

Reg. No.

**MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY****MANIPAL***(A constituent unit of MAHE, Manipal)***VII SEMESTER B.TECH. CIVIL ENGINEERING END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

NOVEMBER 2018

**SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND AUDITING
[CIE 4021]**Date of Exam: 27th November 2018 Time of Exam: 2:00-5:00PM

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions to Candidates:

❖ Answer ALL the questions & missing data may be suitably assumed

1A.	Highlight any two advantages and disadvantages each for box models and Gaussian Plume Models for modeling dispersal of air pollutants.	(04)	CO1, CO3																																														
1B.	Highlight any three strengths and three limitations of EIA.	(06)	CO2																																														
2A.	Explain the different avenues by which we can deduce the initial list of factors for the description of the environmental setting.	(04)	CO1, CO2, CO5																																														
2B.	Write an explanatory note on the importance of public participation in an EIA process and how is noise quantified using Sound pressure level.	(06)	CO1, CO2,																																														
3A.	Describe the evolution of EIA laws in India.	(04)	CO1, CO2																																														
3B.	Explain the terms dispersion and sorption and their combined influence on the advective flow of pollutants in soil from a continuous release source with the help of diagram	(06)	CO1, CO3																																														
4A.	With the help of a neat diagram, briefly explain the process of selection of alternatives for a project	(04)	CO1, CO3																																														
4B.	Explain leopold, stepped and component interaction matrix with the help of an example.	(06)	CO4																																														
5A.	Briefly explain demand, scheduling, input and routing types of alternatives.	(04)	CO4, CO5																																														
5B.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Air Polln. Parameters</th><th colspan="6">Sub-index Values</th></tr><tr><th>2</th><th>4</th><th>8</th><th>12</th><th>16</th><th>20</th></tr><tr><td>CO (ppm)</td><td>0-1</td><td>1-2</td><td>2-4</td><td>4-6</td><td>6-8</td><td>8-35</td></tr><tr><td>NO2</td><td>0-0.005</td><td>0.005-0.01</td><td>0.01-0.02</td><td>0.02-0.06</td><td>0.06-0.10</td><td>0.10-0.20</td></tr><tr><td>Oxidants (ppm)</td><td>0-0.5</td><td>0.5-1.0</td><td>1-2</td><td>2-3</td><td>3-4</td><td>4-5</td></tr><tr><td>Visibility</td><td>12-24</td><td>8-12</td><td>6-8</td><td>4-6</td><td>2-4</td><td>0-2</td></tr></table>						Air Polln. Parameters	Sub-index Values						2	4	8	12	16	20	CO (ppm)	0-1	1-2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-35	NO2	0-0.005	0.005-0.01	0.01-0.02	0.02-0.06	0.06-0.10	0.10-0.20	Oxidants (ppm)	0-0.5	0.5-1.0	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Visibility	12-24	8-12	6-8	4-6	2-4	0-2	(06)	CO1, CO3
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	<p>The ambient air quality measurements for a location are as follows: CO (PPM)= 3 NO₂= 0.015, Oxidants (ppm)= 1.5, Visibility= 3m. Compute the air quality index based on the sub-indices given above. Highlight any two advantages of using this method of computing Air quality over each of the other methods.</p>		
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