



BHILAI STEEL PLANT

(STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA)

Bhilai – 490 001

Executive Summary

**Environmental Impact Assessment and
Environmental Management Plan for Nandini Limestone Mines of
Bhilai Steel Plant, M/s SAIL in
Tehsil: Dhamdha, District: Durg (Chhattisgarh) for Expansion of
Lease area from 526.34 ha to 549.03 Ha.
(Expansion area 22.69 Ha) with production capacity (1.08 MTPA)**

Schedule 1 (a) – Mining of Minerals

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Prepared by

ABC Techno Labs India Private Limited

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CHAPTER - X

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

10.1 Preamble

Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is the leading steel-making company in India. It is a fully integrated iron and steel maker, producing both basic and special steels for domestic construction, engineering, power, railway, automotive and defense industries and for sale in export markets. The company is ranked amongst the top ten public sector companies in India in terms of turnover, SAIL manufactures and sells a broad range of steel products, including hot and cold rolled sheets and coils, galvanized sheets, electrical sheets, structural's, railway products, plates, bars and rods, stainless steel and other alloy steels. Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) is India's sole producer of rails and heavy steel plates and major producer of structural has won Prime Minister's Trophy for best Integrated Steel Plant in the country for Nine –times. The growth of mining / industry significantly contributes towards economic progress of the country. However, any project progress brings along with it a number of environmental problems. Many of these problems can be avoided, if adequate environmental control considerations are thought of during conceptual stage of the project. BSP is proposed to setting up a large Blast Furnace (BF-8) of useful volume 4060 m³ and post expansion, Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) is having the only one captive source of Limestone (**Nandini mine**) to fulfill its consumption requirements of Sintering Plant (SP) grade limestone. The mine is in operation from 15/06/1958. The lease is fell due for renewal of Mining lease from 30.03.2017, as per Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, the 12th January, 2015 & Ministry of Mines Notification 3rd December'2015 for government companies the lease period **will be extended up to 31.12.2028** after the execution of additional lease agreement & also as per Hon'ble Supreme court judgment dated 21.04.2014 against writ petition (Civil) No. 435 of 2012 all the activities like waste dumping, stacking of Ore, sub-grade mineral rejects, beneficiation depositing tailings are to be within the lease area. Hence Bhilai

steel plant SAIL proposes to obtain Environment Clearance before execution of additional lease agreement for Nandini Mine (Limestone) in Tehsil: Dhamdha, District: Durg (Chhattisgarh) for Expansion of Lease area from 526.34 Ha to 549.03 Ha (Expansion area 22.69 Ha) to include the Crushing & Screening Plant facilities within the Mining Lease, which is at present outside the mining lease are with production capacity remaining same i.e. 1.08 MTPA. The expansion area 22.69 Ha is in the non forest acquired land of Bhilai Steel Plant.

10.2 Project Details

Location

The area falls in the Survey of India Topo Sheet No. 64 G/7 near village Ahiwara, Pithora, Deorjhal Nandini-Khundini & Kashadihi in Tehsil Dhamdha. District Durg of Chhattisgarh state and is having the latitude and longitude as given below:

- Latitude: 21° 21'45" North & 21° 23'00" North.
- Longitude 81° 24'30" East & 81° 26'30" East

The lease is situated at about 25 km towards North-East from Bhilai Steel Plant,

The lease area is approachable from Tahsil headquarter Dhamdha by road at a distance of about 15 km and is about 30 km from the District headquarter Durg by all season fair road. The nearest Railway Station is Bhilai on Mumbai-Howrah main Railway Line at a distance of about 25 km. The dispatches limestone to Bhilai Steel Plant through railway wagon one Rly station available at Ahiwara, which is 1.5 km from the loading yard All boundary pillars of mining lease fixed as per guideline of IBM (Nagpur), DGPS survey of boundary pillars are already carried out.

Proposed Method of Mining

The Mining methodology followed at Nandini is highly suitable for limestone mining i.e. mining two or three benches simultaneously in view of pit geometry and qualitative blending of the R.O.M, out of the reserves proved up-to 6 benches (91.42 MT) the quality of reserves averages at Al 10.99%, CaO-40.58% and MgO-7.12%. The three benches being exploited at present with a reserve of 42.91 MT have composite average analysis of Al-10.51%., CaO-40.87% and MgO-6.91%. These four benches mined in proportion will yield an ROM worth Al-10.52%., CaO-36.50 to 42.10% and MgO-11.00 to 6.25%. The lumps recovery at 6mm screens will be 90% and the chemical analysis will be Al-9%., CaO-37.00 to 42.50%., MgO-11.50 to 6%; the reject 10% will analyze Al-16.6%., CaO-35.55% and MgO-6%.

R.O.M up-to 1000mm size is delivered from the quarry in the Dry Crushing & Screening Plant by 50T dumpers. The limestone is discharged into the receiving bunker, conveyed by a 2.4 x 1.2 m pan feeder into a 1500 x 2100 mm Jaw Crusher and then crushed lime stone of 300mm size is fed to a gyratory 2200mm dia Cone Crushers by a conveyor belt. The 80mm crushed limestone is received in the vibrating bunker from where the material is fed to the double deck vibrating screen separating-25mm to +10mm for reprocessing and -10mm as rejects from the lumps. The lumps are conveyed to the stocking bays being discharged through moveable tripper trolleys for blending. The reject is accumulated in the reject bunker and then transported to the dump-yard earmarked for the purpose. by 50T dumpers & finished product from the bays, the lumps are loaded into open railway wagons by Rope/Hyd shovels for despatch to Bhilai Steel Plant

Manpower requirement

Nandini Mines (Limestone) is headed by one Dy. General Managers supported by one Asst General Manager, Two Sr. Managers & for the statutory positions supported by Dy. Managers as Asst. Mines Manager, Jr Managers are. The Qualified Geologist is posted for Quality control & Experience Surveyor is posted for day-to-day statutory requirement of the mine. Adequate nos of mines foreman, mining mate & blaster are posted as per statutory requirement. No additional manpower is required for operating the mines at present.

The requirement of manpower at the rated capacity of 1.08 MTPA of ore has been estimated as 230 numbers.

10.3 Description of Environment

Meteorology

Predominant wind was from South-west quadrant. Wind velocity was ranging from <1.0 to 27.5 Kmph. Temperature values were ranging from 17.0 °C to 44.0°C. The mean relative humidity value was found to be ranging from 37.3 - 71.8 %. Sky was clear during the study period. A total rainfall of 7.10 mm was recorded during the study period.

Air Environment

Pre Monsoon (March – May 2015)

Core-zone: PM10 and PM2.5 values were ranging between 52 and 84 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 17 and 39 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively. The SO₂ and NO_x values were ranging between 14.4 and 23.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 18.8 and 28.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively.

Bufferzone (March – May 2015) : PM10 and PM2.5 values were ranging between 34 and 72 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 15 and 36 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively. The SO₂ and NO_x values were ranging between 8.1 and 16.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 10.3 and 20.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively.

All CO values except one location in corezone were found to be below the detectable limit of $<114.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. All heavy metal values were found to be below detectable limit. There is a traceable amount of NH_3 and O_3 , which is negligible while comparing with the standard. Based on the above discussions, it may be concluded that air quality data was found to be well within the prescribed limit.

Noise Levels

Core Zone: The Day and night time Leq Noise levels were ranging from 61.2 dB(A) to 64.2 dB(A) and 57.2 dB(A) to 58.36 dB(A) respectively.

Buffer Zone: The Day and night time Leq Noise levels were ranging from 47.6 dB(A) to 52.2 dB(A) and 37.8 dB(A) to 44.6 dB(A) respectively.

The Noise level values were found to be well within the CPCB limit prescribed by CPCB.

Water Environment

Ground water

At all locations, pH values were in the range of 6.89 – 7.43 with agreeable colour, taste and odour. Chloride and Sulphate values were in the range of 72 – 342 mg/l and 38 – 246 mg/l respectively. Hardness values were found to be in the range of 205 – 1036 mg/l. The maximum Flouride value reported was 0.02 to 0.28 mg/l. At all locations, oil and grease, phenolic compounds, cyanides, sulphides and insecticides were found to be absent and all heavy metal except iron values were found to be below the detection limit. The maximum Iron value was found to be 0.03 to 0.26 mg/l. At all location the Total Coliforms found to be absent.

Surface water

pH values were found to be in the range of 7.19 - 7.42. At all locations Oil & Grease, Phenols, Cyanides, Sulphides and insecticides were found to be absent and most of the heavy metals values were found to be below the

detectable limits. The low level of BOD and COD values shows that the surface water is not contaminated due to other pollution sources and human activities.

Hydrogeology

The Hydrogeology study reveals that the pre-monsoon water levels vary from 4.5 m to 10.95 m with an average of 8.35 m and the post-monsoon water levels vary from 4.5 m to 10.95 m with an average of 5.69 m. The average water fluctuation in the area was found to be 2.65 m. As per, CGWA norms, the trends reveal that the groundwater exploitation in the study area is well within the acceptable limits.

Land-use Pattern

Remote sensing satellite Imageries were collected and interpreted for the 10 Km radius study area with project site as center. Based on the satellite data land -use / land cover maps have been prepared delineated in chapter III of EIA/EMP report.

Flora & Fauna

The environment has not supported foreign visitor birds since the entire zone (core and buffer) is devoid of large water bodies. There are no ecologically sensitive/fragile areas such as Wild life Sanctuaries, National Parks, and adjoining National Monuments, areas of cultural heritage, ecologically fragile areas, areas rich in biological diversity, gene pool, etc located on the proposed stretch. There are no known rare, endangered or ecologically significant animal and plant species. Except for a few wild species of plants and grasses and a few animals that are very commonly spotted in any rural environment, the study area does not have any endangered or endemic species of animals and plants.

Socio economic

As per 2011 census, the study area consisted of **90632** persons inhabited in 49 villages. The configuration of male and females indicates that the males

constitute to about 50.02% and females to about 49.98% of the study area population. The study area at an average has 999 females per 1000 males.

In the study area 22.80 % of the population belongs to Scheduled Castes (SC) while 6.74 % to Scheduled Tribes (ST), thus indicating that about 29.54% of the population is formed by SC and ST population. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe sections are predominant in this area. The study area experiences a moderate literacy rate of 73.05%. The male literacy i.e. the percentage of literate males to the total males of the study area is observed as 64.70% while female literacy rate, which is an important indicator for social change, is observed as 56.35 % in the study area. The total workers found be 44.17 % of total population which contributes 33.18% of main workers and 10.99% of marginal workers. The non workers were found be 55.83%. The cultivators are the major working group among main workers which found be 60.01%.

Amenities available in the villages considered in the Study Area have been collected from Census Book of the District and true survey. The Educational facilities, Healthcare facilities, Water supply, Communication facilities, Banking facilities, Road and Transportation facilities, availability of news papers & magazines etc., are covered in these amenities. It is noticed that villages have majority of all these facilities. The power supply for agriculture and household purpose are available in most of the villages. The handpumps and borewells are available in most of the villages. Bhilai is the nearest town for almost all villages in the study area. Medical and Engineering colleges are available in Raipur and Durg which is 65 & 40Km distances from the study area respectively. A well equipped Hospitals is being run and maintain by SAIL- BSP. The Hospital is having facilities like mini ICU, Operation Theatre, X- Ray, pathological lab, Ultra sound, specialties doctors etc. With 04 number of Ambulances. The Villagers in the study area still cultivate their land in a traditional pattern and they are dependent mostly upon seasonal rain. Paddy, maize, ragi, and wheat are the common cereals, in the study area. Some of the villagers are employed under B.S.P also.. BSP runs various projects in order to provide basic facilities like health, water, road and community hall etc. to the villagers. These BSP projects have directly or indirectly created various opportunities of employment in the region.

10.4 Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact on Land use

The topography within the mining area will have marked changes in the quarry area, the dump area and the mining equipment area. No appreciable change in the topography is anticipated outside mining area. Total scenario of landscape and land use pattern will undergoes a stark change within the mining area. As being an existing mine no significant impact is anticipated.

Impact on Air Quality

The major source of air pollution into the atmospheric environment are:

1. Removal and dumping of overburden
2. Drilling and blasting operations
3. Extraction of ore by machinery.
4. Loading of ore into trucks.
5. Dump yard waste material.
6. Crushing Plant

Predicted Ambient Air Quality

The maximum predicted concentration was found during winter season in Core zone

Post project Scenario ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Air Environment in Core zone - Post project Scenario ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) 24 hourly concentrations	Suspended Particulate matter (PM10) (max)
Baseline Scenario(max)	84
Predicted Ground level Concentration(max)	6.2
Resultant concentrations	90.2
NAAQ standards	100

It is cleared from the predicted values that the concentrations of PM 10 are below the limits of NAAQS (for mines and residential & rural area).

Impact on Noise Level

The sources would be drilling, blasting operation of HEMM, Crusher and Workshop, Vehicular Movement and Belt Conveyor. Mining operations and the ore crusher would be the main sources of noise pollution. Noise due to vehicular movement will be intermittent, but will also add to the background noise level. It is being observed that at the mine site where heavy earth moving machinery is in operation, noise level is more than the stipulated 90 dB (A) per DGMS Circular, No 18 (Tech) of 1975. The noise level is within the tolerance limit at a distance of 15 to 20 m or so. The sound pressure level generated by a noise source decreases with increasing distance from the source due to wave divergence.

Impact on Water quality

There is no major water source of any importance passing through the area or nearby the area except some local seasonal nala which are only activate during the rainy seasons and remain dry in other seasons. No diversion of nalla / stream will occur inside ML area. The potential impact of mining would have negligible impact on the ground water, as the site and its adjoining areas are, located at an elevated topography coupled with mine run-off management planning and regional geology. The likely chances of the contaminants reaching the groundwater are very rare. Detailed hydro geological studies is under process and report will be submitted along with permission from CGWA for working under ground water table in the Final EIA report.

Socio economical impacts and infrastructural developments

In terms of the major socio-economic impacts, the project will provide more direct and indirect job opportunities and better economic standards to the people and others, through improved infrastructural, community facilities etc. Development of residential colony, creation of civic and welfare amenities like primary health care, communications, educational institutes, recreational facilities, etc, that will develop along with the project will ensure better quality of life for the local population. The increase in income opportunities and -

employment potentialities in this sector is anticipated as the mining activities increase, the other economic sectors starts gaining in momentum. With added educational, medical and communication facilities developed in the areas, the standard of living has improved. With ongoing of mining activities additional facilities for local population by way of better communication, postal services, educational facilities, advanced medical services etc. are on in the area. There is a marked change in social status of the area with opening of the project. State Government is benefited through financial revenues in crores of rupees by way of royalty, District Mining Fund (DMF) and National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) etc. and Central Government will also be, benefited by way of GST.

Impact on flora and fauna

There will be positive impact on flora and fauna due to the proposed plantation activities and the conservation plan proposed . The negative impacts are mainly due to Mining activities such as excavation for quarry, erection & development of plants, service & allied structures, colony, roads, drains, culverts, etc. These activities will guide lost of vegetation cover and ecological changes.

Mitigative measures

Control measures for air pollution

- Saplings planted on OB dump, road side and colony to arrest dust.
- Mobile water sprinklers deployed in mine.
- Stationary sprinkler installed in the mine haul road from mine entry.
- Overloading of trucks is strictly prohibited.
- Ore transportation through covered trucks
- Optimum blast hole geometry will be followed to reduce the dust during blasting.

- Regular monitoring of ambient air quality of the project area & its surroundings villages
- Proper traffic management practice needs to be implemented in all the road stretches.

Water management

There is no major water source of any importance passing through the area or nearby the area except some local seasonal nala which are only activate during the rainy seasons and remain dry in other seasons. No diversion of nalla / stream will occur inside ML area. A seasonal nala named Ghikuria minor is flowing between the two Blocks and joining to River Shivnath. In the lease area, the terrain is almost flat with gentle slope towards north, almost the entire lease area is covered with soil and limestone is out cropping at few places. The domestic water requirement of is met from existing Quarry, the sump water is pumped to Khanti Talab. The pumped water accumulates here. From here water is pumped to filter house. Here it is filtered & treated to make it suitable for drinking. It is used for domestic/ drinking purpose. Water quality is within the norms. Water in "Rawlay" quarry (abandoned mine) which is an abandoned quarry is pumped and stored in two overhead tanks. It is utilized in Crushing Plant for cooling system (Motor cooling), Washing of limestone and also for dust suppression at material transfer points. Garland drains with adequate height and width will be provided at the toe of unstable OB benches. These drains will carry the wash off from the benches during rainy season. Wastewater generated from workshop and canteen will be collected in a tank with oil water separator. Oil will be skimmed off, stored at earmarked place and given to authorized recyclers. Wastewater from toilets and washrooms will be taken to septic tank for disposal.

Control measures for Noise

- Innovative approaches of using improvised plant and machinery designs, with in-built mechanism to reduce sound emissions like improved silencers, mufflers and closed noise generating parts

- procurement of drill, loaders and dumpers and other equipment with noise proof system in operator's cabin
- confining the equipment with heavy noise emissions in sound proof cabins, so that noise is not transmitted to other areas
- regular and proper maintenance of noise generating machinery including the transport vehicles and belt conveyors, to maintain the noise levels
- blasting operations to be carried out only during daytime so as to avoid high noise intensity in night time
- Thick green belt should be provided at the mine periphery, within the mine lease area along the roads and all around the working areas, to screen the noise.

Blasting Vibration Control Plan

- peak particle velocity or ground vibrations for safety of nearby structures and residential buildings should be well within 10.0 mm/sec for 8- 25hz frequency range through optimally controlled blasting techniques, after necessary field trials.
- drilling and charging pattern will be ideally formulated, with less explosive charge, etc., after field trials
- short delay detonators should preferably be used in blasting rounds rather than detonating fuse as trunk line. Detonating fuse, if used, should be covered at least with 150 mm thick cover of sand or drill cuttings
- blasting should be carried out in the daytime, as during the night time the sound intensity becomes higher
- blasting should not be carried out when strong winds are blowing towards the inhabited areas
- Before blasting is carried out, warning sound will be given so that people can move to safe place.

Solid Waste Disposal and Its Management

- Dump slopes are maintained at the natural angle of repose of 28°.
- Properly laid out surface drainage to prevent water logging at the surface, gulling, scouring and wash-off.

- Check embankments at the foothill scheduled periphery to arrest wash-off. Earthen backfill and boulder have been used to make the embankment at the main waste dump.
- Benching/ terracing wherever possible.
- Stabilization of all old/ inactive dumps by afforestation, allowing natural regeneration through seeding, enlacing check parapets at all probable gully point and allowing natural mulching.
- Sequential segment dumping in active dumps with subsequent stabilization

Ecology

- scientific mining method shall be adopted. Environment Monitoring Cell will be created to look after the day to day environment monitoring requirement of the project and ensure that the mitigation measures are implemented and they also functioned effectively.
- stabilization of mining benches and overburden by development of vegetation cover over them: The overburden will be removed and stacked along the periphery of the mining lease within 7.5 m distance from mine boundary. Stabilization of dumps benches will be done through plantation / vegetaion / turfing. Plantation over OB dump will be undertaken from first year itself.
- afforestation of reclaimed mined-out areas with grass, shrubs and trees.
- institutional mechanism like separate cell to supervise and monitor various mitigation measures.

Medical Facilities

One well established township consists of 500 nos of quarters in 114 Ha with all the civic amenities like 18 bedded hospital, schools Electricity, Water supply system, sanitation, well developed garden & parks are provided for the employees one well established market center is developed to cater residents of township and other villagers in the buffer zone.

The project authorities have adopted following measures to prevent occupational diseases and health hazards.

- Pre-employment, pre-placement and periodic medical examination of employees.
- Regular monitoring of working environment and implementation of safety and control measures, to prevent hazards.
- Use of protective equipments, clothing, helmets, Gas mask, shoes, etc.
- Periodical medical examination-of every worker is done once in five years to detect preventable and curable diseases at an early stage.
- Cases suspected having Pneumoconiosis is examined by a Special Board constituted by the Chief Medical Officer. Established cases are suitably compensated and their job is changed if required.

Literacy Drive

An action plan for achieving 100% literacy among workers to be implemented by establishing Educational Institutions / adoption with modern facilities.

Mine closure plan

The extent of impacts due to mine closure and mitigation measures to prevent or minimize them are classified under the following heads Viz Environmental Aspects, Technical Aspects, Social Aspects and ,Safety Aspects which is explained in Chapter IV.

10.5 Environmental Monitoring Program

The Environment Management Department (EMD) of BSP will be entrusted with this responsibility. The officers of EMD will assess the progress and analyze the data periodically. It will look after the following aspects of environmental management.

- Generation of environmental data bank.
- Evolving micro environmental management plan for the project in collaboration with other agencies and consultants. Monitoring project

implementation along with environmental control measures.

- Co-ordinate with other project activities to ensure timely implementation of the project.
- Co-ordination with Ministry of Environment & Forest, Central/State Pollution Control Board for prevention and control of water and air pollution.

10.6 Risk Assessment

Risk assessment were carried out by considering the following aspects

- To identify the potential hazardous areas so that necessary design safety measures can be adopted to minimize the probability of accidental events.
- To identify the potential areas of environmental disaster which can be prevented by proper design of the installations and its controlled operation.
- To manage the emergency situation or a disastrous event, if any, from the plant operation.

10.7 Project benefits

The BSP authorities have adopted following measures to prevent occupational diseases and health hazards.

- Pre-employment, pre-placement and periodic, medical examination of employees.
- Regular monitoring of working environment and implementation of safety and control measures, to prevent hazards.
- Use of protective equipments, clothing, helmets, Gas mask, shoes, etc.
- Periodical medical examination of every worker is done once in five years to detect preventable and curable diseases at an early stage.
- Cases suspected having Pneumoconiosis are examined by a Special Board constituted by the Chief Medical Officer. Established cases are suitably compensated and their job is changed if required.

There will be infrastructure development in the near by village which are as follows.

- Construction of Pond/Deepening of existing pond.
- Construction of School Building
- Construction of Bore Wells for drinking water supply
- Construction of Dispensary Building/Panchayat Bhawan
- Construction of Children Park.
- Construction of Road, culverts and drains

10.8 Environmental Management plan

The objectives of the proposed EMP are aimed for meeting five basic requirements

- To integrate comprehensive monitoring and control of impacts.
- To comply with the environment protection regulations.
- To ensure that adverse environmental impacts on the baseline are minimized, and
- To plan for ecologically sustainable development (ESD) within the frame work of existing legislation and environmental management policies.

The detailed EMP is delineated in chapter IX.

10.9 Consultant Credentials

Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd., Chennai-60098

A Govt. of India undertaking under Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, one of the pioneers in the field of Environmental Engineering for the past three decades. R&C Laboratory is recognized as Environmental Laboratory by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and is, also, recognized by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for carrying out air and waste water emissions monitoring as per Air (Prevention and Control of

pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. We are also recognized by various other State Pollution Control Boards as Environmental Consultants for such studies.

R&C is regularly undertaking EIA / EMP, DMP, Risk Analysis, Pollution Atlas, Prediction Modeling studies besides ambient air, stack emission, water/wastewater/sewage, sediment/ soil quality monitoring, analysis & operation and maintenance of Treatment plants.

ABC Techno Labs India Private Limited

ABC Techno Labs India Private Limited (Formerly ABC Environ Solutions Pvt. Ltd) has been involved in the development and execution of Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental related studies and environmental testing services. We have worked on Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) studies for both private and public institutions, at the national level and are particularly strong with large infrastructure and industrial projects.

Accredited by **National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET)**, a division of **Quality Council of India (QCI)** and it has recognized our organization as an Environment Consultant Organization to carryout Environmental Impact Assessment Study and environmental Management Plan based on the resources available with our organization including technical expertise of consultant, resource persons, their educational background, as well as experience and expertise.

ABC has extensive experience in the overall management of an EIA and environmental related studies and the various methods and research techniques required for it. ABC Techno Labs India Private Limited's multidisciplinary consulting services allow us to conduct soil investigations, ecological studies, noise assessments, air and water, wastewater analysis and assessment, evaluations of Best Available Technologies (BAT), socio-economic assessments, and other related studies, necessary for modern EIA and environmental related studies.