

SRI MINES

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Date: 12-03-2020

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

Name of the mine: M/s Sri Mines

Area of the mine: 32.48 Ha in Compartment No 91, Momidi Reserved Forest, ChillakurMandal of SPSR Nellore district.

Mining method: The mining will be open cast method of digging, scooping and excavating with the help of simple tools like spade/pawdas. Excavator/Loaders will be deployed occasionally. The depth of excavation will be restricted from surface by scooping the sand in retreading direction of mine face developed; precautions are mentioned in the proposed method of mining.

Description of the Silica sand: Silica Sand mining is one of the important mining industries that are needed for molding industry for automobile engine casting and also for glass industry. This Silica sand is available site specific. The inherent purity of this Silica Sand makes this a vulnerably need raw material for both the above industries mentioned. The demand for this material can be easily assessed with the growth in the motor industry which is expanding very rapidly and with the improvements in style of living which reflects the usage of glass ware for different purposes. Though plastics could replace most of the glassware utilities, some are exceptionally prepared by glass only.

Silica sand forms the major ingredient among natural raw materials required for glass making and it is also used in foundry, ferro-alloy and cement industries besides being used in many other industries like ceramic, fertilizer, abrasives, chemical, coal washery, electrode, paint, rubber, textile, water filtration, construction etc. The natural silica sand is preferred in glass industries, but in cases when silica deposits are located far away, crushed quartz is used. Silica sand deposits are widely spread over a span of 110 km² area east of Gudur town in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.

It is pertinent to mention that the Silica Sand projects are running in this area since decades. Some of the mines are as old as 30 years. However they are not running continuously due to fluctuating demand. It is to say that the Silica Sand mining in this area is not a new process but is existing since long.

Silica sand deposits are widely spread over in the Chillakur and Kota area and as per reports of Indian Bureau of Mines, the Silica Sand deposits of the study area can be compared with those of Langholme

sand mine in Humberside of United Kingdom (IBM, 1993). As per government reports, the number of mining leases are 74 covering an area of 1202.51 Hectares (IBM, 2012) in Nellore district.

In the region of Kota and Chillakurmandals more than 21 SonaKaluvus are reported, and most of these are channelized for agricultural use in the villages of the SR. CGWB (2013) and are developed through shallow dug wells, filter point wells and tube wells. The depth of dug wells ranges from 5 to 12 m, while the depth of filter point wells generally varies from 6 to 11 m.

As explained above the local agricultural and drinking water needs were met from the spring channels and dug-wells. The locals those who are dependent on these systems for their agricultural and drinking water needs claimed that the water levels in the wells as well as the spring channels has come down due to hectic mining activity.

For SRI MINES
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