6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Environmental monitoring plays a key role for establishment of Environmental Management Plan. In some instances it is beneficial to perform continuous monitoring as it may lead to rapid detection and recognition of irregular conditions and give the operating staff the possibility to correct and restore the optimum standard operating condition as quickly as possible. Environmental monitoring helps to ascertain the status and performance of equipment and to record the emission levels. In general, the frequency of regular monitoring depends on process technology, type of process equipment, stability of the process, and reliability of the analytical method. A monitoring schedule, prepared in consultation with State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), Assam shall be maintained for the following components:

Ambient air quality: Monitoring of ambient PM$_{10}$, PM$_{2.5}$, SO$_2$ & NOx shall be carried out by a Laboratory accredited by SPCB/CPCB or as per guidelines provided by SPCB. The measurements shall be performed at regular intervals to evaluate the concentrations of the above pollutants as per statutory guidelines.

Wastewater: Monitoring of wastewater shall cover all the parameters specified by APCB, with special emphasis on pH, Suspended solids, Dissolved Oxygen, Oil and Grease, COD, BOD etc. and shall be carried out by a laboratory accredited by SPCB/CPCB.

Surface/Ground water quality: Ground / Surface water quality shall be monitored for all relevant parameters, once in post and pre-monsoon season by a laboratory accredited by SPCB/CPCB or as per guidelines provided by SPCB.

Ambient Noise level: Noise generated by different sources and noise level within work zone & near boundary walls shall be measured once in every three months by a laboratory accredited by SPCB/CPCB or as per guidelines provided by SPCB.