Great City Housing Scheme

Lahore Faisalabad By-pass Road, Near Al Khizar Castle Marriage Hall,

Sheikhupura, Punjab, Pakistan

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

This executive summary presents an overview of the main findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report of "Great City Housing Scheme located at Mouza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad bypass road tehsil & district Sheikhupura" over an area of 472 K 01 M 220 Sft.

According to projects categorization for environmental assessment studies, the proposed project falls under the **Schedule II** (list of projects requiring EIA), **H Urban Development & Tourism** (1) Housing Schemer with more than 300 K of the Punjab EPA Review of IEE & EIA Regulations 2022 made under section 12 of Punjab Environment Protection Act 1997.

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Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the of the proposed project has been conducted in accordance with the sectoral guidelines and brief of the project are described in this document.

2. Salient Features of the Project

Title of the Project	Great City Housing Scheme
Proponents	Mr. Muhammad Asif S/O Fazal Elahi
Total Area	472 K 01 M & 220 Sft.
Description of the project	The said project of establishment of a housing scheme over an area of 472 K 01 M 220 Sft along Lahore Faisalabad Bypass. Total 647 plots have been planned over 49% of total area of society. Remaining area will be used for roads, streets, parks, masjid, shopping center, graveyard, disposal arrangements etc
Location of the project	Mouza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad bypass road tehsil & district Sheikhupura
GPS Location	Coordinates of project site are 31°40'48.0"N 73°58'30.0"E Google map on A3 size paper is attached with file
Cost of the project	500 million PKR Approx.

Current status	Nature of area is residential
Ground Water	100ft – 150ft
Manpower	Construction: 20-25 Persons
	Operation -do-
Water Availability	Ground water
Period of Construction	Approx. 2 Year
Nearby Emergency services: Hospital, Police Station, Fire Brigade, Rescue etc.	**Hospital:** GHQ Hospital, Hospital **Police Station:** Police Office **Fire Brigade:** Fire Station
Assessed Environmental issues	Solid and liquid waste will be environmental issues. So, these wastes should be disposed of via EPA approved guidelines.
Solid Waste Management	Management committee of the Great City collect the solid waste in three bin system and then transport it to transfer point, after that will disposed as per standard guidelines.
Wastewater Management	Waste water will be treated before the disposal. For this purpose, septic tank will be installed and will be managed by the management.
Consultants	Client Earth Consultancy & Compliance
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, (2012), Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS), 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.

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) amended 2012 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 IEE 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.

Major Impacts

Since the project is the establishment of Alpha Homes Land Subdivision, it is therefore likely to produce effects onto the air quality majorly during construction due to dust emission and during operation, there will be no major impact on environment if properly managed.

The major impacts resulting from the proposed activity during construction and operational phases are as follows:

- Physical Environment
- Biological Environment
- Socio-economic Environment

Innumerable environmental and social impacts are expected related to the construction phase and operational phase include:

Table 4 Major impact during construction and operational phase

Pollutant	Constructional Phase	Operational Phase
Particulate matter (PM)/dust	Particulate matter will be generated during the construction and transportation activities at the site at limited level	During the operational phase dust will only be generated due to the transportation

Gaseous emissions	Gases will be generated due to site generators and vehicles	Flue gases will be generated due to movement of vehicles of the residents of the scheme
Noise	Noise will be generated due to construction machinery and vehicles transportation	Noise will be generated due to resident's vehicles and their horns
Solid Waste	Solid waste will be generated due to construction activity	Solid waste will be generated include domestic source
Soil Contamination	The construction process, including excavation and land clearing, can disturb the soil, making it vulnerable to erosion.	Soil contamination is not foreseen during operation phase except mismanagement of solid waste collection and disposal
Wastewater	Wastewater will be generated from construction and domestic sources	Waste water will be generated from domestic sources and from washing activities. Over flow of sewerage may create health and aesthetic problems
Socioeconomic	Positive impact due to generation of employment opportunity	Positive impact due to generation of employment opportunity
Transport congestion	There will be transport congestion from the vehicles and machinery temporarily	There will be no major problem of traffic congestion on roads in area as road the road are wide enough and outside the area there are wide roads exist.

Mitigation Measures

The possible mitigation measures of potential environmental impacts resulting during construction and operational phase of the project are given below:

During Construction Phase:

- Mitigation measures recommended to be incorporated into the project include running the machines and vehicles on good quality (low-sulfur fuels) in good working order ensuring regular maintenance, tuning, servicing, and providing them with emission control devices, such as mufflers and silencers, solid waste handling facilities such as waste bins and skips in all sections of the factory.
- Installation of temporary housing facilities equipped with adequate water and sanitation facilities.
- Waste will be managed as per municipal practices.
- Management needs to regularly carry out checks of all machinery and carry out regular servicing and maintenance of it to keep the environmental impact on account of their emissions to its minimum level.
- For reducing fugitive dust, regular water sprinkling on roads has been carried out.
- All trucks used for transportation will be covered with tarpaulin, maintained, and optimally loaded.
- Moreover, the green zone has been developed and tree plantation activities during operational phase would ensure minimal impact of fugitive dust emissions.
- Generators will be installed with proper enclosure, tuning and maintenance to control emissions.
- Assignment of traffic aides.

During Operational Phase:

- Proper domestic solid waste handling and management practices will be adopted.
- Installation of appropriate signage to avoid any accident during traffic on the road.
- Solid waste will be disposed of through EPA Certified Contractor.

Training regarding HSE should be given on the regular basis.

- Wastewater will be disposed of in the nearby drain after treatment through septic tank.
- Implementation of energy-efficient equipment and technologies to reduce energy consumption and lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- A proper sewerage system should be installed within the area, to avoid any kind of overflow of wastewater on the roads or in the area.
- Waste water will be treated before the disposal and will manage by EPA approved vendor.
- It should be strictly enforced to wear PPEs (mainly gloves, and face masks).
- A proper ventilation plan, and regular monitoring for preventive maintenance of the generators are the control measures which will check air pollution.
- An adequate health and safety plan should be implemented.

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 06**.

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

Across the globe, urbanization and population growth are skyrocketing. This rapid expansion has fueled a critical demand for development projects, particularly in the realm of residential buildings. In Pakistan, a 2018 UNICEF population survey revealed a 2.3% growth rate, highlighting the urgency of addressing the country's burgeoning housing crisis.

Planned housing scheme projects play a crucial role in tackling this challenge. By dividing large parcels of land into smaller, more manageable units, they provide a viable solution for both developers and future residents. This approach facilitates independent development, optimizes land use, and ultimately, fosters sustainable growth.

This Report presents the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Project "Great City Housing Scheme located at Mouza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad bypass road tehsil & district Sheikhupura". The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report is prepared to assess the potential adverse impacts likely to occur from the Project's entire life cycle on the local environmental quality and communities. The assessment came up with a set of impact mitigation measures as well as environmental management and monitoring plans for the Project to pursue in order to eliminate or minimize the adverse impacts on the environment and nearby communities.

M/S Client Earth Consultancy & Compliance has been engaged by the proponent to carry out the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study for the fulfillment of environmental regulatory requirements.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this EIA report is to examine and assess the environmental impacts of the Project and to devise mitigation measures for the expected impacts that are likely to occur during project activities. The Project must comply with the EPA rules and regulations prior to issuing an environmental approval (NOC).

Beyond bricks and mortar, this EIA delves into the human aspect of the housing scheme with

aim of actively work with project partners and developers to create a thriving environment that respects the needs of future residents and existing neighbors, embracing responsible environmental practices.

1.3 Identification of Project

The project is "Great City Housing Scheme". The project site is located at Mouza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad bypass road tehsil & district Sheikhupura.

1.4 Details of Proponent

The detail of the proponent is given below:

Muhammad Asif S/O Fazal Elahi

Proponent / Partner

Address: Sarwar Shaheed Road, Civil Lines Sheikhupura

1.5 Details of Consultant

M/S Client Earth Consultancy & Compliance is the consultant firm which has conducted environmental study and prepared this final EIA report on behalf of the Project's Proponent in accordance with the Punjab-EPA guidelines. The contact detail of the consultant is given as under:

M/S Client Earth Consultancy & Compliance
Head Office: 236-Riwaz Garden, Lahore
Phone: +92 322 4798273
Email: ceccpakistan@gmail.com

Study Team:

Details of team responsible for report writing, review and socio-economic survey of the project is given below in Table 1.1:

Table 1.1: Study Team

Sr.	Member	Qualification	Duties
1	Dr. Muhammad Rafique	PhD (USA) Ecologist & Environment Specialist	Report Review
2	Muhammad Farooq	MS (Forestry) USA Expert Environment & NRM International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Pakistan, Ecologist & Natural Resource Management Specialist	Report Review
3	Rana Shafqat Hussain	Environmental Lawyer & Consultant	Report Review
4	Farwa Batool	M.Sc Environmental Engineering	Report Writing
5	Muhammad Hannan Yousaf	M.Phil Environmental Sciences	Report Writing
6	Aqsa Rasheed	M.Phil Environmental Sciences	Report Writing
7	Mahnoor Bukhari	BS Environmental Sciences	Report Writing
8	Zahra Afzal	BS Chemistry	Administrator
9	Kamran Iqbal	BS Environmental Sciences	Socio-economic Survey
10	Abdul Samad	M.Sc Environmental Sciences	Socio-economic Survey
11	Mubbashir Ahmed	Associate Engineer, Civil	Field Survey & Data Collection

1.6 Project Location, Nature and Size

The site for Project is located at Mouza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad bypass road tehsil & district Sheikhupura. Nature of project area is residential. Total area of project site is 472 K 01 M 220 Sft. The location map of the project site is given below as Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Project Location at Lahore -Faisalabad Road, Bypass Sheikhupura

1.7 Screening of Project:

As per Punjab Environmental Protection Act 1997 (amended), under Section 12 (1) which states that: *"No proponent of a project of public and private sector shall commence construction or operation unless he has filed an Initial Environmental Examination / Environmental Impact Assessment with the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency, as the case may be, or, where the project is likely to cause adverse environmental effects; an environmental impact assessment, and has obtained from the Provincial Agency approval in respect thereof".*

According to the Punjab EPA Review of IEE & EIA Regulation 2022, the proposed project falls under Category "H" (Urban Development and Tourism, sub-category 'Housing Schemes with more than 300 Kanal' of Schedule-II, which requires an EIA before commencement of construction.".

1.8 Scope of the EIA Study

The scope of this study is based on various environmental and social impacts of the Project and devises mitigation measures accordingly based on its size and location. For this purpose, the published and unpublished data was collected for the assessment of the environmental conditions besides primary data collection from the field. The socio-environment team visited the Project Area and adjoining Study Area to collect primary baseline data and to investigate physical, biological, and socio-economic conditions.

The ultimate objective of this study is to assess realistically whether or not the Project is environmentally manageable. This would make the Project environmentally sound and socially acceptable. Specific objectives of this study can be identified as follows:

- An assessment of the existing environmental and socio-economic conditions at and around the Project site, particularly identify environmental and social sensitivities if any.
- Identification of any predictable positive and negative impacts of the Project on the natural and socio-economic environment, followed by prediction and evaluation quantitatively and determination of their significance in the light of technical and regulatory concerns, as well as those related to public perceptions
- To work closely with the Project developers to ensure that the Project execution reflects environmental sensitivities and meets the social needs of the beneficiaries especially the people living in the surroundings.
- To prepare EIA report in sufficient detail to meet Client and EPA criteria.
- To assist the Client in receiving the environmental approval from the concerned authority/agency in order to regularize their project according to law.

1.9 Project Alternatives

1.9.1 Site Alternatives

The project is located in designated residential area. The proponent (partners) already owns the land and intend to plan a housing scheme. The proponent has the option of undertaking the project operation in a different location other than the chosen one. This could also entail

acquiring land elsewhere to carry out the development. The following reasons justify the use of the already selected area for development of the project:

- Already designated for intended purpose of land use.
- Availability of suitable and adequate facility.
- Availability of common infrastructural facilities i.e. roads for transportation in the area.
- Availability of good facilities such as power, water, communication etc.
- Availability of health, educational facilities and livelihood of to be residents of the proposed scheme.
- Availability of good quality of raw materials with adequate quantity and proximity of market.
- Site has easy road access to the market.
- Project Area is residential.
- Number of already established settlements in close vicinity.
- Availability of nullah drain for disposal of waste water.
- No ecologically sensitive or declared protected area within safe radius of the selected site.

In view of these facts, it can be concluded that the selected site is best suited for the project, and will not pose any adverse impact or threat on any component of the environment.

1.9.2 Technology Alternative

Considering prevailing practices in the area there is directly no technological alternative to establishment of housing scheme. However certain technologically advance option may be used for future constructions of the roads, buildings and other amenities i.e., smart building materials and construction techniques: Utilize prefabrication, modular construction, and sustainable materials like recycled content and locally sourced wood. Renewable energy integration: Explore solar panels, energy-efficient appliances for reduced reliance on fossil fuels.

1.9.3 Environmental Alternative

Environmental alternatives i.e., Green infrastructure and water conservation: Integrate rainwater harvesting, greywater recycling, and permeable surfaces to manage water resources effectively.

Waste reduction and recycling: Implement composting and waste reduction strategies, minimizing landfill impact and promoting circularity.

Biodiversity and habitat preservation: Prioritize landscaping that minimizes disruption to existing ecosystems and promotes native plant species.

1.9.4 Economic Alternatives

Resourceful design, local procurement, and innovative financing models weave affordability into the fabric of the project.

2. LEGAL / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 General

In this section, the environmental and social regulations are described which are applicable to the project "Great City Housing Scheme" under Section 12 of Punjab Environmental Protection Act 1997 (Amended) readwith Punjab EPD Review of IEE & EIA Regulation 2022, it is mandatory to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before starting this project. The relevant national laws are being discussed in this section.

2.2 National / Provincial Policies, Plans, Acts and Legislation

National Policies, Plans, Acts and Legislation are given below in details:

2.2.1 Punjab Environmental Protection Act, 1997 (Amendment 2012, 2017)

Armed with the Punjab Environment Protection Act 1997, the Provincial EPA wields a powerful arsenal to safeguard the province's well-being. From setting pollution limits to issuing permits, environmental inspections to noise control, the EPA ensures sustainable development through proactive policies and strict enforcement. Their reach extends beyond regulations, promoting environmental education, managing waste, and fostering partnerships to build a thriving future where human progress harmonizes with nature's health. The PEP Act empowers the EPA to,

- Identify categories of the projects to which the Initial Environmental Examination/

Environmental Impact Assessment provisions will apply.

- Develop procedures for conducting IEE/EIA and procedures for the review and approval of the same.
- Implement the provisions of the Act through environmental protection orders and environmental tribunals which are headed by magistrates with wide-ranging powers, including the right to impose penalty to violators of the Act.

2.2.2 National Environmental Policy, 2005

Pakistan's National Environmental Policy (NEP 2005) champions a vision of progress in harmony with nature. Recognizing the interdependence of environmental well-being and economic prosperity, the NEP elevates environmental protection to a cornerstone of decision-making. One key mechanism is the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), a mandatory process for projects with potentially significant environmental impact. EIAs act as proactive safeguards, identifying and mitigating potential risks before they become problems. Beyond technical analysis, the NEP emphasizes public participation in EIAs, ensuring transparency and fostering informed decisions that balance development needs with environmental responsibility. This commitment to inclusivity and sustainability paves the way for a thriving future where Pakistan's natural heritage and economic advancements flourish in unison.

2.2.3 Review of IEE / EIA Regulations, 2022

The EPD Punjab has issued Review of the Initial Environmental Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2022, to review the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) / Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) reports. Categorization of the projects for IEE and EIA is one of the main components of the Regulations. Projects have been classified on the basis of expected degree of adverse environmental impacts. Projects type listed in Schedule I are designated as potentially less adverse effect, schedule I projects require an IEE and projects given in schedule II require EIA to be conducted.

Salient features of the Regulations are listed below:

- Categories of project requiring IEE and EIA are issued through two schedules attached with the regulations.
- A fee depending on the cost of the project has been imposed for the review of IEE and EIA.

- The submittal is to be accompanied by an application in prescribed format included as Schedule IV of the Regulation.
- The EPA is required to issue conformation of compliance within 15 days of receipt of request and complete documentation.
- The IEE / EIA approval for construction of the project will be valid for three years from date of accord.

2.2.4 Pakistan National Conservation Strategy, 1992

The Pakistan National Conservation Strategy (NCS), approved by the Federal Cabinet in March 1992, is the principal policy document on environmental issues. The NCS outlined the country's primary approach towards encouraging sustainable development, conserving natural resources and improving efficiency in the use and management of resources. The NCS has specific programs in core areas in which policy intervention is considered crucial for the preservation of Pakistan's natural and physical environment. The core areas that are relevant in the context of the project are pollution prevention and abatement and conserving biodiversity.

The EPA Punjab is required to ensure compliance of the Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS) and establish monitoring and evaluation systems.

2.2.5 Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS), 2016

The Punjab Environmental Protection Council (PEPC) has approved the Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for drinking water, wastewater effluents, ambient air and noise. The PEQS, 2016 specify the following standards:

- Maximum allowable concentration of pollutants (32 parameters) in municipal and liquid industrial effluents discharged to inland waters and sewage treatment plants
- Drinking water quality standards
- Ambient air quality standards
- Allowable noise levels

2.3 Environmental Tribunals

The Environmental Tribunals constituted under section 20 of the 1997 Act have exclusive jurisdiction to try serious environmental offences and to hear appeals in this respect. Environmental Tribunals are federal bodies (comprising of a chairperson, member technical)

constituted under section 20 of the 1997 Act. They have exclusive jurisdictions to try serious offences provided by section 17(1), and further to hear appeals against the orders of EPAs under section 22. The tribunals are established in all the provinces. The Environmental Tribunals were not constituted immediately after promulgation of the PEPA, but rather in 1999, on the direction of the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

2.4 Provincial Departments

It is the main responsibility of the provincial departments to affirm that the project complies with the laws and regulations controlling the environmental impacts at pre-construction conditions, operation and construction stages of the Project. Following are the key provincial departments which are responsible for ensuring confirmation of legal requirements for any development project.

2.4.1 Punjab Environmental Protection Agency

The Proponent will be responsible for providing the complete documentation required by the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency and will remain committed to the approved project design. No deviation is permitted during the project implementation without the prior and explicit permission of the Punjab EPA. The agency is responsible for review of IEE/EIA reports submitted prior to the Project construction for Environmental Approval. After all necessary procedure involved in completion of Project file i.e. comprehensive IEE/EIA Report and all necessary documents provided by applicant, the final decision is conveyed to the Project Proponent in the form set out in Schedule VI.

2.4.2 Provincial Revenue Departments

Under the National laws, the matters relating to land acquisition and ownership are provincial subjects and the Revenue Department of the concerned province is empowered to carry out the acquisition of private land and built-up property for public purposes, including on behalf of other Provincial or Federal Agencies. For those purposes, the lead department must lodge an application with the concerned provincial government to depute a Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) and revenue staff, which will be responsible for handling matters relating to land in case of any issue arise.

2.4.3 Agriculture and Horticulture Department

It also requires a liaison with the provincial departments of agriculture, horticulture and forestry in case of issues associated with these departments. The concerns could be relating to the affected vegetation resources, such as trees and crops.

2.4.4 District Government

The Project Proponent will coordinate with all concerned District Departments to ensure that the project meets the criteria of District Government/Authorities as related to the establishment of construction camps and plants and the safe disposal of waste, solid waste and toxic material. Proponent will also ensure periodic monitoring of the EMP during its operation period through deployment of an Environment Specialist.

2.5 Other Relevant Acts

2.5.1 The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (including later amendments):

Although quite old, this act laid out the legal basis for any property affected by a Project and for compensating the affected owners of the land.

2.5.2 Punjab Wildlife Protection Act, 1974

The Punjab Wildlife Protection Act, 1974 was approved by the provincial assembly of Punjab in 1974. This Act is applicable to the whole of the Punjab province for protection, conservation, preservation and management of Wildlife. This Act also addresses designated areas of sanctuaries and protection of rare and endangered species.

2.5.3 Protection of Trees and Brushwood Act, 1979

This Act forbids cutting or lopping of trees and brushwood without permission of the concerned Forest Department and demands a NOC from Forest Department before cutting of trees.

2.5.4 Clean Air Act, 1990

This law sets the release of pollutants into the air. It sets standards for air quality and to enforce regulations to protect the environment from airborne pollutants, which are known to be dangerous to human health.

2.5.5 Pakistan Penal Code, 1860

This defines the penalties for violations concerning with pollution of air, water bodies and land.

2.5.6 The Antiquities Act, 1975

This act is administered by the Provincial Government and aimed at safeguarding the preservation of cultural heritage. Destruction, damage or defacement of antiquities is an offence under the Act.

2.6 Procedure for Environmental Approval

This section describes the procedures required for obtaining NOCs from concerned authorities. In case of the Project, EPA Punjab based in Lahore will be the main government agency responsible for the issuance of an NOC. The following general stages have to be followed in the application and approval process for obtaining an "Environmental Approval" for the said Project.

a. Classification of the Project
b. Submission of EIA
c. Review of EIA
d. Issuance of NOC

Detailed process for obtaining Environmental Approval (NOC) according to PEPA, 1997 (Amendment, 2012) is as follows:

a. Classification of the Project

The project requires an EIA in accordance with Schedule-II of Pak EPA, Review of IEE/ EIA regulations, 2022. According to the TOR and Scope of Work of the Project, Consultants are required to prepare the EIA and to assist in obtaining NOC from EPA-Punjab.

b. Submission of EIA

Under Section 12 of the PEPA 1997 (Review of IEE/ EIA regulations, 2022), a project falling under any category specified in Schedule-II, requires the proponent to file an EIA with the Provincial EPA for obtaining the NOC. After preparation of EIA Report, five hard copies and one electronic copy are needed to be submitted to the concerned agencies along with completed Schedule IV form, affidavit/undertaking schedule VIII and a non-refundable review fee.

c. Review of EIA

Within ten working days of the filling of the EIA; the concerned agencies will confirm that the document submitted is complete for the purpose of review. During this time, if the concerned agency requires the proponent to submit any additional information, it will return the EIA to the proponent for revision, clearly listing those aspects that need further discussion. Subsequently, the concerned agency should make every effort to complete an EIA review within 45 days of filing.

d. Issuance of NOC

Decision on EIA shall be communicated to the proponent in the form prescribed in Schedule VII. In case of approval, conditional NOC having validity of three years will be issued.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Objectives of the Project

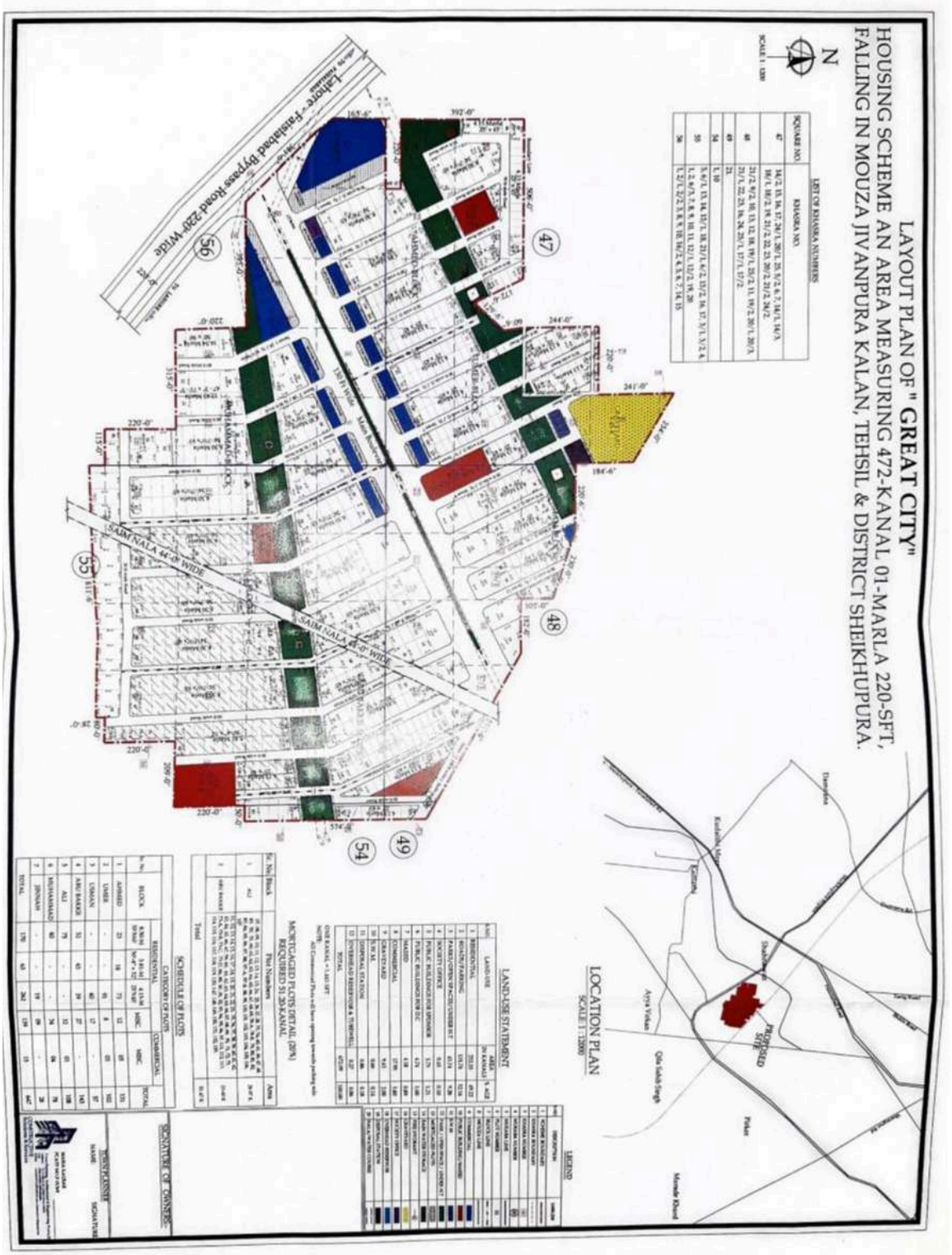
The objective of project is to provide a modern, well planned and facilitated healthy living environment for every walk of life. The project will offer modern and feasible living standards within the district Sheikhupura.

3.2 Location and Site Layout of the Project

The site for Project is located at Mouza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad bypass road tehsil & district Sheikhupura. Nature of project area is residential. Total area of project site is 472 K 01 M 220 Sft. The location map of the project site is given below as Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Project Location at Lahore -Faisalabad Road, Bypass Sheikhupura

Site layout of the project is attached as Annex-B.


LAYOUT PLAN OF " GREAT CITY"
HOUSING SCHEME AN AREA MEASURING 472-KANAL 01-MARLA 220-SFT,
FALLING IN MOUZA JIVANPURA KALAN, TEHSIL & DISTRICT SHEIKHUPURA.
N
LOCATION PLAN
SCALE 1:125000
SAIM NALA 44'-0" WIDE
SAIM NALA 44'-0" WIDE
Lahore - Faisalabad Bypass Road 220'-Wide
LAND-USE STATEMENT
SCHEDULE OF PLOTS
MORTGAGED PLOTS DETAIL (20%)
LEGEND

3.3 Land Use on the Site

The project land is used for residential purpose as per land use plan of District Council Sheikhupura. Planning permission issued to the project is attached as Annex…..

3.4 Road Access

The project site has main access from Lahore-Faisalabad Road Bypass Sheikhupura and also connected to other areas with carpeted roads. The map showing the road access from main roads is shown below as Figure 3.2:

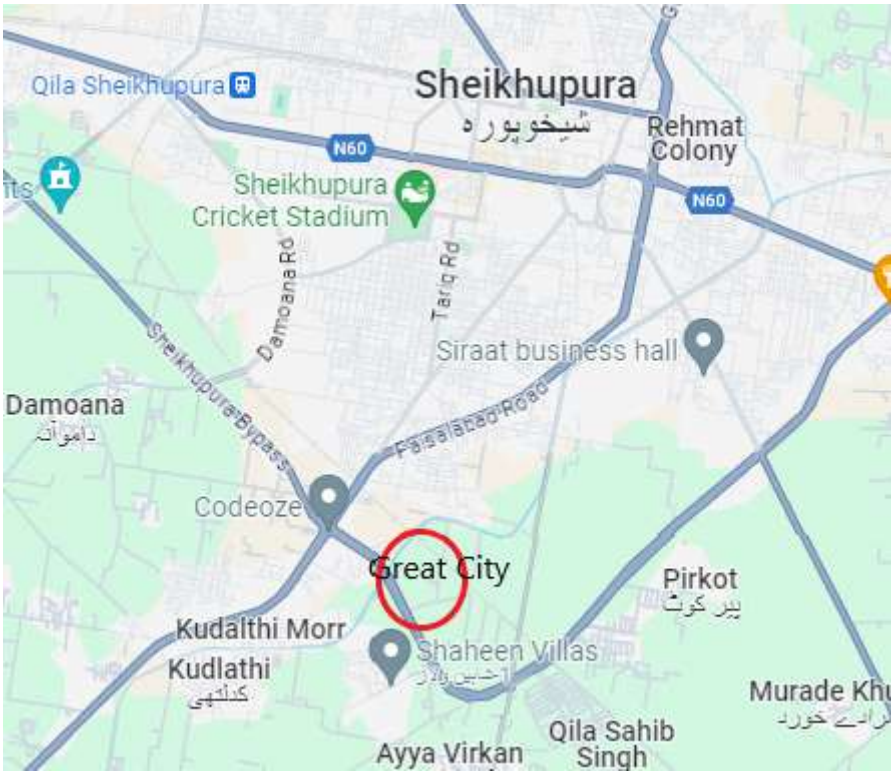


Figure 3.2: Road Access Map

3.5 Vegetation Features of the Site

The project land has no vegetation and brown/peri-urban area, thus there were no natural vegetation that to be harmed during project establishment phase.

3.6 Cost and Magnitude of Operation

Total estimated cost of the Project is PKR 500 million including cost of land, infrastructure and machinery. Cost breakup is as under:

Table 3.2: Cost of Project

Sr.	Component	Cost (PKR million)
1	Land	already owned
2	infrastructure development Cost	500
Total		**500**

3.7 Schedule of Implementation (Tentative)

Tentative project implementation stages with approximate time line are as under.

Stage I: The clearing of land, preparation of land for planning activity. (one month)

Stage II: During this phase machinery will be brought to the site and necessary leveling, excavation to be done. (two month)

Stage III: In this phase all the outstanding activities will be completed, construction activities will be initiated. (6 month to one year)

Stage IV: After completion of construction of roads, sewerage etc, plots will be handed over to clients for construction of their houses. (6 months)

3.8 Description of the Project

The proponent has planned to establish the residential area by the title "Great City Housing Scheme" located at Mouza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad bypass road tehsil & district Sheikhupura. Total area of the project is 472 K 01 M 220 Sft. The estimated cost for the subject proposed project will be about 500 million PKR. The project will pose the positive impacts in terms of employment opportunities during different project activities and will contribute to the country economy by meeting the demands of planned housing.

Table 3.3: Description of Project

Sr. No.	Detail of Area		
	Land Use	**Area in Kanal**	% age
1.	Residential area	232.33	49.22
2.	Roads & parking	151.74	32.14

3.	Parks	43.74	9.26
4.	Site Office Apartments	0.45	0.10
5.	Public Building for Sponsor	5.73	1.21
6.	Public Building for D.c	4.74	1.00
7.	Masjid	4.18	0.89
8.	Commercial	17.95	3.80
9.	Graveyard	9.45	2.00
10	S.W.M	0.66	0.14
11	Disposal Station	0.86	0.18
12	Overhead Reservoir and Tubewell	0.27	0.06
13.	Total land area	472.09	100

Available Facilities within Project

The following will be the available facilities at the Alpha Homes Land Subdivision:

Water Supply

The source of water for the proposed site will be the ground water at the depth of 100- 150 ft for both construction and operational phase.

Solid Waste

Municipal solid waste like papers, wrappers, kitchen leftovers etc. will be properly managed though bins. The solid waste generated from the area will be collected and then dumping of the waste will be done as per best municipality practice available.

Wastewater Treatment

The wastewater that will be generated in the town will be treated in septic tank before the discharge. The final disposal of treated wastewater will be the main nearby sewer drain nullah.

Rain Water Harvesting

Wherever suitable rain water will be stored in the underground pits. All the stored rainwater will be used for watering plants and trees inside the project site.

Parking Area

Parking areas have been allocated for the vehicles in order to avoid congestion near Masjid, Park and commercial block.

Safety signs/Safety boards

At any workplace safety signs and symbols are very important to avoid many accidents. They must be in easy and understandable language to all the workers. Safety signs, symbols and boards must be provided by every department to protect the workers and employees from the risks of hazards that has not been controlled by other means. Safety signs and boards give safety message and they must be of different colors that workers could understand their meanings easily

3.9 Restoration and Rehabilitation Plan

Restoration and rehabilitation plan is not applicable to the project planning and execution of housing scheme as it self-project activities are uplifting of area through land scaping, plantation and inclusion of green belts parks in the project as detail given in description.

3.10 Government Approvals/ Certificates

Proponent has obtained approval / Membership / licenses/permissions from different departments that are:

1. District Council Sheikhupura, planning permission
2. District Council Sheikhupura, Technical Scrutiny of lay out of Housing Scheme
3. Irrigation Department, Rachna Drainage Sheikhupura.
4. Waste water drainage NOC.

Copies of all approvals/ certificates are attached as Annex – D.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

4.1 General

This section describes the existing environmental conditions around the Project Area. Information that has been collected from different sources including public literature, reports of other studies conducted in this area, knowledge with the proponent and the concerned government departments and the first-hand surveys and field measurements has been presented in this section. This encompasses all the important aspects of local environment; such as Physical, Ecological and Socio-economic resources.

4.2 Study Parameters

The existing information to establish a database for the EIA of the project was collected from different government departments; review of previous studies and through the site visits carried out in the Project Area. To comprehend the existing environmental conditions, a site

survey was conducted and salient observations were duly noted. The pertinent data were also collected from the Census Report of Sheikhupura District. In addition to the Census Report, relevant government departments were also consulted for related data.

The Social Assessment of the Project Area was conducted through consultation with the community. Area residents were interviewed to get their opinions and views regarding the Project.

4.3 Physical Environment

This part examines the physical resources such as Geography, Geology and Soils, Topography, Land use, Climate, Surface and Ground water resources and quality and Ambient Air quality of not only the project site but also the study area as a whole to assess whether the project under assessment can have any adverse impact on any of these parameters. Following is a brief description of various physical resources of the Study Area, of which the Project Area makes an integral part.

4.3.1 Geography

Sheikhupura, nestled in the heart of Punjab province, Pakistan, paints a picturesque scene of bustling streets woven into a tapestry of rich history and fertile plains. Situated roughly 38 kilometers northwest of the vibrant city of Lahore, Sheikhupura's geographical coordinates place it at 31°42'47" N latitude and 73°58'41" E longitude, basking at an elevation of 236 meters above sea level.

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4.3.2 Geology and Soils

The project site is located in Punjab which is a vast plain of alluvial material, deposited by Indus basin and its tributaries crossing the Punjab Plain. The alluvial deposits underlying the site are deposited by the rivers. The thickness of alluvial deposits in Lahore division is thought to be more than 300 m which are underlain by the basement rocks of the Indian shield. The alluvial deposits mainly consist of sands, with intercalation of silt and clay layers of varying thickness. Sheikhupura district lies within the Indo-Gangetic Plain, a vast alluvial basin formed by the deposition of sediments from the Himalayan River. The geological formations in the area range in age from Precambrian to Quaternary, with the surface primarily composed of Quaternary-age alluvial deposits

4.3.3 Topography

Sheikhupura lies within the Rachna Doab, a flat and fertile plain formed by the Ravi and Chenab rivers. The overall elevation ranges from 190 to 210 meters above sea level, with a gentle slope from northeast to southwest. The landscape is characterized by agricultural fields, interspersed with scattered villages and small towns. Remnants of ancient river channels and levees can be found in the area, indicating past flooding events

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Figure 4.1: Topography of the Study Area

4.3.4 Climate

Seasonal climatic conditions must be considered for the design and execution of Project. The climate including air, temperature, precipitation, humidity and evaporation is an influencing factor, affecting the construction of engineering structures.

In Sheikhupura, the summers are short, sweltering, humid, and clear and the winters are short, cool, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 45°F to 103°F and is rarely below 40°F or above 111°F. The hot season lasts for 2.9 months, from April 24 to July 21, with an average daily high temperature above 96°F. The hottest month of the year in Sheikhupura is June, with an average high of 102°F and low of 82°F. The cool season lasts for 2.5 months, from December 6 to February 22, with an average daily high temperature below 73°F. The coldest month of the year in Sheikhupura is January, with an average low of 45°F and high of 66°F.

a. Temperature and Precipitation

Lahore being the divisional head quarter of Sheikhupura and equipped with weather station nearest to the project district has distinct seasons marked by wide variation in temperature. The coldest month is January in which the mean maximum temperature is 21 °C and the mean minimum temperature is 4 °C. June is the hottest month with the mean maximum temperature near 45 °C and the mean minimum temperature as 28 °C. The average rainfall in the district is about 289 mm. Average, minimum, maximum temperatures and precipitation are given in following Table 4.1[1]:

Table 4.1: Temperature and Precipitation

Month	Mean Daily Temperature		Precipitation (mm)
	Min. Temp. (°C)	Max. Temp. (°C)	
January	4	21	17
February	6	23	31
March	10	29	23
April	16	36	16
May	23	42	13
June	28	45	19
July	28	41	59
August	26	38	56
September	22	37	33
October	16	34	9
November	11	29	2
December	6	23	11

The trend of average temperature and precipitation is shown below in Figure 4.2:

[1] Cited on Aug31,2022; Available from: www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/forecast/modelclimate/lahore_pakistan_1172451

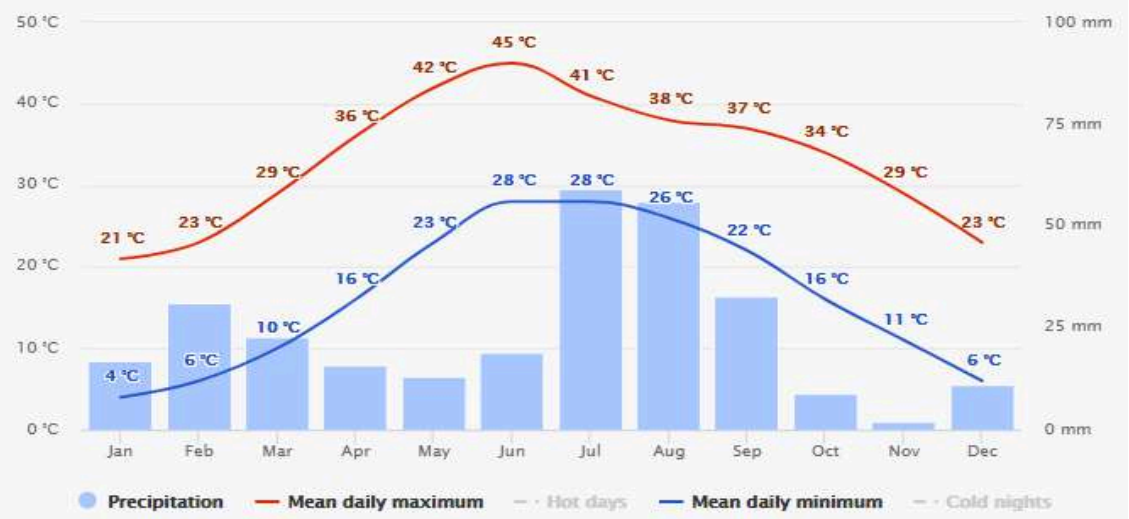


Figure 4.2: Average Temperature and Precipitation[2]

b. Wind Speed

Wind speed varies throughout the year. The maximum wind speed noted is 11km/h in July and the minimum is 7km/h which is recorded in October to January. The average annual wind speed for district Lahore is 8.75km/h. following Table 4.2[3] shows the average wind speed for each month.

Table 4.2: Wind Speed of Study Area

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly Avg.
Avg. Wind Speed(km/h)	7	9	10	10	10	10	11	9	8	7	7	7	8.75

Following figure shows the graphical representation of maximum, average and minimum wind speed for each month:

[2] Cited on Aug 31, 2022; Available from: www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/forecast/modelclimate/lahore_pakistan_1172451
[3] Cited on Aug 31, 2022; Available from: www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/forecast/modelclimate/lahore_pakistan_1172451

Figure 4.5: Sunshine Patterns

The graph shows the monthly number of sunny, partly cloudy, overcast and precipitation days. Days with less than 20% cloud cover are considered as sunny, with 20-80% cloud cover as partly cloudy and with more than 80% as overcast.

4.3.5 Ambient Air Quality

The monitoring of air has been conducted to analyze the ambient air quality of the Study Area. The results of which are shown below:

Table 4.3: Ambient Air Quality

	Parameter	Conc.	PEQS	Unit
1	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	3.3	5 (8 Hours)	mg/m^3
2	Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	11.2	120	$\mu g/m^3$
3	Ozone (O_3)	29.4	130 (1 Hour)	$\mu g/m^3$
4	Oxides of Nitrogen as NO	26.4	40	$\mu g/m^3$
5	Oxides of Nitrogen as NO_2	33.1	80	$\mu g/m^3$
6	Particulate Matter PM $_{2.5}$	31.2	35	$\mu g/m^3$
7	Particulate Matter PM $_{10}$	146	150	$\mu g/m^3$
8	Suspended Particulate Matter SPM	455	500	$\mu g/m^3$

The results of monitoring shows that the major air pollutants i.e. carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter are within PEQS.

Noise level was also measured on Project site, the noise level recorded at different project locations were 43 to 54 dB(A) which are within PEQS.

4.3.6 Water Quality and Wastewater Characteristics

Ground water quality testing was carried out to determine its suitability for use. Testing data shows that ground water is suitable for drinking. Following are the results of testing.

Table 4.4: Ground Water Quality Analysis

Sr. No.	Parameter	PEQS	Conc.
1	Ph	6.5-8.5	7.7
2	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	<1000 mg/L	396
3	Chloride (as Cl^-)	<250 mg/L	83
4	Cadmium (Cd)	0.01 mg/L	ND
5	Chromium (Cr)	≤0.05 mg/L	ND
6	Copper (Cu)	2.0 mg/L	ND
7	Lead (Pb)	≤0.05 mg/L	ND
8	Manganese (Mn)	≤0.5 mg/L	0.2
9	Nickel (Ni)	≤0.02 mg/L	ND
10	Zinc (Zn)	5.0 mg/L	1.5
11	Antimony (Sb)	≤0.005 mg/L	ND
12	Aluminum (Al)	≤0.2 mg/L	0.2
13	Arsenic (As)	≤0.05 mg/L	ND
14	Boron (B)	0.3 mg/L	0.1
15	Barium (Ba)	0.7 mg/L	0.1
16	Mercury (Hg)	≤0.001 mg/L	ND
17	Selenium (Se)	0.01 mg/L	ND
18	Total Coliforms	--	ND
19	Fecal Coliform Bacteria	Must not be detectable in any 100mL sample	ND
20	E-Coli		ND
21	Color	≤15 TCU	ND
22	Taste	Non-Objectionable	Acceptable
23	Odor		Acceptable
24	Turbidity	<5 NTU	0.5
25	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	<500 mg/L	299
26	Cyanide (CN^-)	≤0.05 mg/L	ND
27	Flouride (F^-)	≤1.5 mg/L	0.2

28	Nitrate (NO_3^-)	≤50 mg/L	0.1
29	Nitrite (NO_2^-)	≤3.0 mg/L	ND
30	Residual Chlorine	0.2-0.5 mg/L	ND
31	Phenolic Compounds (as Phenols)	NGVS	ND

The results of ground water analysis shows, almost all the parameters are within safe limits of PEQS.:

Lab reports are also attached as Annex – E.

4.4 Ecological Environment

The ecological environment of an area is generally considered sensitive to large-scale developments. Disturbances and imbalances in the ecological environment can adversely affect the biodiversity features of an area. The biodiversity of an area generally reflects the abundance and richness of the biological and or the ecological resources.

4.4.1 Flora

a. Trees

Trees grown in the area include Peepal, Sufeda, Moor pankh, Kachnar, Berri and Poplar etc. The detail of the plantation is given below in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Common Trees of Study Area[4]

Sr.#	Scientific Name	Local Name
1	Ficus relegiosa	Peepal
2	Eucalyptus citriodora	Sufeda
3	Thuja orientalis	Moor pankh
4	Bauhinia purpurea	Kachnar
5	Diospyros melanoxylon	Berri
6	Populus alba	Poplar
7	Eugenia jambolana	Jamin

The project area does not have any significant trees. The trees seen in project area are safaida, keekar.

b. Grasses

The names of common grasses that are found in study area are given in Table 4.7:

Table 4.7: Common Grasses of Study Area[5]

Sr. #	Scientific Name	Common Name
1	Cynodon dactylon	Khabbal
2	Saccharum munja	Kana

c. Shrubs and Herbs

The shrubs and herbs provide nutritious supplemental feed to livestock during lean period because they are perennial and have depth root systems. Some of the common Shrubs and Herbs present in Study and Project Area are Ratan joot, Bathu, Gul-e-fanoos, Tecoma. Botanical names of which are shown below in Table 4.8:

[4] Cited on Aug 31, 2022; Available from: www.lda.gop.pk
[5] Cited on Au 31, 2022; Available from: www.lda.gop.pk

Table 4.8: Major Shrubs and Herbs of Study Area

Sr. No.	Local Name	Botanical Name
1	Ratan joot	Jatrofa curcas
2	Bathu	Chenopodium species
3	Gul-e-fanoos	Lagerstromia indica
4	Tecoma	Tecoma stans

d. Endangered Floral Species

No such plant species is encountered at Study Area that is endangered or declared protected under national, provincial or local government definitions as well as international agreements/protocols ratified by Government of Pakistan.

4.4.2 Fauna

The study on terrestrial fauna in the Study Area is based upon the field investigation and reports of Forest Department. A variety of animals is found in Study Area which is categorized as Mammals, Birds, Reptiles and Amphibians.

a. Mammals

Some of the common Mammals found in Study Area are cat, dog, house rats and bats. Small Indian Mongoose and Indian Palm Squirrel have also been reported. These are seen in areas where houses have already been constructed or are under construction. Following Table gives the Common and Zoological names of Mammals:

Table 4.9: Mammals present in Study Area

Sr. No.	Common Name	Zoological Name
1	Cat	Felis catus
2	Dog	Canis Lupus Familiaris

3	Bat	Chiroptera

b. Birds

Native species of birds present in Study Area are House sparrow, House crow, Mynah, Hoopoe, Pigeon. Common and Zoological names of birds are given in Table 4.10:

Table 4.10: Major Birds present in Study Area

Sr. No.	Common Name	Zoological Name
1	House sparrow	Passer domesticus
2	House crow	Corvus splendens
3	Mynah	Acredotheres tristis
4	Hoopoe	Upupa epops
5	Pigeon	Columba livia

c. Reptiles and Amphibians

The native species of Reptiles and Amphibians observed in Study Area are Spiny tailed lizard, fringed toed lizard and Frog. Common and Zoological names of Reptiles and Amphibians are given in Table 4.11:

Table 4.11: Reptiles and Amphibians of Study Area

Sr. No.	Common Name	Zoological Name
1	Spiny tailed lizard	Uromastix hardwickii
2	Fringed toed lizard	Acanthodactylus cantoris
3	Frog	Rana tigrina

d. Endangered Faunal Species

None of the faunal species encountered at Study Area is endangered or declared protected under national, provincial or local government definitions as well as international agreements/protocols ratified by Government of Pakistan.

4.5 Socio-Economic Environment

This section provides an overview of the baseline information relating to the socio-economic environment of the Study Area. The information collected from the respondents comprised their occupation, civic facilities, educational and health facilities, agricultural status including livestock population.

4.5.1 Demographic Profile

Sheikhupura's population paints a fascinating picture of a city steeped in history while embracing modern growth. Here's a glimpse:

Size and Growth:

2023

Population: Roughly 473,129 within the city limits, and around 4,049,418 in the wider district.

Growth Rate: Consistent growth observed, with a 2.57% increase in the metro area population in 2023 compared to 2022.

Religion:

Muslim Majority: Islam is the dominant religion, reflecting the larger national composition.

Historical Significance: Prior to the Partition of India in 1947, Sheikhupura had a significant Sikh population.

Gender and Age:

Sex Ratio: 937 females per 1000 males, indicating a slight imbalance.

Youthful Population: 25.66% of the district population is under 10 years old, highlighting a young demographic.

Education and Literacy:

Literacy Rate: 67.02% overall, with 70.92% for males and 62.85% for females.

Educational Institutions: Numerous schools and colleges cater to the educational needs of the population.

Urbanization:

34.73% Urban Population: A significant portion of the population resides in urban areas within the district.

Strategic Location: Proximity to Lahore and major transportation arteries contributes to urban growth.

Overall, Sheikhupura's demographic profile reveals a vibrant city with a rich historical background, a young population, and steady economic growth. The dominance of Punjabi language and culture, coupled with the increasing urbanization, paints a picture of a city embracing both tradition and modernity.

4.5.2 Infrastructural Facilities

Sheikhupura, nestled in Punjab's fertile plains, boasts a diverse range of infrastructure facilities catering to its growing population and economic needs. Here's a breakdown:

Transportation:

- Roads: Well-maintained network of roads, including the Grand Trunk Road and the Lahore-Islamabad Motorway, connects Sheikhupura to major cities and facilitates trade.
- Railways: Regular train services to Lahore and beyond, providing reliable passenger and freight transportation.

- Public Transport: Buses and rickshaws offer convenient commuting options within the city and district.

Healthcare:

- Hospitals and Clinics: Several government and private hospitals cater to healthcare needs, including Sheikhupura General Hospital and Kot Radha Kishan Tehsil Headquarters Hospital.
- Rural Health Units: Provide basic healthcare services in rural areas.

Utilities:

- Electricity: Stable electricity supply provided by the national grid and supplemented by local generators.
- Water Supply: A network of canals and tube wells ensures freshwater availability for domestic and agricultural needs.
- Waste Management: Municipal Corporation manages waste collection and disposal, with ongoing efforts to improve sanitation.

Telecommunication:

- Strong cellular network coverage: Major mobile phone operators provide reliable voice and data services.
- Broadband internet: Growing availability of broadband internet access, facilitating online activities and business operations.

Other Facilities:

- Sports Complexes: Sheikhupura Stadium and other facilities cater to the sporting interests of residents.
- Parks and Recreational Areas: Green spaces like Hiran Minar Park offer leisure and relaxation opportunities.

- Banking and Financial Services: A network of banks and ATMs cater to the financial needs of individuals and businesses.

Challenges and Developments:

While Sheikhupura has made significant strides in infrastructure development, challenges remain. Traffic congestion, particularly during peak hours, necessitates traffic management efforts. Additionally, ongoing projects aim to improve sanitation facilities and expand access to clean water, especially in rural areas.

Overall, Sheikhupura's infrastructure provides a solid foundation for its continued growth and development. The diverse range of facilities caters to the needs of residents and businesses, and ongoing efforts focus on addressing existing challenges and enhancing the quality of life for all.

For air traffic, there is a beautiful modern international airport at Lahore. PIA and other air companies operate regular flights from Lahore to other parts of the country as well as on international routes.

4.5.3 Historical Places

Sheikhupura's history whispers through its ancient monuments, each one a testament to the city's rich and vibrant past. Here are some of the most captivating historical places you can explore:

Mughal Marvels:

- Hiran Minar: Built by Emperor Jahangir in memory of his beloved deer, this majestic minaret rises from the center of a serene lake. Intricate carvings and beautiful pavilions tell a tale of love and loss.
- Sheikhupura Fort: Founded in 1607, this imposing fort served as a Mughal garrison and administrative center. Walk through its fortified gates, explore the inner courtyards, and imagine the echoes of a bygone era.

Spiritual Sanctuaries:

- Gurdwara Sacha Sauda: This holy site commemorates Guru Nanak's act of selfless generosity. Learn about the legend behind its name and immerse yourself in the peaceful atmosphere.
- Shrine of Syed Waris Shah: The resting place of the legendary Punjabi poet Waris Shah, this mausoleum attracts pilgrims and literary enthusiasts alike. Discover the impact of his famous poem "Heer Ranjha" on Sufi and Punjabi culture.

Other Hidden Gems:

- Jandiala Sher Khan: Birthplace of Waris Shah, this village boasts a museum dedicated to his life and a historic mosque with intricate designs.
- Ranjit Singh's Hunting Grounds: Discover the remnants of Mughal-era hunting pavilions and gardens, once frequented by Emperor Jahangir and Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
- Kot Abdul Malik: Take a step back in time to this archaeological site dating back to the Indus Valley Civilization. Unearth pottery fragments and imagine the lives of its ancient inhabitants.

This is just a glimpse of Sheikhupura's historical treasures. Each place holds a unique story waiting to be discovered. Whether you're a history buff, an architecture enthusiast, or simply curious about the past, Sheikhupura promises a journey into fascinating times gone by

4.5.4 Education

Sheikhupura, nestled in the fertile plains of Punjab, Pakistan, presents a diverse and promising landscape for education. From humble beginnings to modern institutions, the city caters to the educational needs of its growing population at various levels

- Schools and Colleges:

Sheikhupura boasts numerous public and private schools, colleges, and universities catering to diverse educational needs.

- Technical and Vocational Institutes:

Specialized institutes offer training in technical and vocational skills, enhancing employability.

personnel's competency in relation to health, safety and environment.

- Introduce methodology of motivating good safety and environmental performance.

5.4.8 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. Locals will also have the opportunity to 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.

5.5 Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measure during Operational Phase

The summary of the impacts and possible mitigation measures during the operational phase are as follows:

A. Potential Positive Impacts

The project is envisaged to have followed major positive impacts:

5.5.1 Employment opportunities

Construction of the housing scheme will help in generating new jobs for the local population during construction phase as well as in operational phase for waste handling and maintenance. The requirement of managers, engineers, workers, technicians, skilled and unskilled labor etc. will generate employment opportunities.

5.5.2 Increase in Business

With the influx of laborers for the proposed project, there will be more opportunities for small scale business such as small food cafes etc.

5.5.3 Improved Infrastructure

Construction of housing scheme provide better living style and facilities, will improve the infrastructure of the area as proponent has incorporated aesthetic values and regeneration of site in its planning stage.

5.5.4 Economic benefits

This housing scheme project will positively impact not only the local population. The shopkeepers in the nearby area told that they will have a greater number of customers due to increase in population.

B. Potential Negative Impacts

5.5.5 Land Acquisition Resettlement

One of the major impacts includes acquisition of land from the landowners and the resulting displacement of their families and disturbances in the livelihood of the affected persons in the project area. But present project land is in the ownership of proponents of proposed project, and do not involve any type of land acquisition and resettlement activity.

5.5.6 Solid waste management

Proper solid waste management system is necessary for the prompt, timely and efficient disposal of solid waste for the reduction of its impacts. Impacts due to solid waste are expected to be temporary and minor in nature. These are agricultural waste and will be handled accordingly. No long-term impacts of solid waste are seen.

Mitigation Measure

The impacts will be minimized if:

- Solid waste will be collected timely.
- Waste bins will be provided on the site for disposal.
- Spreading of solid material will be avoided.

5.5.7 Waste during operation

During operation following types of waste will be generated

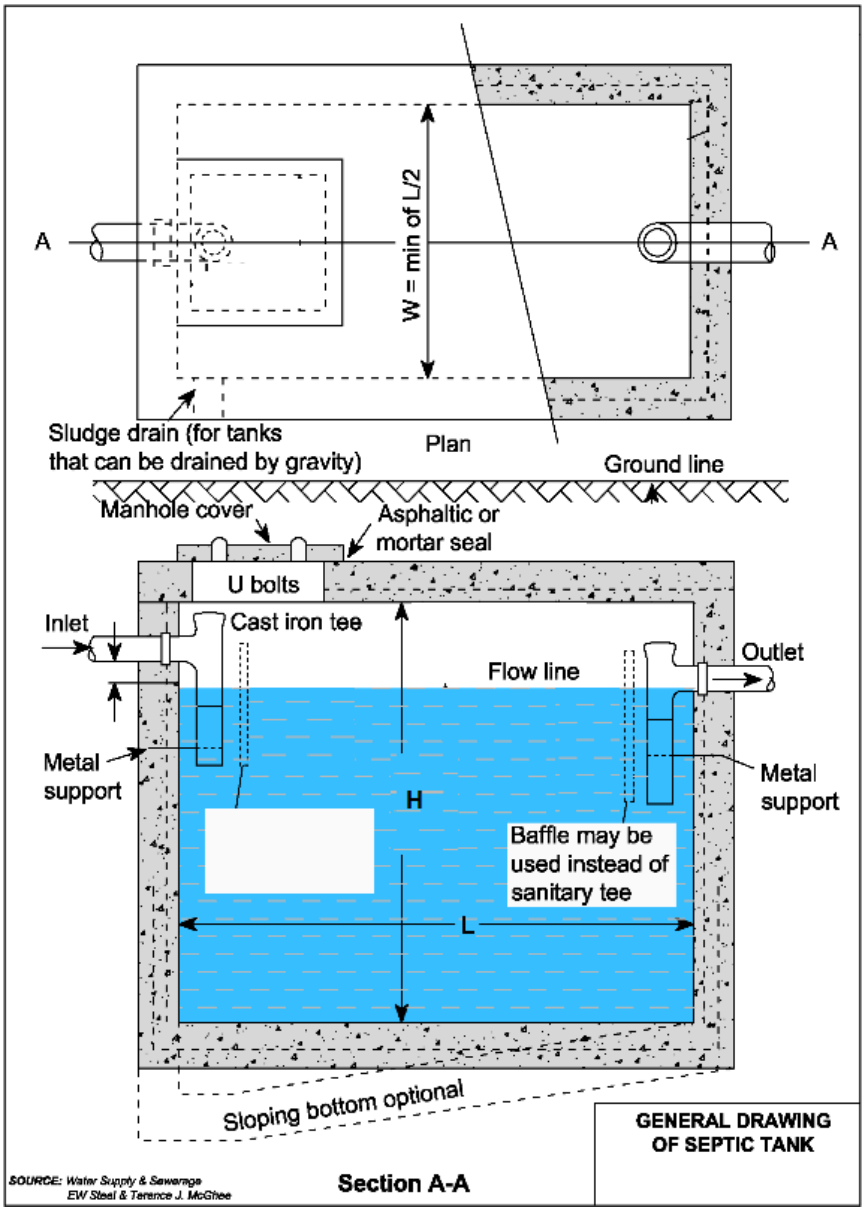
- Solid
- Wastewater

Mitigation Measure

The impacts will be minimized if:

- Solid waste will be collected timely.

- Waste bins will be provided on the site for disposal.
- Spreading of solid material will be avoided.
- Waste water will be treated at the origin of generation through septic tanks (Layout of waste water treatment attached at annex……) this approach will not only minimize the pollution load in waste water but also will be helpful in sustainability of waste water disposal system.



5.5.8 Air Quality Potential Impact:

Air emissions from project-related activities are likely to include:

- Dust due to vehicle movement

measures needed to reduce and control the various environmental and social impacts associated with the implementation of the Project.

- Provide the mechanism for taking timely action in the face of environmental or social situations.
- Identify environmental as well as social training requirements at various levels.

6.2 Components of EMP

The EMP consists of the following components:

- Institutional arrangements
- Mitigation plan to reduce the severity of associated impacts
- Monitoring plan to monitor the impacts and their severity
- Environmental and social trainings to raise awareness

6.3 Training Schedules

To enhance the capacity of the Proponent as well as the management, training will be imparted related to the environmental and social issues of the project implementation of mitigation measures, the monitoring protocols and reporting mechanism. Project will ensure in-house training for the project staff, management and the supervisory staff of the Proponent and the Consultants through the provision of one day basic training and one day advanced training, covering environmental and social aspects of the development projects in general and implementation requirements will emphasis on the development projects in general, implementation requirements with emphasis on the roles and responsibilities of the environmental management staff while executing the environmental monitoring plan in particular. The training protocols will include the following aspects:

- Procedures for monitoring the air quality parameters and measures to be adopted for avoiding or minimizing air pollution.
- Procedures for monitoring water quality parameters and measures to be adopted for avoiding or minimizing water pollution, particularly from the wastewater effluent generated from the workshops, machinery washing yards and other obnoxious chemicals.
- Safe waste disposal practices.

- Safe noise levels from the machinery etc.
- Safety measures against hazards for workforce and the local communities arising from project activities.
- Use of safety gadgets by the workforce.

Training Program is given below in Table 6.1:

Table: 6.1: Training Program

Target Audience	Trainers	Content	Schedule
Selected Management Staff	Consultant/HSE Officer	Key finding of mitigation measures	Atleast once in term
All Personnel	Consultant/HSE Officer	Mitigation measures	Monthly
Contractor Staff	Consultant/HSE Officer	Waste Disposal, vehicle movement restrictions and other mitigation measures	After every three months
Others/ Labor	Consultant/HSE Officer	Waste disposal, resource conservation and other mitigation measures	Monthly

6.4 Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan

The objective of the Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) is to address all the major environmental issues and provide framework for the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. The proper implementation of the EMMP will ensure that all the adverse environmental impacts identified in the EIA are adequately mitigated, either totally prevented or minimized to an acceptable level by the concerned institutions or regulatory agencies. For each project activity, the following information is presented in the Environmental management and monitoring plan:

- A listing of the potential impact associated with that project activity.
- A comprehensive listing of mitigation measures (actions).
- The person(s) responsible for ensuring the full implementation of the action.
- Timely implementation of the environment plan to ensure that the objectives of

mitigation are fully met.

- The person(s) responsible for monitoring the action.

The Environmental Management and Monitoring Plans are given below in Tables 6.2:

Table 6.2: Environmental Management Plan

Anticipated Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	
		Implementation	Supervision
Preconstruction / Design Phase			
Environmentally Responsive Design Consideration	The infrastructure of proposed Project should be designed keeping in view the future population and projected flows; and All structural, layout and engineering designing should be in strict accordance with the applicable national and international by-laws and engineering parameters;	Project Layout design Consultant	Proponent District Council
Topography	The project design would consider topography and aesthetic concerns during designing roads, green belts and tree plantation to mitigate impact of excavation/land leveling to be done. This will reduce risk of future urban flooding etc.	Consultant	Proponent
Seismic Hazard	As per Building Code of Pakistan, Seismic Provisions, 2007, the project area is located in Seismic Zone 2A (low to moderate hazard), The proposed project structures should be designed and constructed to withstand high earthquakes. For seismic hazard analysis, updated structural, geotechnical and seismic studies should be conducted	Consultant	Proponent
Construction Phase			

Anticipated Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	
		Implementation	Supervision
Construction Camps	Construction camps should be designed to be self-contained to reduce demand on infrastructure and services of nearby communities. There should be no resettlement issue for the location of the camps; Camp site should be away from the residential areas and sensitive receptors; Selection of sites for construction camps shall be near the project area having proper access to the nearby main/link road; The camps must be located in a place where the drainage from and through the camps will not threaten any domestic or public water supply; Camp site must be adequate in size to prevent overcrowding of necessary structures; The camp site should consider avoiding any damage of property, vegetation, irrigation, and drinking water supply systems;	Contractor	Proponent
Flora	The camps, mobility of machinery and construction of temporary facilities should be proper planned and well designed to avoid any loss to local green cover;	Contractor	Proponent

Anticipated Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	
		Implementation	Supervision
	It is recommended to establish the construction camps where minimum or no vegetation exists; Similarly, the alternate routes for roads and points for camps are recommended where no loss of vegetation is expected; and The location of construction camp should be selected so, as to have limited environmental impact during construction phase and to reduce the cost and land requirement.		
Fauna	The camps shall be designed as properly fenced and gated to check the entry of animals in search of eatable goods; and A waste management plan so that the wastes of the camps shall be properly disposed of to prevent it being eaten by animals, as it may be hazardous to them.	Contractor	Proponent
Public Utilities	The provision in the design and budget for the relocation of the existing utility infrastructure wherever required and shall be finalized in consultation with the concerned department; and All public utilities (e.g., electric lines, water pipes, power/ telephone lines, etc.) likely to be affected by the proposed project shall be relocated well ahead of time before the actual commencement of the construction work.	Contractor	Proponent
Water Quality	As a mandatory step, all the effluents will be disposed as per	Contractor	Proponent

Anticipated Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	
		Implementation	Supervision
	the requirements of PEQS. Moreover, to reduce the risk of surface and groundwater contamination, good management practices will be adopted to ensure that fuels, chemicals, raw sewage and wastewater effluent are disposed of in a controlled manner. These measures are described below: Construction camp will be established in area with adequate natural drainage channels in order to facilitate the flow of the treated effluents after ensuring that PEQS are met; The proponent will ensure that the construction work is confined within the project boundary. The solid waste will be disposed of in designated landfill sites to sustain the water quality for domestic requirements; Regular water quality monitoring according to determined sampling schedule; The contractor will ensure that construction debris do not find their way into the drainage which may get clogged; To maintain the surface water flow/drainage, proper mitigation measures will be taken for the proposed project, like drainage structures; According to the PEQS, the BOD concentration in sewage must be brought down to less or equal to 80 mg/l before being discharged into a natural stream having capacity to dilute the effluent. For wastewater apart from BOD, COD of 150 mg/l will also be checked; and Similarly, if the sewage after treatment is to be discharged in to the land it will meet the		

Anticipated Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	
		Implementation	Supervision
	requirements of the PEQS for disposal of wastewater		
Air Pollution	All vehicles, machinery, equipment and generators used during construction activities should be kept in good working condition and be properly tuned and maintained in order to minimize the exhaust emissions; Open burning of solid waste from the Contractor's camps and at construction site should be strictly banned; Preventive measures against dust should be adopted for on-site mixing and unloading operations; Construction materials (sand, gravel, and rocks) and spoil materials will be transported through trucks covered with tarpaulins and all vehicles (e.g., trucks, equipment, and other vehicles that support construction works) will comply with the PEQS for carbon emissions and noise; Regular water sprinkling of the site should be carried out to suppress excessive dust emission(s); Emissions from power generators and construction machinery are important point sources at the construction sites. Proper maintenance and repair is needed to minimize the hazardous emissions; PEQS applicable to gaseous emissions generated by construction vehicles, equipment and machinery should be enforced during construction works; Service roads (used for earthmoving equipment and general transport) should be regularly sprayed with water during dry	Contractor	Proponent

Anticipated Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	
		Implementation	Supervision
	weather; All excavation work should be sprinkled with water; Construction workers should be provided with masks for protection against the inhalation of dust; Vehicles used for construction should be tuned properly and regularly to control emission of exhaust gases; Ensure precautions to reduce the level of dust emissions from hot mix plants, crushers and batching plants should be taken up; e.g., providing them as applicable, with protection canvasses and dust extraction units. Mixing equipment should be well sealed and equipped as per existing standards; and Regular monitoring of air quality in accordance with the formulated environmental monitoring plan (given in EMP).		
Noise	There are a variety of ways including Quieter Equipment; Modifying Existing Old Equipment; Barrier Protection; Work Activity Scheduling; Maintenance; Noise Perimeter Zones (NPZs) by which construction equipment and worksite noise can be controlled	Contractor	Proponent
Wastewater Generation	Sewage from the administration building should be routed to the septic tanks and the treated effluent should be disposed of to the nearby drain and the sludge generated from the septic tank should be dried and used as manure for green belt area.	Contractor	Proponent

Anticipated Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	
		Implementation	Supervision
	Water conservation measures should be adopted. Water supply pipes should be leaking proof in order to avoid water spills.		
Land Contamination	In order to prevent the damage and contamination of soil at the project site, surface layer of the soil should be removed and stored temporarily in pre-selected locations. The soil should be stockpiled separately. Stockpiles should be protected from wind and atmospheric dispersion; Stored excavated material shall be covered and preferably reused, e.g., in construction of dykes etc.; Sprinkling of water may help in reducing the erosion soil; Use of heavy machinery should be restricted as far as possible to work sites only to avoid the destruction of soil structure; Vehicles and equipment should be checked regularly. In case of damage and fuel / oil leakage, it should be repaired immediately. Damaged Vehicles should not be allowed on the construction sites; In case of spillage of pollutants, spilled material should be	Contractor	Proponent

Anticipated Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	
		Implementation	Supervision
	localized and contaminated site should be immediately cleaned; Staff should be provided with appropriate means (adsorbents, shovels, etc.) and with personal protective equipment as well; Non-bituminous wastes from construction activities will be dumped in approved sites, in line with the guidelines for dump sites, and shall be covered; After completion of construction works, all kind of waste (including hazardous waste) will be collected and removed from the area. Hazardous waste should be removed for further management by the licensed contractor; and Perennial grasses and shrubs trees should be planted to control the runoff on the site. Provision of dense greenbelt within the premises of project area.		
Health & Safety	Management should emphasize the implementation of hazard communication, and provide appropriate education/training and PPEs for protecting the employees' safety and health.	Contractor	Proponent

Anticipated Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	
		Implementation	Supervision
	Solvents may have the feature of 'hazardous chemical' according to the feature of chemical materials they contain. Personal protective equipment should be used in accordance with Occupational Health and Safety Legislation. Noise level of 85 dB(A) for a duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. Hearing protective devices provided should be provided to workers operating heavy machinery with high noise levels		

6.5 Environmental Monitoring Plan

The objective of environmental and social monitoring of the Project will be as follows:

- Ensuring that the mitigation measures included in the EIA are being implemented completely.
- Ensuring the effectiveness of the mitigation measures in minimizing the project's impacts on social and environmental resources.
- To achieve these objectives, the following monitoring program will be implemented:

Table 6.3: Environmental Monitoring Plan

Environmental Component	Parameter to be Monitored	Location	Duration / Frequency	Responsibility
Air Quality	Air emissions measurement of parameters specified in PEQS.	Project area	Quarterly	HSE officer through EPA certified Laboratory
Noise Level	Noise Level (dB) measurement	Project area	Quarterly	HSE officer through EPA certified Laboratory
Water Quality	Water quality testing according to of PEQS parameters	Project area	Quarterly	HSE officer through EPA certified Laboratory
Solid Waste	Waste management practices	Project area	Weekly	HSE/ Waste Management Officer
Health & Safety	Worker' Health & Safety measures	Project area	Daily	HSE Officer

6.6 Equipment Maintenance Details

- PPE's and other required machinery of latest technology with high efficiency should be purchased by the proponent
- All the equipment must be kept clean.
- Proper lubrication of moving parts of machines should be according to schedule.

- Make maintenance and inspection schedule.
- Filter, oil level and specific gravity of lubricants must be checked according to schedule.
- Training workshops to staff about SOPs of equipment should be planned and implementation of such practices must be ensured.
- Good technical practice should be implemented during operations.
- Maintenance of equipment will be done twice a year for the smooth operation.

6.7 Environment Budget

Proponent has allocated a sum of 2.2 million per year as environmental budget for the protection of environment; that will include the cost for environmental enhancement measure i.e. tree plantation, environmental testing and environmental reporting and review. The breakdown for environmental budget is given below in Table 6.4:

Table: 6.4: Environmental Budget

Sr.	EMP Parameters	Unit Cost Million (approx)	Frequency	Yearly Cost (Million PKR)
1	Environmental Monitoring	0.15	04	0.6
3	Environmental Training	0.10	02	0.2
4	Tree Plantation	0.50	02	1.0
5	Environmental reporting & review	0.50	04	0.2
Total				**2.0**
Contingencies (@10%)				**0.2**
Grand Total				**2.2**

7. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

7.1 General

Stakeholders are the people or group of people who are somehow directly or indirectly affected by some Project, as well as, those who may have interests in a Project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. The participation of Project stakeholders in Project Planning, Designing and Implementation is now universally recognized as an integral part of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The Environmental Protection Act 1997 makes the participation of the local communities' mandatory in the planning and design of a development Project. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 endorsed the process of stakeholders' participation and consultation as one of the key documents of the Conference-Agenda 21. It is obligatory not only to satisfy the legal requirements of the EIA process in Pakistan but also to improve and enhance the social and environmental design of the Project.

7.2 Objectives of Consultation

The overall objective of the consultation with stakeholders is to get help to verify the environmental and social issues, besides technical ones, that have been presumed to arise and to identify those which are not known or unique to the Project. In fact, discourse with many who have thoroughly observed the site conditions in the pre-development phase, goes a long way in updating the knowledge and understanding the scenario.

The overall objectives of the consultation process were as follows:

- To provide information related to Project activities to stakeholders.
- To seek for the participation of all interested parties and to identify stakeholders' interests and issues.
- To create solutions for addressing these concerns and integrating them into Project design, operations, and management.
- To enhance the Project by learning from, and incorporating, the expertise of individuals, professionals, communities and organizations; and to encourage transparency and inculcate trust among various stakeholders to promote cooperation and partnership with the communities, local leadership, and NGOs.

7.3 Techniques and Tools to Identify Stakeholders

There are techniques for getting information for the public:

- One-way e.g. press releases newsletters etc. getting it from the public
- Field survey
- Exchanging information
- Socio-Economic Questionnaire
- Meetings
- Interaction between the proponent and the public e.g. public hearing

7.4 Stakeholders Analysis and Identification

Besides the living population of the surrounding localities, some other major stakeholders are identified and contacted. They are key players and are holding public offices, private sector and the NGOs, as enlisted below:

7.4.1 Proponent

The proponent/partners are the key stakeholder of the Project, so their participation in consultation process will raise awareness of the potential impacts of the proposal on the environment and the effected community. This will help proponent to legitimize proposals and ensure greater acceptance and support, improve public trust and confidence and avoid potentially costly delays in the process by resolving conflict as early as possible. Views of proponent are given below:

- **Muhammad Asif S/O Fazal Elahi (Proponent / Partner)**

He was of the view that the project development will be done following standard practices in order to save environment and natural resources in true letter and spirit. All the possible impacts caused due to project execution should be mitigated as suggested by environmental experts under EPA guidelines in order to save environment as well as the local community will be followed to the extent possible. All the concerns of local and affected community will be addressed and compensated accordingly.

7.4.2 The Responsible Authority

Involvement of responsible authority i.e. EPA-Punjab in consultation will help in achieving more informed and accountable decision making and providing increased insurance that all

issues of legitimate concern have been addressed. This will demonstrate the fairness and transparency, avoiding accusations of decisions being made behind closed doors. For this project EPA-Punjab is the responsible authority to approve the project in environmental perspective or either disapprove it in the interest of community and environment.

7.4.3 Other Departments and Agencies

Other departments which have their vital role in decision making are NGOs and other organizations of the area. Comments from NGOs can provide a useful policy perspective on a proposal; for example, the relationship of the proposal to sustainability objectives and strategy. Their views may also be helpful when there are difficulties with involving local people. However, this substitute approach should be considered as exceptional; it cannot substitute for or replace views which should be solicited directly. The relevant government departments i.e., District Council Sheikhupura and EPA office are in complete consultation. The project area has no NGO and any other Government department in the vicinity that can be consulted and their views could be taken.

7.4.4 Environmental Practitioners and Experts

These are the experts in particular field that can make a significance contribution in EIA study. These are generally the consultants who are responsible to conduct the EIA study and preparing the EIA report for the decision on Project by responsible authority. For this Project "M/S Client Earth Consultancy & Compliance" is the consultant who has prepared the project specific questionnaire and held the public consultation sessions in study area to communicate the information regarding project to stakeholders and listened their concerns and suggestions on the Project and incorporated them in EIA report.

7.4.5 Affected and Wider Community

Individuals and groups in the affected community want to know what is proposed, what the impacts and how their concerns about the proposal will be addressed. They will want assurance that their concerns should be addressed and they will want from proponent that their concerns should be addressed. A lot of people are directly or indirectly affected by development Projects and similar is the case with this Project. There are few houses in the vicinity of project area but they have no negative concern for this project. Public participation and disclosure exercise for the assessment of social impacts shows that all of the interviewed had no objection to the

Project rather they supported the Project as it is creating employment opportunities for professionals as well as para-professionals.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusion

Results of this EIA study shows that negative or adverse environmental impacts due to the project activities on the physical as well as biological environment are of little or no eventual consequence because of their mitigable character. Almost all the identified adverse impacts of the project are also reversible in nature and can be made good by implementing the mitigation measures and the environmental monitoring program as are suggested in this EIA report.

As against the environmental impacts, the socio-economic benefits of the project are of immense advantage and beneficial for local economy and business. The project is expected to generating employment to local workers and professional and also comfortable and sustainable living space to the prospective residents of the scheme. The indirect employment is also generating by way of transportation, shopkeepers and other casual employment for many people. Local people are given preference for the jobs in the project. Economic status of the local people will improve due to the increased business opportunities, thereby, making a positive impact.

The EIA study also shows that there is no exploitation and consequential depletion of the local natural resources. The project would therefore bring in positive and healthy improvements in the socio-economic environment of the area.

8.2 Recommendations

Although comprehensive mitigation measures have been proposed in the report to minimize offset the adverse impacts and enhance the positive impacts of the Project, however, major recommended measures are summarized as under:

- The proponent should plant more trees as part of environment enhancement measure.
- Good housekeeping practices should also be employed.
- Solid waste management and high noise levels should be controlled with the use of good engineering practices.

- The proponent should adopt suitable timing for project activities so as to cause the least disturbance to the local community considering their peak working hours.
- Proponent should take due care of the local community and its sensitivity towards local customs and traditions.
- Locals should be preferred for the job opportunities.
- Firefighting equipment must be installed in working area and should be in good condition to handle any fire outburst.
- Employees and labors should be provided with personal protective equipment such as masks, respirators, protective gloves and hearing protection where required.
- EMMP proposed in Chapter 6 should be implemented in its true spirits.
- The Proponent must apply for Environmental Approval (NOC) to EPA, Punjab prior to commence development of the project and must follow approval conditions in true spirit.

N60
2.5 KM
Pakot
Baddo Murade
Murade Khurd
Murade Kalaan
Kodiathi
Qila Sahib Singh
Google Earth
Imagery Date: 12/8/2022

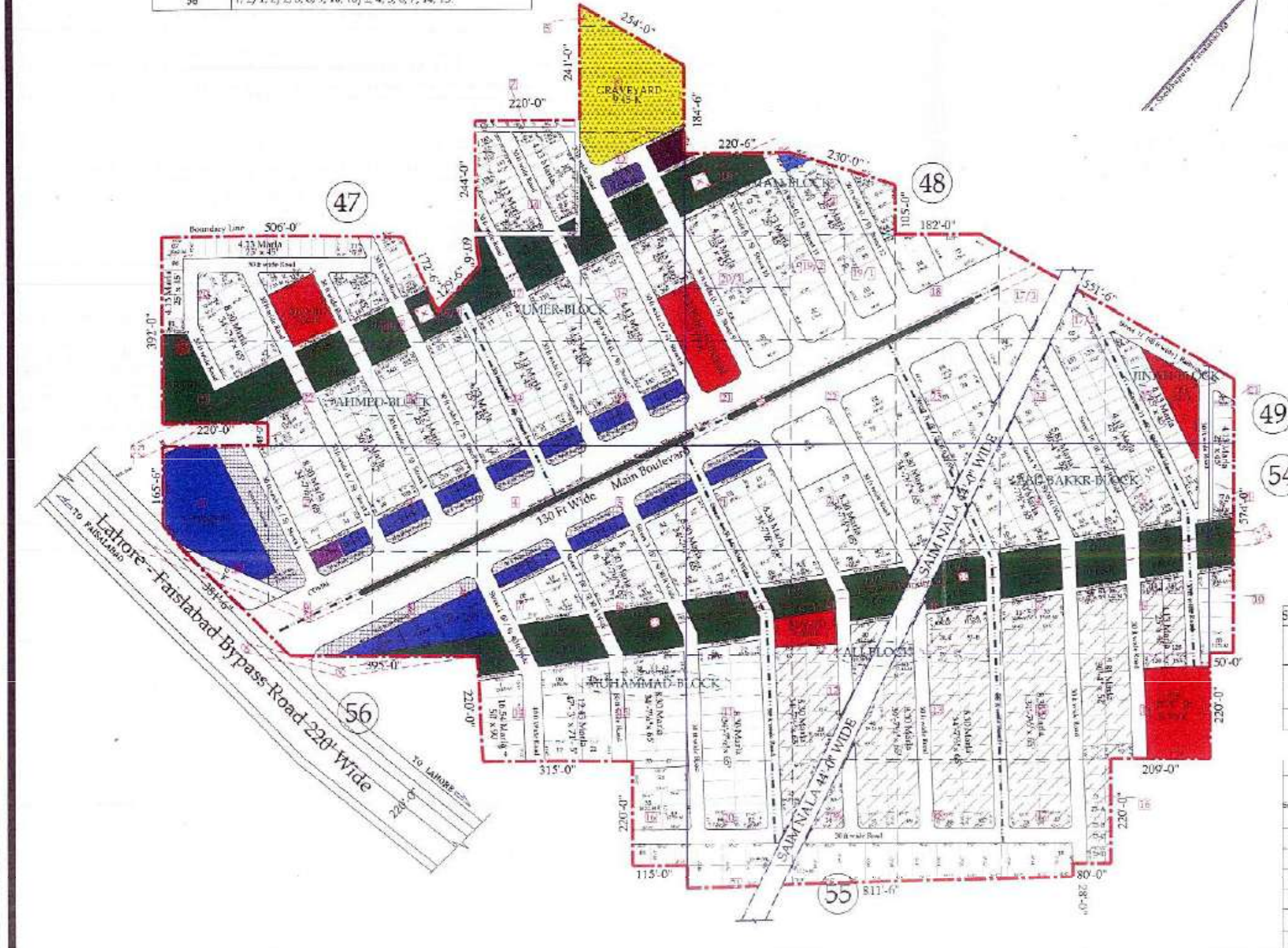
LAYOUT PLAN OF " **GREAT CITY**"
HOUSING SCHEME AN AREA MEASURING 472-KANAL 01-MARLA 220-SFT, FALLING IN MOUZA JIVANPURA KALAN, TEHSIL & DISTRICT SHEIKHUPURA.

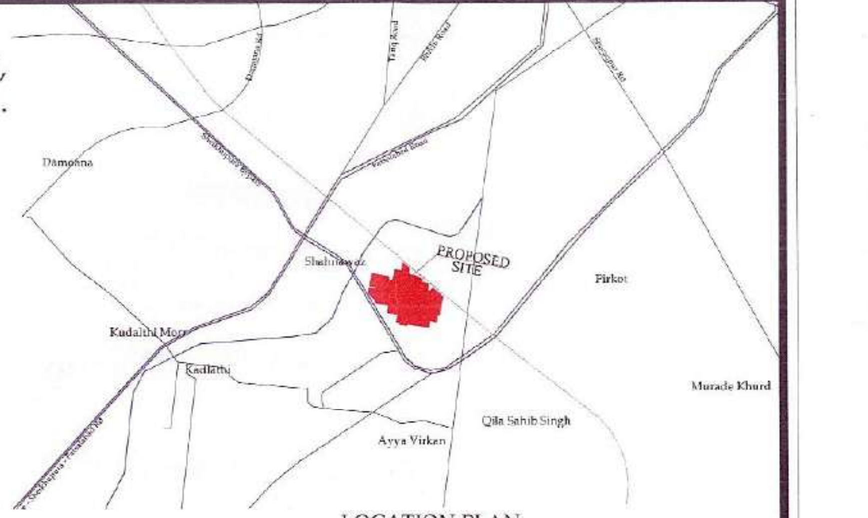
N

SCALE: 1 : 1200

LIST OF KHASRA NUMBERS

SQUARE NO.	KHASRA NO.
47	14/2, 15, 16, 17, 24/1, 20/1, 25, 5/2, 6, 7, 14/1, 14/3, 18/1, 18/2, 19, 21/2, 22, 23, 20/2, 21/2, 24/2.
48	21/2, 9/2, 10, 13, 12, 18, 19/1, 25/2, 11, 19/2, 20/1, 20/3, 21/1, 22, 23, 16, 24, 25/1, 17/1, 17/2.
49	21.
54	1, 10
55	5, 6/1, 13, 14, 15/1, 18, 21/1, 6/2, 15/2, 16, 17, 3/1, 3/2, 4, 1, 2, 6/3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12/1, 12/2, 19, 20.
56	1, 2/1, 2/2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 16/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15.





LOCATION PLAN
SCALE: 1 : 12000

LEGEND

S.NO	DESCRIPTION	EMBLEM
1	SCHEME BOUNDARY	
2	KHASRA BOUNDARY	
3	KHASRA NUMBER	
4	MURABA NUMBER	
5	MURABA LINE	
6	PLOT NUMBER	
7	BLOCK LINE	
8	MOUZA LINE	
9	COMMERCIAL	
10	PUBLIC BUILDING/MASJID	
11	S.W.M	
12	PARK / OPEN SPACE / UNDER H.T	
13	MORTGAGED PLOTS	
14	RAIN WATER STORAGE	
15	FIRE HYDRANT	
16	GRAVEYARD	
17	SOCIETY OFFICE	
18	OVERHEAD RESERVOIR	
19	DISPOSAL STATION	
20	NALA/WATER COURSE	

LAND-USE STATEMENT

S.NO	LAND-USE	AREA IN KANALS	% AGE
1	RESIDENTIAL	232.33	49.22
2	ROADS/PARKING	151.74	32.14
3	PARKS/OPEN SPACES/UNDER H.T	43.74	9.26
4	SOCIETY OFFICE	0.45	0.10
5	PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR SPONSOR	5.73	1.21
6	PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR D/C	4.74	1.00
7	MASJID	4.28	0.89
8	COMMERCIAL	17.95	3.80
9	GRAVEYARD	9.45	2.00
10	S.W.M.	0.66	0.14
11	DISPOSAL STATION	0.86	0.18
12	OVERHEAD RESERVOIR & TUBEWELL	0.27	0.06
	TOTAL	472.09	100.00

ONE KANAL = 5,445 SFT

NOTE:
All Commercial Plots will have opening towards parking side

MORTGAGED PLOTS DETAIL (20%)
REQUIRED 51.20-KANAL

Sr. No.	Block	Plot Numbers	Area
1	ALI	07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 40, 41, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 78-A, 78-B, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97-A, 97-B, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107	25.97 K
2	ABU BAKKR	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 73-A, 73-B, 73-C, 73-D, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153	25.50 K
	Total		51.47 K

SCHEDULE OF PLOTS

Sr. No.	BLOCK	CATEGORY OF PLOTS: RESIDENTIAL 8.30-M 35'X65'	RESIDENTIAL 5.81-M 30'-4" x 52'	RESIDENTIAL 4.13-M 25'X45'	RESIDENTIAL MISC.	COMMERCIAL MISC.	TOTAL
1	AHMED	25	18	73	12	05	131
2	UMER	-	-	91	8	03	102
3	USMAN	-	-	40	17	-	57
4	ABU BAKKR	32	45	39	27	-	143
5	ALI	75	-	-	32	01	108
6	MUHAMMAD	40	-	-	34	04	78
7	JINNAH	-	-	19	09	-	28
	TOTAL	170	63	262	139	13	647

SIGNATURE OF OWNERS:-

TOWN PLANNER

NAME: SIGNATURE

MARIA KAUSAR
PCATP NO.P-0159

CONSTRUCTIVE
Solutions & Services

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

سال ۲۰۱۸ – ۲۰۱۷ کتاب نمبر ... ورق نمبر ...

ضلع شیخوپورہ تحصیل ... محال ... پٹی ... طرف ...

۱	۲	۳ (الف)	۳ (ج)	۳ (د)	۳ (ہ)	۳ (و)	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰
نمبر کھیوٹ	نمبر کھتونی	کوائف مالک: نام مالک معہ نام والد / خاوند قوم اور سکونت					نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	رقبہ و قسم زمین کھیت وار اور میزان کھتونی کاشت کار و کھیوٹ مالک	وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ و جوب	کیفیت معہ ۱۔ نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲۔ شرح مالیہ زمین
25	99 / 151	[illegible] ولد عبد الرحیم علی ... ولد ... ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ... محمود ولد ... ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر		18-99 16-245 1-124 31750 / 70992	2— 1— 1—		[illegible]	31750 / 70992	13-1-0 5-[illegible]-198				[illegible]

کاغذات

حکومت پنجاب

پٹوار حلقہ

2022

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

ورق نمبر ... سال ... کتاب نمبر 202 ... 2019
28.12.2020

محال ... طرف ... تحصیل ... ضلع شیخوپورہ

۱ نمبر کھیوٹ	۲ نمبر کھتونی کاشتکار	۳ (الف) کوائف مالک: نام مالک معہ نام والد / خاوند قوم اور سکونت	۳ (ج)	۳ (د)	۳ (ہ)	۳ (و)	۴ نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	۵ نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	۶ رقبہ و قسم زمین کھیت وار اور میزان کھتونی کاشت کار و کھیوٹ مالک	۷ وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	۸ لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	۹ مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ و جوب	۱۰ کیفیت معہ ۱۔ نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲۔ شرح مالیہ زمین
20	66	عبد المجید ولد محمد یوسف خان علی شہزاد ولد فضل احمد ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر خاور حسین ولد ابراہیم ناصر محمود ولد عبد اللہ ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر 538 ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-2 6-15 6-15 10-15		[illegible]	54	11-14 26-18				

حکومت پنجاب
پٹوار حلقہ

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

میں عالم کرم متعلق [illegible]
DLR 28.12.2020

محال [illegible] طرف [illegible]

تحصیل

ضلع

سال سہ کتاب نمبر ورق نمبر

۱	۲	۳ (الف)	۳(ج)	۳(د)	۳(ہ)	۳(و)	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰
نمبر کھیوٹ خاتہ مالک	نمبر کھتونی کاشتکار	کوائف مالک: نام مالک معہ نام والد / خاوند قوم اور سکونت	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	رقبہ وقسم زمین کمیت دار اور میزان کھتونی کاشت کار و کھیوٹ مالک	وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ وجوب	کیفیت معہ ۱۔ نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲۔ شرح مالیہ زمین
54	253	علی [illegible] ولد [illegible] احمد		4-F / 3- / 4-0 / 14-0	12 / 1 / 1 / 1		مستاجر [illegible]	63	18-8				
		[illegible] ولد [illegible] حسین											
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		[illegible] ولد [illegible]											
		[illegible] ولد [illegible]		15	0								
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		93 / 328						93	4-13-136		378		
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											

کاغذات [illegible]

حکومت پنجاب

(حوالہ [illegible])

[illegible] 09 2022

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

محال ..... پتی ..... طرف ..... تحصیل ..... ضلع شیخوپورہ ..... سال ..... کتاب نمبر 2018

28.12.2020

۱ نمبر کھیوٹ	۲ نمبر کھتونی	۳ (الف) نام مالک معہ نام والد/خاوند قوم اور سکونت	۳ (ج)	۳ (د)	۳ (ہ)	۳ (و)	۴ نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	۵ نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	۶ رقبہ وقسم زمین کھیوٹ دار اور میزان کھتونی کاشت کار و کھیوٹ مالک	۷ وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	۸ لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	۹ مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ وجوب	۱۰ کیفیت معہ ۱۔نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲۔شرح مالیہ زمین
15	58	[illegible] ولد [illegible] 35-17-47 29-4-31 ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر 13-0-2 ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر 38659 ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر					خود کاشت	386592 942208	173-4-0-23 71-1-80				[illegible]

حکومت پنجاب

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

سال ۲۰۲۰ـ۲۰۲۱ کتاب نمبر ... ورق نمبر ...

ضلع ... تحصیل ...

محال ... طرف ... پٹی ...

۱۰	۹	۸	۷	۶	۵	۴	۳(و)	۳(ہ)	۳(د)	۳(ج)	۳ (الف)	۲	۱
							کوائف مالک						
کیفیت معہ ۱۔ نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲۔ شرح مالیہ زمین	مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ وجوب	لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	رقبہ و قسم زمین کھیوٹ وار اور میزان کھتونی کاشت کار و کھیوٹ مالک	نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	نام مالک معہ نام والد / خاوند قوم اور سکونت	نمبر کھتونی کاشتکار	نمبر کھیوٹ مالک
[illegible]		۵۱/۵		152-19 ... 38 20-7-182	110891 / 832048	[illegible]		12-19 1-14 5-14	182 5 ۰		[illegible] ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر [illegible] ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر 110891 832048 ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر	69 تا 292	22

حکومت پنجاب

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

سال ... کتاب نمبر 28.12.2020

ورق نمبر

محال ... پٹی ... طرف ... تحصیل ... ضلع ...

۱	۲	۳ (الف)	۳ (ج)	۳ (د)	۳ (ه)	۳ (و)	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰
نمبر کھیوٹ مالک	نمبر کھتونی کاشتکار	کوائف مالک: نام مالک معہ نام والد/خاوند قوم اور سکونت	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	رقبہ و قسم زمین کھیت وار اور میزان کھتونی کاشت کار و کھیوٹ مالک	وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ و جوب	کیفیت معہ ا۔ نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲۔ شرح مالیہ زمین
108	412 تا 413	محمد شہزاد ولد فضل احمد	5-3				[illegible]	16	87-9				[illegible]
		[illegible] ولد [illegible] حسین	3-7					237 / 1749	11-17				
		۳ (ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر							11-17				
		[illegible] ولد [illegible] حسین	3-7										
		[illegible]											
		۳ (ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		۳ (ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		۳ (ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		۳ (ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											

[illegible] 26-09-2022

حکومت پنجاب

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

سال [illegible] کتاب جلد نمبر [illegible] ورق نمبر [illegible]

ضلع شیخوپورہ — تحصیل [illegible] — محال [illegible] پتی — طرف

۱ نمبر کھیوٹ	۲ نمبر کھتونی	۳ (الف) نام مالک معہ نام والد / خاوند قوم اور سکونت	۳ (ج)	۳ (د)	۳ (ہ)	۳ (و)	۴ نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	۵ نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	۶ رقبہ و قسم زمین کھیت وار اور میزان کھتونی کاشتکار و کھیوٹ مالک	۷ وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	۸ لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	۹ مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ و جوب	۱۰ کیفیت معہ ۱۔ نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲۔ شرح مالیہ زمین
70	284 تا 288	[illegible] ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر [illegible] ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر		1-7-183 1-7-164			خود	[illegible]	26 [illegible]				

کوائف مالک: ۳(ج)، ۳(د)، ۳(ہ)، ۳(و)

کاغذات

حکومت پنجاب

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

سال سہ کتاب نمبر 2019 / 202
ورق نمبر
ضلع شیخوپورہ
تحصیل
محال ... طرف
20.12.2020

۱۰	۹	۸	۷	۶	۵	۴	۳(و)	۳(ہ)	۳(د)	۳(ج)	۳ (الف)	۲	۱
کیفیت معہ ۱۔ نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲۔ شرح مالیہ زمین	مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ و جوب	لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	رقبہ و قسم زمین کھیت وار اور میزان کھتونی کاشت کار و کھیوٹ مالک	نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	کوائف مالک				نام مالک معہ نام والد / خاوند قوم اور سکونت	نمبر کھتونی	نمبر کھیوٹ
				1-17 / 8	171 / 903	[illegible]			3-12 / 1-2 / 1-17 / 903		خاور حسین ولد ابراہیم / [illegible] / ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر / [illegible] / ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر / ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر / ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر / ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر	477 تا 478	135

پٹوار حلقہ

حکومت پنجاب

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

سال سہ کتاب نمبر ۲۰۱۹ تا ۲۰۲۰

ورق نمبر

28.12.2020

ضلع شیخوپورہ

تحصیل

محال ... طرف

۱ نمبر کھیوٹ	۲ نمبر کھتونی	۳ (الف) نام مالک معہ نام والد / خاوند قوم اور سکونت	۳ (ج)	۳ (د)	۳ (ه)	۳ (و)	۴ نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	۵ نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	۶ رقبہ و قسم زمین کمیت وار اور میزان کھتونی کاشت کار و کھیوٹ مالک	۷ وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	۸ لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	۹ مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ و جوب	۱۰ کیفیت معہ ۱۔ نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲۔ شرح مالیہ زمین
			کوائف مالک										
116	426	ناصر محمود ولد عبد الرحیم	18-3-0				مکرر	88	49-14-0			موقع	
		مرزا محمد ولد ... [illegible]	3-1-0										
		۳ (ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		... [illegible]	5-6-0						26-10-0				
		... [illegible]						530/994					
		۳ (ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		۳ (ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		۳ (ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		۳ (ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											

(... [illegible])

تصدیق ... [illegible]

پٹوار حلقہ ... ضلع شیخوپورہ

نظامت کاغذات

حکومت پنجاب

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

محال [illegible] طرف [illegible] پتی

تحصیل [illegible] ضلع [illegible]

سال سہ کتاب نمبر 2020 ورق نمبر [illegible]

28.12.2020

۱	۲	۳ (الف)	۳ (ج)	۳ (د)	۳ (ه)	۳ (و)	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰
نمبر کھیوٹ مالک	نمبر کھتونی کاشتکار	نام مالک معہ نام والد / خاوند قوم اور سکونت	کوائف مالک				نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	رقبہ وقسم زمین کھیوٹ وار اور میزان کھتونی کاشتکار و کھیوٹ مالک	وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ و جوب	کیفیت معہ ۱۔نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲۔شرح مالیہ زمین
107	408 تا 411	[illegible] ولد [illegible] ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	28 5—0—0 / 28			[illegible]	
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر											

نظامت کاغذات

حکومت پنجاب

پٹوار حلقہ

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

سال 2019 | کتاب نمبر 202 | ورق نمبر

20.12.2020

ضلع شیخوپورہ | تحصیل | محال لوشہرہ طرف پتی

۱	۲	۳ (الف)	۳ (ج)	۳ (د)	۳ (ھ)	۳ (و)	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰
نمبر کھاتہ	نمبر کھتونی	کوائف مالک: نام مالک معہ نام والد / خاوند قوم اور سکونت	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	رقبہ و قسم زمین کھیت وار اور میزان کھتونی کاشت کار و کھیوٹ مالک	وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ واجب	کیفیت معہ ۱۔ نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲۔ شرح مالیہ زمین
2	10 تا 11	[illegible] ولد [illegible] ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر	561 1897	[illegible]			[illegible]	561 1897	94-17 28-1				

حکومت پنجاب

26

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل ...

محال [illegible] طرف [illegible] تحصیل

۱	۲	۳ (الف)	۳ (ج)	۳ (د)	۳ (ہ)	۳ (و)	۴	۵
[illegible]	[illegible]	کوائف مالک — نام مالک معہ نام والد / خاوند قوم اور سکونت	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)
71	289 تا 290	[illegible] ولد [illegible] قوم [illegible] سکنہ [illegible] ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر						
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر						
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر						
		۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر						

نظامت کاغذات

حکومت پنجاب

پٹواری فارم نمبر XXXIVA

رجسٹر حقداران زمین (مسل میعادی)

محال ... پتی ... طرف   تحصیل ...   ضلع شیخوپورہ

سال سہ کتاب نمبر ... 2019 ... ورق نمبر ... 20.12.2020

۱	۲	۳ (الف)	۳ (ج)	۳ (د)	۳ (ہ)	۳ (و)	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰
نمبر کھیوٹ مالک	نمبر کھتونی کاشتکار	کوائف مالک: نام مالک معہ نام والد / خاوند قوم اور سکونت					نام کاشتکار معہ احوال	نمبر خسرہ معہ نام (اگر کوئی ہو)	رقبہ و قسم زمین کمیت واراور میزان کھتونی کاشت کارو کھیوٹ مالک	وسائل آبپاشی معہ نام چاہ راجباہ وغیرہ	لگان جو کاشتکار ادا کرتا ہے شرح اور مطالبہ	مطالبہ معہ تفصیلات مالیہ و جوب	کیفیت معہ ۱- نام نمبردار (اگر کوئی ہو) ۲- شرح مالیہ زمین
17/2	63	انوار الحق ولد احسان الحق خادم حسین ولد ابراہیم ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر محمد منظور ولد ... حصہ دار اسمٰعیل ابراہیم ولد ... حصہ دار ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ... ولد ... ... منظور ولد ... انوار حسین ... ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر ۳(ب) قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر			27-2 8-18 10-16 21-19 64-13 66-4-100	1088(452) 4233408	خود کاشت	12	778-6 200-00-100				

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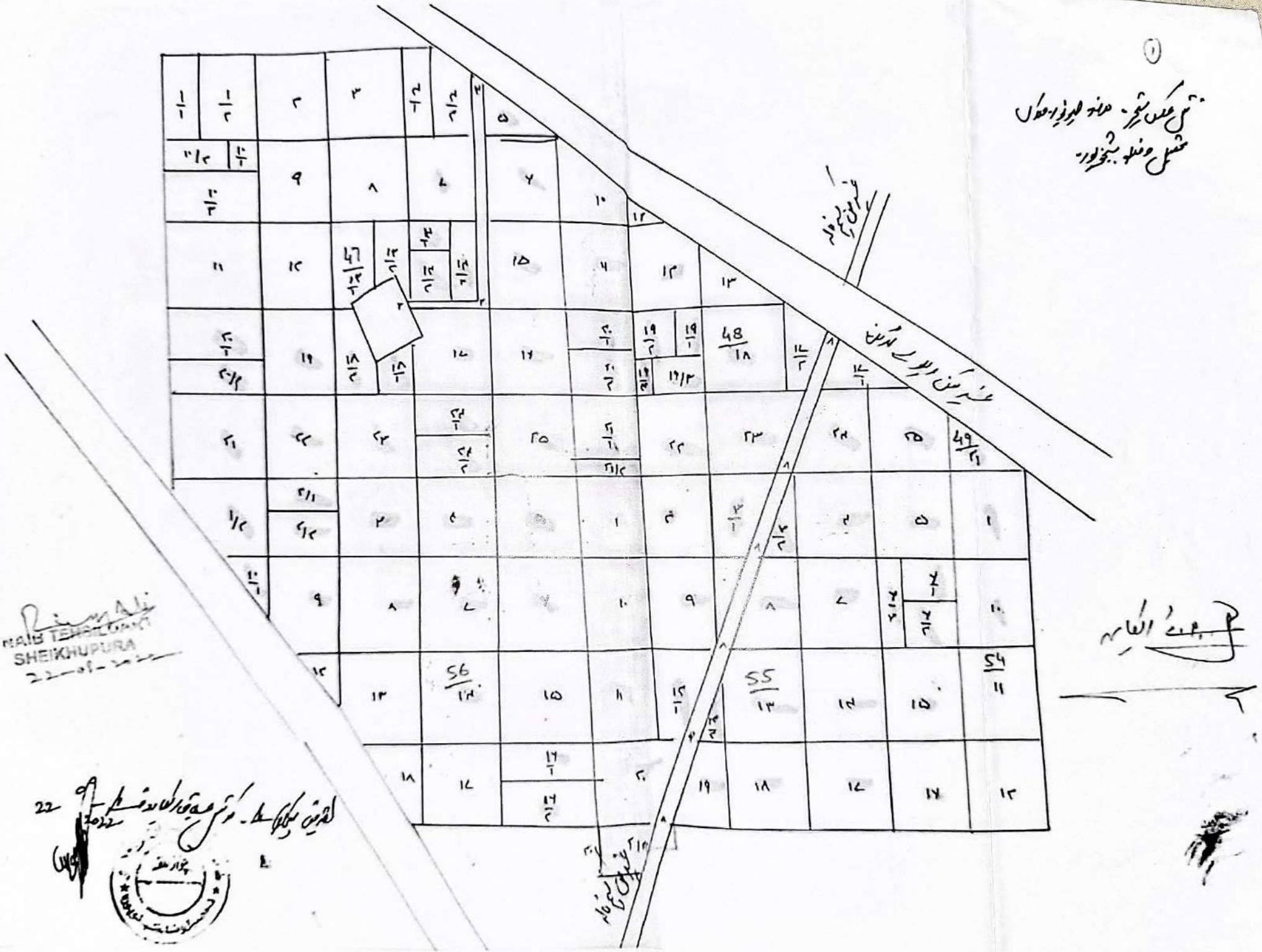
پٹوار حلقہ

حکومت پنجاب



OFFICE OF THE
DISTRICT COUNCIL
SHEIKHUPURA

No: CO-DC-SKP/ PS/141

Dated: 26 / 09 /2022

Mr. Muhammad Asif S/o Fazal Elahi and others,
Owner / Representative, Great City, Housing Scheme,
Mouza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad Bypass Road,
Tehsil & District Sheikhupura.

Subject: **PRELIMINARY PLANNING PERMISSION OF GREAT CITY HOUSING SCHEME MEASURING AREA 472-KANAL, 1-MARLA, 220-SFT SITUATED AT MOUZA JEEVANPURA KALAN, LAHORE FAISALABAD BYPASS ROAD TEHSIL & DISTRICT SHEIKHUPURA.**

Please refer to the minutes of meeting of District Planning and Design Committee (DPDC) held under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura on 23-09-2022.

The proposal was discussed and scrutinized by the DPDC in view of Rules, 6,7 and 8 of the Punjab Private Housing Scheme and Land Sub Division Rules, 2010 and allowed Preliminary Planning Permission of a housing scheme to be established at site on khasra Nos. attached with application and reported by Revenue Department, Sheikhupura subject to the following conditions:

I. The preliminary planning permission shall stand cancelled / withdrawn if anything found contrary to rules / law or any document found forged at any belated stage.

II. The preliminary planning permission shall be a confirmation that the scheme can be submitted for approval in accordance with the Punjab Private Housing Scheme and Land Sub Division Rules, 2010.

III. The preliminary planning permission shall be valid for 6 months from the date of issuance.

IV. The preliminary planning permission shall not be a permission to carry out any construction activities at the proposed site.

V. The preliminary planning permission shall not permit marketing of plots or publicity of the scheme.

VI. Only the applicant in whose name the planning permission is being issued shall be entitled to submit the scheme.

VII. The applicant shall submit the layout plan in accordance with Rule 9 of the rules ibid comprising followings:

a) A certified copy of CNIC

b) Certified title documents including a registry, Intiqal, fard, or any other documents

c) Khasara plan or Aks-Shajra certified by a Tehsildar (Revenue) (In triplicate)

d) NEC from Revenue authority (In triplicate)

e) Location Plan duly signed by a Town Planner (In triplicate)

f) Topographical survey extended to a depth of one thousand feet around the scheme area (In triplicate).

g) Layout plan, superimposed on khasra plan, with proposed division of scheme into residential and commercial plots, road network, open spaces, graveyard, public buildings and public utility services prepared and designed by a Town Planner.

h) Internal roads with minimum 30 feet right of way.

i) A ten marla plot for Solid Waste Management.

j) The applicant shall provide NOC from Environment Protection Department.

k) After clearance of the ownership documents, public objections shall be invited.

VIII. Prior to issuance of the sanction for the scheme for the scheme, the applicant shall fulfill all pre-requisites as provided under Rule-17 of the rules ibid.

IX. The applicant shall provide internal infrastructure and services as per specified standard after approval of the scheme.

X. The applicant shall ensure provision of septic tank on each plot, in case if public sewerage system is not available.

XI. The applicant shall provide fire hydrant on main lines in open space, commercial center and at regular interval along roads.

XII. The applicant shall plant trees on both side of roads and open spaces.

XIII. The applicant shall construct underground water tanks for rain water collection.

The applicant shall not advertise his scheme till final approval of layout plan of scheme from the competent authority.

CHIEF OFFICER
DISTRICT COUNCIL SHEIKHUPURA

C.C:

1. The Administrator, District Council, Sheikhupura.
2. The Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura.
3. The District Officer, (Planning), District Council, Sheikhupura.

OFFICE OF THE
DISTRICT COUNCIL
SHEIKHUPURA

No: CO-DC-SKP/ 299

Dated: 11 / 05 /2023

To,

Mr. Muhammad Asif S/o Fazal Elahi and others,
Owner / Representative, Great City, Housing Scheme,
Mouza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad Bypass Road,
Tehsil & District Sheikhupura.

Subject: **INTIMATION OF TECHNICAL SCRUTINY OF LAYOUT PLAN OF GREAT CITY HOUSING SCHEME MEASURING AREA 472-KANAL, 1-MARLA, 220-SFT SITUATED AT MOUZA JEEVANPURA KALAN, LAHORE FAISALABAD BYPASS ROAD TEHSIL & DISTRICT SHEIKHUPURA.**

Reference your application regarding technical approval of subject cited Housing Scheme.

2. It is intimated to you that your case regarding technical clearance of Great City, Housing Scheme for an area measuring 472-Kanals, 01-Marla, 220-Sft situated at Mouza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad Bypass Road Tehsil & District Sheikhupura was placed before the DPDC held on 05.05.2023 under the chairmanship of worthy Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura and the DPDC recommended the case for technical clearance under Rule 8 of the Punjab Private Housing Schemes Rules 2022 subject to fulfilment of following conditions and same are mandatory as provisions of rules and no formal sanction will be issued till the compliance of the below mentioned requirements:-

1. **This intimation shall stand cancelled / withdrawn if anything found contrary to rules/law or any document found forged at any belated stage.**
2. **Submit a soft copy of layout plan geo-referenced with the coordinate system of survey of Pakistan Plan.**
3. **Submit Revenue Report from Revenue Department regarding layout plan.**
4. **Deposit housing scheme approval fee.**
5. **Deposit the land use conversion fee.**
6. **Deposit fee for approval of services & infrastructure design.**
7. **Deposit fee for a public notice to be published in two Urdu and one English daily national newspaper giving details of mortgaged plots and the salient features of the approved housing scheme and publish the same on the official website, if available**
8. **Execute a transfer deed on Form-B, B1, B2 for free of cost transfer to the local government concerned in the office of Sub Registrar, the total area reserved for roads, parks, open spaces, sports facility/ playground, graveyard, parking, green strip (prohibited area), solid waste management and such other services and fifty percent area of minimum limit of public building sites excluding the area of mosque or worship.**
9. **Execute mortgage deed on Form-C, C1, in favour of the local government concerned in the office of Sub Registrar to the extent of twenty percent saleable area of the housing scheme as security for completion of development works.**
10. **Submit no objection certificate from Environment Protection Department, Government of the Punjab.**
11. **Submit services designs for approval.**
12. **Ensure compliance of District Planning & Design Committee (DPDC) directions.**

3. You are therefore, directed to fulfill the above conditions at the earliest to proceed further for approval of your housing scheme by competent authority.

4. **This intimation should not be considered as an approval** to start any kind of construction / development works or to undertake any marketing / sale of plots or publicity of Housing Scheme in any manner till the formal sanction of Housing Scheme under the provision of Punjab Private Housing Schemes Rules 2022. In case of non-compliance, the District Council is authorized to take actions as per law and this intimation may be withdrawn / cancelled without serving any notice.

CHIEF OFFICER
DISTRICT COUNCIL SHEIKHUPURA

C.C:

1. The Administrator, District Council, Sheikhupura.
2. The Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura.
3. The District Officer, (Planning), District Council, Sheikhupura.
4. Office file.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
Irrigation Department
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
RACHNA DRAINAGE DIVISION
Noor Muhammad Road, Sheikhupura
Ph: No. 056-9200260
Fax No. 056-3793896 E-mail: xenrddskp@yahoo.com

To

The Chief Officer,
Tehsil Council,
Sheikhupura.

No. 1915 /28-W Dated. 22/10 /2021

Subject:- **ISSUANCE OF NOC FOR "GREAT CITY" HOUSING SCHEME FOR AN AREA MEASURING 472-K 1-M 220SFT FALLING IN MOUZA JEEVANPURA KALAN, LAHORE FAISALABAD BYPASS ROAD, TEHSIL & DISTRICT SHEIKHUPURA NOT PRONE TO FLOODING**

Reference:- Your office letter No.ADMN-TC-SKP/781 dated. 12.10.2021

The site in-question reported by Sub Divisional Officer, Rachna Outfall Drainage Sub Division, Sheikhupura that the area of "Great City" Housing Scheme for measuring 472-K 01-M 220-Sft falling in Mouza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad Bypass Road, Tehsil & District Sheikhupura. The subjected housing scheme does not fall in the Flood Zone at this stage.

22/10

Executive Engineer,
Rachna Drainage Division,
Sheikhupura

C.C.

Sub Divisional Officer, R/O Drainage Sub Division, Sheikhupura.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
National Hockey Stadium, Gate No. 08
Gaddafi Stadium Complex, Lahore

Validation for Stack & Ambient Monitoring / Sampling

Emission Monitoring under CTM-34 or OTM-39					
Facility Name & Address Phone	**Great City Housing Scheme** **Lahore Faisalabad Bypass Road, District Sheikhupura**	No of Stacks /Sampling Point 01 (Ambient Air)			
Industry Category	Baseline Study				
Analyzer Model & Make					
Average stack emission Values of CO, NOx (in mg/nM3)					
Excess Air / Excess Oxygen (%age):-					
Analyzer exposed for Ramp-Up phase to the sample gas for 5 minutes			Yes	NO	NA
Analyzer flow rate and EC temperature monitored during calibration and testing			Yes	No	NA
Test Data Phase of sample gas recorded with 15 second interval			Yes	No	NA
All key requirements to ensure QA/QC complied for said EPA approved Method			Yes	No	NA
Particulate Matter (PM) Monitoring / Sampling under USEPA Method 5 / 17					
Model & Make of Iso-kinetic PM Assembly					
The PM sampling train is complete as per Method 5 & 17			Yes	No	NA
Leak Test performed prior to sampling			Yes	No	NA
Field data Sheet for PM Sampling filled during PM sampling			Yes	No	NA
Data for determining of "K" factor & DGM "Y" Factor filled during sampling			Yes	No	NA
All method key requirements during sampling were compiled to ensure QA/QC			Yes	No	NA
Filter of Particulate matter is suitable for metal Testing			Yes	No	NA
SOx sampling as per Method 8 (Thorin Indicator Method)					
The right absorbent solution are available for SOx Sampling			Yes	No	NA
The equipment is capable to maintain flow rate @ 2.0LPM or as per method 8 requirement			Yes	No	NA
Sampling for SOx is performed as per method			Yes	No	NA
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring by Automatic Monitors for CO, O3, SO2, NOx, PM2.5 & PM10					
In case of continuous monitoring at a site, One Point QC Check Single analyzer & zero/span check is performed every 14 days.			Yes	No✓	NA
The CE of NOx analyzer is ensured to be maintained within 96% - 104.1%			Yes	No✓	NA
Zero/span check is performed prior to starting ambient monitoring			Yes	No✓	NA
All key requirements for Critical & Operational Criteria for ambient air monitoring by automatic monitors were compiled during monitoring			Yes✓	No	NA
The measuring techniques of monitors comply PEQS			Yes✓	No	NA
Ambient Air Sampling of SPM, PM10, Pb by High Volume Sampler					
In case of Sampling for SPM through samplers, the flow rate of sampler comply PEQS (1.1m3/min).			Yes✓	No	NA
Calibration of Sampler performed prior to sampling			Yes	No✓	NA
Vehicular Emissions & Noise Measurement					
Sampling of Vehicle emissions and noise measurement have been performed as per method and SOPs			Yes	No	NA

Remarks (if Any):-

Signature

Research Officer
Environment Protection Agency
Punjab Lahore

Dated 11/12/23

Signature
Sajjad Ahmad
Asst Analyst

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES PAKISTAN
ESPAK

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
National Hockey Stadium, Gate No. 08
Gaddafi Stadium Complex, Lahore

Validation for Wastewater & Drinking Water

Project / Unit Name with Address and contact details	**Great City Housing Scheme**	**Sampling Point** **Tap Water**
	Lahore Faisalabad Bypass Road, District Sheikhupura	
Validation No		
Name of Private Lab	**ESPAK**	

~~Waste Water (WW) Treatment facility~~
Primary Secondary Tertiary ~~NA~~

~~Drinking Water (W) Treatment Facility~~
Chemical RO ~~NA~~

~~Total WW collected Sample .....~~

~~Total Collected Drinking water samples.....~~

Sample Tag for testing parameter is assigned on sample container	Yes	NO	NA
Sample is preserved properly for each testing parameter	Yes	NO	NA
Sample size is adequate for testing the target parameters	Yes	NO	NA
Wastewater Flow Measurement performed to ensure sample representativeness	Yes	NO	NA

No. of Waste Water outlets	Waste Water Flow m^3/hr from each outlet **(Optional)**	Water intake m^3/hr **(Optional)**	Water Mass balance complied during sampling **(Optional)**	**Sample Type** GROUND WATER
			Yes No	Grab✓ Composite

Parameter	Matrix W	Matrix WW	Container	Sample Size	Preservation	Yes	NO	NA
Coliform, Total or Fecal	✓	—	Sterile Container	100 mL	Refrigerate 6 C	✓		
Coliform, Total or Fecal,Chlorinated Water	✓	—	Sterile Container	100 mL	0.008% Thiosulphate & cooled 6 C	✓		
Color, Turbidity	✓	—	P,G	500 mL	Cool 6 C	✓		
Hardness, Total	✓	—	P,G	500ml	HNO3 to pH<2	✓		
Nitrogen, Nitrate + Nitrite, Phenolic Compounds, ~~Oil & Grease, COD, NH3~~	✓	—	P,G	2000 mL	H2SO4 to pH < 2, Cool 6C	✓		
Metals, General	✓	—	P,G Rinsed 1.1 HNO3	500 mL	HNO3 to pH < 2	✓		
Cyanide, Total	✓	—	P,G	500 mL	NaOH to pH > 12, Cool 6C	✓		
Pesticides, General	—	—	Glass	1 Liter	Cool 6 C	—	—	—

Field Parameters*

Field parameter		pH meter, Model Make	Measurement Method	Calibrated in Field	Measured value
pH				Yes NO	
Temp					
Cl					

Signature

Environmental Research Officer
Environmental Protection Agency
Lahore

Dated 11/12/23

Signature
Sajjad Ahmad
Asst Analyst

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES PAKISTAN

ESPAK

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS TEST REPORT (AMBIENT AIR)

Reference Number: ESPAK/0749F/23/AA/6948A/00696 **Date:** 16/12/2023

Name of Industry/Client: Great City Housing Scheme

Address: Mauza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad Bypass Road, Tehsil & District Sheikhupura

Telephone No.: ----

Nature of Sample: Ambient Air **Monitoring Location:** Midpoint of Site

Date of Sample Collection: 11/12/2023 **Grab / Composite:** Continuous- 24 Hours

Sample Collected/Sent By: Irtaza Ahmad, Analyst (Field), ESPAK

Date of Completion of Analysis: 12/12/2023

S. No	Parameters	Limit Values (PEQS-24Hours)	Concentration	Method / Equipment Used	Remarks
1	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	5 mg/m³ (8 Hours)	3.3 mg/m³	Non Dispersive Infrared Absorption (NDIR)	Within Prescribed Limits
2	Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	120 µg/m³	11.2 µg/m³	UV Fluorescence (UVF)	Within Prescribed Limits
3	Ozone (O_3)	130 µg/m³ (1 Hour)	29.4 µg/m³	Non Dispersive UV Absorption	Within Prescribed Limits
4	Oxides of Nitrogen as NO	40 µg/m³	26.4 µg/m³	Chemiluminescence Detection	Within Prescribed Limits
5	Oxides of Nitrogen as NO_2	80 µg/m³	33.1 µg/m³	Chemiluminescence Detection	Within Prescribed Limits
6	Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	35 µg/m³	31.2 µg/m³	Particulate Sensor	Within Prescribed Limits
7	Particulate Matter PM_{10}	150 µg/m³	146 µg/m³	Particulate Sensor	Within Prescribed Limits
8	Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)	500 µg/m³	455 µg/m³	High Volume Sampler (HVS)	Within Prescribed Limits

PEQS: Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Ambient Air, 2016

• Uncertainty of Measurement (UoM) data will be provided on request, where available. The statement of conformity, if provided in the report, is based on the decision rule of simple acceptance or rejection with equal shared risk due to measurement uncertainty.

Note:

- **The report should be reproduced as a whole and not in parts.**
- **The responsibility of the ethical use of this report lies with the client.**
- **The values represent sample conditions when monitoring/testing was carried out.**
- **The report data is not intended to be used legally by the client.**

1. **Sample Analyzed By:** Irtaza Ahmad, Analyst (Field)
2. **Name of Chief Analyst with Seal:** Muhammad Arfan
3. **Signature of Incharge of the Environmental Laboratory:**

Name: Imran Malik
General Manager
Date: 16/12/2023

---------- End of Report ----------

Lahore Office
Office No. 731,
Block - 2, Sector D1,
Shah Jilani Road, Township
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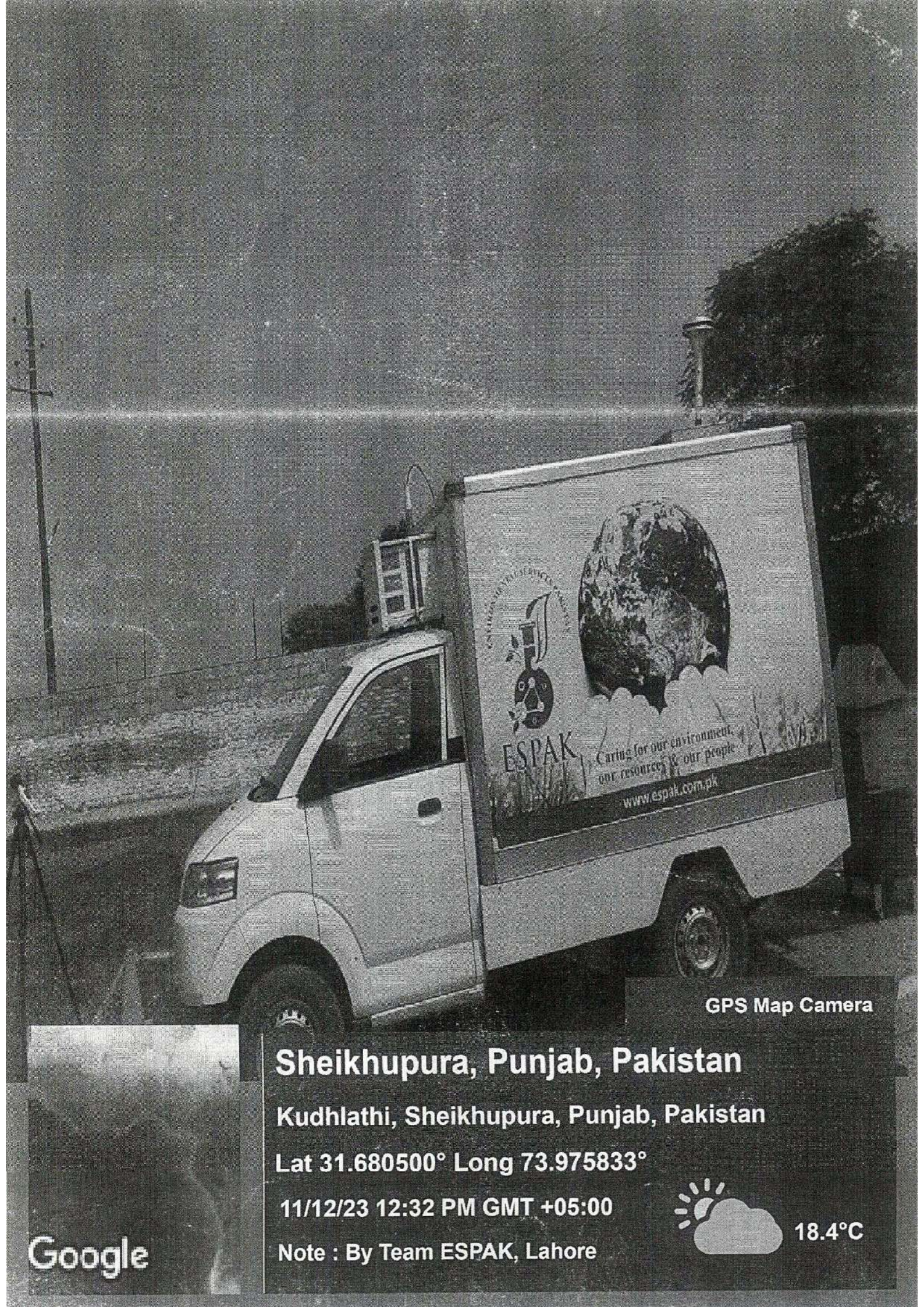
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Note : By Team ESPAK, Lahore
Google

NOISE MONITORING REPORT

Reference Number: ESPAK/0749F/23/N/6949A/00719 **Date:** 16/12/2023

Name of Industry/Client: Great City Housing Scheme

Address: Mauza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad Bypass Road, Tehsil & District Sheikhupura

Telephone No.: ----

Nature of Sample: Noise

Date of Sample Collection: 11/12/2023 **Grab / Composite:** Continuous - 24 Hours

Sample Collected/Sent By: Irtaza Ahmad, Analyst (Field), ESPAK

Date of Completion of Analysis: 12/12/2023

Method/Equipment Used: Sound Level Meter

S. No	Measurement Point	Limit Values (PEQS)	Noise Level in dB(A) Leq	Remarks
1	Midpoint of Site- Day Time	75 dB(A)	60 dB(A)	Within Prescribed Limits
2	Midpoint of Site- Night Time	65 dB(A)	55 dB(A)	Within Prescribed Limits

PEQS: Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Noise in Industrial Area, 2016 Day Time Hours (6:00 am to 10:00 pm) Night Time Hours (10:00 pm to 6:00 am)

• Uncertainty of Measurement (UoM) data will be provided on request, where available. The statement of conformity, if provided in the report, is based on the decision rule of simple acceptance or rejection with equal shared risk due to measurement uncertainty.

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1. **Sample Analyzed By:** Irtaza Ahmad, Analyst (Field)
2. **Name of Chief Analyst with Seal:** Muhammad Arfan
3. **Signature of Incharge of the Environmental Laboratory:**

Name: Imran Malik
General Manager
Date: 16/12/2023

---------- End of Report ----------

Lahore Office
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Unit No. 244-TF,
Dean's Trade Center
Sadar Cantt,
Peshawar, Pakistan.
Tel: +92 312 0849999

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS TEST REPORT (GROUND WATER)

Reference Number: ESPAK/0749F/23/GW/6950A/00810 **Date:** 16/12/2023

Name of Industry / Client: Great City Housing Scheme

Address: Mauza Jeevanpura Kalan, Lahore Faisalabad Bypass Road, Tehsil & District Sheikhupura

Telephone.: ----

Nature of Sample: Ground Water

Date Sample Received: 12/12/2023 **Grab / Composite:** Grab

Date of Sample Collection: 11/12/2023

Sample Collected / Sent By: Irtaza Ahmad, Analyst (Field), ESPAK

Date of Completion of Analysis: 16/12/2023

S. No	Parameters	Limit Values (DW-PEQS)	Concentration	Method / Equipment Used	Remarks
1	Total Coliforms	----	ND	SMWW 9221 B	----
2	Fecal Coliform Bacteria	Must not be detectable in any 100mL sample	ND	SMWW 9221 F	Within Limits
3	E. Coli	Must not be detectable in any 100mL Sample	ND	SMWW 9221 F	Within Limits
4	Color	≤15 TCU	ND	SMWW 2120 C	Within Limits
5	Taste	Non Objectionable / Acceptable	Acceptable	Organoleptic	Within Limits
6	Odor	Non Objectionable / Acceptable	Acceptable	Organoleptic	Within Limits
7	Turbidity	<5 NTU	0.5 NTU	SMWW 2130B	Within Limits
8	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$*	<500 mg/L	299 mg/L	SMWW 2340C	Within Limits
9	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)*	<1000 mg/L	396 mg/L	SMWW 2540C	Within Limits
10	pH*	6.5-8.5	7.7	SMWW 4500H*B	Within Limits
11	Chloride (as Cl^-)*	<250 mg/L	83 mg/L	SMWW 4500Cl^-B	Within Limits
12	Cyanide (CN^-)	≤0.05 mg/L	ND	SMWW 4500 CN^- F	Within Limits
13	Fluoride (F^-)*	≤1.5 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	U.S. EPA 9214	Within Limits
14	Nitrate (NO_3^-)	≤50 mg/L	0.1 mg/L	SMWW 4500NO_3^-B	Within Limits
15	Nitrite (NO_2^-)	≤3 mg/L	ND	SMWW 4500NO_2^-B	Within Limits
16	Residual Chlorine	0.2-0.5 mg/L	ND	SMWW 4500-Cl B	----
17	Aluminum (Al)	≤0.2 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
18	Antimony (Sb)	≤0.005 mg/L	ND	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
19	Arsenic (As)	≤0.05 mg/L	ND	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
20	Barium (Ba)	0.7 mg/L	0.1 mg/L	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
21	Boron (B)	0.3 mg/L	0.1 mg/L	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
22	Cadmium (Cd)	0.01 mg/L	ND	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits

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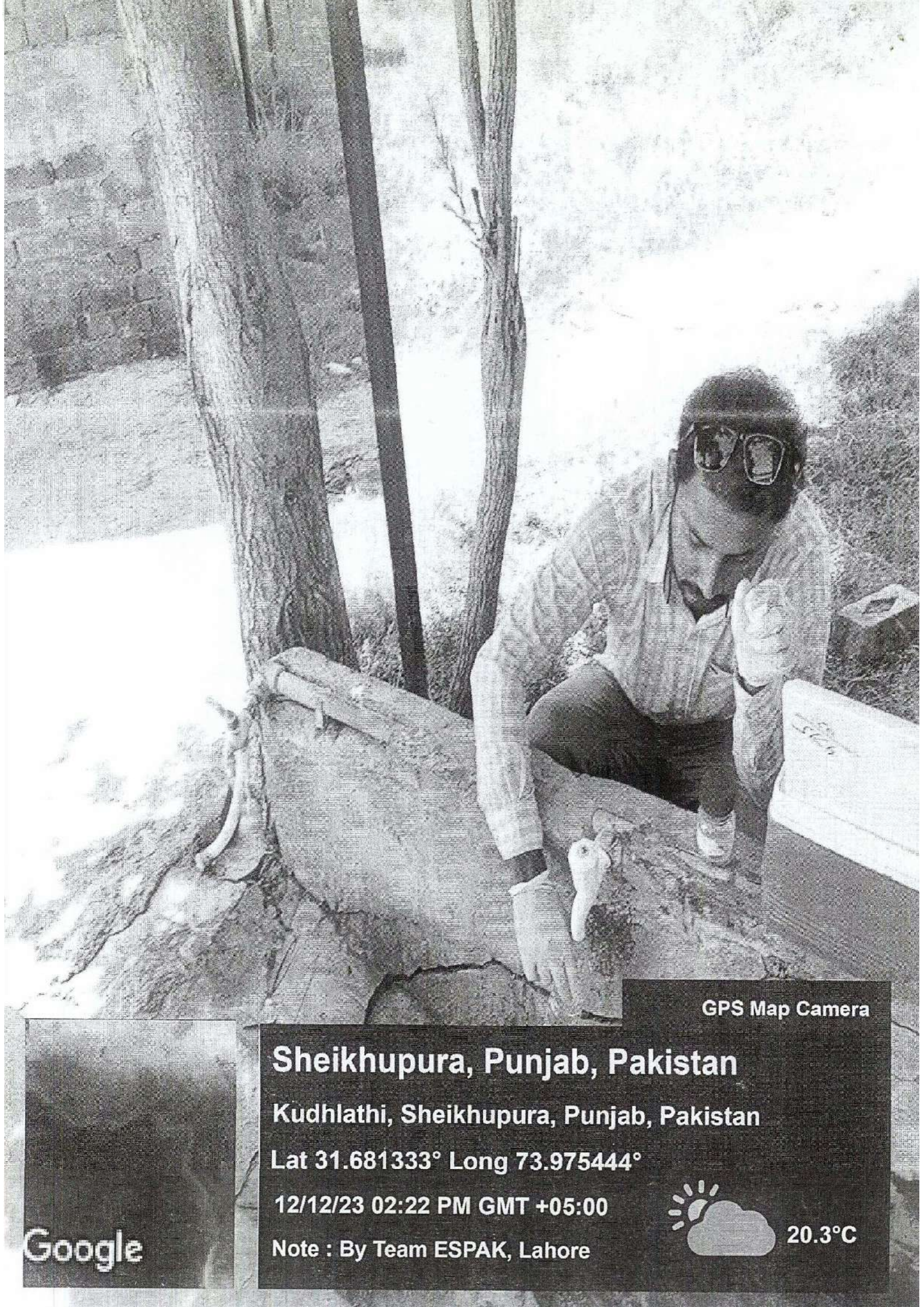
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Note : By Team ESPAK, Lahore
20.3°C
Google

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS TEST REPORT (GROUND WATER)

Reference Number: ESPAK/0749F/23/GW/6950A/00810 **Date:** 16/12/2023

Name of Industry / Client: Great City Housing Scheme

S. No	Parameters	Limit Values (DW-PEQS)	Concentration	Method / Equipment Used	Remarks
23	Copper (Cu)	2.0 mg/L	ND	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
24	Lead (Pb)	≤0.05 mg/L	ND	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
25	Manganese (Mn)	≤0.5 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
26	Mercury (Hg)	≤0.001 mg/L	ND	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
27	Nickel (Ni)	≤0.02 mg/L	ND	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
28	Selenium (Se)	0.01 mg/L	ND	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
29	Chromium (Cr)	≤0.05 mg/L	ND	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
30	Zinc (Zn)	5.0 mg/L	0.1 mg/L	U.S. EPA-200.7	Within Limits
31	Phenolic Compounds (as Phenols)	NGVS	ND	SMWW 5530 C	----

PEQS: Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Drinking Water, 2016
SMWW: Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water 23rd Edition, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, Water Environment Federation USA (2017)
USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
ND: Not Detected

- Laboratory tests and measurements were carried out at 25 ± 5 °C and 50 ± 20 % Relative Humidity conditions unless required otherwise.
- Uncertainty of Measurement (UoM) data will be provided on request, where available. The statement of conformity, if provided in the report, is based on the decision rule of simple acceptance or rejection with equal shared risk due to measurement uncertainty.

Note:

- **The report should be reproduced as a whole and not in parts.**
- **The responsibility of the ethical use of this report lies with the client.**
- **The values represent sample conditions when monitoring/testing was carried out.**
- **The report data is not intended to be used legally by the client.**
- **Only parameters marked with asterisk (*) are ISO 17025:2017 accredited.**

1. **Sample Analyzed By:** Samahir Khalid (Analyst (Chemical)), Saima Raiz (Analyst (Chemical)), Muhammad Shahid (Analyst (Chemical)), Abdul Aziz (Analyst (Chemical))
2. **Name of Chief Analyst with Seal:** Muhammad Arfan
3. **Signature of Incharge of the Environmental Laboratory:**

Name: Imran Malik
General Manager
Date: 16/12/2023

Environmental Services Pakistan * ESPAK * Tel:+924235154012-17 *

---------- End of Report ----------

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TERMS OF REFERENCE

Project Name	EIA of M/S Great City Housing Scheme
Project Location	Lahore Faisalabad ByPass Road, Near Al Khizar Castle Marriage Hall, Sheikhupura, Punjab, Pakistan
Proponent	Mr Muhammad Asif Proponent (Authorized Representative / Partener)
Consultant	M/S Client Earth Consultancy & Compliance

Scope of Work for Consultant

Activities of the consultant will strictly follow the Guidelines given in PEPA Act 1997 (Amended) and EPD Punjab Review of IEE &EIA Regulations, 2022. An extract is narrated below:

- Complete baseline information about the environmental, social, and ecological characteristics of the project area will be collected via field surveys by keeping in view the following but not limited to location; water bodies, villages/towns/sensitive areas; accessibility, security, vegetation, flora, fauna, physical structures, livelihood, social amenities and Physical Cultural Resources (PCR's).

- Relevant information will also be collected on potential impacts of the project and the characteristics of temporary and permanent impacts.

- Various stakeholder consultations will be conducted as part of EIA study. The details of consultations including venue, date, participants, feedback, their concerns/views, etc. will be recorded and reported.

- The specific and effective mitigation measures will be suggested to minimize the adverse socio-environmental impacts and related mitigation costs.

- An Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) will also be developed to be implemented by the relevant authorities during the operational phase.

- Environmental Testing / Sampling by EPA Approved Laboratory.

- Timely preparation and submission of all deliverables.

- After the completion of a comprehensive EIA report, the Proponent will also be assisted by the Consultants to receive Environmental Approval from Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), subject to the agreement of the Proponent.

Client **Consultant**

Key Deliverables

- Submission of 05 hard copies and 01 soft copies of EIA Report to EPA Punjab
- EIA Report will be accompanied by:
  - An Application Form set out in Schedule IV of Review of EIA/ IEE Regulations, 2022
  - Affidavit and Undertaking as per Schedule VII of Review of EIA/ IEE Regulations, 2022
  - Review Fee in form of bank draft in the name of DG EPA Punjab
- Replies of Queries raised by EPA if they require some additional information

Responsibilities of Client

- All necessary documents furnishede including copies of CNIC, NOCs of Local Government for land use, Disposal of waste water, land ownership documents, Aks Shajra, Authority letter from all partners/landowners in favour of proponent
- Responsible to pay all the dues of the consultant as per the agreed terms and conditions
- According to regulation 7 of the Review of EIA/ IEE, 2022, proponent will pay, at the time of submission of EIA, a non-refundable fee of PKR 30,000/- in form of bank draft to EPA-Punjab.
- Technical Data regarding project description will be provided by client.
- You are requested to confirm all the necessary arrangements to facilitate our intervention.
- All necessary arrangement at project site whenever required by the EPA Punjab for Punlic consultation/hearing etc.
- All material developed for the clients including the relevant systematic and methodology have been developed by the Company and are copyrighted by it. Clients shall not copy reproduce or disclose to third parties the data as provided by the Company without its prior written consent.

Client M. ASI

GREAT CITY SHEIKHUPURA

Consultant

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMMP	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPD	Environmental Protection Department
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ISO	International Standards Organization
PEQS	Punjab Environmental Quality Standards
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NOC	No Objection Certificate
OHSAS	Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Specification
PPE	Personnel Protective Equipment
PEPA	Pakistan Environmental Protection Act
PEPC	Pakistan Environmental Council
TOR	Term of References

Glossary

A

Alternative: Any one of a number of options for a project.

Aspects: A particular part or feature of something.

Amenities: A desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place.

Anticipated: Regard as probable; expect or predict.

Adherence: Adherence means "sticking to" or "being faithful to".

C

Consultant: A person who provides expert advice professionally.

Climate: The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

D

Description: A spoken or written account of a person, object, or event.

Devise: Plan or invent (a complex procedure, system, or mechanism) by careful thought.

E

Emissions: The production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation.

Ecological: Relating to or concerned with the relation of living organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings.

Erosion: The process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.

F

Flora: The plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.

Foreseen: Be aware of beforehand; predict.

H

Hazardous: Risky, dangerous,

L

Legislative: Having the power to make laws.

M

Magnitude: The great size or extent of something.

N

Negligible: So, small or unimportant as to be not worth considering; insignificant

O

Obnoxious: Extremely unpleasant

P

Periodic: Appearing or occurring at intervals

R

Rehabilitation: The act of restoring something to its original state, like the rehabilitation of the forest that had once been cleared for use as an amusement park.

S

Stimulate: Raise levels of physiological or nervous activity in (the body or any biological system).

T

Topography: The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.

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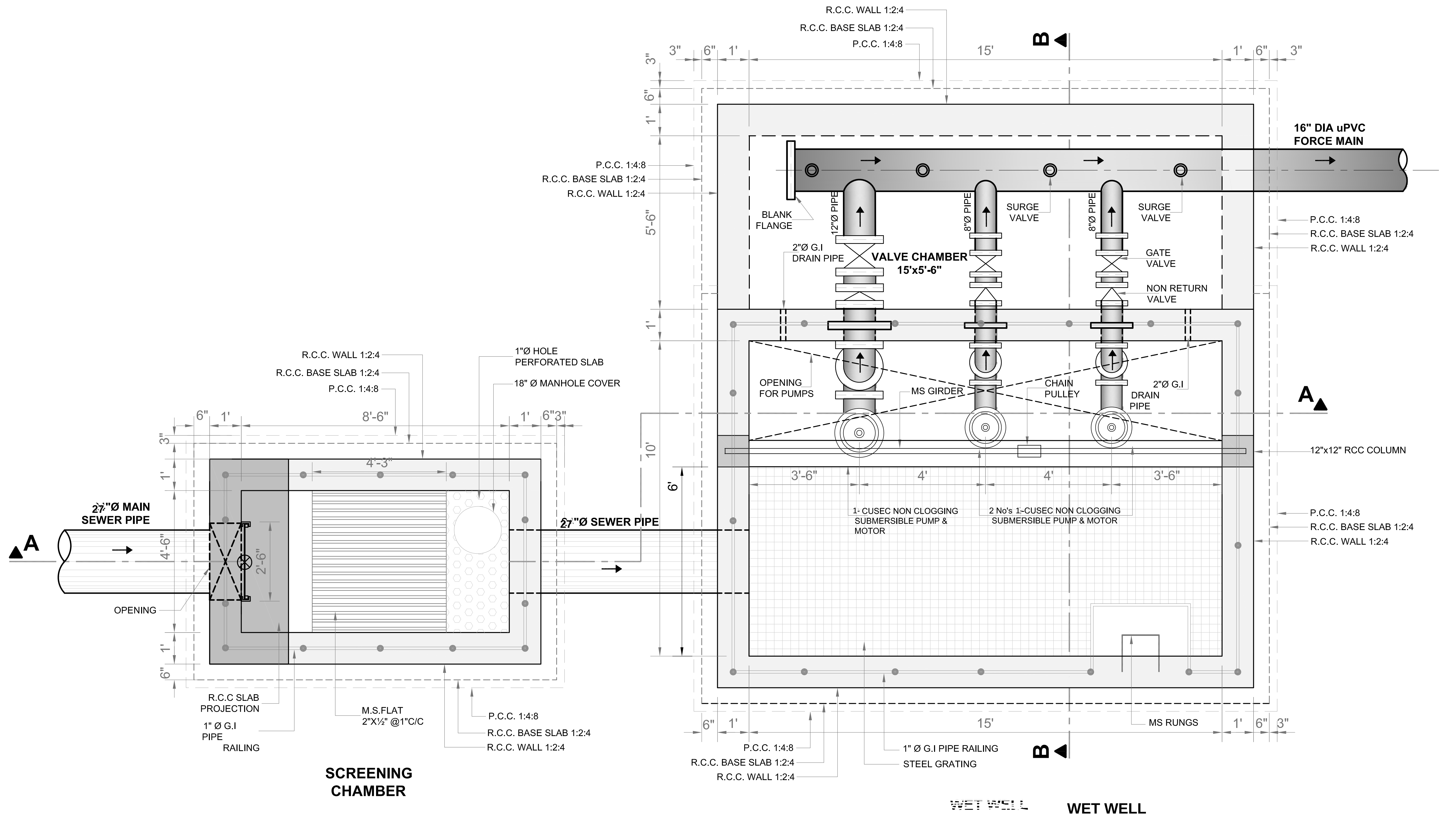
Great City Perceived Projection



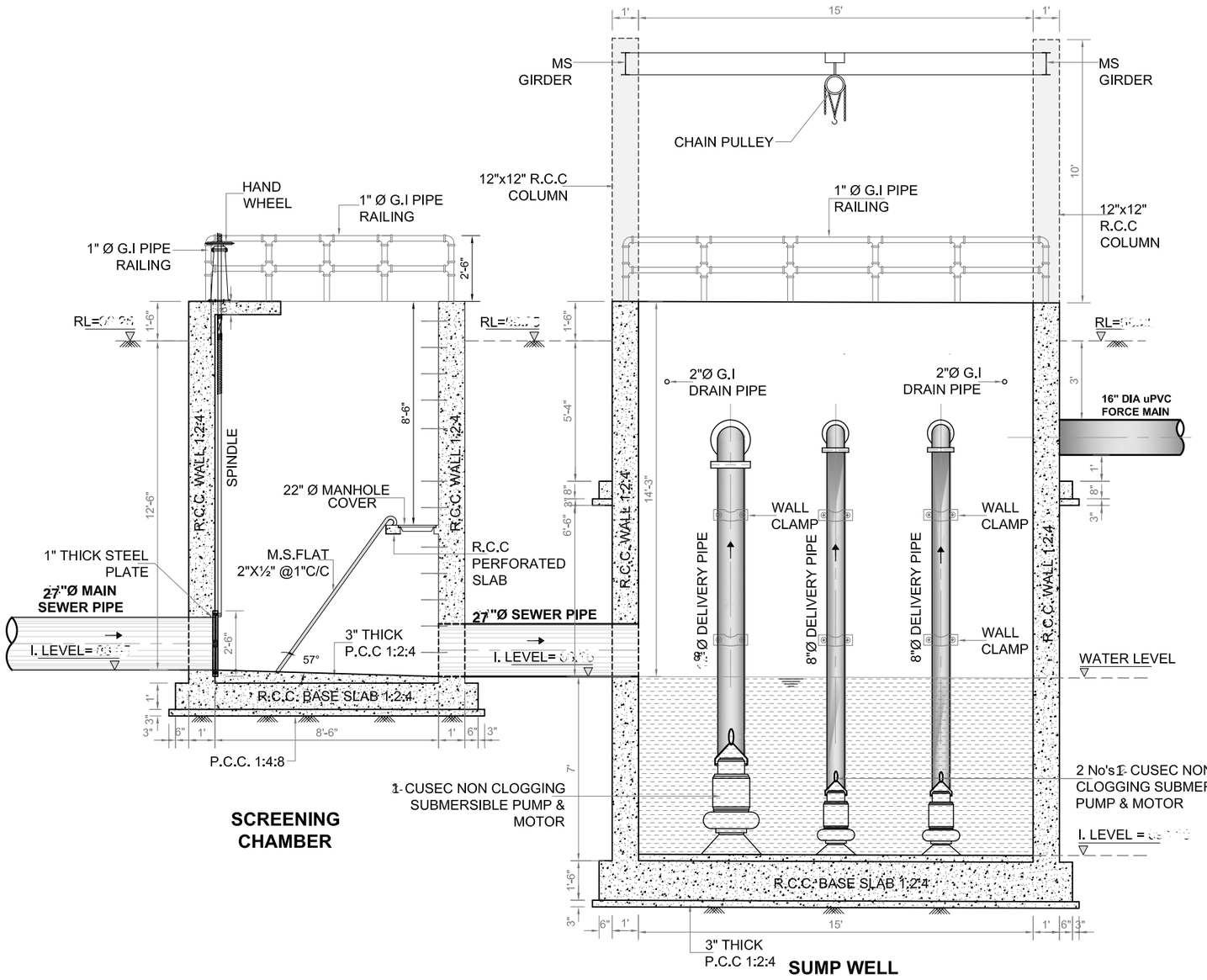


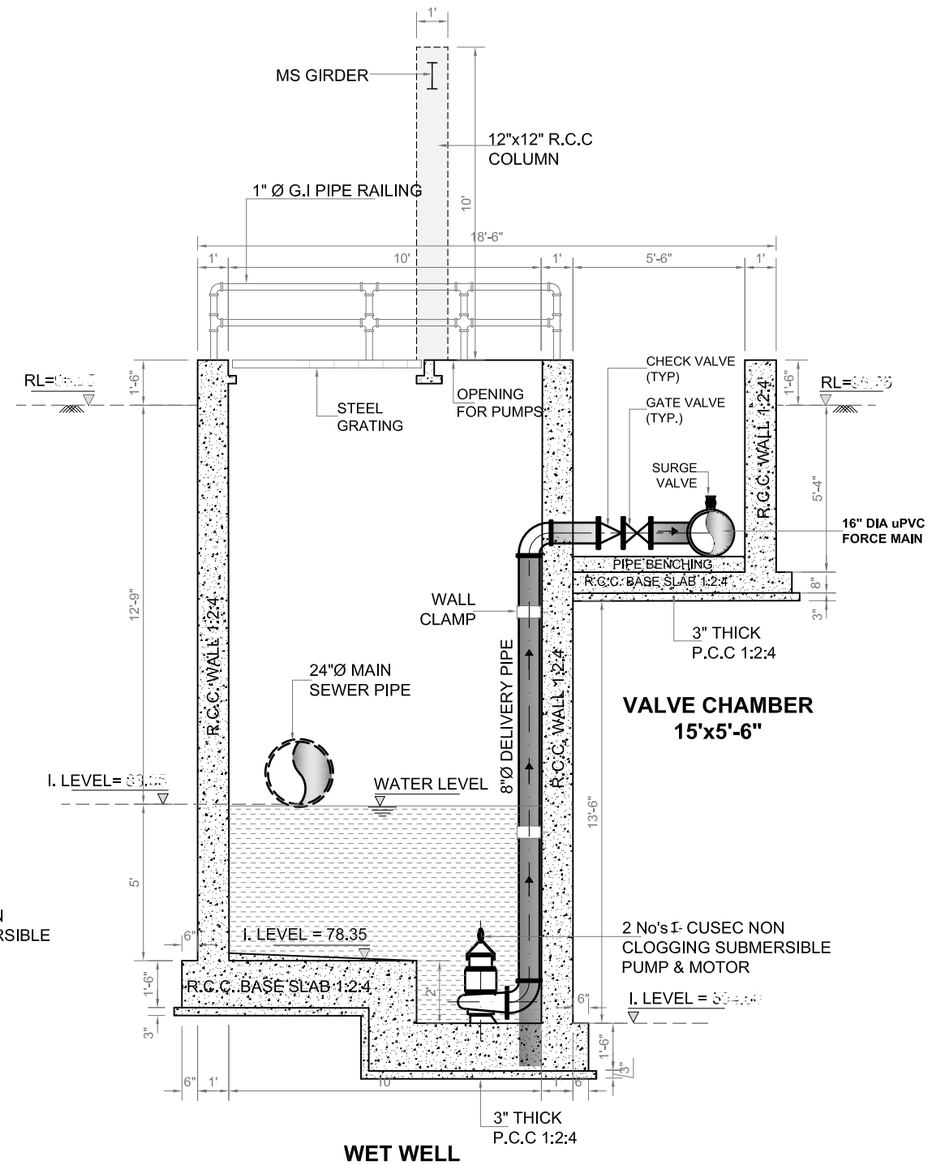


PUMPING STATION PLAN

CLIENT: NAME: GREAT CITY CELL#: +923008469473 ADDRESS: LAHORE FAISALABAD BYPASS ROAD SHEIKHUPURA	CONSULTANT: NAME: METRO LIONS DEVELOPERS PVT LTD CELL#: +923054668210 ADDRESS: COMMERICAL PLAZA NO 01 MAIN BOULEVARD ROAD GREAT CITY SHEIKHUPURA	PROJECT: NAME: GREAT CITY CELL#: +923008469473 ADDRESS: LAHORE FAISALABAD BYPASS ROAD SHEIKHUPURA	TITLE: SUMP WELL & SCREENING CHAMBER PLAN	DRAWN BY: RIZWAN CHECKED BY: A.REHMAN DATE: DECEMBER 2023
				DRAWING NO.: S-06 SCALE: - SHEET: -





CLIENT: NAME: GREAT CITYc ADDRESS: LAHORE FAISALABAD BYPASS ROAD SHEIKHUPURA	CONSULTANT: Elba Engineering Services NAME: METRO DEVELOPERS & CONSULTANTS (JSC) ADDRESS: COMMERICAL PLAZA NO.01 MAIN BOULEVARD ROAD GREAT CITY SHEIKHUPURA	PROJECT: NAME: GREAT CITY SHAHEEN VILLAS - II ADDRESS: LAHORE FAISALABAD BYPASS ROAD SHEIKHUPURA	TITLE: CROSS SECTIONAL DETAILS OF SUMP WELL & SCREENING CHAMBER	DRAWN BY: RIZWAN CHECKED BY: A.REHMAN DATE: DECEMBER,2023	DRAWING NO.: S-07 SCALE: - SHEET: -