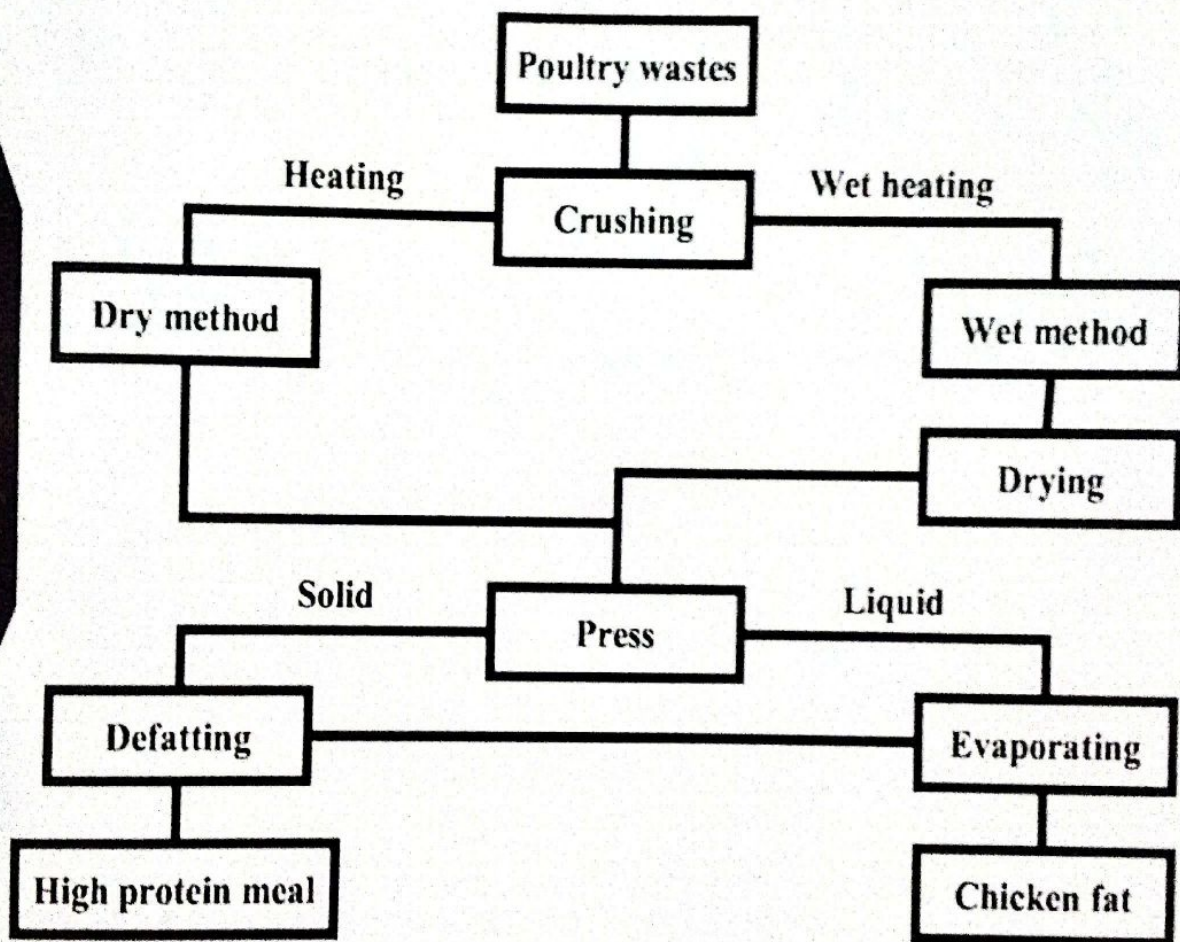


EIA

RAWAL POULTRY BY-PRODUCT (PVT.) LIMITED
(RENDERING UNIT)

Maukana Bypass Jaranwala Road, Faisalabad



ENVIRO STEWARDS CO (Pvt) LIMITED

1st Floor Allied Bank Commercial Market A Block Canal View Housing Society Lahore

www.envirostewardspk.com akmal@envirostewardspk.com

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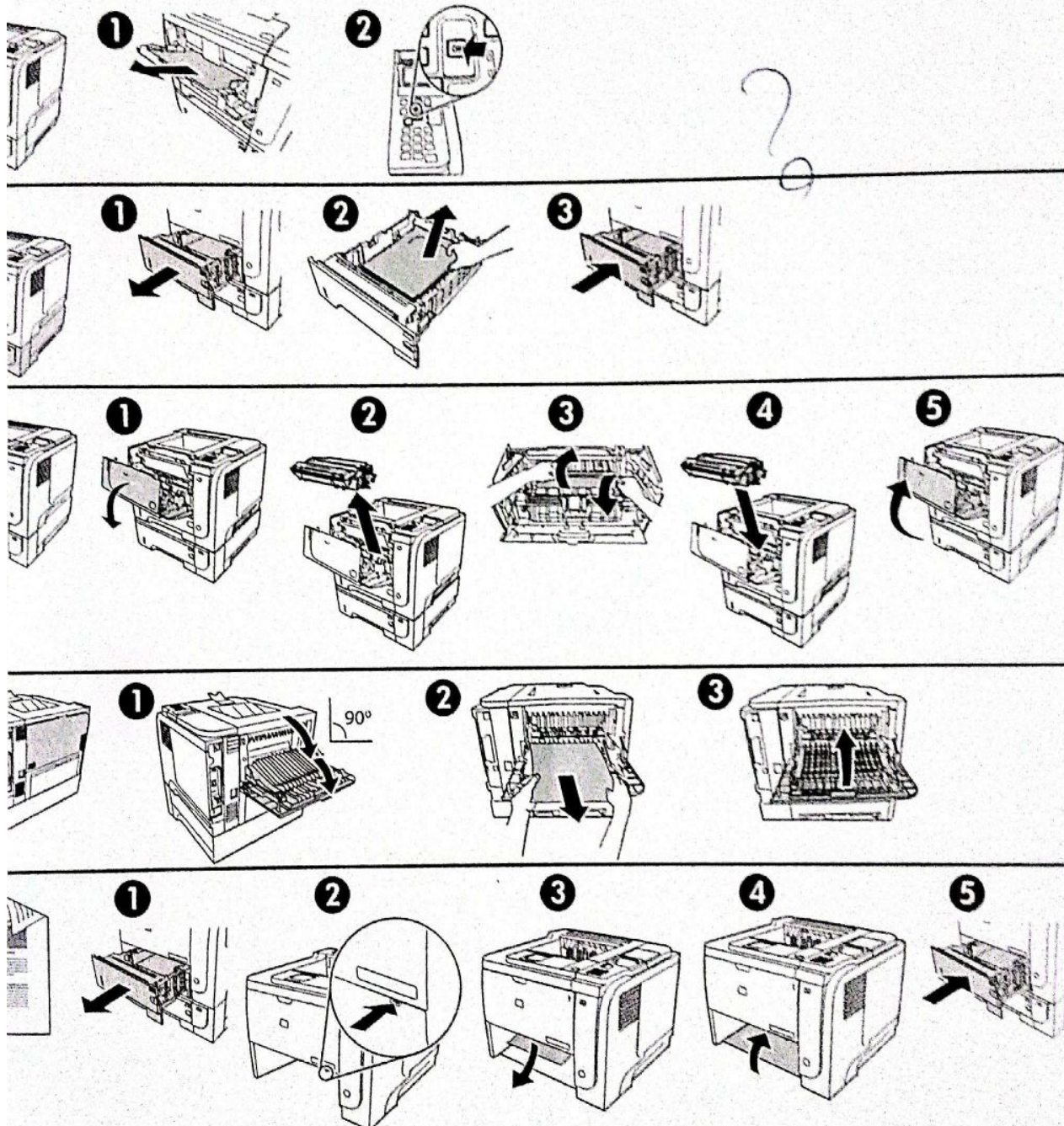


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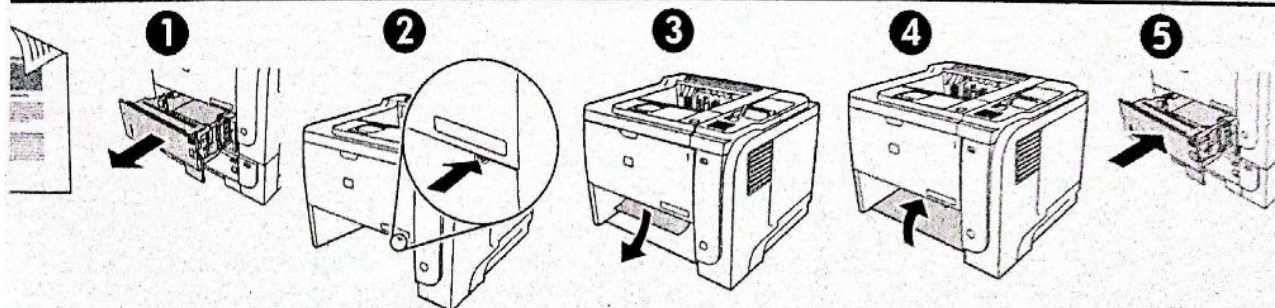
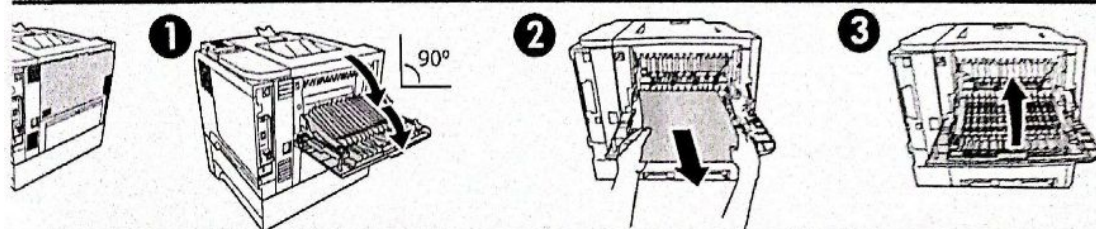
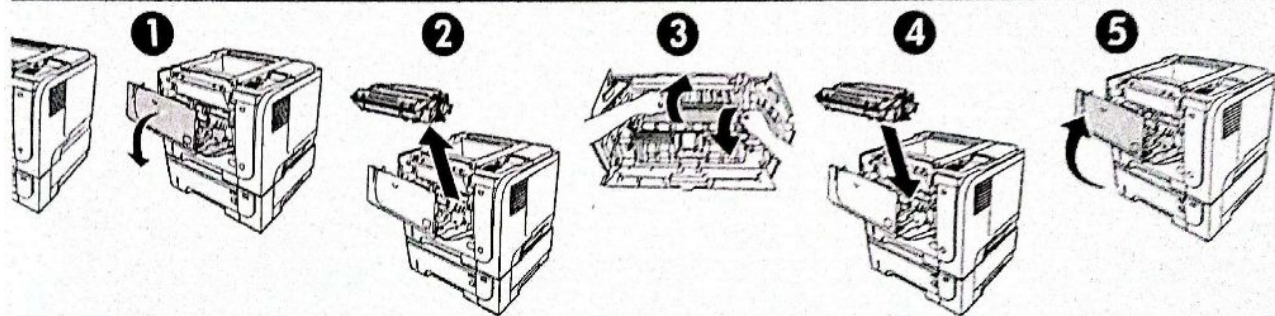
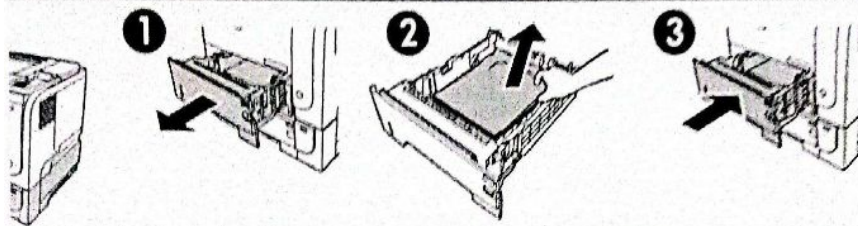
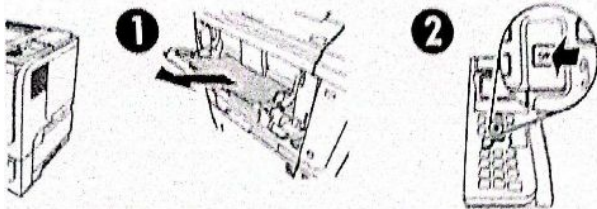


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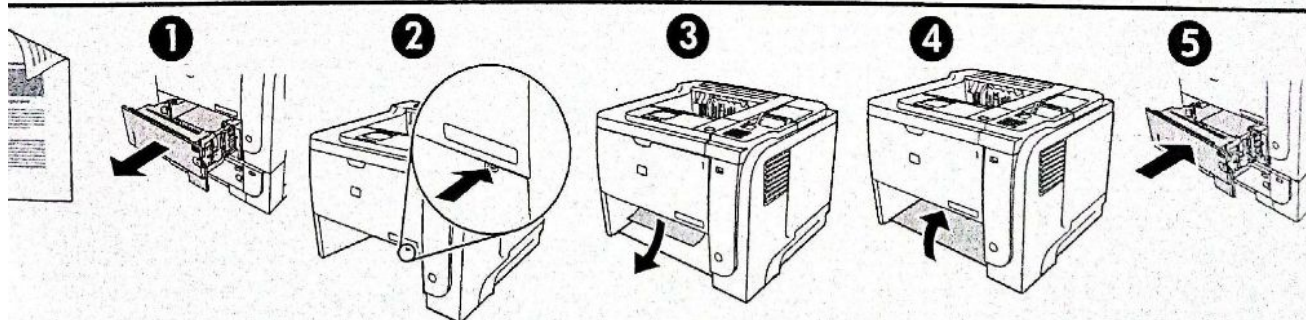
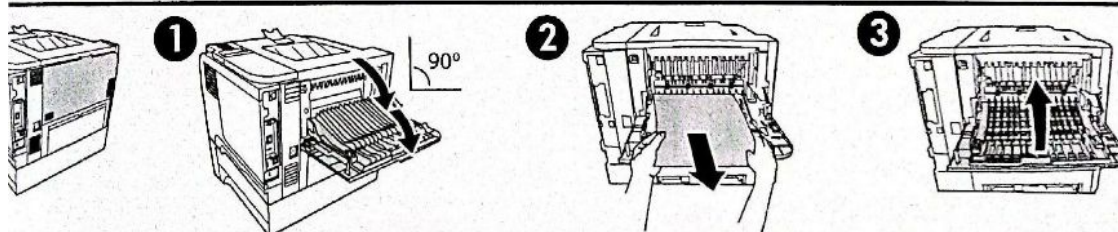
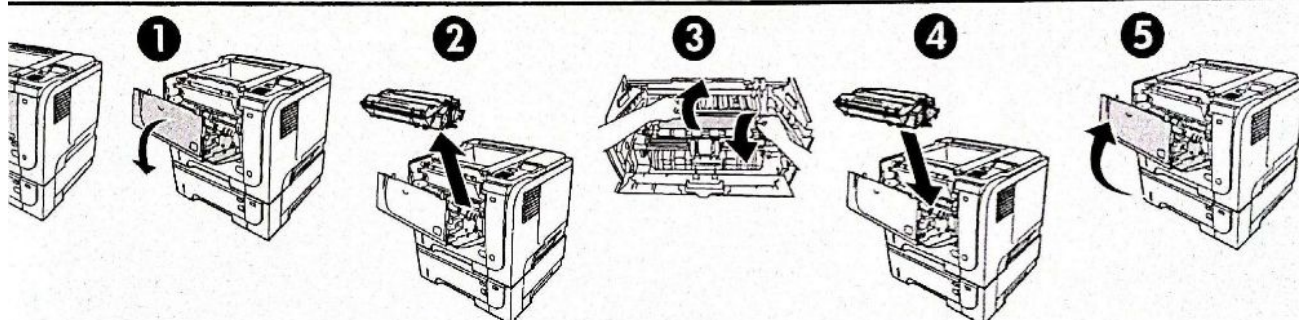
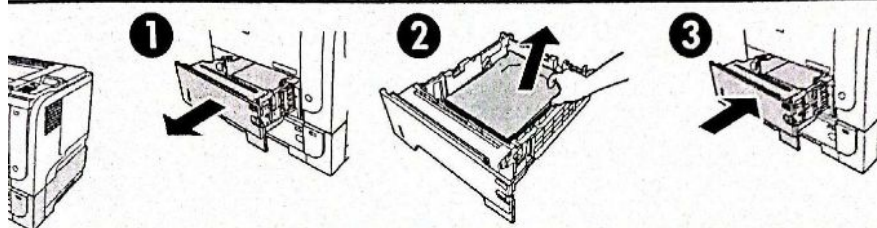
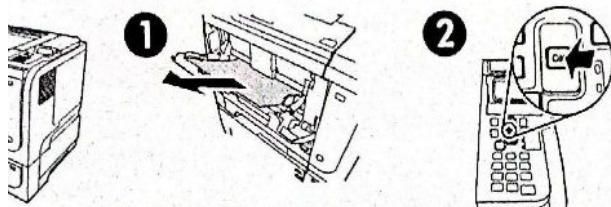


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Title of the Project:	Rawal Poultry By-Product (Pvt.) Limited
Description of project	The proposed project is poultry waste processing unit.
Location of the project	Maukana By-pass Jaranwala Road, Faisalabad
Proponent:	Mr. Shoaib Ali

Introduction

The executive summary is an outline of the key outcomes in EIA (environment impact assessment) report. The proponent intends to establish poultry waste processing facility to meet the demands of the vicinity by the title "Rawal poultry By-Product (Pvt.) Limited" at Maukana By-pass Jaranwala Road, Faisalabad over an area of 40742 Sq.Ft. This project specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) presents a detailed account of the foreseeable environmental and social impacts likely to emanate from the installation of poultry waste processing unit. In this pre-feasibility study, all calculations have been based on a production capacity of about 150 tons daily. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report is prepared to assess the potential impacts likely to occur from the project's entire life cycle on the local environmental quality and communities.

Details of the process description are given in Chapter 3 under heading process details.

The assessment came up with a set of impact mitigation measures for the project to pursue to minimize the adverse impacts on the environment and nearby communities.

Brief Outline of the Project

Name of the Project:	Rawal Poultry By-Product (Pvt.) Limited
Proponent:	Mr. Shoaib Ali S/O Abdul Ali R/O Jhang Road, House# P-145, Mohalla Air Avenue, City Faisalabad, Tehsil & District Faisalabad
Total Area:	40742 Sq.Ft.
Raw material	• Poultry by-products • Waste generated from poultry farms, slaughterhouses, and poultry processing facilities.
Product	Tallow, Meat and bone meal
Purpose of the Project	Poultry waste processing unit
Capacity of Project:	150 tons daily
Cost of the Project	PKR 155 million
Site Coordinates	31.391715N, 73.256690E
Nature of Area	Industrial Area
Ground Water	100-150ft
Manpower:	Construction: 20-25 Persons Operation: 100-200 Persons
Power Source	FESCO (WAPDA)+ 2 Standby Generators of 2.5Megawatt Capacity (1.5+1MW) Source of fuel is Natural Gas
Water Availability	Tube Wells of depth> 250ft.
Period of Construction	Approx. 01 Year
Assessed Environmental issues	Solid and liquid waste will be environmental issues. So, these wastes should be disposed of as per guidelines by EPA & proposed in EIA (Environment impact Assessment) report
Solid Waste Management	Managed as per standard practices suggested by EPA
Wastewater Management	Wastewater after primary treatment will be disposed off in nearby TMA wastewater drain
Consultant Name	Enviro stewards Company (Pvt.) Limited

Rawal Poultry By-Product (Pvt.) Ltd.

Signature

Compliance

Punjab Environmental Quality Standard (PEQS 2016) and time to time guidelines by EPA and other enforcement Department Agencies

Legal and Administrative Framework

The national guidelines and legislations relating to the environment considered for the project include, National Conservation Strategy (1992), National Environment Policy (2005), Pakistan Labor Policy (2010), Punjab Environmental Protection Act (PEPA 1997), amended PEPA, (2000), National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS), Land Acquisition Act (1894), Cutting of Trees (Prohibition) Act (1975), Punjab Wildlife Act (1974), Punjab Plantation and Maintenance of Trees Act (1974), Antiquities Act (1975) etc.

Current national environmental policy as well as administrative and legal framework of PEPA, 2000 has been reviewed comprehensively which provides an overview of the national policies, laws, guidelines, and regulations related to the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) study of the proposed project. Environment related documents have been reviewed including submission of environmental assessment study report to obtain environmental approval was made mandatory by the Pakistan Environmental Protection Ordinance (PEPO), 1983 and the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (1997). Section 12(1) of the PEPA (1997) stipulates that no project involving construction or any change in the physical environment can be undertaken unless an IEE or an EIA is conducted, and approval (NOC) is received from the relevant provincial environmental agency.

This EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) report has been prepared with due consideration of PEPA, 1997, Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendments) Act, 2012 and all other legal requirements of Pakistan and Punjab Government Including LAA, 1894.

Impacts and mitigation Summary.

Since that, the project is poultry waste processing unit, it is therefore likely to produce effects onto the air quality of the project site unless appropriate mitigation measures are employed for balancing out the identified adverse impacts. Innumerable environmental and social impacts are expected during installation and operation, significant ones of which would be:

Impact	Mitigation Measure	
	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Solid Waste Generation	Solid waste generated during the rendering process, particularly if not properly stored or managed, can emit odors and attract pests such as flies and rodents. These issues can lead to nuisances for nearby communities and create potential health risks	Proper Storage and Handling: Solid waste should be stored in appropriate containers or storage areas to prevent odors, minimize pest attraction, and reduce the risk of contamination. Adequate covers and containment systems can help contain any potential pollutants. Proper Disposal or Utilization: The meat and bone meal should be properly utilized as a feed ingredient or disposed of in accordance with local regulations and guidelines. If used as animal feed, it should meet safety standards and avoid potential risks associated with pathogens or contaminants.
Wastewater Generation	Rendering units generate wastewater containing organic and inorganic materials, which requires proper treatment before discharge to prevent contamination of water bodies. If not appropriately managed, the discharge of untreated or poorly treated wastewater can have negative impacts on water quality, aquatic ecosystems, and human health	Wastewater Treatment Systems: Rendering units will have wastewater treatment systems in place to effectively remove pollutants and contaminants from the wastewater. The treatment process involve physical, chemical, and biological methods to remove solids, organic matter, nutrients, and pathogens. Sedimentation and Filtration: Sedimentation tanks or settling basins can be used to allow suspended solids to settle at the

		bottom, facilitating their removal. Filtration systems, such as sand filters or activated carbon filters, can further remove remaining particulate matter. Disinfection: To ensure the removal of pathogens and harmful microorganisms, wastewater may undergo disinfection processes such as chlorination. Disinfection helps prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and protects the receiving water bodies.
Air Pollution	Poultry waste processing units can emit unpleasant odors, especially during the rendering process. This can be a nuisance to nearby communities and may impact air quality. The release of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulate matter from the rendering process can contribute to air pollution if not properly controlled.	Implementing effective odor control measures, such as covers, air filtration systems, or biofilters, can help minimize odors emanating from solid waste storage areas.

Proposed Monitoring

During construction ambient air quality for dust quality in particular, vehicle and equipment exhaust, noise level, solid waste management and soil contamination and worker's safety need to be monitored on regular basis.

During operation, ambient air quality for dust level in particular, noise level, solid waste management and soil contamination, and community & workers safety need to be monitored on quarterly basis. Monitoring Plan has been included in **Chapter 05**.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The major positive impacts of the project include job opportunities and new business opportunities. The project will raise the people's income, enhance social infrastructure, and improve socioeconomic conditions in the area. The project is expected to stimulate greatly the local economies around the project area and to benefit people who have a low standard of living.

Negligible to low negative impacts can be foreseen during project implementation including air quality, noise, biodiversity and dust. Mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize environmental impacts. All the impacts can be managed cost effectively. Careful mitigation and monitoring, specific selection criteria and assessment procedures for subprojects have been specified to ensure that minimal impacts take place.

It is recommended that the proponent should obtain an environmental approval (No Objection Certificate) from the Punjab-EPA before proceeding further into the construction activities as per regulatory requirements.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

Livestock is a subsector of Pakistan agriculture which contributes approximately 56% of value addition in agriculture and nearly 11% to the gross domestic product (GDP) commercial poultry in Pakistan was established in 1962. It is one of the largest agro based segment of Pakistan having an investment of more than 1,082 billion rupees. Poultry Industry of Pakistan is making a tremendous contribution in bridging the gap between supply and demand of meat protein.

1.2. Consultant Details

The proponent has engaged M/s Enviro stewards Company (Pvt.) Limited to conduct the EIA Study of aforesaid project in accordance with guidelines issued by EPA, Punjab. For this purpose, M/ Enviro Stewards Company (Pvt.) Limited has engaged the group of professionals which comprises of environmental specialists, environmental engineers and chemical engineer. The details of the consultants are given below:

Sr No.	Consultant Details	
1	Consultant	Enviro Stewards Company (Pvt) Limited
2	Address	40/8 New Civil Lines Regency Road Behind State Bank of Pakistan Faisalabad.
3	Contact No.	041-2619600
Team leader		
1	Name	Miss Sara Fatima
2	Designation	Senior Environmentalist
3	Contact No.	+92-301-1198600

List of Environmental Experts

Sr. #	Name	Qualification
Team Leader		
1	Miss. Sara Fatima	M.Phil. Environmental Sciences
Environmental Scientist		

3	Mr. Zia ur Rehman Farooqi	Ph.D. Environmental Sciences (Scholar)
4	Hafiz Zeeshan Safder	M.Sc. Analytical Chemistry
5	Mr. Saffi Ahmed	M.Phil. Environmental Sciences
Environmental Engineers		
7	Miss Misbah Ali	B.Sc. Environmental Engineering
8	Engr. Muhammad Bilal	B.Sc. Environmental Engineering
Sociologist		
9	Qazi Muhammad Ahmed Raza	M.Phil Sociology

1.3. Purpose of Report

This report has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act 2012 (PEPA), which states that:

"No proponent of a project shall commence construction or operation unless he has filed with the Provincial Agency an initial environmental examination or where the project is likely to cause an adverse environmental effect, an environmental impact assessment, and has obtained from the Provincial Agency approval in respect thereof."

The proponent feels its social, moral and legal obligation to protect the environment. It is in this context that the company initiated the process of gaining Environmental Approval from the EPA, Government of Punjab. Accordingly, it on its own approached EPA for guidance in this regard. According to the direction of the EPA, as detailed in the preceding para under "Introduction" this Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is being submitted for issuance of the said Environmental Approval in compliance with the Punjab Environmental Protection Act -1997 (Amended 2012) Section 12.

The proponent affirms that environmental management order will prevail both during construction and regular operation in accordance with the Punjab Environment Quality Standards (PEQS).

The (Environment Impact Assessment) EIA report considers socio economic, physical, and environmental, land use, forestry, crops, water bodies, biodiversity (flora and fauna), heritage, and other relevant aspects associated with the project itself and the area around the project. The report



also describes mitigation measures that will be adopted to undo environmental impacts on any segment of the environment i.e., human health and environmental health around the project site both during construction and normal operation of the project. The report provides relevant information, as required under the officially approved format, to help the decision makers (EPA Punjab in the Present case) before issuing the desired environmental approval.

1.4. Identification of proponent

The details of the proponent of said project are as follows,

Sr. #	Proponent Details	
1.	Proponent Name	Shoaib Ali
2.	Designation	Proponent/CEO
3.	Address of Proponent	Jhang Road, House# P-145, Mohalla Air Avenue, City Faisalabad, Tehsil & District Faisalabad
4.	Contact #	03011199600

1.5. Nature and size of the project

The proposed project is a poultry waste processing facility with capacity of about per 150 tons daily. The project will spread over an area of 40742 Sq.Ft.. As a result of the project, around 50-65 persons will get jobs during the construction phase and another around 100-150 persons will be engaged during the operation phase of the project.

1.6. Location

The project site is located at Mukana By-Pass Jaranwala Road, Faisalabad. The coordinates of the project area are 31.651944N, 73.218944E.

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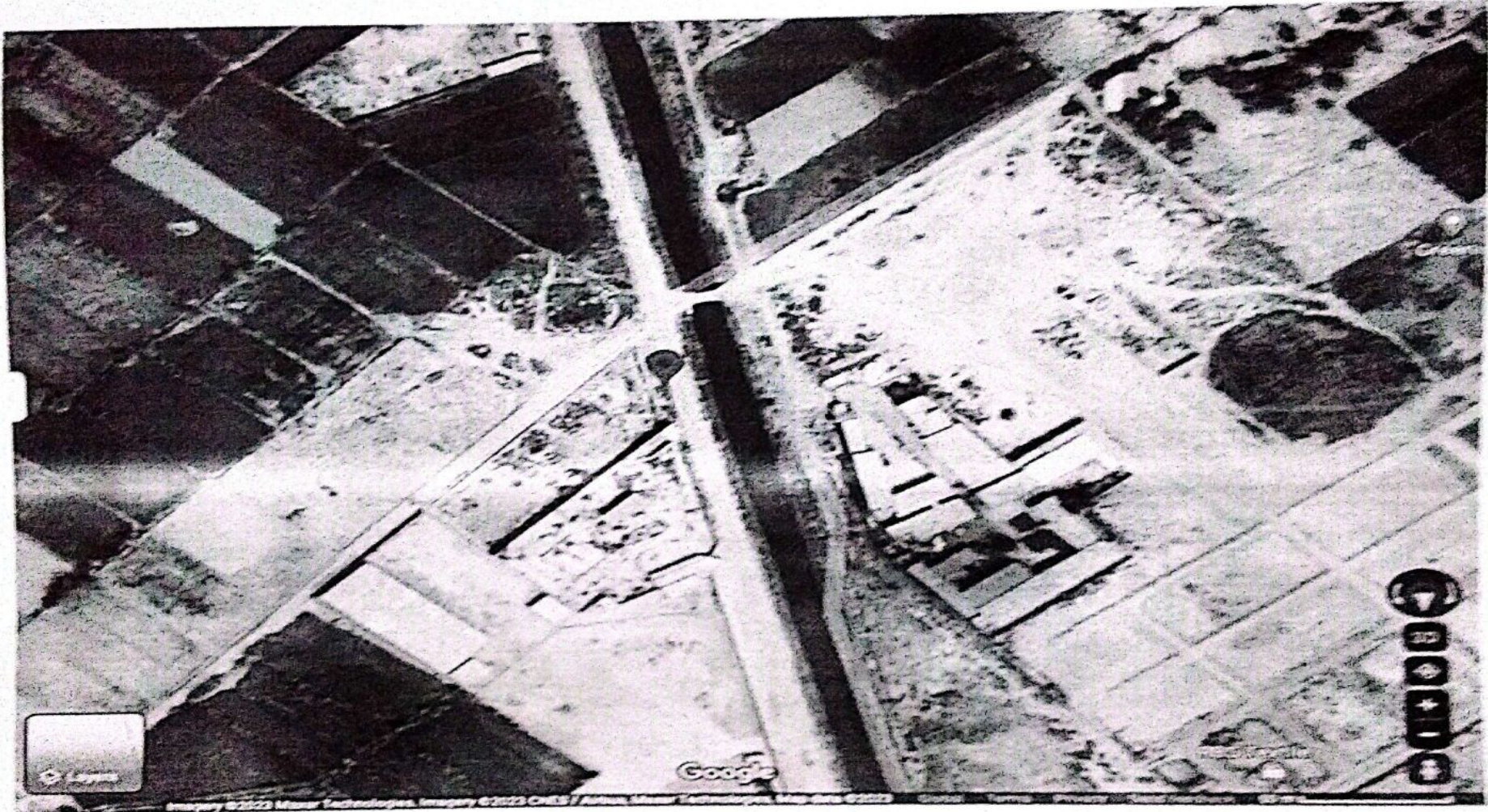


Figure 1-The Project Location

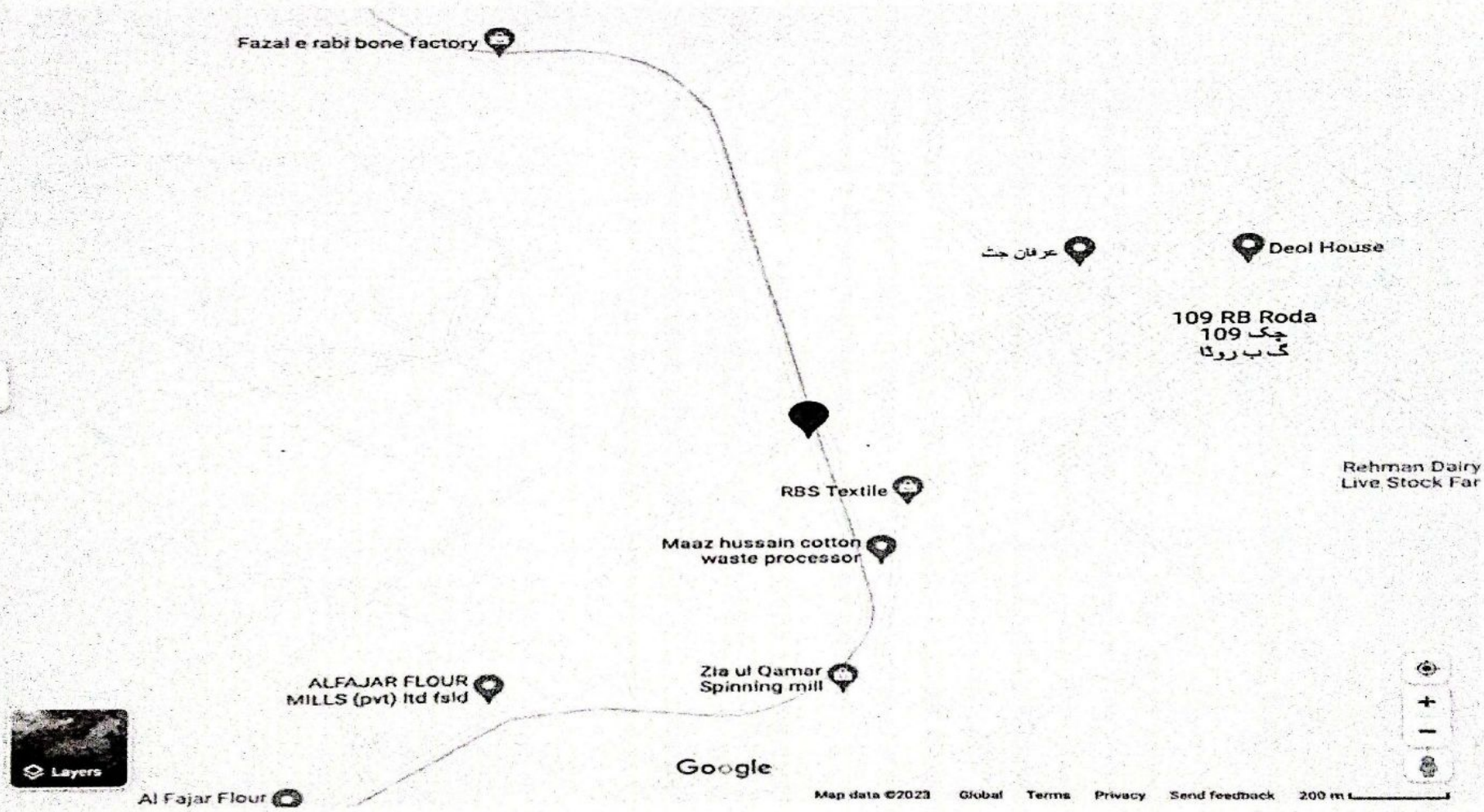


Figure 2- Location of the project site

There are no places of historical importance such as ancient monuments, forts, sculpture, etc. and there are no other sensitive land uses such as archeological sites, national parks or wildlife reserves found in or around the project site.

1.7. Extent of the EIA study, scope of the study, magnitude of the efforts

This Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study has been accomplished following the requirements serial 2.3 of the "Guidelines for the preparation and review of Environmental Reports, October 1997". In compliance of PEPA, 1997(amended 2012) requirements, an EIA report has been prepared by the team of environmental experts. This document covers all environmental impacts, due to the proposed project, in and around the project area comprising the physical, ecological, and socio-economic aspects together with identification of the potential positive and negative impacts. Any developmental activities outside the project area like rehabilitation of the road and establishment of the other factories outside the project vicinity have not been covered under this EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) study.

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) report covers the examination of the physical, biological, and environmental socioeconomic impact of the following:

- Construction activities including the leveling and marking of land division.
- Relevant off-site construction activities like construction of access road.

June

2. POLICY, LEGISLATION, LEGAL & ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1. General

This section deals with the current policy as well as legal and administrative framework related to carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of various projects. Several laws exist in Pakistan, containing a number of clauses concerning protection of the environment. Like other Projects, this project is also required to go through an Environmental Assessment for getting a NOC under Section 12 of the Punjab Environmental Protection Act – 1997 (Amended 2012).

According to environmental laws of the country development projects must undergo the process of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) in order to predict and mitigate the impacts of the development at an early stage. Based on nature, size, cost and associated impacts, the project under consideration has been categorized for EIA study according to the regulation 3 of Statutory Notification issued on June 13, 2000 (S.R.O.339 (1) /2001).

2.2. Screening

The project is the establishment of poultry waste processing and falls under *Schedule II* (list of projects requiring an EIA), *Category B (Manufacturing and processing) and sub sector 9 (Poultry Waste Processing Units/Rendering Units)* of the IEE / EIA Regulations 2022 made under section 12 of Punjab Environment Protection Act 1997 (Amended 2012). The Director General, EPA Punjab is the authority to issue the requisite Environmental Approval after proper review of the project.

2.3. Existing Regulation and Framework

This EIA study has been carried out in the light of the policy guidelines for the preparation of IEE/EIA Reports under the procedure and practices formulated by the Provincial Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

2.4. Relevant Legal / Institutional Framework

The applicable laws for the environmental study of the project are briefly given below. The proponent of the project will abide by the applicable laws and regulations.

2.4.1. National Conservation Strategy, 1992

On March 1, 1992, the Cabinet of Pakistan approved the National Conservation Strategy. It describes the stark reality of the country's deteriorating resource base and its implications for what is still largely a natural resource-based economy. It sets forth the beginnings of a plan to integrate environmental concerns into virtually every aspect of Pakistani economic life. The strategy has three overriding objectives: conservation of natural resources, sustainable development, and improved efficiency in the use and management of resources.

2.4.2. PEPO, 1983 and PEPA 1997 (Amended 2012)

In 1983, the Government of Pakistan issued an Environmental Protection Ordinance (EPO), which was replaced by the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (PEPA) 1997, through an Act of Parliament. Now the PEPA 1997 has been replaced by Punjab Environmental Protection Act 1997 (Amended 2012) on 18th April 2012.

Under Sec. 8 of Environment Protection Ordinance (EPO) 1983, it was necessary to carry out EIA/IEE for all development projects, but there were no EIA/IEE regulations under that ordinance.

Under section 12 of the Punjab Environmental Protection Act, 1997 (Amended 2012) it is mandatory to take an Environmental Approval Environmental Protection Agency for commencement of any construction of project.

2.4.3. National Environmental Policy 2005

The Government of Pakistan (GOP) has notified National Environmental Policy 2005, for different projects/aspects in which guidelines/priorities have been given to undertake the projects having significant environmental impacts.

2.4.4. Review of EIA and IEE Regulations, 2000

The GOP has issued Review of Initial Environmental Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2000, to review the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) / Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Reports.

2.4.5. Guidelines for the Preparation and Review of Environmental Reports, 1997

The GOP has also framed guidelines for the preparation and review of IEE/EIA of projects in various developmental sectors.

2.4.6. National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS)

According to Punjab Environmental Protection Act, 1997 (Amended 2012), National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) were established for municipal and industrial effluents and air emissions.

2.4.7. Guidelines for Sensitive and Critical Areas

GOP has issued Guidelines for Sensitive and Critical Areas in October 1997. The objective of the guideline is to provide guidance to project proponents and other stakeholders in the environmental assessment process, so that the projects are planned and sited in a way that protects the values of sensitive and critical areas.

2.4.8. Policy and procedures for the Filing, Review and Approval of Environmental Assessments, November-1997

Environmental Assessment is the Primary means of managing the approval of new development proposals in Pakistan. Environmental Assessment allows for the systematic examination of proposals, clear procedures which provide for the interests of relevant Government Departments and other stakeholders to carefully consider.

2.4.9. Guidelines for Public Consultation, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency October 1997

This guideline is part of a package of regulations and guidelines which include:

- Punjab Environmental Protection Act, 1997 (Amended 2012)
- Policy and Procedures for filing, review and approval of environmental assessments

Same

- Guidelines for the preparation and review of Environmental Reports
- Guidelines for sensitive and critical areas
- National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS)
- Detailed sectoral guidelines

2.4.10. Punjab Wildlife Protection Act, 1974

This act was framed in 1974 by the province Punjab and is about of protection and conservation of Wildlife.

2.4.11. Forest Act, 1927

This act was framed in 1927. The Forest Act, 1927 is still the basic charter for the forest departments in Pakistan. This law empowers provincial governments to manage forest areas.

2.4.12. Explosive Act, 1884

This act deals with explosives in prohibiting either absolutely or subject to conditions, the manufacture, possession or importation of any explosive which is so dangerous in character that, in the opinion of the appropriate Government, it is expedient for public safety to issue the notification.

2.4.13. Punjab Local Government Ordinance, 2001

Schedules 4 and 8 of this Ordinance pertain to environmental pollution. Under the Ordinance, the local councils are authorized to restrict projects causing pollution to air, water or land. They may also initiate schemes for improving the environment.

2.4.14. Pakistan Penal Code, 1860

This defines the penalties for violations concerning pollution of air, water bodies and land. Sections 268 to 291 are about offences affecting public health. The offences relating to public health safety and environment are as under.

Sec 268: Public Nuisance

Sec 269: Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life:

Sec 270: Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life:

June

Sec 278: Making atmosphere noxious to health;

Sec 284: Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance:

Sec. 290: Punishment for public nuisance in cases not otherwise provided for:

Sec. 291: Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.

2.4.15. Punjab Land Use Rules 2009

In January 2009 the Punjab Government notified "Punjab Land Use Rules 2009" for the clarification of Lahore Master Plan. In these rules permissible land use according to area type is defined.

2.4.16. Antiquities Act 1975

The law relates to protection of Antiquities, monuments, National & International heritage. The compliance of this Act is mandatory for the Installation of Generators. Under section 22 of the Act no development plan or scheme or new construction can be done within distance of 200ft from the boundary of the monuments/ National Heritage. There is no historical Site or monuments in the proximity of the project.

2.4.17. Solid Waste Management Rules 2005

The Solid Waste Management Department, CDGF has notified these rules for proper waste management.

2.4.18. Labor Laws

The labor laws apply on child labor and measuring instruments.

2.4.19. Safety & Civil Defense Laws

The civil defense laws provide details about safety, fire protection and civil defense.

2.4.20. Guidelines for Critical and Sensitive Area

These guidelines have been prepared under section 12 of Punjab Environmental Protection Act 1997 (Amended 2012) for protection and safety of critical and sensitive localities.



3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1. Type and category of the project

The capital cost of the project is PKR 155 million. The project will spread over an area of 40742 Sq.Ft.. The proposed project is poultry waste processing facility with capacity of 150 tons daily. As a result of the project, around 10-15 persons will get jobs during the construction phase and another around 60-65 persons will be engaged during the production phase of the project.

The project is the establishment of poultry waste processing and falls under *Schedule II* (list of projects requiring an EIA), *Category B (Manufacturing and processing) and sub sector 9 (Poultry Waste Processing Units/Rendering Units)* of the IEE / EIA Regulations 2022 made under section 12 of Punjab Environment Protection Act 1997 (Amended 2012). The Director General, EPA Punjab is the authority to issue the requisite Environmental Approval after proper review of the project.

3.2. Objectives of the project

The objective of aforesaid project i.e., establishment of poultry waste processing unit is to go for forward integration and manufacture meat & bone meal with good market potential. The project will encompass modern state-of-the-art facility with the objective of producing superior quality products. The project will have following advantages:
The project will provide additional income and gainful employment to local people.

Signature

- The primary objective of a poultry waste processing unit is to effectively manage and process poultry waste generated from poultry farms, slaughterhouses, and processing facilities.
- The unit aims to reduce the volume of waste and minimize its negative environmental impact through proper treatment and utilization.
- This includes extracting components such as fats (tallow) and proteins (meat and bone meal) for further utilization in various industries. By recovering and repurposing these resources, the unit promotes resource conservation and contributes to a circular economy approach.
- The said project is itself value addition project.
- Socio-economic up-lift of the proponent

Creation of new job opportunities and promoting income prospects for those engaged in the allied activities associated with operation of project is considered as indirect objectives of the project.

3.3. Project Location and Layout

The site under consideration for the establishment of "poultry waste processing unit" by M/s Rawal Poultry By-Product (Pvt.) Ltd. is located at Maukana Bypass, Jaranwala Road, Faisalabad. The coordinates of site are 31.391715N, 73.256690E. The location of aforesaid project is given below, and the layout of aforesaid project is attached within file

Page

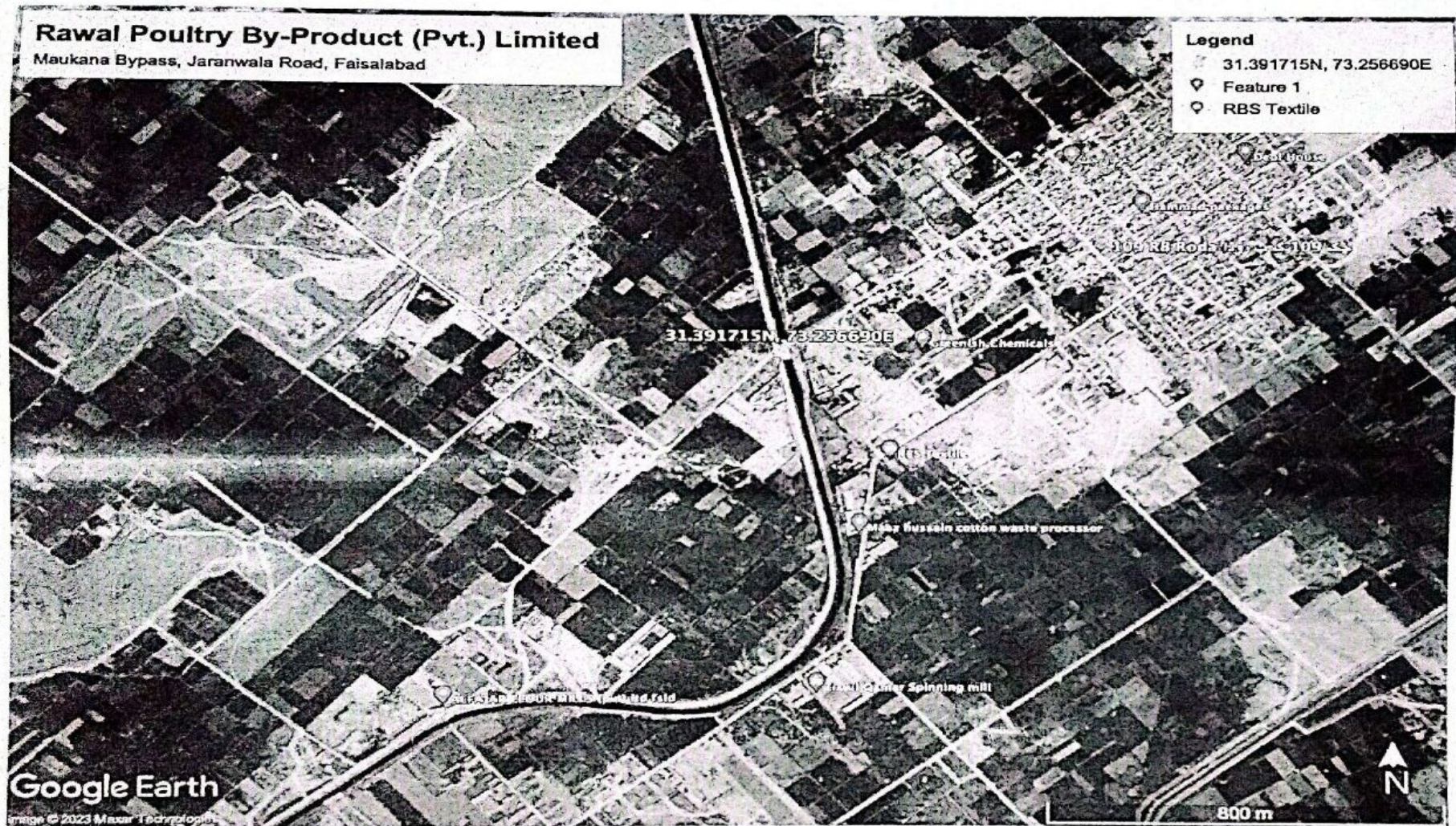


Figure 3-Google Map

Rawal Poultry By-Product (Pvt.) Limited

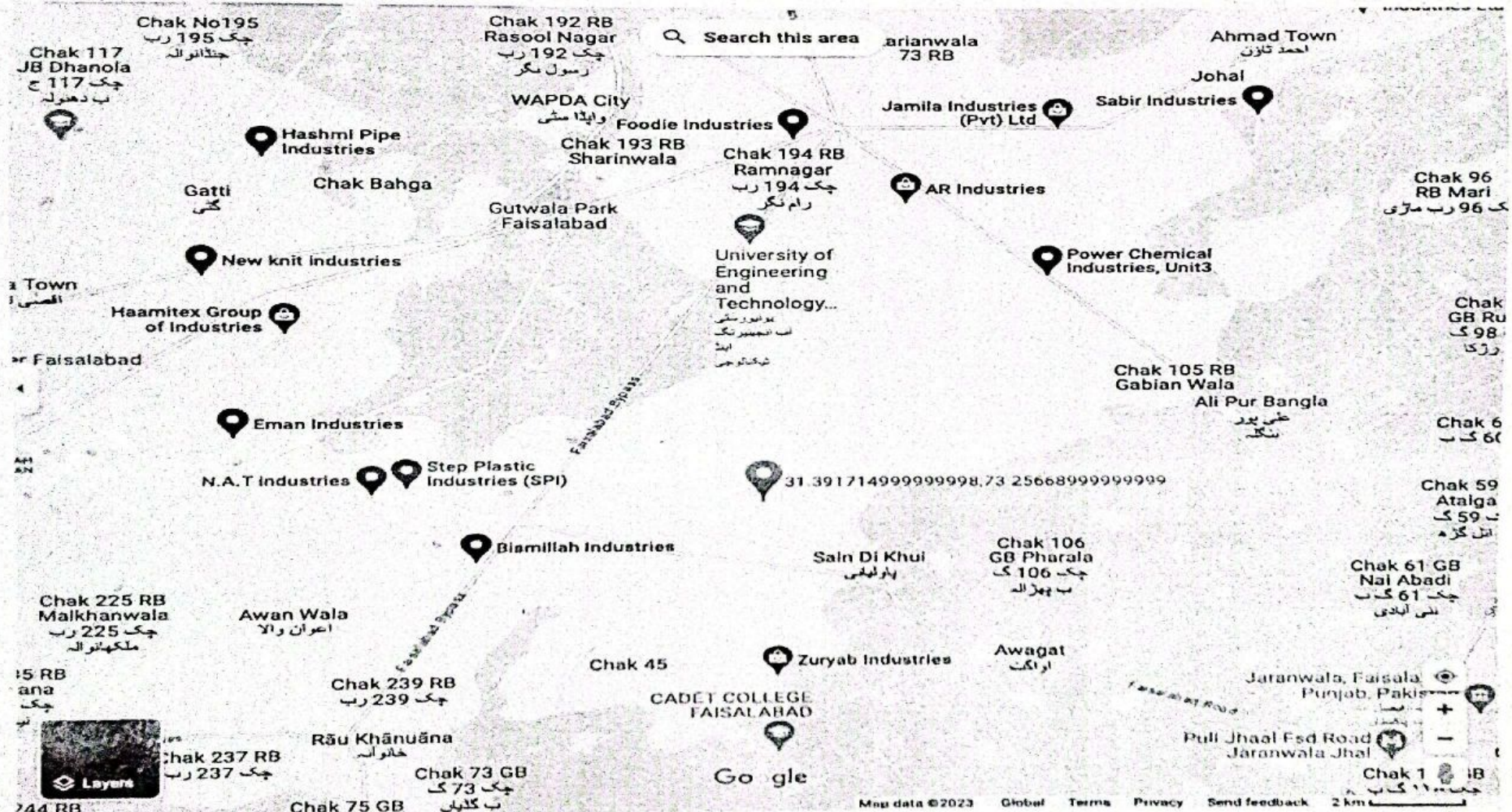


Figure 4-Industries nearby Project Site

3.4. Land use of the site

Land selected for the project is industrial in nature. Land use will change from open to industrial.

3.5. Magnitude & Cost of the project

The estimated initial capital cost of aforesaid project is **approximately 185 million**. Purchase of raw material, operation and maintenance of production machinery are the costly activities involved in the operation phase of said project. Equipment safety will be assured if these operations are carefully managed. No separate fund allocation is required.

Amenities	Cost in PKR
Land cost	90 million
Infrastructure development, machinery	50 million
Solid waste management:	05 million
Landscaping & tree plantations	05 million
Wastewater Treatment Plant	05 million
Total Cost	155 million

However, budget will be allocated for purchase and maintenance of standardized PPEs for workers and for waste management and environmental enhancement. Despite these costs, this project was found to be financially feasible in the feasibility report. Magnitude of operations includes:

- Installation of machinery
- Installation of firefighting equipment
- Marking of emergency exits and assembly points.
- Tree plantation and landscape
- Wastewater treatment plant

The allocated environmental budget is **PKR 15 million approx.** as mentioned in project cost breakup. The environmental budget will be spent on landscape/green zone management, solid waste management. The proponent will plant indigenous and ornamental plants to increase the aesthetic value of the area. Thus, the project is also a source of employment for locals and would help in economic development activities of the area.

Environmental Budget

Environmental Component	Quantity	Amount Pak Rs.	Details/Basis
Tree Plantation/Green Belt Development	5k-10k	05 million	Cost includes plantation and maintenance up to three years
Wastewater treatment (WWT)	1	05 million	Cost includes maintenance up to three years
Solid waste management	L.S	05 million	Cost includes maintenance up to three years
Health & Safety Measures PPEs	L.S	02 million	Lump sum
Miscellaneous Cost	L.S	12,000	Lump sum
Air Quality Monitoring	2	15,000	2 samples @ 7500/sample
Water Quality Monitoring	2	10,000	2 samples @ 6000/sample
Noise Level Monitoring	2	10,000	2 samples @ 5000/sample
Soil Tests	2	10,000	2 samples @ 5000/sample
Training		10,000	Lump sum
External Monitoring		50,000	
Total Environmental and Social Management Cost		15.5 million approx..	

3.6. Vegetative Features of Land

Bushes and wild grasses are present in the nearby surroundings of project area. During operation phase, green belts will be developed, and it will serve as a useful buffer to contain the menace of pollution from different sources. As a control measure of atmospheric pollution, as a barriers noise generated within the premises it is recommended to develop green belt.

3.7. Plantation Plan

Approximately 5K-10K plants will be planted in and around the project vicinity to enhance the landscape beauty and to make the ambient air quality better. These plants will include ornamental plants as well. But most trees will be shade providing. The funds allocated to the plantation is about PKR 05 million and is included in the environmental budget.

3.8. Proposed schedule for implementation (Tentative)

Proposed project will be completing in period of year schedule (tentative) is described here under.

Stage I: The clearing of land, preparation of land for construction activity.

Stage II: During this phase machinery will be brought to the site and installed.

Stage III: In this phase all the outstanding activities will be completed, construction activities will be initiated.

Stage IV: after completing construction, employees will be hired, and staff will be assigned their respective work. The operation activities will be initiated.

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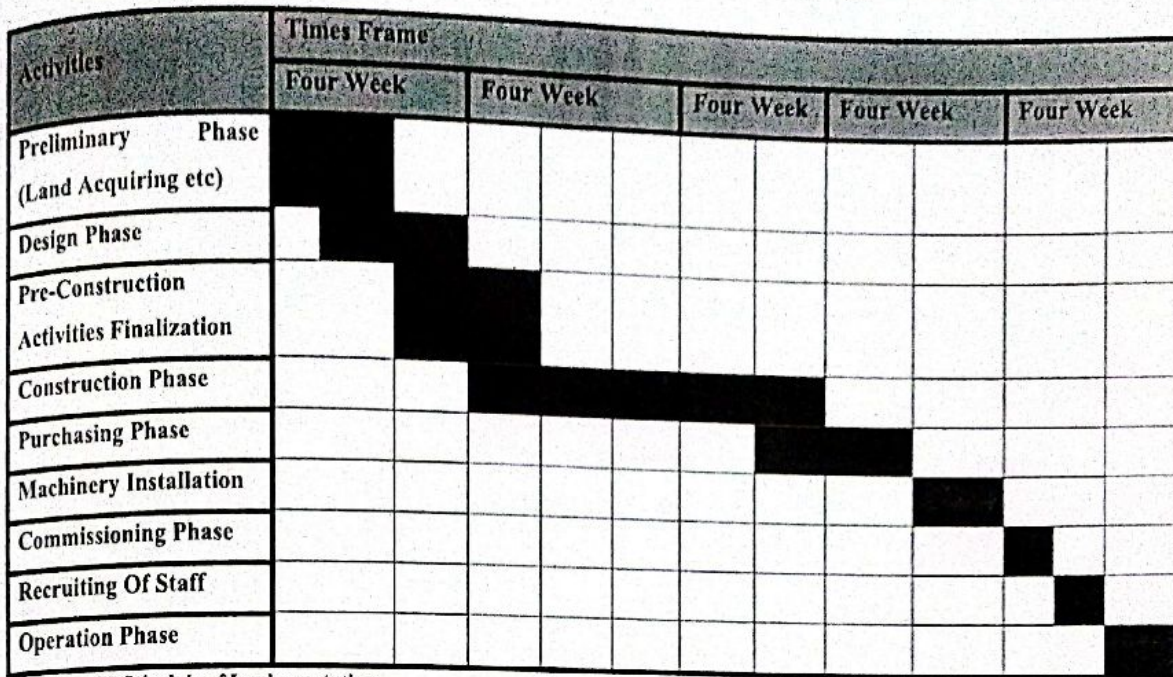


Figure 5-Schedule of Implementation

3.9. Road Access

The road that will be used for the transportation is known as Faisalabad Bypass & Faisalabad Road". Following is the Road access map of proposed project site:

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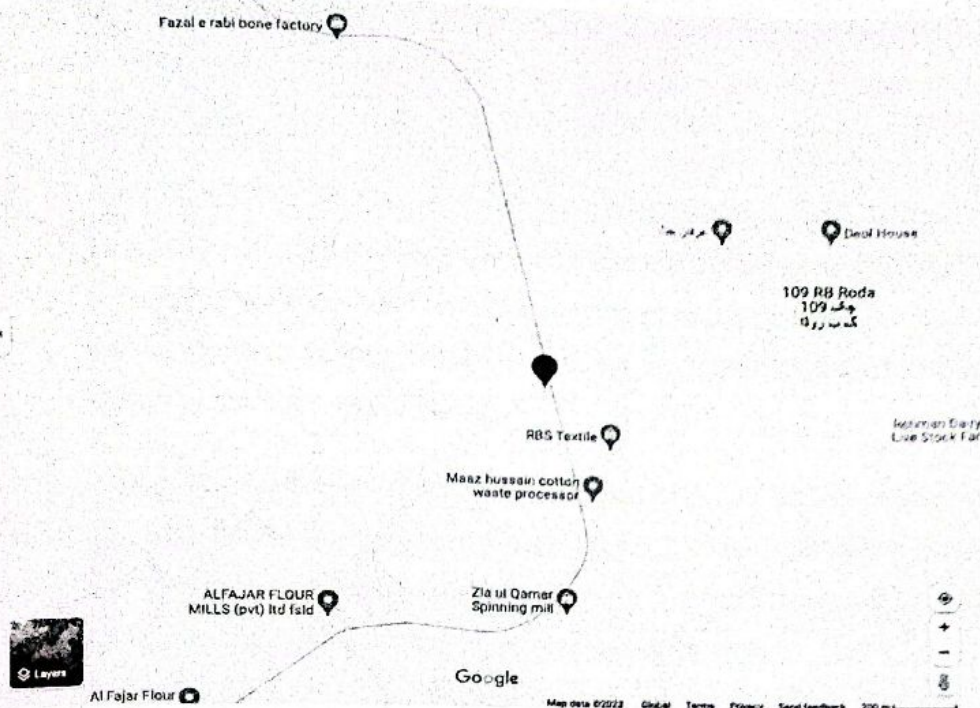


Figure 6 Road Access Map

3.10. Description of the project

The proponent has planned to establish a poultry waste processing unit to fulfill the need of market. The product capacity of said project will be 150 tons daily. The production of poultry waste processing involves a complete mechanism mentioned in this EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) Report.

The process of poultry waste processing consists of following steps:

Collection and Transportation: Poultry waste, including feathers, blood, carcasses, and other by-products, is collected from various sources, and transported to the rendering unit. The waste is usually stored in designated containers or trucks for safe and efficient transportation.

Pre-Treatment: Upon arrival at the rendering unit, the poultry waste undergoes a pre-treatment process. This may involve sorting and removing any non-renderable materials such as plastics, bones, and large solid objects. The waste is then finely ground or shredded to increase the surface area and facilitate the subsequent rendering process.

Signature

Rendering: The rendered unit employs a high-temperature process called rendering to break down the poultry waste and extract valuable components. There are two main types of rendering processes:

- a. **Batch Rendering:** In this method, the pre-treated poultry waste is loaded into large vessels called rendering cookers. The waste is then heated at high temperatures (usually between 250 to 300 degrees Celsius) for an extended period, typically several hours. This process effectively destroys harmful bacteria, pathogens, and viruses present in the waste and breaks down the organic matter.
- b. **Continuous Rendering:** In this method, the poultry waste is continuously fed into a high-temperature screw press or extruder. The waste is subjected to high pressure and heat as it passes through the extruder. This process rapidly heats and dehydrates the waste, resulting in the extraction of fat, proteins, and moisture.

Separation and Processing: After rendering, the resulting mixture is separated into different components. The primary separation is typically achieved through centrifugation or pressing processes. This step separates the liquid fat (tallow), which can be used for various purposes such as soap production, biodiesel, or animal feed. The solid material, known as meat and bone meal, is also separated and further processed. It is typically sterilized, dried, and ground into a fine powder. Meat and bone meal can be used as a valuable ingredient in animal feed formulations.

Packaging and Distribution: The final products, including tallow and meat and bone meal, are packaged in appropriate containers or bags for storage and distribution. These products are then sold to various industries, including agriculture, pet food manufacturing, and industrial applications.

Process description step wise:

Supplies

Following supplies will be required/ utilized for the manufacturing of the 150 tons of recovered product annually.

Water Supply

The source of water for the proposed site is ground water at the depth of 150-200 ft

Electricity

FESCO (WAPDA) will be the main source of the power. However, two (02) generators will be on standby mode having capacity of 2.5 MW (1.5+1).

Manpower

There will be approximately 100-200 workers during construction phase and 550-600 workers on the unit during operational phase.

Personnel Protective Equipment

Following Personnel Protective equipment will be provided to the workers for their safety:

Protective Goggles

Protective leather/rubber shoes

Gloves-leather, canvas, rubber, and plastic

Gas masks

Protective shields

Helmets

Overcoats

Management Plans

For the management of the wastewater and air emissions following measures will be adopted:

Wastewater

This generated wastewater will be treated through ETP of adequate capacity before disposal.

Air Emissions

The only source of air emissions is VOCS, NOX, SOX. Wet scrubber will be installed to control emissions. No air emission is likely to be released during operation of aforesaid project; except the dust or particulate matter to be produced during floor cleaning and other such operations, which

Same

it will not be posing any environmental threat (will not breach the safe standards). No suppression will be done to control dust emissions. Complaint will be kept in proper check.

Noise

All the machinery will be installed and operated in a closed hall and from operation of machinery, generator noise will not be a problem as the residential area is at adequate distance. Further, administration of site will take the precautionary measures to avoid the noise nuisance. There is no possibility of noise pollution from storage activities. Installation activities will however add grain to the noise, but that noise will be temporary and will be mitigated by measures as stated in Chapter-08.

Further trees to be planted within the facility which will act as noise absorbers and workers will wear earplugs whenever and wherever might be necessary.

3.11. Details of restoration and rehabilitation at the end of the project life

The estimated life of the project is about 25 years approximately. When before the project approaches the end of its first life cycle it will be completely renewed, refurbished and even new latest set of the equipment will replace the older one. All road structures and related infrastructure will be extensively renovated.

All activities will be carried out in accordance with prevailing environmental management laws and controls to avoid any damage to any segment of environment or human health around the project site. Rehabilitation would not be required as much as current project site, however, remediation plans to be practiced during different phases of the project at various levels are illustrated hereunder.

3.12. Government approvals and licenses:

As the approval from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Government of Punjab, and Lahore is mandatory before the start of construction of the project in compliance with Section-12 of the Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act 2012, therefore, this EIA report has been prepared to submit to EPA Punjab.

4. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives are recommended and examined to determine the best method of achieving project objectives, while minimizing environmental impacts (WB December 1996). The discussion and analysis of alternatives in an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study should consider other practicable strategies that will promote the elimination of negative environmental impacts identified.

This section covers the project alternatives which were examined for the proposed project in Faisalabad. An analysis of the available alternatives is necessary to establish that the most suitable management and technology options will be adopted for the project, while minimizing environmental impacts. This evaluation explains the selection of the most feasible alternative in terms of economics, environment and health & safety. In particular it outlines the following options that were considered for this project:

- Site Alternative their selection and rejection criteria
- Design/technology alternatives, their selection and rejection criteria
- Environmental Alternatives, their selection and rejection criteria
- Economic Alternatives, their selection and rejection criteria

4.1. Site Alternative their selection and rejection criteria

The selected site for said project is located at industrial area. The area is developed as an industrial and many industries are in operation in project proximity. The selected project site is ideal from the point of view of compatibility with other land use of the area. The site is also spacious enough to accommodate the proposed facility and its infrastructure. Due to existing infrastructure and its strategic location, it is our considered view that the selected site is ideal and suitable for the proposed development. Additionally, the piece of land is owned by Proponent.

4.2. Design/technology alternatives, their selection and rejection criteria

For installation of current project state of art technology will be selected to avoid emissions. Proponent is doing heavy investment for this project so latest/state of art technology will be preferred to ensure good quality products.

4.3. Environmental Alternatives, their selection and rejection criteria

After completion of construction, proper landscaping will be done. Moreover, the proponent is very concerned and conscious about the quality and equally about the environmental protection and resource conservation.

4.4. Economic Alternatives, their selection and rejection criteria

- Currently selected technology and design is economically efficient.
- Tree plantation will be done that will reduce temperature of the area and also act as noise barrier.
- Building design will be such that maximum use of day light and LED lights will be installed to minimize electricity consumption.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

An environmental baseline study is intended to establish a data base against which potential impacts can be predicted and managed subsequently. The EIA of the proposed project covers a comprehensive description of the project area, including regional resources which are expected to be affected by the project, as well as, those which are not expected to be directly affected by the construction and operation of the project.

Data Collection

A site visit was conducted to survey the field area for collection of relevant data. Interviews were conducted with the general public and stakeholders of the project area in order to seek the public opinion on the implementation of the proposed project. Various Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) were also visited for the collection of relevant data and their views on the proposed project were recorded for incorporation into the EIA report. The environmental impacts of any activity or process will be assessed on the basis of deviation from the baseline or normal situation. The following components form part of the baseline:

- i. **Physical Environment**
- ii. **Ecological Environment**
- iii. **Socioeconomic Environment**

5.1. Physical Environment

The proposed project lies in Maukana Bypass, Tehsil Khurianwala Faisalabad where proponent intends to install poultry waste processing unit. There are different industrial units within the industrial area in operational, constructional and planning phase. These units Zyryab Industries, Bismillah Industries, Step Plastic Industries, Eman Industries. The project lies in district Faisalabad and it has detail background history.

5.1.1. Geological Formation

Faisalabad previously known as Lyallpur was established as a Mandi Town in 1895 as a part of the program of colonization of West Punjab. It was formerly a part of Tehsil Jhang of Multan Division. Because most of the area was un-cultivated and there were no regular crops, it served the purpose of only a meadow for the cattle of the indigence. The opening of Lower Chenab Canal in 1892 and its extension to the area in the form of Rakh Branch, Jhang Branch and Gogerah

Branch coupled with the introduction of a Canal Irrigation system, brought the whole area under regular cultivation. The city was named in honor of Sir James Lyall, the then lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. The design of the Town was prepared by Mr. Young and it was further improved by Sir Gunga Ram, a renowned Town Planner of the time. It was laid down on a parcel of land measuring 110 acres in a square form with eight bazaars radiating from the central Clock Tower. The district of Faisalabad is situated in the center of the lower Rachana Doab, the area between Chenab and Ravi rivers, which has a mild slope from North-East to South-West with an average of about 0.2-to-0.3-meter drop per kilometer or about 1 to 1.5 feet per mile. The city is situated at an elevation of about 183.35 meters above the Sea level. The topography is however marked by valleys, local depression, and relatively high ground.

5.1.2. Seismicity

Pakistan lies on an active seismic belt of earth. Seismic observations indicate that hundreds of shocks originate every year. Mostly, these seismic waves are of low intensity and do not have significant effect. According to seismic zones of UN- Habitat the project area falls under Zone 2A. The seismic zoning is shown in the figure.

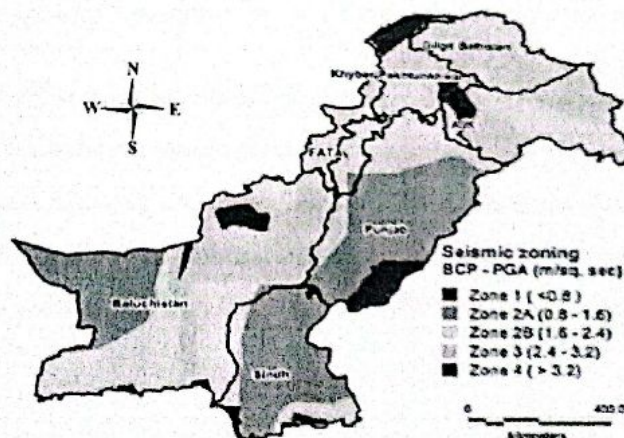


Figure-7 Seismic Zone Map

5.1.3. Climate

The meteorological data from Faisalabad has been used to identify the baseline climatic condition of the project area and surroundings. The proposed project lies in arid climate region. The last five years data was obtained from Pakistan Meteorology Department, meteorological station at Faisalabad to have an overview of the area's climatic regime. The metrology data of the site is briefly described below:

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Table 1-Mean Temperature, Precipitation, Humidity

Month	Mean Max Temperature	Mean Temperature Min	Precipitation	Relative Humidity
January	19.7	5.0	33.8	66.2
February	21.6	7.7	50.0	60.0
March	26.0	12.5	60.5	53.8
April	33.0	17.7	36.5	41.8
May	38.1	22.0	31.8	32.5
June	40.5	25.8	51.6	37.8
July	35.7	25.8	23.3	67.8
August	34.4	25.3	22.2	70.8
September	35.0	23.0	77.7	65.5
October	33.1	16.6	12.2	55.6
November	27.8	9.9	9.9	62.7
December	21.5	5.7	30.4	68.9
Annual mean	30.6	16.4	36.6	56.4

5.1.4. Seasons and Rainfall

The proposed project is situated in district Faisalabad which has hot summers and moderately cold in winter. It is located in the region that encounters four seasons, the hot summer starts from May and continues till July, monsoon starts from July and continues to September while winter season end in February starting from November and spring season lasts for two months from March and April. The last five years annual rain fall data from 2009 to 2013 shows variation between -1 – 243.1 mm

5.1.5. Soils

The city is located on the "Bar Upland" which is relatively older alluvium deposit as found in the central part of the Doad. Because of its elevation above the bordering flood plains, the upland is generally beyond the reach of flood spills, which is the significant physiographic feature of the alluvial plan. Like other Punjab plains, the alluvium is quaternary and has been deposited on semi-consolidated tertiary rocks or on a basement of metamorphic and igneous rocks of Precambrian age. It emanates from the mountain ranges of the north and has been deposited by the present and ancestral streams. The deposition is predominantly fluvial sediments.

Sume

5.1.6. Temperature

The ambient temperature of proposed project region varies from summer to winter. The change in temperature has a direct influence on the environment of the project area. Hot and dry conditions during summer season changes the air quality by increase in particulate matters due to drying of road pavements and open soil. According to last five years data, mean monthly minimum temperature in the area varies from 3.5 to 28.6 C° and mean monthly minimum temperature were found 16.6 – 41.9 C°.

5.1.7. Water Resources.

Water resources of the area are discussed under two broad headings, surface water resources and groundwater resources.

5.1.8. Surface Water

Surface waters resources are usually exposed to the surface of earth in the form of mobile and immobile situation which includes snow-clad mountains, rivers, non-river streams, rain, sleet, wetlands and oceans. Surface resourced waters are highly susceptible to natural and anthropogenic derived contamination in terms of Chemical and Biological contamination and thus are not used for sensitive applications such as drinking directly, unless it is pre-treated. Among surface waters, district & near the project extremities there is a distributor canal of Rakh Branch, which is used for the irrigation purpose and etc.

5.1.9. Ground Water

Ground water resources are found hidden and camouflaged into the surface of earth in the form of mobile and immobile state and exist as shallow and deep wells, confined and unconfined aquifers, springs and watersheds. Ground resourced waters are not easily susceptible to natural and anthropogenic derived contamination caused by Chemical/Biological pollution and thus is directly used for sensitive applications such as drinking even it is un-treated. Main visible pollutants such as turbidity, color and odor usually remain absent in ground extracted waters. Invisible biological contaminants such as Bacteria, Protozoa and Viruses are also not expected in sub- surface water regimes unless it is contaminated by un-expected upheaval. Water constitutes an important section of Physical Environment of an EIA Study to define its magnitude, quality and occurrence throughout the entire project corridor. On geo-spheric earth water is amounting to 3% as fresh

June

water resource of the total water reserve. Of this groundwater comprises 95%, surface water 3.5% and soil moisture 1.5%. Out of all the fresh water on the earth, only 0.36% is readily available for diversity uses and applications. The project area lies in the district of Faisalabad; the groundwater table normally exists 25 to 30 meters below the ground level and contains high level of salinity.

5.2. Environmental Baseline Monitoring

5.2.1. Noise Levels

Noise is described as an unwanted sound emitted from un-avoidable sources of anthropogenic activities. Daily based natural induced sources of noise are rare to none but human induced noise sources are plenty and un-avoidable. Physically, there is no distinction between sound and noise. Sound is a sensory.

The perception and the complex pattern of sound waves is labeled noise, music, speech, low altitude aero plane flying etc. The noise pollution in the project area is source of pollution and nuisance. Among eight noise measurement locations in the cities, the study says, on average, the noise level ranged from 57-60 dB (A) in and around the project site.

5.2.2. Ambient Air Quality

Atmospheric pollution means the imbalance in the normal air chemistry. It can occur due to the addition of a new chemical into atmosphere or by the change in concentration of the chemicals already existing in the atmosphere. Atmospheric pollution particularly in urban area has a strong impact upon daily life. The reasons of such changes can both be natural as well as anthropogenic. Ambient air quality is a key to measure the concentration of the various chemicals in atmosphere; especially of the chemicals which pose detrimental effects on health, safety and environment, to have a comparison with their safe concentrations, as established in WHO Standards and NAAQS.

5.2.3. Surface Water and Ground Water

There are no surface water resources like canal or ponds, near the project area. The area surrounding the project site is poorly drained.

Ground water is the principal source of municipal water supply Faisalabad. This is also the case in the immediate vicinity of the site. The City's drinking water is obtained from groundwater aquifer by means of tube wells located throughout the area. Groundwater is pumped from 60-65 ft feet and is generally good for direct consumption.



5.3. Biological Environment

In this section, the baseline environmental conditions pertaining to biological environment are described. These conditions have subsequently been used to identify the potential impacts on the biological environment that are likely to arise from the project activities

5.3.1. Fauna

The main fauna of the project comprises of mammals, birds and reptiles.

Mammals Although most of the study area comprises agricultural lands, but due to presence of shrubs of grass, shrubs and several agricultural crops like wheat in the surroundings 10 mammalian species have been recorded. Dense vegetation provide living shelter to the mammals like Asiatic Jackal, Five Stripped Palm Squirrel, Indian Crested Porcupine, Indian Desert Jird, Indian Gerbil, Cape Hare, Small Indian Mongoose, House Mouse, House Rat, and Jungli Cat. All the 10 species are commonly found in the project areas as well as in country and no any significant threat can be expected from any activity.

Reptiles During the study several types of burros and droppings were found which indicate the presence of respected reptiles. None of the reptiles and mammalian species found here are listed under any category of the IUCN Red List. Ten species of reptiles were also recorded including snakes, lizards and agamas.

Table 2- Type of Fauna at the Project Site

English Name	Scientific Name
Mammals	
Asiatic Jackal	<i>Canis auris</i>
Five Stripped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>
Indian Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>
Indian Desert Jird	<i>Meriones hurrianae</i>
Reptiles	

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Brilliant Agama	<i>Trapelus (Agama) agilisolepis</i>
Indian Cobra	<i>Najanajanaja</i>
Pakistan Ribbon Snake	<i>Psammophis leithii</i>
Saw scaled Viper	<i>Echiscarinatus</i>

5.3.2. Endangered Species

There is no floral or faunal species inhabiting the project area that are included in the Red Data Book of IUCN. The populations of birds are reported to be reduced over time due to excessive pesticide sprays in agricultural crops and loss of habitat.

5.3.3. Flora

Based upon observations during the field visit many species of plants were directly observed in the project area. List of the floral species in the project area are given in the following

Table 3-Type of Flora in the Project Area

Tree Species	Species name
Kikar.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>
Talhi.	<i>Alhaji maurorum</i>
Neem.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo Roxb</i>
Gaah	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>
Jawar.	<i>Calotropis procera</i>
Gandum.	<i>Azadirachta indica (L.) Adelb.</i>
Makae.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Kahi.	<i>Veazea nays</i>
Lawo.	<i>Tamarix indica</i>
Jhangoori Ber.	<i>Tamarixaphylla</i>

Source

5.3.4. Archaeological Sites or Wetlands

It is envisaged that no building of archaeological, cultural and historical importance is expected to be damaged due to the installation of said project at the selected site. Moreover, there is no wetland or surface water body reported to be affected due to the installation of the aforesaid project.

5.4. Socio Economic Assessment

Faisalabad is the third-most-populous city in Pakistan and it is the second-largest in the eastern province of Punjab. Historically, one of the first planned cities within British India, it has long since developed into a cosmopolitan metropolis. The total area of Faisalabad District is 5,856 km² while the area controlled by the Faisalabad Development Authority (FDA) is 1,280 km². Faisalabad has grown to become a major industrial and distribution center because of its central location in the region and connecting roads, rails and air transportation. It has been referred to as the "Manchester of Pakistan". Faisalabad's GDP in 2013 was \$43 billion (USD). The average annual GDP of Faisalabad is \$20.5 billion calculated by averaging GDP projections from 2015 to 2025.

5.4.1. Demographic Profile

The Demographic Studies are the major source of any city's Socio-Economic profile. Demographic Studies relate to population. Population studies are extremely important from Town Planning point of view. Until and unless we know about population in detail we cannot do successful planning. All aspects of population, such as sex-age composition, trend of migration, social, cultural, political, economic and administrative have to be related to planning considerations and decisions. Individuals are the raw material of society, therefore, society is directly affected by size, growth, composition and distribution of its population. The term population refers to the number of individuals living within a geographical area at a given time. The estimated population in the nearest Chaks of the project area is expected to be more than 50 thousands individuals.

Table 4-Demographic Profile of Faisalabad

Sr#	Parameters	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Population	4113582	3760328	7873910
2	Male	2102745	1931770	4034515

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3	Female	2010623	1828231	3838854
4	Transgender	214	327	541
5	Household	631434	593832	1225266

5.4.2. Languages and Major Casts

There is no specific tradition on specific occasion and are same as other cities of Punjab. There are no clashes found in the area, people live peacefully however there is a combination of different cast and creeds and religions because district Faisalabad is industrial city and people from different cities live for the jobs and different business. Major casts dwelling there, are Sheikh, Araeen and Rajput

5.4.3. Religion

The population of Bahawalpur is over 99% Muslim. Islamic influences are evident in the fundamental values of various inhabitants including; cultural traditions, marriage, education, ceremonies and policies with may reflect stark differences in rural villages as compared to urban areas.

5.4.4. Dress

Majority of the people wear Qameez and Shalwar. English dress, shirt and Trousers are also common in Bahawalpur as well like other big cities of Pakistan.

5.4.5. Industrial Setup

Faisalabad contributes over 05% toward Pakistan's annual GDP; therefore, it is often referred to as the "Manchester of Pakistan". Faisalabad's average annual GDP is \$20.55 billion (USD) of which 21% comes from agriculture. The surrounding countryside, irrigated by the lower Chenab River, produces agricultural commodities such as; cotton, rice, sugarcane, wheat, fruit and vegetables. It is a producer of industrial goods and textile manufacturing including; cotton and silk textiles, super phosphates, hosiery, veterinary medicine, industrial chemicals, clothing, pulp and paper, printing, agricultural equipment, ghee (clarified butter), and beverages.

The Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry monitors industrial activity in the city and reports their findings to the Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and

Industry and provincial government. The city has a major dry ports and international airport.

Faisalabad is recognized as the center of the textile industry in Pakistan, contributing to half of Pakistan's total textile shipments. At the end of June 2012, Textiles employed 20% of the nation's workforce and generated **1.3 trillion rupees (\$13.8 billion)** in textile products, most of which were exported to the US and Europe. While Punjab's economy is driven primarily by agriculture, the textile industry along with leather products and light engineering goods play an important role, with more than **48,000** industrial units spread across Punjab. In an effort to boost bilateral trade, Romania and Turkey have honorary- consulates in Faisalabad which enable trade links with the city.

5.5. Quality of Life Values

5.5.1. Health Facilities

Hospitals exist in the project area. There is a government hospital or Basic Health Unit (BHU) available in Chak Jhumra. People also access to private hospitals in city and sometimes to nearby private dispensaries. Fever, malaria and chest congestion, Hepatitis-C were reported as the common diseases of the project area. In the project area, health conditions are much developed.

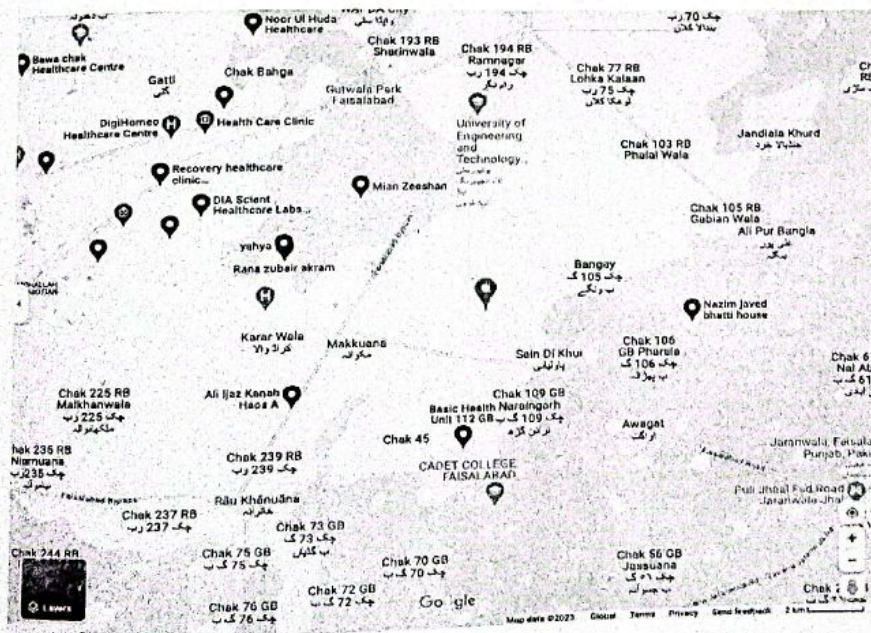


Figure 8-Health Facility Nearby

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5.5.2. Customs

The peoples are very much concerned about castes and beliefs, visiting shrines is very common among them.

5.5.3. Electric Supply

Power supply line goes all along the project area, and approximately 90% of the community is able to acquire electricity. Gas supply has been provided to the area, but few of the houses cannot afford to avail the service, so these houses depend upon fuel wood. But majority of the people belong to business communities, government sectors and having small jobs in district Faisalabad.

5.5.4 Telephone Facilities

PTCL telephone facility is available in all parts of the project area. Similarly mobile service is also available and is being used efficiently as mode of communication in the project area.

5.5.5 Educational Facilities

In the 1998 census Literacy was defined as the "ability of a person to read a newspaper or write a simple letter in any language". The Literacy is also measured in terms of literacy ratio and computed as percentage of literate persons among the population aged 10 years and above. The literacy ratio of the district Faisalabad is 60%; with a split of 60% for males and 56% for females. There are sharp differences in the literacy ratios by sex and areas. There are different government and private sector school near the vicinity of project area. People go to Faisalabad and other cities of Pakistan for university education.

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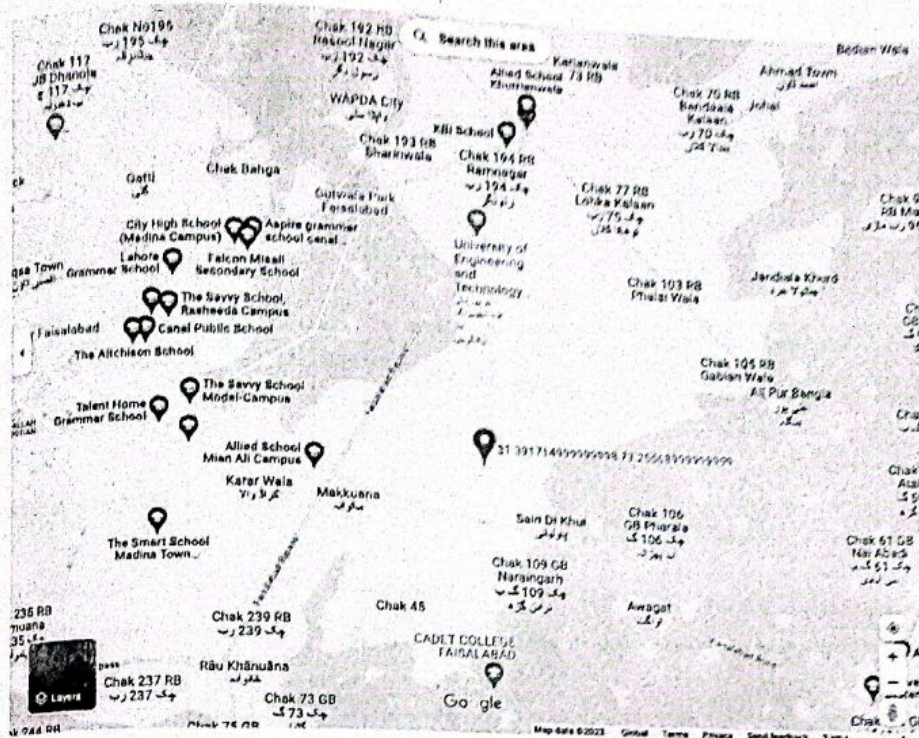


Figure 9-Educational Facility Nearby

5.5.6 Agriculture

Major crops of the town are wheat, grain, peas, barley are the important crops of Rabi season, while Kharif crops are cotton, sugarcane, potato, bajra, oil seeds which are shipped by rail and road to other parts of the country.

5.5.7 Site of Physical, Cultural Heritage

There are no documented or protected sites of archaeological, cultural, historical & religious significance in the project area. No visible signs were observed of such sites while conducting the field work.

Site Suitability

As the site is surrounded by various other industrial activities and no relocation is required for establishment of current project. The site do no fall in environmental sensitive area and all commodities are at a suitable distance from project site as they will not impacted by the construction activities even locals will get more benefits and job opportunities. No replacement, relocation and rehabilitation is required for the development of above-said project.

Favor of the Project

Almost 87% of the people of the area and vicinity are in the favor of the project. Most people think that will uplift the socio-economic value of the project site.

Common Diseases

Respondents were asked about the common diseases prevailing within their area. Majority of the respondents suffered from diarrhea, cough, diabetes and hypertension. Hepatitis also prevailed in the few communities.

Community Issues

Community was asked about the burning issues they are facing. Majority of the respondents complained about lack of safe drinking water and lack of the job opportunities.

Quality of Life Values

Respondents were inquired about the quality of life values available in their respective areas during socio-economic survey of the study area. Most of the respondents had the basic amenities to sustain life such as; electricity, water supply services, sewerage collection system, gas and transport facilities. Adequate educational facilities such as Government College University Faisalabad, Agricultural University Faisalabad, National Textile University, Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology, University of Faisalabad, and the University of Engineering & Technology of Lahore. The healthcare facilities include; Allied Hospital, Institute of Child Care, PINUM Cancer Hospital.

Objectives

The objective of screening is identification of the adverse as well as beneficial impacts and then mitigating the effect of adverse impacts up to acceptable limits or within PEQS. Following are the objectives of screening out all significant environmental and social impacts:

Same

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This section discusses the potential environmental impact for the establishment of poultry waste processing unit by M/S Rawal poultry By-Product (Pvt.) Limited. The impacts may include; soil contamination, water resources depletion, biological resources disturbance and socio- economic impacts and, where applicable, identifies mitigation measures that will reduce significantly, if not eliminate, its adverse impact. The assessment carried out in this Section is based on potential impacts on overall environmental receptors within the project area.

- To find different alternatives and ways of carrying out the project activities, this may cause adverse environmental and social impacts on the surroundings.
- To enhance the Environmental and Social benefits of project.
- To avoid, minimize and remediate adverse impacts.
- To ensure that residual adverse impacts are kept within acceptable limits.

In the sub-sections below the impacts assessment methodology for the operation of above stated project at Maukana bypas, Jaranwala Road, Tehsil Khurrianwala, Faisalabad has been defined. It includes the magnitude, the extent of the impact and the nature of the anticipated impact that is likely to be occurred from the proposed project activity.

Methodology

This Section discusses the project's potential environmental impact of establishment of veterinary pharmaceutical manufacturing unit. The adverse impact may occur on; the area's geomorphology, soil, water resources, air resource, biological resources and socio-economic condition and where applicable, identifies mitigation measures that will reduce significantly, if not eliminate, its adverse impact. The assessment carried out in the sub-sections below is based on potential impacts on overall environmental receptors within the project area. Impacts are evaluated on the basis of magnitude, immediacy and sustainability.

Evaluation of the Residual Impacts

Incorporation of suggested mitigation measures may reduce the magnitude of the environmental impacts of above stated project but sometimes, it may fail in bringing them

within the acceptable limits. This step refers to the identification of the anticipated remaining impacts after mitigation measures have been applied.

It can be concluded in view of these reasons that the selected site is best suited for the project and the technology adopted for the production of passenger vehicles. The said project will not pose any adverse impact or threat on any component of the environment. The impact assessment criteria are given below along with their impacts:

Table 5-Impact Significance Criteria

Impact	Criteria
No Impact	When the proposed activity will have no impact
	When the impact is of high intensity with high spread and high duration or of high intensity with medium spread and medium
Moderate	When the impact is of moderate intensity with high spread and high
Term	duration or of high intensity with low/ moderate spread and low
Short Term	When the impact is of low intensity but with moderate spread and moderate duration or of moderate intensity
Insignificant	When the impact is of low intensity, low spread and low duration
Adverse	When the impact is of large intensity, spread easily and long-term
Beneficial	When the impacts are positive and improve the environmental

Table 6- Impact Matrix Checklist for Designing Phase

Environmental Sensitivities	Intensity of Impact						Impact Nature		Impact Significance				
	Low Intensity	Moderate Intensity	High Intensity	Local	National	Regional	Beneficial	Adverse	Insignificant	No Impact	Short Term	Moderate	Long Term
Physical Parameters													
Topography													
Land Acquisitions													
Seismicity													
Biological Parameters													
Land Environment													
Flora													
Fauna													
Social Parameters													
Local Economy													
Social Impacts													

Table 7- Impact Matrix Checklist for Construction Phase

Environmental Sensitivities	Intensity of Impact						Impact Nature		Impact Significance				
	Low Intensity	Moderate Intensity	High Intensity	Local	Moderate	Regional	Beneficial	Adverse	Insignificant	No Impact	Short Term	Moderate	
Physical Parameters													
Air Quality													
Noise													
Water Quality													
Biological Parameters													
Land Environment													
Flora													
Fauna													
Physical Parameters													
Local Economy													
Social Impacts													
Health & Safety													

Table 8- Impact Matrix Checklist for Operational Phase

Environmental Sensitivities	Intensity of Impact						Impact Nature		Impact Significance				
	Low Intensity	Moderate Intensity	High Intensity	Local	Moderate	Regional	Beneficial	Adverse	Insignificant	No Impact	Short Term	Moderate	Severe
Physical Parameters													
Noise													
Water Quality													
Biological Parameters													
Land Environment													
Flora													
Fauna													
Physical Parameters													
Local Economy													
Social Impacts													
Health & Safety													

Identification of Monitoring Requirements

The last step in the assessment process is the identification of minimum monitoring requirements. The scope and frequency of monitoring depends on the residual impacts. The purpose of monitoring is to confirm that the impact is within the prescribed limits and to provide timely information if acceptable limits are being breached.

Methodology for Impact Evaluation

These tools have been used to identify the significance and magnitude of the impact as well as the nature, reversibility and extent:

An Impact Screening Checklist

Project Impact Evaluation Matrix

Following is given a brief description of assessment tools:

a. Impact Screening Checklist

The impact screening checklist is developed to screen out potentially insignificant environmental and social impacts from potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts during planning & designing, construction and operational phases of the project. The objective of impact screening process is to assess the significance of issues related to the air, water, noise, soil, transportation, civil work, communication, the hazards and external constraints. The beneficial and adverse impacts of project during planning & designing, construction and operational phases are identified based on their duration, location, frequency, extent, significance and reversibility. The impact of each activity on various environmental parameters is given below:



Table 4. Characteristics of Impacts

Sr#	Environmental Component	Impact Characteristics												
		Duration		Location		Frequency		Extent		Significance			Reversibility	
		Long	Short	Direct	Indirect	Cont.	Intermittent	Wide	Local	Large	Moderate	Minor	Rev.	Irrev.
Beneficial Impacts														
1	Employment	■		■		■			■		■		■	
2	Export of finished goods	■		■		■			■		■		■	
3	Appreciation in Land	■			■	■			■			■		■
4	Tree Plantation	■		■		■			■		■		■	
Adverse Impacts														
1	Air Pollution		•	•			•		•			•	•	
2	Wastewater		•	•		•			•			•		•
3	Solid Waste and By-	•		•		•			•		•			•
4	Health and Safety		•		•		•		•			•		•
5	Chemical Hazards	•		•		•			•		•			•
6	Physical Hazards		•	•			•		•			•		•
7	Security Risks		•		•		•		•		•		•	

b. Project Impact Evaluation Matrix

The Project Impact Evaluation Matrix was developed by placing different environmental parameters that are likely to be affected by the proposed project actions, grouped into categories i.e., physical, ecological, socio-economic environment and hazards. For assessment of associated impact risk assessment methodology was used. Moreover, the risk assessment was done on the basis of project phases (planning & designing, construction and operation). A Project Impact Evaluation Matrix is attached as Table 16 below:

Table 10- Impact Evaluation Matrix

Environmental Parameters	Impact Assessment during Different Phases	
	Construction	Operational
Planning and Designing		
i. Location	+2p	+2p
ii. Design	+1p	+1p
A: : Physical		
1. Land Resources		
i. Soil Erosion and Contamination	-2t	-2p
ii. Transportation	-1t	-1t
iii. Solid Waste and By-Products	-2t	-2p
iv. Land Use	NA	NA
2. Air Resources		
i. Noise Pollution	-1t	-1t
ii. Air Pollution	-1t	-1t
iii. Dust Emissions	-1t	NA
3. Water Resources		
i. Ground Water	-1p	-2p
ii. Surface Water	0	NA
iii. Wastewater	-1p	-2p
B : Ecological		
Flora		
i. Tree Cutting	-1p	+1p

7. SCREENING OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This chapter provides a review of the potential impacts that could occur because of the project activities. These impacts could be both positive and negative in nature and have been classified accordingly by a thorough review of the construction and operational phases of the project. This assessment numerates the magnitude of these impacts with the aid of environmental matrices and presents effective mitigation measures to counter their adverse nature.

7.1. Purpose of Environmental Mitigation Measures

For the project to be running successfully and compliance with environmental regulations mitigation of impacts caused by the project is required. The purpose of the need of mitigation can be answered by various questions as follows:

1. What is the problem?

When the resources of the environment are being used ruthlessly, it results in degradation of the environment to the extent that the environment loses its resilience and the carrying capacity reduces the resources found and the recovery process is too slow or nearly no recovery is possible.

2. When will the problem occur and when should it be addressed?

The problems that would occur fall within the project premises, and near the boundaries of the project location. The impacts would range up to the distance where project related activities are performed or up-to the geographical zone where the effects spread. Impacts would show their presence soon after the project development starts.

3. Where the problem should be addressed?

The problems should be addressed where they originated. That is at the project location.

4. How should the problem be addressed?

Problems can be addressed by using environmentally friendly practices. Such practices can be followed by following mitigation plans.

7.2. Impact Identifications Methodology

Potential impacts from the project activities were identified by a thorough review of the project activities, study of surrounding environment, review of literature, from previous similar studies and expert judgment.

Approaches for Mitigation Measures

Following approaches may be used to mitigate the impacts of the project

Table 11- Approaches for Mitigation Measures

Avoid: Change of route or site details, to avoid damage important ecological or Archaeological features.
Replace: Regenerate similar habitat of equivalent ecological value in different Location.
Reduce: Filters, cyclones, noise barriers, dust, enclosures, visual screening, Wildlife corridors and changed time of activities to reduce the impact.
Restore: Site restoration at the end of the operational activities.
Compensate: Relocation of displaced communities, facilities for the affected communities, financial compensation for the affected individuals, etc.

Once the potential impacts had been identified, the assessment of each potential impact follows these steps:

7.2.1. Characterization of environmental impacts:

Primarily, anticipated impacts have been categorized as direct, indirect, and induced impacts. These groups of impacts can be further broken down according to their nature into:

- Positive and negative impacts.
- Minor, major, and moderate impacts.
- Local and widespread impacts.
- Temporary and permanent impacts.
- Short- and long-term impacts and
- Reversible and Irreversible impacts

The following scale has been used for the evaluation of potential impacts on different environmental settings:

• Prediction of the magnitude of the potential impacts:

This step refers to the description, quantitatively (where possible) or qualitatively, of the anticipated impacts of the project. This may be achieved using models or comparison with other similar activities. The predicted level of impact magnitude may be due to uncertainties in the baseline conditions, the proposed activities, external developments, or the prediction model.

• Identification of the mitigation measures:

If it is determined that the predicted impact is significant when compared with the Criteria for Determining Significance, suitable mitigation measures are identified. There is a range of mitigation measures that can be applied to reduce impacts.

• Evaluation of the residual impacts:

Incorporation of the suggested mitigation measures reduces the adverse impact of the project and brings it within the acceptable limit. This step refers to the identification of the anticipated remaining impacts after mitigation measures have been applied. These impacts are referred to as residual impacts.

7.3. Impacts Significance:

The impacts significance has been described in detail in the checklist made for the impacts assessment and analysis on three different environments (i.e., physical, ecological and socio-economic). The further detail is given here under:

7.3.1. Ecological importance:

• Potential issues:

Impacts on wildlife may arise from the following project activities:

- Noise generated from project activities.
- Air pollution due to emissions
- Movement of personnel and vehicles.
- Clearing of vegetation.

Likely impacts of these activities can include:

- Temporary migration of mammals and bird from the area;

Assessment of potential impacts:



Wildlife may be disturbed due to sensory disturbance from earthwork, construction, movement of vehicles and crew personnel. This can possibly result in changes in distribution and abundance.

• **Mitigation measures:**

The following mitigation measures will reduce the adverse impact on the wildlife of the project area:

- Vegetation loss will be kept to an absolute minimum. Cutting of large trees will be avoided.
- Fires in the open will not be allowed.
- A 'no-hunting, no-trapping, no-harassing' policy will be strictly enforced, unless threatening to human life.
- Uncontrolled discharge of waste of any kind will not take place in the area.
- Discharging firearms will be explicitly prohibited.
- General awareness of the crew will be enhanced regarding the wildlife, through environmental training, notice board postings, toolbox talks etc.
- The project staff will be educated and instructed to avoid killing. Feeding or harassment of wildlife will not be allowed.
- Physical disturbance to areas outside the work corridors will be avoided.
- The total duration of activities will be minimized by good management.
- Food wastes will not be disposed-off in the open.
- Movement of all project personnel will be restricted to work areas and
- Night travelling will be kept to a minimum.

Residual impact:

Once the mitigation measures given above are implemented, it is expected that the project will have lesser significant impacts on the area's wildlife.

7.3.2 Social importance:

• **Potential impacts:**

Potential sources of positive and negative impacts on local communities can include:

- Safety and security
- Mobility and operation
- Project and Community Interface
- Cultural and religious sites
- Archaeological Sites

• **Local Economy**

7.4 Assessment of potential positive impacts:

Increase in Employment Opportunities Due to installation of aforesaid project, the employment opportunity will be slightly enhanced. During construction phase, 15-20 workers will be hired from local community include skilled and un-skilled workers. During operational phase, approximately 500-600 persons will be required. It will include hiring of technical and non-technical staff. Locals will also can diversify their income by being employed. Hence, there will be an increased employment opportunity for the local people which will have a positive impact on the socio-economic status of the area.

Tree Plantation At the end of the construction phase, 3-5 times of removed trees or as per condition by EPA mentioned in said case Environmental Approval/NOC will be planted in the designated green areas, this will enhance the aesthetic beauty of the area.

Environmental standards:

All the impacts have been assessed and incorporated in accordance with the Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS), 2016. All the parameters measured for drinking water, ambient air, noise is within the permissible limits of PEQS.

Adverse Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This section identifies the potentially significant and in-significant adverse environmental and social impacts anticipated during the operation phase of said unit. Appropriate mitigation and management measures, where applicable, have also been suggested to reduce the severity of anticipated impact up to the extent possible.

7.5 Anticipated Environmental Impacts during Pre-Construction Phase

The impacts have been identified using matrix method. Major impacts which have been considered while evaluating any environmental impacts caused due proposed project location and design are as under:

6.5.1. Impacts due to project location:

The nearest residential community (Guna Chak) is located at the distance of 0.95 km. There is no human settlement, heritage building, social structure, grassland or preserved area in the project vicinity that could be damaged, dislocated or dismantled due to the



project activity in proposed area. Hence, the impact of location is considered to be in-significant as the project site is away from the surface water body (within 2.0 km of project area), residential area (Guna Chak at 0.95 km) and no protected area (is reported in 5.0 km vicinity of the project area).

Nature of Impact

The nature of proposed impact will be direct, low, short-term and hence in-significant.

Mitigation Measures

Following mitigation measures has been adopted to reduce the impact of said project location on sensitive receptors:

- The selected site located at adequate distance from the various sensitive receptors.
- The site is accessible through metalled road network; By pass Road.
- The selected site is in industrial area and due to establishment of aforesaid project no change in the land use of area is being envisaged.
- The site is owned by the proponent and no dispute is associated.
- Air emissions generated from the said will be controlled by adopting pollution abatement technology such as; multi-tube cyclones.
- The wastewater will be treated prior to its disposal in Industrial City Wastewater Drain
- The generated solid waste will be collected by Contractor, and it will be disposed off through the standard practices of area.

It is envisaged that no mitigation measures will required as the said project had been constructed in industrial area and no adverse impacts on its surroundings due to significant distances from all sensitive receptors.

4.5.2. Impacts related to the project design:

During designing phase of aforesaid project optimized the use of best available technology in order to prevent or minimize potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the project as well as to ensure high level business and environmental performances were adopted. In pre-construction/design phase, a management system was provided at design level to control all anticipated impacts.

The aforesaid project will adhere to all standards, technical and legal requirements in order to avoid adverse impacts on the socio-environment and human health. Efficient infrastructure has been developed. Construction materials have been procured from



approved dealer. The technology adopted for the poultry waste processing unit is the state of the art. This process is employed because of the following reasons:

- Construction material has been procured from approved dealers.
- For the protection of workers PPEs (dust masks, gloves & shoes) has been provided during construction and it will be provided during operational phase too.
- The proposed emergency system is semi-automatic which is being control through computerized systems and it relates to smoke alarms.
- In this process almost 98% of raw material will be converted into the final good.
- Through the selected system high quality of goods will be produced.
- The generated wastewater will be treated through ETP.
- The Proponent intends to reduce the environmental and social issues up to practically possible safe limit. The Client had adopted SOPs for Emergency Responses Plan, Fire Fighting Plan and Disaster Management Plan which are explained in sub-sections below.
- Planning principles and design considerations have been reviewed and incorporated into the site planning process to the extent possible. The concepts considered in the design of the proposed project are:
- No additional land acquisition will be required.
- Substantial reduction of environmental degradation in project area.
- Augmentation in adequacy of sanitation conditions at the user end enhancing the efficiency of existing infrastructure.

Nature of Impact

The nature of the proposed impact will be direct, low, short-term and hence in- significant.

Mitigation

No additional mitigation measure will be required as state of art technology is being adopted for the production of poultry waste processing. For the treatment of the generated wastewater proper wastewater treatment plant will be installed. This generated wastewater will be given primary and secondary treatment before final disposal in industrial drains.

6.5.3. Safety of infrastructure:

Impacts

Signature

As we already mentioned the project area is an isolated area, consequently, the building structures have been designed in accordance with the requirement of seismic factor as well as after due consideration given to other structural design parameters.

Mitigations

No mitigation is required.

6.5.4. Transportation:

Impacts

There is only one entrance and one exit point provided at the proposed site and the same shall be used in future. Hence, traffic patterns of the area will not be disturbed. Also there is not much traffic in the vicinity. This project is located far from the commercial areas.

Mitigations

No mitigation is required.

6.5.5. Wastewater drainage:

Impact

The development of infrastructure like road network, security wall or any other buffer zone, etc. shall not restrict the natural drainage ways and even alterations in drainage pattern of the project design and construction features shall be implemented after the approval from the EPA and TMA.

Mitigations

Municipal wastewater drainage will be properly handled. After primary treatment in the sedimentation tank, the wastewater will be used for watering the plantation and trees on the project site. Punjab Hospital Waste & Management Rules (PHWMR), 2014 & Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS) will be compliance for waste management and disposal.

6.5.6. Water availability:

Impact

Ground water will be cause for the water requirement. But due to increasing demand of water nearby water resources may be affected, however the impact shall be lesser in magnitude.

Mitigations

Water will be handled with great care. Pipes and containers will be used for further usage of water. Water will be saved at maximum possibility during construction.



6.6. Impacts and mitigation during Construction Phase

Project construction phase was of 01 year whose activities will surely show effects on land environment, water, air, noise level, soil quality, socio-economic trend of area, etc. These impacts had been controlled effectively by adopting best management practices.

By the implementation of said project, a positive impact on the socio-economic culture for the people has been observed. The chance for local employment, fabrication, brick masonry, painting and machinery erection works had been increased.

The construction phase of aforesaid project will include activities associated with the site leveling, construction of civil structures, architectural works and building services. The construction phase would bring in immediate but short term changes on various components of environment near the project site. This section explains how aforesaid project will affect different environmental aspects and its mitigation measures to manage the impact. The impacts during construction phase will be temporary and localized. Even though, the measures proposed to minimize such impacts.

6.7. Impacts & Mitigation during Operational Phase

This section delineates the potential impacts during operation phase of the project and the mitigation measures to counteract these impacts. The summary of the impacts and possible mitigation measures are as follows:

6.7.1. Impact on Ecology

Currently, the site is being use for industrial & commercial activities. After the completion of said project different native and ornamental plants species has been planted in designated green spaces and along boundary of project site. The overall aesthetic beauty of the area has been enhanced and it will have a significant impact on the overall ecology, aesthetic and landscape of the area.

Nature of Impact

The nature of proposed impact will be direct, low, short-term and hence in-significant.

Mitigation Measures

Any impact is considered to be positive, long-term and significant. Hence, it doesn't require any mitigation measure.

3.2. Impact on Air Environment/Odour

Solid waste generated during the rendering process, particularly if not properly stored or managed, can emit odors and attract pests such as flies and rodents. These issues can lead to nuisances for nearby communities and create potential health risks.

Nature of Impact

The nature of proposed impact will be direct, low, short-term and hence in-significant.

Mitigation Measures

Following mitigation measures will be adopted:

- Implementing effective odor control measures, like covers, air filtration systems, or biofilters, can help minimize odors emanating from solid waste storage areas.
- Solid waste should be stored in appropriate containers or storage areas to prevent odors, minimize pest attraction, and reduce the risk of contamination.
- Adequate covers and containment systems will help reduce contain any potential pollutants.
- Vehicles used for transportation of raw material as well as finished product and the utility vehicles will be regularly serviced and maintained to keep the environmental impact on account of their exhaust emissions to its minimum level.
- Native tree would be planted along the boundary of project area to keep environment healthy. For removal one tree, 3-5 trees will be planted.

3.3. Noise Environment

Noise, an unwanted sound, affects human being. Excessive exposure to noise produces varying degree of damage to hearing system. It leads to headache, fatigue, etc. Continuous exposure of increased level of noise will have an adverse impact on the health of workers as well as the people residing in surrounding area.

Nature of Impact

The nature of proposed impact will be direct, low, short-term and hence in-significant.

Mitigation Measures

In general the following methods will be adopted to control the noise pollution from the proposed units;

- Proper encasement of noise generating sources will be done to control the noise levels within prescribe PEQS 2016 limits.
- A thick greenbelt will be developed all around the plant which will be acting as noise barrier.
- The use of concrete and masonry walls & barriers keeping in view the benefits of stiffness weight & cavity construction & the need to provide well sealed sound attenuating doors & windows.
- Attenuation by use of sound absorbents on walls and fixed or suspended ceilings.
- The use of mufflers, sound attenuation and acoustic louvers in air flow paths, taking particular care to direct inlet and discharge an opening away from critical areas wherever possible, to take advantage of direct effects.
- All the transporters will be vised to carry out regular maintenance of their vehicles

17.4. Solid Waste Management

While meat and bone meal can be a valuable resource, its safe disposal can be challenging. If not managed properly, improper disposal of meat and bone meal can lead to environmental contamination. The high nutrient content of the solid waste can cause pollution if it enters water bodies or is not adequately contained.

Mitigation

Proper Storage and Handling: Solid waste should be stored in appropriate containers or storage areas to prevent odors, minimize pest attraction, and reduce the risk of contamination.

Proper Disposal or Utilization: The meat and bone meal should be properly utilized as a feed ingredient or disposed of in accordance with local regulations and guidelines. If used as animal feed, it should meet safety standards and avoid potential risks associated with pathogens or contaminants.

17.5. Water Environment

Rendering units generate wastewater containing organic and inorganic materials, which requires proper treatment before discharge to prevent contamination of water bodies. If not appropriately managed, the discharge of untreated or poorly treated wastewater can have negative impacts on water quality, aquatic ecosystems, and human health.

Nature of Impact

significant

Signature

rendering units should have wastewater treatment systems in place to effectively remove pollutants and contaminants from the wastewater. The treatment process may involve physical, chemical, and biological methods to remove solids, organic matter, nutrients, and pathogens.

Sedimentation and Filtration: Sedimentation tanks or settling basins can be used to allow suspended solids to settle at the bottom, facilitating their removal. Filtration systems, such as sand filters or activated carbon filters, can further remove remaining particulate matter.

Biological Treatment: Biological treatment methods, such as activated sludge systems or lagoons, can be employed to break down organic matter in the wastewater. Beneficial microorganisms are utilized to consume and transform organic pollutants into more stable and less harmful forms.

Disinfection: To ensure the removal of pathogens and harmful microorganisms, wastewater may undergo disinfection processes such as chlorination, ultraviolet (UV) disinfection, or ozone treatment. Disinfection helps prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and protects the receiving water bodies.

4.7.6. Health & Safety of Workers

Improper handling of chemicals, poultry waste and raw-material may cause various health issues such as; inhaling, injection, work place incident, physical hazards, chemical hazards, etc. It can cause allergy reaction and many other issues. To ensure the safety of workers these impacts need to be managed effectively.

Nature of Impact

The nature of impact will be direct, low, long-term and significant.

Mitigation

Following mitigations should be adopted to improve the health and safety:



- Regular inspection and maintenance of the plant will be carried out to eliminate the risk and associated hazards of any unfortunate incident.
- Workers will be trained on the regular basis regarding personal safety, disaster management physical and chemical hazards.
- Operators operating the plant should be fully trained and equipped.
- Training regarding HSE should be given on the regular basis.
- Workers will be given PPEs such as; helmets, mask, ear-plugs/muffs, safety boots, etc.
- It should be strictly enforced to wear PPEs while working.
- Incidents should be reported directly to the concerned authority.
- Spillage prevention plan should be adopted, and it should be implemented effectively.
- Floor surfaces shall be maintained and cleaned on regular basis.
- Floor should be kept clean and free of oil spills, other slippery fluids or materials and obstructions.
- The effective use of hearing-protection devices shall be ensured.
- Protective measures and emergency rescue procedures should be followed strictly.
- Only authorized persons shall be allowed in the processing and chemical storage areas.
- Unloading of the raw-material and loads of the final products should be controlled, supervised, slow and smooth.

6.7.7. Chemical Hazards

Direct exposure to poultry waste may occur during the handling of chemicals related to poultry waste processing. Avoid unnecessary chemical exposure to the workers who are working in the process area or related to the process. A long term and direct chemical exposure may impact the health of the workers and the risk of the spillage may increase. Nature of Impact

The nature of impact will be direct, low, long-term and significant.

Mitigations

Following mitigation measures will be adopted:

Signature

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) should be given to workers including protection and impermeable clothing for use during processing and handling chemicals, gloves, mask, safety boots, goggles, etc.
- Proper plan for the movement of the raw materials should be planned.
- Only authorized persons should be allowed for the handling of the chemicals.
- Wearing of the PPEs should be regulated strictly by the concerned authority.
- Chemical spillage will be avoided by developing proper SOPs for the handling of the chemicals.
- Chemicals and final products will be stored properly, and all precautionary measures will be adopted to eliminate all the hazards and risks associated with the handling and storage of material.
- There will a complete chemical store cleaning procedure/plan which will be cleaned & washed periodically.
- The ZLD & ZDHC guidelines will be followed maintaining of chemical storage area.

6.7.8. Security Risks

A large number of workers will be hired including; skilled and un-skilled laborers. The increase in the number of the individuals residing in the area, may lead to an increase in crime and violence in surrounding areas. The nature of the impact is considered to be low as the locals will be preferred for hiring.

Nature of Impact

The nature of impact will be direct, low, long-term and significant.

Mitigation Measures

Following mitigation measures will be adopted:

- Proper security will be provided to the workers working in the premises of proposed project.
- Before hiring any worker and his criminal record may be checked.
- CNIC of all the workers will be kept by the proponent.
- Strict law will be enforced to control the crime at site.
- Security to the workers should be provided.

6.7.9. Emergency Response

Emergency response preparedness committee will be formulated consisted of heads of all the departments. Emergency Response Leader will be the head of the team assisted by safety team and safety supervisors. Emergency Response Leader along with his team will ensure that in the case of emergency, team is prepared for fire-fighting and the first aid kits will be provided which may include; blankets, hot water bottles, stretchers, benches, sterilized dressing, snake bite kit, cotton and iodine (2% alcohol).

Incidents and accidents may take place unexpectedly during project operations no matter how effective, strong and efficient the mitigation measures for all adverse impacts; especially the safety issues may be adopted. These may include; accident and natural disasters.

Nature of Impact

The nature of impact will be direct, low, long-term and significant.

Mitigation

Following mitigation measure will be adopted:



- Site in-charge should be responsible to ensure that fire-fighting plan has been implemented with true spirit.
- Safety team will be responsible to monitor the activities and to act on the approved firefighting plan in the case of fire.
- Designated area fire marshals will be responsible to monitor their respective areas and act on firefighting plan in case of fire.
- Workers should be given adequate training of handling machinery.
- Emergency call service must be made available.
- The drills to check the response of the workers against any emergency situation will be carried out on the regular basis.
- Safety and hazards signs will be displayed with the facility to avoid any unfortunate incident.
- Only authorized persons will be allowed for the handling of the chemicals.

6.8. Socioeconomic Impact

It is envisaged that the adverse impacts associated with the operation of said project includes; local community will be disturbed due to increase in the traffic load (i.e., vehicles carrying raw material and final products), wastewater management, solid waste management & disposal, soil pollution, etc. The intensity of the aforesaid project will be quite low. The commencement of the aforesaid project will have a beneficial impact on the surrounding community such as; increase in employment opportunity, increase in the wages of the local area employees, increase in revenue generation, provision of social welfare funds of the employees and appreciation of land value.

Impacts

The aforesaid impact is considered to be positive and will have a direct, medium, long-term and significant impact.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation measures will be required.

6.9. Environmental Enhancement Measures

The said project will be result in following benefits:

- Direct and indirect employment opportunities,
- Gains in the local and national economy,
- Industrial development in region
- Business spin-offs in the factory area,

Tree plantation along boundary of project will act as environmental enhancement measure. Trees including; Shatoot, Jaman, Moor Pankh, Fish Paam, Trysenia, etc. will be grown on all open spaces and along boundary of project.

Environmental budget

Environmental budget allocated for the environment conservaton and management is as follows,

Table- Environmental Budget

Environmental Component	Quantity	Amount Pak Rs.	Details/Basis
Tree Plantation	L.S	05 million	Cost includes plantation and maintenance up to three years
Solid Waste Management	L.S	05 million	Lump sum
Wastewater Treatment	L.S	05 million	Lump sum
Air emission control devices	L.S.	05 million	Lump sum
Health & Safety Measures	L.S.	25,000	Lump sum
Miscellaneous Cost	L.S.	12,000	Lump sum
Air Quality Monitoring	2	15,000	2 samples @ 7500/sample
Water Quality Monitoring	2	10,000	2 samples @ 6000/sample
Noise Level Monitoring	2	10,000	2 samples @ 5000/sample
Soil Tests	2	10,000	2 samples @ 5000/sample
Training		10,000	Lump sum
External Monitoring		50,000	
Total Environmental and Social Management Cost			20.5million Approximately

A comprehensive management plan is necessary to implement the recommendations and suggestions for environmental protection included in chapter 7.

The objective of the Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) is to address all the major environmental issues and provide a framework for the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures during the construction and operational phases of the project. The proper implementation of the EMP will ensure that all the adverse environmental impacts identified in the EIA report are adequately mitigated, either totally prevented or minimized to an acceptable level and required actions to achieve those objectives are successfully adopted by the concerned institutions or regulatory agencies.

The implementation of EMMP should be carefully coordinated with the design and construction program of the project to ensure that relevant mitigation measures are implemented at the appropriate stage and that adequate resources are properly allocated to achieve the desired results. This EMMP has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the Pakistan Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Review Procedures, 2000.

For effective environmental management, the management of the project should assign the necessary responsibilities to its Health, Safety and Environment team, which should be responsible for environmental monitoring of the project.

8.1. Objectives of Environment Management Program

The EMMP provides a delivery mechanism to address potential impacts of the project activities, to enhance project benefits and to introduce standards of good practice to be adopted for all project works. The EMMP has been prepared with the objectives of:

- Defining roles and responsibilities of the project proponent for the implementation of EMMP and identifying areas where these roles and responsibilities can be shared with other parties involved in the execution and monitoring of the project.
- Outlining mitigation measures required for avoiding or minimizing potential impacts assessed in the (Environment Impact Assessment) EIA report.
- Developing a monitoring mechanism and identifying requisite monitoring parameters to confirm effectiveness of the mitigation measures recommended in the (Environment Impact Assessment) EIA report.

- Defining the requirements for communication, documentation, training and monitoring, management and implementation of the mitigation measures.

8.2. Components of EMMP

Components of EMP are as follows

- Management plan
- Monitoring Plan
- Communication and documentation
- Institutional capacity
- Environmental

8.3. Proposed Mitigation actions

Table 12-Environment Management Plan

8.3. Proposed Mitigation Action

Table 12-Environment Management Plan

Category	Impact	Project Activity	Monitoring Mechanism	Frequency	Monitoring Agency
Construction and Operation Phases					
Land Resource	Solid Waste	Implementation of SW* Management System	Record keeping and timely transfer of SW from bins to the disposal site for composting	Daily	Manager HSE / Project Proponent
	Soil Contamination	Implementation of Management Plans	Visual monitoring and complete soil analysis	Daily and Annually	
Air Resource	Air Emission	Dust emissions during construction and operation.	Monitoring of the emissions as per applicable standards Water sprinkling will be done regularly to avoid dust emissions	Once before start of operation and after that as when required during operation	
	Dust				
Ecological	Flora	Uprooting of trees	Inventory of uprooted	During Baseline	

Resource		during construction phase and maintenance of photographic record	trees and vegetation during operation phase	Survey, once in a year and after the completion of the Project	
Noise		Plant operation & material transportation	As per applicable Standards	Fortnightly	

**SW= Solid Waste, **EA= Executive Agency*

8.4. Institutional Capacity

Following functionaries will be involved in the implementation of EMMP:

- Mr. Shoaib Ali, as the proponent of the project and owner of Environmental Management Plan during construction as well as operation stage.
- Project contractor(s) as executors of the EMMP during the construction phase of the project.
- Operational & Maintenance (O&M) and the Health, Safety and Environment team of the project as an executor of the EMMP during the operational phase of the project.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Punjab as Government Department to review and monitor the implementation of remedial and mitigation measures as given in (Environment Impact Assessment) EIA.

8.4.1. Responsibilities of functionaries:

Specific responsibilities of key role players are illustrated hereunder:

8.4.2. Responsibilities of management of project:

Management of the project **Rawal Poultry By-Product (Pvt.) Limited** will be responsible for the environmental management and supervisory affairs during the project activities. Environmental personnel designated by the management of the project will look after the environmental related issues during the project activities. The responsibilities of Environmental personnel are as follows:

- Monitoring progress of the project as per planned schedule of activities.
- Exercising oversight over the implementation of environmental mitigation measures by the contractor.
- Documenting the experience in the implementation of the environmental process.
- Preparing training materials and implementing programs.
- Maintaining interfaces with the other lined departments/ stakeholders and
- Reporting to the management of the project on the status of EMMP implementation.

8.4.3. Responsibilities of project contractor:

Contractor appointed for the commissioning of the project including the auxiliary facilities is responsible for:

Signature

- Implementation of, or adherence to, all provisions of the EMMP and with any environmental and other codes of conduct required by the project.
- Provision of proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to the workers and train them for their proper use.

8.4.4. Responsibilities of EPA:

To review and monitor the implementation of remedial and mitigation measures as given in the (Environment Impact Assessment) EIA.

8.5. Training of Workers:

One of the most important mechanisms for the enhancement of the project's overall environmental performance will be the implementation of a program of environmental training for the project personnel and the Contractor's team. Environmental training will form part of the ongoing environmental management of the project. It will help to ensure that Proponent's environmental policies and principles are followed. The Contractor will be expected to implement a formalized training program as to the extent feasible, building on the recommendations supplied in the Environment impact Assessment (EIA).

Suggested components of an environmental training program may be as follows:

- Promotion of environmental protection measures in company literature, broadsheets, posters, project updates, etc.
- Provision of guidance notes on environmental protection to Contractor/s.
- Clear signs at worksites highlighting prohibited activities (discarding of wastes, smoking).
- Clear signs indicating sanitary disposal areas, safe drinking water sources, etc.

Adoption of these measures should help Proponent and the Contractor to achieve a high level of environmental awareness in the project team, which should, in turn, promote sound environmental management during project lifespan.

The Table 7-14 provides a summary of various aspects of the environmental and social training.

8.5.1. Training schedule:

A training log will be maintained by the management of the project and contractors. The training log will include:

- Topic

Signature

- Date, time and location
- Trainer
- Participants

Important training under the spectrum needs to include:

- Training on fire fighting and safety management.
- Training on environmental safeguards and compliance.
- Staff training on environmental monitoring and reporting.
- Training on occupational health and safety measures.

Table 13-Training Schedule

Participants	Date, Time & Location	Training Topics	Schedule	Responsible Authority
Staff of Rawal Poultry By-product and the contractor	As specified	✓ Introduction to project ELA and EMMP ✓ EMMP communication, documentation, monitoring and reporting requirements	Every month	Project Manager
All site personnel	As specified	✓ Site induction training on HSE system and requirements at Incinerating Site ✓ Environmental sensitivities of the project area ✓ Communication of environmental problems to corresponding officials ✓ Waste disposal	After every week	Project Manager
Drivers	As specified	✓ Road safety ✓ Road restrictions ✓ Vehicle restrictions ✓ Waste disposal ✓ Defensive driving	After every 3 months	Project Manager
Camp Staff	As specified	✓ Camp operations ✓ Waste disposal ✓ Good housekeeping	Monthly	Project Manager

8.6. Equipment Maintenance Details

The proposed project is the installation of Rawal Poultry By-Product (Pvt.) Ltd. at FIEDMC, Faisalabad. Actions necessary for retaining or restoring a piece of equipment, machine, or system to the specified operable condition to achieve its maximum useful life.

All tools, equipment and vehicles must be properly maintained so that workers are not endangered. Construction regulations require inspections of vehicles, tools, machines, and equipment before use. We must always be aware that maintenance tasks themselves are potentially hazardous and can result in injury.

The successful maintenance program is:

- well organized and scheduled,
- controls hazards,
- defines operational procedures, and
- Trains key personnel.

The degree of detail to include in your company's program regarding equipment maintenance will depend on the kinds of tools/equipment used. Some construction equipment (cranes) has very specific inspection and maintenance requirements. Passenger Vehicles (company trucks, cars and vans) may require only basic maintenance. Power Tools should be maintained in good working order. This may be limited to ensuring that blades/bits are replaced when needed and that guard or other safety devices are operable, and any damaged electrical cords/plugs are repaired or replaced. Damaged or defective equipment/tools should be tagged and removed from service.

8.7. Proposed Environmental Monitoring

Environmental monitoring can be categorized into two types:

- Compliance Monitoring
- Effects Monitoring

The environmental monitoring will be conducted according to SMART rules and EPA regulation.

8.7.1. Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring will be carried out to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EIA and EMMP. The project staff and contractors will carry out the inspections on a routine basis. This will also include the routine monitoring at the project site as specified in EMMP.

8.7.2. Effects Monitoring

To monitor actual impacts of the project on selected sensitive receptors so that impacts not anticipated in the EIA report or impacts which exceed the levels anticipated in the EIA report can be identified and appropriate mitigation measures can be adopted in time. This objective will be achieved through effects monitoring.

8.7.3. Monitoring components

Baseline environmental monitoring will be carried out for the following essential parameters.

- Noise Levels
- Ambient Particulate Matter
- Ambient Air Gases
- Ground Water
- Wastewater
- Soil Contamination
- Solid Waste
- Stack Emissions
- Vehicular Monitoring
- Flora & Fauna
- Health & Safety
- Machinery Maintenance

Signature

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Stakeholder's consultation is a tool used for communication with a diverse group of stakeholders having multifarious aims such as information dissemination, exchanging views, soliciting feedback and suggestions on issues pertaining to the project, plan future actions. This practice initiates a need assessment and identify areas of concern for all the parties that maybe affected by the project activities.

Stakeholders by definition are all those people and institutions who have an interest in the successful design, implementation and sustainability of the project. This includes those positively and negatively affected by the project.

Project can actively participate in decisions on planning and management. The stakeholders including regulators, government representatives and NGOs were met to appraise and discuss the environmental and social perspective of project activities related to the construction and operation of incineration unit. Their valuable concerns and suggestions were noted and thereafter incorporated in the EIA process and study.

During the field survey for this EIA study, meetings were held with the communities residing within the project area. The objective of these meetings was to solicit and record their views and concerns for inclusion in project design at the planning phase. In the same vein, meetings were held with the members of local and provincial government, NGOs and district government representatives.

All the stakeholders were briefed about the project verbally. Their feedback was noted, and all the concerns voiced in the discussion were relayed to the management team of the project.

9.1. Benefits and Objectives of Stakeholders Consultation

Consultation with stakeholders leads to an overall better understanding of the project on the part of the communities and gives the proponent a clearer understanding of the stakeholders' perspective. Effective public consultation can add substantial value to the EIA process. The information gained through public consultation on the stakeholders' concerns, interests, and their ability to influence decision-making helps identify key cause of environmental problems.

This can be used to evaluate direct and indirect environmental impacts and assess short term and long-term resource use implications. The input from local communities and NGOs can help evaluate alternatives and strengthen the management planning by incorporating local input and know-how.

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An informed public will better understand the tradeoffs between project benefits and disadvantages; be able to contribute meaningfully to the project design; and have greater trust with the project proponent and support for the project, says the Asian Development Bank. These factors contribute towards improved project implementation sensitized to the human environment of the area. The objectives of stakeholders' consultation are to:

- Promote better understanding of the proposed operation through explaining its objectives and its potential positive and negative impacts.
- Identify and address concerns of all interested and affected stakeholders.
- Provide a mechanism to resolve issues identified by communities, before project plans are finalized and development begins, thereby, avoiding public outcry and resentment.
- Instill trust between various stakeholders and the proponent to promote cooperation.

9.2. Identification and Classification of Stakeholders

During the field survey, significant efforts were made to identify the possible categories of stakeholders and their stakes. Identification of stakeholders is important for the sustainability of a developmental project and helps to evaluate and envisage the role of stakeholders. The influence or impact of the project on stakeholders can be elaborated in the form of a matrix and the mitigation measures are proposed accordingly.

All the stakeholders had different types of stakes according to their professions. The stakeholders that are likely to be influenced by the project activities or would like to participate in the project include:

- **Industries surrounding the project area.**

Stakeholders can be classified depending on the influence of the project activities on them. The stakeholders for the project are classified as follows:

- **Industries:** Industries, groups or institutions directly affected by the project and can influence the project outcome.
- **Local communities:** Residential areas around the project site.

9.3 Views, Concerns and Suggestions of Various Stakeholders

The major socio-economic concerns and problems of the affected persons of various communities have been given in tabulated form along with their main concerns and remarks. Community showed a lot of concerns; a few are being mentioned here:

- Removal of shrubs and trees should be avoided to the extent possible in the case of clearance green zones should be established within the facility.
- Indigenous trees around the facility should be planted to control air pollution and as the compensation of construction activity.
- The project will become the source of income for local to earn their livelihood easily and honorably, so locals should be preferred.
- For the solid waste management and waste disposal, proper disposal techniques should be adopted.
- Water spraying/sprinkling should be done on the regular basis during construction phase to avoid dust emissions.
- Employment opportunities will be generated and locals should be hired on the priority basis.
- The air pollution is one of the major impact from which Punjab is being affected at the large scale. So, ambient air quality should be monitored regularly and air pollution expected to generate from the operation should be mitigated beforehand by installation of wet-scrubber.
- Good relations with the local communities will be promoted by encouraging Contractor to provide opportunities for skilled and unskilled employment to the locals as well as on-job training.
- Noise generated activities should be carried out during day hours.

9.4. Methodology for Consultation

Stakeholder consultation is a two-way flow of information and dialogue between the project proponent and stakeholders, specifically aimed at developing ideas that can help shape project design, resolve conflicts at an early stage assist in implementing solutions and monitor ongoing activities. Various techniques are used worldwide to carry out the stakeholder consultation that includes discussions, meetings and field visits. A series of scoping sessions and informal focus

group discussions were carried out with local communities and local government representatives. The meetings were held at various locations.

9.5. Environmental Practitioners and experts

Consultation with Environmental Practitioners and experts was done and following comments and suggestions were noticed.

Table 14-List of Experts

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Comments/Suggestions
1.	Engr. Muhammad Bilal	Environmental Engineer	Following comments are summarized to control the air pollution generation during operational phase It should be ensured that the pollution abatement technique.
2.	Sara Fatima	Environmentalist	- She said that Installation of textile industry will have positive impact on economy but its construction should be done in Environmental Friendly way - During construction and operation emissions must be controlled properly - Basic facilities should be provided to local Community
3.	Zia ur Rehman Farooqi	Ph.D. Scholar Environmental Sciences	Following mitigation measures should be adopted: - Tree plantation in designated green zones should be carried out - Proper disposal of the solid waste - HSE management measures should be adopted and implemented effectively.
4.	Mr. Saffi Ahmed	Environmentalist	- He said that locals should be preferred for employment. - Value addition of area - In case of outsiders residence must be provided - Proper mitigation measures must be adopted while

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		construction and operation of this project
	Environmental	• She said that in case of removal of vegetation trees must be planted after construction at designated green areas • Water conservation strategies must be adopted • Solid waste must be collected and dispose off properly
6	Hafiz Zeeshan Safder	• Wastewater should not mix with surface water channels it must be properly dispose off after meeting PEQS. • Avoid groundwater contamination
7	Miss Misbah Ali	According to her following mitigation measures should be adopted during construction • Site re-vegetation must be done • Latest technology must be installed • Residence must be provided to contractors and workers • Locals must be preferred for employment



Figure 10- Consultation with Nearby Community

Raw

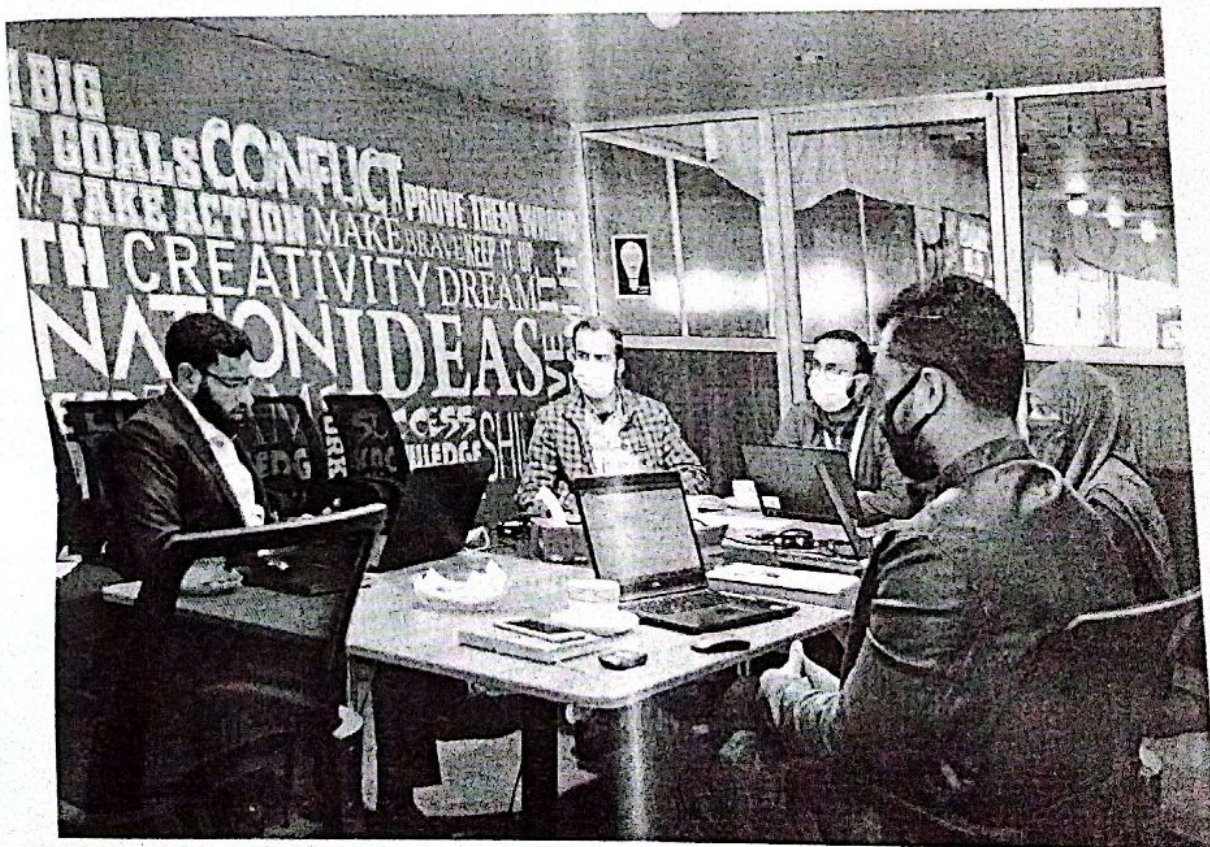


Figure 11-Consultation with nearby Industries

Page

1.1 Study area:

area of Maukana By pass Jaranwala road as a whole was the part of our study boundaries but it included. The land for proposed unit is situated at Maukana By pass Jaranwala road.

1.2 Study schedule:

The composition and schedule to conduct the group discussions and interviews and also impact assessment profile was prepared using the attached performa in annexure.

2.1 Local community

Concerns of the locals of the project were solicited and collected in the following manner:

- A field visit was arranged to contact the communities within 5km of the project area.
- The team was completely aware of the processes and environmental issues related to the project.
- A brief description of the project was provided verbally to the local community, and they were asked to express their concerns regarding the project.
- Concerns, complaints, and suggestions were recorded in written form.

2.3.4. Local Communities Concerns

The issues and suggestions raised were recorded in field notes for analysis, and interpretation, by reaching out to a wider segment of the population and using various communication tools such as participatory needs assessment, community consultation meetings, and focus group discussions. The findings of the Community consultations have been addressed in various sections of the EIA report, and the mitigation plans have been incorporated into the EMMP.

2.4. Key Findings of Study:

The study findings depict that people perceive overall positive social impacts by development of proposed project. Their attitude towards project development is highly positive with the expectation that locals are provided with jobs especially where unskilled labor is required. Majority of the people is convinced for positive sign for development in area and they correlate this change with the pace of their upward social mobility and progress. However, they want waste water treatment plants to be installed.

9.5. Other department and agencies

Following officers of government departments were consulted by the socio-environmental team of the consultants and concerned details about the project were noted down through personal interviews, group meetings, etc., in their offices, for instance,

Table 15- Views of Participants of Public Sector Stakeholders

Sr.#	Names	CNIC/Designation	Concerns
Environmental Protection Department			
1	Imad Iqbal Gill	GM (FWMC)	Following comments area summarized to control the pollution: • Solid waste should be managed in Environmentally friendly manner. • Wastewater should be treated effectively & approval should be acquired from concerned agency before disposing off in nearby drain. • HSE* at the site should be managed effectively. • No impact is being foreseen due to the selected location. • Locals should be given job opportunity.
2	Ahmad Hassan	Environmental Inspector	

Signature

Social Welfare Department			
3	Sadia Rasheed	Deputy Director Officer	Following comments are suggested by the Deputy Director on the behalf of Social Welfare Department: • Final goods should be affordable for the locals. • The proposed product should facilitate locals and they should be economical. • Job opportunities should be given to the locals. • Wages should be given according to the work assign to them. • Life insurance of the workers should be given as well as all the facilities should be given as per labor laws.
Irrigation Department			
4		Sub Division	Following comments were suggested:
	Sabir Hussain Ansari	Executive Engineer	• Untreated wastewater should not be disposed off in the nearby drains without proper treatment. • Beneficial as job opportunities will be available to the local residents.
Forest Department			

Signature

5	Ijaz Hakim	District Forest Officer Faisalabad	Following recommendation were suggested by the forest department: • Planation and landscape activities should be carried out on broader scale. • Indigenous species such as; Arjam, Barna, Neem, Suhajna, Amaltas and Jaman should be planted. • Proper drainage system must be available at site.
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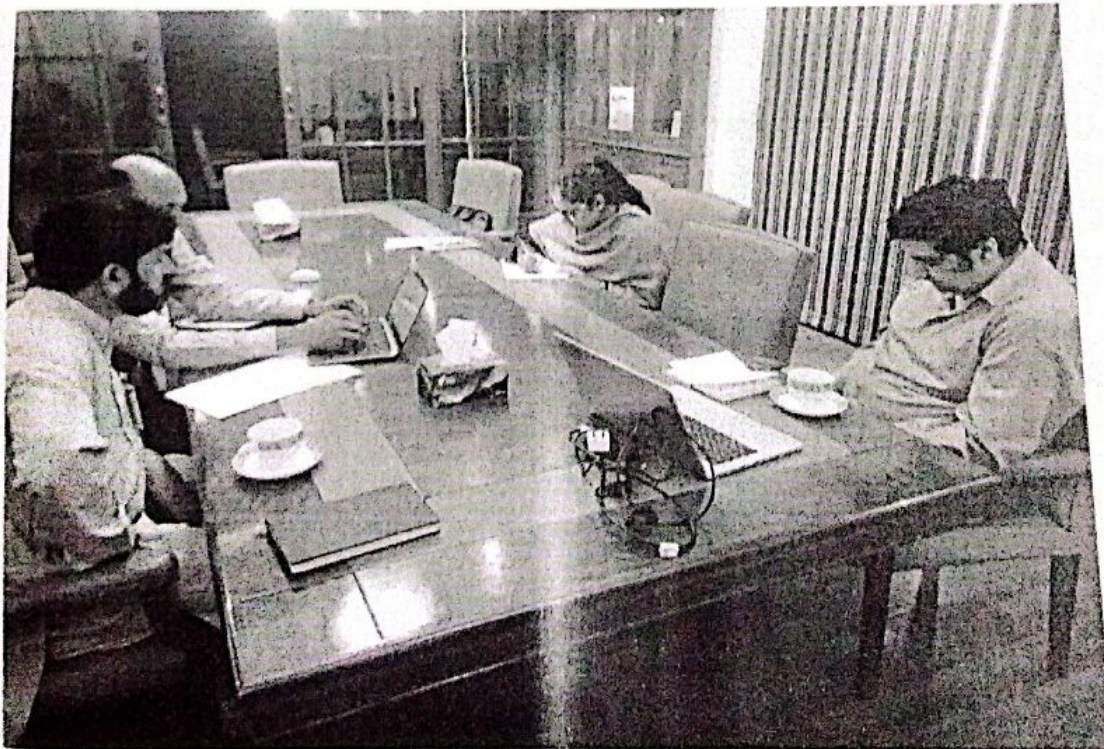
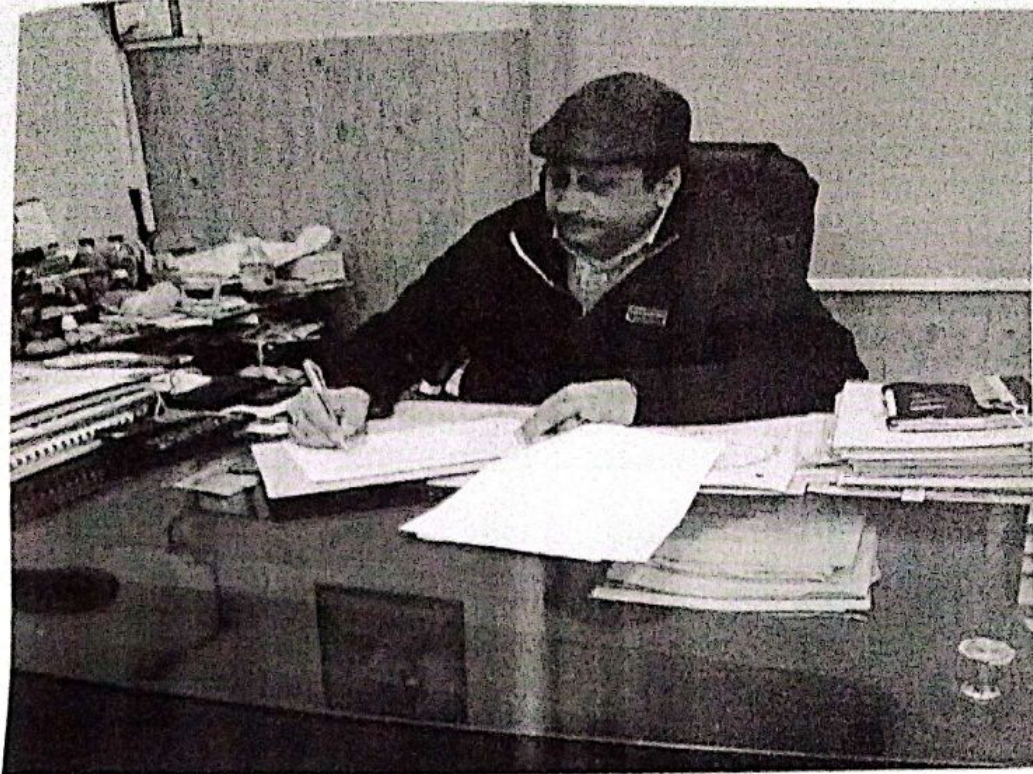


Figure 12-Consultation with Govt. Departments

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9.6. Results of Survey

Following are the results of the survey with the local stakeholders:

9.6.1. Occupation of Respondents

Majority of the respondents (38%) belongs to the labor class, 16% associated with their own business, 13% were daily wagers, 13% of respondents were associated with agriculture, 7% were shopkeepers and remaining 7% were the private employees. During survey, efforts were made to interact with local stakeholders representing all walks of life. The detailed graphic representation of occupational status is given below,

9.6.2. Personal Income

Based on the sample survey results, as the figure shows that 5% of the respondents were earning less than 20,000 rupees, 24% of respondents fall within the income range of 20,000–25,000, 41% respondents earn 30,001–40,000 while only 16% of the respondents earn within the range of 40,001–45,000 and 14% of respondents were earning more than 45,000 rupees.

9.6.3. Facilities Available

Basic facilities available in the study area are depicted here. It shows that electricity, telecommunication, gas supply water supply, sewerage system and every other routine facility is available in study area.

9.6.4. Acceptance Level of the Project

The opinions of the respondents were noted during the public consultation. The majority of respondents (94%) were in favor of aforesaid project. They expect that establishment of aforesaid project will also increase the economic value of local assets. According to them the proposed project will boost the employment opportunities, mobility access to resources and social amenities.

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10. CONCLUSION

The project is aiming at providing poultry waste processing facility for the nearby market to meet the demand. The project falls under the category of the projects requiring Environment Impact Assessment (EIA).

At the end of this study it has been found that:

- It has also developed ways and means for environmentally sustainable disposal of solid wastes to be generated from the project operations.
- The noise levels will be kept well within the required limiting values of the NEQS Pakistan.
- This project will create job opportunities during construction and operation stages leading towards reduction of poverty.
- Sewage will be passed through septic tanks before final treatment and disposal.
- It will help in improvement of community/social service status in the local area. It will also provide such facilities for people from other places.
- Project site means the development criteria like electricity supply, gas supply, water supply and sewage system.
- There are no sensitive elements/segments of environment around the project site.
- EMP, as recommended in this EIA Report, is to be put in place during all operational stages of the project.
- Environmental monitoring by the project proponent and a third party also ensures that the project will run in accordance with legal requirements,
- Availability of water for the project is ensured from the underground water sources without any effect on the needs of the people around the project area.

Based on these findings of the EIA Report the project merits for issuing of Environmental Approval by the Environmental Protection Agency, Government of Punjab, and Lahore.

Sources of Data

- Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act 2012 (PEPA)
- Guidelines for the preparation and review of Environmental Reports, October 1997

Done

- Review of IEE/ EIA Regulation, 2000
- The 2004 Baseline Survey on Millennium Development Goals in AACs, Pakistan
- World Weather Online.com
- Water and Sanitation Agency (WASA), Lahore.
- RED Data Book of IUCN
- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of chemicals
- /www.wsask.ca/Global/Water%20Programs/Water%20Conservation/SWA-Water_Efficiency_on_the_Farm_Booklet_WEB.pdf
- <http://www.madehow.com/Volume-2/Lead.html>
- <https://www.gravitatechnomech.com/Battery-Recycling/Environment-Guidelines.html>
- <https://www.gravitatechnomech.com/Lead-Metal/Lead-Pollution-Control-Solutions.html>
- https://www.ila-lead.org/UserFiles/File/ILA9927%20FS_Recycling_V06.pdf
- http://www.ijirset.com/upload/2013/november/18_Disposal.pdf
- <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/health-care-waste>
- https://www.env.go.jp/recycle/3r/en/asia/02_03-2/04.pdf
- https://www.env.go.jp/recycle/3r/en/asia/02_03-2/04.pdf
- <https://www.slideshare.net/DebajyotiBose/dioxin-and-furans-control-from-waste-to-energy-plants>

Signature

GLOSSARY

Accommodate	(Of a building or other area) provide lodging or sufficient space for. "the cottages accommodate up to six people"
Assessment	The action of assessing someone or something. "the assessment of educational needs"
Aspects	A distinct feature or element in a problem
Adverse	– Preventing success or development; harmful; unfavorable. "taxes are having an adverse effect on production"
Authorized	– having official permission or approval. "an authorized dealer"
Amendment	a minor change or addition designed to improve a text, piece of legislation, etc. "an amendment to existing bail laws"
Ambient Air	Ambient air quality refers to the quality of outdoor air in our surrounding environment. It is typically measured near ground level, away from direct sources of pollution
Archaeological	the scientific study of material remains (as fossil relics, artifacts, and monuments) of past human life and activities
Annunciation	A formal public statement
Baseline	The existing conditions against which impacts of the proposed action and its alternatives can be compared.
Crushing	Deform, pulverize, or force inwards by compressing forcefully. "you can crush a pill between two spoons"
Containers	An object for holding or transporting something. "the cakes will keep for up to two weeks if kept in an airtight container"
Compliance	Acting according to certain accepted standards

June

Discrepancies	A difference between conflicting fact, claims or opinions
Disposal	the action or process of getting rid of something
Dumped	Deposit or dispose of (rubbish, waste, or unwanted material), typically in a careless or hurried way
Effluent	Any material in solid, liquid, or gaseous form or combination thereof being discharged from industrial activity or any other source and includes a slurry, suspension or vapor
Environmental impact statement (EIS)	A document prepared to analyze the impacts on the environment of a proposed action and released to the public for review and comment. An EIS must meet the requirements of NEPA, CEQ, and the directives of the agency responsible for the proposed action.
Emission	The production and discharge of something, especially gas, or radiation." The effects of lead emission on health"
Evaluated	Estimate or determine the nature, value, quality, ability, extent, or significance
Graded	Arranged in a sequence of grades or ranks; "stratified areas of the distribution"
Generation	- The production or creation of something
Incinerator	A furnace or a container for burning waste materials
Inadequate	Not capable or competent; lacking
Implementation	The process of putting a decision or plan into effect; execution
Intends	To have in mind as something to be done or brought about; plan:

Signature

	to design or mean for a particular purpose, use, recipient, etc.
Landfill site	for the disposal of solid waste in which refuse is buried between layers of dirt so as to fill in or reclaim low-lying ground
Legislation	Law enacted by a legislative body
Mobilization	To release or make available, as cells or chemical substances
Mitigation	The action of lessening in severity or intensity
Noise	Loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or undesired sound that disrupts or interferes with normal human activities
Potential	Having or showing the capacity to develop into something in the future
Pedestrian	A person who goes or travels on foot; walker
Proponent	The person who proposes or intends to undertake a project
Sanitary	Relating to the conditions that affect hygiene and health, especially the supply of sewage facilities and clean drinking water
Segregate	Set apart from the rest or from each other; isolate or divide. "disabled people should not be segregated from the rest of society"
Settlement	An official agreement intended to resolve a dispute or conflict. "unions succeeded in reaching a pay settlement"
Ton	A short or net ton is equal to 2,000 pounds; a long or British ton is 2,240 pounds; a metric ton is approximately 2 to 205 pounds
Transportation	The action of transporting someone or something or the process of being transported. "the era of global mass transportation"

June

Ultimate	Being or happening at the end of a process; final. "their ultimate aim was to force his resignation"
Violations	the action of violating someone or something
Working place	From the out by side of the last open crosscut to the face
Flora	All the plant life in a particular region or period
Fauna	All the animal life in a particular region or period
Demarcated	Separately clearly, as if by boundaries
Screening	The display of a motion picture
Substitutions	An event in which one thing is substituted
Smelting	extract (metal) from its ore by a process involving heating and melting
Regulations	An authorized rule
Recycling	process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects
Stakeholders	A person or organization with an interest or concern in something
Rehabilitation	The conversion of waste land into land suitable for use of habitation or cultivation

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Ambient Air
APIHA	American Public Health Association
AOI	Area Of Influence
BOD ₅	Biological Oxygen Demand
CMS	Convention On Migratory Species
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
dB(A)	Decibel
EA	Environmental Assessment
EHS	Environmental Health Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPD	Environmental Protection Department
PEPA	Pakistan Environmental Protection Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESIA	Environmental And Social Impact Assessment
ESA	Environmental And Social Assessment
ESMP	Environmental/Social Management Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EC	Electrical Conductivity
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOP	Government Of Pakistan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSE	Health Safety & Environment
HWMS	Hazardous Waste Management System
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
I & D	Irrigation And Drainage
IAIA	International Association For Impact Assessment
IWM	Industrial Waste Management
IUCN	International Union For Conservation Of Nature
KM	Kilometers

Signature

LGO	Local Government Ordinance
MW	Mega Watt
MEAS	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PEQS	Punjab Environmental Quality Standards
NEAP	National Environmental Assessment Plan
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
Q&EHS	Quality, Environment, Health & Safety
O & M	Operation And Maintenance
PKR	Pak Rupees
PPM	Parts Per Millions
PAP	Project Affected People
PEPC	Pakistan Environmental Protection Council/Punjab
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROG	Reactive Organic Gas
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TT	Technology Transfer
UNFCCC	United Nation Frame Work Convention On Climate Change
UNCC	United Nation Convention To Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programs
GOP	Government Of Pakistan
WHO	World Health Organization
R&R	Rehabilitation And Resettlement
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

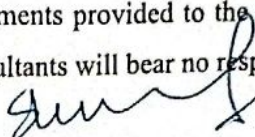
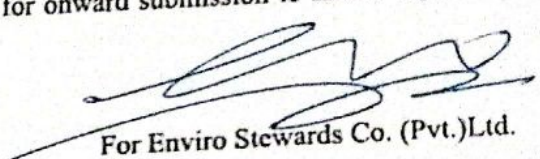
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LGO	Local Government Ordinance
MW	Mega Watt
MEAS	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PEQS	Punjab Environmental Quality Standards
NEAP	National Environmental Assessment Plan
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
Q&EHS	Quality, Environment, Health & Safety
O & M	Operation And Maintenance
PKR	Pak Rupees
PPM	Parts Per Millions
PAP	Project Affected People
PEPC	Pakistan Environmental Protection Council/Punjab
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROG	Reactive Organic Gas
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TT	Technology Transfer
UNFCCC	United Nation Frame Work Convention On Climate Change
UNCC	United Nation Convention To Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programs
GOP	Government Of Pakistan
WHO	World Health Organization
R&R	Rehabilitation And Resettlement
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

For

Terms of References

- * According to regulation 7 of Review of IEE and EIA regulations, 2000, proponent shall pay, at the time of submission of IEE/EIA, a nonrefundable review fee to EPA, in accordance with rates specified in schedule-III.
- * Provide all documents/details required for completion of IEA report
- * Proponent shall be responsible for paying any fines/ penalties levied by the EPA Punjab or Environment Tribunal.
- * Proponent shall be responsible correctness and validity of all information and documents provided to the consultant for onward submission to EPA Punjab and consultants will bear no responsibility.


In M/S Rawal Poultry By-Product (Pvt.)Ltd.
For Enviro Stewards Co. (Pvt.)Ltd.
Mr. Zia ur Rehman
Ms. Sara Fatima

NAME	DESIGN	QUALIFICATION	TERM OF REFERENCES
Miss. Sara Fatima	Environmental Reporting Export	M.Sc Environmental Science	Miss. Sara Fatima was responsible for: • IEE report writing • EIA report writing • Assessment of physical and socioeconomic baseline conditions at the Project Site. • Impacts assessment and proposed their mitigation measures.
Ms. Mehvish Akbar	Environmental Engineer	B.Sc. Environmental Engineering	Ms. Mehvish Akbar was responsible for: • IEE report writing • Biodiversity assessment • Detailed flora and fauna survey of project site • Identification of threat to endangered species • Project impacts on flora and fauna
Mr. Zia Ur Rehman Farooqi	Technical Head	Ph.D Scholar	Mr. Zia Ur Rehman Farooqi was responsible for: • Capacity building & training • Conducting and monitoring of health assessment surveys • Environment health risk assessment and management
Ms. Misbah Ali	Environmental Engineer	B.Sc. Environmental Engineering	Ms. Misbah Ali was responsible for: • Collection of baseline data. • Public consultation. • Preparation of survey tools including socio-economic survey tool and environmental checklist.
Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Raza	Sociologist	M.Phil Sociology	Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Raza • Public Consultation • Public Hearing

Sare

• Site Visit

Table Project Team and Responsibility

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