

Causes, Impact of Noises with Remedies in Rathinamangalam, Tamilnadu, India

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Abstract: The noise pollution is one of the slow killer and The pollution level increasing day by day mostly in Industrial areas, heavy traffic, markets, theatre, and etc., mainly in metropolitan cities and municipalities in the developing countries. In this research study the noise pollution analysis in quarry mining area was carried out in Rathinamangalam, Tamilnadu, India. Further, the causes of Noise Impact was also studied and analyzed. Mainly the health effects were studied. The measurement of sound was made by Sound level meter for period of one year the impact of pollution was also observed on the biotic components. The noise pollution in the very close vicinity of quarry site was higher than the prescribed guidelines especially in the sensitive and residential zone areas. The noise pollution sampling was carried at different seasons, timings and the results are tabulated and compared With Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) guidelines. Suitable remedial Measures also suggested for controlling the same.

Keywords: Quarry Mining, Noise Pollution, Sound Level Meter, Health Effects.

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to urbanization, over population, automobiles, industries, causes noise pollution in over the globe mainly China and India [1]. The emission of particulate matter from quarry has been assessed in the vicinity. Particulates are emitted due to quarrying, aggregate crusher, abrasive blaster, unsealed surfaces and material stock piles [2,3].

Mining is the technique by which we extract resources from the earth. There are different types of mining. Mining can generally be divided into surface and subsurface (underground) mining [4]. The choice of surface or subsurface mining method depends on different factors like economic, geologic, engineering and other factors. One of the most widely used mineral resources is construction materials from surface mining operations which are extracted by quarrying method [5].

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A quarry is generally used for extracting construction materials like dimension stone, ornamental stones, Coarse aggregate, fine aggregate road building and industrial raw materials. Since all the activities in the urban centers depend on materials from earth, especially quarrying and their related activities are located near population centers, industries, temples and educational institutions [6].

The quarry is the set up for crushing rock pieces into small fragments and it necessary for human use. But, it causes noise pollution, air pollution and etc. Noise pollution caused mainly during blasting, processing of quarried materials and transportation of the materials. So, it is necessary to reduce the noise from quarries. The impact of noise pollution, destruction of natural beauty, destruction of habitats, creating health impact to the people employed and the in the nearby village community if not controlled it will have adverse impact on infant, elderly people and women. The noise pollution is high also the emissions of particulate matter also high in the quarrying site [7, 8]. The CPCB Manual- specifies measures and guidelines to control the noise pollution as per the specifications of noise pollution control act of India [12]. The aim of this work is to assess the amount of noise pollution present in the Rathinamangalam quarrying area and mitigative measures to reduce the same.

II. IMPACTS

The types of impacts are noise and environmental impacts. National guidance aimed at achieving sound mitigation and consistent decisions on dust management and noise pollution and control. It also helps in creating a platform in handling the situation judicially and highlight the responsibilities of local and regional authorities in achieving the same [4,5, 11].

III. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Site Selection: Quarrying site located in Rathinamangalam near Vandalur, northeast of Kanchipuram District, Tamil nadu; India has been selected for collecting sample. Since vandalur being a zone of reserved forest and Wild life sanctuary and Zoo also located in that area, The noise pollution study measurement from the quarrying is vital for considering any environmental mitigation measures. Sampling has been done around the quarrying site to quantify the level of noise pollution. Data collected as per the guidelines of CPCB manual [1, 9].

Sampling Frame Work: Primary data collection: Data collected initially at the sampling site for air and noise quality monitoring using high volume sampler provides effective impacts analysis. Primary data collected is compared with national air quality standards for effective comparison.

Secondary data collection: Data collected under this supports primary data which includes meteorological data to know the rainfall intensities. The supplements data the study by providing more detailed knowledge about it. For instance, this helps in the health risk assessment and hazard risk assessment.

IV. ANALYSIS

Sound Level Meter: The sound level meter was used to take the noise level at different sampling location during different seasons and periods The intensity of noise in and around the Rathinamangalam area were recorded and calculated. About 11 sampling locations were selected . Sampling points are considered based on residential, commercial and sensitive zone. In each zone a representative sampling was carried out like colleges, temple, hospital and rural area are included in the sampling locatioons. Sampling is been taken in the time intervals of peak hours morning 8-10am and evening 4-6pm (3). The readings are noted and calculated using Equivalent noise level equation (1) [13].

$$L_{eq} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{[\sum_{i=1}^n (t_i * 10^{0.1 SPL_i})]}{2} \right) \quad (1)$$

Where, I = is a discrete activity of a worker exposed to a sound level, Ti = is the duration in hours of I, SPLi = is the sound level of i in dbA, N= is the total number of discrete activities in the total workday.

Meteorological data of the sampling are collected from the nearest Meteorological center in Chennai. The wind speed and its direction impacts on the pollution level also studied.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The sampling location has been marked as 1 to 8 with the sampling site as Rathinamangalam area in that location colleges, hospital, temples and increase in urban development. The sampling points are marked and co-ordinates are noted and plotted in map and the readings are taken for a period of one year. The meteorological data also collected to show the impact of rainfall and wind speed and direction and its influence on pollution. The sample points are selected within the distance of 500m where the samples are taken. The wind speed shows the flow of particulate matter and direction of flow. The rainfall intensity shows the reduction in concentration of pollution .

The wind flows towards the north east and the velocity of flow of wind is 3.6 – 5.7 m/s in the north and 5.7-8.8 m/s in the east. The flow of wind shows the distribution of pollution in the area. The wind speed and direction shows the distribution of noise pollution and suspended particulate matter in and around the Rathinamangalam area is high during post monsoon due the wind direction and other environmental factors.

Noise Level: Data was measured using Sound level meter in the project area and also collected surrounding of the Rathinamangalam, Kandigai, Kollapakkam and police academy. The sampling points are been noted from 1 to 11 and the co-ordinates are been plotted in the map. The

readings are been collected in the peak hours from 8-10 am and 4-6 pm.

First the instrument is to set for calibration and then the readings are noted. First the exposure time is noted and the readings in that time the readings are been noted and the readings are been applied in the formulae and the final readings are plotted [10, 11].

Table 4. Sampling Location and Readings

S.No	Sampling Locations	Date	Noise level in dB	
			8AM - 10AM	4PM - 6PM
1	Police Academy Lat:12.5217 Long:80.6367	12/3/2015	75(17)	69(17)
		13/3/2015	67(14)	55(16)
		14/3/2015	71(18)	62(13)
		15/3/2015	79(15)	74(21)
2	Ramanujar College Lat:12.5210 Long:80.652	12/3/2015	72(11)	70(23)
		13/3/2015	79(17)	68(20)
		14/3/2015	67(14)	71(18)
		15/3/2015	73(21)	66(16)
3	Kollapakkam Lat:12.52 Long:80.73	12/3/2015	70(12)	73(17)
		13/3/2015	74(19)	77(10)
		14/3/2015	68(11)	64(15)
		15/3/2015	80(22)	70(19)
4	Quarry Site Entrance Lat:12.514 Long:80.73	12/3/2015	67(24)	70(15)
		13/3/2015	62(14)	65(18)
		14/3/2015	59(19)	67(12)
		15/3/2015	69(21)	71(14)
5	Srinivasa Rao Lat:12.52 Long:80.75	19/3/2015	62(9)	59(13)
		20/3/2015	55(14)	60(12)
		21/3/2015	60(10)	58(6)
		22/3/2015	63(15)	54(12)
6	Kubarer Temple Lat:12.513 Long:80.751	19/3/2015	55(15)	60(11)
		20/3/2015	56(10)	58(18)
		21/3/2015	58(18)	61(14)
		22/3/2015	63(12)	59(10)
7	Tagore Engg College Lat:12.515 Long:80.812	19/3/2015	79(18)	80(22)
		20/3/2015	82(14)	75(19)
		21/3/2015	72(23)	79(17)
		22/3/2015	77(19)	78(20)
8	Tagore Medial College Lat:12.513 Long:80.759	19/3/2015	61(6)	63(11)
		20/3/2015	58(10)	54(13)
		21/3/2015	64(13)	59(18)
		22/3/2015	55(14)	60(10)
9	Tagore Medial Entrance Lat:12.514 Long:80.890	25/3/2015	80(14)	76(19)
		27/3/2015	75(22)	78(17)
		28/3/2015	73(18)	77(21)
		30/3/2015	76(15)	70(16)
10	Kandigai IOB Lat:12.518 Long:80.821	25/3/2015	82(18)	78(14)
		27/3/2015	77(17)	80(21)
		28/3/2015	76(15)	79(19)
		30/3/2015	79(22)	77(18)
11	Kandigai Bus	25/3/2015	80(19)	76(23)



stand Lat:12.513 Long:80.825	27/3/2015	79(17)	82(15)
	28/3/2015	83(23)	80(14)
	30/3/2015	78(15)	79(20)

The noise level and the exposure time in the selected sampling site date of sample collection and the co-ordinates were shown in Table.4. This shows the present of noise level and equivalent noise level and the equivalent noise level is been calculated and given in the Table.5.

Table. 5. Sampling Location and Equivalent Noise level in Residential Zones

S. No	Sampling Locations	Date	Equivalent Noise Exposure Level(dB)		Average Noise Level(dB)	
			8-10 AM	4-6 PM		
1	Police Academy	12/3/2015	66.5	59.0	64	56
		13/3/2015	57.7	46.0		
		14/3/2015	62.8	52.0		
		15/3/2015	70.0	66.0		
2	Kollapakka m	12/3/2015	60.0	64.0	64	62
		13/3/2015	66.0	66.2		
		14/3/2015	57.6	55.0		
		15/3/2015	72.6	62.0		
3	Quarry Site Entrance	12/3/2015	60.0	61.0	56	59
		13/3/2015	52.7	56.8		
		14/3/2015	51.0	57.0		
		15/3/2015	61.4	61.7		
4	Srinivasa Rao	19/3/2015	50.8	49.3	49	47
		20/3/2015	45.7	50.0		
		21/3/2015	49.2	45.0		
		22/3/2015	54.0	44.0		
5	Tagore Medical Entrance	25/3/2015	70.7	68.0	67	67
		27/3/2015	67.6	69.5		
		28/3/2015	64.8	69.4		
		30/3/2015	67.0	61.2		
6	Kandigai IOB	25/3/2015	73.8	68.7	70	70
		27/3/2015	68.5	72.4		
		28/3/2015	68.6	71.0		
		30/3/2015	71.6	68.8		
7	Kandigai Bustand	25/3/2015	72.0	68.8	71	70
		27/3/2015	70.5	73.0		
		28/3/2015	75.8	70.7		
		30/3/2015	69.0	71.2		

Table .6. Sampling location and Equipment Noise Level in Silent Zones

1	Kubarer Temple	19/3/2015	46.0	49.6	48.5	49.8
		20/3/2015	45.2	49.8		
		21/3/2015	49.8	51.7		
		22/3/2015	53.0	48.2		
2	Tagore Engg College	19/3/2015	70.8	72.6	69.3	70.09
		20/3/2015	72.7	67.0		
		21/3/2015	64.8	70.5		
		22/3/2015	69.0	70.2		
3	Tagore medical college	19/3/2015	48.0	52.6	48.8	49.2
		20/3/2015	47.2	44.3		
		21/3/2015	54.3	50.8		

4	Ramanujar College	22/3/2015	45.7	49.2	51.0	60.8
		12/3/2015	61.6	62.8		
		13/3/2015	70.5	60.2		
		14/3/2015	57.7	62.8		
		15/3/2015	65.4	57.2		

Noise exposures in sampling area from the urban and silent zones are been distinguished and listed in the Table.6. The average noise level in the peak hours has been calculated and listed. It was observed from the study during the peak hours in the Silent zone the noise level exceeding the specified limits. It is necessary that quarry site must be located far away from the vicinity of residential area and green cover must be increased. Sound barriers must be provided mainly in the hospital areas and the hospital wards very close to quarry and highway area. The workers and people in the very close vicinity of quarry site can be provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) ear muff etc. The hospital structure can rehabilitated with sound insulation to protect the patient from noise pollution. Low cost control measure is by increasing landscape and green cover in the area where noise pollution level is high. The government also must take measures to enforce noise pollution guidelines at least in the sensitive and residential areas so that the health impact of noise pollution can be mitigated or controlled.

VI. CONCLUSION

Noise pollution study on the quarry site through some light on impact of noise pollution in the sensitive and residential zone. The health effects of the excess noise in the study area are high especially in the sensitive areas. The noise pollution level near the Tagore medical college found to high than prescribed guidelines as per CPCB. The other location the noise levels are within the limit. In the residential zone sampling the noise levels near highways are comparatively higher than the CPCB guidelines. Noise level in the sampling site 6 (Kandigai) is higher according to CPCB standards. The noise impact can be mitigated by increasing the green cover and strict enforcement of noise pollution guidelines by the authorities. To keep vigil on noise pollution it can be monitored periodically mainly in the residential and sensitive zones especially in the vicinity of quarry site.

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