

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT – GRAVEL & ROUGH STONE RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT TAMILNADU STATE

(Prepared as per Gazette Notification S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018 of Ministry of
Environment, Forest and Climate Change)



தமிழ்நாடு அரசு
புவியியல் மற்றும் சுரங்கத்துறை



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINING

27/5/19
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28.05.2019
DISTRICT COLLECTOR
RAMANATHAPURAM

Chapter	Content	Page No.
1.	Introduction	3
2.	Overview of Mining Activity in the District	3
3.	General Profile of the District	4
4.	Geology of Ramanathapuram District	7
5.	Drainage of Irrigation pattern	10
6.	Land Utilisation Pattern in the District: Forest, Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining etc.,	11
7.	Surface Water and Ground Water scenario of the District	13
8.	Climate and Rainfall of the District	17
9.	Details of Mining Leases in the District	18
10.	Details of Royalty or Revenue received in last three years	19
11.	Details of Production of Minor Mineral in last three years	19
12.	Mineral Map of the District	22
13.	List of Letter of Intent (LOI) Holder in the District along with its validity	23
14.	Total Mineral Reserve available in the district	23
15.	Quality/Grade of Mineral available in the district	25
16.	Use of Mineral	25
17.	Demand and supply of the Mineral in the last three years	26
18.	Mining Leases marked on the map of the district	26
19.	Details of the area of where there is a cluster of the mining leases	26
20.	Details of Eco-sensitive area	27
21.	Impact on the environment due to Mining activity	31
22.	Remedial measures to mitigate the impact of mining on the environment	32
23.	Reclamation of the mined out area	29
24.	Risk assessment & Disaster Management Plan	33
25.	Details of Occupational health issue in the District	35
26.	Plantation and Green belt development in respect of leases already granted in the district	35
27.	Any other information	35
28.	Annexure I	36
29.	Annexure II	37

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1. INTRODUCTION

In pursuance to the Gazette Notification, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the **Government of India Notification No. S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018** laid procedure for preparation of District Survey Report of minor minerals other than sand mining or river bed mining. The main purpose of preparation of District Survey Report is to identify the mineral resources and developing the mining activities along with other relevant data of the District.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY

The district of Ramanathapuram is not very much rich in mineral resources. Among the known resources, only minor minerals are mostly found. Mineral of Economic importance found in Ramanathapuram district are mainly placer deposits like beach sand carrying garnet and Ilmenite, gypsum, salt, savadu, gravel/laterite, lignite and oil & natural gas. Mining activities based on these minerals are very less. However, numerous rough stone quarries are operational for production of construction material and earth fill (gravel) in Kilaramanadi, Naranapuram, Kilaramanadi, Kalimangundu ,Ervadi, Panaikulum and Sudiur, areas in this district. In addition to above, 'brick clay' mining is also active in Kulanthapuri and Karuthanendal areas.

ONGC is carrying out pumping of crude oil & natural gas since last one decade in ThrippulaniRegunathapuram and Valandharavai areas. GSI has also explored presence of lignite in Vella and Bogalur and Kalari east sector.

The Office of the Assistant Director, Department of Geology and Mining (DGM) is functioning in Ramanathapuram district under the control of District Collector, Ramanathapuram. The DGM is looking after the work of granting leases for minor minerals

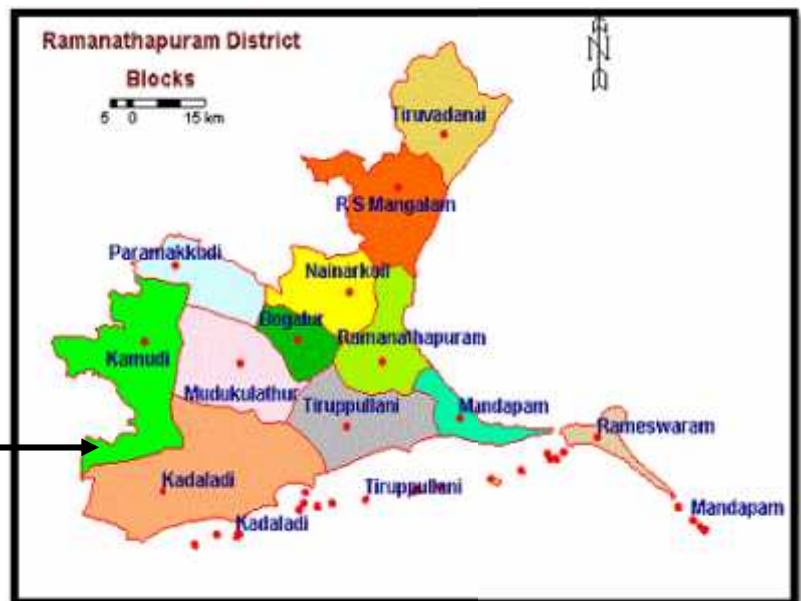
(savadu, gravel/laterite, brick clay, etc) dimensional stones and rough stones. DGM is also curbing illicit trading in the district.

3.0 GENERAL PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

In the early 15th Century the present territories of Ramanathapuram district comprising of taluks Tiruvadanai, Paramakudi, Kamuthi, Mudukulathur, Ramanathapuram and Rameswaram were included in Pandiyan Kingdom. For a short period, this area was under the Chola Kings when RajendraChola brought it under his territory in 1063 AD. In 1910, Ramanathapuram was formed by clubbing portions from Madurai and Tirunelveli district. During the British period this district was called “Ramnad”. The name continued after independence. Later the district was renamed as Ramanathapuram to be in conformity with the Tamil name for this region.

3.1 LOCATION

Ramanathapuram District covers an area of 4123 sq.km and falls within the latitude from 09°05' to 09°50' and longitude from 78°10' to 79°27'. Ramanathapuram District is bounded on the north by Sivaganga District, on the northeast by Pudukkottai District, on the east by the Palk Strait, on the south by the Gulf of Mannar, on the west by Thoothukudi District, and on the northwest by Virudhunagar District.



3.3 ADMINISTRATIVE SET - UP

Ramanthapuram District covers an area of 4123 sq.km and falls within the latitude from 09°05' to 09°50' and longitude from 78°10' to 79°27'. It has seven taluks (Ramanathapuram, Tiruvadanaï, Rameswaram, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur, Kamuthi and Kadaladi. with total population of 1,353,445 (as per 2011 census). But now one new Taluk named Kilakarai has been formed by clubbing portion of Ramanathapuram and Kadaladi Taluks in the year 2015 and its head quaters in Kilakarai. Total No. of Hamelet villages are 2362. The divisional details of the district is given below:

Name of the Division	Taluks comprised in the Division	Total No. of firkas	Total No.of Revenue Villages	Total No.ofHamelet villages
Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	4	43	529
	Tiruvadanaï	4	61	635
	Rameswaram	1	2	31
	Keelakarai	3	26	-
	R.S Mangalam	3	39	-
Paramakudi	Paramakudi	6	93	367
	Mudukulathur	6	46	207
	Kamuthi	5	49	352
	Kadaladi	6	45	241



3.4 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND IRRIGATION

The above district profile reveals that the Ramanathapuram district is a dry and most backward area which has more sandy soil on which nothing grows. Among the cultivation of major important crops, the productions of pulses are more than other crops. The important food crops grown were paddy, millets like Cholam, Cumbu, Chillies, ragi and Varagu, groundnut and sugarcane. It is known that the pulses occupied first place by production and covering 47.98 per cent of the districts total principal crops in production. It is inferred from the result that the farmers preferred dry crops (Pulses) for earning more money because of shortage of rain water.

The major source of irrigation in the district was tank fed by rains. Details with regard to net area irrigated by sources of tanks, tubewells and other wells revealed the erratic pattern in area irrigated. The net area irrigated by the three different sources was very high and dependence on well had been relied upon in the event of tank water shortage.

3.5 TRADE AND COMMERCE

This district is industrially backward and the three taluks, Paramakkudi, Kadaladi and Kamuthy had been declared by the State Government as backward areas. The main industries in which they were engaged were wood based industries, tinkering, fabricating of metal products, printing and binding, manufacture of agricultural implements and cement tiles, automobiles servicing and repair and safety matches. In addition to the small scale units, there were a number of villages and 320 cottage industries prominent among them were pottery, blacksmith, carpentry, basket making, rope making and synthetic gem-cutting.

There are about 184 fishing villages situated along the coastline in Ramanathapuram district. This district had the natural advantage of having its fishing ground in Palk Bay and the Gulf of Manner. The coastal area is not influenced by dynamic changes of the sea like tsunami waves, monsoon winds and currents. Therefore, it is offered wide scope for spawning activities of fishes. These favourable natural conditions facilitated the conduct of marine fishery operations throughout the year. But the inland fisheries are also ineffectively carried on in this district. In Ramanathapuram district 7 fish processing factories are functioning in Tondi and Mandapam. Prawn, Squids, Cuttle fish, Crabs and fish are processed by fishing and exported to foreign countries. Many small entrepreneurs are involved in fish drying and dried fish is used in poultry and cattle feed manufacturing.

4. GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT

Most of the area is covered by the unconsolidated sediments of Quaternary age except in the northwestern part, where isolated patches of Archaen Crystallines and Tertiary sandstone are exposed. The Archaeans are mainly represented by the Charnockite Group of rocks comprising garnetiferous granulite and the Khondalite Group of rocks made up of quartzite of gneisses. The Tertiary sandstone (Cuddalore Formation) comprise pinkish, yellowish, reddish (variegated colours) medium to coarse grained sandstone and clay stone. It is overlain by thin alluvium and exposed towards north of Vaigai River.

Detached exposures of laterite and lateritic soil are seen in the northwestern part of the district. A major part of the district is covered with the fluvial, fluvio-marine, Aeolian and marine sediments of Quaternary age. The fluvial deposits which are made up of sand, silt and clay in varying degree of admixture occur along the active channels of Vaigai, Gundar, Manimuthar and Pambar rivers. They have been categorized into levee, flood basin, channel bar/ point bar and paleo-channel deposits. The paleo channel deposits comprise brown coloured, fine to medium sands with well preserved cross-beddings.

The fluvio-marine deposits are exposed in the Vaigai delta as deltaic plain, paleo-tidal and dune flat deposits. The deltaic plain and dune flats comprise medium, Grey brown sands. The paleo tidal flat deposits include black silty clay, black clay and mud. In Rameswaram Island, the fluvio-marine deposits include indurated sand and dune sands.

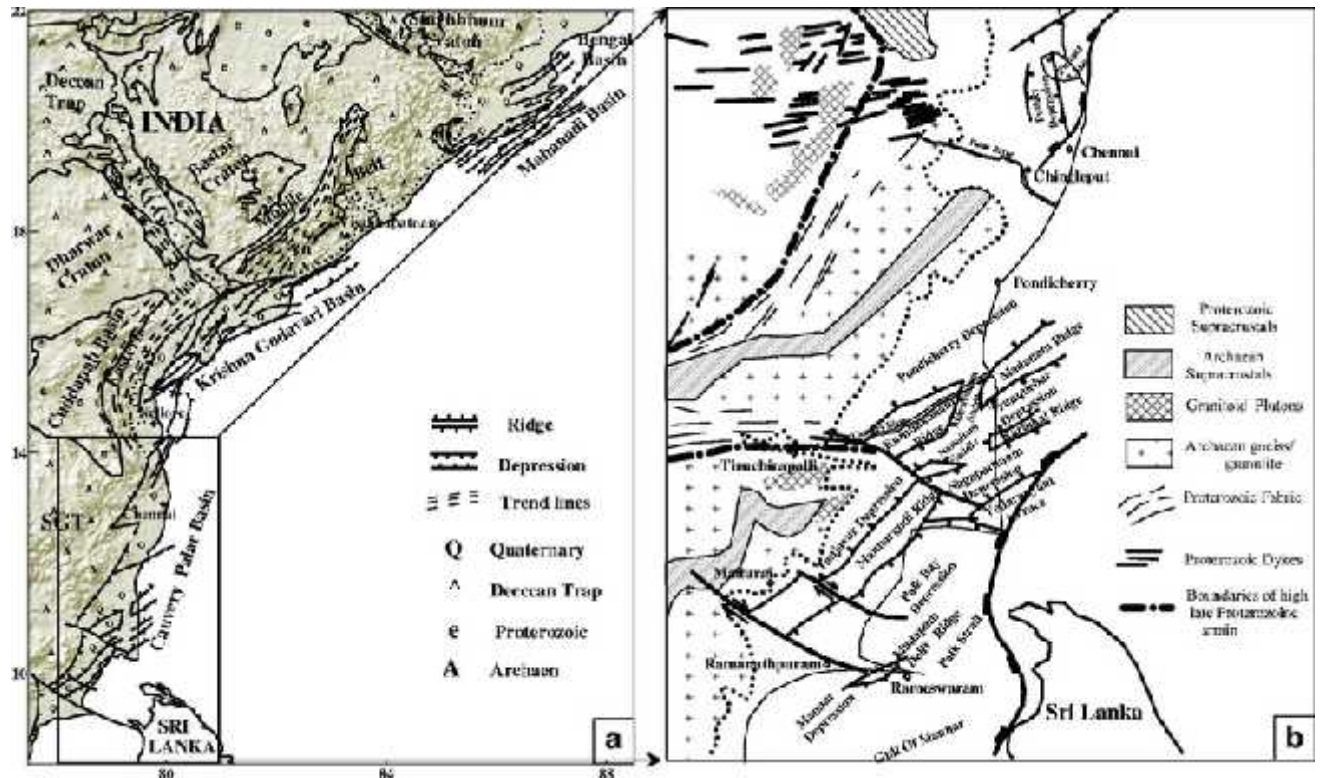
The Aeolian deposits comprise red sands which are in nature of ancient dunes and occur over a 3.2 Km wide and 8 Km long stretch and lie parallel to the sea coast. These are separated by marshy deposits of black clays. The sands are underlain by calcareous hardpan. In Rameswaram Island also brown sand deposits occur around Sambaimadam on either side of NH 49 west of the town.

4.1. PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT

Physiographically, the entire district is a plain terrain. Major part of the district is a gently sloping plain except for remnant hills in the western area. Recent Quaternary studies have brought out various erosional and depositional landforms of fluvial and marine regimes. The fluvial landforms comprise flood plains of Vaigai, Varshalei, Pambar, Kottakkarai and Gundar rivers. The marine landforms comprise sand mounds (Teri's) and barrier dunes along the present

coast. The erosional processes are manifested in the form of pediments and pediplain around Kamuthi.

The Cauvery–Palar basin is one of the major petroliferous basins located at the south eastern coast of the peninsular India covering the coast between Ramanathapuram near the Palk Strait. The basin is characterized by the presence of NE–SW trending horst-graben subsurface basement structural features having a sediment cover of nearly 1–6 km.



Geomorphological and tectonic map showing Cauvery–Palar basin covering the coast between Ramanathapuram near the Palk Strait.

The marine formation comprises coastal plain deposits of sand and clay in varied proportion. Marine calcareous hardpan occurs as low terraces and platforms, with admixture of quartz, limonite and garnet concentration.

4.2. PROCESSES OF DEPOSITION OF SEDIMENTS IN THE RIVERS OF THE DISTRICT

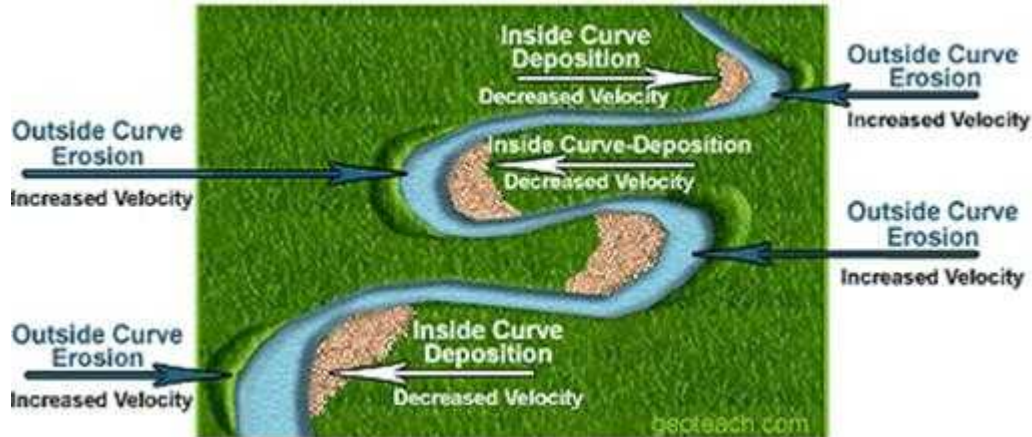
River sediment refers to the conglomerate of mineral matters such as clay, silt and sand which are derived from erosion and weathering of rocks present in the river bed. Breaking down of rocks by a geological agent, here it is river (water flow), is called erosion. Erosion of rocks

occurs in many ways. Weathering is described as disintegration and decomposition of rocks due to change in physical and chemical conditions of the rock. Sediments are derived by these natural processes. Sediments are subsequently transported by water and/or by the force of gravity acting on the sediments.

Sediments become the river's load and the river transport this loads through its course. Transportation of the sediments depends on the energy of the river and how big the load is. Boulders are transported by traction by which boulders are rolled along the bed of the river, eroding the bed and the particles in the process, because the river doesn't have enough energy to move these large particles in any other way. Slightly smaller particles, such as pebbles and gravel, are transported by saltation. This is where the load bounces along the bed of the river because the river has enough energy to lift the particles off the bed but the particles are too heavy to travel by suspension. Fine particles like clay and silt are transported in suspension; they are suspended in the water. Most of a river's load is transported by suspension. Solution is a special method of transportation. This is where particles are dissolved into the water so only rocks that are soluble, such as limestone or chalk, can be transported in solution.

Deposition occurs when forces responsible for sediment transportation are no longer sufficient to overcome the forces of gravity and friction which are creating a resistance to motion. To transport load, a river needs to have energy at the same time when a river loses energy, it is forced to deposit its load. One of the following ways, a river could lose its energy:

1. Reduction in the discharge: Reduction in discharge may be due to lack of precipitation and evaporation and abstraction by human activity.
2. Change in the river gradient: If the gradient of the river's course flattens out, the river will deposit its load because it will be travelling a lot slower. When a river meets the sea a river will deposit its load because the gradient is generally reduced at sea level and the sea will absorb a lot of energy.



Much of the material will be carried in suspension and loads in suspension erode the river banks by abrasion. When rivers flow over flatter land, they form large bends called meanders. As a river goes around a bend, most of the water is pushed towards the outside causing increased erosion. The river is now eroding sideways into its banks rather than downwards into its bed, a process called lateral erosion. On the inside of the bend, in contrast, there is much less water. The river will therefore be shallow and slow flowing. It cannot carry as much material and so sand and gravels will be deposited. This is called a point bar or slip off slope. Due to erosion on the outside of a bend and deposition on the inside, the shape of a meander will change over a period of time. Eventually deposition will block off the old meander to leave an oxbow lake. The oxbow lake will slowly dry up, only refilling after heavy rain or during a flood.

5. DRAINAGE OF IRRIGATION PATTERN

Vaigai, Gundar, Manimuthar and Pambar rivers are the major rivers draining the district. The general trend of the rivers is in NW-SE direction. The fluvio-marine deposits are exposed in the Vaigai delta as deltaic plain, paleo-tidal and dune flat deposits. Deposition of river sand in the rivers flowing in Ramanathapuram district is very less due to its seasonal in nature. The rivers of the district were only jungle streams that remained dry for the greatest portion of the year.

However, mention may be made of Vaigai River which starts in Theni district in Tamil Nadu and ends with the Ramanathapuram big tank to the west of the Ramanathapuram town. There are seasonal smaller rivers like Malataru, Gundaru, and Sarugani river.



6.LAND UTILISATION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT: FOREST, AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, MINING ETC.,

Soil is one of the natural resources which has the most direct impact on agricultural development. Types of soil, rainfall and irrigation projects have influenced the development of land use in the district. While the entire area of this district consists of Red loam, Laterite soil Black soil and Sandy soil. This area is dry and backward and known as East Ramanathapuram, comprising the taluks Thiruvadana, Ramanathapuram, Kadaladi and Rameswaram. This region is called coastal region of Ramanathapuram district. It has all the depressing features such as poor soil, frequent droughts, absence of irrigation systems, precarious farming etc. This area is much more backward and underdeveloped than any other districts. Mainly in coastal area, the terrain is completely a sandy tract with very little scope for agriculture. So, all the people of

coastal region of Ramanathapuram are engaging themselves intensively in the fishing occupation. The major source of irrigation in the district was tank fed by rains. Details with regard to net area irrigated by sources of tanks, tube wells and other wells revealed the erratic pattern in area irrigated. The cattle wealth of this district is important to improve its agricultural resources. The important subsidiary activities carried on by the cultivators and agricultural labourers are dairying, sheep rearing and poultry. The following table shows land utilization pattern in the district:

Nine Fold Classification					
Sl.No	Land Classification	AREA			
		Current	LastYear	Diff.	Perc.
a	Forest	4488.000	4488.000	0.000	0.00
b	Uncultivable Waste	4524.395	4524.395	0.000	0.00
c	Non Agri Uses				
	-Building	5106.312	5100.382	5.930	0.12
	-Roads	5941.606	5941.606	0.000	0.00
	-Railway Lines	630.000	630.000	0.000	0.00
	-Rivers	7184.000	7184.000	0.000	0.00
	-Canals	7593.270	7593.270	0.000	0.00
	-Check Dams	38900.010	38900.010	0.000	0.00
	-Swamp Area	2341.000	2341.000	0.000	0.00
	-Social Forest	4557.300	4557.300	0.000	0.00
	-Others	14791.755	14797.685	-5.930	-0.04
	-Total	87045.253	87045.253	0.000	0.00
d	Cultivable Waste Land	3490.860	3532.670	-41.810	-1.18
e	Permanent Pasture & Grass Land	154.000	154.000	0.000	0.00
f	Misc. Tree Crops & Groves	30922.489	30940.949	-18.460	-0.06
g	Current Fallow	61622.097	38289.801	23332.296	60.94
h	Other Fallow	49239.296	41163.702	8075.594	19.62
i	Net Cultivated Area	167470.645	198818.265	-31347.620	-15.77
Total		408957.035	408957.035	0.000	0.00

7. SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER SCENARIO OF THE DISTRICT

7.1 HYDROGEOLOGY

The district is underlain by both porous and fissured formations. . The important aquifer systems in the district are constituted by i) unconsolidated & semiconsolidated formations and ii) weathered and fractured crystalline rocks.

The porous formations can be grouped into three aquifer groups, viz., Cretaceous sediments, Tertiary Sediments and Quaternary Sediments. The cretaceous aquifer is semi confined to confined in nature and consists of two zones. The top unit comprises fossiliferous sandstone red in colour and compact in nature, while the bottom is pinkish or grayish sandstone intercalated with shales. The aquifers are characterized by freshwater and occurs at the depth range of 116-407 and 205-777 m bgl and has thickness in the range of 68 to 535 m. The aquifer



is made up of compact sandstone and the potential is limited. The wells may yield a discharge of 5-10 lps and can sustain a pumping of 10-15 hours a day. However, because of the presence of potential shallow tertiary aquifer, this aquifer has not been extensively developed. Cuddalore

Sandstone of Tertiary sediments consists Sandstone, Clay & Conglomerate. They are encountered at the depth of 15-75 m bgl with the thickness ranging from 20 to 70 m. The groundwater occurs under unconfined condition with thickness varying from 15-20m and under confined condition in deeper depths. The unconfined aquifer can be tapped by dug well/ dug cum bore well and can yield about 10-15 lps and can sustain a pumping of 10-15 hours a day. The deeper tube wells can yield about 15-20 lps and can sustain a pumping of 10-15 hours a day.

Quaternary sediments comprises fluvial and coastal sands and laterites. The alluvium with alternate layer of sand and clay with a thickness of 15-25 m and are characterized by floating freshwater lenses limited to a depth 6-7 m bgl and can sustain a pumping of 2 – 3 hours and can yield about 2-5 lps.

The water-bearing properties of crystalline formations which lack primary porosity depend on the extent of development of secondary intergranular porosity. The occurrence and movement of ground water in these rocks are generally confined to such spaces. These aquifers are highly heterogeneous in nature due to variation in lithology, texture and structural features even within short distances. Ground water generally occurs under phreatic conditions in the weathered mantle and under semiconfined conditions in the fissured and fractured zones at deeper levels. The thickness of weathered zone in the district is in the range of 4 to 15 m. The depth of the wells ranged from 10.00 to 15.00 m bgl.

The yield of large diameter wells in the district, tapping the weathered mantle of crystalline rocks ranges from 40 to 110 lpm and are able to sustain pumping for 2 to 6 hours per day. The Specific capacity of large diameter wells tested in crystalline rocks ranges from 20.25 to 95 lpm / m. of drawdown. The yield characteristics of wells vary considerably depending on the topographic set-up, lithology and nature of weathering. The transmissivity of weathered formations computed from pumping test data using empirical methods range < 1 m /day.

7.2. LONG TERM FLUCTUATION (1998-2007)

The long term water level fluctuation for the period 1998-2007 indicates rise in water level in the range of 0.0009 - 0.3944 m/year and fall in the range between 0.0635 - 0.2693 m/year.

7.3. GROUND WATER QUALITY

The chemical characteristics of ground water in the phreatic zone in Ramanathapuram district has been studied using the analytical data of ground water samples collected from Network Hydrograph Stations of Central Ground Water Board. The study of quality of ground water in deeper aquifers in the district has been attempted using the data collected from exploratory bore/tube wells constructed in the district.

Ground water in phreatic aquifers in Ramanathapuram district, in general, is colourless, odourless and slightly alkaline in nature. The specific electrical conductance of ground water in phreatic zone (in MicroSeimens at 25° C) during May 2006 was in the range of 409 to 4350 in the district. It is between 750 and 2250 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 25C in the major part of the district.

It is observed that the ground water is suitable for drinking and domestic uses in respect of all the constituents except total hardness and Nitrate in more than 90 percent of samples analysed. Total Hardness as CaCo_3 is observed to be in excess of permissible limits in about 49 percent of samples analysed whereas Nitrate is found in excess of 45 mg/l in about 30 percent samples. The incidence of high total hardness is attributed to the composition of lithounits constituting the aquifers in the district, whereas the Nitrate pollution is most likely due to the use of pesticides and fertilizers for agriculture.

With regard to irrigation suitability based on specific electrical conductance and Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR), it is observed that ground water in the phreatic zone may cause high to very high salinity hazard and medium to high alkali hazard when used for irrigation. Proper soil management strategies are to be adopted in the major part of the district while using ground water for irrigation.

7.4. GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT

In view of the comparatively high level of ground water development in the major part of the district and the quality problems due to lithogenic and anthropogenic factors, it is necessary to exercise caution while planning further development of available ground water resources in the district.

The yields of dug wells in crystalline and Tertiary formations are improved at favorable locations by construction of extension bores which are 20 to 40m. deep. In recent years, a large number of bore wells have also been drilled by farmers for irrigation purposes.

The development of ground water for irrigation in the district is mainly through dug wells tapping the weathered residuum or recent alluvial deposits. Bore wells have also become popular as the source for irrigation in the district in recent years. Dug wells with extension bores wherever necessary is ideal for hard rock areas whereas large diameter dug wells with radials is suitable for alluvial areas.

Large diameter collector wells are ideal structures for ground water extraction in the river alluvial tracts, where the granular zones are generally restricted to 35 m bgl. The coastal sands in the eastern part of the district also form good aquifer material. The tube wells may be constructed down to a maximum depth of 40 m bgl in the district. The width and position of the screen in the wells may be decided based on the depth to piezometric surface and discharge required.

7.5. WATER CONSERVATION AND ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE

The topography of Virudhunagar district, in general, is suited for construction of various artificial recharge structures such as percolation ponds, check dams and subsurface dykes.

However, detailed studies are necessary to formulate a comprehensive scheme for artificial recharge of phreatic ground water in the district in view of the variations in the geomorphic set-up and the complex hydrological and hydrogeological conditions.

The artificial recharge to ground water is recommended giving priority to blocks where the development of ground water resources is comparatively high, Site specific design has to be adopted depending on the on the aquifer geometry and availability of surplus non committed runoff.

There is considerable scope for implementation of rain water harvesting in the district, especially in the area underlain by Recent alluvial formations. Such schemes, which are simple in design and are comparatively cheap, could serve to arrest the decline in ground water levels

and improve ground water quality, if taken up in sufficient numbers. Recharge pits / Shafts / trenches of suitable design are ideal structures for rain water harvesting in such areas. Free technical guidance for implementation of roof-top rain water harvesting schemes is also being provided by Central Ground Water Board, and manual is also published to give more scientific design tips.

8. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT

Ramanathapuram district is a dry and backward area. Here, the hottest months of a year are May and June. The rainy season begins from the month of August. The average annual rainfall of this district from South-West monsoon is 136.1 mm and North-East monsoon is 507.4 mm, the district also gets considerable rainfall during North-East monsoon.. Month wise rainfall data of the district is given below:

YEAR	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUN	
	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

YEAR	JUL		AUG		SEPT		OCT-DEC	
	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	630.64	
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	627.31	
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	173.29	

9. DETAILS OF THE MINING LEASES IN THE DISTRICT AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

Sl. No	Name of the Mineral	Name of the Lessee	Address & Contact No. of Lessee	Mining Lease Grant order No. & Date	Area of Mining Lease (Ha.)	Period of Mining Lease (Initial)		Period of Mining lease (1 st /2 nd ...renewal)		Date of Commencement of Mining Operations	Status (Working / Non-Working /Temp. Working for dispatch etc.,)	Capitive / Non-Captive	Obtained Environmental clearance (Yes/No), If yes letter No. with date of grant of EC.	Location of the Mining Lease (Latitude & Longitude)	Method of Mining (Opencast/Underground)
						From	To	From	To						
1.	Rough Stone & Gravel	S.lakhsmanan	Mustakurutchi, Kamuthi.	1168/GM2/2017 19.01 2.2017	6.22.5	26.12.2017	25.12.2022			26.12.2017	Working	Non captive	Yes	Latitude :09°23'26" N to 09°23'87"N Longitude :79°17'54"E to 79°18'03"E	Opencast

10. DETAILS OF ROYALTY OR REVENUE RECEIVED DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

Month and Year	Gravel	Month and Year	Gravel	Month and Year	Gravel
04/2016	67500	04/2017	48750	04/2018	12000
05/2016	142500	05/2017	37500	05/2018	6000
06/2016	354375	06/2017	132825	06/2018	24000
07/2016	202500	07/2018	105450	07/2018	24000
08/2016	241875	08/2017	137250	08/2018	30000
09/2016	185625	09/2017.	111150	09/2018	24000
10/2016	78750	10/2017	120900	10/2018	6000
11/2016	33750	11/2017.	100050	11/2018	0
12/2016	0	12/2017	128475	12/2018	0
01/2017	0	01/2018	77750	01/2019	120000
02/2017	0	02/2018	43500	02/2019	30000
03/2017	177502	03/2018	51000	03/2019	165000
Total	1484377	Total	1094600	Total	441000

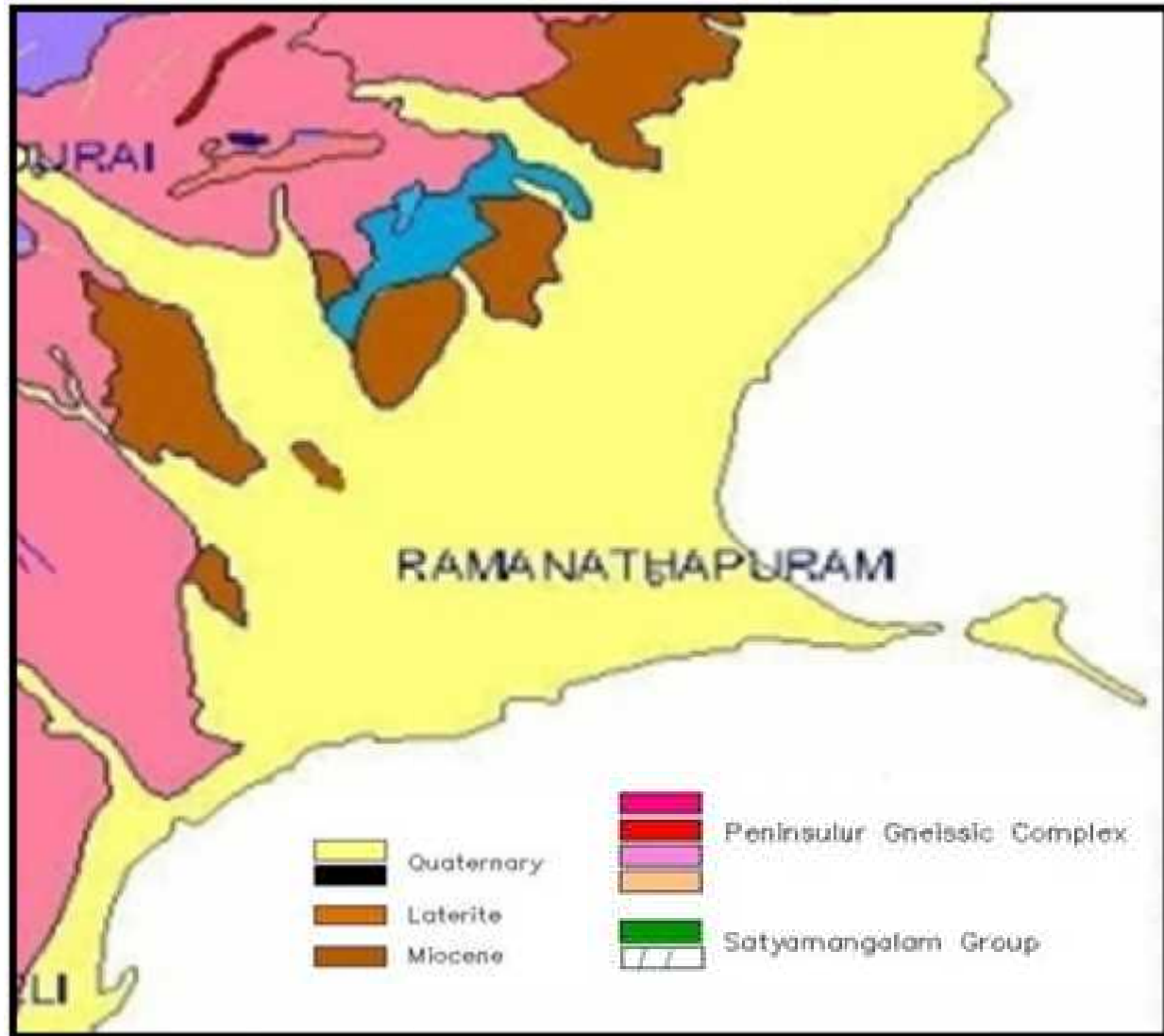
11. DETAILS OF PRODUCTION OF MINOR MINERAL IN LAST THREE YEARS:

Seigniorage Fee (Minor Minerals) (2016-2017)				
Month and Year	Rough Stone	Production	Gravel	Production
04/2016	0	0	67500	2250
05/2016	0	0	142500	4825
06/2016	0	0	354375	118125

07/2016	0	0	202500	6750
08/2016	0	0	241875	80625
09/2016	0	0	185625	61875
10/2016	0	0	78750	2625
11/2016	0	0	33750	1125
12/2016	0	0	0	0
01/2017	0	0	0	0
02/2017	0	0	0	0
03/2017	0	0	177502	5917
Total	0	0	1484377	49479
Seigniorage Fee (Minor Minerals) (2017-2018)				
Month and Year	Rough Stone	Production	Gravel	Production
04/2017	0	0	48750	1625
05/2017	0	0	37500	1250
06/2017	0	0	132825	4427.5
07/2017	0	0	105450	3515
08/2017	0	0	137250	4575
09/2017	0	0	111150	3705
10/2017	0	0	120900	4030
11/2017	0	0	100050	3335
12/2017	0	0	128475	4282.5
01/2018	0	0	77750	2591.667
02/2018	0	0	43500	1450

03/2018	0	0	51000	1700
Total	0	0	1094600	36486.67
Seigniorage Fee (Minor Minerals) (2018-2019)				
Month and Year	Rough Stone	Production	Gravel	Production
04/2018	0	0	12000	400
05/2018	0	0	6000	200
06/2018	0	0	24000	800
07/2018	0	0	24000	800
08/2018	0	0	30000	1000
09/2018	185850	3150	24000	800
10/2018	743400	12600	6000	200
11/2018	1062000	18000	0	0
12/2018	902700	15300	0	0
01/2019	637200	10800	120000	4000
02/2019	849600	14400	30000	1000
03/2019	610650	10350	165000	5500
TOTAL	4991400	84600	441000	14700

12. MINERAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT:



13. LIST OF LETTER OF INTENT (LOI) HOLDERS IN DISTRICT ALONG WITH ITS VALIDITY AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

Sl. No.	Name of the Mineral	Name of the lessee	Address & contact no. of letter of Intent holder	Letter of Intent Grant order No. & date	Area of mining lease to be allotted (Ha)	Valid ity of LOI	Use (Captive/ Non-captive)	Location of the Mining lease (Latitude & Longitude)
1.	ANNEXURE I							

14. TOTAL RESERVE AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT

The Gravel and Rough stone available in Kamudhi taluk only. Gravel available for 2 metres above the Sandstone. The sandstone extends up to 30 metres below the ground. Total geological reserve in the proposed area is given in annexure II.

14.1.GRAVEL

Gravel is a loose aggregation of rock fragments. Gravel is classified by **particle size** range and includes size classes from **granule-** to **boulder-**sized fragments. In the **Udden-Wentworth scale** gravel is categorized into granular gravel (2 to 4 mm or 0.079 to 0.157 in) and **pebble** gravel (4 to 64 mm or 0.2 to 2.5 in). ISO 14688 grades gravels as fine, medium, and coarse with ranges 2 mm to 6.3 mm to 20 mm to 63 mm. One cubic metre of gravel typically weighs about 1,800 kg (or a cubic yard weighs about 3,000 pounds).

Types of gravel include:

- **Bank gravel:** naturally deposited gravel intermixed with sand or clay found in and next to rivers and streams. Also known as "bank run" or "river run".
- **Bench gravel:** a bed of gravel located on the side of a valley above the present stream bottom, indicating the former location of the stream bed when it was at a higher level.
- **Creek rock or river rock:** this is generally rounded, semi-polished stones, potentially of

a wide range of types, that are dredged or scooped from stream beds. It is also often used as concrete aggregate and less often as a paving surface.

- **Crushed stone:** rock crushed and graded by screens and then mixed to a blend of stones and fines. It is widely used as a surfacing for roads and driveways, sometimes with tar applied over it. Crushed stone may be made from granite, limestone, dolomite, and other rocks. Also known as "crusher run", DGA (dense grade aggregate) QP (quarry process), and shoulder stone.^[8]
- **Fine gravel:** gravel consisting of particles with a diameter of 2 to 8 mm.
- **Stone dust:** fine, crushed, gravel from the final stage of screen separation, such that the gravel is not separated out from fine dust particles.
- **Lag gravel:** a surface accumulation of coarse gravel produced by the removal of finer particles.
- **Pay gravel:** also known as "pay dirt"; a nickname for gravel with a high concentration of gold and other precious metals. The metals are recovered through gold panning.
- **Pea gravel:** also known as "pea shingle" is gravel that consists of small, rounded stones used in concrete surfaces. Also used for walkways, driveways and as a substrate in home aquariums.
- **Piedmont gravel:** a coarse gravel carried down from high places by mountain streams and deposited on relatively flat ground, where the water runs more slowly.
- **Plateau gravel:** a layer of gravel on a plateau or other region above the height at which stream-terrace gravel is usually found.

Gravel deposits have been found in Kilaramanadi (N 09°23'36.90"; E 78°18'00.77"), Naranapuram (N 09°25'41.11"; E 78°22'43.41") and Sudiur (N 09°36'34.82"; E78°29'43.00") areas. It is used as an earth filling or road material. Maximum depth permission for gravel excavation is 1 m. Large gravel deposits are a common geological feature, being formed as a result of the weathering and erosion of rocks. The action of rivers and waves tends to pile up gravel in large accumulations. This can sometimes result in gravel becoming compacted and lithified into the sedimentary rock called conglomerate. Where natural gravel deposits are insufficient for human purposes, gravel is often produced by quarrying and crushing hard-wearing rocks, such as sandstone, limestone, or basalt. Quarries where gravel is extracted are

known as gravel pits.



Gravel at Kilaramanadi, Kamuthi Taluk, N 09°23'36.90"; E 78°18'00.77".



Roughstone at Kilaramanadi, Kamuthi Taluk, N 09°23'36.90"; E 78°18'00.77".

At Kilaramanadi (N 09°23'36.90"; E 78°18'00.77"), rough stone deposit is also present 1 m below the surface (below laterite horizon). This is used for the production of m-sand or synthetic sand.

15. QUALITY /GRADE OF MINERAL AVAILABILITY IN THE DISTRICT

Good gravel generally have larger top-sized stone and a very small percentage of clay or fine material. This is necessary for the strength and good drainability needed in base gravels. This material will not form a crust to keep the material bound together on a gravel road.

16. USE OF MINERAL

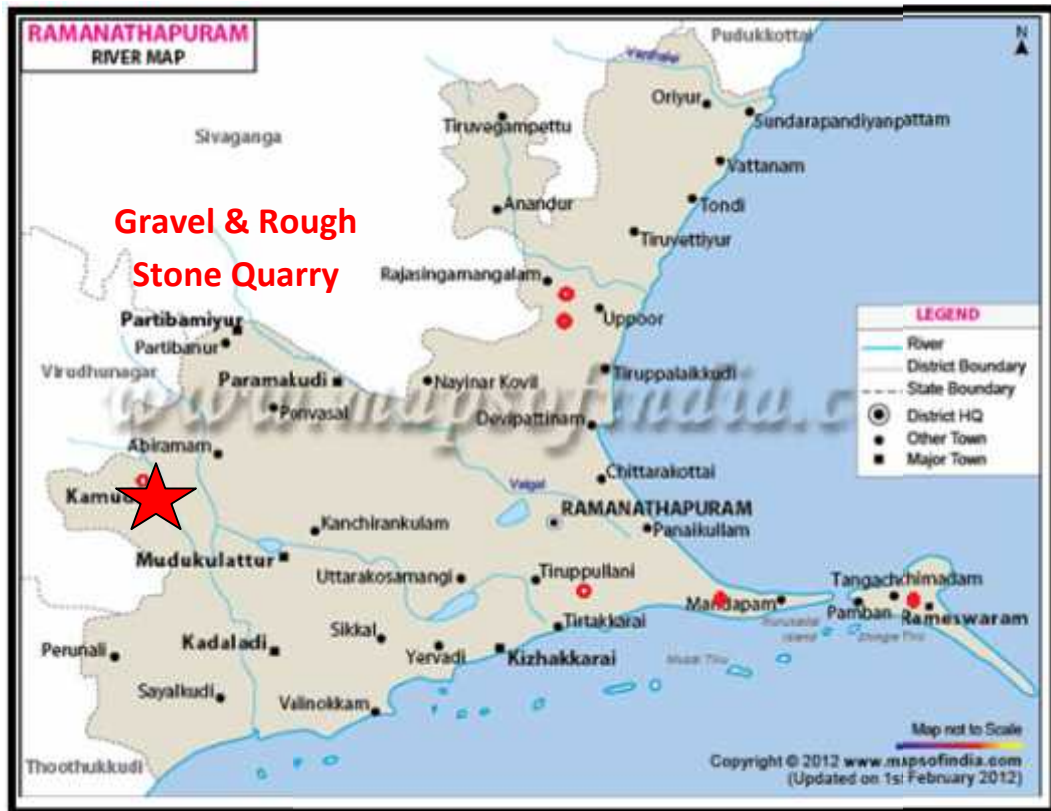
Gravel is an important commercial product, with a number of applications. Many roadways are surfaced with gravel, especially in rural areas where there is little traffic. Globally, far more roads are surfaced with gravel than with concrete or asphalt; Both sand and small gravel are also important for the manufacture of concrete. Gravel has high content of sand-sized particles which make it very drainable. This is a desirable characteristic in fill material since water can quickly flow through it and drain away from under building foundations and parking lots.

17. DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF MINERAL IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

There is drastic variation in production of Gravel and Rough stone for the last three years due to the fluctuations of demand in the road and other construction work project.

18. MINING LEASES MARKED ON THE MAP OF THE DISTRICT

At present, there is only one lease operating in the Kamudhi taluk of the district. The total quarries which are in operation are marked in the district map.

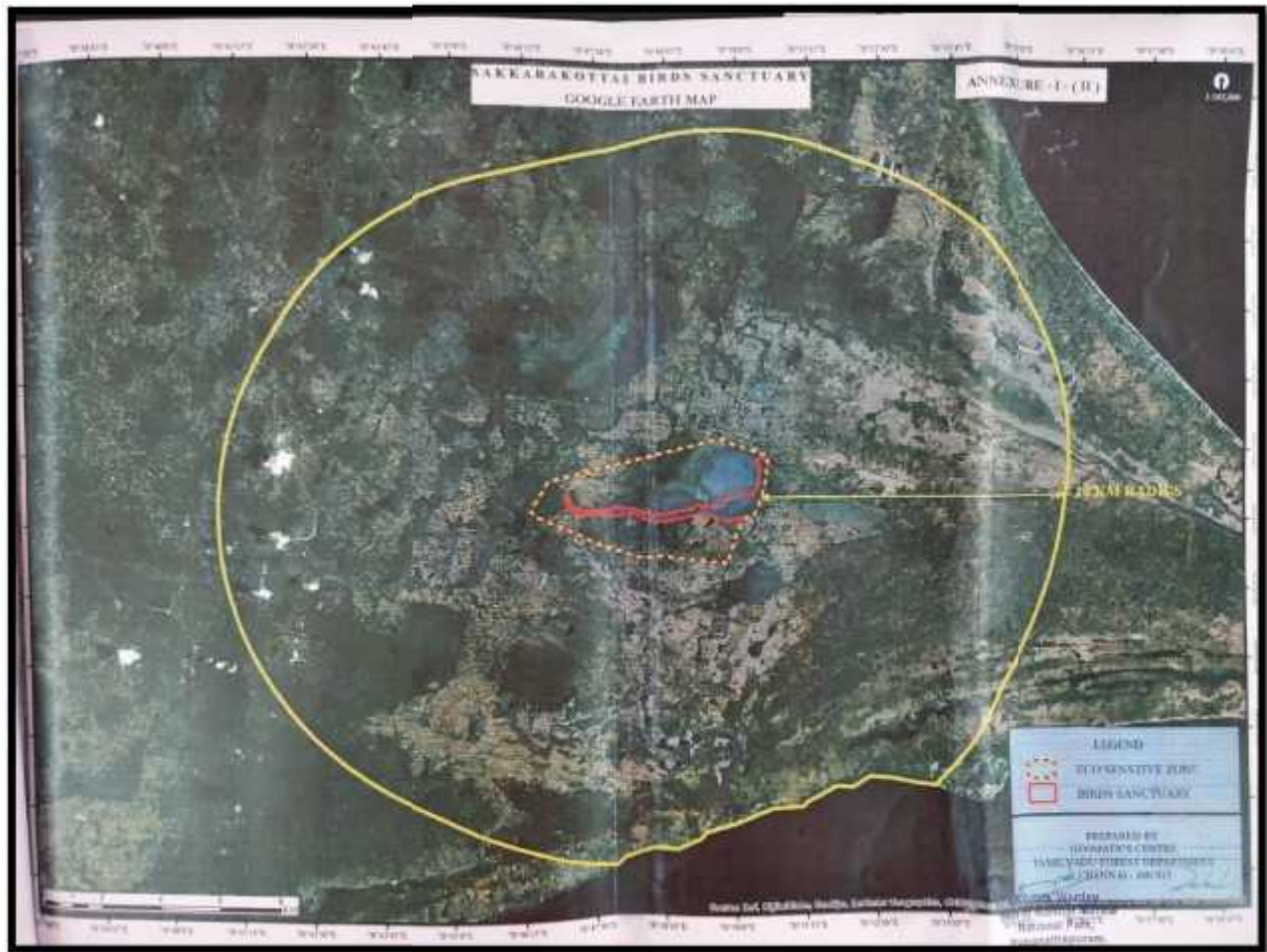


19. DETAILS OF THE AREA OF WHERE THERE IS A CLUSTER OF MINING LEASES VIZ. NUMBER OF MINING LEASES, LOCATION (LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE)

Nil

20. DETAILS OF ECO-SENSITIVE AREA, IF ANY IN THE DISTRICT

Sakkaraikottai Bird Sanctuary located in Ramanathapuram taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. This sanctuary is situated 2kms distance from Ramnad main town. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Sakkaraikottai Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}21'8''$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}78'50''$ E and extends over an area 230.49.5 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 42 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Sakkaraikottai Bird Sanctuary is 19.0387 sq.km.



Sakkaraikottai Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone

Therthangal Bird Sanctuary located in Paramakudi taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. This sanctuary is situated 12 kms distance from Ramnad main town. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Therthangal Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}27'499''$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}45'536''$ E and extends over an area 29.29.5 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 42 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Therthangal Bird Sanctuary is 4.5718 sq.km.



Therthangal Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone

Chitirangudi Bird Sanctuary located in Mudukulathur taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Chitirangudi Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}19'$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}28'$ E and extends over an area 47.63 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied

avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 30 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Chitirangudi Bird Sanctuary is 4.7972 sq.km.



Chitirangudii Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone



Mela - KeelaSelvanoor Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone

Mela – KeelaSelvanoor Bird Sanctuary located in near Sayalkudi, Kadaladi taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. This sanctuary is situated 12kms distance from Ramnad main town. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Therthangal Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}13'47''$ N to $09^{\circ}12'27''$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}32'29''$ E to $78^{\circ}34'28''$ E. The sanctuary lies in S.F. No. 166 of 78 MelaSelvanoor with 321.48.5 Ha and S.F. No 128 of 79 KeelaSelvanoor with 271.59.5 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 45 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Mela – KeelaSelvanoor Bird Sanctuary is 11.5108 sq.km.

Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary located in Mudukulathur taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Therthangal Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}21'$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}30'$ E and extends over an area 104.21 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 43 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary is 3.90 sq.km.



Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone

21. IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT (AIR, WATER, NOISE, SOIL FLORA & FAUNA, LAND USE, AGRICULTURE, FOREST ETC.,) DUE TO MINING ACTIVITY

Environmental impact on Rough stone, gravel and earth quarrying can be broadly classified in to two categories:

1. Environmental degradation
2. Environmental pollution

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION: Degradation of topography, fauna and flora invariably takes place on granite quarrying. While developing infrastructure, vegetation cover is destroyed, topography degraded and fauna and flora affected. If it is rubber plantation in Kerala, it is mango grooves in Tamil Nadu that is destroyed. Degradating the topography leads to destruction of vegetative cover, dry air circulation, non precipitation, choking of natural drainage and finally to extreme drought. This is what happening at present in excessively quarried areas for which the reason attributed is failure of monsoon.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: Air, water and noise pollution, ground vibration from blasting and generation of solid waste are some of the impacts of rough stone quarrying on environment which have extreme destructive consequences. Silicosis is the prevalent disease that affects majority of the quarry workers and the adjoining villages. In addition to the natural water sources getting contaminated with particulates, deepening of quarry depth intercepts groundwater table. Natural topographic gradient is upset with concomitant change in drainage pattern. Deepened out quarries have become overnight perched aquifers draining away water from all the surrounding highlands. Noise pollution, over and above those from quarrying equipment gets accentuated from increased use of jet burners (flame cutters). Solid waste is non-biodegradable and slow mechanical disintegration of which leads to environment of silica, sodium, potassium and calcium in soils. Soils become unproductive. Inadequate space for dumping solid wastes near quarries leads to dumping of them on either side of the road. Solid waste and rough stone dumps on road sides impart not only aesthetic displeasure but also ugly sights and potential danger for traffic hazards.

22. REMEDIAL MEASURE TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF MINING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The following remedial measures to be taken during mining

22.1 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE AIR POLLUTION

- Water sprinkling on mineral transport road from the mines to the main road
- Black topping of the main transportation roads to the possible extent.
- Avoiding crowding of trucks by properly spacing them to avoid the concentration of dust emission at any time
- Covering the trucks by tarpaulin sheets during ore transportation
- Proper maintenance of HEMM to minimize gaseous emission
- Imparting sufficient training to operators on safety and environmental parameters
- Development of green belt / plantation around mine, along the roads, backfilled area in various undisturbed areas within the mine lease areas etc.,

22.2 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE WATER POLLUTION

- Industrial effluent treatment systems wherever necessary to be introduced and maintained properly.
- Safety barriers to be provided for all water bodies and no mining activities should be carried out in the safety barrier area.
- Mitigative measures like construction of garland drains formation of earth bunds to be followed in the waste dumping areas to avoid wash off.
- Domestic effluents to be treated in scientific manner
- Required statutory clearances to be obtained and all precautionary measures to be adopted wherever pumping of ground water is involved.

22.3 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO REDUCE NOISE & VIBRATION

- Planting rows of native trees around mine, along the roads, other noise generating centres to act as acoustic barriers.
- Sound proof operator's cabin for equipment may lead to less noise generation.
- Proper and regular maintenance of equipment may lead to less noise generation
- Air silencers of suitable type that can modulate the noise of the engines of machinery to be utilized and will be maintained effectively.
- Providing in-built mechanism for reducing sound emissions.

- Providing ear muff's to workers exposed to higher noise level and to those persons operating or working close to any machine.
- Conducting regular health check-up of workers including Audiometric test for the workers engaged in noise prone area.

22.4 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO REDUCE IMPACT ON LAND ENVIRONMENT:

Scientific reclamation measures to be adopted to reduce the impact of land environment due to mining.

22.5. REMEDIAL MEASURES TO REDUCE IMPACT ON BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Necessary mitigative measures like dust suppression, proper maintenance of equipments, black topping of roads etc., to be carried out to prevent dust generation & any further impact on the vegetation.
- Conservation plan for schedule –I species if any to be prepared in consultation with the Forest Department and the proposals given in the conservation plan to be strictly implemented.
- Effluents generated in the mining areas to be treated properly.

23. RECLAMATION OF MINED OUT AREA (BEST PRACTICE ALREADY IMPLEMENTED IN THE DISTRICT, REQUIREMENT AS PER RULES AND REGULATIONS, PROPOSED RECLAMATION PLAN)

The reclamation of mined out lands by simultaneous backfilling and development of plantation in the backfilled areas will be the best practice of reclamation.

24. RISK ASSESSMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Risk Assessment and Disaster Management plan in connection with mining and allied operations should be spelt out in detail to cover possible dangers /risks/explosions/accidents etc., likely to arise from the project operations including onsite and off-site emergency plans to meet the disastrous situations if any.

The management is able to deal with the situation efficiently to reduce confusion keeping in view of the likely sources of danger in the mine.

1) OUTLINE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN :-

The purpose of disaster management plan is to restore the normalcy for early resumption of mining operation due to an unexpected, sudden occurrence resulting to abnormality in the

course of mining activity leading to a serious danger to workers or any machinery or the environment.

2) SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION:

An internal communication system should be provided. Telephone nos. and addresses of adjoining mines, rescue station, police station, Fire service station, local hospital, electricity supply agency and standing consultative committee members should be properly updated and displayed.

3) CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

A standing consultative committee will be formed under the head of Mines. The members consists of Mines manager /safety officer / medical officer / public relation officer/Foreman/ and environmental engineer.

4) FACILITIES & ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation and facilities for medical centre, rescue room and for various working groups shall be provided. Regular checking of these facilities shall be undertaken.

5) FIRST AID & MEDICAL FACILITIES

The mine management should be having first aid / medical centre for use in emergency situation. All casualties should be registered and should be given first aid. The centre should have facilities for first aid & minor treatment, resuscitation, ambulance and transport. Proper telephone / wireless should be provided for quick communication with hospitals where the complicated cases are to be referred. Regular checking of these facilities shall be undertaken by the doctor and the in charge of the first aid room.

6) STORES AND EQUIPMENT

A detailed list of equipment available, its type & capacity and items reserved for emergency should be maintained.

7) TRANSPORT SERVICES

A well defined transport control system should be provided to deal with the situation.

8) FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS GROUP

Liaison with representatives of the mine workers is required to ameliorate the situation of panic, tension, sentiments, grievances and misgivings created by any disaster. Management is required to ameliorate the injured, survivors and family members of affected persons by providing material, finance, moral support and establishing contact with relatives of victims.

The consultative committee formed, especially the nominated public relation officer shall look into these aspects.

9) SECURITY

Manning of security posts is very essential during the disaster management.

10) CATERING & REFRESHMENT

Arrangement will be made for the victims, rescue teams and others.

25. DETAILS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ISSUE IN THE DISTRICT (LAST FIVE –YEAR DATA OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS OF SILICOSIS & TUBERCULOSIS IS ALSO NEEDS TO BE SUBMITTED)

THE DETAILS OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FOR SILICOSIS AND TUBERCULOSIS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS IN THE DISTRICT IS GIVEN BELOW:

Sl.No.	Year	Number of patients treated for silicosis	Number of patients treated for Tuberculosis
1	2017	NIL	-
2	2016	NIL	-
3	2015	NIL	-
4	2014	NIL	-
5	2013	NIL	-

26. PLANTATION AND GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT IN RESPECT OF LEASES ALREADY GRANTED IN THE DISTRICT

It is necessary to develop Green belt in and around the polluted site with suitable species to reduce the air pollution effectively. Implementation of afforestation program is of paramount importance. In addition to augmenting existing vegetation, it also checks soil erosion, make the ecosystem more complex and functionally more stable and make the climate more conducive.

Simultaneous backfilling method will be followed in most of the mining areas. During the operations, the plantation will be proposed and will be carried out on the safety barrier areas and also on the mined out and backfilling areas.

27. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Nil

Annexure I

13. LIST OF LETTER OF INTENT (LOI) HOLDERS IN DISTRICT ALONG WITH ITS VALIDITY AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

Sl.No .	Name of the Mineral	Name of the lessee	Address & contact no. of letter of Intent holder	Letter of Intent Grant order No. & date	Area of mining lease to be allotted (Ha)	Validity of LOI	Use (Captive/ Non-captive)	Location of the Mining lease (Latitude & Longitude)
1.	Rough Stone & Gravel	S.Lakshamanan	Mushtakurichi, Kamudhi	1168/GM2/2017 10.08.2017	6.22.0	Nil	Non-captive	Latitude :09°23'26"N to 09°23'87"N Longitude :79°17'54"E to 79°18'03"E
2	Gravel	Thiru.G.Ramamoorthy, S/o.Govindan,	Chithirangudi Village, Mudukulathur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District	Roc No.G&M.2/757/2017 17.11.2017	1.15.0	Nil	Non Captive	090 23' 19.09'' N 780 18'27.05'' E.
3	Gravel	Thiru.M.Vadivel, S/o.Muniyandi	KidathirukkaiMudukulathurRamanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/31/2017 06.06.2018	2.14.5	Nil	Non Captive	09°24'00"N to 09°24'10"N 78°17'35"E to 78°18'00"E

ANNEXURE II

14.0 Total Gravel and Rough Stone Reserve available in the district

Sl.No.	Mineral	Name of the Lessee/LOI Holder	Taluk and Village	Geological Reserves (Million Tonnes)
1.	Rough Stone & Gravel	S.Lakshamanan, Mushtakurichi, Kamudhi	Keelaramanadhi, Kamudhi	Rough Stone Gravel
2.	Gravel	Thiru.R.Thirumoorthy, S/o.Ramudevar, 9/16, Perumalkovil street, Veerasolan Village, Thiruchuli Taluk, Virudhunagar District,	Paramakudi, Keelaparuthiyur	39250 cbm
3.	Gravel	Thiru.M.Vadivel, S/o.Muniyandi, Kidathirukkai(p), Mudukulathur(Tk), Ramanathapuram	Kamuthi, Keelaramanathi	66000 cbm

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT - OTHER MINOR MINERAL – EARTH, SAVADU AND RED SOIL RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT TAMILNADU STATE

(Prepared as per Gazette Notification S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018 of Ministry of
Environment, Forest and Climate Change)



தமிழ்நாடு அரசு
புவியியல் மற்றும் சுரங்கத்துறை



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINING

Assistant Director (10)
Geology and Mining,
Ramanathapuram

DISTRICT COLLECTOR
RAMANATHAPURAM

Chapter	Content	Page No.
1.	Introduction	3
2.	Overview of Mining Activity in the District	3
3.	General Profile of the District	4
4.	Geology of Ramanathapuram District	7
5.	Drainage of Irrigation pattern	10
6.	Land Utilisation Pattern in the District: Forest, Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining etc.,	11
7.	Surface Water and Ground Water scenario of the District	13
8.	Climate and Rainfall of the District	17
9.	Details of Mining Leases in the District	18
10.	Details of Royalty or Revenue received in last three years	20
11.	Details of Production of Minor Mineral in last three years	20
12.	Mineral Map of the District	22
13.	List of Letter of Intent (LOI) Holder in the District along with its validity	23
14.	Total Mineral Reserve available in the district	23
15.	Quality/Grade of Mineral available in the district	24
16.	Use of Mineral	24
17.	Demand and supply of the Mineral in the last three years	25
18.	Mining Leases marked on the map of the district	25
19.	Details of the area of where there is a cluster of the mining leases	25
20.	Details of Eco-sensitive area	26
21.	Impact on the environment due to Mining activity	30
22.	Remedial measures to mitigate the impact of mining on the environment	31
23.	Reclamation of the mined out area	32
24.	Risk assessment & Disaster Management Plan	32
25.	Details of Occupational health issue in the District	34
26.	Plantation and Green belt development in respect of leases already granted in the district	34
27.	Any other information	34
28.	Annexure I	35
29.	Annexure II	43

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT – OTHER MINOR MINERAL – EARTH, SAVADU AND RED SOIL RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT TAMILNADU STATE

**(Prepared as per Gazette Notification S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018 of Ministry of
Environment, Forest and Climate Change)**

1. INTRODUCTION

In pursuance to the Gazette Notification, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the **Government of India Notification No. S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018** laid procedure for preparation of District Survey Report of minor minerals other than sand mining or river bed mining. The main purpose of preparation of District Survey Report is to identify the mineral resources and developing the mining activities along with other relevant data of the District.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY

The district of Ramanathapuram is not very much rich in mineral resources. Among the known resources, only minor minerals are mostly found. Mineral of Economic importance found in Ramanathapuram district are mainly placer deposits like beach sand carrying garnet and Ilmentite, gypsum, salt, savadu, gravel/laterite, lignite and oil & natural gas. Mining activities based on these minerals are very less. However, numerous rough stone quarries are operational for production of construction material and earth fill (gravel) in Kilaramanadi, Naranapuram, Kilaramanadi, Kalimangundu ,Ervadi, Panaikulum and Sudiyur, areas in this district. In addition to above, ‘brick clay’ mining is also active in Kulanthapuri and Karuthanendal areas.

ONGC is carrying out pumping of crude oil & natural gas since last one decade in ThrippulaniRegunathapuram and Valandharavai areas. GSI has also explored presence of lignite in Vella and Bogalur and Kalari east sector.

The Office of the Assistant Director, Department of Geology and Mining (DGM) is functioning in Ramanathapuram district under the control of District Collector, Ramanathapuram. The DGM is looking after the work of granting leases for minor minerals

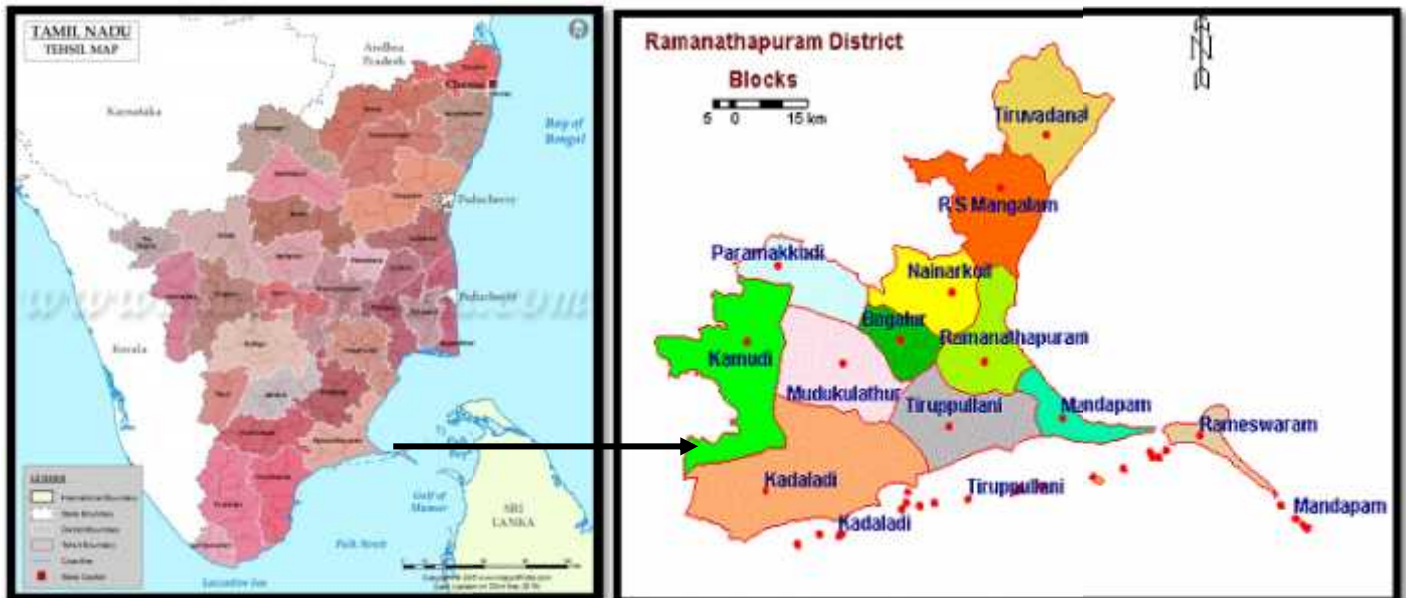
(savadu, gravel/laterite, brick clay, etc) dimensional stones and rough stones. DGM is also curbing illicit trading in the district.

3.0 GENERAL PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

In the early 15th Century the present territories of Ramanathapuram district comprising of taluks Tiruvadana, Paramakudi, Kamuthi, Mudukulathur, Ramanathapuram and Rameswaram were included in Pandiyan Kingdom. For a short period, this area was under the Chola Kings when RajendraChola brought it under his territory in 1063 AD. In 1910, Ramanathapuram was formed by clubbing portions from Madurai and Tirunelveli district. During the British period this district was called “Ramnad”. The name continued after independence. Later the district was renamed as Ramanathapuram to be in conformity with the Tamil name for this region.

3.1 LOCATION

Ramanathapuram District covers an area of 4123 sq.km and falls within the latitude from 09°05' to 09°50' and longitude from 78°10' to 79°27'. Ramanathapuram District is bounded on the north by Sivaganga District, on the northeast by Pudukkottai District, on the east by the Palk Strait, on the south by the Gulf of Mannar, on the west by Thoothukudi District, and on the northwest by Virudhunagar District.



3.3 ADMINISTRATIVE SET - UP

Ramanthapuram District covers an area of 4123 sq.km and falls within the latitude from 09°05' to 09°50' and longitude from 78°10' to 79°27'. It has seven taluks (Ramanathapuram, Tiruvadanaï, Rameswaram, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur, Kamuthi and Kadaladi. with total population of 1,353,445 (as per 2011 census). But now one new Taluk named Kilakarai has been formed by clubbing portion of Ramanathapuram and Kadaladi Taluks in the year 2015 and its head quaters in Kilakarai. Total No. of Hamelet villages are 2362. The divisional details of the district is given below:

Name of the Division	Taluks comprised in the Division	Total No. of firkas	Total No.of Revenue Villages	Total No.ofHamelet villages
Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	4	43	529
	Tiruvadanaï	4	61	635
	Rameswaram	1	2	31
	Keelakarai	3	26	-
	R.S Mangalam	3	39	-
Paramakudi	Paramakudi	6	93	367
	Mudukulathur	6	46	207
	Kamuthi	5	49	352
	Kadaladi	6	45	241



3.4 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND IRRIGATION

The above district profile reveals that the Ramanathapuram district is a dry and most backward area which has more sandy soil on which nothing grows. Among the cultivation of major important crops, the productions of pulses are more than other crops. The important food crops grown were paddy, millets like Cholam, Cumbu, Chillies, ragi and Varagu, groundnut and sugarcane. It is known that the pulses occupied first place by production and covering 47.98 per cent of the districts total principal crops in production. It is inferred from the result that the farmers preferred dry crops (Pulses) for earning more money because of shortage of rain water.

The major source of irrigation in the district was tank fed by rains. Details with regard to net area irrigated by sources of tanks, tubewells and other wells revealed the erratic pattern in area irrigated. The net area irrigated by the three different sources was very high and dependence on well had been relied upon in the event of tank water shortage.

3.5 TRADE AND COMMERCE

This district is industrially backward and the three taluks, Paramakkudi, Kadaladi and Kamuthy had been declared by the State Government as backward areas. The main industries in which they were engaged were wood based industries, tinkering, fabricating of metal products, printing and binding, manufacture of agricultural implements and cement tiles, automobiles servicing and repair and safety matches. In addition to the small scale units, there were a number of villages and 320 cottage industries prominent among them were pottery, blacksmith, carpentry, basket making, rope making and synthetic gem-cutting.

There are about 184 fishing villages situated along the coastline in Ramanathapuram district. This district had the natural advantage of having its fishing ground in Palk Bay and the Gulf of Manner. The coastal area is not influenced by dynamic changes of the sea like tsunami waves, monsoon winds and currents. Therefore, it is offered wide scope for spawning activities of fishes. These favourable natural conditions facilitated the conduct of marine fishery operations throughout the year. But the inland fisheries are also ineffectively carried on in this district. In Ramanathapuram district 7 fish processing factories are functioning in Tondi and Mandapam. Prawn, Squids, Cuttle fish, Crabs and fish are processed by fishing and exported to foreign

countries. Many small entrepreneurs are involved in fish drying and dried fish is used in poultry and cattle feed manufacturing.

4. GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT

Most of the area is covered by the unconsolidated sediments of Quaternary age except in the northwestern part, where isolated patches of ArchaenCrystallines and Tertiary sandstone are exposed. The Archaeans are mainly represented by the Charnockite Group of rocks comprising garnetiferrous granulite and the Khondalite Group of rocks made up of quartzite of geneses. The Tertiary sandstone (Cuddalore Formation) comprise pinkish, yellowish, reddish (variegated colours) medium to coarse grained sandstone and clay stone. It is overlain by thin alluvium and exposed towards north of Vaigai River.

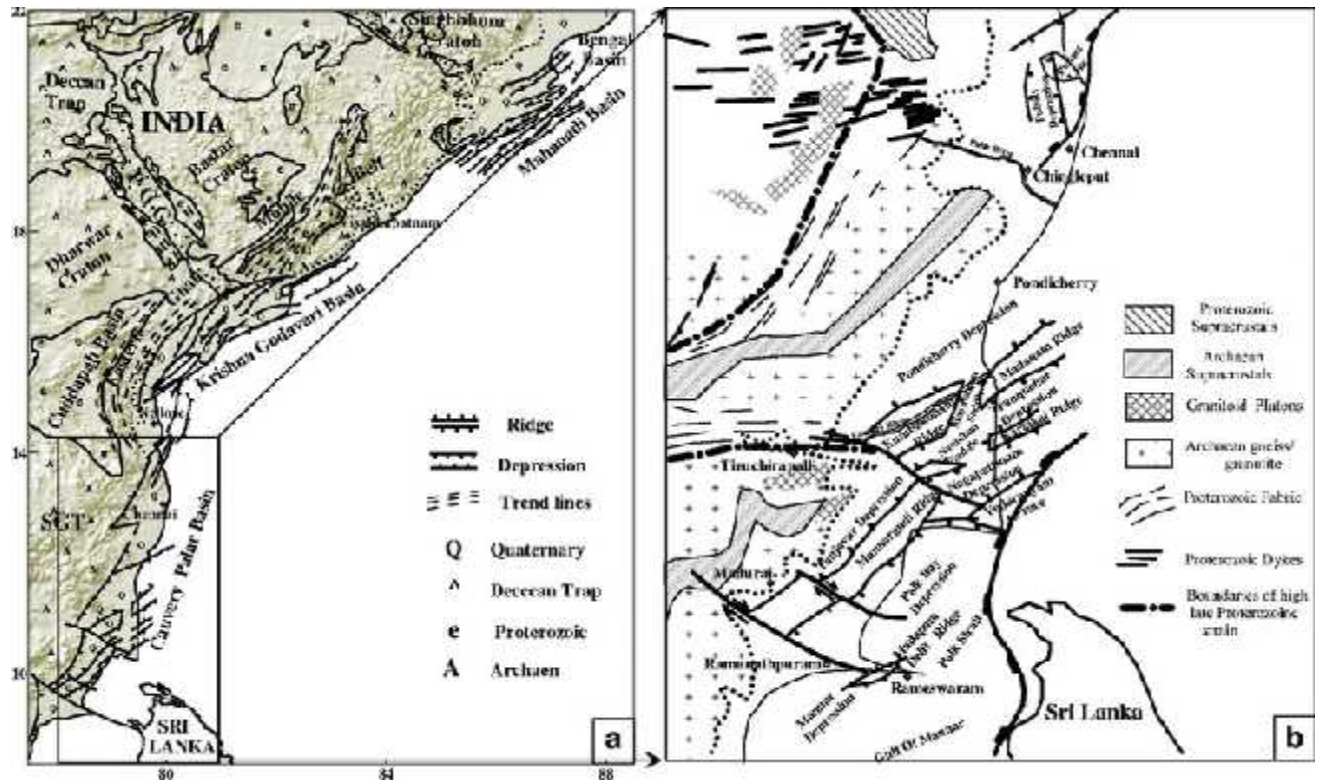
Detached exposures of laterite and lateritic soil are seen in the northwestern part of the district. A major part of the district is covered with the fluvial, fuvio-marine, Aeolian and marine sediments of Quaternary age. The fluvial deposits which are made up of sand, silt and clay in varying degree of admixture occur along the active channels of Vaigai, Gundar, Manimuthar and Pambar rivers. They have been categorized into levee, flood basin, channel bar/ point bar and paleo-channel deposits. The paleo channel deposits comprise brown coloured, fine to medium sands with well preserved cross-beddings.

The fluvio-marine deposits are exposed in the Vaigai delta as deltaic plain, paleo-tidal and dune flat deposits. The deltaic plain and dune flats comprise medium, Grey brown sands. The paleo tidal flat deposits include black silty clay, black clay and mud. In Rameswaram Island, the fluvio-marine deposits include indurated sand and dune sands.

The Aeolian deposits comprise red sands which are in nature of ancient dunes and occur over a 3.2 Km wide and 8 Km long stretch and lie parallel to the sea coast. These are separated by marshy deposits of black clays. The sands are underlain by calcareous hardpan. In Rameswaram Island also brown sand deposits occur around Sambaimadam on either side of NH 49 west of the town.

4.1. PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT

Physiographically, the entire district is a plain terrain. Major part of the district is a gently sloping plain except for remnant hills in the western area. Recent Quaternary studies have brought out various erosional and depositional landforms of fluvial and marine regimes. The fluvial landforms comprise flood plains of Vaigai, Varshalei, Pambar, Kottakkarai and Gundar rivers. The marine landforms comprise sand mounds (Teri's) and barrier dunes along the present coast. The erosional processes are manifested in the form of pediments and pedipalin around



Kamuthi.

The Cauvery–Palar basin is one of the major petroliferous basins located at the south eastern coast of the peninsular India covering the coast between Ramanathapuram near the Palk Strait. The basin is characterized by the presence of NE–SW trending horst-graben subsurface basement structural features having a sediment cover of nearly 1–6 km.

The marine formation comprises coastal plain deposits of sand and clay in varied proportion. Marine calcareous hardpan occurs as low terraces and platforms, with admixture of quartz, limonite and garnet concentration.

4.2. PROCESSES OF DEPOSITION OF SEDIMENTS IN THE RIVERS OF THE DISTRICT

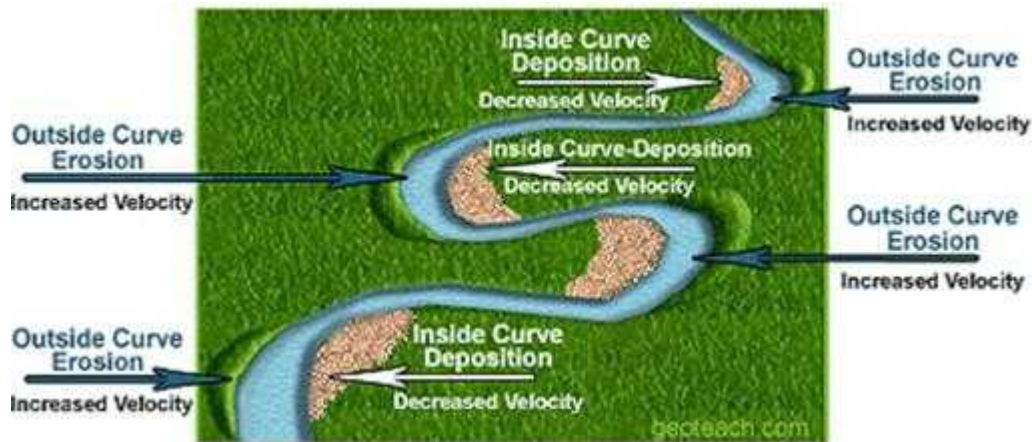
River sediment refers to the conglomerate of mineral matters such as clay, silt and sand which are derived from erosion and weathering of rocks present in the river bed. Breaking down of rocks by a geological agent, here it is river (water flow), is called erosion. Erosion of rocks occurs in many ways. Weathering is described as disintegration and decomposition of rocks due to change in physical and chemical conditions of the rock. Sediments are derived by these natural processes. Sediments are subsequently transported by water and/or by the force of gravity acting on the sediments.

Sediments become the river's load and the river transport this loads through its course. Transportation of the sediments depends on the energy of the river and how big the load is. Boulders are transported by traction by which boulders are rolled along the bed of the river, eroding the bed and the particles in the process, because the river doesn't have enough energy to move these large particles in any other way. Slightly smaller particles, such as pebbles and gravel, are transported by saltation. This is where the load bounces along the bed of the river because the river has enough energy to lift the particles off the bed but the particles are too heavy to travel by suspension. Fine particles like clay and silt are transported in suspension; they are suspended in the water. Most of a river's load is transported by suspension. Solution is a special method of transportation. This is where particles are dissolved into the water so only rocks that are soluble, such as limestone or chalk, can be transported in solution.

Deposition occurs when forces responsible for sediment transportation are no longer sufficient to overcome the forces of gravity and friction which are creating a resistance to motion. To transport load, a river needs to have energy at the same time when a river loses energy, it is forced to deposit its load. One of the following ways, a river could lose its energy:

1. Reduction in the discharge: Reduction in discharge may be due to lack of precipitation and evaporation and abstraction by human activity.
2. Change in the river gradient: If the gradient of the river's course flattens out, the river will deposit its load because it will be travelling a lot slower. When a river meets the sea

a river will deposit its load because the gradient is generally reduced at sea level and the sea will absorb a lot of energy.



Much of the material will be carried in suspension and loads in suspension erode the river banks by abrasion. When rivers flow over flatter land, they form large bends called meanders. As a river goes around a bend, most of the water is pushed towards the outside causing increased erosion. The river is now eroding sideways into its banks rather than downwards into its bed, a process called lateral erosion. On the inside of the bend, in contrast, there is much less water. The river will therefore be shallow and slow flowing. It cannot carry as much material and so sand and gravels will be deposited. This is called a point bar or slip off slope. Due to erosion on the outside of a bend and deposition on the inside, the shape of a meander will change over a period of time. Eventually deposition will block off the old meander to leave an oxbow lake. The oxbow lake will slowly dry up, only refilling after heavy rain or during a flood.

5. DRAINAGE OF IRRIGATION PATTERN

Vaigai, Gundar, Manimuthar and Pambar rivers are the major rivers draining the district. The general trend of the rivers is in NW-SE direction. The fluvio-marine deposits are exposed in the Vaigai delta as deltaic plain, paleo-tidal and dune flat deposits. Deposition of river sand in the rivers flowing in Ramanathapuram district is very less due to its seasonal in nature. The rivers of the district were only jungle streams that remained dry for the greatest portion of the year.

However, mention may be made of Vaigai River which starts in Theni district in Tamil Nadu and ends with the Ramanathapuram big tank to the west of the Ramanathapuram town. There are seasonal smaller rivers like Malataru, Gundaru, and Sarugani river.



6.LAND UTILISATION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT: FOREST, AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, MINING ETC.,

Soil is one of the natural resources which has the most direct impact on agricultural development. Types of soil, rainfall and irrigation projects have influenced the development of land use in the district. While the entire area of this district consists of Red loam, Laterite soil Black soil and Sandy soil. This area is dry and backward and known as East Ramanathapuram, comprising the taluks Thiruvadana, Ramanathapuram, Kadaladi and Rameswaram. This region is called coastal region of Ramanathapuram district. It has all the depressing features such as poor soil, frequent droughts, absence of irrigation systems, precarious farming etc. This area is much more backward and underdeveloped than any other districts. Mainly in coastal area, the terrain is completely a sandy tract with very little scope for agriculture. So, all the people of

coastal region of Ramanathapuram are engaging themselves intensively in the fishing occupation. The major source of irrigation in the district was tank fed by rains. Details with regard to net area irrigated by sources of tanks, tube wells and other wells revealed the erratic pattern in area irrigated. The cattle wealth of this district is important to improve its agricultural resources. The important subsidiary activities carried on by the cultivators and agricultural labourers are dairying, sheep rearing and poultry. The following table shows land utilization pattern in the district:

Nine Fold Classification					
Sl.No	Land Classification	AREA			
		Current	LastYear	Diff.	Perc.
a	Forest	4488.000	4488.000	0.000	0.00
b	Uncultivable Waste	4524.395	4524.395	0.000	0.00
c	Non Agri Uses				
	-Building	5106.312	5100.382	5.930	0.12
	-Roads	5941.606	5941.606	0.000	0.00
	-Railway Lines	630.000	630.000	0.000	0.00
	-Rivers	7184.000	7184.000	0.000	0.00
	-Canals	7593.270	7593.270	0.000	0.00
	-Check Dams	38900.010	38900.010	0.000	0.00
	-Swamp Area	2341.000	2341.000	0.000	0.00
	-Social Forest	4557.300	4557.300	0.000	0.00
	-Others	14791.755	14797.685	-5.930	-0.04
	-Total	87045.253	87045.253	0.000	0.00
d	Cultivable Waste Land	3490.860	3532.670	-41.810	-1.18
e	Permanent Pasture & Grass Land	154.000	154.000	0.000	0.00
f	Misc. Tree Crops & Groves	30922.489	30940.949	-18.460	-0.06
g	Current Fallow	61622.097	38289.801	23332.296	60.94
h	Other Fallow	49239.296	41163.702	8075.594	19.62
i	Net Cultivated Area	167470.645	198818.265	-31347.620	-15.77
Total		408957.035	408957.035	0.000	0.00

7. SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER SCENARIO OF THE DISTRICT

7.1 HYDROGEOLOGY

The district is underlain by both porous and fissured formations. . The important aquifer systems in the district are constituted by i) unconsolidated & semiconsolidated formations and ii) weathered and fractured crystalline rocks.

The porous formations can be grouped into three aquifer groups, viz., Cretaceous sediments, Tertiary Sediments and Quaternary Sediments. The cretaceous aquifer is semi confined to confined in nature and consists of two zones. The top unit comprises fossiliferous sandstone red in colour and compact in nature, while the bottom is pinkish or grayish sandstone intercalated with shales. The aquifers are characterized by freshwater and occurs at the depth range of 116-407 and 205-777 m bgl and has thickness in the range of 68 to 535 m. The aquifer



is made up of compact sandstone and the potential is limited. The wells may yield a discharge of 5-10 lps and can sustain a pumping of 10-15 hours a day. However, because of the presence of potential shallow tertiary aquifer, this aquifer has not been extensively developed. Cuddalore Sandstone of Tertiary sediments consists Sandstone, Clay & Conglomerate. They are encountered at the depth of 15-75 m bgl with the thickness ranging from 20 to 70 m. The groundwater occurs under unconfined condition with thickness varying from 15-20m and under confined condition in deeper depths. The unconfined aquifer can be tapped by dug well/ dug cum bore well and can yield about 10-15 lps and can sustain a pumping of 10-15 hours a day. The deeper tube wells can yield about 15-20 lps and can sustain a pumping of 10-15 hours a day.

Quaternary sediments comprises fluvial and coastal sands and laterites. The alluvium with alternate layer of sand and clay with a thickness of 15-25 m and are characterized by floating freshwater lenses limited to a depth 6-7 m bgl and can sustain a pumping of 2 – 3 hours and can yield about 2-5 lps.

The water-bearing properties of crystalline formations which lack primary porosity depend on the extent of development of secondary intergranularporosity . The occurrence and movement of ground water in these rocks are generally confined to such spaces. These aquifers are highly heterogeneous in nature due to variation in lithology, texture and structural features even within short distances. Ground water generally occurs under phreatic conditions in the weathered mantle and under semiconfined conditions in the fissured and fractured zones at deeper levels. The thickness of weathered zone in the district is in the range of 4 to 15 m. The depth of the wells ranged from 10.00 to 15.00 m bgl.

The yield of large diameter wells in the district, tapping the weathered mantle of crystalline rocks ranges from 40 to 110 lpm and are able to sustain pumping for 2 to 6 hours per day. The Specific capacity of large diameter wells tested in crystalline rocks ranges from 20.25 to 95 lpm / m. of drawdown. The yield characteristics of wells vary considerably depending on the topographic set-up, litho logy and nature of weathering. The transmissivity of weathered formations computed from pumping test data using empirical methods range < 1 m /day.

7.2. LONG TERM FLUCTUATION (1998-2007)

The long term water level fluctuation for the period 1998-2007 indicates rise in water level in the range of 0.0009 - 0.3944 m/year and fall in the range between 0.0635 - 0.2693 m/year.

7.3. GROUND WATER QUALITY

The chemical characteristics of ground water in the phreatic zone in Ramanathapuram district has been studied using the analytical data of ground water samples collected from Network Hydrograph Stations of Central Ground Water Board. The study of quality of ground water in deeper aquifers in the district has been attempted using the data collected from exploratory bore/tube wells constructed in the district.

Ground water in phreatic aquifers in Ramanathapuram district, in general, is colourless, odourless and slightly alkaline in nature. The specific electrical conductance of ground water in phreatic zone (in MicroSeimens at 25° C) during May 2006 was in the range of 409 to 4350 in the district. It is between 750 and 2250 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 25C in the major part of the district.

It is observed that the ground water is suitable for drinking and domestic uses in respect of all the constituents except total hardness and Nitrate in more than 90 percent of samples analysed. Total Hardness as CaCo_3 is observed to be in excess of permissible limits in about 49 percent of samples analysed whereas Nitrate is found in excess of 45 mg/l in about 30 percent samples. The incidence of high total hardness is attributed to the composition of litho units constituting the aquifers in the district, whereas the Nitrate pollution is most likely due to the use of pesticides and fertilizers for agriculture.

With regard to irrigation suitability based on specific electrical conductance and Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR), it is observed that ground water in the phreatic zone may cause high to very high salinity hazard and medium to high alkali hazard when used for irrigation. Proper soil management strategies are to be adopted in the major part of the district while using ground water for irrigation.

7.4. GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT

In view of the comparatively high level of ground water development in the major part of the district and the quality problems due to lithogenic and anthropogenic factors, it is necessary to exercise caution while planning further development of available ground water resources in the district.

The yields of dug wells in crystalline and Tertiary formations are improved at favorable locations by construction of extension bores which are 20 to 40m. deep. In recent years, a large number of bore wells have also been drilled by farmers for irrigation purposes.

The development of ground water for irrigation in the district is mainly through dug wells tapping the weathered residuum or recent alluvial deposits. Bore wells have also become popular as the source for irrigation in the district in recent years. Dug wells with extension bores

wherever necessary is ideal for hard rock areas whereas large diameter dug wells with radials is suitable for alluvial areas.

Large diameter collector wells are ideal structures for ground water extraction in the river alluvial tracts, where the granular zones are generally restricted to 35 m bgl. The coastal sands in the eastern part of the district also form good aquifer material. The tube wells may be constructed down to a maximum depth of 40 m bgl in the district. The width and position of the screen in the wells may be decided based on the depth to piezometric surface and discharge required.

7.5. WATER CONSERVATION AND ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE

The topography of Virudhunagar district, in general, is suited for construction of various artificial recharge structures such as percolation ponds, check dams and subsurface dykes.

However, detailed studies are necessary to formulate a comprehensive scheme for artificial recharge of phreatic ground water in the district in view of the variations in the geomorphic set-up and the complex hydrological and hydrogeological conditions.

The artificial recharge to ground water is recommended giving priority to blocks where the development of ground water resources is comparatively high, Site specific design has to be adopted depending on the on the aquifer geometry and availability of surplus non committed runoff.

There is considerable scope for implementation of rain water harvesting in the district, especially in the area underlain by Recent alluvial formations. Such schemes, which are simple in design and are comparatively cheap, could serve to arrest the decline in ground water levels and improve ground water quality, if taken up in sufficient numbers. Recharge pits / Shafts / trenches of suitable design are ideal structures for rain water harvesting in such areas. Free technical guidance for implementation of roof-top rain water harvesting schemes is also being provided by Central Ground Water Board, and manual is also published to give more scientific design tips.

8. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT

Ramanathapuram district is a dry and backward area. Here, the hottest months of a year are May and June. The rainy season begins from the month of August. The average annual rainfall of this district from South-West monsoon is 136.1 mm and North-East monsoon is 507.4 mm, the district also gets considerable rainfall during North-East monsoon.. Month wise rainfall data of the district is given below:

YEAR	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUN	
	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

YEAR	JUL		AUG		SEPT		OCT-DEC	
	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	630.64	
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	627.31	
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	173.29	

9. DETAILS OF THE MINING LEASES IN THE DISTRICT AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

Sl. No	Name of the Mineral	Name of the Lessee	Address & Contact No. of Lessee	Mining Lease Grant order No. & Date	Area of Mining Lease (Ha.)	Period of Mining Lease (Initial)		Period of Mining lease (1 st /2 ndrenewal)		Date of Commencement of Mining Operations	Status (Working / Non-Working /Temp. Working for dispatch etc.,)	Captive / Non-Captive	Obtained Environmental clearance (Yes/No), If yes letter No. with date of grant of EC.	Location of the Mining Lease (Latitude & Longitude)	Method of Mining (Opencast/Underground)
						From	To	From	To						
1.	Savadu	K.R ethin am,	Thotta mangalam, Thiruvadanai		4.89.0	02.07.2018	01.07.2019			02.07.2018	Working	Non captive	Yes	09 ⁰ 9' 29" N to 09 ⁰ 39' 7" N - 78 ⁰ 52' 6" E to 78 ⁰ 53' 02" E	Opencast
2.	Savadu	R.K annu chamy,	4/317 Vaigai Nagar, Katturani, Ramanathapuram	1386/GM2/2015 06.06.2018	1.00.0	09.07.2018	08.07.2019			09.07.2018	Working	Non captive	Yes	09 ⁰ 16' 45" N to 09 ⁰ 16' 49" N 78 ⁰ 16' 48" E to 78 ⁰ 16' 52" E	Opencast
3.		Sulthan Alav	Devaktai	657/GM2/2016	2.80.0	31.07.2018	30.07.2019			31.07.2018	Working	Non captive	Yes	09 ⁰ 16' 03" N to 09 ⁰ 16'	Opencast

	Savadu	udeen		06.06.2018									06''N 79° 05' 36''E to 79° 05' 41''E		
4.	Red Soil	Selvakumar		1044/ GM2/ 2016 23.01. 2019	1.62.5	23.0 1.20 19	22.12 .2019			23.01. 2019	Working	Non captive	Yes	09° 18' 32''N to 09° 18' 39''N 78° 51' 36''E to 78° 51' 41''E	Opencast
5.	Savadu	A.Siva Kumar		1540/ GM2/ 2016 29.01. 2019	1.80.0	29.0 1.20 19	28.12 .2019			29.01. 2019	Working	Non captive	Yes	09° 39' 37''N to 09° 39' 42''N 78° 55' 19''E to 78° 55' 26''E	Opencast

10. DETAILS OF ROYALTY OR REVENUE RECEIVED DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

Given in the following table.

11. DETAILS OF PRODUCTION AND REVENUE OF MINOR MINERAL IN LAST THREE YEARS:

Seigniorage Fee (Minor Minerals) (2016-2017)				
Month and Year	Savadu Soil	Production	Sand	Production
04/2016	650700	32535	0	0
05/2016	894930	44747	0	0
06/2016	971120	48556	0	0
07/2016	1136790	56840	0	0
08/2016	750420	37521	0	0
09/2016	1901080	95054	0	0
10/2016	590040	29502	0	0
11/2016	603000	30150	0	0
12/2016	1208140	60407	1112002	6541
01/2017	1108300	55415	0	0
02/2017	639765	31988	0	0
03/2017	866040	43302	0	0
Total	11320325	566017	1112002	6541
Seigniorage Fee (Minor Minerals) (2017-2018)				
Month and Year	Savadu Soil	Production	Sand	Production
04/2017	368220	12274	0	0
05/2017	444270	14809	60613	505.108333

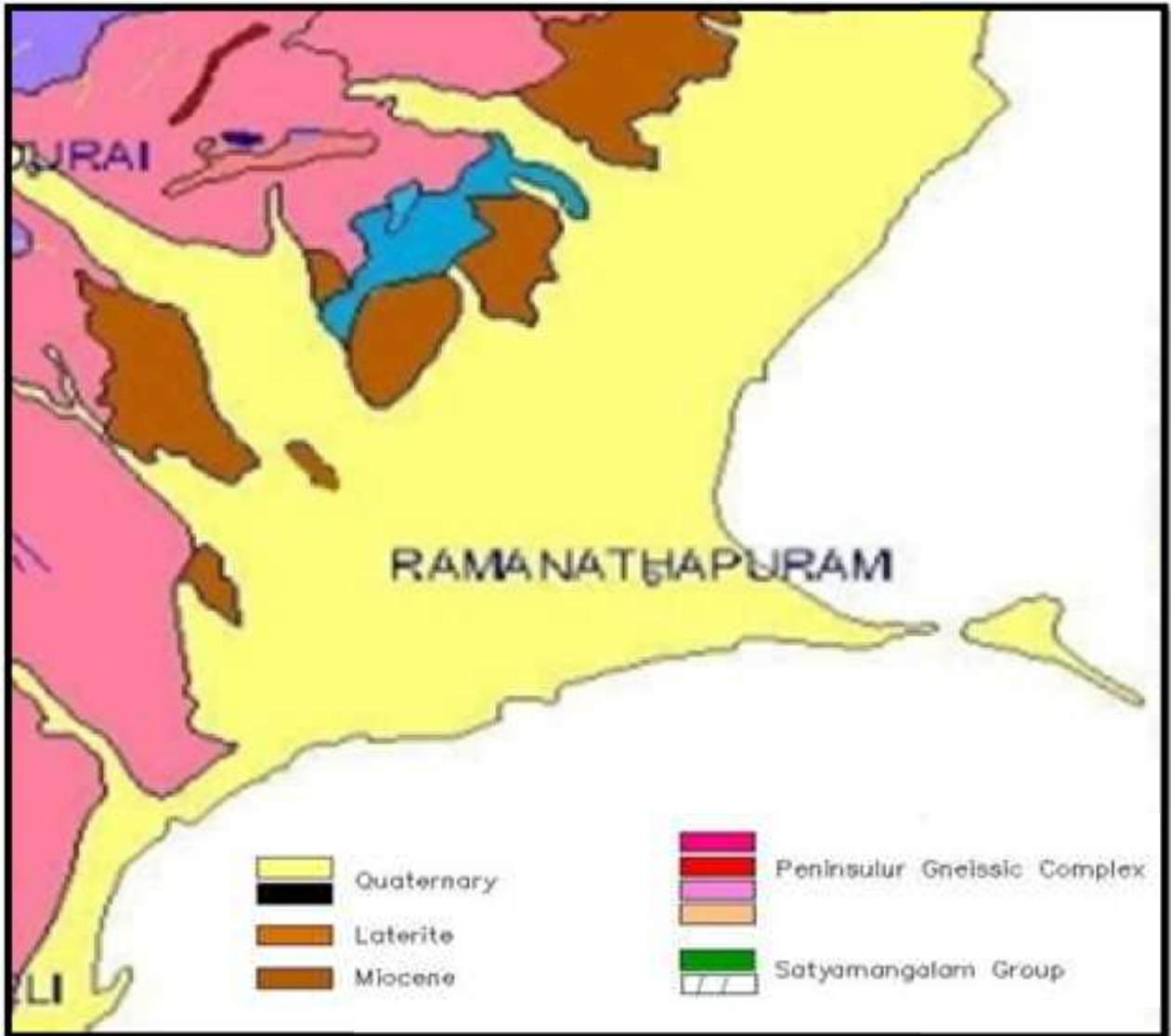
06/2017	1045380	34846	0	0
07/2017	204150	6805	0	0
08/2017	230850	7695	0	0
09/2017	365700	12190	0	0
10/2017	194550	6485	0	0
11/2017	364200	12140	0	0
12/2017	373080	12436	0	0
01/2018	724510	24150.33	0	0
02/2018	775890	25863	0	0
03/2018	975000	32500	0	0
Total	6065800	202193.3	60613	505.108333

Seigniorage Fee (Minor Minerals) (2018-2019)

Month and Year	Savadu Soil	Production	Sand	Production
04/2018	846180	28206	0	0
05/2018	996114	33203.8	0	0
06/2018	577030	19234.33	0	0
07/2018	644200	21473.33	0	0
08/2018	892050	29735	0	0
09/2018	550050	21156	0	0
10/2018	310950	11960	0	0
11/2018	418050	13935	0	0
12/2018	716940	23898	0	0
01/2019	383040	12768	0	0

02/2019	586350	19545	0	0
03/2019	1295460	43182	0	0
TOTAL	8216414	278296	0	0

12. MINERAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT:



13. LIST OF LETTER OF INTENT (LOI) HOLDERS IN DISTRICT ALONG WITH ITS VALIDITY AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

Sl. No.	Name of the Mineral	Name of the lessee	Address & contact no. of letter of Intent holder	Letter of Intent Grant order No. & date	Area of mining lease to be allotted (Ha)	Valid ity of LOI	Use (Captive/ Non-capitive)	Location of the Mining lease (Latitude & Longitude)
1.	ANNEXURE I							

14. TOTAL RESERVE AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT

Sandy soil and red soil are the known mineral potential of the area. Apart from these mineral resources, occurrence of lignite, Oil & natural gas has also been reported in the district. The entire occurrences are of local nature only and are not of any economic significance. Annexure II.

14.1. EARTH / SAVUDU

Deposits of savudu sand or earth filling sand is located at many places in the district. Savudu sand quarries have been marked in Ariangundu (N 09°17'49.7"; E 79°16'58.76"), Periyakulam (N 09°09'49.36"; E 78°30'10.4"), Kalimangundu (N 09°15'55.01"; E78°52'44.95"), Panaikulum (N 09°22'39.28"; E 78°56'50.47") and Varavani (N 09°38'24.67"; E 78°48'53.19") areas. Depth of excavation permitted for quarrying generally varies from 1 m to 2 m max. Savudu sand is present in the topmost layer of the soil profile and acts an aquifer for recharging the ground water of a particular area.

Red soils are formed by the change in the weather of the atmosphere and in the nature of the land that is the nature of the crystalline and metamorphic rocks. Their colour of the soil is red due to their very high iron content. They are found in the areas of low rainfall and this is because of the is because of the heat of the sun, the colour of the soil becomes red. When heat is generating in the soil then it is with the result that the soil gets burn and it gets lose its

nitrogenous material, phosphoric acid, organic matter but the red soil is rich in iron obviously less leached than laterite soils. They are sandier and less clayey soils.



*Savadu sand quarry at Panaikulam village, Ramnad Taluk,
N09°22'39.28"; E 78°56'50.47"; (S. No. 26)*

15. QUALITY /GRADE OF MINERAL AVAILABILITY IN THE DISTRICT

Red soil and Savadu soil can be used only for the filling purposes. They cannot hold water due to high porosity and also they are very loose clay mixed sand. Earth / savadu provides a base to foundations on swampy ground. Densification below foundation is not required as the soil is naturally in a dense state. Earth / savadu provides a reliable foundation for which the structure that relies on this soil has a greater degree of reliance than those built-in other soils. Earth / savadu is maneuvered for the improvement of ground with the use of soil replacement method. It is used to replace soft clays of foundation to improve bearing capacity of the soil.

16. USE OF MINERAL

The earth/ savadu soil and Red soil are used for filling and construction purposes. The red soil contains more drainage property in the comparison of the other soil. There is the quantity of the rock material and the part of the ignitions soil of the land.

17. DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF MINERAL IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

There is drastic variation in production of Gravel for the last three years due to the fluctuations of demand in the road work project.

18. MINING LEASES MARKED ON THE MAP OF THE DISTRICT

At present, there are 5 leases operating in the district. The quarries which are in operation are marked in the district map.

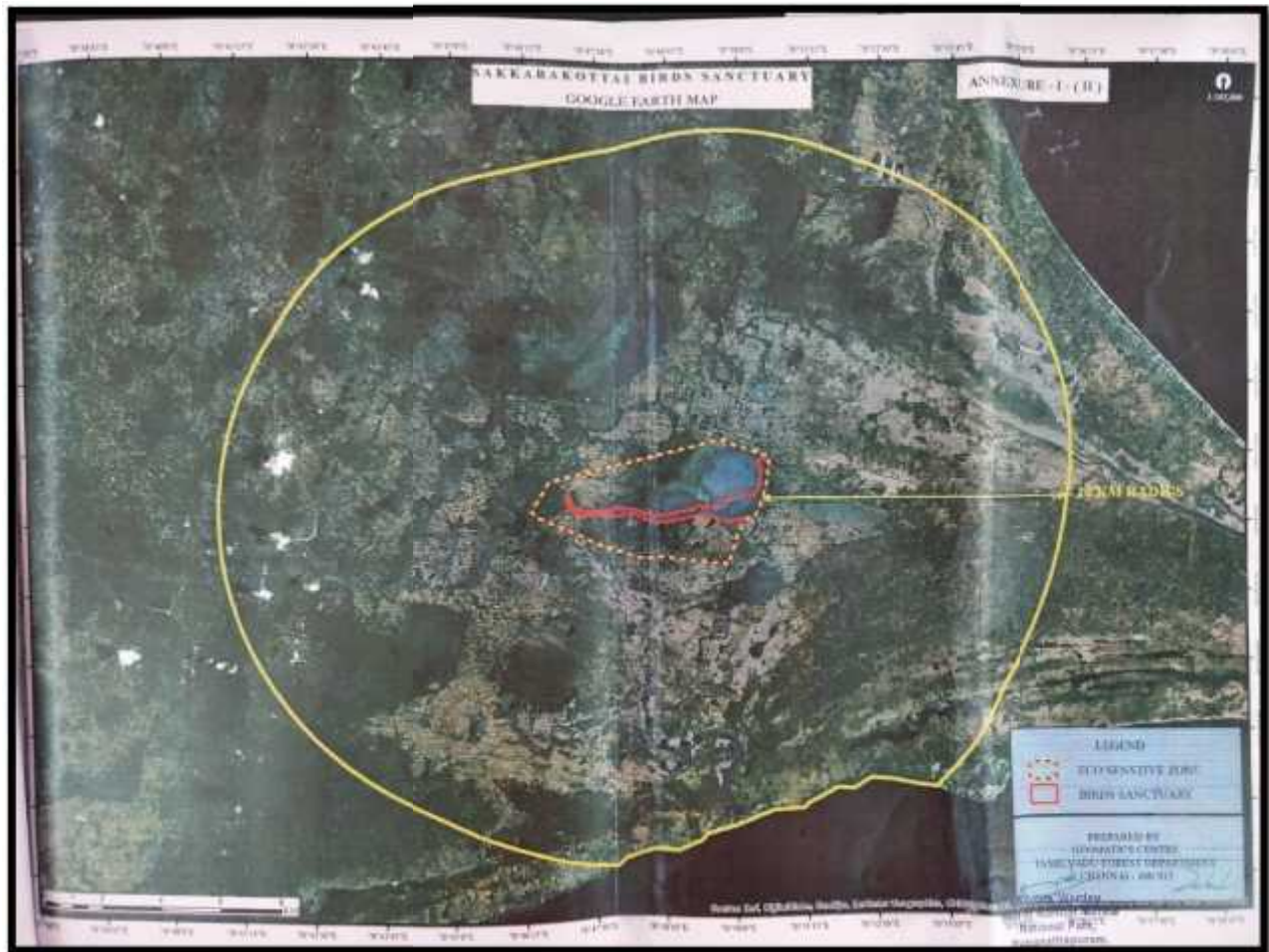


19. DETAILS OF THE AREA OF WHERE THERE IS A CLUSTER OF MINING LEASES VIZ. NUMBER OF MINING LEASES, LOCATION (LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE)

Nil

20. DETAILS OF ECO-SENSITIVE AREA, IF ANY IN THE DISTRICT

Sakkaraikottai Bird Sanctuary located in Ramanathapuram taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. This sanctuary is situated 2kms distance from Ramnad main town. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Sakkaraikottai Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}21'8''$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}78'50''$ E and extends over an area 230.49.5 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 42 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Sakkaraikottai Bird Sanctuary is 19.0387 sq.km.



Therthangal Bird Sanctuary located in Paramakudi taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. This sanctuary is situated 12kms distance from Ramnad main town. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Therthangal Bird Sanctuary lies

between latitude $09^{\circ}27'499''$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}45'536''$ E and extends over an area 29.29.5 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 42 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Therthangal Bird Sanctuary is 4.5718 sq.km.



Therthangal Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone

Chitirangudi Bird Sanctuary located in Mudukulathur taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Chitirangudi Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}19'$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}28'$ E and extends over an area 47.63 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 30 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Chitirangudi Bird Sanctuary is 4.7972 sq.km.



Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone



Mela - KeelaSelvanoor Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone

Mela – KeelaSelvanoor Bird Sanctuary located in near Sayalkudi, Kadaladi taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. This sanctuary is situated 12kms distance from Ramnad main town. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Therthangal Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}13'47''$ N to $09^{\circ}12'27''$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}32'29''$ E to $78^{\circ}34'28''$ E. The sanctuary lies in S.F. No. 166 of 78 MelaSelvanoor with 321.48.5 Ha and S.F. No 128 of 79 KeelaSelvanoor with 271.59.5 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 45 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Mela – KeelaSelvanoor Bird Sanctuary is 11.5108 sq.km.

Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary located in Mudukulathur taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Therthangal Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}21'$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}30'$ E and extends over an area 104.21 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 43 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary is 3.90 sq.km.



Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone

21. IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT (AIR, WATER, NOISE, SOIL FLORA & FAUNA, LAND USE, AGRICULTURE, FOREST ETC.,) DUE TO MINING ACTIVITY

Environmental impact on Rough stone, gravel and earth quarrying can be broadly classified in to two categories:

1. Environmental degradation
2. Environmental pollution

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION: Degradation of topography, fauna and flora invariably takes place on granite quarrying. While developing infrastructure, vegetation cover is destroyed, topography degraded and fauna and flora affected. If it is rubber plantation in Kerala, it is mango grooves in Tamil Nadu that is destroyed. Degradating the topography leads to destruction of vegetative cover, dry air circulation, non precipitation, choking of natural drainage and finally to extreme drought. This is what happening at present in excessively quarried areas for which the reason attributed is failure of monsoon.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: Air, water and noise pollution, ground vibration from blasting and generation of solid waste are some of the impacts of rough stone quarrying on environment which have extreme destructive consequences. Silicosis is the prevalent disease that affects majority of the quarry workers and the adjoining villages. In addition to the natural water sources getting contaminated with particulates, deepening of quarry depth intercepts groundwater table. Natural topographic gradient is upset with concomitant change in drainage pattern. Deepened out quarries have become overnight perched aquifers draining away water from all the surrounding highlands. Noise pollution, over and above those from quarrying equipment gets accentuated from increased use of jet burners (flame cutters). Solid waste is non-biodegradable and slow mechanical disintegration of which leads to environment of silica, sodium, potassium and calcium in soils. Soils become unproductive. Inadequate space for dumping solid wastes near quarries leads to dumping of them on either side of the road. Solid waste and rough stone dumps on road sides impart not only aesthetic displeasure but also ugly sights and potential danger for traffic hazards.

22. REMEDIAL MEASURE TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF MINING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The following remedial measures to be taken during mining

22.1 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE AIR POLLUTION

- Water sprinkling on mineral transport road from the mines to the main road
- Black topping of the main transportation roads to the possible extent.
- Avoiding crowding of trucks by properly spacing them to avoid the concentration of dust emission at any time
- Covering the trucks by tarpaulin sheets during ore transportation
- Proper maintenance of HEMM to minimize gaseous emission
- Imparting sufficient training to operators on safety and environmental parameters
- Development of green belt / plantation around mine, along the roads, backfilled area in various undisturbed areas within the mine lease areas etc.,

22.2 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE WATER POLLUTION

- Industrial effluent treatment systems wherever necessary to be introduced and maintained properly.
- Safety barriers to be provided for all water bodies and no mining activities should be carried out in the safety barrier area.
- Mitigative measures like construction of garland drains formation of earth bunds to be followed in the waste dumping areas to avoid wash off.
- Domestic effluents to be treated in scientific manner
- Required statutory clearances to be obtained and all precautionary measures to be adopted wherever pumping of ground water is involved.

22.3 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO REDUCE NOISE & VIBRATION

- Planting rows of native trees around mine, along the roads, other noise generating centres to act as acoustic barriers.
- Sound proof operator's cabin for equipment may lead to less noise generation.
- Proper and regular maintenance of equipment may lead to less noise generation
- Air silencers of suitable type that can modulate the noise of the engines of machinery to be utilized and will be maintained effectively.
- Providing in-built mechanism for reducing sound emissions.

- Providing ear muff's to workers exposed to higher noise level and to those persons operating or working close to any machine.
- Conducting regular health check-up of workers including Audiometric test for the workers engaged in noise prone area.

22.4 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO REDUCE IMPACT ON LAND ENVIRONMENT:

Scientific reclamation measures to be adopted to reduce the impact of land environment due to mining.

22.5. REMEDIAL MEASURES TO REDUCE IMPACT ON BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Necessary mitigative measures like dust suppression, proper maintenance of equipments, black topping of roads etc., to be carried out to prevent dust generation & any further impact on the vegetation.
- Conservation plan for schedule –I species if any to be prepared in consultation with the Forest Department and the proposals given in the conservation plan to be strictly implemented.
- Effluents generated in the mining areas to be treated properly.

23. RECLAMATION OF MINED OUT AREA (BEST PRACTICE ALREADY IMPLEMENTED IN THE DISTRICT, REQUIREMENT AS PER RULES AND REGULATIONS, PROPOSED RECLAMATION PLAN)

The reclamation of mined out lands by simultaneous backfilling and development of plantation in the backfilled areas will be the best practice of reclamation.

24. RISK ASSESSMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Risk Assessment and Disaster Management plan in connection with mining and allied operations should be spelt out in detail to cover possible dangers /risks/explosions/accidents etc., likely to arise from the project operations including onsite and off-site emergency plans to meet the disastrous situations if any.

The management is able to deal with the situation efficiently to reduce confusion keeping in view of the likely sources of danger in the mine.

1) OUTLINE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN :-

The purpose of disaster management plan is to restore the normalcy for early resumption of mining operation due to an unexpected, sudden occurrence resulting to abnormality in the

course of mining activity leading to a serious danger to workers or any machinery or the environment.

2) SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION:-

An internal communication system should be provided. Telephone nos. and addresses of adjoining mines, rescue station, police station, Fire service station, local hospital, electricity supply agency and standing consultative committee members should be properly updated and displayed.

3) CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

A standing consultative committee will be formed under the head of Mines. The members consists of Mines manager /safety officer / medical officer / public relation officer/Foreman/ and environmental engineer.

4) FACILITIES & ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation and facilities for medical centre, rescue room and for various working groups shall be provided. Regular checking of these facilities shall be undertaken.

5) FIRST AID & MEDICAL FACILITIES

The mine management should be having first aid / medical centre for use in emergency situation. All casualties should be registered and should be given first aid. The centre should have facilities for first aid & minor treatment, resuscitation, ambulance and transport. Proper telephone / wireless should be provided for quick communication with hospitals where the complicated cases are to be referred. Regular checking of these facilities shall be undertaken by the doctor and the in charge of the first aid room.

6) STORES AND EQUIPMENT

A detailed list of equipment available, its type & capacity and items reserved for emergency should be maintained.

7) TRANSPORT SERVICES

A well defined transport control system should be provided to deal with the situation.

8) FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS GROUP

Liaison with representatives of the mine workers is required to ameliorate the situation of panic, tension, sentiments, grievances and misgivings created by any disaster. Management is required to ameliorate the injured, survivors and family members of affected persons by providing material, finance, moral support and establishing contact with relatives of victims.

The consultative committee formed, especially the nominated public relation officer shall look into these aspects.

9) SECURITY

Manning of security posts is very essential during the disaster management.

10) CATERING & REFRESHMENT

Arrangement will be made for the victims, rescue teams and others.

25. DETAILS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ISSUE IN THE DISTRICT (LAST FIVE –YEAR DATA OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS OF SILICOSIS & TUBERCULOSIS IS ALSO NEEDS TO BE SUBMITTED)

THE DETAILS OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FOR SILICOSIS AND TUBERCULOSIS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS IN THE DISTRICT IS GIVEN BELOW:

Sl.No.	Year	Number of patients treated for silicosis	Number of patients treated for Tuberculosis
1	2017	NIL	-
2	2016	NIL	-
3	2015	NIL	-
4	2014	NIL	-
5	2013	NIL	-

26. PLANTATION AND GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT IN RESPECT OF LEASES ALREADY GRANTED IN THE DISTRICT

It is necessary to develop Green belt in and around the polluted site with suitable species to reduce the air pollution effectively. Implementation of afforestation program is of paramount importance. In addition to augmenting existing vegetation, it also checks soil erosion, make the ecosystem more complex and functionally more stable and make the climate more conducive.

Simultaneous backfilling method will be followed in most of the mining areas. During the operations, the plantation will be proposed and will be carried out on the safety barrier areas and also on the mined out and backfilling areas.

27. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Nil

Annexure I

13. LIST OF LETTER OF INTENT (LOI) HOLDERS IN DISTRICT ALONG WITH ITS VALIDITY AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

SI. NO	NAME OF MINERAL	NAME OF THE LEASE	LETTER OF INTENT GRANT ORDER NO. & DATE	AREA OF MINING LEASE TO BE ALLOTTED (HA)	VALIDITY OF LOI	USE (CAPTIVE/ NON-CAPTIVE)	LOCATION OF THE MINING LEASE (LATITUDE & LONGITUDE)
1	Savadu	Thiru. N.Krishnan , S/o.Nagalingam, VandikaramurugaiahKovil Street, Velipattinam, Ramanathapuram Taluk.	Roc No.G&M.2/116 0/2013 22.01.2016	0.81.0	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°18'01"N to 09°18'05"N Longitude : 78°48'58"E to 78°49'02"E
2	Savadu	Thiru.G.Ramakrishnan S/O.Ganesan 4/450 Vaikai Nagar, Katurani post Ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/824/ 2016 25.01.2017	0.84.5	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude :09°15'38"N to 09°15'42"N Longitude :78°50'29"E to 78°50'32"E
3	Savadu	Thiru.K.Abdhul Rahman Marikayar, S/o.Kasim Mohamed, No.3/3377-6, Athmanathasamy Nagar south, Pattinamkathan, Ramanathapuram Taluk.	Roc No.G&M.2/536/ 2016 30.11.2016	1.20.0	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude :09°16'24"N to 09°16'29"N Longitude :79°07'17"E to 79°07'21"E
4	Savadu	Thiru.A.Ganesan, S/o.Arumugam, 4/619, East Street, Manthoppu, Irumeni Village, Ramanathapuram Taluk and District.	Roc No.G&M.2/175 9/2016 16.02.2017	1.60.0	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°18'03"N to 09°18'07"N Longitude : 79°02'55"E to 79°03'02"E

5	Red soil	Thiru.N.Krishnan , S/o.Nagalingam, VandikaramurugaiahKovil Street, Velipattinam, Ramanathapuram Taluk.	Roc No.G&M.2/187 5/2014 23.02.2016	0.40.5	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°18'01"N to 09°18'05"N Longitude : 78°48'58"E to 78°49'02"E
6	Red soil	Thiru. P.Kuppusamy, S/o.Ponnusamy, Athmanathasamy Nagar (North), Pattinamkathan, Ramanathapuram Taluk,	Roc No.G&M.2/975/ 2015 02.12.2015	0.68.0	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude :09°19'30"N to 09°19'35"N Longitude :78°52'29"E to 78°52'31"E
7	Red soil	Thiru. V.Thangavel, S/o.Veluchamy, No.4/15, NadarTheru, Sayalkudi, Kadaladi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Roc No.G&M.2/792/ 2016 18.08.2016	2.59.5	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°10'19"N to 09°10'25"N Longitude : 78°25'00"E to 78°25'04"E
8	Red soil	Thiru. V.Thangavel, S/o.Veluchamy, No.4/15, NadarTheru, Sayalkudi, Kadaladi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Roc No.G&M.2/792/ 2016 18.08.2016	1.52.0	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°10'19"N to 09°10'25"N Longitude : 78°25'00"E to 78°25'04"E
9	Savadu	Thiru.K.Ramar S/o.Kumarappadevar, 4/27a south Kottagai, Appanur post, Kadaladi Taluk, Ramanathapuram district.	Roc No.G&M.2/799/ 2017 16.06.2017	3.00.0	Nil	Non Captive	09°13'16"N to 09°13'21"N to 78°43'20"E to 78°43'24"E

10	Savadu	Thiru.MeenakshiSundaram, S/O.Karuppaiah, 3/859,Vennirvaikkal village, Mudukulathur Taluk, Ramanathapuram district.	Roc No.G&M.2/888/ 2017 15.06.2017	1.39.0	Nil	Non Captive	N 09°20'02" to N 09°20'08" E 78°32'52" to E 78°32'57"
11	Savadu	Thiru.S.Shankar, S/o.Santhavazhiyan, Ammari Village , Chittarkottai Post, Ramanathapuram Taluk.	Roc No.G&M.2/104 6/2016 16.02.2017	1.10.5	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°25'00"N to 09°25'10"N Longitude : 78°54'38"E to 78°54'58"E
12	Savadu	Thiru.P.Muruganathan S/O.PitchaiMuthu 3/295,Kamarajar Nagar Enmanamkondan Village, Ramanathapuram.	Roc No.G&M.2/580/ 2016 26.04.2017	1.29.0	Nil	Non Captive	N 09°18'05" to N 09°18'09" E 79°02'24" to E 79°02'30"
13	Savadu	Thiru.M.Murugesan, S/o.Muniyandi, 16A/2, BalasubramaniyaSwamyKovil East Street, Vasantha Nagar, Ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/109 0/2016 14.02.2017	0.48.5	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°26'25"N to 09°26'31"N Longitude : 78°45'22"E to 78°45'23"E
14	Redsoil	Thiru.R.Veluchamy, S/o.Ramuthevar, M.S.K.Nagar, Ramanathapuram Taluk	Roc No.G&M.2/430/ 2016 30.11.2016	0.87.0	Nil	Non Captive	09°18'18"N to 09°18'21"N 78°50'54"E to 78°51'01"E

15	Savadu	Thiru.B.Prabakar S/o.Baluchamy, 1/128,sellur,Kiliyur post, Mudukulathur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Roc No.G&M.2/110/ 2016 04.10.2017	0.39.5	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°28'51"N to 09°28'55"N Longitude : 78°33'00"E to 78°33'02"E
16	Savadu	Thiru.S.Saravanan S/o.subramaniyan, 7/366,phudhu nagar, Emaneswaram, Paramakudi taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Roc No.G&M.2/889/ 2017 10.08.2017	1.40.5	Nil	Non Captive	090 28' 44.87" N 780 33'15.75" E.
17	Savadu	Thiru.I.Chakkaraisamy, S/o.Irulaiahdevar, NO.53, PeriyaNagaramangalam, Paramakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Roc No.G&M.2/123 4/2017 07.09.2017	1.46.0	Nil	Non Captive	N 09°34'08" to N 09°34'11" E 78°45'10" to E 78°45'18"
18	Savadu	Tmt.S.Varalakshmi, w/o.sambath, 3/266, Mooventhur Nagar, T.Nallur Post, Paramakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Roc No.G&M.2/459/ 2017 10.08.2017	1.56.0	Nil	Non Captive	N 09°31'39" to N 09°31'43" to E 78°28'20" to E 78°28'31"
19	Savadu	Thiru.C.Jeyamurugan, S/o.Chandran, 5/17, Ram Nagar, Malaikudi Post, Paramakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District	Roc No.G&M.2/118 5/2017 14.09.2017	2.91.5	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°31'12"N to 09°31'18"N Longitude : 78°28'27"E to 78°28'36"E

20	Savadu	Thiru.R.Thirumoorthy, S/o.Ramudevar, 9/16, Perumalkovil street, Veerasolan Village, Thiruchuli Taluk,	Roc No.G&M.2/516/ 2017 07.09.2017	0.78.5	Nil	Non Captive	N 09°31'50" to N 09°31'54" E 78°24'20" to E 78°24'23"
21	Savadu	S.Ponnusingam, S/o.santhaguruz, 3/1561, Light House, Pamban village, Rameshwaram Taluk, Ramanathapuram District	Roc No.G&M.2/658/ 2016 17.11.2017	0.59.0	Nil	Non Captive	09°16'50"N to 09°16'53"N Longitude : 79°16'16"E to 79°16'18"E
22	Savadu	Thiru.C.AbdulMinaf, S/o.Chelladurai, 3/3, Kallaampatti, Melur Taluk, Madurai District.	Roc No.G&M.2/107 2/2017 19.12.2017	1.06.0	Nil	Non Captive	09°16'26.54"N to 09°16'23.16"N 79°06'42.38"E to 79°06'36.49"E
23	Savadu	Thiru.V.ZiaulHaq, S/o.Varusaimohamed, 51, Kaikolvar Street, Velipattinam, Ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/431/ 2018 20.04.2018	3.22.50	Nil	Non Captive	09°16'22"N to 09°16'27"N 79°05'21"E to 79°05'31"E
24	Savadu	Thiru.V.Jeyapal, S/o.Veluchamy, George Joseph Street, Munichalai Post, Madurai	Roc No.G&M.2/187 9/2017 20.04.2018	2.37.0	Nil	Non Captive	09°12'07"N to 09°12'11"N 78°41'23"E to 78°41'28"E

25	Savadu	Thiru.M.Kalidass., S/o.Boominathan, 1/8881, Shet Ibrahim Street, Bharathi Nagar, ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/217 3/2017 20.04.2018	1.03.50	Nil	Non Captive	09 16'39.65"N 79 03'16.52"E
26	Savadu	Thiru.M.Nagarethinam, S/o.Muniynadi,6/345C, Muthuraj Nagar, Keelakarai Taluk, RamanathapuramDist	Roc No.G&M.2/306/ 2017 19.04.2018	1.05.5	Nil	Non Captive	09°12'10"N to 09°12'15"N 78°41'00"E to 78°41'03"E
27	Savadu	Thiru.R.Ramar, S/o.Raji, 4/50, PhuduMayakulam Village & Post, Keelakarai Taluk, Ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/104 7/2016	1.00.0	Nil	Non Captive	N 09°12'28" to N 09°12'25" E 78°28'02" to E 78°28'12"
28	Savadu	Thiru.B.Manikandan, S/o. Boominathan, Bharathi Nagar, Ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/440/ 2017 20.04.2018	0.80.50	Nil	Non Captive	09 16' 47.75"N 79 03' 02.73"E
29	Savadu	Thiru.MohamedAsrarullah, S/o. Mohamed Habeebrahuman, 5/785, Panaikulam Village, Ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/454/ 2017 18.04.2018	1.01.0	Nil	Non Captive	09°22'35"N to 09°22'42"N 78°56'51"E to 78°56'54"E

30	Savadu	Thiru.M.Adaikalam, S/o.Muthaiyah, 1/5023, Adhamnagar, Collectorate Post, Ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/458/ 2017 24.04.2018	0.89.00	Nil	Non Captive	09 16' 49.84"N 79 16' 11.70"E
31	Savadu	Thiru.J.Prabakaran, S/o.Jeganathan, thenkalpatti Village, Checkkanoorani Post, Madurai	Roc No.G&M.2/154 1/2017 19.04.2018	3.49.5	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°16'54"N to 09°17'22"N Longitude : 78°58'07"E to 78°58'17"E
32	Savadu	Thiru.S.AhamedAribeen, S/o.SyedahamedKabeer, 4/165, East Street, Keelakarai Taluk, Ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/175 6/2017 18.04.2018	3.88.5	Nil	Non Captive	09°15'03"N to 09°15'18"N 78°49'57"E to 78°50'11"E
33	Savadu	Thiru.K.Chellam, S/o.Karuppaiya, Velayuthapuram Village, Kalimankundu Post, Kilakkarai Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Roc No.G&M.2/184 3/2018 23.08.2018	1.85.80	Nil	Non Captive	09°15'51"N to 09°15'58"N 78°50'45"E to 78°50'49"E
34	Savadu	Thiru.Kalaiselvam, No.3/11C MuluvadiVillage,Mayakulam Post, Keelakarai, Taluk,Ramanathapuram District.	Roc No.G&M.2/110/ 2017 23.08.2018	3.08.5	Nil	Non Captive	09°13'28"N to 09°13'36"N to 78°45'19"E to 78°45'24"E

35	Savadu	Thiru.A.Jainul Aslam, S/o.AmeerHamsha, No.11/35,Panaikulam Village , Panaikulam Post, Ramanathapuram District.	Roc No.G&M.2/702/ 2018 19.08.2018	4.79.0	Nil	Non Captive	09°12'41"N to 09°12'46"N 78°40'58"E to 78°41'10" E
36	Savadu	Tmt.S.Ramadevi, No.73,Monthra Street, Pondicherry District	Roc No.G&M.2/217 2/2018 23.08.2018	2.18.5	Nil	Non Captive	09°13'16"N to 09°13'23"N 78°41'31"E to 78°41'38"E
37	Savadu	Thiru.parithimarkalaignan, Karukudi, Ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/712/ 2015 20.08.2018	2.05.5	Nil	Non Captive	090 12' 03.92'' N 780 59'59.86'' E.
38	Savadu	Thiru.B.MohamedMusambil, S/o.Bulgan Ali, Maathambakkam, Tambaram, Kancheepuram District	Roc No.G&M.2/464/ 2018 23.08.2018	1.93.5	Nil	Non Captive	09°13'04"N to 09°13'12"N 78°39'53"E to 78°40'00" E

ANNEXURE II**14.0 Total Savadu / Red Soil Reserve available in the district**

Sl.No.	Mineral	Name of the Lessee/LOI Holder	Taluk and Village	Geological Reserves (Million Tonnes)
1	Savadu	Thiru. N.Krishnan , S/o.Nagalingam, VandikaramurugaiahKovil Street, Velipattinam, Ramanathapuram Taluk.	Ramanathapuram, Thiruppullani	8100 cbm
2	Savadu	Thiru.G.Ramakrishnan S/O.Ganesan 4/450 Vaikai Nagar, Katurani post Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram, Thiruppullani	8450 cbm
3	Savadu	Thiru.K.Abdhul Rahman Marikayar, S/o.Kasim Mohamed, No.3/3377-6, Athmanathasamy Nagar south, Pattinamkathan, Ramanathapuram Taluk.	Ramanathapuram, Mandapam	12000 cbm
4	Savadu	Thiru.A.Ganesan, S/o.Arumugam, 4/619, East Street, Manthoppu, Irumeni Village	Ramanathapuram, PirappanValasai	16000 cbm

5	Red Soil	Thiru.N.Krishnan , S/o.Nagalingam, VandikaramurugaiahKovil Street, Velipattinam, Ramanathapuram Taluk.	Ramanathapuram, Kuthakkottai	4050cbm
6	Red Soil	Thiru. P.Kuppusamy, S/o.Ponnusamy, Athmanathasamy Nagar (North), Pattinamkathan, Ramanathapuram Taluk,	Ramanathapuram, Sakkarakottai	13600cbm
7	Red Soil	Thiru. V.Thangavel, S/o.Veluchamy, No.4/15, NadarTheru, Sayalkudi, Kadaladi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Iruveli Village, Kadaladi Taluk.	25950cbm
8	Red Soil	Thiru. V.Thangavel, S/o.Veluchamy, No.4/15, NadarTheru, Sayalkudi, Kadaladi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Iruveli Village, Kadaladi.	15200cbm
9	Savadu	Thiru.K.Ramar S/o.Kumarappadevar, 4/27a south Kottagai, Appanur post,	usilangulam Village, Kadaladi Taluk	150000

		Kadaladi Taluk, Ramanathapuram district.		
10	Savadu	Thiru.MeenakshiSundaram, S/O.Karuppaiah, 3/859,Vennirvaikkal village, Mudukulathur Taluk, Ramanathapuram district.	KakkoorVillage,Mudukulathur Taluk	13900 cbm
11	Savadu	Thiru.S.Shankar, S/o.Santhavazhiyan, AmmariVillage , Chittarkottai Post, Ramanathapuram Taluk.	Chittarkottai Village, Ramanahapuram Taluk	11050cbm
12	Savadu	Thiru.P.Muruganathan S/O.PitchaiMuthu 3/295,Kamarajar Nagar Enmanamkondan Village, Ramanathapuram.	Pirappanvalasai Ramanathapuram	11136cbm
13	Savadu	Thiru.M.Murugesan, S/o.Muniyandi, 16A/2, BalasubramaniyaSwamyKovil East Street, Vasantha Nagar, Ramanathapuram.	Palangulam Village, Ramanathapuram Taluk	9600 cbm
14	Red Soil	Thiru.R.Veluchamy, S/o.Ramuthevar, M.S.K.Nagar,	Kuthakkottai Village, Keelakkarai Taluk	8700 cbm

		Ramanathapuram Taluk.		
15	Savadu	Thiru.B.Prabakar S/o.Baluchamy, 1/128,sellur,Kiliyur post, Mudukulathur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Paramakudi, Tenpoduvkudi	4000 cbm
16	Savudu	Thiru.S.Saravanan S/o.subramaniam, 7/366,phudhunagar, Emaneswaram, Paramakudi taluk, Ramanathapuram District	Paramakudi, Tenpoduvkudi	28100 cbm
17	Savudu	Thiru.I.Chakkaraisamy, S/o.Iruliahdevar, NO.53, PeriyaNagaramangalam, Paramakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Paramakudi, PeriyaNagaramangalam	14600 cbm
18	Savadu	Tmt.S.Varalakshmi, 3/266, Mooventhur Nagar, T.Nallur Post, Paramakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District	Paramakudi, Valimarichan	78000 cbm

19	Savadu	Thiru.C.Jeyamurugan, S/o.Chandran, 5/17, Ram Nagar, Malaikudi Post, Paramakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District	Paramakudi, Valimarichan	29150 cbm
20	Savadu	Thiru.G.Ramamoorthy, S/o.Govindan, Chithirangudi Village, Mudukulathur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District	Kamuthi, Keelaramanadhi	23000 cbm
21	savadu	S.Ponnusingam, S/o.santhaguruz, 3/1561, Light House, Pamban village, Rameshwaram Taluk, Ramanathapuram District	Ramanathapuram, Pamban	23600 cbm
22	Savadu	Thiru.C.AbdulMinaf, S/o.Chelladurai, 3/3, Kallaampatti, Melur Taluk, Madurai District.	Ramanathapuram, Mandapam	-
23	Savadu	Thiru.V.ZiaulHaq, S/o.Varusaimohamed, 51, Kaikolvar Street, Velipattinam, Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram, Mandapam	161250cbm

24	Savadu	Thiru.v.Jeyapal, S/o.Veluchamy, George Joseph Street, Munichalai Post, Madurai	Ramanathapuram, Keelakarai	118500cbm
25	Savadu	Thiru.M.Kalidass., S/o.Boominathan, 1/8881, Shet Ibrahim Street, Bharathi Nagar, ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram, Notchiyurani	20700cbm
26	Savadu	Thiru.M.Nagarethinam, S/o.Muniynadi,6/345C, Muthuraj Nagar, Keelakarai Taluk, RamanathapuramDist	Ramanathapuram, Keelakarai	52750 cbm
27	Savadu	Thiru.R.Ramar, S/o.Raji, 4/50, PhuduMayakulam Village & Post, Keelakarai Taluk, Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram, Keelakarai	50000 cbm
28	Savadu	Thiru.B.Manikandan, S/o. Boominathan, Bharathi Nagar, Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram, Notchiyurani	16100 cbm
29	Savadu	Thiru.MohamedAsrarullah, S/o. Mohamed Habeebrahman, 5/785, Panaikulam Village,	Ramanathapuram, Alagankulam	10100 cbm

		Ramanathapuram		
30	Savadu	Thiru.M.Adaikalam, S/o.Muthaiyah, 1/5023, Adhamnagar, Collectorate Post, Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram, Pamban	17800 cbm
31	Savadu	Thiru.J.Prabakaran, S/o.Jeganathan, thenkalpatti Village, Checkkanoorani Post, Madurai	Ramanathapuram, Karaan	69900 cbm
32	Savadu	Thiru.S.AhamedAribeen, S/o.SyedahamedKabeer, 4/165, East Street, Keelakarai Taluk, Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram, Keelakarai	194250 cbm
33	Savadu	Thiru.K.Chellam, S/o.Karuppaiya, VelayuthapuramVillage , Kalimankundu Post, Ramanathapuram District.	Keelakarai, Kalimankundu	92900 cbm
34	Savadu	Thiru.Kalaiselvam, No.3/11C MuluvadiVillage,Mayakulam Post, Keelakarai, Ramanathapuram	Keelakarai, Mayakulam	154250 cbm

35	Redsoil	Thiru.A.Jainul Aslam, S/o.AmeerHamsha, No.11/35,Panaikulam Village , Panaikulam Post, Ramanathapuram District.	Keelakarai, Ervadi	239500 cbm
36	Redsoil	Tmt.S.Ramadevi, No.73,Monthra Street, Pondicherry District	Keelakarai, Ervadi	38407 cbm
37	Redsoil	Thiru.Parithimarkalaignan, Karukudi, Ramanathapuram	Kadaladi Vaalinokkam	40500 cbm
38	Redsoil	Thiru.B.MohamedMusambil, S/o.Bulgan Ali, Maathambakkam, Tambaram, Kancheepuram District	Kadaladi, SIraikulam	186000 cbm

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT – BRICK EARTH RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT TAMILNADU STATE

(Prepared as per Gazette Notification S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018 of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change)



தமிழ்நாடு அரசு
புவியியல் மற்றும் சுரங்கத்துறை



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINING

Assistant Director (i/c)
Geology and Mining,
Ramanathapuram.

2019

1

DISTRICT COLLECTOR
RAMANATHAPURAM

Chapter	Content	Page No.
1.	Introduction	3
2.	Overview of Mining Activity in the District	3
3.	General Profile of the District	4
4.	Geology of Ramanathapuram District	7
5.	Drainage of Irrigation pattern	10
6.	Land Utilisation Pattern in the District: Forest, Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining etc.,	11
7.	Surface Water and Ground Water scenario of the District	13
8.	Climate and Rainfall of the District	17
9.	Details of Mining Leases in the District	18
10.	Details of Royalty or Revenue received in last three years	18
11.	Details of Production of Minor Mineral in last three years	18
12.	Mineral Map of the District	19
13.	List of Letter of Intent (LOI) Holder in the District along with its validity	20
14.	Total Mineral Reserve available in the district	20
15.	Quality/Grade of Mineral available in the district	21
16.	Use of Mineral	21
17.	Demand and supply of the Mineral in the last three years	22
18.	Mining Leases marked on the map of the district	22
19.	Details of the area of where there is a cluster of the mining leases	22
20.	Details of Eco-sensitive area	23
21.	Impact on the environment due to Mining activity	27
22.	Remedial measures to mitigate the impact of mining on the environment	28
23.	Reclamation of the mined out area	29
24.	Risk assessment & Disaster Management Plan	29
25.	Details of Occupational health issue in the District	31
26.	Plantation and Green belt development in respect of leases already granted in the district	31
27.	Any other information	31
28.	Annexure I	33
29.	Annexure II	35

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT – BRICK EARTH RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT TAMILNADU STATE

(Prepared as per Gazette Notification S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018 of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change)

1. INTRODUCTION

In pursuance to the Gazette Notification, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the **Government of India Notification No. S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018** laid procedure for preparation of District Survey Report of minor minerals other than sand mining or river bed mining. The main purpose of preparation of District Survey Report is to identify the mineral resources and developing the mining activities along with other relevant data of the District.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY

The district of Ramanathapuram is not very much rich in mineral resources. Among the known resources, only minor minerals are mostly found. Mineral of Economic importance found in Ramanathapuram district are mainly placer deposits like beach sand carrying garnet and Ilmentite, gypsum, salt, savadu, gravel/laterite, lignite and oil & natural gas. Mining activities based on these minerals are very less. However, numerous rough stone quarries are operational for production of construction material and earth fill (gravel) in Kilaramanadi, Naranapuram, Kilaramanadi, Kalimangundu , Ervadi, Panaikulum and Sudyur, areas in this district. In addition to above, 'brick clay' mining is also active in Kulanthapuri and Karuthanendal areas.

ONGC is carrying out pumping of crude oil & natural gas since last one decade in Thrippulani Regunathapuram and Valandharavai areas. GSI has also explored presence of lignite in Vella and Bogalur and Kalari east sector.

The Office of the Assistant Director, Department of Geology and Mining (DGM) is functioning in Ramanathapuram district under the control of District Collector, Ramanathapuram. The DGM is looking after the work of granting leases for minor minerals

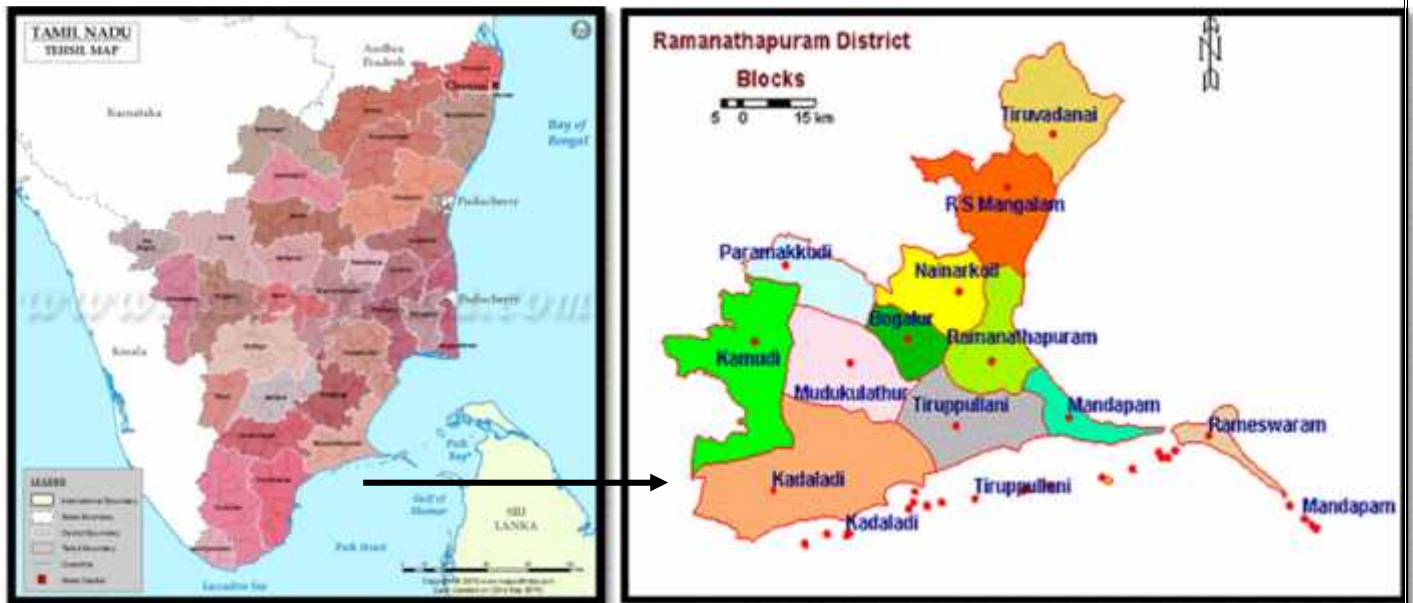
(savadu, gravel/laterite, brick clay, etc) dimensional stones and rough stones. DGM is also curbing illicit trading in the district.

3.0 GENERAL PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

In the early 15th Century the present territories of Ramanathapuram district comprising of taluks Tiruvadana, Paramakudi, Kamuthi, Mudukulathur, Ramanathapuram and Rameswaram were included in Pandiyan Kingdom. For a short period, this area was under the Chola Kings when Rajendra Chola brought it under his territory in 1063 AD. In 1910, Ramanathapuram was formed by clubbing portions from Madurai and Tirunelveli district. During the British period this district was called “Ramnad”. The name continued after independence. Later the district was renamed as Ramanathapuram to be in conformity with the Tamil name for this region.

3.1 LOCATION

Ramanathapuram District covers an area of 4123 sq.km and falls within the latitude from 09°05' to 09°50' and longitude from 78°10' to 79°27'. Ramanathapuram District is bounded on the north by Sivaganga District, on the northeast by Pudukkottai District, on the east by the Palk Strait, on the south by the Gulf of Mannar, on the west by Thoothukudi District, and on the northwest by Virudhunagar District.



3.3 ADMINISTRATIVE SET - UP

Ramanthapuram District covers an area of 4123 sq.km and falls within the latitude from 09°05' to 09°50' and longitude from 78°10' to 79°27'. It has seven taluks (Ramanathapuram, Tiruvadanaï, Rameswaram, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur, Kamuthi and Kadaladi. with total population of 1,353,445 (as per 2011 census). But now one new Taluk named Kilakarai has been formed by clubbing portion of Ramanathapuram and Kadaladi Taluks in the year 2015 and its head quaters in Kilakarai. Total No. of Hamelet villages are 2362. The divisional details of the district is given below:

Name of the Division	Taluks comprised in the Division	Total No. of firkas	Total No.of Revenue Villages	Total No.of Hamelet villages
Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	4	43	529
	Tiruvadanaï	4	61	635
	Rameswaram	1	2	31
	Keelakarai	3	26	-
	R.S Mangalam	3	39	-
Paramakudi	Paramakudi	6	93	367
	Mudukulathur	6	46	207
	Kamuthi	5	49	352
	Kadaladi	6	45	241



3.4 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND IRRIGATION

The above district profile reveals that the Ramanathapuram district is a dry and most backward area which has more sandy soil on which nothing grows. Among the cultivation of major important crops, the productions of pulses are more than other crops. The important food crops grown were paddy, millets like Cholam, Cumbu, Chillies, ragi and Varagu, groundnut and sugarcane. It is known that the pulses occupied first place by production and covering 47.98 per cent of the districts total principal crops in production. It is inferred from the result that the farmers preferred dry crops (Pulses) for earning more money because of shortage of rain water.

The major source of irrigation in the district was tank fed by rains. Details with regard to net area irrigated by sources of tanks, tubewells and other wells revealed the erratic pattern in area irrigated. The net area irrigated by the three different sources was very high and dependence on well had been relied upon in the event of tank water shortage.

3.5 TRADE AND COMMERCE

This district is industrially backward and the three taluks, Paramakkudi, Kadaladi and Kamuthy had been declared by the State Government as backward areas. The main industries in which they were engaged were wood based industries, tinkering, fabricating of metal products, printing and binding, manufacture of agricultural implements and cement tiles, automobiles servicing and repair and safety matches. In addition to the small scale units, there were a number of villages and 320 cottage industries prominent among them were pottery, blacksmith, carpentry, basket making, rope making and synthetic gem-cutting.

There are about 184 fishing villages situated along the coastline in Ramanathapuram district. This district had the natural advantage of having its fishing ground in Palk Bay and the Gulf of Manner. The coastal area is not influenced by dynamic changes of the sea like tsunami waves, monsoon winds and currents. Therefore, it is offered wide scope for spawning activities of fishes. These favourable natural conditions facilitated the conduct of marine fishery operations throughout the year. But the inland fisheries are also ineffectively carried on in this district. In Ramanathapuram district 7 fish processing factories are functioning in Tondi and Mandapam. Prawn, Squids, Cuttle fish, Crabs and fish are processed by fishing and exported to foreign countries. Many small entrepreneurs are involved in fish drying and dried fish is used in poultry and cattle feed manufacturing.

4. GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT

Most of the area is covered by the unconsolidated sediments of Quaternary age except in the northwestern part, where isolated patches of Archaen Crystallines and Tertiary sandstone are exposed. The Archaeans are mainly represented by the Charnockite Group of rocks comprising garnetiferous granulite and the Khondalite Group of rocks made up of quartzite of geneses. The Tertiary sandstone (Cuddalore Formation) comprise pinkish, yellowish, reddish (variegated colours) medium to coarse grained sandstone and clay stone. It is overlain by thin alluvium and exposed towards north of Vaigai River.

Detached exposures of laterite and lateritic soil are seen in the northwestern part of the district. A major part of the district is covered with the fluvial, fluvio-marine, Aeolian and marine sediments of Quaternary age. The fluvial deposits which are made up of sand, silt and clay in varying degree of admixture occur along the active channels of Vaigai, Gundar, Manimuthar and Pambar rivers. They have been categorized into levee, flood basin, channel bar/ point bar and paleo-channel deposits. The paleo channel deposits comprise brown coloured, fine to medium sands with well preserved cross-beddings.

The fluvio-marine deposits are exposed in the Vaigai delta as deltaic plain, paleo-tidal and dune flat deposits. The deltaic plain and dune flats comprise medium, Grey brown sands. The paleo tidal flat deposits include black silty clay, black clay and mud. In Rameswaram Island, the fluvio-marine deposits include indurated sand and dune sands.

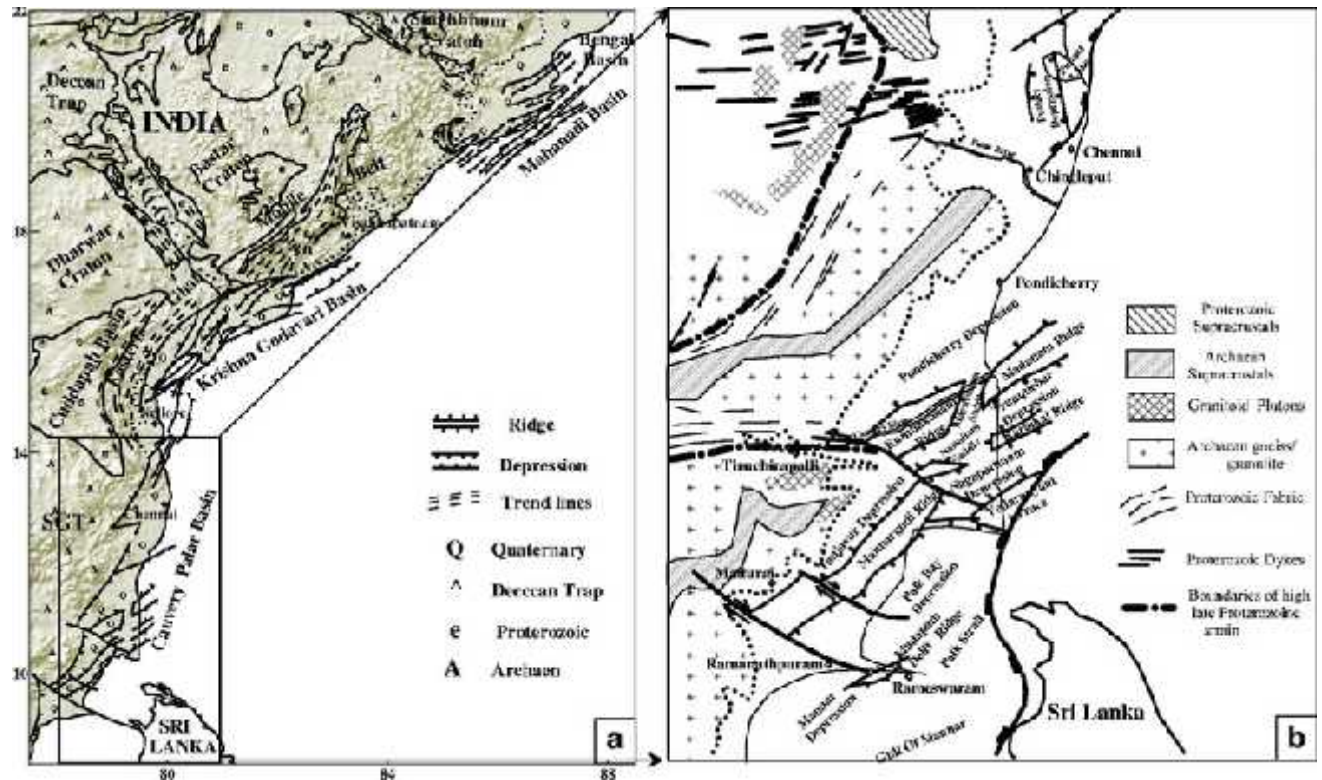
The Aeolian deposits comprise red sands which are in nature of ancient dunes and occur over a 3.2 Km wide and 8 Km long stretch and lie parallel to the sea coast. These are separated by marshy deposits of black clays. The sands are underlain by calcareous hardpan. In Rameswaram Island also brown sand deposits occur around Sambaimadam on either side of NH 49 west of the town.

4.1. PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT

Physiographically, the entire district is a plain terrain. Major part of the district is a gently sloping plain except for remnant hills in the western area. Recent Quaternary studies have brought out various erosional and depositional landforms of fluvial and marine regimes. The fluvial landforms comprise flood plains of Vaigai, Varshalei, Pambar, Kottakkarai and Gundar rivers. The marine landforms comprise sand mounds (Teri's) and barrier dunes along the present

coast. The erosional processes are manifested in the form of pediments and pediplain around Kamuthi.

The Cauvery–Palar basin is one of the major petroliferous basins located at the south eastern coast of the peninsular India covering the coast between Ramanathapuram near the Palk Strait. The basin is characterized by the presence of NE–SW trending horst-graben subsurface basement structural features having a sediment cover of nearly 1–6 km.



Geomorphological and tectonic map showing Cauvery–Palar basin covering the coast between Ramanathapuram near the Palk Strait.

The marine formation comprises coastal plain deposits of sand and clay in varied proportion. Marine calcareous hardpan occurs as low terraces and platforms, with admixture of quartz, limonite and garnet concentration.

4.2. PROCESSES OF DEPOSITION OF SEDIMENTS IN THE RIVERS OF THE DISTRICT

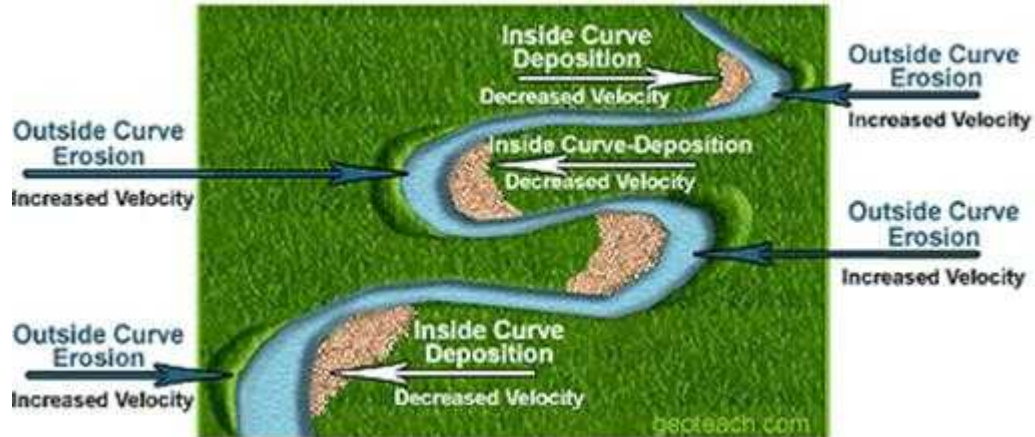
River sediment refers to the conglomerate of mineral matters such as clay, silt and sand which are derived from erosion and weathering of rocks present in the river bed. Breaking down of rocks by a geological agent, here it is river (water flow), is called erosion. Erosion of rocks

occurs in many ways. Weathering is described as disintegration and decomposition of rocks due to change in physical and chemical conditions of the rock. Sediments are derived by these natural processes. Sediments are subsequently transported by water and/or by the force of gravity acting on the sediments.

Sediments become the river's load and the river transport this loads through its course. Transportation of the sediments depends on the energy of the river and how big the load is. Boulders are transported by traction by which boulders are rolled along the bed of the river, eroding the bed and the particles in the process, because the river doesn't have enough energy to move these large particles in any other way. Slightly smaller particles, such as pebbles and gravel, are transported by saltation. This is where the load bounces along the bed of the river because the river has enough energy to lift the particles off the bed but the particles are too heavy to travel by suspension. Fine particles like clay and silt are transported in suspension; they are suspended in the water. Most of a river's load is transported by suspension. Solution is a special method of transportation. This is where particles are dissolved into the water so only rocks that are soluble, such as limestone or chalk, can be transported in solution.

Deposition occurs when forces responsible for sediment transportation are no longer sufficient to overcome the forces of gravity and friction which are creating a resistance to motion. To transport load, a river needs to have energy at the same time when a river loses energy, it is forced to deposit its load. One of the following ways, a river could lose its energy:

1. Reduction in the discharge: Reduction in discharge may be due to lack of precipitation and evaporation and abstraction by human activity.
2. Change in the river gradient: If the gradient of the river's course flattens out, the river will deposit its load because it will be travelling a lot slower. When a river meets the sea a river will deposit its load because the gradient is generally reduced at sea level and the sea will absorb a lot of energy.



Much of the material will be carried in suspension and loads in suspension erode the river banks by abrasion. When rivers flow over flatter land, they form large bends called meanders. As a river goes around a bend, most of the water is pushed towards the outside causing increased erosion. The river is now eroding sideways into its banks rather than downwards into its bed, a process called lateral erosion. On the inside of the bend, in contrast, there is much less water. The river will therefore be shallow and slow flowing. It cannot carry as much material and so sand and gravels will be deposited. This is called a point bar or slip off slope. Due to erosion on the outside of a bend and deposition on the inside, the shape of a meander will change over a period of time. Eventually deposition will block off the old meander to leave an oxbow lake. The oxbow lake will slowly dry up, only refilling after heavy rain or during a flood.

5. DRAINAGE OF IRRIGATION PATTERN

Vaigai, Gundar, Manimuthar and Pambar rivers are the major rivers draining the district. The general trend of the rivers is in NW-SE direction. The fluvio-marine deposits are exposed in the Vaigai delta as deltaic plain, paleo-tidal and dune flat deposits. Deposition of river sand in the rivers flowing in Ramanathapuram district is very less due to its seasonal in nature. The rivers of the district were only jungle streams that remained dry for the greatest portion of the year.

However, mention may be made of Vaigai River which starts in Theni district in Tamil Nadu and ends with the Ramanathapuram big tank to the west of the Ramanathapuram town. There are seasonal smaller rivers like Malataru, Gundaru, and Sarugani river.



6. LAND UTILISATION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT: FOREST, AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, MINING ETC.,

Soil is one of the natural resources which has the most direct impact on agricultural development. Types of soil, rainfall and irrigation projects have influenced the development of land use in the district. While the entire area of this district consists of Red loam, Laterite soil Black soil and Sandy soil. This area is dry and backward and known as East Ramanathapuram, comprising the taluks Thiruvadana, Ramanathapuram, Kadaladi and Rameswaram. This region is called coastal region of Ramanathapuram district. It has all the depressing features such as poor soil, frequent droughts, absence of irrigation systems, precarious farming etc. This area is much more backward and underdeveloped than any other districts. Mainly in coastal area, the terrain is completely a sandy tract with very little scope for agriculture. So, all the people of

coastal region of Ramanathapuram are engaging themselves intensively in the fishing occupation. The major source of irrigation in the district was tank fed by rains. Details with regard to net area irrigated by sources of tanks, tube wells and other wells revealed the erratic pattern in area irrigated. The cattle wealth of this district is important to improve its agricultural resources. The important subsidiary activities carried on by the cultivators and agricultural labourers are dairying, sheep rearing and poultry. The following table shows land utilization pattern in the district:

Nine Fold Classification					
Sl.No	Land Classification	AREA			
		Current	LastYear	Diff.	Perc.
a	Forest	4488.000	4488.000	0.000	0.00
b	Uncultivable Waste	4524.395	4524.395	0.000	0.00
c	Non Agri Uses				
	-Building	5106.312	5100.382	5.930	0.12
	-Roads	5941.606	5941.606	0.000	0.00
	-Railway Lines	630.000	630.000	0.000	0.00
	-Rivers	7184.000	7184.000	0.000	0.00
	-Canals	7593.270	7593.270	0.000	0.00
	-Check Dams	38900.010	38900.010	0.000	0.00
	-Swamp Area	2341.000	2341.000	0.000	0.00
	-Social Forest	4557.300	4557.300	0.000	0.00
	-Others	14791.755	14797.685	-5.930	-0.04
	-Total	87045.253	87045.253	0.000	0.00
d	Cultivable Waste Land	3490.860	3532.670	-41.810	-1.18
e	Permanent Pasture & Grass Land	154.000	154.000	0.000	0.00
f	Misc. Tree Crops & Groves	30922.489	30940.949	-18.460	-0.06
g	Current Fallow	61622.097	38289.801	23332.296	60.94
h	Other Fallow	49239.296	41163.702	8075.594	19.62
i	Net Cultivated Area	167470.645	198818.265	-31347.620	-15.77
	Total	408957.035	408957.035	0.000	0.00

7. SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER SCENARIO OF THE DISTRICT

7.1 HYDROGEOLOGY

The district is underlain by both porous and fissured formations. . The important aquifer systems in the district are constituted by i) unconsolidated & semi consolidated formations and ii) weathered and fractured crystalline rocks.



The porous formations can be grouped into three aquifer groups, viz., Cretaceous sediments, Tertiary Sediments and Quaternary Sediments. The cretaceous aquifer is semi confined to confined in nature and consists of two zones. The top unit comprises fossiliferous sandstone red in colour and compact in nature, while the bottom is pinkish or grayish sandstone intercalated with shales. The aquifers are characterized by freshwater and occurs at the depth range of 116-407 and 205-777 m bgl and has thickness in the range of 68 to 535 m. The aquifer is made up of compact sandstone and the potential is limited. The wells may yield a discharge of

5-10 lps and can sustain a pumping of 10-15 hours a day. However, because of the presence of potential shallow tertiary aquifer, this aquifer has not been extensively developed. Cuddalore Sandstone of Tertiary sediments consists Sandstone, Clay & Conglomerate. They are encountered at the depth of 15-75 m bgl with the thickness ranging from 20 to 70 m. The groundwater occurs under unconfined condition with thickness varying from 15-20m and under confined condition in deeper depths. The unconfined aquifer can be tapped by dug well/ dug cum bore well and can yield about 10-15 lps and can sustain a pumping of 10-15 hours a day. The deeper tube wells can yield about 15-20 lps and can sustain a pumping of 10-15 hours a day.

Quaternary sediments comprises fluvial and coastal sands and laterites. The alluvium with alternate layer of sand and clay with a thickness of 15-25 m and are characterized by floating freshwater lenses limited to a depth 6-7 m bgl and can sustain a pumping of 2 – 3 hours and can yield about 2-5 lps.

The water-bearing properties of crystalline formations which lack primary porosity depend on the extent of development of secondary intergranular porosity . The occurrence and movement of ground water in these rocks are generally confined to such spaces. These aquifers are highly heterogeneous in nature due to variation in lithology, texture and structural features even within short distances. Ground water generally occurs under phreatic conditions in the weathered mantle and under semiconfined conditions in the fissured and fractured zones at deeper levels. The thickness of weathered zone in the district is in the range of 4 to 15 m. The depth of the wells ranged from 10.00 to 15.00 m bgl.

The yield of large diameter wells in the district, tapping the weathered mantle of crystalline rocks ranges from 40 to 110 lpm and are able to sustain pumping for 2 to 6 hours per day. The Specific capacity of large diameter wells tested in crystalline rocks ranges from 20.25 to 95 lpm / m. of drawdown. The yield characteristics of wells vary considerably depending on the topographic set-up, litho logy and nature of weathering. The transmissivity of weathered formations computed from pumping test data using empirical methods range < 1 m /day.

7.2. LONG TERM FLUCTUATION (1998-2007)

The long term water level fluctuation for the period 1998-2007 indicates rise in water level in the range of 0.0009 - 0.3944 m/year and fall in the range between 0.0635 - 0.2693 m/year.

7.3. GROUND WATER QUALITY

The chemical characteristics of ground water in the phreatic zone in Ramanathapuram district has been studied using the analytical data of ground water samples collected from Network Hydrograph Stations of Central Ground Water Board. The study of quality of ground water in deeper aquifers in the district has been attempted using the data collected from exploratory bore/tube wells constructed in the district.

Ground water in phreatic aquifers in Ramanathapuram district, in general, is colourless, odourless and slightly alkaline in nature. The specific electrical conductance of ground water in phreatic zone (in MicroSeimens at 25° C) during May 2006 was in the range of 409 to 4350 in the district. It is between 750 and 2250 μ S/cm at 25 C in the major part of the district.

It is observed that the ground water is suitable for drinking and domestic uses in respect of all the constituents except total hardness and Nitrate in more than 90 percent of samples analysed. Total Hardness as CaCo₃ is observed to be in excess of permissible limits in about 49 percent of samples analysed whereas Nitrate is found in excess of 45 mg/l in about 30 percent samples. The incidence of high total hardness is attributed to the composition of lithounits constituting the aquifers in the district, whereas the Nitrate pollution is most likely due to the use of pesticides and fertilizers for agriculture.

With regard to irrigation suitability based on specific electrical conductance and Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR), it is observed that ground water in the phreatic zone may cause high to very high salinity hazard and medium to high alkali hazard when used for irrigation. Proper soil management strategies are to be adopted in the major part of the district while using ground water for irrigation.

7.4. GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT

In view of the comparatively high level of ground water development in the major part of the district and the quality problems due to lithogenic and anthropogenic factors, it is necessary to exercise caution while planning further development of available ground water resources in the district.

The yields of dug wells in crystalline and Tertiary formations are improved at favorable locations by construction of extension bores which are 20 to 40m. deep. In recent years, a large number of bore wells have also been drilled by farmers for irrigation purposes.

The development of ground water for irrigation in the district is mainly through dug wells tapping the weathered residuum or recent alluvial deposits. Bore wells have also become popular as the source for irrigation in the district in recent years. Dug wells with extension bores wherever necessary is ideal for hard rock areas whereas large diameter dug wells with radials is suitable for alluvial areas.

Large diameter collector wells are ideal structures for ground water extraction in the river alluvial tracts, where the granular zones are generally restricted to 35 m bgl. The coastal sands in the eastern part of the district also form good aquifer material. The tube wells may be constructed down to a maximum depth of 40 m bgl in the district. The width and position of the screen in the wells may be decided based on the depth to piezometric surface and discharge required.

7.5. WATER CONSERVATION AND ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE

The topography of Virudhunagar district, in general, is suited for construction of various artificial recharge structures such as percolation ponds, check dams and subsurface dykes.

However, detailed studies are necessary to formulate a comprehensive scheme for artificial recharge of phreatic ground water in the district in view of the variations in the geomorphic set-up and the complex hydrological and hydrogeological conditions.

The artificial recharge to ground water is recommended giving priority to blocks where the development of ground water resources is comparatively high, Site specific design has to be

adopted depending on the on the aquifer geometry and availability of surplus non committed runoff.

There is considerable scope for implementation of rain water harvesting in the district, especially in the area underlain by Recent alluvial formations. Such schemes, which are simple in design and are comparatively cheap, could serve to arrest the decline in ground water levels and improve ground water quality, if taken up in sufficient numbers. Recharge pits / Shafts / trenches of suitable design are ideal structures for rain water harvesting in such areas. Free technical guidance for implementation of roof-top rain water harvesting schemes is also being provided by Central Ground Water Board, and manual is also published to give more scientific design tips.

8. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT

Ramanathapuram district is a dry and backward area. Here, the hottest months of a year are May and June. The rainy season begins from the month of August. The average annual rainfall of this district from South-West monsoon is 136.1 mm and North-East monsoon is 507.4 mm, the district also gets considerable rainfall during North-East monsoon.. Month wise rainfall data of the district is given below:

YEAR	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUN	
	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

YEAR	JUL		AUG		SEPT		OCT-DEC	
	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	630.64	
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	627.31	
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	173.29	

9. DETAILS OF THE MINING LEASES IN THE DISTRICT AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

No leases available at present

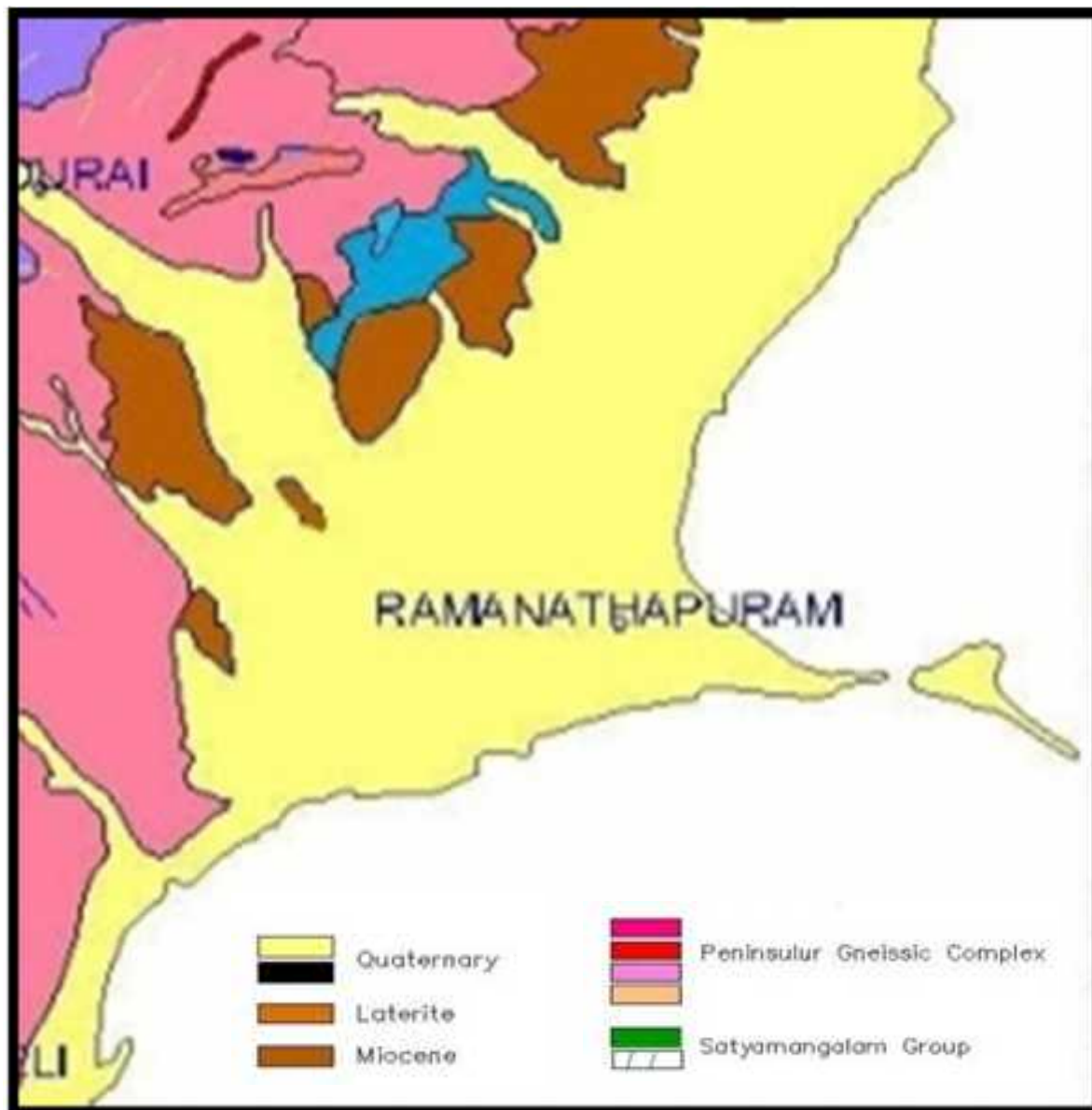
10. DETAILS OF ROYALTY OR REVENUE RECEIVED DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

YEAR	ANNUAL REGISTRATION FEE FOR CHAMBERS & COUNTRY KILNS
2016-17	87000
2017-18	3710000
2018-19	497000

11. DETAILS OF PRODUCTION OF MINOR MINERAL IN LAST THREE YEARS:

Year	Production of Brick Earth - Cubic metres
2016-17	178963
2017-18	266465
2018-19	144633

12. MINERAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT:



13. LIST OF LETTER OF INTENT (LOI) HOLDERS IN DISTRICT ALONG WITH ITS VALIDITY AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

Sl. No.	Name of the Mineral	Name of the lessee	Address & contact no. of letter of Intent holder	Letter of Intent Grant order No. & date	Area of mining lease to be allotted (Ha)	Validity of LOI	Use (Captive/ Non-captive)	Location of the Mining lease (Latitude & Longitude)
1.	Annexure I							

14. TOTAL RESERVE AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT

Deposits of Brick clay have been mainly noticed along the western margin of the district, in areas like Karuthanendal (N 09°28' 10.00"; E78°39'40.00"), Kulanthapuri (N 09°33'31.11"; E 78°28'33.14") and Gangaikondan village. Maximum depth permission for brick clay excavation is 1 m.

Based on this, some brick clay industries have also been noticed at Kulanthapuri, Gangaikondan , Karuthanendal and other adjoining areas.



Brick clay/ Savadu sand quarry at Kulanthapuri village, Paramakudi Taluk, N 09°33'31.11"; E 78°28'33.14"



Brick kiln at Kulanthapuri village, Paramakudi Taluk

Brick Earth is the source for Brick Industry in the district. There are around 60 Chambers and 40 Country Kiln operating in the district. The brick earth is available in Ramanathapram, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur and Thiruvadanai Taluks. Approximate Geological reserves in the proposed lease areas are given in Annexure II.

15. QUALITY AND GRADE OF THE MINERAL

Brickearth is a term originally used to describe superficial windblown deposits. Brickearths are periglacial loess, a wind-blown dust deposited under extremely cold, dry, peri- or postglacial conditions. The name arises from its early use in making house bricks, its composition being suitable for brick-making without additional material being added and unlike clay its bricks can be hardened (fused) at lower temperatures, including in wood-fired kilns. **Good brick earth should be such that it can easily be moulded and dried without cracking and wrapping. A good brick earth should have the following composition.**

1. Alumina or clay (20% to 30%) by weight.

2. Silica or sand (35% to 50%) by weight.

3. Silit (20% to 30%) by weight.

The total content of clay and Silit shall not be less than 50%.

4. Remaining ingredients which include:

- **Lime (Cao)**
- **Oxide of iron**
- **Magnesia oxide**
- **Magnese**
- **Sodium potash**

16. USE OF MINERAL

The brick clay is used for filling and making of bricks. The brickearth gives rise to rich and fertile soils which have been exploited for agriculture. It is prone to rapid 'collapse' settlement when saturated with water and does not provide a firm foundation for buildings.

17. DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF MINERAL IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

There is drastic variation in production of Brick Earth for the last three years due to the fluctuations of demand in the construction work project.

18. MINING LEASES MARKED ON THE MAP OF THE DISTRICT

At present, there are no leases operating in the district. The Brick Earth is available in many parts of the district.

19. DETAILS OF THE AREA OF WHERE THERE IS A CLUSTER OF MINING LEASES VIZ. NUMBER OF MINING LEASES, LOCATION (LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE)

Nil

20. DETAILS OF ECO-SENSITIVE AREA, IF ANY IN THE DISTRICT

Sakkaraikottai Bird Sanctuary located in Ramanathapuram taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. This sanctuary is situated 2kms distance from Ramnad main town. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Sakkaraikottai



Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}21'8''$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}78'50''$ E and extends over an area 230.49.5 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 42 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Sakkaraikottai Bird Sanctuary is 19.0387 sq.km.

Sakkaraikottai Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone

Therthangal Bird Sanctuary located in Paramakudi taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. This sanctuary is situated 12 kms distance from Ramnad main town. It is a

resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Therthangal Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}27'499''$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}45'536''$ E and extends over an area 29.29.5 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 42 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Therthangal Bird Sanctuary is 4.5718 sq.km.



Therthangal Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone

Chitirangudi Bird Sanctuary located in Mudukulathur taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Chitirangudi Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}19'$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}28'$ E and extends over an area 47.63 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 30 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Chitirangudi Bird Sanctuary is 4.7972 sq.km.



Chitirangudii Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone



Mela - Keela Selvanoor Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone

Mela – Keela Selvanoor Bird Sanctuary located in near Sayalkudi, Kadaladi taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. This sanctuary is situated 12 kms distance from Ramnad main town. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Therthangal Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}13'47''$ N to $09^{\circ}12'27''$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}32'29''$ E to $78^{\circ}34'28''$ E. The sanctuary lies in S.F. No. 166 of 78 Mela Selvanoor with 321.48.5 Ha and S.F. No 128 of 79 Keela Selvanoor with 271.59.5 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 45 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Mela – Keela Selvanoor Bird Sanctuary is 11.5108 sq.km.

Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary located in Mudukulathur taluk and Ramanathapuram district of southern Tamil Nadu. It is a resident of several species of migratory, resident birds and plants. Therthangal Bird Sanctuary lies between latitude $09^{\circ}21'$ N and longitude $78^{\circ}30'$ E and extends over an area 104.21 Ha. This area is an important and unique habitat known for varied avian fauna which provide an ecologically sustainable habitat for more than 43 bird species. The total area of Eco Sensitive Zone for Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary is 3.90 sq.km.



Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary Eco Sensitive Zone

21. IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT (AIR, WATER, NOISE, SOIL FLORA & FAUNA, LAND USE, AGRICULTURE, FOREST ETC.,) DUE TO MINING ACTIVITY

Environmental impact on Rough stone, gravel and earth quarrying can be broadly classified in to two categories:

1. Environmental degradation
2. Environmental pollution

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION: Degradation of topography, fauna and flora in variably takes place on granite quarrying. While developing infrastructure, vegetation cover is destroyed, topography degraded and fauna and flora affected. If it is rubber plantation in Kerala, it is mango grooves in Tamil Nadu that is destroyed. Degradating the topography leads to destruction of vegetative cover, dry air circulation, non precipitation, choking of natural drainage and finally to extreme drought. This is what happening at present in excessively quarried areas for which the reason attributed is failure of monsoon.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: Air, water and noise pollution, ground vibration from blasting and generation of solid waste are some of the impacts of rough stone quarrying on environment which have extreme destructive consequences. Silicosis is the prevalent disease that affects majority of the quarry workers and the adjoining villages. In addition to the natural water sources getting contaminated with particulates, deepening of quarry depth intercepts ground water table. Natural topographic gradient is upset with concomitant change in drainage pattern. Deepened out quarries have become overnight perched aquifers draining away water from all the surrounding highlands. Noise pollution, over and above those from quarrying equipment get saccentuated from increase duse of jet burners (flames cutters). Solid waste is non-biodegradable and slow mechanical disintegration of which leads to environment of silica, sodium, potassium and calcium in soils. Soils become unproductive. Inadequate space for dumping solid wastes near quarries leads to dumping of them on either side of the road. Solid waste and rough stone dumps on road sides impart not only aesthetic displeasure but also ugly sights and potential danger for traffic hazards.

22. REMEDIAL MEASURE TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF MINING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The following remedial measures to be taken during mining

22.1 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE AIR POLLUTION

- Water sprinkling on mineral transport road from the mines to the main road
- Black topping of the main transportation roads to the possible extent.
- Avoiding crowding of trucks by properly spacing them to avoid the concentration of dust emission at any time
- Covering the trucks by tarpaulin sheets during ore transportation
- Proper maintenance of HEMM to minimize gaseous emission
- Imparting sufficient training to operators on safety and environmental parameters
- Development of green belt / plantation around mine, along the roads, backfilled area in various undisturbed areas within the mine lease areas etc.,

22.2 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE WATER POLLUTION

- Industrial effluent treatment systems wherever necessary to be introduced and maintained properly.
- Safety barriers to be provided for all water bodies and no mining activities should be carried out in the safety barrier area.
- Mitigative measures like construction of garland drains formation of earth bunds to be followed in the waste dumping areas to avoid wash off.
- Domestic effluents to be treated in scientific manner
- Required statutory clearances to be obtained and all precautionary measures to be adopted wherever pumping of ground water is involved.

22.3 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO REDUCE NOISE & VIBRATION

- Planting rows of native trees around mine, along the roads, other noise generating centres to act as acoustic barriers.
- Sound proof operator's cabin for equipment may lead to less noise generation.
- Proper and regular maintenance of equipment may lead to less noise generation
- Air silencers of suitable type that can modulate the noise of the engines of machinery to be utilized and will be maintained effectively.
- Providing in-built mechanism for reducing sound emissions.

- Providing ear muff's to workers exposed to higher noise level and to those persons operating or working close to any machine.
- Conducting regular health check-up of workers including Audiometric test for the workers engaged in noise prone area.

22.4 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO REDUCE IMPACT ON LAND ENVIRONMENT:

Scientific reclamation measures to be adopted to reduce the impact of land environment due to mining.

22.5. REMEDIAL MEASURES TO REDUCE IMPACT ON BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Necessary mitigative measures like dust suppression, proper maintenance of equipments, black topping of roads etc., to be carried out to prevent dust generation & any further impact on the vegetation.
- Conservation plan for schedule –I species if any to be prepared in consultation with the Forest Department and the proposals given in the conservation plan to be strictly implemented.
- Effluents generated in the mining areas to be treated properly.

23. RECLAMATION OF MINED OUT AREA (BEST PRACTICE ALREADY IMPLEMENTED IN THE DISTRICT, REQUIREMENT AS PER RULES AND REGULATIONS, PROPOSED RECLAMATION PLAN)

The reclamation of mined out lands by simultaneous backfilling and development of plantation in the backfilled areas will be the best practice of reclamation.

24. RISK ASSESSMENT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Risk Assessment and Disaster Management plan in connection with mining and allied operations should be spelt out in detail to cover possible dangers /risks/explosions/accidents etc., likely to arise from the project operations including onsite and off-site emergency plans to meet the disastrous situations if any.

The management is able to deal with the situation efficiently to reduce confusion keeping in view of the likely sources of danger in the mine.

1) OUTLINE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN :-

The purpose of disaster management plan is to restore the normalcy for early resumption of mining operation due to an unexpected, sudden occurrence resulting to abnormality in the

course of mining activity leading to a serious danger to workers or any machinery or the environment.

2) SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION:-

An internal communication system should be provided. Telephone nos. and addresses of adjoining mines, rescue station, police station, Fire service station, local hospital, electricity supply agency and standing consultative committee members should be properly updated and displayed.

3) CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

A standing consultative committee will be formed under the head of Mines. The members consists of Mines manager /safety officer / medical officer / public relation officer/Foreman/ and environmental engineer.

4) FACILITIES & ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation and facilities for medical centre, rescue room and for various working groups shall be provided. Regular checking of these facilities shall be undertaken.

5) FIRST AID & MEDICAL FACILITIES

The mine management should be having first aid / medical centre for use in emergency situation. All casualties should be registered and should be given first aid. The centre should have facilities for first aid & minor treatment, resuscitation, ambulance and transport. Proper telephone / wireless should be provided for quick communication with hospitals where the complicated cases are to be referred. Regular checking of these facilities shall be undertaken by the doctor and the in charge of the first aid room.

6) STORES AND EQUIPMENT

A detailed list of equipment available, its type & capacity and items reserved for emergency should be maintained.

7) TRANSPORT SERVICES

A well defined transport control system should be provided to deal with the situation.

8) FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS GROUP

Liaison with representatives of the mine workers is required to ameliorate the situation of panic, tension, sentiments, grievances and misgivings created by any disaster. Management is required to ameliorate the injured, survivors and family members of affected persons by providing material, finance, moral support and establishing contact with relatives of victims.

The consultative committee formed, especially the nominated public relation officer shall look into these aspects.

9) SECURITY

Manning of security posts is very essential during the disaster management.

10) CATERING & REFRESHMENT

Arrangement will be made for the victims, rescue teams and others.

25. DETAILS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ISSUE IN THE DISTRICT (LAST FIVE –YEAR DATA OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS OF SILICOSIS & TUBERCULOSIS IS ALSO NEEDS TO BE SUBMITTED)

THE DETAILS OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FOR SILICOSIS AND TUBERCULOSIS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS IN THE DISTRICT IS GIVEN BELOW:

Sl.No.	Year	Number of patients treated for silicosis	Number of patients treated for Tuberculosis
1	2017	NIL	-
2	2016	NIL	-
3	2015	NIL	-
4	2014	NIL	-
5	2013	NIL	-

26. PLANTATION AND GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT IN RESPECT OF LEASES ALREADY GRANTED IN THE DISTRICT

It is necessary to develop Green belt in and around the polluted site with suitable species to reduce the air pollution effectively. Implementation of afforestation program is of paramount importance. In addition to augmenting existing vegetation, it also checks soil erosion, make the ecosystem more complex and functionally more stable and make the climate more conducive.

Simultaneous backfilling method will be followed in most of the mining areas. During the operations, the plantation will be proposed and will be carried out on the safety barrier areas and also on the mined out and backfilling areas.

27. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Nil

Annexure I

13. LIST OF LETTER OF INTENT (LOI) HOLDERS IN DISTRICT ALONG WITH ITS VALIDITY AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

SI.No	Name of Mineral	Name of the Lease	Letter of Intent Grant order No. & date	Area of mining lease to be allotted (Ha)	Validity of LOI	Use (Captive/ Non-captive)	Location of the Mining lease (Latitude & Longitude)
1.	Brick Earth	M.Mariselvam, S/o.M.Muniyasamy, Tamil Chamber Bricks, Periyakulam Village, Seyyamangalam Post, Kamuthi Taluk, Ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/16 34/2018 22.02.2018	1.91.5	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°31'46"N to 09°31'55"N Longitude : 78°26'37"E to 78°26'44"E
2.	Brick Earth	Thiru.A.Kesavan, Ramanathapuram Taluk, Ramanathapuram District	Roc. No. G &M2/1224/201 8 10.07.2018	0.82.0	Nil	Non Captive	09°24'46"N to 09°24'49"N 78°47'21"E to 78°47'26"E
3.	Brick Earth	A.Shanmugam, S/o.ALagar, V.S.P Chamber Bricks, K.Valasai Village, Paramakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District	Roc No.G&M.2/54 5/2018 24.04.2018	0.94.0	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°28'48"N to 09°28'56"N Longitude : 78°42'27"E to 78°42'32"E

4.	Brick Earth	D.Vanangamudi, S/o.Diwanraj, Sri Vanagamudi Chamber, Pulikulam Village, Manamadurai Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Roc No.G&M.2/92 7/2017 22.02.2018	1.30.5	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°29'49"N to 09°29'52"N Longitude : 78°30'57"E to 78°31'04
5.	Brick Earth	K.Murugesan, S?o.Kundamudachi, Ms.Chamber – II, Paramakudi Taluk, ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/22 04/2017 03.04.2018	2.72.5	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°28'25"N to 09°28'31"N Longitude : 78°39'29"E to 78°39'34"E
6.	Country Kiln	M.Sugumaran, S/o.Muniyandi Thevar., Muthalu Village, Paramakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram	Roc No.G&M.2/15 92/2017 20.04.2018	1.4	Nil	Non Captive	Latitude : 09°26'14"N to 09°26'18"N Longitude : 78°46'17"E to 78°46'24"E

ANNEXURE II**14.0 TOTAL BRICK EARTH RESERVE AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT**

Sl.No.	Mineral	Name of the Lessee/LOI Holder	Taluk and Village	Geological Reserves (Million Tonnes)
1.	BrickEarth	Thiru.A.Kesavan, S/o.Alagar Jeyam Chamber Bricks , Karukudi Village, Ramanathapuram Taluk & District	Ramanathapuram, Vannivayal	41000 cbm
2.	Brick Earth	M.Mariselvam, S/o.M.Muniasamy, Tamil Chamber Bricks, Periyakulam Village, Seyyamangalam Post, Kamuthi Taluk, Ramanathapuram	Paramakudi, Valimarichan	19150 cbm
3.	BrickEarth	A.Shanmugam, S/o.ALagar, V.S.P Chamber Bricks, K.Valasai Village, Paramakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District	Paramakudi, Gangaikondan,	9400 cbm
4.	BrickEarth	D.Vanangamudi, S/o.Diwanraj, Sri Vanagamudi Chamber, Pulikulam Village, Manamadurai Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.	Mudukulathur, Vikkiramapandiyapuram Group	13050 cbm

5.	BrickEarth	K.Murugesan, S/o.Kundamudachi, Ms.Chamber – II, Paramakudi Taluk, ramanathapuram	Paramakudi, Vallam and Manjur,	27250 cbm
6.	Country Klin	M.sugumaran, S/o.Muniyandi Thevar,, Muthalu Village, Paramakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram	Paramakudi, Muthalur	14000 cbm

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT- SAND RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT TAMILNADU STATE

(Prepared as per Gazette Notification S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018 of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change)



தமிழ்நாடு அரசு
புவியியல் மற்றும் சுரங்கத்துறை



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINING

[Handwritten Signature]
19/8/2019
Assistant Director
(Geology and Mining
Ramanathapuram.)

[Handwritten Signature]
19/8/19
COLLECTOR
RAMANATHAPURAM.

Chapter	Content	Page No.
1.	Introduction.	1
2.	Overview of Mining Activity in the District.	1
3.	List of Sand Mining Leases in the District.	6
4.	Details of Revenue received in last three years.	6
5.	Details of Production of Sand in last three years.	6
6.	Process of Deposition of Sediments in the rivers of the District	7
7.	General Profile of the District.	9
8.	Land Utilisation Pattern in the District: Forest, Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining etc.	12
9.	Physiography of the District	15
10.	Climate and Rainfall of the District.	16
11.	Geology and Mineral wealth of Ramanathapuram District.	16
12.	Drainage system with description of main rivers	17
13.	Salient Features of important Rivers and Streams	20
14.	Mineral Potential	22

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT – SAND RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT TAMILNADU STATE

(Prepared as per Gazette Notification S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018 of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change)

1. INTRODUCTION

In pursuance to the Gazette Notification, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the **Government of India Notification No. S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018** laid procedure for preparation of District Survey Report of minor minerals sand mining or river bed mining. The main purpose of preparation of District Survey Report is to identify the mineral resources and developing the mining activities along with other relevant data of the District.

The main purpose of preparation of District Survey Report is to identify the mineral resources and develop the mining activities along with relevant current geological data of the District. The DEAC will scrutinize and screen scope of the category “B2” projects and the DEIAA will grant Environmental Clearance based on the recommendations of the DEAC for the Minor Minerals on the basis of District Survey Report. This District Mineral Survey Report is prepared on the basis of field work carried out in Ramanathapuram district by the official from Geological Survey of India and Directorate of Geology and Mining, (Thoothukudi District), Govt. of Tamilnadu.

2. OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY

The district of Ramanathapuram is not very much rich in mineral resources. Among the known resources, only minor minerals are mostly found. Mineral of Economic importance found in Ramanathapuram district are mainly placer deposits like beach sand carrying garnet and

Ilmentite, gypsum, salt, savadu, gravel/laterite, lignite and oil & natural gas. Mining activities based on these minerals are very less.

In addition to above, 'brick clay' mining is also active in Kulanthapuri and Karuthanendal areas.

ONGC is carrying out pumping of crude oil & natural gas since last one decade in ThrippulaniRegunathapuram and Valandharavai areas. GSI has also explored presence of lignite in Vella and Bogalur and Kalari east sector.

The Office of the Assistant Director, Department of Geology and Mining (DGM) is functioning in Ramanathapuram district under the control of District Collector, Ramanathapuram. The DGM is looking after the work of granting leases for minor minerals (savadu, gravel/laterite, brick clay, etc) dimensional stones and rough stones. DGM is also curbing illicit trading in the district.

Tamil Nadu Public Works Department, pioneer in all branch of engineering, is the custodian of Odai, Canal, Rivers and Water bodies in the State. Public Works Department creates, Maintains and protects all irrigation systems including the rivers. Periodical maintenance including desilting of the drains/river is carried out to maintain the functional efficiency including the carrying capacity of the river. But in rivers flood protection works are carried out by increasing top level of bund and protecting the sides of bund with revetment. The desilting was never carried out in river due to the cost constraints. Therefore, prolonged siltation for decades and more, the level of the floor of riverbed has increased and reduced the carrying capacity.

Vaigai and Gundar flowing in Ramanathapuram district, whenever floods and consequent damages occurred, it was resorted to increase the bund level to restore the carrying capacity of river. It was never thought of desilting the river due to the enormous cost, it require and the problem of ways and means to dispose the desilted sand. Consequence of this change in river regime and reduction in carrying capacity of the Rivers, the shoals in the rivers, divert the flow of water resulting in bund erosion and consequent breaches, which lead to loss of property and lives.

Solution to the above problem is to desilt the shoals in the Vaigai and Gundar River by expending huge amount. Alternatively, the economical solution to this problem is to mine the sand to remove the shoals. This option would yield net revenue to the state exchequer apart from making available the important construction material for infrastructure development at a reasonable price to the common people.

The quarrying of sand in Government Poramboke lands and private patta lands had been entrusted to private agencies by the Revenue Department after concluding a lease agreement with them. The process was in practice up to August 2002.

As per G.O.No. 46/Industries (MMC.1) Department, dated 25.09.2002, a high level committee had been constituted to conduct a survey of rivers and river beds in the state with reference to sand quarry. The high level committee concluded that,

a) Even through several rules on sand mining exist, illegal quarrying of sand is out of control. Authority for regulating sand mining is vested with different organization such as, State Geology and Mining Department, Revenue Department and Public Works Departments. Hence, implementation and monitoring of rules and regulation regarding sand quarrying are not effective. The important task of sand mining therefore, should be entrusted to a SINGLE AGENCY.

The Government issued an order vide G.O. Ms.No. 95, Industries (MMC.1) Department , dated. 01.10.2003 to operate sand quarries in Tamil Nadu by Public Works Department. Accordingly, Sand quarrying operations are being carried out from October 2003 in District of the Tamil Nadu.

Based on the above instructions, the concerned Executive Engineers with their field staff will identify the quarry site considering the availability of sand deposits and sand humps, approach to the site, existing infrastructures, water head works, cross masonry works etc. After selecting the site, proposals will be sent to the concerned District Collectors.

The sand mining activity not carried out by the Public Works Department for the past three years in the district.

3. List of Sand Mining Leases in the District.

Sl. No	Taluk/Division	Village	S.F.No. & Extent in Hects	River Name	Collector's Proceedings No & Date	Lease Period	Bullock Cart/Lorry
Nil							

4. Details of Revenue received in last three years

Sl. No	Name of the Quarry	Quantity of sand Quarried in Loads (Unit)	Year	Rate Per Load in Rupees	Total Royalty/Revenue in Rupees
1.	Kottakaraiyar Pullamadai R.S.Mangalam	2575	2017-18	420	1081500
2.	Kottakaraiyar Pullamadai R.S.Mangalam	4210	2018-19	420	1768200
3.	Koogudi Thiruvadana	8862	Nov 2017	420	3722040
4.	Koogudi Thiruvadana	1702	Dec 2017	420	714840

5. Details of Production of Sand in last three years

Sl. No	Name of sand Quarry	Taluk	Name of river	Period of production	Quantity of sand Quarried in Loads (units)
1.	Pullamadai	R.S.Mangalam	Kottakaraiyar	2017-18	2575
2.	Pullamadai	R.S.Mangalam	Kottakaraiyar	2018-19	4210

3.	Koogudi	Thiruvadanai	Kottakaraiyar	2017-18	10564
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6. Process of Deposition of Sediments in the rivers of the District

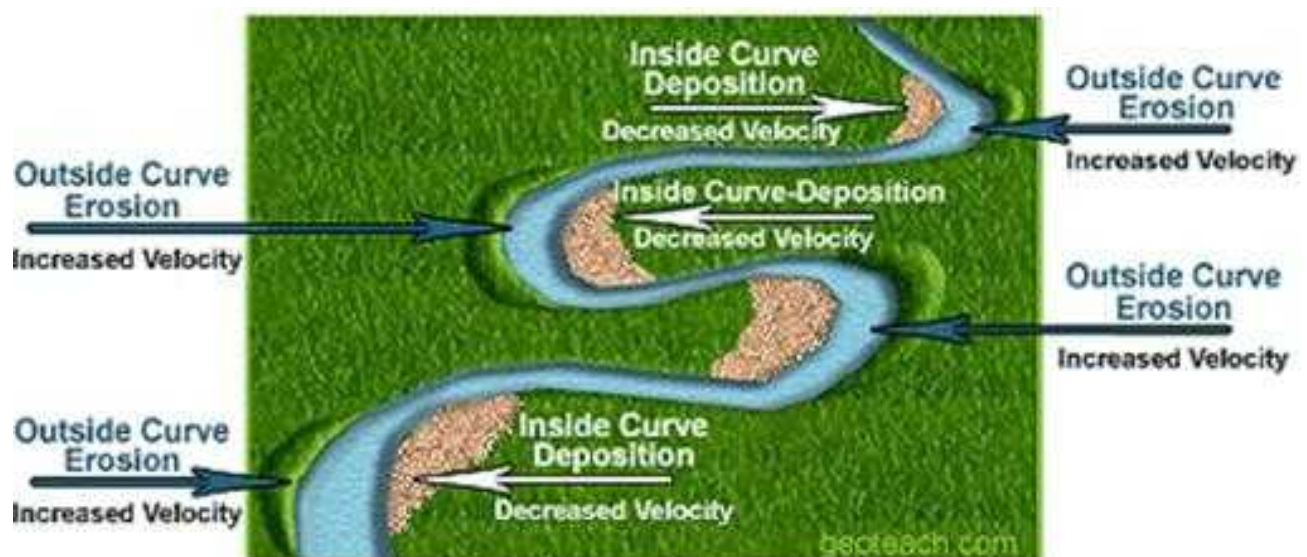
River sediment refers to the conglomerate of mineral matters such as clay, silt and sand which are derived from erosion and weathering of rocks present in the river bed. Breaking down of rocks by a geological agent, here it is river (water flow), is called erosion. Erosion of rocks occurs in many ways. Weathering is described as disintegration and decomposition of rocks due to change in physical and chemical conditions of the rock. Sediments are derived by these natural processes. Sediments are subsequently transported by water and/or by the force of gravity acting on the sediments.



Sediments become the river's load and the river transport this loads through its course. Transportation of the sediments depends on the energy of the river and how big the load is. Boulders are transported by traction by which boulders are rolled along the bed of the river, eroding the bed and the particles in the process, because the river doesn't have enough energy to move these large particles in any other way. Slightly smaller particles, such as pebbles and gravel, are transported by saltation. This is where the load bounces along the bed of the river because the river has enough energy to lift the particles off the bed but the particles are too heavy to travel by suspension. Fine particles like clay and silt are transported in suspension; they are suspended in the water. Most of a river's load is transported by suspension. Solution is a special method of transportation. This is where particles are dissolved into the water so only rocks that are soluble, such as limestone or chalk, can be transported in solution.

Deposition occurs when forces responsible for sediment transportation are no longer sufficient to overcome the forces of gravity and friction which are creating a resistance to motion. To transport load, a river needs to have energy at the same time when a river loses energy, it is forced to deposit its load. One of the following ways, a river could lose its energy:

1. Reduction in the discharge: Reduction in discharge may be due to lack of precipitation and evaporation and abstraction by human activity.
2. Change in the river gradient: If the gradient of the river's course flattens out, the river will deposit its load because it will be travelling a lot slower. When a river meets the sea a river will deposit its load because the gradient is generally reduced at sea level and the sea will absorb a lot of energy.



Much of the material will be carried in suspension and loads in suspension erode the river banks by abrasion. When rivers flow over flatter land, they form large bends called meanders. As a river goes around a bend, most of the water is pushed towards the outside causing increased erosion. The river is now eroding sideways into its banks rather than downwards into its bed, a process called lateral erosion. On the inside of the bend, in contrast, there is much less water. The river will therefore be shallow and slow flowing. It cannot carry as much material and so sand and gravels will be deposited. This is called a point bar or slip off slope. Due to erosion on the outside of a bend and deposition on the inside, the shape of a meander will change over a

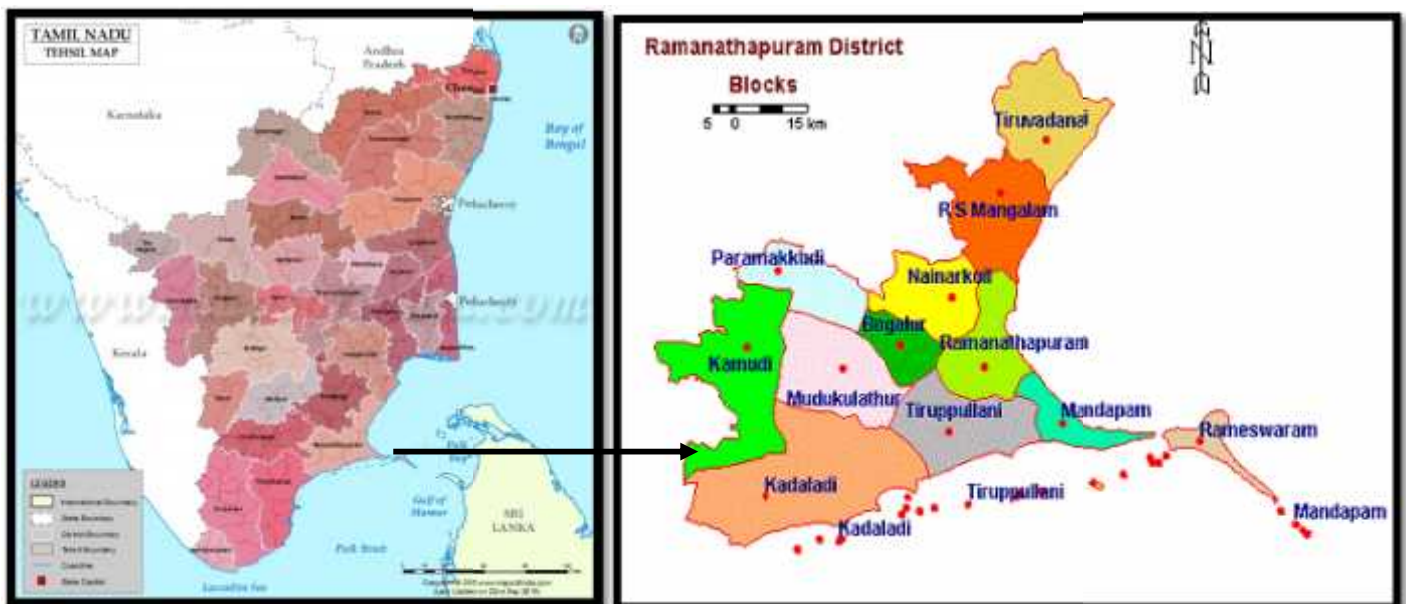
period of time. Eventually deposition will block off the old meander to leave an oxbow lake. The oxbow lake will slowly dry up, only refilling after heavy rain or during a flood.

7. GENERAL PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

In the early 15th Century the present territories of Ramanathapuram district comprising of taluks Tiruvadanaï, Paramakudi, Kamuthi, Mudukulathur, Ramanathapuram and Rameswaram were included in Pandiyan Kingdom. For a short period, this area was under the Chola Kings when RajendraChola brought it under his territory in 1063 AD. In 1910, Ramanathapuram was formed by clubbing portions from Madurai and Tirunelveli district. During the British period this district was called “Ramnad”. The name continued after independence. Later the district was renamed as Ramanathapuram to be in conformity with the Tamil name for this region.

7.1 LOCATION

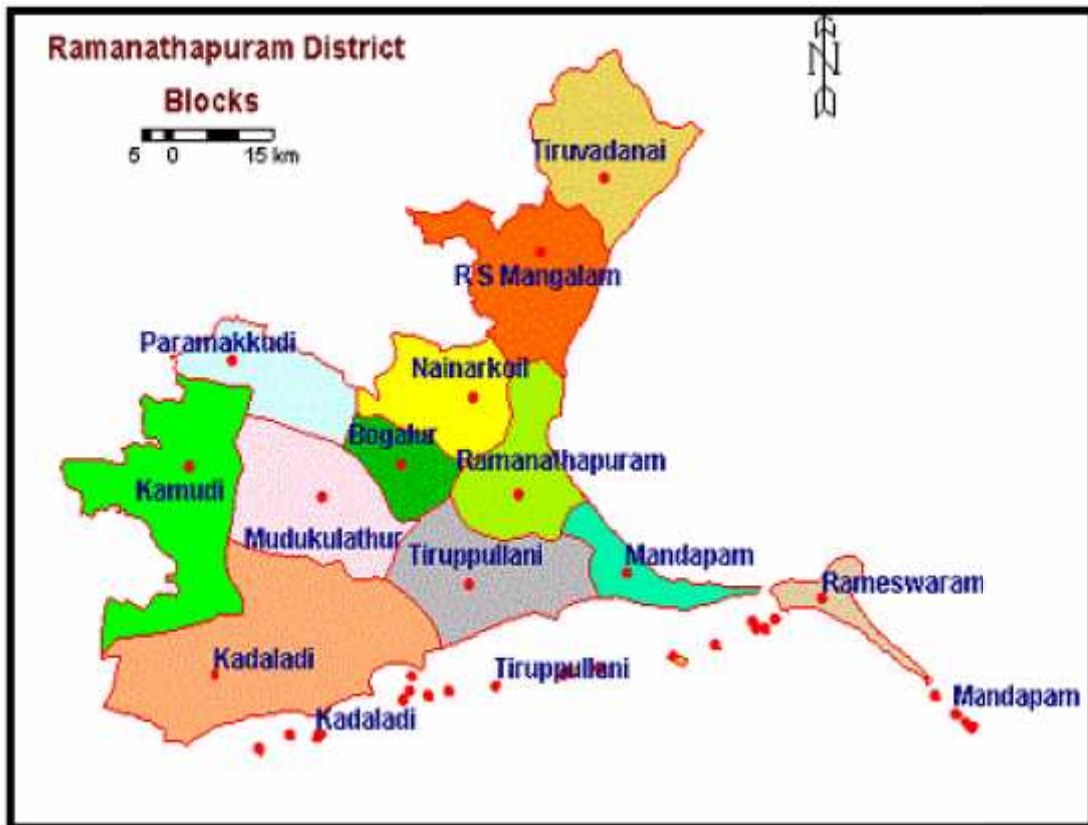
Ramanathapuram District covers an area of 4123 sq.km and falls within the latitude from 09°05' to 09°50' and longitude from 78°10' to 79°27'. Ramanathapuram District is bounded on the north by Sivaganga District, on the northeast by Pudukkottai District, on the east by the Palk Strait, on the south by the Gulf of Mannar, on the west by Thoothukudi District, and on the northwest by Virudhunagar District.



7.3 ADMINISTRATIVE SET - UP

Ramanthapuram District covers an area of 4123 sq.km and falls within the latitude from 09°05' to 09°50' and longitude from 78°10' to 79°27'. It has seven taluks (Ramanathapuram, Tiruvadanaï, Rameswaram, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur, Kamuthi and Kadaladi. with total population of 1,353,445 (as per 2011 census). But now one new Taluk named Kilakarai has been formed by clubbing portion of Ramanathapuram and Kadaladi Taluks in the year 2015 and its head quaters in Kilakarai. Total No. of Hamelet villages are 2362. The divisional details of the district is given below:

Name of the Division	Taluks comprised in the Division	Total No. of firkas	Total No.of Revenue Villages	Total No.ofHamelet villages
Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	4	43	529
	Tiruvadanaï	4	61	635
	Rameswaram	1	2	31
	Keelakarai	3	26	-
	R.S Mangalam	3	39	-
Paramakudi	Paramakudi	6	93	367
	Mudukulathur	6	46	207
	Kamuthi	5	49	352
	Kadaladi	6	45	241



7.4 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND IRRIGATION

The above district profile reveals that the Ramanathapuram district is a dry and most backward area which has more sandy soil on which nothing grows. Among the cultivation of major important crops, the productions of pulses are more than other crops. The important food crops grown were paddy, millets like Cholan, Cumbu, Chillies, ragi and Varagu, groundnut and sugarcane. It is known that the pulses occupied first place by production and covering 47.98 per cent of the districts total principal crops in production. It is inferred from the result that the farmers preferred dry crops (Pulses) for earning more money because of shortage of rain water.

The major source of irrigation in the district was tank fed by rains. Details with regard to net area irrigated by sources of tanks, tubewells and other wells revealed the erratic pattern in area irrigated. The net area irrigated by the three different sources was very high and dependence on well had been relied upon in the event of tank water shortage.

7.5 TRADE AND COMMERCE

This district is industrially backward and the three taluks, Paramakkudi, Kadaladi and Kamuthy had been declared by the State Government as backward areas. The main industries in which they were engaged were wood based industries, tinkering, fabricating of metal products, printing and binding, manufacture of agricultural implements and cement tiles, automobiles servicing and repair and safety matches. In addition to the small scale units, there were a number of villages and 320 cottage industries prominent among them were pottery, blacksmith, carpentry, basket making, rope making and synthetic gem-cutting.

There are about 184 fishing villages situated along the coastline in Ramanathapuram district. This district had the natural advantage of having its fishing ground in Palk Bay and the Gulf of Manner. The coastal area is not influenced by dynamic changes of the sea like tsunami waves, monsoon winds and currents. Therefore, it is offered wide scope for spawning activities of fishes. These favourable natural conditions facilitated the conduct of marine fishery operations throughout the year. But the inland fisheries are also ineffectively carried on in this district. In Ramanathapuram district 7 fish processing factories are functioning in Tondi and Mandapam. Prawn, Squids, Cuttle fish, Crabs and fish are processed by fishing and exported to foreign

countries. Many small entrepreneurs are involved in fish drying and dried fish is used in poultry and cattle feed manufacturing.

8. LAND UTILISATION PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

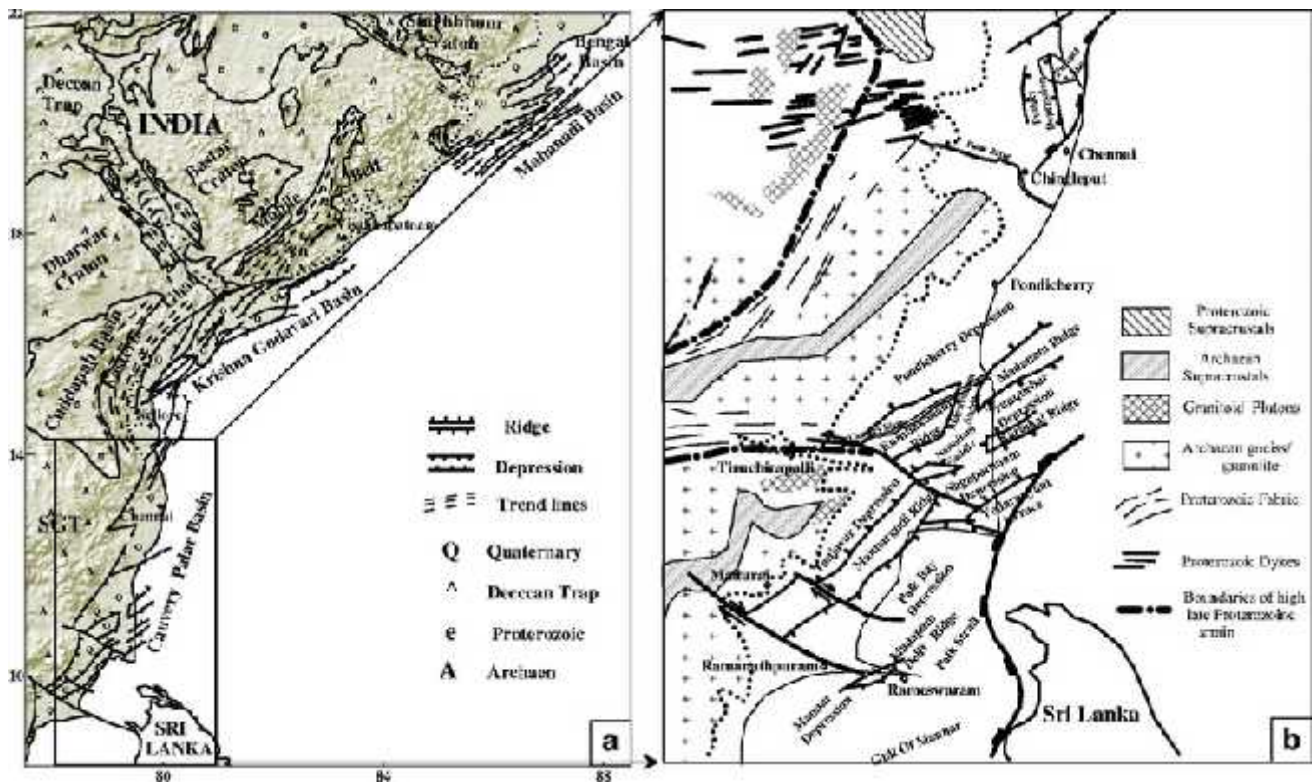
Soil is one of the natural resources which has the most direct impact on agricultural development. Types of soil, rainfall and irrigation projects have influenced the development of land use in the district. While the entire area of this district consists of Red loam, Laterite soil Black soil and Sandy soil. This area is dry and backward and known as East Ramanathapuram, comprising the taluks Thiruvadanaï, Ramanathapuram, Kadaladi and Rameswaram. This region is called coastal region of Ramanathapuram district. It has all the depressing features such as poor soil, frequent droughts, absence of irrigation systems, precarious farming etc. This area is much more backward and underdeveloped than any other districts. Mainly in coastal area, the terrain is completely a sandy tract with very little scope for agriculture. So, all the people of coastal region of Ramanathapuram are engaging themselves intensively in the fishing occupation. The major source of irrigation in the district was tank fed by rains. Details with regard to net area irrigated by sources of tanks, tube wells and other wells revealed the erratic pattern in area irrigated. The cattle wealth of this district is important to improve its agricultural resources. The important subsidiary activities carried on by the cultivators and agricultural labourers are dairying, sheep rearing and poultry. The following table shows land utilization pattern in the district.

Nine Fold Classification

Sl.No	Land Classification	AREA			
		Current	LastYear	Diff.	Perc.
a	Forest	4488.000	4488.000	0.000	0.00
b	Uncultivable Waste	4524.395	4524.395	0.000	0.00
c	Non Agri Uses				
	-Building	5106.312	5100.382	5.930	0.12
	-Roads	5941.606	5941.606	0.000	0.00
	-Railway Lines	630.000	630.000	0.000	0.00
	-Rivers	7184.000	7184.000	0.000	0.00
	-Canals	7593.270	7593.270	0.000	0.00
	-Check Dams	38900.010	38900.010	0.000	0.00
	-Swamp Area	2341.000	2341.000	0.000	0.00
	-Social Forest	4557.300	4557.300	0.000	0.00
	-Others	14791.755	14797.685	-5.930	-0.04
	-Total	87045.253	87045.253	0.000	0.00
d	Cultivable Waste Land	3490.860	3532.670	-41.810	-1.18
e	Permanent Pasture & Grass Land	154.000	154.000	0.000	0.00
f	Misc. Tree Crops & Groves	30922.489	30940.949	-18.460	-0.06
g	Current Fallow	61622.097	38289.801	23332.296	60.94
h	Other Fallow	49239.296	41163.702	8075.594	19.62
i	Net Cultivated Area	167470.645	198818.265	-31347.620	-15.77
Total		408957.035	408957.035	0.000	0.00

9. PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT

Physiographically, the entire district is a plain terrain. Major part of the district is a gently sloping plain except for remnant hills in the western area. Recent Quaternary studies have brought out various erosional and depositional landforms of fluvial and marine regimes. The fluvial landforms comprise flood plains of Vaigai, Varshalei, Pambar, Kottakkarai and Gundarai rivers. The marine landforms comprise sand mounds (Teri's) and barrier dunes along the present coast. The erosional processes are manifested in the form of pediments and pediplain around Kamuthi.



The Cauvery-Palar basin is one of the major petroliferous basins located at the south eastern coast of the peninsular India covering the coast between Ramanathapuram near the Palk Strait. The basin is characterized by the presence of NE-SW trending horst-graben subsurface basement structural features having a sediment cover of nearly 1-6 km.

The marine formation comprises coastal plain deposits of sand and clay in varied proportion. Marine calcareous hardpan occurs as low terraces and platforms, with admixture of quartz, limonite and garnet concentration.

10. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT

Ramanathapuram district is a dry and backward area. Here, the hottest months of a year are May and June. The rainy season begins from the month of August. The average annual rainfall of this district from South-West monsoon is 136.1 mm and North-East monsoon is 507.4 mm, the district also gets considerable rainfall during North-East monsoon.. Month wise rainfall data of the district is given below:

YEAR	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUN	
	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

YEAR	JUL		AUG		SEPT		OCT-DEC	
	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP	R/F	%DEP
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	630.64	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	627.31	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	173.29	-

11. GEOLOGY AND MINERAL WEALTH OF RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

Most of the area is covered by the unconsolidated sediments of Quaternary age except in the northwestern part, where isolated patches of Archaen Crystallines and Tertiary sandstone are exposed. The Archaeans are mainly represented by the Charnockite Group of rocks comprising garnetiferous granulite and the Khondalite Group of rocks made up of quartzite of geneses. The Tertiary sandstone (Cuddalore Formation) comprise pinkish, yellowish, reddish (variegated colours) medium to coarse grained sandstone and clay stone. It is overlain by thin alluvium and exposed towards north of Vaigai River.

Detached exposures of laterite and lateritic soil are seen in the northwestern part of the district. A major part of the district is covered with the fluvial, fluvio-marine, Aeolian and marine sediments of Quaternary age. The fluvial deposits which are made up of sand, silt and clay in varying degree of admixture occur along the active channels of Vaigai, Gundar, Manimuthar and Pambar rivers. They have been categorized into levee, flood basin, channel bar/ point bar and paleo-channel deposits. The paleo channel deposits comprise brown coloured, fine to medium sands with well preserved cross-beddings.

The fluvio-marine deposits are exposed in the Vaigai delta as deltaic plain, paleo-tidal and dune flat deposits. The deltaic plain and dune flats comprise medium, Grey brown sands. The paleo tidal flat deposits include black silty clay, black clay and mud. In Rameswaram Island, the fluvio-marine deposits include indurated sand and dune sands.

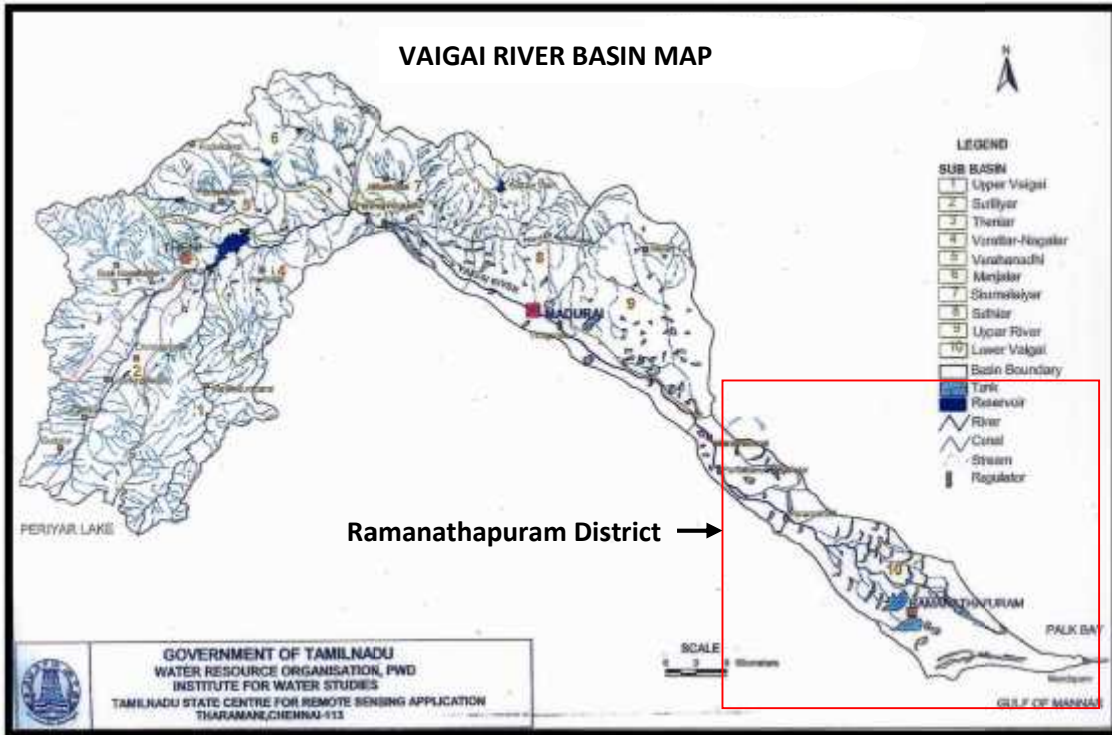
The Aeolian deposits comprise red sands which are in nature of ancient dunes and occur over a 3.2 Km wide and 8 Km long stretch and lie parallel to the sea coast. These are separated by marshy deposits of black clays. The sands are underlain by calcareous hardpan. In Rameswaram Island also brown sand deposits occur around Sambaimadam on either side of NH 49 west of the town.

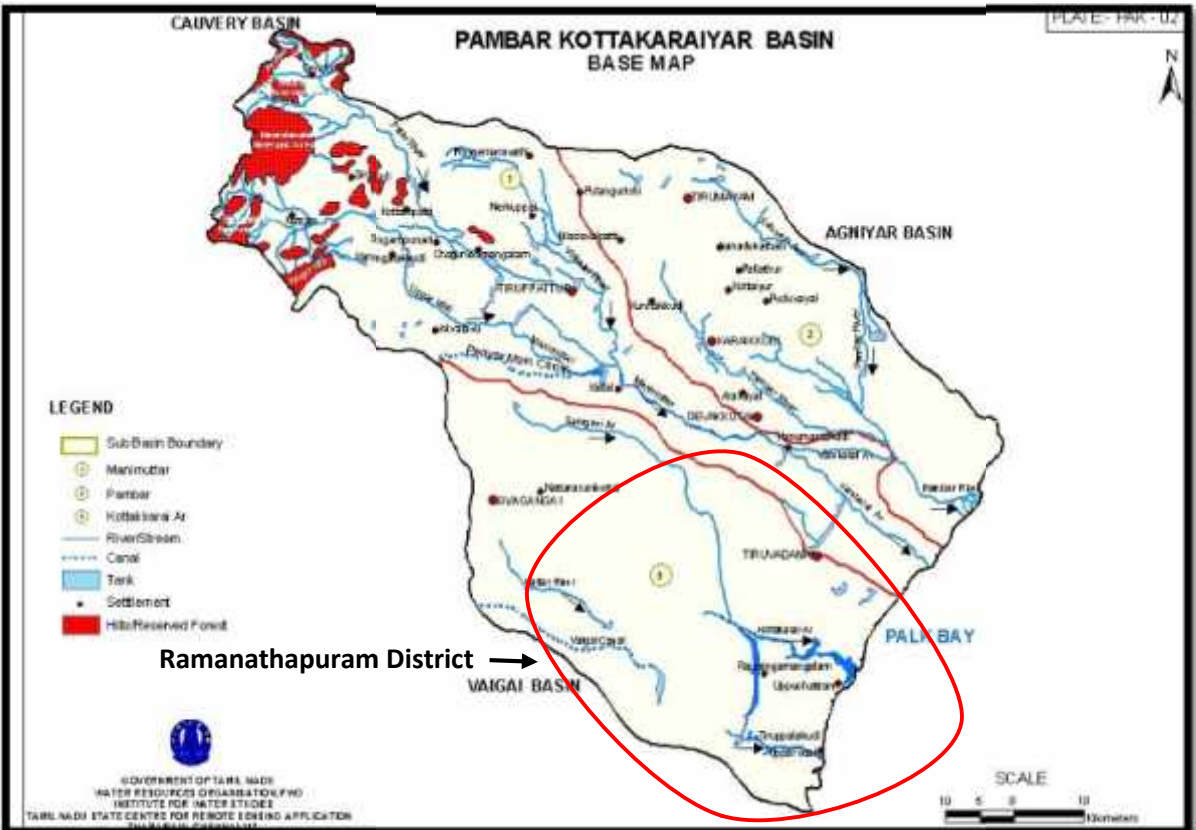
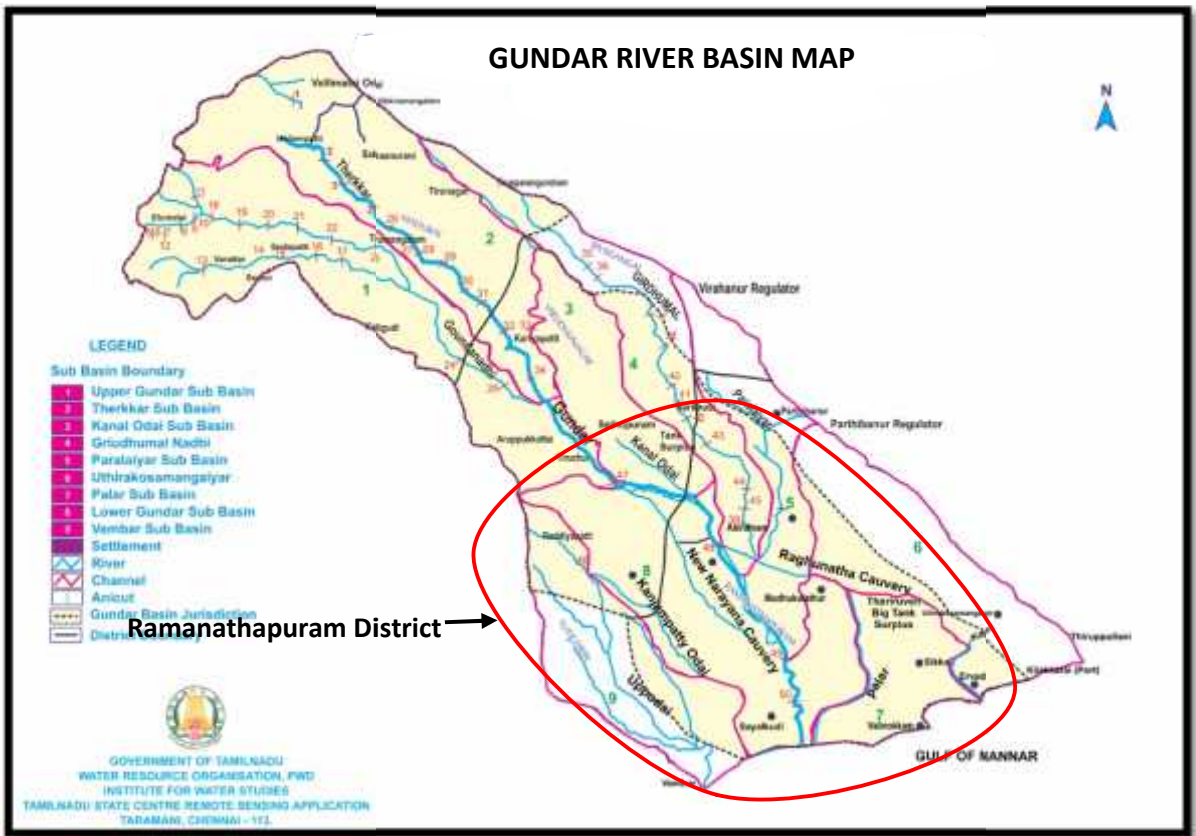
12. DRAINAGE SYSTEM WITH DESCRIPTION OF MAIN RIVERS

In Ramanathapuram district, five rivers are flowing namely Pambar, Vaigai, Gundar, Kottakaraiyar and Paralaiyar . Vaigai, Pambar, Kottakaraiyar and Gundar are flowing in a same trend. Pambar and Kottakaraiyar have four sub basins namely Koluvar, Pambar, Manimukthar and Kottakaraiyar. Gundar major basin is divided into three sub basins namely Uthirakosamangaiyar, Gundar and Vembar. The Vaigai river basin covers 7031 sq.km, Gundar river basin covers 5647 sq.km and Pambar and Kottakaraiyar river basin covers 5847 sq.km.



River Map of Ramanathapuram District





13. SALIENT FEATURES OF IMPORTANT RIVERS AND STREAMS

Sl.No.	Name of the River (or) Stream	Total Length in the District (in Km)	Place of Origin	Altitude at Origin
1.	Vaigai	258 km	Varusanadu Hills	2695 m
2.	Gundar	25 km	Mundankoil Mottai above Coutralam	2000 m
3.	Pambar and kottakaraiyar	90 km	Thamarai kanmoi tank in Thirumayam taluk.	-

VAIGAI RIVER

The Vaigai river is originating at an altitude of 1524m from the Gandamanaicknur zamindari in Western Ghats. After running through thick forests, the river enters the plains near Gandamanaicknur village and confluence with Suruliaru near Kunnur village, the combined flow of these two rivers is called as Vaigai aru thereafter. The important tributaries of Vaigai river are Suruliaru, Kottagudiaru and Suthangai aru. The river Vaigai is the major source of irrigation in Theni, Madurai, Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram districts of Tamilnadu.

The river Vaigai originates in the eastern slope of the Western ghat mountainous offshoot in the Varushanad area and flows northwards through Gandamanayakkanur. The Suriliyar and Theniar join Vaigai near Kottapatti. There after Vaigai flows east and south east directions till it confluences with Bay of Bengal. Varattar, Nagalar, Varahanadhi, Manjalar, Marudhanadhi, Sirumaliar, Sathaiyar originate in Palani hills and Sirumalai hills which are the main tributaries, joining Vaigai along its course. Uppar river originates in the Alagar hills and joins Vaigai near Manamadurai. Then Vaigai enters into the Ramnad big tank and the surplus only reaches the sea. The length of the Vaigai river upto Ramnad big tank is 266.71 km and Ramnad big tank to sea is 28.40 Km. Vaigai river and its tributaries are semi perennial to ephemeral in nature, and the flow in the Suriliyar and Vaigai is mainly due to the Periyar lake water diverted through Viravanar and then to Suriliyar during the monsoonal periods

GUNDAR

Gundar River Basin lies in a low rainfall region and in one of the most drought prone areas of Tamilnadu. It contains a large network of natural and trained channels, series and supply rainfall runoff to the diversions on natural streams and about 2276 tanks, to capture, store and supply rainfall runoff to the parched lands and thirsty livestock and human population.

Gundar basin lies in between 9⁰ 05'' N – 10⁰ 03'' N Latitude and 77⁰ 35'' E – 78⁰ 55'' E Longitude, covering 22 blocks (Panchayat Unions) falling under Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Sivagangai, Madurai and Tuticorin districts. Gundar, the non-perennial river originates at an altitude of 500 meters above MSL, near Kottamalai of Saptur Reserve Forest belonging to the Varushanadu hills. Two other main streams Goundanathi and Therkaar originate from Elumalai hills and part of eastern ghat near Usilampatti respectively and join the river. The river confluences the sea at with Gulf of Mannar, at about 6 km south-east of Sayalkudi in Ramanathapuram district, after traversing about 150 kms. Many drainage channels join of Gundar River along its entire course.

PAMBAR AND KOTTAKARAIYAR

Ponpethiar is the tributary of Pambar. Koluvar and Papanar are two individual rivers in Pambar sub basin. Pambar originates at the surplus of Thamarai kanmoi tank in Thirumayam taluk. Thamarai Kanmoi group is a group of 137 tanks. The last tank, the Thamarai Kanmoi, of the group is situated in Thirumayam taluk and the surplus course of this tank is the origin of the Pambar River. Pambar then feeds Mudukkuvayal periya kanmoi. At the 40th Km point of Pambar river, Irumbanadu dividing dam is located. The left arm from this dam is called Ponpethiar. The right arm is the Pambar river and it falls into Irumbanadu big tank in Avudayarkoil taluk. Again this river takes its course from the right side surplus of Irumbanadu big tank and passes through Sananvayal. Then at the 50th Km point of Pambar river, the tributary, Kottakudiar joins with it. Pambar then passes through Pulangudi, Tevarendal and Iluppakkudi villages. At 1 Km south east of Iluppakkudi, at the 55th Km point of Pambar, its tributary, Thenar joins with it. At the 58th Km point of Pambar, its tributary, Manimuthar joins with it. Then Pambar passes through Tirukalyanapuram, Mudukkuvayal, Pullangakottai, Thiruppunavasal and Sundarapandianpattanam. It confluences with Palk bay in between Puttukkidapatnam and Sundarapandianpattanam. There are ten anicuts in the River Pambar with 16 supply channels and feeds an ayacut of 3250.75 hectares. In addition, there are 9 open off

takes for feeding the tanks. There are many non-system tanks in the basin which are all rain fed. Kottakudiar The surplus of Sakkaivayal big tank is the origin of Kottakudiar and from this origin point it forms into a regular river course. It passes through Nenmeni, Kalathur, Pappakudi and Perunganur and finally confluences with Pambar at 1Km east of Valaiyanvayal village ie., at a point 400m upstream of Kalabam Anicut. There are no anicuts across this river. However there are two open off takes and one bed dam in the river for feeding 22 tanks. The command area is 686.80 Ha. The total length of Kottakudiar is 24Km. Thenar . The total length of Thenar is 31.7 Km. There are 3 Anicuts and 19 Open off-takes having 63 tanks feeding the ayacut of 3639.85 Ha in Sivagangai and Pudukottai Districts. Ponpethiar At the 40th Km point of Pambar river, Irumbanadu dividing dam is located. The left arm from this dam is the origin of Ponpethiar and empties into Bay of Bengal. There is only one anicut in Ponpethiar and 15 open off-takes feeding 19 non-system tanks and 2 nos of rainfed tanks. The area irrigated by Ponpethiar is 1474.32 Ha. Koluvanar Koluvanar originates from the surplus of Kamalakkudi tank in Avudaiyarkoil taluk of Pudukkottai district. traverses a distance of 23 Km and finally confluences with Palk bay at Mimisal. There are 4 Anicuts, one Open Off-take and 27 Nos of tanks having a command area of 2183.98 Ha.

14. MINERAL POTENTIAL

The periodical accumulation of sand in rivers affect the water flow and it leads to damage the bunds in both sides of the river. To avoid the aggradations and degradation of the water flow in the river it is essential to maintain the bed level of the river by removing shoels and excess sand deposits. It is possible to maintain the river course by quarrying operation in recommended areas. The following areas are the places which are identified for Quarrying operation in the district.

I) VAIGAI RIVER

Sl.No	Location	Taluk
1.	Enathikottai	Paramakudi
2.	Foreshore area of Parthibanoor Regulator	Paramakudi
3.	Soodiyur	Paramakudi

4.	Paramakudi	Paramakudi
5.	Valasai	Paramakudi
6.	Gangaikondan	Paramakudi
7.	Nenmeni	Paramakudi
8.	Menathi Nagachi	Paramakudi
9.	Pottithatti below Kalari bed dam	Paramakudi

II) GUNDAR RIVER

Sl.No	Location	Taluk
1.	Kallikulam	Kamudhi
2.	Foreshore of Malattar	Kamudhi
3.	Anicut of Periyar	Kamudhi
4.	Appanur	Kadaladi
5.	Veppangulam	Kadaladi
6.	Upstream of Malattar Vilakku	Kadaladi

III) KOTTAKARAIYAR RIVER

Sl.No	Location	Taluk
1.	Chettikiottai	R.S.Mangalam
2.	Kokkoorani	R.S.Mangalam
3.	Pullamadai	R.S.Mangalam

IV) SARUGANIYAR RIVER

Sl.No	Location	Taluk
1.	Sithalur	R.S.Mangalam
2.	Anandhur	R.S.Mangalam

V) VIRUSULIYAR & PALAR RIVER

Sl.No	Location	Taluk
1.	Koogudi	Thiruvadanai
2.	Kidangur Anicut	Thiruvadanai
3.	Oriyur	Thiruvadanai