specified as per existing rules and statutory orders shall be maintained from the boundary of the quarry to the nearest dwelling unit or other structures, and from forest boundaries or any other ecologically sensitive and archeologically important areas or the specific distance specified by SEIAA in EC as per the recommendations of SEAC depending on specific local conditions.

d) Water Environment – Protection and mitigation measures

9. The proponent shall ensure that the activity does not disturb the water bodies and natural flow of surface and groundwater, nor cause any pollution, to water sources in the area.
10. The proponent shall ensure that the activities do not impact the water bodies/wells in the neighboring open wells and bore wells. The proponent shall ensure that the activities do not in any way affect the water quantity and quality in the open wells and bore wells in the vicinity or impact the water table and levels. The proponent shall ensure that the activities do not disturb the river flow, nor affect the Odai, Water bodies, Dams in the vicinity.
11. Water level in the nearest dug well in the downstream side of the quarry should be monitored regularly and included in the Compliance Report.
12. Quality of water discharged from the quarry should be monitored regularly as per the norms of State Pollution Control Board and included in the Compliance Report.
13. Rain Water Harvesting facility should be installed as per the prevailing provisions of TNMBR/TNCDBR, unless otherwise specified. Maximum possible solar energy generation and utilization shall be ensured as an essential part of the project.


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14. Regular monitoring of flow rates and water quality upstream and downstream of the springs and perennial nallahs flowing in and around the mine lease area shall be carried out and reported in the compliance reports to SEIAA.
15. Regular monitoring of ground water level and water quality shall be carried out around the mine area during mining operation. At any stage, if it is observed that ground water table is getting depleted due to the mining activity; necessary corrective measures shall be carried out.
16. Garland drains and silt traps are to be provided in the slopes around the core area to channelize storm water. De-silting of Garland canal and silt traps have to be attended on a daily basis. A labour has to be specifically assigned for the purpose. The proponent shall ensure the quality of the discharging storm water as per the General Effluent Discharge Standards of CPCB.

e) **Air Environment – Protection and mitigation measures**

17. The activity should not result in CO₂ release and temperature rise and add to micro climate alternations.
18. The proponent shall ensure that the activities undertaken do not result in carbon emission, and temperature rise, in the area.
19. The proponent shall ensure that Monitoring is carried out with reference to the quantum of particulate matter during excavation; blasting; material transport and also from cutting waste dumps and haul roads.

f) **Soil Environment – Protection and mitigation measures**

20. The proponent shall ensure that the operations do not result in loss of soil biological properties and nutrients.
21. The proponent shall ensure that activity does not deplete the indigenous soil seed bank and disturb the mycorrhizal fungi, soil organism, soil community nor result in eutrophication of soil and water.
22. The activities should not disturb the soil properties and seed and plant growth. Soil amendments as required to be carried out, to improve soil health.
23. Bio remediation using microorganisms should be carried out to restore the soil environment to enable carbon sequestration.
24. The proponent shall ensure that the mine restoration is done using mycorrhizal VAM, vermin-composting, Biofertilizers to ensure soil health and biodiversity conservation.
25. The proponent shall ensure that the topsoil is protected and used in planting activities in the area.


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26. The proponent shall ensure that topsoil to be utilized for site restoration and Green belt alone within the proposed area.
27. The top soil shall be temporarily stored at earmarked place (s) and used for land reclamation and plantation. The over burden (OB) generated during the mining operations shall be stacked at earmarked dump site(s) only. The OB dumps should be scientifically vegetated with suitable native species to prevent erosion and surface run off. At critical points, use of geotextile shall be undertaken for stabilization of the dump. Protective wall or gabions should be made around the dump to prevent erosion / flow of sediments during rains. The entire excavated area shall be backfilled.
28. Activities should not result in invasion of site by exotic and alien plant and animal species and disturb the native biodiversity and soil micro flora and fauna.

g) Noise Environment – Protection and mitigation measures

29. The peak particle velocity at 500m distance or within the nearest habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically as per applicable DGMS guidelines.
30. The sound at project sites disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Hence, the PP shall ensure that the biological clock of the villages are not disturbed because of the mining activity.

h) Biodiversity - Protection and mitigation measures

31. The proponent should ensure that there is no disturbance to the agriculture plantations, social forestry plantations, waste lands, forests, sanctuary or national parks. There should be no impact on the land, water, soil and biological environment and other natural resources due to the mining activities.
32. No trees in the area should be removed and all the trees numbered and protected. In case trees fall within the proposed quarry site the trees may be transplanted in the Greenbelt zone. The proponent shall ensure that the activities in no way result in disturbance to forest and trees in vicinity. The proponent shall ensure that the activity does not disturb the movement of grazing animals and free ranging wildlife. The proponent shall ensure that the activity does not disturb the biodiversity, the flora & fauna in the ecosystem. The proponent shall ensure that the activity does not result in invasion by invasive alien species. The proponent shall ensure that the activities do not disturb the resident and migratory birds. The proponent shall ensure that the activities do not disturb the vegetation and wildlife in the adjoining reserve forests and areas around.


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33. The proponent shall ensure that the activities do not disturb the agro biodiversity and agro farms. Actions to be taken to promote agroforestry, mixed plants to support biodiversity conservation in the mine restoration effort.
34. The proponent shall ensure that all mitigation measures listed in the EIA/EMP are taken to protect the biodiversity and natural resources in the area.
35. The proponent shall ensure that the activities do not impact green lands/grazing fields of all types surrounding the mine lease area which are food source for the grazing cattle.

i) Climate Change

36. The project activity should not in any way impact the climate and lead to a rise in temperature.
37. There should be least disturbance to landscape resulting in land use change, contamination and alteration of soil profiles leading to Climate Change.
38. Intensive mining activity should not add to temperature rise and global warming.
39. Operations should not result in GHG releases and extra power consumption leading to Climate Change.
40. Mining through operational efficiency, better electrification, energy use, solar usage, use of renewable energy should try to decarbonize the operations.
41. Mining Operation should not result in droughts, floods and water stress, and shortages, affecting water security both on site and in the vicinity.
42. Mining should not result in water loss from evaporation, leaks and wastage and should support to improve the ground water.
43. Mining activity should be flood proof with designs and the drainage, pumping techniques shall ensure climate-proofing and socio-economic wellbeing in the area and vicinity.

j) Reserve Forests & Protected Areas

44. The activities should provide nature based support and solutions for forest protection and wildlife conservation.
45. The project activities should not result in forest fires, encroachments or create forest fragmentation and disruption of forest corridors.
46. There should be no disturbance to the freshwater flow from the forest impacting the water table and wetlands.
47. The project proponent should support all activities of the forest department in creating awareness to local communities on forest conservation.
48. The project activities should not alter the geodiversity and geological heritage of the area.


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49. The activities should not result in temperature rise due to increased fossil fuels usage disrupting the behaviour of wildlife and flora.
50. The activities should support and recognise the rights and roles of indigenous people and local communities and also support sustainable development.
51. The project activities should support the use of renewables for carbon capture and carbon storage in the project site and forest surrounds.
52. The project activities should not result in changes in forest structure, habitats and genetic diversity within forests.

k) Green Belt Development

53. The proponent shall ensure that in the green belt development more indigenous trees species (Appendix as per the SEAC Minutes) are planted.
54. The proponent shall ensure the area is restored and rehabilitated with native trees as recommended in SEAC Minutes (in Appendix).

l) Workers and their protection

55. The project proponent is responsible for implementing all the provisions of labour laws applicable from time to time to quarrying /Mining operations. The workers on the site should be provided with on-site accommodation or facilities at a suitable boarding place, protective equipment such as ear muffs, helmet, etc.
56. The proponent has to provide insurance protection to the workers in the case of existing mining or provide the affidavit in case of fresh lease before execution of mining lease.
57. The workers shall be employed for working in the mines and the working hours and the wages shall be implemented/enforced as per the Mines Act, 1952.

m) Transportation

58. No Transportation of the minerals shall be allowed in case of roads passing through villages/ habitations. In such cases, PP shall construct a bypass road for the purpose of transportation of the minerals leaving an adequate gap (say at least 200 meters) so that the adverse impact of sound and dust along with chances of accidents could be mitigated. All costs resulting from widening and strengthening of existing public road network shall be borne by the PP in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department. Transportation of minerals through road movement in case of existing village/ rural roads shall be allowed in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department only after required strengthening such that the carrying capacity of roads is increased to handle the traffic load. The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly.


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Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Project should obtain Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate for all the vehicles from authorized pollution testing centers.

59. The Main haulage road within the mine lease should be provided with a permanent water sprinkling arrangement for dust suppression. Other roads within the mine lease should be wetted regularly with tanker-mounted water sprinkling system. The other areas of dust generation like crushing zone, material transfer points, material yards etc. should invariably be provided with dust suppression arrangements. The air pollution control equipments like bag filters, vacuum suction hoods, dry fogging system etc. shall be installed at Crushers, belt-conveyors and other areas prone to air pollution. The belt conveyor should be fully covered to avoid generation of dust while transportation. PP shall take necessary measures to avoid generation of fugitive dust emissions.

n) Storage of wastes

60. The project proponent shall store/dump the waste generated within the earmarked area of the project site for mine closure as per the approved mining plan.

o) CER/EMP

61. The CER should be fully Implemented and fact reflected in the Half-yearly compliance report.
62. The EMP shall also be implemented in consultation with local self-government institutions & Govt. departments.
63. The follow-up action on the implementation of CER Shall be included in the compliance report.

p) Directions for Reclamation of mine sites

64. The mining closure plan should strictly adhere to appropriate soil rehabilitation measures to ensure ecological stability of the area. Reclamation/Restoration of the mine site should ensure that the Geotechnical, physical, chemical properties are sustainable that the soil structure composition is buildup, during the process of restoration.
65. The proponent shall ensure that the mine closure plan is followed as per the mining plan and the mine restoration should be done with native species, and site restored to near original status. The proponent shall ensure that the area is ecologically restored to conserve the ecosystems and ensure flow of goods and services.
66. A crucial factor for success of reclamation site is to select sustainable species to enable develop a self-sustaining eco system. Species selected should easily establish, grow rapidly, and possess good crown and preferably be native species. Species to be planted in the boundary of


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project site should be un palatable for cattle's/ goats and should have proven capacity to add leaf-litter to soil and decompose. The species planted should be adaptable to the site conditions. Should be preferably pioneer species, deciduous in nature to allow maximum leaf-litter, have deep root system, fix atmospheric nitrogen and improve soil productivity. Species selected should have the ability to tolerate altered pit and toxicity of and site. They should be capable of meeting requirement of local people in regard to fuel fodder and should be able to attract bird, bees and butterflies. The species should be planted in mixed association.

67. For mining area reclamation plot culture experiments to be done to identify/ determine suitable species for the site.
68. Top soil with a mix of beneficial microbes (Bacteria/Fungi) to be used for reclamation of mine spoils. AM Fungi (Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi), plant growth promoting Rhizo Bacteria and nitrogen fixing bacteria to be utilized.
69. Soil and moisture conservation and water harvesting structures to be used where ever possible for early amelioration and restoration of site.
70. Top soil is most important for successful rehabilitation of mined sites. Topsoil contains majority of seeds and plant propagation, soil microorganism, Organic matter and plant nutrients. Wherever possible the topsoil should be immediately used in the area of the for land form reconstruction, to pre mining conditions.
71. Over burdens may be analyzed and tested for soil characteristics and used in the site for revegetation. Wherever possible seeds, rhizome, bulbs, etc of pioneering spices should be collected, preserved and used in restoring the site.
72. Native grasses seeds may be used as colonizers and soil binders, to prevent erosion and allow diverse self- sustaining plant communities to establish. Grasses may offer superior tolerance to drought, and climatic stresses.
73. Reclamation involves planned topographical reconstruction of site. Care to be taken to minimize erosion and runoff. Topsoils should have necessary physical, chemicals, ecological, properties and therefore should be stored with precautions and utilized for reclamation process. Stocked topsoil should be stabilized using grasses to protect from wind. Seeds of various indigenous and local species may be broad casted after topsoil and treated overburden are spread.
74. Alkaline soils, acidic soils, Saline soils should be suitably treated/amended using green manure, mulches, farmyard manure to increase organic carbon. The efforts should be taken to landscape and use the land post mining. The EMP and mine closure plan should provide


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adequate budget for re-establishing the site to pre-mining conditions. Effective steps should be taken for utilization of over burden. Mine waste to be used for backfilling, reclamation, restoration, and rehabilitation of the terrain without affecting the drainage and water regimes. The rate of rehabilitation should be similar to rate of mining. The land disturbed should be reshaped for long term use. Mining should be as far as possible be eco-friendly. Integration of rehabilitation strategies with mining plan will enable speedy restoration.

75. Efforts should to taken to aesthetically improve the mine site. Generally, there are two approaches to restoration i.e Ecological approach which allows tolerant species to establish following the succession process allowing pioneer species to establish. The other approach i.e plantation approach is with selected native species are planted. A blend of both methods may be used to restore the site by adding soil humus and mycorrhiza.

76. Action taken for restoration of the site should be specifically mentioned in the EC compliances.

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.
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.
5. 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.
7. 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.


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9. 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.
11. 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.

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


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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.
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.
26. 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.
30. 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


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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

34. 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.
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/unfavorable 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


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on aquatic environment and fresh water systems due to activities, contemplated during mining may be investigated and reported.

Annexure 'C'

Climate Change

1. The proponent shall adopt strategies to decarbonize the building.
2. The proponent shall adopt strategies to reduce emissions during operation (operational phase and building materials).
3. The proponent shall adopt strategies to reduce temperature including the Building Façade.
4. The proponent shall adopt methodology to control thermal environment and other shocks in the building.
5. The proponent shall adopt detailed plan to reduce carbon footprints and also develop strategies for climate proofing and climate mitigation.
6. The proponent shall adopt strategies to ensure the buildings in blocks are not trapping heat to become local urban heat islands.
7. The proponent shall ensure that the building does not create artificial wind tunnels creating cold water and uncomfortable living conditions resulting in health issues.
8. The activities should in no way cause emission and build-up Green House Gases. All actions to be eco-friendly and support sustainable management of the natural resources within and outside the campus premises.
9. The proponent shall ensure that the buildings should not cause any damage to water environment, air quality and should be carbon neutral building.

Health

10. The proponent shall adopt strategies to maintain the health of the inhabitants.

Energy

11. The proponent shall adopt strategies to reduce electricity demand and consumption.
12. The proponent shall provide provisions for automated energy efficiency.
13. The proponent shall provide provisions for controlled ventilation and lighting systems.
14. The proponent shall provide solar panels and contribute to the grid from the solar panel as proposed.
15. All the construction of Buildings shall be energy efficient and conform to the green building norms. The PP shall ensure that carbon neutral building.


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16. The proponent shall provide adequate capacity of DG set (standby) for the proposed STP so as to ensure continuous and efficient operation.

Regulatory Frameworks

17. The proponent shall adopt methodologies to effectively implement the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended, Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016, & Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.
18. The project proponent shall ensure to provide adequate elevated closed area earmarked for collection, segregation, storage & disposal of wastes generated within the premises as per provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended, Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016, & Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.
19. The proponent shall provide elevator as per rules CMDA/DTCP.

Database maintenance & audits

20. The database record of environmental conditions of all the events from pre-construction, construction and post-construction should be maintained in digitized format.
21. The proponent should maintain environmental audits to measure and mitigate environmental concerns.

Biodiversity

22. There should not be any impact due to the modification of the habitat on critically endangered species, biodiversity, etc.,
23. The proponent shall ensure that the proposed activities in no way result in the spread of invasive species.
24. The proponent shall adopt sustainability criteria to protect the micro environment from wind turbulences and change in aerodynamics since high rise buildings may stagnate air movements.
25. The proponent shall ensure almost safety for the existing biodiversity, trees, flora & fauna shall not disturb under any circumstances.


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26. The proponent shall develop building-friendly pest control strategies by using non chemical measures so as to control the pest population thereby not losing beneficial organisms.
27. The proponent shall adopt strategies to prevent bird hits.

Safety measures

28. The proponent should develop an emergency response plan in addition to the disaster management plan.
29. The proponent shall develop detailed evacuation plan for disabled people and safety evacuation plan in emergencies.
30. All bio-safety standards, hygienic standards and safety norms of working staff and patients to be strictly followed as stipulated in EIA/EMP.
31. The disaster management and disaster mitigation standards to be seriously adhered to avoid any calamities.
32. The proponent shall provide the emergency exit in the buildings.
33. The proponent shall adhere to the provision and norms regard to fire safety prescribed by competent authority.

Water/Sewage

34. The proponent shall ensure that no treated or untreated sewage shall be let outside the project site & shall find access to nearby water-bodies under any circumstances other than the permitted mode of disposal.
35. The proponent shall provide STP of adequate capacity as committed and shall continuously & efficiently operate STP so as to satisfy the treated sewage discharge standards prescribed by the TNPCB time to time.
36. The proponent shall periodically test the treated sewage the through TNPCB lab /NABL accredited laboratory and submit report to the TNPCB.
37. The proponent shall periodically test the water sample for the general water quality core parameters including fecal coliform within the proposed project site through TNPCB lab /NABL accredited laboratory and submit report to the concerned authorities.
38. The proponent shall ensure that provision should be given for proper utilization of recycled water.
39. The project proponent shall adhere to storm water management plan as committed.

Parking

40. The project proponent shall adhere to provide adequate parking space for visitors of all inmates including clean traffic plan as committed.


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Solid waste Management

41. The proponent shall ensure that no form of municipal solid waste shall be disposed outside the proposed project site at any time.
42. The proponent should strictly comply with, Tamil Nadu Government order regarding ban on one time use and throwaway plastics irrespective of thickness with effect from 01.01.2019 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

EMP

43. The proponent shall ensure that the EIA/EMP and disaster management plan should be adhered strictly.
44. The proponent shall ensure that all activities of EMP shall be completed before obtaining CTO from TNPCB.
45. The proponent shall provide and ensure the green belt plan is implemented as indicated in EMP. Also, the proponent shall explore possibilities to provide sufficient grass lawns.

Others

46. As per the 'Polluter Pay Principle', the proponent will be held responsible for any environmental damage caused due to the proposed activity including withdrawal of EC and stoppage of work.
47. The project proponent shall adhere to height of the buildings as committed.



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