NWFP Environmental Protection Agency

Environmental Assessment Checklists and Guidelines

Stone Crushing Units

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1. Introduction

Stone crushing is an important component of the construction industry. The stone crushing units can be installed with moderate investment often with limited regulatory control. The units produce crushed stone that is used as raw material for various construction activities including buildings and roads.

1.1 Scope of the Guidelines

These guidelines are applicable to the future developments of stone crushing units in the province of NWFP having a total cost of less than Rupees ten million. These guidelines will address stone crushing units set up in permanent location rather than the temporary crushing units set up at quarry mouths.

1.2 How to use these Guidelines

The project proponent (the local government, municipal government, city government or the cantonment board) is obliged to use these guidelines. The project proponent has to fill in an environmental impact assessment form. The following steps are to be taken in this regard:

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- Step 1: Provide information on project [use Section I]
- Step 2: Determine Applicability (*Are* you sure that IEE or EIA is not required?) [use Section II]
- Step 3: Describe the physical, biological and social environment [use Section III]
- Step 4: Assess potential impacts and applicable mitigation measures [use Section IV]
- Step 5: Provide undertaking to the EPA on mitigation measures and compliance [use **Section V**]

Completed form is to be submitted to the NWFP Environmental Protection Agency for evaluation. NWFP EPA may request for additional information or decide to undertake visit to the proposed project site in order to assess the environmental impact of the proposed project.

1.3 Glossary

Act means the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997

Coagulation means the use of chemicals (the coagulants) to make suspended solids to gather or group together to form larger masses or flocs, which can settle to the bottom

Dust are fine powdery material such as dry earth or pollen that can be blown about in the air

Environment means (a) air, water and land; (b) all layers of the atmosphere; (c) all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms; (d) the ecosystem and ecological relationships; (e) buildings, structures, roads, facilities and works; (f) all social and economic conditions affecting community life; and (g) the inter-relationships between any of the factors in sub-clause (a) to (f).

Environmental Assessment a technique and a process by which information about the environmental effects of a project is collected, both by the developer and from other sources, and taken into account by the planning authority in forming their judgments on whether the development should go ahead.

Filtration means subjecting any effluent to pass through a membrane or a layer of sand or gravel to separate the suspended particles

Impact on Environment means any effect on land, water, air or any other component of the environment, as well as on wildlife harvesting, and includes any effect on the social and cultural environment or on heritage resources.

Liquid Effluent is the used water coming out of the stone crushing unit

Lime is the common name for oxides of calcium

Mitigation Measure means a measure for the control, reduction or elimination of an adverse impact of a development on the environment, including a restorative measure.

Noise is defined as unwanted sound; sound that is loud, unpleasant or unexpected.

Regulations means the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency Review of Initial Environmental Examination and Environment Impact Assessment Regulations, 2000

Suspended Solids are solid particles suspended in water that can be removed by filtration or settlement

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particles by gravity

2. Project Profile

2.1 Project Description

Stone crushing industry is an important industrial sector in the country engaged in producing crushed stone used as raw material for various construction activities such as construction of roads, bridges, buildings and canals. The stone crushing units can be seen in the vicinity of almost all major cities and towns.

The mined stone is transported to the crusher sites by road through tractor trolleys or pay-loaders. The pay-loaders unload the mined stones into storage hoppers located at elevated levels of the crusher sites. These stones are crushed in a Primary Crusher and sent to a vibratory screen. The oversize from the screen is sent for further size reduction in secondary and tertiary Crushers. From the secondary and/or tertiary Crushers, the crushed stones are sent for screening. In the screen, products of various sizes get separated which are stored in heaps. Movement of stones from crusher to screen to product piles is done through belt conveyors. The product is generally stored in open areas. A schematic of typical stone crusher units is given in **Exhibit 1**.

2.2 Environmental Aspects

The major environmental aspects for marble and stone crushing units are discussed for each of the process steps.

Raw and Finished Material Transportation

This activity can bring about significant increase in the noise levels in the vicinity of the crushing unit due to the heavy transport deployed to bring the raw material to the site. The loaded trucks are also slow moving vehicles and if the access roads are not wide enough they can cause overall traffic slowdowns and congestion during peak hours. Further the transport of crushed stones and fines in bulk through open trucks also causes the emission of dusts into the air and spattering of fine stones on vehicles and other users of the roads taken by the product truck.

Crushing and Screening

The main aspects of these activities are generation of noise and dust. There are:

- Emissions during unloading of mined stones at crusher site
- Emissions during Crushing Operations
- Emissions during Material Movement and Transfer
- Emissions during Vibratory Screening Operation

Conveyors and crushers both generate mechanical sound as well as large amounts of dust. Water used for cooling purposes will also carry large load of suspended solids.

Product Storage

- Products of screening are usually left in form of piles of crushed products in the open. There are:
 - Emissions during loading of crushed stone Products
 - Secondary emissions from Stock Piles

2.3 Mitigation Options

Raw and Finished Material Transportation

Location of plant has to be such that ingress of heavy vehicles does not block the traffic. Evening and late night operation is avoided if passage is through residential areas. Payload area is covered by tarpaulins when transporting crush to prevent fall out of fines and emissions of dust.

Crushing and Screening

Dust and Noise Containment

In general enclosures provided for dust control in equipment and conveyors are inadequate. Dust containment enclosures are required for the purpose of containing the emissions within an enclosure and to prevent wind currents, which can spread the dust to larger areas. Such enclosures are recommended for following:

- ▷ Primary Crusher discharge area
- Vibratory screen
- Product storage hoppers (optional)
- ▷ Belt Conveyors (optional)

The enclosures should be, complete from all four sides and roof. There should not be open windows/ openings etc. The gaps should be sealed using gaskets or wool type packing etc.

Dust Suppression

The Dust Suppression System should comprise of a covered water storage tank, a pump, an online water filter, connecting GI pipes, spray nozzles each fitted with flow regulating valves. The recommended locations where sprays could be located are:

- Spray on the stones while Unloading from the truck/dumper
- Spray at the Primary crusher feeder chute
- Spray at the secondary/tertiary crusher inlet chute / hoppers
- Spray at the Transfer points from one belt conveyor to another
- Spray at Crusher discharge points

Liquid Effluent Treatment

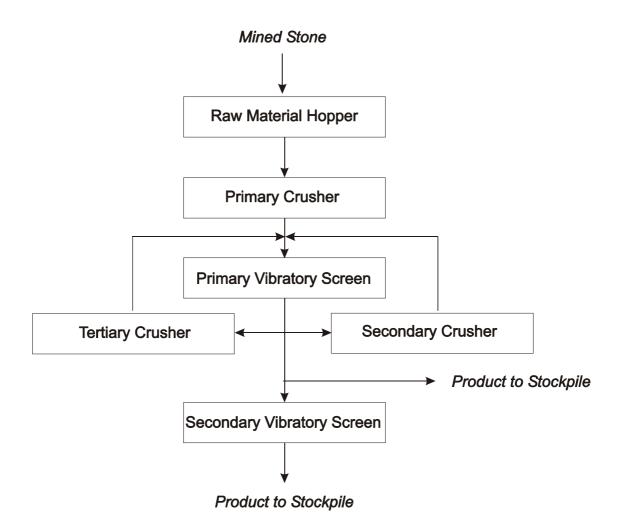
- Volume and strength reduction of the effluent is to be achieved by preventing mixing of waters from washing activities and processing activities
- Liquid effluent is to be treated by sedimentation process meaning subjecting the effluent to flow through settling tanks
- Effluent is to be treated by coagulation that is adding any coagulant to the settling tanks. Nevertheless, this treatment is expensive as compared to the sedimentation process yet it is more efficient.

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► Effluent is to be treated by coagulation and filtration. Treated effluent can be reused but the

treatment process is expensive comparatively.

Exhibit 1: Process Flow Diagram of Typical Stone Crusher Unit



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Environmental Assessment Checklist

S	ection I: Project Description	
Fil	e No	_(To be filled by EPA)
Da	ate	
Ge	eneral Information	
1.	Project Name or Title	
2.	Project Proponent (Department or Organization)	
3.	Address	
	Telephone	
	Fax	
6.	E-mail	
	Representative of the Proponent	
8.	Designation	
9.	Name of the person who conducted this assessment	
10	. Designation	
11	.Qualification	
Pr	oject Information	
12	.Project Location	
13	.Cost of the Project	
	Area of the proposed land for the plant	
	Total	m ²
	Proposed covered	m ²
	Open space	m ²
15	.Brief description of the plant	

Please attach a plot plan of the proposed project site showing the location of the key structures, access, utilities, units, etc.

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	·					
16. List key equipme	ent of the plant					
	·					
17. Design production	on capacity of the un	it				
	alification of required					
19. What will be the	expected water requ	irement for the ur	nit?		r	m³/d
20. What is the prop	oosed source of wate	r?				
21. Where will the w	vastewater from the u	nit be disposed?				
22. Describe the typ	e of material that will	be discharged w				
23. Please describe	any treatment system	n for the wastewa	ater pla	anned? _		
24. Type and quant	ity of raw material for	the unit?				
25. What is the expe	ected source of the ra	aw material?				
26. What are the ex	pected operating hou	ırs?				
27. Is night shift pla	nned?					
28. How many vehic enter or leave th	cles carrying raw mat ne unit daily?	erial and finished	•		ely to	
safety hazards?	will be employed to p					
Construction						
30. Who owns the p	proposed land for the	project?				
31. What is the pres	sent use of the land?					
32. Are there any so	quatter settlements or	n the land?				
lf yes, please sp	pecify					
Number of set	tlements					
Will any comp	ensation be paid to th	nem?				
33. Are there any st	ructures on the prope	osed site now?		Yes		No
34. If yes, will any s	tructure be demolishe	ed?		Yes		No
35. If yes, where the	e demolition waste wi	ll be disposed? _				

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36. Are there any tre	es on the proposed s	ite?		Yes	
37. Will any tree be				Yes	
If yes, how many					
	uction (start and end o	dates)			
	struction equipment (c		ader, crane,	etc.) will be	used?
40. Is construction w	ork during the night p	lanned?		Yes	
Section II: So	creening				
Is the proposed proj	ect located in an ecol	ogically	sensitive are	a?	
		Yes	🗌 No		
Is the total cost of th	e proposed project R	upees 10) million or m	nore?	
		Yes	🗆 No		
an initial environmer Refer to the Pakista Environmental Exam	If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, then the project would require an initial environmental examination or an environment impact assessment. Refer to the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency Review of Initial Environmental Examination and Environment Impact Assessment Regulations, 2000 for appropriate category.				
Section III: Er	vironmental P	rofile			
1. Describe the terr	ain of the project area	a: 🗆	Flat or Leve	el (Slope <	3%)
			Level to mo (Slope 3%-		еер
			Moderately mountainou		30%)
2. Are there signs of proposed site?	of soil erosion or lands	slide any	where within	500 m of t	he
] Yes	🗌 No		
lf yes, please de	scribe (where, nature)			
3. Is there any surfa 1,000 m of the p	ace water body (river, roposed site?	canal, s	tream, lake,	wetland) w	ithin
] Yes	🗌 No		

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If yes, describe each water body:

Name (including type, ie, river, canal or stream)	Dimensions	Status and Uses (Is it polluted? Is domestic or other wastewater discharged to it? What are its uses, eg, agriculture, domestic, industrial, washing, fishery

4. Is there any groundwater well on the proposed site or within 500 m of the proposed site?

□ Yes □ No

If yes, describe each well:

Type (Dug well, tube well, hand pump	Location (Village, road, mohalla, etc. and distance from the site)	Depth and Yield	Uses (Drinking, agriculture, domestic, industrial, washing, livestock)

5. Based on the interview of the surrounding population or a wildlife expert, is any form of wildlife found on, or around the proposed site of the project?

	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
	If yes, please describe
6.	Are there any existing trees or vegetation on the proposed site?
	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
	If yes, how many?
7.	Are there any reserved forest or protected area within 1,000 m of the proposed site?
	🗆 Yes 🗌 No
	If yes, please describe?
Q	Please provide the traffic count for all main roads adjacent to the proposed

8. Please provide the traffic count for all main roads adjacent to the proposed site or roads that will provide access to the site. The count should be based

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on data collected, for both directions, on at least three typical working days. Use the following format:

Road_____ Count Location _____

		-			
	6:00 am- 9:00 am	9:00 am- 12:00 noon	12:00 noon- 3:00 pm	3:00 pm- 6:00 pm	6:00 pm- 9:00 pm
Large vehicles (trucks, buses, tractor trolleys, Minibuses)					
Medium sized vehicles (Suzuki pickups, cars, jeeps, taxis)					
Small vehicles (Rickshaws, motorcycles, scooters)					
Slow vehicles (animal-driven carts, tongas)					
Others					

(Please add additional sheets for every road)

9. What is the present land use in the vicinity (roughly a radius of 500 m) of the proposed site?

	Residential (Thick, Moderate, Sparse)	Commercial (Office, Shops, Fuel Stations)	Open Land (Parks, Farmlands, unutilized plots, barren land	Sensitive Receptors and Sites of Cultural Importance	Other
Description					

(Please attach a map of the proposed project site and indicate roughly the area that you have considered for this evaluation)

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10. For any agricultural farmland on the proposed site and a radius of 500 m around it, provide the following information:

Main crop(s) and average yield _____

Source of irrigation water_____

Area affected by salinity or water logging _____

11. Please describe all the sensitive receptors within 500 m of the proposed site:

Type (schools, colleges, hospitals, and clinics)	Name	Size (Number of students or number of beds)	Location (Village, road, mohalla, etc.)	Distance from Site

- 12. Roughly, how many houses are within a radius of 500 m of the proposed site?
- 13. What proportion of the houses in the area are *pukka, semi-pukka, and* kutcha?

14. How are the general hygienic conditions of the project area?

	Generally clean
	Fair
	Poor
ea?	
] Yes	🗆 No
of the	surrounding community?
	eyard, shrine, mosque, posed scheme?
] Yes	🗆 No
	Yes of the e (grave

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18. What other main sources of pollution exist within a radius of 500 m of the proposed site:

Name of the Source	Type of Pollution (Noise, air water)	Location (Village, road, mohalla, etc.)	Distance from Site

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Section IV: Impact Assessment

Potential Negative Environmental Impacts	Tick, if relevant	Mitigation Measures	Tick, if proposed	Monitoring
Siting		Station is not located within m of any educational institution or health facility		
Traffic		Plant is located such that ingress of heavy vehicles does not block the traffic		
Noise and Dust		Dust containment enclosures will be provided for:		
		Primary Crusher discharge area		
		Vibratory screen		
		Product storage hoppers		
		Belt Conveyors		
		Dust suppression system will be installed for:		
		Spray on the stones while unloading from the truck/dumper		
		Spray at the primary crusher feeder chute		
		Spray at the secondary/tertiary crusher inlet chute/hoppers		
		Spray at the transfer points from one belt conveyor to another		
		Spray at crusher discharge points		

Continued...

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Potential Negative Environmental Impacts	Tick, if relevant	Mitigation Measures	Tick, if proposed	Monitoring
		Payload area of trucks will be covered by tarpaulins when transporting crush to prevent fall out of fines and emissions of dust		
		Noise wall will be built		
		Evening and late night operation of material and product trucks will be avoided		
Wastewater		Volume and strength reduction of the effluent is to be achieved by preventing mixing of waters from washing activities and processing activities		
		Liquid effluent is to be treated by sedimentation process meaning subjecting the effluent to flow through settling tanks		
		Effluent is to be treated by coagulation that is adding any coagulant to the settling tanks		
		Effluent is to be treated by coagulation and filtration		
Occupational safety		Workers will be provided with protective equipments		

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Section V: Undertaking

I,	(full name and address) as proponent
for	(name, description and location of

project) do hereby solemnly affirm and declare:

- 1. The information on the proposed project and the environment provided in Forms I, II and III are correct to the best of my knowledge
- 2. I fully understand and accept the conditions contained in the Guidelines for _____

(name, number and version of the guidelines)

- I undertake to design, construct and operate the project strictly in accordance with the project described in Form I, submitted with this undertaking.
- 4. I undertake to implement all mitigation measures and undertake monitoring stated in Form IV, submitted with this undertaking.

Date		
------	--	--

Signature _____

Name _____

Designation _____

(with official stamp/seal)

Witne	sses:		
	Signature	Name	Address
1			
2			