

CONSTRUCTION OF LPG STORAGE AND FILLING PLANT

SAKHI HAYAT LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS (PRIVATE)
LIMITED

Plot #9 in Ali Industrial Zone Phase-II
Bhattianwala Tehsil Ferozewala, District Sheikhpura

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

Prepared by



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The need for an LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) storage plant arises from the increasing demand for clean and efficient energy sources. LPG, known for its versatility and relatively low environmental impact, serves as a crucial energy solution for residential, commercial, and industrial sectors worldwide. As an easily transportable and storable fuel, LPG offers a reliable energy source for cooking, heating, and powering various applications. Establishing an LPG storage plant is essential to ensure a consistent and secure supply of this energy source to meet the growing demands of diverse industries, households, and businesses, while simultaneously reducing environmental emissions and promoting sustainable energy usage.

The proposed project for the commissioning of its objective and construction requires fulfilling the legal requirements of the Punjab Environmental Protection Act (amended act 2012), Section 12, for which this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report is being submitted.

i- TITLE AND LOCATION OF PROJECT:

Construction of LPG Storage and Filling Plant by M/s Sakhi Hayat Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Private) Limited.

Location: Plot #9 in Ali Industrial Zone Phase-II (Khasara No. 11/2, 12, 19, 20 Khatooni No. 179, Khewat No. 119) Bhattianwala Tehsil Ferozewala, District Sheikhpura

PROJECT PROPONENT

Proponent: Chaudhary Muhammad Khaliq

Address: 22-M Valencia Town, Lahore

NAME OF ORGANIZATION PREPARING REPORT:

Integrated Environment Consultants

Head Office : Suite # 11, 2nd Floor, Anwar Tower, 99-Shadman, Lahore, Pakistan.

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ii- BRIEF OUTLINE OF PROJECT

The proposed project aims the Construction of LPG Storage and Filling Plant by M/s Sakhi Hayat Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Private) Limited. Two storage tanks capable of collectively storing a total of 100 metric tons (2x50) of LPG are proposed to be constructed. The daily filling capacity is proposed as 50 Metric tons. The total area of the project is 11 Kanal 113 SFT. The proposed location for its construction is Plot #9 in Ali Industrial Zone Phase-II (Khasara No. 11/2, 12, 19, 20 Khatooni No. 179, Khewat No. 119) Bhattianwala Tehsil Ferozewala, District Sheikhpura

iii- ENERGY AND WATER AVAILABILITY

The electricity supply is the usual 500 kVA supply from local electricity board that is WAPDA. In order to meet the emergency as well as critical power requirements during WAPDA shut down the project also have a supportive facility for standby power generation. The water requirements of the facility will be fulfilled by the Municipal supply, to be backed up by bore well, for all the construction and operational activities

iii. PROJECT IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR MITIGATION

Impact assessment is crucial for project initiation as it enables the identification and comprehension of a project's potential positive and negative effects. Understanding these impacts aids in tailoring the project to maximize benefits and minimize risks. Impact assessment assists in recognizing environmental, social and economic challenges and risks and gives the directions to develop strategies that mitigate these risks and adjust the plan accordingly.

Table E-1 Possible Impacts and their Mitigation Measures

Possible Impact	Impact Magnitude	Proposed Mitigation Measures
CONSTRUCTION PHASE		

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Possible Impact	Impact Magnitude	Proposed Mitigation Measures
<p>Dust emissions likely to occur during the excavation of the top soil.</p> <p>Vehicular Emission from the heavy machinery used.</p>	<p>Minor/Short Term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Sprinkling on construction areas when necessary. • Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard. Pave, apply water when necessary, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites. • Cleaning of all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites. • Provision of PPEs to workers
<p>Water Quality Degradation.</p>	<p>Minor/Short Term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of impermeable sheets to avoid contamination of the groundwater/surface water • Proper disposal of waste material on dumping sites
<p>Construction waste will be produced from construction activities</p>	<p>Minor/Short Term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct separate collection of construction and domestic waste to promote recycling and re-use. • Proper disposal of waste to the authorized sites. The area to be

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Possible Impact	Impact Magnitude	Proposed Mitigation Measures
		<p>leveled and contoured after disposing excess material.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No waste or debris will be thrown in the nearest canal water or other water bodies.
<p>Noise pollution due to the moving machines (mixers, tippers, communicating workers) and incoming vehicles</p>	<p>Minor/Short Term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install portable barriers to shield compressors and other small stationary equipment where necessary. • Proper maintenance of vehicles and construction equipment. • Minimize/avoid unnecessary use of drills and other noisy machinery • The personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided to the construction workers and its usage will be made mandatory.
<p>Workers Health & Safety</p>	<p>Minor/Long Term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training regarding proper handling and use of chemicals/paints • Install fire extinguishers at fire handling places • Continuous monitoring be carried out to ensure that contractor is following safe working procedures and practices.

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Possible Impact	Impact Magnitude	Proposed Mitigation Measures
OPERATION PHASE		
<p>Air Impact</p> <p>Fugitive emissions such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and carbon monoxide (CO) can be released during transfer, storage, and handling operations.</p>	<p>Minor/Short Term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent inspections, maintenance, and testing of storage tanks will be ensured to identify and leakage or faulty valves. • PEQs for air emissions will be strictly followed to avoid excess air pollution
<p>Impact on Noise</p> <p>LPG storage plants can generate noise from equipment such as compressors, pumps, and generators.</p> <p>The transportation of LPG can also generate noise.</p>	<p>Minor/Short Term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPG storage plants will reduce noise pollution by installing mufflers on equipment and by building sound barriers around the plant.
<p>Fire and Workers Safety</p> <p>LPG is highly flammable and explosive. Leakages, improper handling, or accidental release of</p>	<p>Moderate/Long Term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine maintenance, inspections, and testing of equipment to ensure proper functioning and detect potential issues early on to prevent accidents.

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Possible Impact	Impact Magnitude	Proposed Mitigation Measures
LPG can lead to fire or explosion hazards.		

iv. Environmental Monitoring Plan

The implementation of a monitoring plan within an EIA is crucial for several reasons. It serves as a fundamental tool to track and evaluate the actual environmental effects of a proposed project against the predicted impacts outlined in the EIA report. By establishing a monitoring plan, it becomes possible to assess the accuracy of the initial predictions, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and standards. This ongoing assessment aids in identifying any unforeseen or adverse impacts, enabling timely corrective measures or adjustments to the project to mitigate or prevent environmental harm, fostering sustainable development and ensuring the project's alignment with environmental conservation objectives throughout its lifecycle.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN (EMPT)

What (Is the parameter to be observed)?	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored)?	How (Is the parameter to be monitored)?	When (Is the parameter to be observed)?	Why (Is the parameter being monitored)?	Who (Is responsible for monitoring)?
Ambient Air Monitoring	In the vicinity of building	SO _x as SO ₂ , NO _x as NO ₂ , CO, temperature	Quarterly (during operation)	To meet the PEQS	Proponent
Water Quality	In an area that used for machineries cleaning, process mixing	By analyzing pH, TDS, chloride, fluoride, color, lead, total hardness, turbidity, zinc, manganese, aluminum, chromium, cadmium, boron, barium, antimony, arsenic	Quarterly (during operation)	To meet the PEQS	Proponent
Noise Level	In the vicinity of machine operating	Using noise level meter (minimum dB and maximum dB)	Quarterly (during operation)	To meet the PEQS	Proponent
Occupational Health & Safety	Workers performing their duties	Proper provision of PPES to workers	Daily	To avoid any risk to human health	Proponent

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ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN (EMPT)

What (Is the parameter to be observed)?	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored)?	How (Is the parameter to be monitored)?	When (Is the parameter to be observed)?	Why (Is the parameter being monitored)?	Who (Is responsible for monitoring)?
Water Quality	In an area that used for machineries cleaning, process mixing	By analyzing pH, TDS, COD, BOD ₅ , chloride, fluoride, turbidity, zinc, manganese, aluminum, chromium, cadmium, boron, barium, antimony, arsenic	Quarterly (during operation)	To meet the PEQS	Proponent
Stacks Emission	Standby power generator	CO, NO _x , SO ₂ , PM	Quarterly (during operation)	To meet the PEQS	Proponent

1 INTRODUCTION

Natural gas scarcity is prevalent in Pakistan, constituting its primary energy shortfall. Moreover, the increase in population and urbanization have led to notable transition towards for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cooking, heating and Industrial purposes. The government's initiative, including subsidies and the promotion of LPG as cleaner fuel have also contributed to its increasing demand. LPG serves as eco-friendly alternative in comparison to traditional fuels such as coal and kerosene. Its convenience, and efficiency have made it a popular choice across urban and rural areas. The increasing demand for LPG in Pakistan is a positive development, as it will help to reduce the country's reliance on imported energy and improve air quality.

The proposed project for the construction of LPG Storage and Filling Plant is located at Plot #9 in Ali Industrial Zone Phase-II (Khasara No. 11/2, 12, 19, 20 Khatooni No. 179, Khewat No. 119) Bhattianwala Tehsil Ferozewala, District Sheikhpura. The project's objective is to construct two storage tanks capable of collectively storing a total of 100 metric tons (2x50) of LPG.

The proposed project aims to fulfill its objectives through construction and operation necessitating compliance with the legal regulations specified in Punjab Environmental Protection Act 2012, Section 12. In accordance with these requirements, this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is being submitted.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

As per the Punjab Environmental Protection Act (PEPA), Section 12, which covers Initial Environmental Examination and Environment Impact Assessment, no project proponent is allowed to initiate construction or operations without filing the necessary documentation with the designated Government Agency under the Provincial Environmental Agencies. If the project is anticipated to cause adverse environmental effects, it necessitates an environmental impact assessment. Subsequently, approval must be obtained from the Government Agency. This requirement set forth by the Government of Punjab mandates the preparation of this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report to secure Environmental Approval (EA) from the Environmental Protection and Climate Change Department (EPA), Government of Punjab (GoP), Lahore.

This report provides comprehensive information and data on the environmental, economic, and social impacts of the project, enabling its assessment and justification that the project will comply

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with the requirements of environmentally sustainable practices during both installation and operation stages, as required by the Punjab Environmental Protection Act, 2012, the Punjab Environment Quality Standards, and the rules and regulations thereof.

1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AND PROPONENT

The proposed project is the Construction of LPG Storage and Filling Plant in District Sheikhpura Punjab.

Proponent detail as following:

Proponent: Chaudhary Muhammad Khaliq

Address: 22-M Valencia Town, Lahore

1.3 DETAILS OF CONSULTANTS

Integrated Environment Consultants

Head Office : Suite # 11, 2nd Floor, Anwar Tower, 99-Shadman, Lahore, Pakistan.

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1.4 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NATURE SIZE AND LOCATION OF PROJECT:

The proposed project aims the construction of LPG Storage and Filling Plant by M/S Sakhi Hayat Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Private) Limited. Two storage tanks capable of collectively storing a total of 100 metric tons (2x50) of LPG are proposed to be constructed. The daily filling capacity for the tanks is proposed as 50 Metric tons. The total area of the project is 11 kanal and 113 SFT. The proposed location for its construction is Plot #9 in Ali Industrial Zone Phase-II (Khasara No. 11/2, 12, 19, 20 Khatooni No. 179, Khewat No. 119) Bhattianwala Tehsil Ferozewala, District Sheikhpura

Figure 1-1 Proposed Location

1.5 LIST OF NAMES, QUALIFICATIONS AND ROLES OF TEAM MEMBERS CARRYING OUT THE EIA STUDY

The proponent has assigned the task of preparing EIA report to M/S Integrated Environment Consultants, Lahore. The EIA study of the proposed project has been conducted according to Environmental Assessment Procedures, 1997, Review of IEE and EIA Regulation 2022 as prescribed by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (Pak EPA), Government of Pakistan. The study team of M/S Integrated Environment Consultants which completed the EIA report consists of following expert

Table 1-1 MEMBERS COMPLETED EIA PROCESS

Name	Qualification	Status in Project
Mr. Ahtasham Raza	M.Phil (Env. Sciences) GC University, Lahore	Project Incharge
Mr. Adnan Sharif	BS (Env. Sciences) Diploma in Environmental Law - Punjab University	Team Leader
Mr. Mehmood Amjad	BS (Hons) Environmental Sciences NFC.IET. Multan	Monitoring In charge
Nabia Farrukh Sohail	MS Environmental Sciences NUST, Islamabad	Environmentalist

*Only the main roles of the team members are given. However, their role was not restricted to these, rather it also includes many other studies in their respective fields in the context of this EIA study

2 SCREENING OF THE PROJECT

Based on the Punjab Environmental Protection Act 2012 and the Review of IEE & EIA Regulations, 2022 for filing, reviewing, and approving environmental assessments, the present project is classified under Schedule II class A (5). Following list shows the projects included in Class A.

A. Energy

1. Hydroelectric power generation over 50MW.
2. Transmission lines more than 132 kV and grid stations.
3. Nuclear power plant.
4. Petroleum refineries.
- 5. Oil and gas extraction projects including exploration, production, gathering systems, separation and storage.**
6. Renewable energy projects (including wind and solar) more than 100 MW.

LPG storage and filling facilities necessitate an EIA due to their significant scale, potential environmental risks, and complexity of operations. The EIA is required because of the considerable environmental impacts these plants may have, the extensive regulations, and the need for a comprehensive assessment involving public participation, considering potential risks, mitigation term measures, and consequences.

3 SCOPING OF THE PROJECT

The scoping process outlines the essential concerns and impacts requiring detailed investigation. It establishes the spatial and temporal limits, crucial concerns raised during consultations, and significant impacting factors impacting the project.

3.1 SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Considering spatial and temporal boundaries in environmental assessments is vital to comprehensively evaluate the impact of a project. Spatial boundaries define the area affected, aiding in recognizing the extent of impact on ecosystems and nearby communities. Temporal boundaries assess short and long-term effects, enabling an understanding of how impacts evolve over time and helping in planning mitigation measures and long-term sustainability strategies. This approach ensures accurate, detailed assessments and effective addressing of potential environmental consequences related to the project. The proposed project is located at Plot #9 in Ali Industrial Zone Phase-II (Khasara No. 11/2, 12, 19, 20 Khatooni No. 179, Khewat No. 119) Bhattianwala Tehsil Ferozewala, District Sheikhpura

3.2 . IMPORTANT ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING CONSULTATION

The EIA for the proposed project incorporated a two-stage consultation process, primarily focused on one-on-one meetings. In the initial stage, the consultation was specifically directed towards engaging local government authorities, affected individuals, and local communities. The primary goal of this stage was to evaluate both the short-term and long-term impacts that might result from the new development proposed for the project in its early stages. The intent was to gather insights and perspectives from key stakeholders in the immediate vicinity to better understand potential environmental, social, and economic implications of the project.

The second stage of consultations, as indicated, will be conducted through a more extensive process of public participation if deemed necessary. This broader involvement will allow for a wider outreach to the public, enabling a more comprehensive engagement to gather additional feedback, concerns, and insights from a larger cross-section of the community. This will ensure a more inclusive approach, providing an opportunity for a wider range of stakeholders to contribute

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their perspectives, concerns, and suggestions, which can be valuable in shaping and refining the EIA for the proposed project.

3.3 SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND FACTORS TO BE DETERMINED

At an LPG storage and filling plant, the determination of significant impacts involves assessing environmental risks, safety and health concerns for workers, community impact, infrastructure and property damage, emergency response planning, regulatory compliance, and the adequacy of preventive measures. Understanding and addressing these factors are essential to ensure safe operations, mitigate risks, and protect the environment, workers, communities, and infrastructure from potential hazards associated with LPG handling.

3.4 DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The EMP in an EIA is crucial as it outlines strategies to mitigate environmental impacts, ensures regulatory compliance, guides project operations, promotes sustainability, reduces risks, assures stakeholders, and allows for ongoing improvement and adaptation to address environmental concerns throughout the project's lifecycle.

These key parts of EMP include a clear description of the project, an outline of potential environmental impacts and risks, specific mitigation measures tailored to address these impacts, a comprehensive monitoring and reporting system to track environmental indicators, protocols for emergency response and contingency planning, details on stakeholder engagement and communication strategies, and a framework for ongoing review and updates to ensure the plan's adaptability and effectiveness over the course of the project. Together, these components form a comprehensive EMP designed to guide environmental practices, minimize adverse impacts, and maintain compliance with regulations and best practices in environmental management.

4 ALTERNATIVES OF THE PROJECT

The alternatives for the proposed project and their relative potential impacts on the environment were considered to evaluate the best project option. The following alternatives were considered for the project.

Project Alternatives

- No project option/worst scenario option.
- Site Alternative
- Technology Alternative

4.1 NO PROJECT OPTION / WORST SCENARIO OPTION

Analysis

❖ Strengths and Opportunities

If the project is not taken up at all then all the funds, efforts and inconvenience will be saved and these will become available for diversion to other projects of the proponent. No more land will be required and no disturbance will be caused to people through project construction process. Further the recurring cost of the maintenance of the project along with enhanced operational cost will be saved. No disturbance will be caused to any physical, biological and social part of the environment. The people benefiting out of a status quo will continue benefiting.

❖ Weaknesses and Threats

The absence of LPG distribution in a particular area poses several drawbacks. It limits the energy choices, potentially leading to reliance on traditional and less efficient fuel sources, which can result in increased expenses, environmental degradation, and health concerns due to indoor pollution on higher carbon emissions. Without the convenience and efficiency of LPG, residents may face challenges in food preparation and heating. Moreover, the lack of LPG distribution can impede economic growth by affecting local businesses and industries reliant on consistent and affordable energy sources. Safety concerns might arise if individuals resort to less safe or unregulated energy sources.

Conclusion

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The “No project option” reveals that the absence of LPG distribution impacts affordability, convenience, health, the environment, and economic development in the area. Therefore, this option is not recommended.

4.2 LOCATION ALTERNATIVES

4.2.1 Construction on Government Land

The project proposal includes the option of building the LPG storage tank on Government-owned land. The feasibility study has indicated that the government land is available and suitable for the construction of the storage facility. The preliminary assessments and believes this location meets the technical requirement for the safe storage of LPG. However, it involves additional bureaucratic procedures for obtaining permits and approvals from the government. The additional costs associated with leasing or using government land including fees, and rent could impact project’s financial viability. Moreover, the Government regulations and polices might impose limitations on the scope of development or impose specific conditions on the usage of the land, which could restrict the project’s design or expansion plans.

4.2.2 Construction on Proponent’s Land

The proponent’s land has been carefully chosen due to its proximity to existing infrastructure and logistical convenience. The site has already undergone through assessments and it is deemed suitable in terms of safety, environmental impact, and compliance with regulations. The proponent’s land is already owned, eliminating the need for additional land acquisition and streamlining the construction process. This option provides more control and flexibility to the proponent over the project’s development and operation. Additionally, it aligns with the proponent’s strategic goals and minimizes potential delays associated with the utilizing government land, making it the preferred choice for the project.

Conclusion

The construction of LPG on proponent’s land was preferred because it provides more control and flexibility to the proponent over the project’s development and operation.

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4.3 TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVE

LPG Storage tank design as per ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) and API (American Petroleum Institute) standards both provide robust frameworks for ensuring safety, reliability, and efficiency. However, specific distinctions exist between the two in terms of design criteria, and construction processes.

Design as per ASME Standards

ASME guidelines are comprehensive approach to pressure vessel design. They incorporate strict requirements for material selection, fabrication, inspection, and testing, ensuring a high standard of safety and quality. ASME standards also emphasize rigorous quality control, offering a more extensive and detailed framework for pressure vessel construction.

Design as per API Standards

API standards also offer well-defined regulations for the design and construction of LPG storage tanks. However, API standards might be more industry-specific, focusing on certain operational aspects and applications.

Conclusion

Conclusively, the design of LPG storage tanks under ASME guidelines is often considered superior due to its wider acceptance, global recognition, and stringent quality control measures. ASME Section VIII Division 1 provides a more comprehensive and detailed approach, covering a broader spectrum of design and construction considerations. Its rigorous guidelines for material selection, fabrication, inspection, and testing contribute to a higher level of reliability and safety in LPG storage tank design compared to API standards. Therefore, ASME standards are generally regarded as a more preferred choice for ensuring the safety and quality of LPG storage tank designs.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

5.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The prime objective of the project is to construct LPG storage tank for ensuring a proper containment of the gas while facilitating its reliable distribution for various industrial, commercial and domestic purposes. These storage tanks serve as a critical infrastructure component, ensuring a continuous and stable supply chain for the efficient utilization of LPG, ultimately supporting economic activities and meeting energy across various sectors. The careful construction and maintenance of these storage facilities are essential to guarantee the safe storage and distribution of LPG, meeting energy demands while prioritizing safety and operational integrity.

5.2 LOCATION AND SITE LAYOUT OF THE PROJECT

The Location of the proposed project is shown in Figure-1.

5.3 LAND USE ON THE SITE

The selected land for the construction of the project is a barren land.

5.4 ROAD ACCESS

The project road is strategically connected to the Lahore-Sargodha Road (N-60), ensuring seamless access and efficient transportation. This vital linkage facilitates smooth travel and commerce, significantly enhancing connectivity within the region.

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Figure 5-1 Location of the Proposed Project

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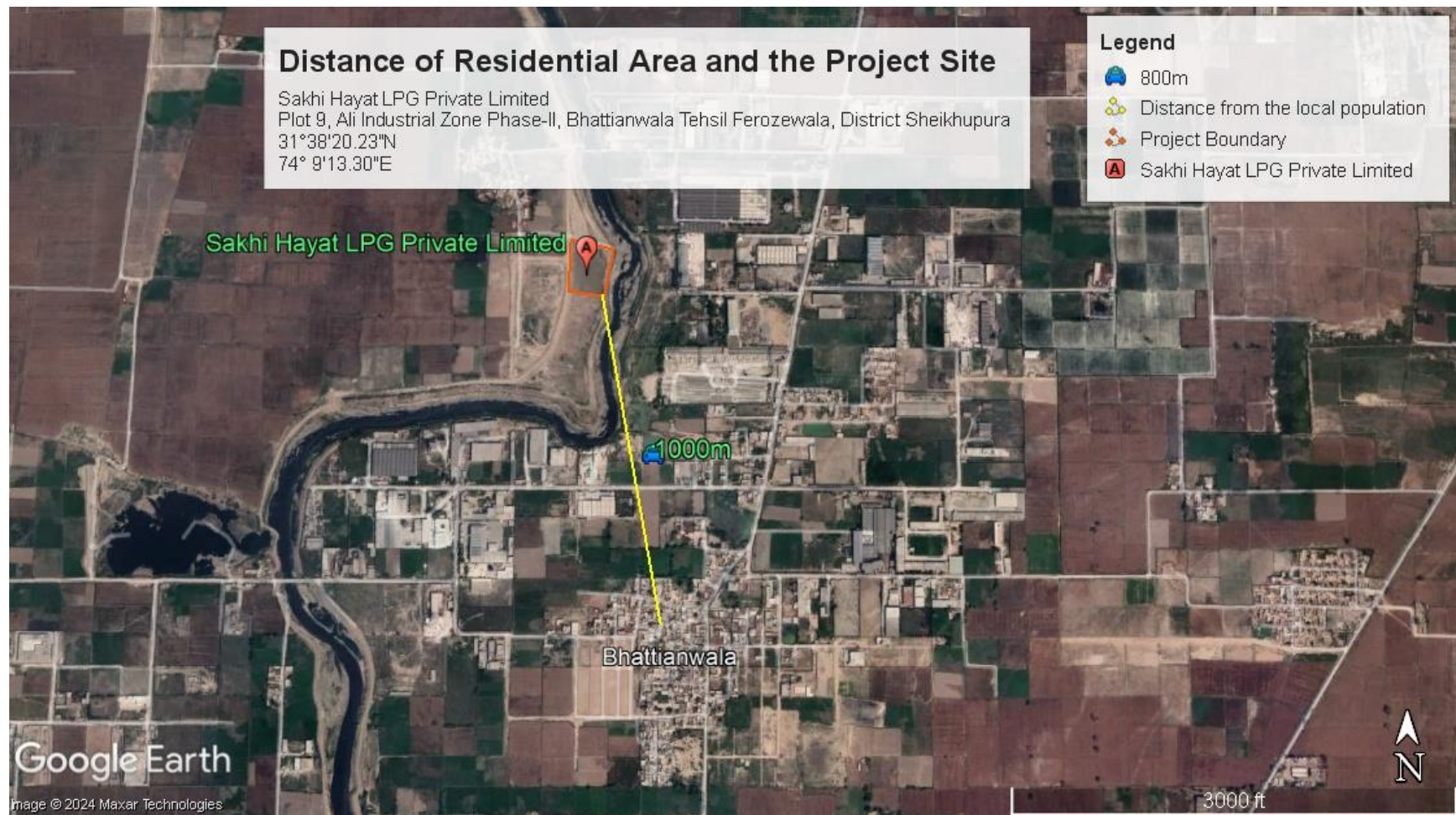


Figure 5-2 Distance with the Local Population

5.5 VEGETATION FEATURES OF THE SITE

The land earmarked for the project stands devoid of any significant vegetation, eliminating the need for cutting down or uprooting trees. Its barren expanse presents a unique advantage, sparing any ecological impact typically associated with land development. This absence of substantial vegetation not only streamlines the construction process but also mitigates the environmental footprint of the project. With no trees or major vegetation to clear, the project can progress without disturbing the natural ecosystem, allowing for a more environmentally friendly and efficient development process.

5.6 COST AND MAGNITUDE OF OPERATION

The total cost of the project is PKR 20,000,000. The time period for the completion of the project is proposed as 6 months.

5.7 SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

The outlined project implementation schedule is intended to be followed, contingent upon smooth execution as per the plan and the absence of significant obstacles. The implementation stages of the project activity include:

1st Stage

The stage –1 comprises the onsite contouring studies and soil investigations and the finalization of storage plant designs.

2nd Stage

The stage –2 comprises the following task:

- Digging the ground to lay foundation and starting to build or put together the structure.
- Building support structures and foundation work.
- Beginning construction, electrical and mechanical tasks.
- Establishing essential infrastructure.
- Fitting of instrumentation

3rd Stage

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The stage –3 comprises the following task

- Commercial building civil structure erection completion.
- Completion of the basic infrastructures water supply system, electricity supply etc.

4th Stage

The last stage will be the commencement of regular use of the storage plant.

5.8 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed project aims the construction of LPG Storage and Filling Plant. Two storage tanks with a total capacity of 100 (50x2) Metric ton are proposed to be constructed. The LPG storage tanks are designed as per the standards of ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) as shown in the figure below.



Figure 5-3 Storage tank Design

The total area of the project is 11 kanal and 113 SFT. The proposed location for its construction is Plot #9 in Ali Industrial Zone Phase-II (Khasara No. 11/2, 12, 19, 20 Khatooni No. 179, Khewat No. 119) Bhattianwala Tehsil Ferozewala, District Sheikhupura.

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5.8.1 Tank Construction Details

The tank construction details are given below;

Table 5-1 Storage Tank Details

TANK CONSTRUCTION DETAIL		
Parameters	Tank No.1	Tank No. 2
Diameter	10'-0"	10'-0"
Length	43'-0"	43'-0"
Capacity in Tons	50 Ton @ 1785 Liter/Ton	50 Ton @ 1785 Liter/Ton
Capacity in Tons 15% less	42.5 Ton @ 1785 Liter/Ton	42.5 Ton @ 1785 Liter/Ton
Water Capacity	89,250 Liters	89,250 Liters
Water Capacity 15% less	75,862.5 Liters	75,862.5 Liters
Manufacturer	Ravi Tek Manufacturing	Ravi Tek Manufacturing

5.8.2 Land Acquisition

Since the proponent owns the project site, there is no necessity for any land acquisition process to be initiated. The absence of land acquisition requirements minimizes the risks related to potential conflicts, delays, or disruptions arising from disputes over land ownership. This scenario ensures a more seamless initiation and execution of the project, allowing resources and efforts to be focused on the project's core objectives and development activities.

5.9 RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION PLAN

To restore and rehabilitation the project site, a recommendation for tree plantation has been proposed. This strategic initiative aims to rejuvenate and enhance the site's ecological balance following the completion of the project. Tree plantation offers a means to restore the natural environment, promote biodiversity, mitigate potential environmental impacts, and contribute to the overall sustainability of the site. By introducing tree plantation, the project area can experience ecological restoration, afforestation, and the development of a more environmentally friendly landscape, aligning with the commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainability.

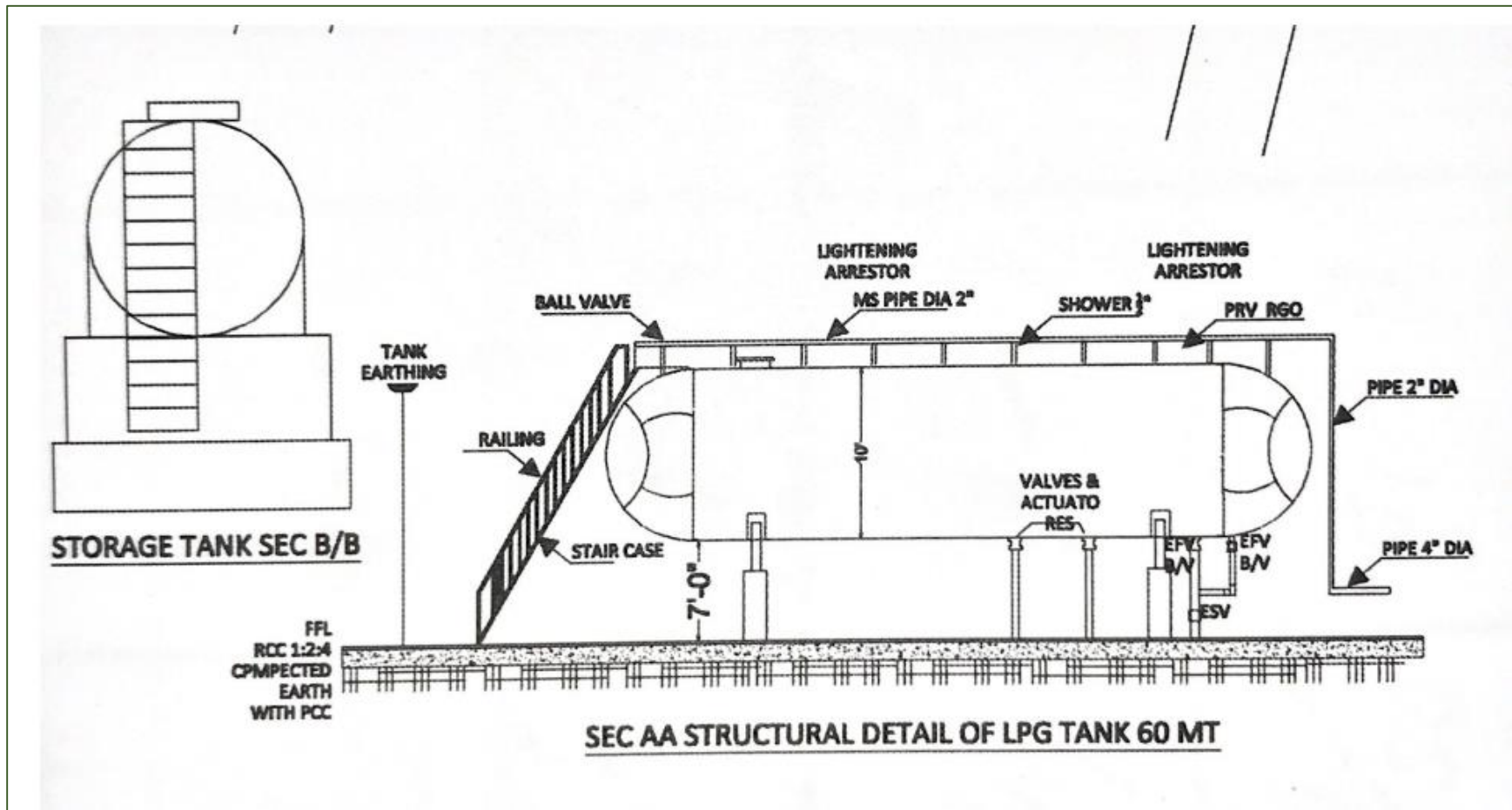


Figure 5-4 Structural detail of LPG Tank

6 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

6.1 GENERAL

This section covers a comprehensive description of the project area, including environmental attributes which are expected to be affected by the project, as well as, those which are not expected to be directly affected by the construction and operation of the project. The existing environmental conditions around the proposed project have been considered with respect to physical, biological and socio-economic aspects. A site visit was conducted to survey the field area and to collect environmental data on physical, biological and socio-economic parameters. Further, consultations were held with the general public and stakeholders of the project area in order to seek the public opinion on the implementation of the proposed project.

6.2 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

6.2.1 Topography

Sheikhupura, located in the Punjab province of Pakistan, boasts a diverse topography that reflects the region's rich natural landscape. Predominantly a flat and fertile plain, the area is interspersed with a network of canals and waterways stemming from the Ravi River, contributing to its agricultural prominence. The district is characterized by its vast stretches of cultivated fields, primarily producing wheat, rice, and sugarcane, which thrive due to the alluvial soil. In addition to the agricultural land, Sheikhupura features scattered pockets of woodland and small clusters of natural vegetation, providing a scenic contrast to the expansive fields. The city itself is relatively low-lying, with elevation levels generally ranging between 200 to 250 meters above sea level. This combination of fertile plains and well-irrigated fields underscores Sheikhupura's significance as an agricultural hub within Pakistan.

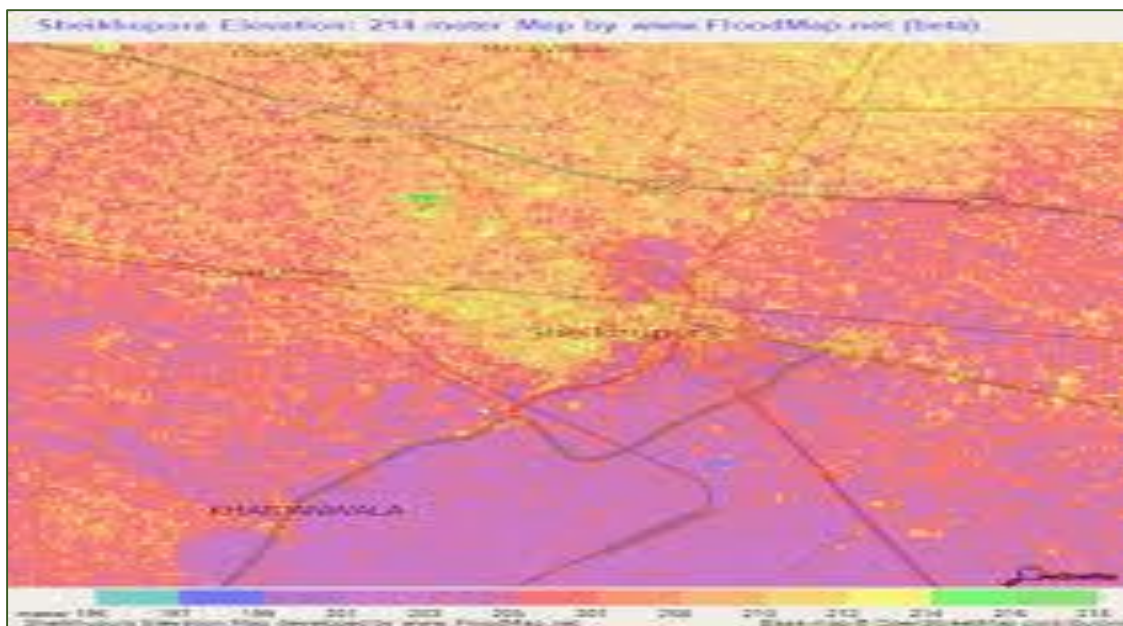


Figure 6-1 Topography of the Proposed Project

6.2.2 Geology

The project site is primarily characterized by its alluvial plains, formed by the sedimentary deposits of the Ravi and other rivers. This region lies within the Indo-Gangetic Plain, one of the world's largest alluvial plains, which is composed of unconsolidated sediments like sand, silt, and clay. These sediments are deposited by the extensive river system over millennia, creating highly fertile soil ideal for agriculture. The underlying geology is relatively young in geological terms, lacking significant mineral diversity or mountainous formations. Instead, the region's subsurface is dominated by deep layers of these alluvial deposits, which can extend hundreds of meters below the surface. Occasionally, minor limestone and sandstone formations can be found, remnants of older geological processes. The water table in Sheikhupura is relatively high, supported by the region's numerous canals and rivers, which also play a crucial role in maintaining the soil's fertility and agricultural viability.

6.2.3 Climate and Meteorology

The city typically sees high temperatures averaging around 42°C (104°F) during the summer months of June through August, accompanied by high humidity levels. Winter, spanning from December to February, brings relief with temperatures dropping to around 8°C (41°F) to 10°C (50°F). The region receives most of its rainfall during the monsoon season, which extends from

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July to September, contributing to the annual precipitation of approximately 540 millimeters. Due to its geographical location and climatic conditions, Sheikhpura faces challenges such as water scarcity during the dry months and occasional flooding during heavy monsoon rains, emphasizing the importance of sustainable water management and infrastructure development in the region.

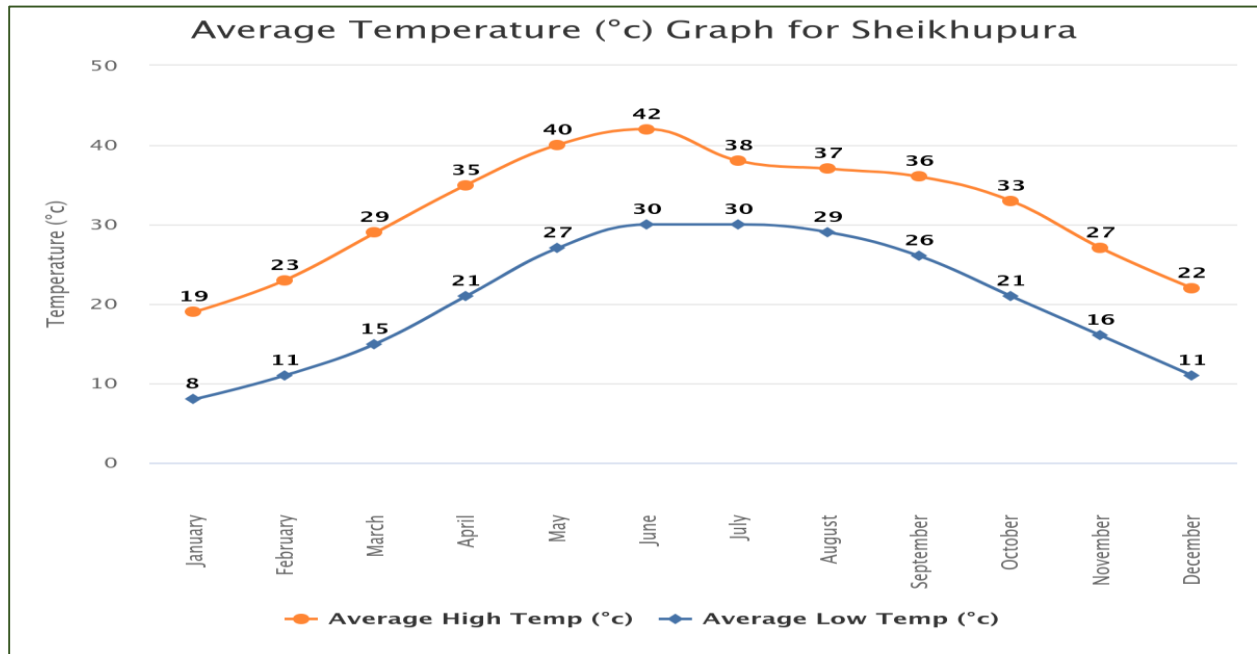


Figure 6-2 Average Temperature of the Proposed Area

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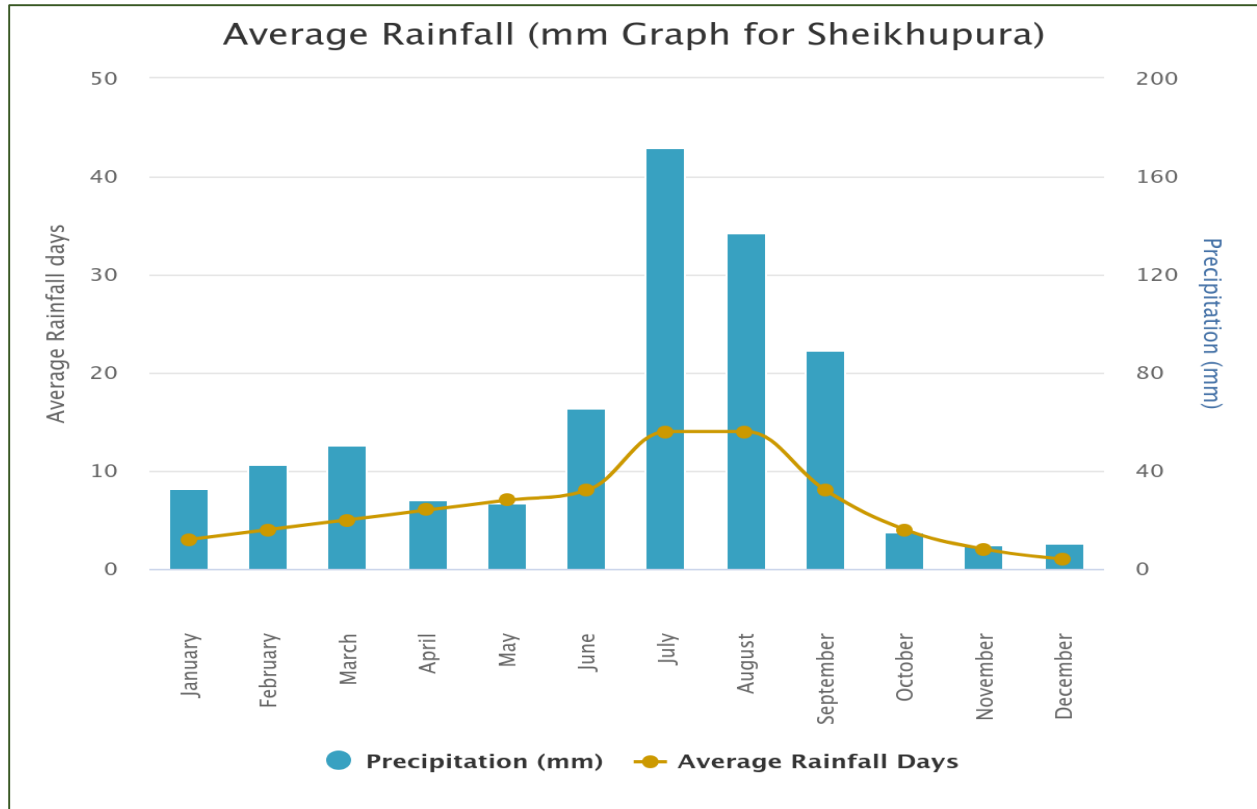


Figure 6-3 Average Rainfall of the Proposed Area

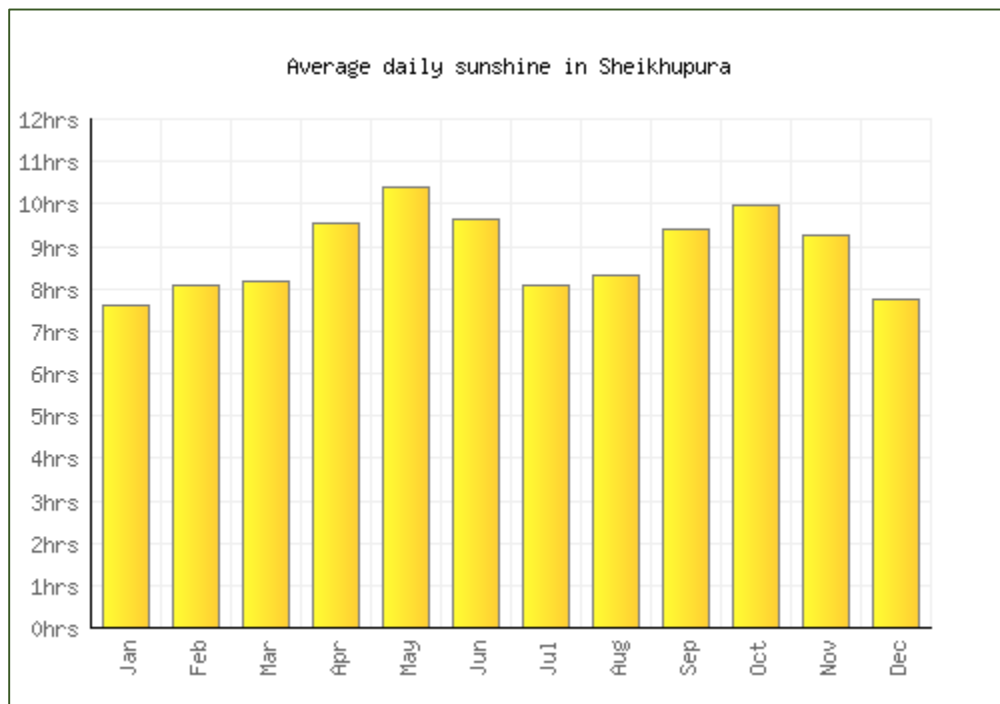


Figure 6-4 Average Sun Hours of Sheikhpura

6.2.4 SURFACE AND GROUND WATER

6.2.4.1 Surface Water resources

The project area benefits from various surface water resources that play a crucial role in sustaining agricultural activities, providing drinking water, and supporting industrial processes in the region. One of the primary surface water sources is the Lower Bari Doab Canal, which originates from the River Ravi and irrigates vast agricultural lands in and around Sheikhpura. Additionally, the city is situated near the Upper Chenab Canal, which further supplements irrigation water supply to the area. These canals are integral components of the Indus Basin Irrigation System, one of the largest contiguous irrigation systems globally, and they play a vital role in supporting the region's agricultural economy. Moreover, Sheikhpura benefits from several small reservoirs and ponds, primarily used for local irrigation and livestock watering purposes. While these surface water resources are essential for meeting the water needs of Sheikhpura and its surrounding areas, sustainable management practices and measures to address issues such as water pollution and sedimentation are necessary to ensure their long-term availability and usability.

6.2.4.2 Groundwater resources

The project area heavily relies on groundwater as a primary source of water for agriculture, industry, and domestic purposes. The city's groundwater resources are mainly sourced from the aquifers in the region, primarily the Upper and Lower Indus Basin aquifers. These aquifers are replenished primarily by rainfall and surface water infiltration. However, due to increasing population, urbanization, and agricultural demands, there has been significant stress on these groundwater reserves, leading to declining water levels and deteriorating water quality in some areas. Over-extraction of groundwater for irrigation purposes, coupled with limited recharge rates, has resulted in issues such as land subsidence and saltwater intrusion in coastal areas. Sustainable management practices, including groundwater recharge initiatives, efficient irrigation techniques, and regulation of groundwater extraction, are essential to ensure the long-term viability of Sheikhpura's groundwater resources and to mitigate the risk of water scarcity in the region.

6.3 SEISMOLOGY

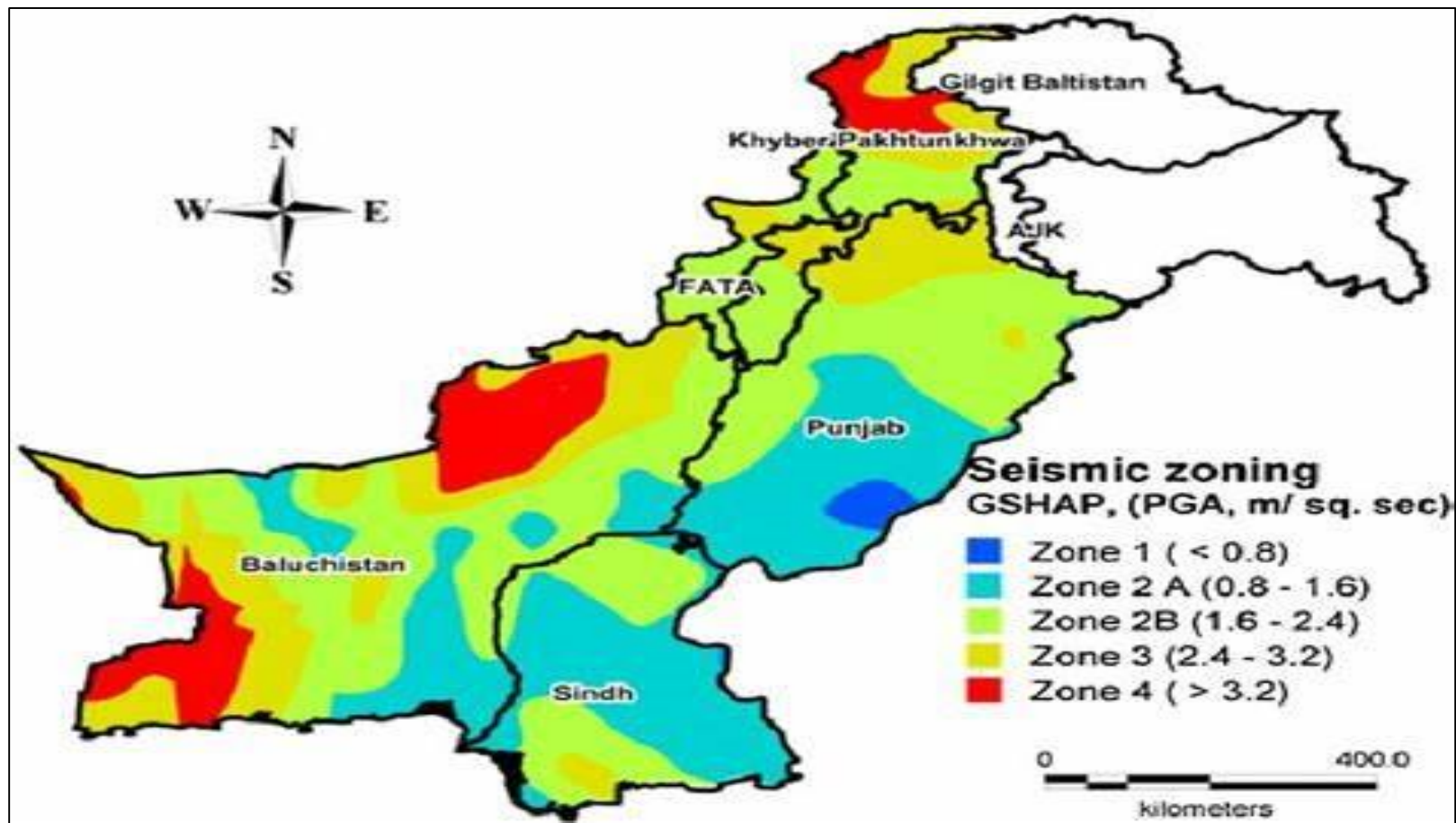


Figure 6-5 Seismic Map of Punjab

6.4 FLOODING

No serious episodes of flooding have been reported in recent years. Despite the city's vulnerability to flooding due to its flat terrain and monsoon season.

6.5 ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES

6.5.1 Habitat

6.5.2 Flora and Fauna

Some of the common trees found in Sheikhpura include:

Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*): A fast-growing, nitrogen-fixing tree with dark brown wood used for furniture and construction.

Kikar (*Acacia nilotica*): A drought-resistant tree with yellow flowers and long thorns, used as a source of gum arabic.

Neem (*Azadirachta indica*): A multipurpose tree with medicinal properties, used in traditional medicine and as a pesticide.

Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*): A large evergreen tree with purple fruit, used for jams, jellies, and wine.

The fauna of Sheikhpura encompasses a diverse array of species adapted to the region's agricultural landscape and semi-arid climate. Common fauna in Sheikhpura include various bird species such as sparrows, doves, mynas, and parakeets, which thrive in both urban and rural habitats. The district's water bodies, including irrigation canals and ponds, support aquatic fauna like fish, frogs, and waterfowl.



Figure 6-6 Flora of Project Area

6.5.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

6.5.4 History

Sheikhupura, located in the Punjab province of Pakistan, has a rich and diverse history dating back thousands of years. The region has been inhabited since ancient times, with archaeological evidence suggesting human settlements dating back to the Indus Valley Civilization, around 2500 BCE. Over the centuries, Sheikhupura has been ruled by various empires and dynasties, including the Mauryans, Kushans, Ghaznavids, and Mughals.

During the Mughal era, Sheikhupura gained prominence as a center of trade and culture. It was founded by Emperor Jehangir in 1607 and named after his beloved son, Prince Sheikhupura. The city flourished under Mughal rule, with the construction of notable landmarks such as Hiran Minar, a monumental tower built in memory of Emperor Jehangir's pet deer.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, Sheikhupura witnessed political upheavals and changing rulers, including periods of Sikh rule under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. After the British annexation of Punjab in the mid-19th century, Sheikhupura became a prominent administrative center in the British colonial administration.

Following the partition of India in 1947, Sheikhupura became part of Pakistan, and its demographics underwent significant changes due to migration and resettlement of refugees. Today, Sheikhupura is a thriving city with a diverse population, known for its agricultural economy, industrial growth, and cultural heritage. Despite its modernization and urbanization, the city's historical legacy is preserved in its monuments, landmarks, and cultural traditions, providing a glimpse into its rich and vibrant past.

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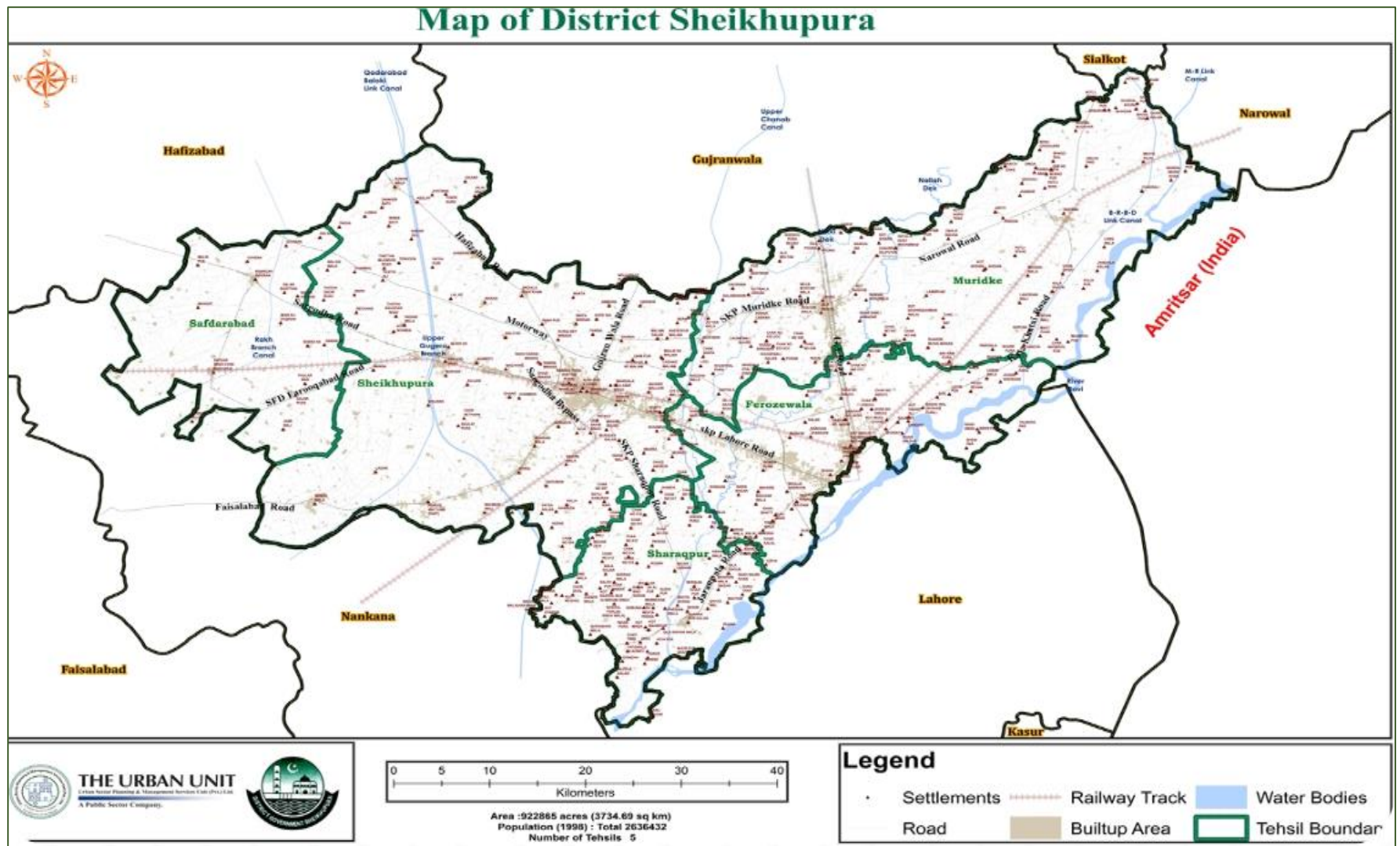


Figure 6-7 Map of Sheikhupura

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6.5.5 Agricultural and Industrial Activities

6.5.5.1 Agricultural Activities

Agriculture is the backbone of Sheikhpura's economy, with the region known for its fertile lands and diverse agricultural activities. The city's agricultural sector primarily revolves around the cultivation of crops such as wheat, rice, sugarcane, maize, and citrus fruits. These crops are not only crucial for local consumption but also contribute significantly to Pakistan's overall agricultural output.

Wheat and rice are staple crops grown throughout the region, with Sheikhpura being one of the leading producers of these grains in Punjab. Sugarcane cultivation is also widespread, supporting the thriving sugar industry in the area. Maize is another important crop, often used for both human consumption and as fodder for livestock.

Citrus fruits, including oranges, kinnows, and lemons, thrive in Sheikhpura's favorable climate and are cultivated extensively in orchards across the region. These fruits are not only consumed domestically but also exported to various international markets, contributing to the city's economy.

Aside from these major crops, Sheikhpura also engages in livestock farming, including dairy farming, poultry farming, and cattle rearing. Livestock and dairy products are essential components of the agricultural economy, providing additional income sources for farmers and supporting rural livelihoods.

6.5.5.2 Industrial Activities

The project is located in an industrial zone of Sheikhpura. The city hosts a diverse range of industries, including textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food processing, and manufacturing. The industrial sector in Sheikhpura is characterized by both large-scale industrial complexes and small to medium-sized enterprises, collectively driving economic growth and employment generation in the region.

Textile manufacturing is one of the leading industries in Sheikhpura, with numerous textile mills producing a wide range of fabrics and garments for both domestic consumption and export markets. The textile sector plays a vital role in the city's economy, employing a large workforce and generating substantial export revenues.

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The ceramics industry is another prominent sector in Sheikhpura, with numerous ceramic factories producing tiles, sanitary ware, and pottery items. These products are in high demand both domestically and internationally, contributing to the city's industrial output and export earnings.

Additionally, Sheikhpura is home to several pharmaceutical companies, producing a variety of pharmaceutical products, including medicines, vaccines, and healthcare products. The pharmaceutical industry in Sheikhpura not only caters to the local market but also exports its products to neighboring countries, further boosting the city's industrial profile.

Food processing is another thriving sector in Sheikhpura, with several food processing units engaged in the processing and packaging of agricultural products such as fruits, vegetables, and dairy products. These food processing units play a crucial role in adding value to agricultural produce, reducing post-harvest losses, and meeting the demand for processed food products in both domestic and international markets.

6.6 QUALITY OF LIFE VALUES

6.6.1 Demographic Survey

Between 2017 and 2023, Sheikhpura experienced a steady population growth rate of 2.7% annually, reaching an estimated population of 4,049,418 in 2023 according to citypopulation.de. This substantial increase reflects the city's status as a vibrant economic and industrial center in the Punjab province of Pakistan.

6.6.2 Cultural and social status

Sheikhpura boasts a rich cultural heritage and a vibrant social fabric that reflects the diversity of its population and the traditions of Punjab, Pakistan. The city's cultural landscape is characterized by a blend of indigenous Punjabi customs, religious festivities, and artistic expressions. Traditional Punjabi folk music, dance, and poetry are integral parts of Sheikhpura's cultural identity, often showcased during festivals, weddings, and social gatherings.

Religiously, Sheikhpura is home to significant sites such as the Sheikhpura Fort and the Shrine of Baba Fariduddin Ganjshakar, which attract pilgrims and visitors from across the country. These religious landmarks contribute to the city's spiritual and cultural significance, fostering a sense of community and religious tolerance among its residents.

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In terms of social dynamics, Sheikhpura reflects a mix of urban and rural lifestyles, with close-knit communities and strong family ties playing a central role in social interactions. Hospitality is a hallmark of Sheikhpura's social fabric, with residents known for their warmth and generosity towards guests and neighbors.

Moreover, Sheikhpura's social landscape is evolving with modernization and urbanization, leading to changes in lifestyle, attitudes, and social norms. The city is witnessing the emergence of new social trends, increased access to education and healthcare, and growing participation in cultural and recreational activities.

6.6.3 Religion

The predominant religion of the people in Sheikhpura, as in much of Pakistan, is Islam. The majority of the population adheres to the Sunni sect of Islam, which is the largest denomination within the country. Mosques are integral to the social and religious fabric of Sheikhpura, serving as centers for worship, community gatherings, and religious education. Additionally, there is also a significant Shia Muslim population in Sheikhpura, along with small minority communities of Christians and Hindus. These religious communities contribute to the city's cultural diversity, fostering interfaith harmony and mutual respect among its residents. Overall, Islam plays a central role in the daily lives and identity of the people of Sheikhpura, shaping their social customs, cultural practices, and religious observances.

6.6.4 Languages

The primary language spoken by the majority of people in Sheikhpura is Punjabi. Punjabi is not only the most widely spoken language in the city but also serves as a significant cultural and linguistic marker for its residents. Within the Punjabi language, various dialects are spoken, reflecting the diverse regional and cultural backgrounds of the population. Additionally, Urdu, the national language of Pakistan, is also widely understood and used, particularly in formal settings, education, and government institutions. Moreover, due to globalization and urbanization, many residents of Sheikhpura also have proficiency in English, especially among the younger generation and in educational and professional environments.

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6.6.5 Institutions

Various institutes are located in the vicinity of the project area. Jamia-tur-Rasheed is located on Lahore-Sargodha Road.

- Government College University, Sheikhpura
- Government College for Women, Sheikhpura
- Punjab Group of Colleges
- Unique Group of Institutions
- The Educators
- Allied School Sheikhpura Campus

Figure 6-8 Schools in the Vicinity of the Project Area

6.6.6 Transportation

A diverse range of transportation options that cater to the needs of its residents and visitors can be found in the project area. At the heart of the city's transportation network are its roadways, which are well-connected and bustling with various modes of transport. From colorful rickshaws zigzagging through narrow streets to modern taxis and buses traversing the main thoroughfares, commuters have ample choices for getting around.

6.6.7 Health Facilities

The project area has a number of health care facilities in its vicinity. Basic Health Unit (Mandiali) is located near the project area. Government-run hospitals such as District Headquarters Hospital Sheikhpura provide essential healthcare services to the community, including emergency care, outpatient services, and inpatient treatment.

6.7 SITE SUITABILITY

Based on the existing facilities and infrastructure, it has been concluded that Ali Industrial Zone Phase-II, Bhattianwala, is a suitable location for the construction of an LPG storage plant.

7 SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 GENERAL

The importance of impact assessment in EIA cannot be overstated, as it serves as a fundamental tool for evaluating and understanding the potential effects of a proposed project on the environment. Impact assessment systematically identifies, predicts, and evaluates the anticipated positive and negative consequences of a project, considering various environmental aspects such as air and water quality, biodiversity, soil health, and community well-being. This process is pivotal in informed decision-making, enabling stakeholders to assess the trade-offs and make choices that balance development with environmental conservation. The impact assessment phase provides a comprehensive understanding of the project's potential impacts, allowing for the development of effective mitigation measures and strategies to minimize or eliminate adverse effects. Additionally, it fosters transparency and accountability by providing a basis for public consultation and engagement, ensuring that the concerns and perspectives of affected communities are considered. Overall, impact assessment in EIA is essential for promoting sustainable development practices, preventing environmental degradation, and fostering responsible and informed decision-making in the planning and execution of projects.

7.2 PROJECT AREA OF INFLUENCE

Before commencing the environmental analysis of the project, it is essential to define the specific area of influence. While the primary construction activities will be contained within predetermined boundaries, there are certain aspects where construction-related tasks may extend beyond these confines. These include

- Establishment of construction camps and erection of material grinding plants on temporarily acquired land
- Borrowing soil material from temporarily acquired land
- Quarrying aggregate material; and Construction of haul tracks for transportation of construction material, etc.

Environmental impacts have been identified within the Project Area of Influence; which lies within

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0.5 km boundary of the proposed commercial building. Therefore, the identification of Project impacts and recommendations of mitigation measures will be limited within this area.

7.3 METHODOLOGY FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In conducting the impact assessment for the project, a comprehensive methodology was adopted, encompassing both qualitative and quantitative assessments to provide a well-rounded understanding of potential effects. The qualitative assessment involved a systematic and in-depth analysis of the project's potential impacts on various environmental and social aspects. This included considering factors such as air and water quality, biodiversity, community health, and cultural heritage. Qualitative data, often derived from expert opinions, literature reviews, and consultations, were employed to evaluate the significance of these impacts. Simultaneously, a quantitative assessment was carried out to provide a numerical representation of specific parameters, allowing for a more precise measurement of the potential consequences. This involved data collection through field measurements, modeling, and statistical analyses to quantify environmental and social variables. The combination of qualitative and quantitative assessments ensured a holistic and rigorous evaluation, enabling a more nuanced understanding of the project's potential impacts and contributing to the formulation of effective mitigation strategies.

7.4 PROJECT DESIGN RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

The design of the storage plant has been meticulously crafted with a steadfast commitment to adhering to standard operating procedures (SOPs), thereby prioritizing safety, operational efficiency, and compliance with industry benchmarks. The emphasis on stringent SOPs ensures that the storage facility operates seamlessly and securely. Beyond functional considerations, a thoughtful tree plantation initiative has been seamlessly integrated into the project's framework, enhancing both the aesthetics and environmental sustainability of the site. This strategic incorporation goes beyond mere visual enhancement; it signifies a conscientious effort to align the project with ecological objectives. The introduction of trees not only contributes to the visual appeal of the surroundings but also plays a pivotal role in fostering environmental well-being, reflecting a holistic approach to the storage plant's development. This harmonious blend of meticulous design, safety protocols, and environmental consciousness underscores the project's commitment to excellence and responsible stewardship.

7.5 IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The detailed risk Matrix of Construction phase is shown in the table.

Table 7-1 Screening of Possible impacts during Construction Phase

Potential Impacts	Likelihood (Certain, Likely, Unlikely, Rare)	Consequences (Catastrophic, Major, Moderate, Minor)	Risk Level (Significant, Medium, Low)
Soil Erosion	Likely	Minor	Low
Land Contamination	Likely	Minor	Low
Soil Contamination	Likely	Minor	Low
Solid Waste	Likely	Minor	Low
Contractor Camp	Likely	Minor	Low
Ground Water	Likely	Minor	Low
Dust	Likely	Minor	Low
Noise	Likely	Minor	Low

7.5.1 Land Contamination

The construction machinery, including cranes, trucks, loaders/dumpers, and batching plants, used during the construction period can release or spill lubricants, oil, chemicals, and toxic materials, contaminating the land. Paints used in the construction phase can also pose threats to both the environment and human health.

Mitigation Measures

Land contamination will be controlled by the following measures:

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- Vehicles and other equipment will be maintained only in designated areas with concrete slabs.
- Prevent the release of contaminated effluent into the environment.
- Direct machinery wash and other potentially contaminated effluents will be drain to a mud pit.
- Proper Handling and storage of fuels, oils, and other hazardous substances according to standard safety practices, such as using secondary containment will be ensured.
- Fuel tanks will be properly labeled and have impervious linings and dykes.
- Leakages during fuel and oil transfer operations will be prevented.
- Checking of fuel, oil, and chemical storage daily for leaks will be ensured.
- Shovels, plastic bags, sandbags, and absorbent materials will be available near fuel and oil storage areas.
- Vehicles will be properly maintained to avoid spills.
- Maintain a leak/spill record for each vehicle.
- Control of soil contaminated by moderate spills or leaks (up to 200 liters) using shovels, sand, and mud.

7.5.2 Soil Erosion

Soil erosion may occur in the construction area due to improper runoff management from equipment washing yards and inadequate construction management practices. This impact is considered negative of minor magnitude.

Mitigation Measures

Soil erosion will be controlled by using good engineering practices especially both at construction site and peripheral area. Following measures should be taken to avoid soil erosion due to runoff water:

- Ensuring that surface run-off controls are implemented and maintained so as to minimize erosion.
- Main drainage courses within the proposed project development site will be lined to avoid

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erosion.

- Plantation of indigenous grass which will flourish under project site conditions. This should be done for low road embankments.

7.5.3 Soil Contamination

Soil contamination during the construction phase can occur from waste generated from construction camps, such as garbage, putrescible waste, rubbish, and residues; discarded construction materials, such as wires, plastics, cut pieces of pipes, pieces of empty fuel and lubricant tins, and cardboard packing materials; and paint, varnishes, and other hazardous chemicals and toxic materials used in construction activities. This impact is considered negative of minor magnitude.

Mitigation Measures

- Oil, paint, and other chemical leakages will be controlled by storing these substances in special containers. Keep these containers away from unauthorized people and only allow authorized personnel to access them.
- Store other chemicals in adequate and appropriate places, depending on the type of material.
- Place safety equipment, such as fire extinguishers, near these storage areas, along with signs warning of danger and fire.
- Provide workers with Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each chemical, and take care when handling and storing these chemicals.
- Develop and implement a proper solid waste management plan to avoid waste problems.
- Collect solid waste by placing solid waste collection containers at various locations. Provide separate arrangements for organic and inorganic waste, and make workers aware of the solid waste management system in place at the site.

7.5.4 Impacts of Dust Emissions

Construction activities require machinery and equipment's such as transport vehicles, cranes, excavators, trucks for material excavation, dump/haul truck, etc. This machinery will generate air emissions that contain particulate matter (PM), smoke, dust, Carbon Monoxide (CO), and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO₂).

Mitigation Measures

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- Vehicular emissions of NO_x, oxides of sulfur, PM, and CO will be controlled by tuning and maintaining vehicles in good working condition.
- Dust emissions will be controlled by regularly sprinkling water and covering trucks carrying earth, sand, aggregate, and other materials.
- Tuning of all equipment, generators, and vehicles used during the construction phase of the LPG storage plant.
- Ensuring that concrete mixers meet the requirements of zero emissions.
- Minimizing dust emissions due to vehicular traffic by reducing speed, minimizing traffic through good traffic management, and sprinkling water when required.
- Minimizing dust emissions at construction sites by implementing best management practices.

7.5.5 Impact of Noise

Construction activities may increase noise levels at active construction sites. Noise impact on construction workers/ laborers may be avoided in case of loud noise by provision of adequate Protective Equipment's (PPEs) like ear muffs, ear plugs, etc. This impact is considered negative of moderate magnitude.

Mitigation Measures

Following measures should be adopted to minimize the noise levels;

- Noise barriers (paneled fencing) will be installed where possible to keep the noise levels within permissible limits.
- While replacing equipment, quieter alternatives will be purchased. New equipment may introduce a noise problem; therefore, a noise assessment will be carried out while installing new piece of equipment.
- Contractor obligation will be to use appropriate and fit machinery.
- Noise analysis will be done every month during construction phase.

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7.5.6 Impact of Solid Waste and Sewerage Generation

The contractor camp is expected to generate waste. Improper disposal of this waste can lead to both land and water contamination. To address this, storage and collection system will be provided. This impact is considered minor but negative.

Mitigation Measures

- Solid waste will be collected and segregated.
- Material suitable for recycling will be stored separately and will be handed to vendor.
- It will be ensured that the dumping area having construction waste will be leveled properly after disposal of waste material.

7.5.7 Impacts on Flora

The construction of LPG storage plant on open land is underway, yet a tree plantation plan is proposed. It aims to offset the environmental impact of construction by introducing trees, enhancing the ecological balance, and contributing to a greener environment. This initiative not only aligns with conservation efforts but also endeavors to mitigate the ecological footprint of the project, promoting sustainability and environmental responsibility in all over operational framework of the LPG storage plant.

7.6 IMPACTS DURING OPERATIONAL PHASE

The detailed risk Matrix of operational phase is shown in the table.

Table 7-2 Screening of possible impacts during operational phase

Potential Impacts	Likelihood (Certain, Likely, Unlikely, Rare)	Consequences (Catastrophic, Major, Moderate, Minor)	Risk Level (Significant, Medium, Low)
Air Quality	Likely	Minor	Low
Noise	Likely	Minor	Low
Water Quality	Likely	Minor	Low

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Soil Quality	Likely	Minor	Low
Safety Hazard	Likely	Moderate	Medium

Air pollution

LPG storage plants can emit a variety of air pollutants into the atmosphere. Fugitive emissions such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and carbon monoxide (CO) can be released during transfer, storage, and handling operations. These emissions can also occur due to leaks, pressure relieved, or equipment malfunctions. These pollutants can contribute to smog and ground-level ozone formation, which can cause respiratory problems and other health problems. The impact is considered as negative having a moderate effect.

Mitigation Measures

Frequent inspections, maintenance, and testing of storage tanks will be ensured to identify and rectify any leakage or faulty valves helps prevent emissions from fugitive sources. PEQs for air emissions will be strictly followed to avoid excess air pollution.

Water pollution

Accidental leaks during transportation, handling, or storage of LPG can contaminate nearby water sources. When not properly contained, these leakages can seep into the ground and potentially reach nearby water bodies, causing water pollution. LPG is a flammable liquid, and it can also dissolve in water and contaminate groundwater. Operational activities at an LPG storage plant may produce treatment or discharge of this wastewater into water bodies without adequate management can lead to water pollution.

Mitigation Measures

LPG storage plants will reduce water pollution by preventing leaks. This will be done by installing leak detection systems and by using double-walled tanks. PEQs for wastewater discharges will be strictly followed to avoid water pollution.

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Soil contamination

LPG leaks, and improper disposal of waste can also contaminate soil.

Mitigation Measures

LPG storage plants will reduce soil contamination by preventing leaks.

Noise pollution

LPG storage plants can generate noise from equipment such as compressors, pumps, and generators. The transportation of LPG can also generate noise. This noise can be disruptive to nearby communities.

Mitigation Measures

LPG storage plants will reduce noise pollution by installing mufflers on equipment and by building sound barriers around the plant.

Safety Hazard

LPG is highly flammable and explosive. Leakages, improper handling, or accidental release of LPG can lead to fire or explosion hazards, endangering workers and nearby population. LPG leakage can displace oxygen in the air, leading to an oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Workers handling LPG are at a risk of exposure to hydrocarbons, which can cause skin irritation, respiratory issues, or more severe health problems upon prolonged or high-level exposure.

Malfunctioning equipment or over-pressurization of tanks can also pose risks of sudden release or ruptures, leading to physical injuries or exposure to hazardous material. Transportation of LPG to and from the storage point involves risks associated with vehicular accidents and spillage.

Mitigation Measures

- Comprehensive training to the employees on safe handling procedures, emergency response protocols, and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) to minimize risks will be ensured.

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- Routine maintenance, inspections, and testing of equipment to ensure proper functioning and detect potential issues early on to prevent accidents.
- Emergency response plan will be implemented to effectively manage and contain leaks or other potential accidents to minimize their impact on worker safety and nearby communities.
- Safety equipment such as gas detectors, flame arrestors, and personal protective gear to reduce exposure risks.

7.7 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT PROCEDURES

To minimize these environmental impacts, LPG storage plants can implement a variety of enhancement measures, including:

- Water sprayers can be used to suppress LPG vapors in the event of a leak.
- Leak detection and repair programs can help to identify and repair LPG leaks early on, before they cause significant environmental damage.
- Double-walled tanks can provide a secondary layer of protection in the event of a leak from the primary tank.
- Storm water management plans can help to prevent LPG leakages from contaminating storm water runoff.
- Trees plantation can help to absorb pollutants from the air and water.
- Energy-efficient equipment can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Electricity will be used from IESCO; however, available stand by generator will also be used whenever there is casual power shut down. In the first place the generator is to be housed in double built containment/ housing, therefore, its noise will be curtailed well within the limits of the Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS).
- Adequate firefighting system will be maintained at all times and the required quantity of water will always be kept in storage.
- Rainwater disposal will be done through the adequate system.
- Sewage will be discharged to the main sewerage system; after its treatment through a septic tank and also getting the permission from the competent authority.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PROGRAM

An Environmental Management and Monitoring Program (EMMP) is a crucial component of an EIA because it serves as a systematic framework to ensure the effective implementation of mitigation measures and compliance with environmental regulations. The EIA process identifies potential environmental impacts of a proposed project, and the EMMP is designed to address and manage these impacts throughout the project's lifecycle. By establishing a comprehensive monitoring program, authorities can track the environmental performance of the project in real-time, allowing for timely identification and response to any unforeseen adverse effects. Additionally, the EMMP provides a mechanism for ongoing evaluation and adjustment of mitigation measures, contributing to adaptive management strategies. This proactive approach enhances environmental sustainability, helps prevent or minimize negative impacts, and fosters continuous improvement in environmental performance, thereby promoting responsible and sustainable development practices.

8.1 OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The objectives of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) generally revolve around the following key goals:

- The safeguard and conserve natural resources, habitat, and ecosystems. This involves preserving biodiversity, protecting endangered species, and maintaining the overall health of the environment.
- To minimize or eliminate pollution by managing emissions, waste, and other harmful byproducts generated by human activities. This involves adopting cleaner technologies, waste reduction, and recycling initiatives.
- To ensure the responsible and sustainable use of natural resources such as water, land, energy, and minerals. This involves strategies to conserve resources, reduce consumption, and promote renewable and alternative sources of energy.
- To adhere to environmental laws, regulations, and standards set by relevant authorities, ensuring that activities and operations are conducted in accordance with legal requirements.

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- To identify potential environmental risks and develop strategies to mitigate these risks. This includes planning for emergencies and establishing protocols to respond to environmental incidents.
- To constantly assess and improve environmental performance through regular monitoring, evaluation, and adjustment of management strategies. This ensure that environmental goals are being met and that new challenges are addressed effectively.
- To involve and educate community, stakeholders, and employees in environmental initiative, fostering a culture of environmental responsibility and awareness.
- The manage environmental concerns in a manner that is cost-effective and integrate sustainability.

These objectives from the backbone of an Environmental Management Plan, guiding strategies and actions to ensure environmental sustainability and responsibility in all the phases of a project.

8.2 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

In the proposed monitoring and evaluation framework, the Project Proponent assumes a central role in overseeing the environmental aspects of the project. The Project Proponent will be responsible for the overarching Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process. This includes integrating environmental considerations into the main monthly reports of the project, emphasizing a holistic approach to project reporting.

To ensure a detailed and on-the-ground assessment of EMP implementation, the Project Proponent designates the Environment Consultant, who is part of the proponent's team. This consultant will be actively involved in field monitoring, observing the day-to-day activities related to environmental management, and reporting findings to the Project Proponent. This approach ensures a real-time understanding of the project's environmental performance.

For a comprehensive evaluation at the conclusion of the project, an Environment Specialist from the Supervision Consultant will conduct a final assessment. This specialist will review the overall effectiveness of the EMP throughout the project's lifecycle, providing valuable insights into the long-term impact and sustainability of environmental management measures.

Recognizing the importance of external validation, the Project Proponent commits to engaging an independent agency for 3rd party validation of EMP implementation. This external entity, whether

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an NGO, an academic institute, or an individual consultant, will provide an unbiased and objective evaluation, adding credibility to the environmental performance assessment.

At the district level, the District Office of the Environmental Protection and Climate Change Department (EPA) will play a crucial role in monitoring the overall activity at the project site. This involvement ensures that the project aligns with regional environmental regulations and standards. The district-level monitoring adds an extra layer of oversight, promoting accountability and adherence to local environmental guidelines.

In summary, the proposed framework establishes a multi-tiered approach to environmental monitoring and evaluation. It leverages internal expertise, engages external validation for impartial assessments, involves EPA offices for regulatory compliance, and integrates findings into regular project reporting. This comprehensive strategy aims to ensure the effective implementation of the EMP, fostering environmental sustainability throughout the project's lifecycle.

8.3 SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The implementation stages of the project activity include:

1st Stage

The stage –1 comprises the onsite contouring studies and soil investigations and the finalization of the project designs.

2nd Stage

The stage –2 comprises the following task:

- 1) Laying of foundations excavation and commencement of erection work.
- 2) Shoring and piling
- 3) Start of civil, electrical and mechanical work.
- 4) Development of basic infrastructure.
- 5) Fitting of instrumentation.

3rd Stage

The stage –3 comprises the following task:

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- 1) Commercial building civil structure erection completion.
- 2) Completion of the basic infrastructures water supply system, electricity supply etc.

4th Stage

The last stage will be the commencement of regular use.

8.4 SCOPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The EMP provides mitigation and management measures for the following phases of the project:

8.4.1 Construction Phase

The EMP outlines crucial management principles tailored for the construction phase of the project. This section meticulously details environmental actions, procedures, and associated responsibilities vital during the construction phase. These specifications are not merely recommendations but are integral components of the contract documentation. Consequently, the contractor is bound to adhere to these specifications with precision. The compliance requirement is stipulated to ensure that environmental considerations are seamlessly integrated into the construction process. The satisfaction of both the Project Manager and the Environmental Control Officer is paramount, as their endorsement signifies the contractor's fulfillment of contractual obligations. The EMP serves as a comprehensive guide, fostering a proactive approach to environmental management within the construction framework. By embedding these specifications in the contract documentation, the project emphasizes its commitment to responsible and sustainable construction practices, aligning with regulatory standards and ensuring that environmental concerns are duly addressed throughout the construction phase. The coordination between the Project Manager and the Environmental Control Officer is pivotal, underscoring the importance of effective communication and collaboration in enforcing and overseeing the adherence to environmental specifications by the contractor.

8.4.2 Operation and Mitigation Phase

This section of the EMP outlines key principles for the project's operation and maintenance phase. It specifies environmental actions, procedures, and responsibilities required from the proponent during this phase. These specifications are contractual obligations, emphasizing the project's commitment to sustained environmental responsibility beyond construction. The EMP serves as a guide for seamlessly integrating environmental considerations into daily operations. Compliance

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ensures alignment with regulatory standards and promotes environmentally sound practices. Clear delineation of responsibilities fosters accountability, and regular communication among stakeholders ensures effective coordination. Overall, this section reflects the project's ongoing commitment to environmental stewardship throughout its lifecycle.

8.5 MITIGATION PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PHASE

Table 8-1 Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Constructional Phase

Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Constructional Phase				
1	<p>Air quality</p> <p>Dust and particulate matter resulting from construction activities.</p> <p>Use of heavy machinery will produce dust emissions</p>	<p>Water sprinkling on regular basis will be ensured to limit pollution from dust and particulate matter.</p> <p>Proper maintenance and management of all the construction machinery and vehicles.</p> <p>Tree plantation will be done to reduce air pollution.</p>	During construction phase	Proponent and Contractor

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Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Constructional Phase				
2	<p>Water quality</p> <p>Run-off water from construction area.</p> <p>Inappropriate storage of constructional waste can cause leakages contaminating ground water.</p>	<p>Use of impermeable sheets to avoid contamination of the groundwater/surface water.</p> <p>Proper disposal of waste material on dumping sites.</p>	During construction phase	Proponent and Contractor
3	<p>Waste Generation</p> <p>Construction waste will be produced</p>	Conduct separate collection of construction and domestic waste to promote recycling and re-use.	During construction phase	Proponent and Contractor

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Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Constructional Phase				
	from construction activities Domestic waste from workers camp	Proper disposal of waste to the authorized sites. The area to be leveled and contoured after disposing excess material. No waste or debris will be thrown in the nearest canal water or other water bodies.		
4	Noise Noise caused by construction machinery and vehicles used for mobilization of construction equipment and workers.	The contractor will strictly follow the PEQS Proper maintenance of vehicles and construction equipment. Minimize/avoid unnecessary use of drills and other noisy machinery Unloading of constructional material will be done during day time.	During construction phase	Proponent and Contractor

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Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Constructional Phase				
		The personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided to the construction workers and its usage will be made mandatory		
5	Soil Quality	Chemical leakages will be controlled by storing these substances in special containers. Proper waste management will be ensured.	During construction phase	Proponent and Contractor
6	Materials Management	Stockpiles shall not exceed a particulate height. Stockpiles maybe exposed to windy conditions or heavy rain, so they will be properly covered with plastic sheets. Stockpiles may further be protected by the construction of low brick walls around their bases.	During construction phase	Proponent and Contractor

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Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Constructional Phase				
7	Workers Health & Safety	<p>Personal protective equipment will be provided to the workers.</p> <p>Provision of first aid box at work site to deal with emergency situation.</p> <p>Safety training to the workers.</p> <p>Adequate safety signs on site will be ensured.</p> <p>Provide training regarding proper handling and use of chemicals/ paints</p> <p>Install fire extinguishers at fire handling places.</p> <p>Inspection that lifting devices, such as cranes, are appropriate for expected loads.</p> <p>Stagnant water at the project site will be prohibited to avoid the dengue larva production.</p>	During Construction Phase	Proponent

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Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Constructional Phase				
		Continuous monitoring will be carried out to ensure that contractor is following safe working procedures and practices.		
8	Clearance of site from extra material and construction equipment	Regular removal of extra materials from the site to avoid congestion at work place. Construction waste will be collected and disposed of separately from other waste. Careful handling of waste will be ensured.	During Construction phase	Proponent and Contractor

Table 8-2 Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Operational Phase

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Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Operational Phase				
1	Air Impact Fugitive emissions such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and carbon monoxide (CO) can be released during transfer, storage, and handling operations.	Frequent inspections, maintenance, and testing of storage tanks will be ensured to identify and leakage or faulty valves. PEQs for air emissions will be strictly followed to avoid excess air pollution.	During Operational Phase	Proponent/EHS Officer
2	Impact on Noise LPG storage plants can generate noise from equipment such as compressors, pumps, and generators.	LPG storage plants will reduce noise pollution by installing mufflers on equipment and by building sound barriers around the plant.	During Operational Phase	Proponent/EHS Officer

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Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Operational Phase				
	The transportation of LPG can also generate noise.			
3	Soil Contamination LPG leaks, and improper disposal of waste can also contaminate soil.	LPG storage plants will reduce soil contamination by preventing leaks.	During Operational Phase	Proponent/ EHS Officer
4	Water Quality Accidental leaks during transportation, handling, or storage of LPG can contaminate nearby water sources.	LPG storage plants will reduce water pollution by preventing leaks. This will be done by installing leak detection systems and by using double-walled tanks. PEQs for wastewater discharges will be strictly followed to avoid water pollution.	During Operational Phase	Proponent/ EHS Officer

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Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Operational Phase				
	LPG is a flammable liquid, and it can also dissolve in water and contaminate groundwater.			
5	<p>Fire and Workers Safety</p> <p>LPG is highly flammable and explosive. Leakages, improper handling, or accidental release of LPG can lead to fire or explosion hazards.</p>	<p>Comprehensive training to the employees on safe handling procedures, emergency response protocols, and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) to minimize risks will be ensured.</p> <p>Routine maintenance, inspections, and testing of equipment to ensure proper functioning and detect potential issues early on to prevent accidents.</p>	During Operational Phase	Proponent/ EHS Officer

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Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Operational Phase				
	<p>LPG leakage can displace oxygen in the air, leading to an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.</p> <p>Workers handling LPG are at a risk of exposure to hydrocarbons, which can cause skin irritation, respiratory issues, or more severe health problems upon prolonged or high-level exposure.</p> <p>Malfunctioning equipment or over-pressurization of tanks</p>	<p>Emergency response plan will be implemented to effectively manage and contain leaks, or other potential accidents to minimize their impact on worker safety and nearby communities.</p> <p>Safety equipment such as gas detectors, flame arrestors, and personal protective gear to reduce exposure risks.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Operational Phase				
	<p>can also pose risks of sudden release or ruptures, leading to physical injuries or exposure to hazardous material.</p> <p>Transportation of LPG to and from the storage point involves risks associated with vehicular accidents and spillage.</p>			
6	Accidental Leakages	Installation of Flame Detectors for rapid identification of open flames.	During Operational Phase	Proponent/EHS Officer

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Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
Operational Phase				
		<p>Deployment of state-of-the-art Advanced Gas Leak Detectors for prompt and accurate detection of potential gas leaks.</p> <p>Implementation of emergency shutdown systems to isolate processes in the event of detected flames or gas leaks.</p> <p>Installation of efficient ventilation systems to disperse released gases and maintain a safe working environment.</p> <p>Strategic placement of emergency exit points with clear signage for rapid and safe personnel evacuation.</p>		

8.6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TEAM ALONG WITH THEIR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The project proponent bears the responsibility for overseeing all the project activities. To cater to the varying requirements during operational phase, the proponent will hire personnel specifically dedicated to environmental management at the project site. This step is crucial to ensure the effective implementation and operations of the EMP.

Assigning the responsibilities to designated individuals is paramount to uphold accountability in the event of any oversight or mishap. Each appointed person will have specific duties outlined within the EMP. These responsibilities will be tailored to their roles, ensuring they are accountable for the successful execution of environmental protocols and procedures.

By delineating and assigning these responsibilities to individuals, the project proponent establishes a framework where each person understands their role and obligation within the broader context of environmental management. This structuring allows for a more efficient response to any environmental issue. This approach aims to create a clear chain of accountability, ensuring that the implementation of EMP is conducted diligently and that there are identifiable points of contact for any concerns or queries related to environmental management during the project's operational phase.

8.7 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

An EMP is a structured system designed to consistently observe, assess, and record the environmental conditions and impacts associated with the construction of LPG storage plant. It involves systematic data collection related to air quality, water quality, soil conditions, and biodiversity. This collected data is analyzed to detect any deviations from the PPEQs.

It also involves impact assessments, communication of findings to stakeholder, and adaptive management –making necessary adjustments to mitigate environmental risks and issues. The program's goal is to ensure sustainable environmental practices, minimize adverse impacts, and maintain compliance with set standards, contributing to better environmental management and long-term sustainability.

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The objectives of the Environmental Monitoring Plan are given below;

- Detecting environmental changes to prevent and minimize potential negative impacts on the environment.
- Ensuring compliance with environmental laws, permits, and regulations by regular monitoring and reporting environmental parameters. This helps in meeting legal requirements and avoiding penalties or sanction.
- Assessing and managing potential risks to the environment caused by human activities. This involves evaluating the impact of these risks and implementing strategies to mitigate or manage them effectively.
- Monitoring and managing the use of natural resources such as water, air, soil, and biodiversity. The goal is to conserve these resources and maintain ecological balance.
- Assessing the impact of specific actions, projects, or processes on the environment to understand their consequences and make informed decisions regarding future actions.
- Using collected data to improve environmental performance, refine strategies, and adapt measures to achieve better outcomes over time.
- Establishing protocols and responses for emergencies or unexpected environmental incidents, ensuring a rapid and effective reaction to minimize damage.

Table 8-3 Monitoring Parameters

Sr. No	Monitoring parameters	Monitoring location	Monitoring mechanism	Remarks
A. Construction phase				
1.	Noise	Construction vehicle/ machinery/ generators/w elding work	Noise meter	Construction vehicles / machinery / generators will be checked regularly for noise level by the contractor during construction phase.

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Sr. No	Monitoring parameters	Monitoring location	Monitoring mechanism	Remarks
2.	Air Emissions	Construction vehicle/ machinery/ generators	Ambient particulate matter monitoring.	Construction vehicles / machinery / generators will be checked regularly for smoke emissions by the contractor during construction phase.
B. Operation phase				
1.	Air Emissions	Filling of Storage Tanks	Gaseous Emissions	Will be carried out on quarterly basis
2.	Wastewater monitoring	Wastewater discharging points	Detection of residual hydrocarbons and Particulate Matter	Will be carried out on quarterly basis.
3.	LPG leakages	Storage tanks	Pressure tests	Will be carried out on monthly basis.

8.8 ENVIRONMENTAL BUDGET

An environmental budget is a crucial aspect for the construction of LPG storage tank, as it delineates the financial allocation specifically designated for environmental management, sustainability, and mitigation potential ecological impacts. Before the commencement of the

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project, a detailed environmental budget was carefully formulated and allocated to ensure the responsible management of environmental aspects throughout the project’s lifecycle.

The environmental budget outlined a comprehensive plan detailing financial resources for various environmentally significant aspects of the project. It encompassed expenses associated with the implementation of sustainability measures, compliance with environmental regulations, and the execution of eco-friendly initiatives. Moreover, the budget accounted for costs related to environmental impact assessments, monitoring systems, and routine environmental audits to ensure adherence to established standards and regulations.

Table 8-4 Environmental Budget

Environmental Component	Amount PKR	Details	Remarks
A. Environmental Management Cost			
Fire and Health & Safety Measures	400,000	The workers are required to provide the PPEs for work site safety precaution and to avoid any safety hazard.	Amount to be included in the Project Budget.
B. Environmental Monitoring Cost			
(i) Air, Water and Noise Monitoring	200,000	Monitoring will be performed as per EPA Standards	Amount to be Included in Project Budget
C. Tree Plantation	400,000	Landscaping	Required for

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Tree Plantations of Endemic /Local Species		around the project site.	implementation of true spirit of EMP
Total Environmental Management and Monitoring Cost in PKR (A+B+C)	1,000,000	Summing up A,B, C	Amount to be included in the Project Budget.

9 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

The importance of an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in an LPG storage plant and storage unit cannot be overstated. Such facilities deal with highly flammable and potentially hazardous materials, making preparedness for emergencies paramount. An ERP outlines systematic procedures for responding to various scenarios, including leaks, fires, or other accidents, with the goal of minimizing damage, ensuring the safety of personnel, and safeguarding the surrounding environment. It delineates roles and responsibilities, establishes communication protocols, and specifies evacuation routes and assembly points. Regular training and drills based on the ERP enhance staff readiness and coordination during emergencies. Moreover, an effective ERP not only mitigates risks but also instills confidence among stakeholders, reassuring them of the facility's commitment to safety and swift action in critical situations.

9.1 OBJECTIVES OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

The objectives of an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in an LPG storage plant are multi-faceted, aimed at ensuring the safety of personnel, protecting the environment, and minimizing the impact of emergencies. Key objectives include:

- The primary objective is to safeguard the lives and well-being of employees, contractors, and visitors working within the LPG storage plant. This involves implementing measures such as training programs, evacuation procedures, and providing personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Protecting the infrastructure and assets of the LPG storage plant is crucial to prevent escalation of emergencies and mitigate potential damage. The ERP should outline strategies for fire suppression, leak containment, and structural integrity assessments.
- Minimizing the impact on the surrounding environment is essential in the event of an emergency. The ERP should include protocols for containing spills, preventing contamination of soil and water sources, and coordinating with relevant regulatory authorities for remediation efforts.
- Ensuring the safety of neighboring communities is another key objective. This involves communication strategies to alert residents in case of emergencies, establishing buffer zones, and collaborating with local emergency services for timely response and support.

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- Maintaining operational continuity to the extent possible is essential for mitigating financial losses and ensuring uninterrupted supply of LPG. The ERP should include provisions for alternate storage options, contingency planning, and business continuity measures.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and legal requirements is integral to the ERP. This involves regularly updating the plan to align with changing regulations, conducting audits and inspections, and implementing corrective actions as needed.

By addressing these objectives, an ERP in an LPG storage plant helps to enhance overall preparedness, response capabilities, and resilience in the face of emergencies.

9.2 ERP PRACTICES

9.2.1 Regular Drills and Exercises

Regular drills, tabletop exercises, and simulations are essential components of an effective Emergency Response Plan (ERP) at an LPG storage plant. These activities serve to assess the readiness and effectiveness of the ERP while familiarizing personnel with emergency procedures in a controlled environment. By simulating various emergency scenarios, such as leaks, fires, or explosions, employees can practice their response actions, including evacuation procedures, firefighting techniques, and communication protocols. Through these exercises, potential weaknesses or gaps in the ERP can be identified and addressed, allowing for continuous improvement and refinement of emergency preparedness measures. Moreover, drills and exercises provide valuable hands-on experience that enhances personnel's confidence and competence in responding to real-life emergencies. By prioritizing these activities as part of their emergency preparedness efforts, LPG storage plants can ensure that their response teams are well-trained, coordinated, and ready to effectively manage emergencies, ultimately safeguarding lives, property, and the environment.

9.2.2 Emergency Shutdown Procedures

Emergency shutdown procedures for an LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) plant are essential protocols designed to swiftly and effectively halt operations in the event of an emergency situation. These procedures typically involve a series of predefined steps aimed at isolating the source of the problem, mitigating potential hazards, and safeguarding personnel, nearby communities, and the

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environment. The primary objective of an emergency shutdown is to prevent the escalation of a hazardous situation, such as a leak, fire, or explosion, by shutting down critical systems and equipment. This may include activating emergency shutdown valves to stop the flow of LPG, initiating shutdown sequences for processing units, and isolating utilities such as power and steam supply. Additionally, communication protocols are activated to alert relevant stakeholders, including plant personnel, emergency responders, regulatory agencies, and nearby residents. Training and drills play a crucial role in ensuring that personnel are familiar with emergency shutdown procedures and can execute them swiftly and safely. By implementing robust emergency shutdown procedures, LPG plants can minimize the impact of emergencies and protect both people and assets.

9.2.3 Evacuation Plan

An evacuation plan for an LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) plant is a meticulously crafted strategy designed to ensure the swift and orderly evacuation of personnel and nearby communities in the event of an emergency. The primary goal of such a plan is to minimize the risk of injury or harm to individuals and mitigate the potential for widespread damage to property and the environment. Key components of an evacuation plan typically include clearly defined evacuation routes, designated assembly points, and procedures for accounting for all personnel. Evacuation routes are strategically mapped out to provide safe passage away from hazardous areas, taking into account factors such as terrain, wind direction, and potential obstacles. Assembly points are designated safe areas where evacuated personnel can gather to await further instructions or assistance. Communication protocols are established to ensure that evacuation alerts are promptly disseminated to all personnel, using methods such as alarms, sirens, and public address systems. Regular drills and training sessions are conducted to familiarize personnel with evacuation procedures and to ensure an efficient response during an actual emergency. Additionally, collaboration with local emergency services is crucial to coordinate evacuation efforts and provide support as needed. By implementing a comprehensive evacuation plan, LPG plants can enhance safety preparedness and protect the well-being of both employees and surrounding communities.

9.2.4 Leak Detection System

Leak detection systems are integral components of safety measures implemented in LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) facilities, serving as proactive mechanisms to swiftly identify and respond to

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potential leaks. These systems employ a variety of technologies, including gas detectors, thermal imaging cameras, and odorant detection systems, to continuously monitor for the presence of leaked LPG. Gas detectors are capable of sensing even minute quantities of LPG in the air, triggering alarms and alerting personnel to the presence of a leak. Thermal imaging cameras can detect changes in temperature associated with escaping gas, providing visual confirmation of a potential leak. Odorant detection systems are designed to detect the distinct odorants added to LPG for easy identification, further enhancing leak detection capabilities. Upon detection of a leak, automatic shutdown systems may be activated to isolate the affected area and prevent the further release of LPG. Additionally, communication protocols are initiated to alert personnel and coordinate response efforts. Regular maintenance and calibration of leak detection systems are essential to ensure their reliability and effectiveness. By employing robust leak detection systems, LPG facilities can mitigate the risk of leaks, protect personnel and assets, and uphold safety standards.

10 TREE PLANTATION PLAN

The incorporation of a tree plantation plan within an EIA is of paramount importance for several compelling reasons. Trees play a pivotal role in environmental sustainability, acting as natural carbon sinks, enhancing biodiversity, and mitigating the impacts of climate change. A well-designed tree plantation plan contributes significantly to offsetting carbon emissions associated with a project, thereby fostering a more balanced and ecologically friendly footprint. Beyond their role in carbon sequestration, trees contribute to soil stabilization, preventing erosion and promoting water retention. They also provide habitat for diverse wildlife, supporting biodiversity conservation. Moreover, trees contribute to the improvement of air quality by filtering pollutants and releasing oxygen, thereby enhancing the overall health and well-being of surrounding communities. Integrating a tree plantation plan into the EIA showcases a commitment to ecological stewardship and reflects a proactive approach toward environmental sustainability, aligning the project with broader conservation goals and community well-being.

10.1 OBJECTIVES OF TREE PLANTATION

The following objectives of tree plantation helps to clarify its basic purpose.

- Trees in urban areas provide shade and heat reduce heat, mitigation the urban heat island heat.
- Trees store carbon in their biomass, helping and reduce the atmospheric carbon dioxide levels.
- Trees contribute to visual appeal of urban and rural landscapes, making areas more attractive.
- Trees yield valuable resource such as timber, fruits, nuts, and medicinal plants.
- Trees plantations create employment opportunities for the people living in the vicinity of the project area.
- Trees act as a natural air filters by trapping airborne pollutants and particulate matter.
- Trees release oxygen during photosynthesis, improving air quality.
- Trees help maintain healthy watersheds, reducing the risk of floods and ensuring a consistent water supply.
- Trees help prevent soil erosion by anchoring soil with roots.

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- Trees planted strategically can safeguard against landslides and protect roads and buildings.
- Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, helping reduce greenhouse gas level and circumvent climate change.
- Trees can efficiently serve as windbreaks.

10.2 BENEFITS OF TREE PLANTATION

- A well-executed tree plantation plan offers numerous advantages, covering all the environmental, economic and soil aspects. Some of the key benefits of tree plantation are enlisted below;
- Plants absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere and store this carbon in the biomass helping to circumvent climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Roots of the trees help to stabilize soil and prevent soil erosion.
- Trees act as a natural air filter, by trapping particulate matter which leads to healthier living environments.
- Trees can provide habitat and food residues to birds contributing to local biodiversity.
- Trees act as a natural buffer that helps to control and purify water entering into the streams and rivers reducing the risks for the contamination of water.
- Well-maintained tree plantation enhances the visual appeal of the landscapes, making area more attractive.
- Tree roots can improve soil quality by increasing its organic matter content and nutrient availability.
- Tree plantation contribute to climate resilience by moderating temperature extremes, reducing the risk of heatwaves, and providing shelter from extreme weather events.
- Trees can help to enhance the mental and physical well-being of the people living around the project area.
- A well-designed tree plantation plan serves as a long-term investment in the environment and the future, as they continue to provide benefits for generations to come.

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10.3 AREA ENHANCEMENT PLAN

Tree plantation plan of the area has been prepared keeping in view the project area and length. The plan is based on best possible estimations and can be modified accordingly at the execution stage.



10.4 TREES RECOMMENDED

Tree species are recommended for the plantation are the indigenous species of District Sheikhpura.

Table 10-1 Trees to be planted

Sr. No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Picture
1.	<i>Shisham</i>	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	
2.	<i>Kikar</i>	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	

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3	<i>Neem</i>	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	
4	<i>Jamun</i>	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	

10.5 COST OF TREE PLANTATION

The cost for the plantation and maintenance of trees at the project site is estimated as 3 Lakh PKR. The budget has been calculated for the procurement of manure, continued supply of water throughout the year. The proponent will make a proper record of the current number and conditions of the planted trees.

11 FIRE SAFETY PLAN

A fire safety plan is a structured and comprehensive document that details procedures, protocols, and strategies aimed at preventing, preparing for, and responding to fire emergencies at the project site. This essential plan outlines preventive measures, emergency procedures, evacuation protocols, fire detection and suppression systems, training requirements and communication strategies. It assigns specific roles and responsibilities to individuals and provides clear instructions for evacuations, ensuring occupants, or employees understand what to do in case of a fire. Regular reviews and updates to the plan maintain its relevance, ensuring compliance with fire safety regulations and fostering a safe and prepared environment in the event of a fire emergency.

11.1 OBJECTIVES OF A FIRE SAFETY PLAN

Following objectives collectively aim to create a safe and prepared environment in the face of a fire emergency, ensuring the protection of lives, property, and assets.

- The primary goal is to prevent fires from occurring by implementing measures that reduce fire hazards, ensuring that all the safety systems, equipment, and protocols are up to standard, and that fire risks are minimized.
- Protecting the lives and well-being of occupants and employees by ensuring a quick and safe evacuation during a fire emergency. This involves establishing and regularly practicing efficient evacuation routes and procedures.
- Minimizing damage to property and assets by having effective fire detection and suppression systems in place. This includes regular maintenance of fire safety equipment such as fire alarms, sprinkler systems, and fire extinguishers.
- Outlining procedures to respond effectively and efficiently in the event of a fire. This involves establishing clear roles and responsibilities for personnel during a fire emergency.
- Ensuring compliance with local fire safety regulations and standards.
- Conducting regular training sessions, and fire drills to educate occupants and employees about fire safety procedures, evacuation routes, and the use of fire equipment.
- Regularly reviewing and updating the fire safety plan to incorporate any necessary changes in equipment, procedures, or regulations. This ensures the plan remains current and effective.

11.2 FIRE SAFETY SYMBOLS

In a LPG storage and filling plant, hazard identification symbols play a crucial role in communicating potential hazards to employees, emergency responders, and the public. These symbols, often standardized, convey various hazards associated with the storage and handling of LPG. Some common symbols and their meanings in such a facility include:

11.2.1 Flammable Symbol

It indicates the flammability of LPG. It warns about the potential for fire explosion.



Figure 11-1 Symbol for Flammable Material

11.2.2 Gas Cylinder Symbol

It highlights the presence of compressed gas cylinder, signifying the potential pressure and hazards associated with gas containment.



Figure 11-2 Symbol for Gas Cylinder

11.2.3 Toxic Symbol

It warns about the toxicity of certain chemicals or gases, emphasizing the need for caution and proper handling to avoid health and hazard.



Figure 11-3 Symbol for Toxic Material

11.2.4 Explosive Symbol

It indicates the potential for an explosion due to certain conditions or elements present in the LPG plant.



Figure 11-4 Symbol for Explosive Material

11.2.5 Electrical Hazard Symbol

It warns about electrical hazards present in the facility, highlighting the risk of electrical shock or short circuits.



Figure 11-5 Symbol for Electrical Hazard

11.2.6 PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) Symbol

It emphasizes the necessity of wearing appropriate personal protective equipment while working in the facility.



Figure 11-6 Symbols of PPEs

11.2.7 Environmental Hazard Symbol

It signifies potential hazards to the environment, like contamination or pollution risks from LPG leaks.



Figure 11-7 Environmental Hazard Symbol

These symbols are commonly used in combination with written warnings, color codes, and other safety measures to ensure a comprehensive and easily understandable identification system for the hazards present in an LPG storage plant. It's crucial for all personnel to be familiar with these symbols and their meanings to ensure a safe working environment.

11.3 FIRE SAFETY MEASURES

Fire safety measures prevent fires and explosions, safeguard personnel, protect property and equipment, ensure compliance with regulations, maintain emergency preparedness, and mitigate environmental risks associated with potential fire incidents. Following safety measures are proposed at project site.

Table 11-1 Fire Safety Measures at the LPG Storage Plant

FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS		
Sr. No.	Nature of Fire Fighting	Quantity
1	Trolley Mounted	03
2	Fire Hydrant	04
3	Earthing	06
4	Sand Buckets	16
5	Fire Monitor	04
6	Fire Extinguishers	08

11.4 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Fire extinguishers are necessary in LPG storage areas due to high flammability of LPG. They provide a means to quickly suppress small fires, prevent their escalation, comply with safety regulations, and protect lives, and the environment. These extinguishers ensure emergency preparedness and the rapid containment of fires, offering immediate response and safety for individuals working in or around LPG storage areas.

11.4.1 Dry Chemical Powder Fire Extinguishers

Dry Chemical Powder (DCP) fire extinguishers are crucial in LPG storage and filling plants due to their versatility in combating different types of fires, including those involving flammable gases like LPG. These extinguishers work by interrupting the chemical reaction of the fire, making them effective for a wide range of fire classes, such as Class B (flammable liquids) and Class C (electrical fires). In LPG storage facilities, where various fire risks exist, DCP extinguishers serve as a reliable choice for their ability to quickly suppress fires, prevent their spread, and safeguard the environment, equipment, and personnel. Their adaptability, quick response, and effectiveness

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against various fire types make them an essential safety measure, ensuring preparedness for diverse fire emergencies in LPG-related settings. Eight extinguishers will be placed within the project site.



Figure 11-8 DCP Fire Extinguisher

11.4.2 Fire Extinguishers Foam Type

Fire extinguishers of the foam type play a critical role in ensuring the safety of LPG storage plants. LPG, being a highly flammable and combustible substance, poses inherent risks, and a potential fire can escalate rapidly. Foam-type fire extinguishers are specifically designed to combat flammable liquid fires, making them indispensable in LPG storage facilities. The foam forms a blanket over the liquid surface, suppressing the release of flammable vapors and preventing the fire from spreading. This targeted approach helps control the situation swiftly and effectively, minimizing the risk of catastrophic incidents. The use of foam extinguishers in LPG storage plants underscores a proactive safety measure, offering a reliable means of first response in the event of a fire emergency, and ensuring the protection of personnel, assets, and the surrounding environment. Regular maintenance, training in proper usage, and adherence to safety protocols will further enhance the efficacy of foam-type fire extinguishers in safeguarding LPG facilities. Four Foam Type fire extinguishers having the capacity of 09 kg each are proposed to be placed on the plant. Additionally, Three Trolley Mount Foam Type fire extinguishers having the capacity of 50 kg each are also proposed to be placed on the plant



Figure 11-9 Fire Extinguisher Foam Type

11.4.3 Fire Hydrants

Fire Hydrants at LPG storage plants provide immediate access to water for firefighting in emergencies, supporting fire suppression efforts, ensuring site safety by cooling structures, and complying with safety regulations. Although water might not directly extinguish LPG fires, hydrants serve as a crucial resource for firefighting equipment and overall emergency preparedness. Four fire hydrants are proposed to be placed at the project site.



Figure 11-10 Fire Hydrant

11.4.4 Fire Alarm

Fire alarms are crucial in LPG storage plants for early fire detection, timely warnings, evacuation, facilitation, prevention of fire escalation, and compliance with safety regulations. They play a vital

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role in ensuring the safety of personnel and protecting the facility and its surroundings. Fire alarm is supposed to be installed at the storage plant.



Figure 11-11 Fire Alarm

11.4.5 Sand Buckets

Sand buckets hold significant importance in the safety measures at LPG storage plants. In the event of a small fire or a minor leak that may lead to a fire, sand buckets provide a crucial first line of defense. Sand is a non-combustible material, and when swiftly applied to a small flame, it can smother the fire by cutting off its oxygen supply. Moreover, in cases where liquid chemicals are involved, sand can be used to absorb and neutralize spills. The use of sand buckets is particularly essential in situations where traditional firefighting equipment, like water or foam, may not be suitable due to the flammable nature of LPG. These buckets are strategically placed throughout the facility, easily accessible for immediate use, and serve as an additional safety measure to contain and control potential fire hazards effectively. Regular training and awareness regarding the proper use of sand buckets will further enhance their role in maintaining a secure environment at LPG storage plants. Sixteen Fire Sand Bucket will be placed to cater any minor fire accident.



Figure 11-12 Sand Bucket

11.4.6 Fire Pump

A fire pump holds paramount importance in the safety infrastructure of an LPG storage plant. The high flammability of LPG necessitates rapid and effective responses to any fire incidents. A fire pump serves as a critical component of the plant's firefighting system by ensuring a pressurized and reliable water supply. In the event of a fire outbreak, the pump is activated to deliver water at high pressure to firefighting hoses and nozzles. This allows responders to quickly and efficiently extinguish or control the fire, preventing its escalation. The use of a fire pump is essential for overcoming challenges associated with water distribution, especially in large industrial settings like LPG storage plants. It enhances the plant's firefighting capabilities, providing a proactive and effective means to safeguard personnel, assets, and the surrounding environment from the potentially devastating consequences of a fire emergency. Regular maintenance and testing of the fire pump will be crucial to ensure its operational readiness when needed most.



Figure 11-13 Fire Pump

11.4.7 Jockey Pump

The jockey pump plays a crucial role in maintaining the operational efficiency and safety of an LPG storage plant's fire protection system. This small but vital pump ensures that the fire suppression system's main piping remains pressurized within an optimal range. By doing so, the jockey pump helps prevent unnecessary cycling of the main fire pump and ensures that it only

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activates when there's an actual fire emergency. This not only conserves energy but also extends the lifespan of the main pump, reducing wear and tear. The jockey pump contributes to the plant's readiness to respond swiftly and effectively to fire incidents by maintaining the required pressure in the fire protection system, guaranteeing that water or fire suppression agents can be delivered promptly when needed. Regular monitoring and maintenance of the jockey pump will essential to ensure its reliability, making it an integral component of the overall fire safety strategy at an LPG storage plant.



Figure 11-14 Jockey Pump

11.4.8 Standby Pump

The standby pump is a critical component in ensuring the reliability and continuous functionality of the fire protection system at an LPG storage plant. In the event that the primary fire pump faces mechanical failure or requires maintenance, the standby pump serves as a backup, ready to seamlessly take over the crucial task of maintaining water pressure for fire suppression. This redundancy is vital for preventing any downtime in the plant's ability to respond promptly to fire

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emergencies. The standby pump ensures that there is no compromise in the fire protection system's effectiveness, providing a constant and reliable water supply even during unexpected failures. This redundancy not only enhances the overall safety of the LPG storage facility but also contributes to the resilience of the plant's fire safety infrastructure, ensuring uninterrupted protection against potential fire hazards. Regular testing and maintenance of the standby pump will be imperative to guarantee its operational readiness when called upon.

12 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) plan holds paramount importance within the framework of an EIA. This plan is a comprehensive document that outlines strategies and protocols to safeguard the well-being of workers involved in the project. Beyond the ethical imperative of ensuring a safe working environment, the OHS plan is integral to regulatory compliance and risk management. It identifies potential occupational hazards associated with the project, establishes preventive measures, and details emergency response procedures. By incorporating an OHS plan into the EIA, not only is the health and safety of the workforce prioritized, but it also contributes to the overall success and sustainability of the project. A well-executed OHS plan minimizes the likelihood of accidents, injuries, and occupational health issues, fostering a workplace culture that values the welfare of its personnel. In essence, the OHS plan, as part of the EIA process, aligns with responsible and ethical project management, ensuring that occupational health and safety considerations are seamlessly integrated into the project's design, implementation, and ongoing operations.

12.1 OBJECTIVES OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

The objectives of Health and Safety plan at LPG storage are given below

- Protect the health and safety of employees, contractors, visitors, and the surrounding community. This includes preventing injuries, illnesses, and fatalities caused by LPG releases, explosions, fires, and other hazards.
- Minimize the environmental impact of LPG storage and handling. This includes preventing releases of LPG to the air, water, and soil.
- Comply with all applicable health, safety, and environmental regulations.

12.2 SCOPE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Following scope of occupational health and safety will be followed;

- Assessment and identification of potential hazards specific to the LPG storage and filling operations, including risks associated with handling, storage, transportation, and potential exposure to LPG will be ensured.

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- Detailed guidelines on the use, maintenance, and adequacy of personal protective equipment required for various tasks, such as flame-resistant clothing, safety goggles, gloves, respirators, and other specialized gear will be provided.
- Comprehensive training programs for workers, ensuring they are well-informed about the risks involved in working with LPG, handling emergency situations, and the correct usage of safety equipment will be ensured.
- Detailed protocols and procedures for handling emergencies such as gas leaks, fires, and other incidents, including evacuation plans, communication strategies, and coordination with emergency services.
- Compliance with relevant occupational health and safety regulations and conducting regular audits to review and update safety protocols based on changing circumstances or regulations.
- Implementation of the regular maintenance schedules and inspections of equipment, machinery, and facilities to ensure safe working conditions and prevent potential hazards.
- Involving workers in safety decisions, creating a culture of safety awareness, and encouraging reporting of safety concerns or incidents will be implemented.

12.3 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The use of Personal Protective Equipment in a paper manufacturing plant is vital for safeguarding workers, ensuring regulatory compliance, mitigating risks, and promoting a culture of safety that is conducive to both employee well-being and operational excellence. The importance of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at a paper manufacturing plant cannot be overstated. Here are several key reasons highlighting the significance of PPE in this industrial setting:

- PPE provides a crucial line of defense against various occupational hazards prevalent in a paper manufacturing environment. It includes items such as safety helmets, gloves, safety glasses, and respiratory protection, which shield workers from potential injuries, chemical exposures, and airborne particles.
- Utilizing PPE is often a legal requirement and is mandated by occupational health and safety regulations. Adhering to these regulations not only ensures the safety of workers but also prevents regulatory penalties and legal issues for the manufacturing unit.

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- Paper manufacturing involves machinery, chemicals, and processes that pose inherent risks. PPE serves as a risk mitigation strategy by minimizing the likelihood and severity of injuries or illnesses, contributing to a safer working environment.
- In the paper manufacturing process, workers may come into contact with various chemicals used in pulping, bleaching, and other stages. PPE, such as chemical-resistant gloves and protective clothing, safeguards workers from direct skin contact and potential harm.
- Dust and other airborne particles are common in paper mills. Respiratory protection, such as masks or respirators, is vital in preventing inhalation of harmful substances, promoting respiratory health, and minimizing the risk of respiratory-related illnesses.
- PPE not only prioritizes safety but also contributes to the overall comfort of workers. Comfortable and well-fitted PPE encourages adherence to safety protocols, fostering a positive work culture and enhancing overall productivity.
- In the event of unexpected incidents or emergencies, PPE can be crucial for protecting workers and mitigating the impact of accidents. Items like hard hats and steel-toed boots provide added protection during emergencies.
- Providing PPE demonstrates the employer's commitment to the health and safety of its workforce, instilling confidence and trust among employees. This, in turn, contributes to a positive work environment and employee morale.

12.4 PPE REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE

During the construction of a project, including a paper manufacturing unit, a comprehensive set of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is necessary to safeguard the health and safety of workers involved in various tasks. The specific PPE requirements may vary based on the nature of construction activities, potential hazards, and regulatory standards. Here is a general list of PPE commonly required during construction:

Head Protection: Hard hats to protect against falling objects, impact, or head injuries.

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Eye and Face Protection: Safety glasses or goggles to shield the eyes from dust, debris, or other airborne particles. Face shields for additional protection during tasks with a higher risk of facial exposure.

Hearing Protection: Earplugs or earmuffs to reduce exposure to loud noises, especially in areas with heavy machinery or construction equipment.

Respiratory Protection: Dust masks or respirators to protect against inhalation of dust, particulates, or hazardous substances.

Hand Protection: Safety gloves appropriate for the specific tasks, such as cut-resistant gloves, leather gloves, or chemical-resistant gloves.

Body Protection: High-visibility vests or clothing to enhance visibility, especially in areas with moving equipment. Reflective clothing for nighttime or low-visibility construction activities. Protective clothing, such as coveralls, for tasks involving exposure to hazardous substances.

Foot Protection: Steel-toed safety boots or shoes to protect against crushing injuries, falling objects, or punctures.

Fall Protection: Safety harnesses, lanyards, and other fall protection systems for workers operating at heights or in elevated areas.

Hand and Arm Protection: Elbow and knee pads for tasks that involve kneeling or crawling. Wrist support or braces for tasks with repetitive motions.

Weather Protection: Weather-appropriate clothing, such as rain gear, insulated clothing, or sunscreen, depending on the climate and weather conditions.

First Aid Kit: Access to a well-equipped first aid kit to provide immediate care for minor injuries.

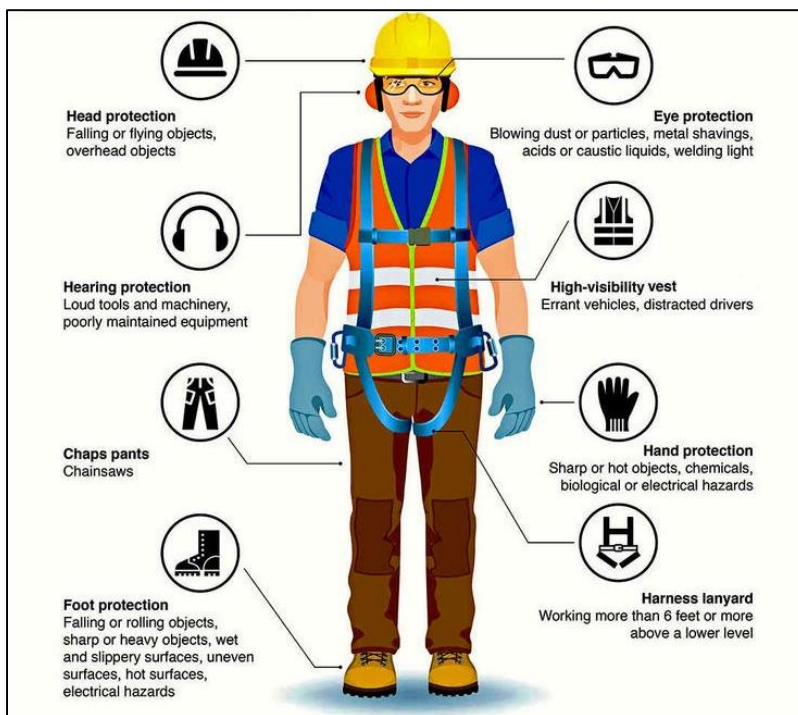


Figure 12-1 PPEs for Construction Phase

It is essential for the construction project management to conduct a thorough hazard assessment to identify the specific risks associated with each construction activity and determine the appropriate PPE for the workers involved. Regular training, monitoring, and enforcement of PPE usage contribute to a safer construction environment.

12.5 SAFETY SIGNS DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Safety signs serve as critical elements in maintaining a secure and hazard-free environment at construction sites. Their importance lies in their ability to effectively communicate potential risks and hazards to workers, visitors, and contractors. By providing clear information about safety procedures, required personal protective equipment, and safe work practices, these signs play a pivotal role in preventing accidents and injuries. Moreover, safety signs contribute to regulatory compliance, ensuring adherence to local regulations and occupational health and safety standards. They also serve as essential tools for emergency response by indicating the location of emergency exits, first aid stations, fire extinguishers, and other emergency equipment. In addition to their role in risk reduction, safety signs assist in site navigation, guiding individuals to specific areas and enhancing overall organization. Beyond practical benefits, safety signs contribute to fostering a culture of safety awareness among the workforce. They communicate important safety policies,

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promote compliance with site-specific regulations, and reduce the project's liability by showcasing a commitment to responsible construction practices. Ultimately, safety signs are integral components in creating a safe, compliant, and organized construction site conducive to the well-being of all involved parties.



Figure 12-2 Safety signs for Constructional Phase

12.6 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT DURING OPERATIONAL PHASE

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is an important part of any health and safety plan at an LPG storage plant. PPE can help to protect employees from a variety of hazards, including:

- PPE can help to protect employees from exposure to LPG vapors, which can be harmful to the respiratory system and can cause burns.
- PPE can help to protect employees from flying debris and from the heat and flames associated with an explosion.
- PPE can help to protect employees from burns and from exposure to smoke and toxic gases.
- PPE can also help to protect employees from other hazards, such as slips, trips, and falls.

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12.6.1 PPE Required for LPG Storage and Filling Plant

PPE is crucial in LPG storage and filling plants to ensure the safety of workers and minimize the risk of accidents. The necessary PPE for such environments typically includes:

1. **Safety Goggles/Face Shields:** Protect the eyes and face from potential splashes or contact with LPG, chemicals, or other hazardous materials during filling or maintenance operations.
2. **Chemical-Resistant Gloves:** Shield hands from direct contact with LPG, chemicals, or corrosive substances used in the process to prevent skin irritation or burns.
3. **Flame-Resistant Clothing:** Clothing made of fire-resistant materials is essential to protect against potential fire hazards. This includes flame-retardant coveralls or other specialized clothing designed to resist ignition.
4. **Safety Shoes/Boots:** Non-slip, closed-toe footwear is important to protect the feet from spills, slips, or potential impact hazards.
5. **Respiratory Protection:** In some cases, respiratory masks or respirators may be required to safeguard against inhalation of fumes, vapors, or airborne contaminants in the LPG storage or filling environment.
6. **Hard Hats:** Essential for protecting the head from falling objects, particularly during maintenance or handling tasks where there is a risk of items falling from above.
7. **Ear Protection:** If the operations involve loud machinery or equipment, ear protection in the form of earplugs or earmuffs can prevent damage to hearing.
8. **Safety Harnesses:** In instances where workers are operating at elevated heights or working in confined spaces, safety harnesses can prevent falls and ensure worker safety.

The specific PPE required in an LPG storage and filling plant might vary based on the site's procedures, potential hazards, and regulatory requirements. Employees working in these areas should be trained in the correct usage of PPE and adhere to safety protocols to mitigate risks associated with handling LPG and ensure a safe working environment.

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Face Shield



Goggle



Fire Safety Clothing



Gas Mask



Respirators



Heat Resilient Gloves

Figure 12-3 PPES for Operational Phase

13 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Stakeholder consultation is of paramount importance in the EIA process as it facilitates inclusive decision-making, fosters transparency, and enhances the overall quality of the assessment. Involving stakeholders, including local communities, governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, and affected parties, ensures that diverse perspectives, concerns, and local knowledge are taken into account. This inclusive approach contributes to the identification of potential environmental and social impacts that might not be evident from a solely technical or regulatory standpoint. Stakeholder consultation is a way to involve both the primary and secondary stakeholders in making decisions about the project. Stakeholder engagement builds trust, allows for the exchange of valuable information, and empowers communities by giving them a voice in the decision-making process. Moreover, it helps to align the project with the needs and expectations of the local population, minimizing conflicts and fostering a sense of shared responsibility for environmental stewardship. In essence, stakeholder consultation transforms the EIA into a more robust and credible tool, enhancing the sustainability and social acceptance of proposed projects.

13.1 OBJECTIVES OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

In 1992, the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) supported the idea of involving the public in decision-making, and this was outlined in one of the key documents of the conference called Agenda 21.

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan for global actions focused on sustainable development and deals with how people interact with the environment. It highlights the importance of including the public in making decisions about the environment to achieve sustainable development.

The objectives of stakeholder consultation in the context of EIA are multi-faceted, aiming to foster meaningful engagement, inclusivity, and informed decision-making. Some key objectives include:

- Ensure the inclusion of diverse stakeholder perspectives in the decision-making process, promoting a more comprehensive understanding of potential environmental and social impacts.

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- Provide a platform for stakeholders to express their concerns, values, and local knowledge related to the project, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of potential impacts and benefits.
- Gather valuable insights and feedback that can be integrated into the project design, helping to address and mitigate potential adverse impacts and enhance positive contributions.
- Establish trust among stakeholders by being transparent, responsive, and open to dialogue. Building trust is essential for the successful implementation of the project and its long-term acceptance by the community.
- Fulfill regulatory requirements by actively engaging with stakeholders, demonstrating a commitment to compliance with environmental and social standards, and addressing concerns raised during the consultation process.
- Facilitate an open and inclusive dialogue to build understanding and acceptance of the project within the affected communities, minimizing potential conflicts and fostering a sense of shared responsibility.
- Integrate local knowledge and community input to enhance the overall sustainability of the project, aligning it with the needs and aspirations of the affected stakeholders.
- Disseminate accurate and accessible information about the project, its potential impacts, and proposed mitigation measures to ensure that stakeholders are well-informed and can actively participate in the decision-making process.
- Consider the needs and interests of all affected parties, including vulnerable or marginalized groups, to ensure that the benefits and burdens of the project are distributed equitably.
- Create a platform for addressing conflicts and disputes, allowing for the resolution of issues through open communication and negotiation.

Stakeholder Management



Figure 13-1 Stakeholder Management

By achieving these objectives, stakeholder consultation contributes to the overall success and sustainability of the project, enhancing its social, environmental, and economic outcomes while fostering positive relationships with the communities it impacts.

13.2 PROPONENT ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT TEAM

A comprehensive discussion on all conceivable impacts and corresponding mitigation measures related to the project was conducted with both the proponent and project management. In this collaborative dialogue, a thorough examination of potential environmental, social, and economic implications of the project took place. The proponent and management, demonstrating a proactive commitment to responsible practices, assured the incorporation of all suggested mitigation measures to effectively control and address any discrepancies that may arise during the project's implementation. Their pledge to embrace these measures underscores a dedication to environmental stewardship and sustainable practices. By actively engaging in this discourse, the proponent and management not only exhibit a commitment to regulatory compliance but also demonstrate a broader responsibility to the well-being of the community and the preservation of the surrounding environment. This collaborative approach ensures that the project aligns with best practices, fostering a positive impact on the environment and minimizing any potential adverse effects.

13.3 THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY

The Proponent assumes the crucial role of the responsible authority, pledging to undertake all necessary measures both prior to the commencement of the project and throughout its operational phases. This commitment encompasses a comprehensive approach to project management, ensuring that all regulatory requirements, environmental standards, and best practices are diligently adhered to. Before project initiation, the Proponent commits to conducting thorough assessments and implementing necessary preparatory measures to mitigate potential impacts. This includes adopting robust environmental management strategies, obtaining required permits, and addressing any concerns raised during stakeholder consultations. Throughout the operational phase, the Proponent maintains an ongoing commitment to environmental sustainability and regulatory compliance. This involves continuous monitoring, prompt response to emerging issues, and the implementation of adaptive management practices. By assuming the mantle of responsibility, the Proponent not only safeguards the project's integrity but also prioritizes the well-being of the environment, local communities, and all stakeholders involved. This proactive stance ensures that the project operates within the parameters of environmental and ethical standards, reflecting a dedication to responsible and sustainable project execution.

Table 13-1 Stakeholders and Their Roles and Responsibilities

Stakeholders	Roles
Proponent/Responsible Authority	The discussion with the proponent proposed the mitigation measures and alternatives to control any disparity in the project.
Environmental Expert	The consultants from the Integrated Environment Consultants survey the project site to gather relevant information and to record the local community stance and behaviors regarding the project. And also the evaluation of socio-economic impacts of the project has been done.
Government Departments	The consulted government department includes Environmental protection agency, wildlife, planning,

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	and development. The departments overviewed the proposed projects and its socio-economic impacts.
Local affected communities	The surveys determined the extent of community that could be affected and their verdict about the proposed project.

13.3.1 Other departments and agencies

A comprehensive impact analysis was conducted in collaboration with key stakeholders, including project management, the local community, educational institutes, health institutions, hospitals, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This inclusive approach sought to gather diverse perspectives and insights related to the implementation of the project. The engagement process involved scoping sessions, focused group discussions, and wayside consultations, providing a multifaceted platform for dialogue and information exchange. Through these forums, all pertinent issues associated with the project were thoroughly examined, including potential environmental, social, and economic impacts. The proactive involvement of stakeholders, representing various sectors of the community, ensured that a holistic understanding of the project's implications was achieved. This collaborative effort not only fostered transparency but also allowed for the incorporation of valuable local knowledge and concerns into the impact analysis. By actively engaging with stakeholders through diverse communication channels, the project management demonstrated a commitment to responsible and inclusive decision-making, setting the stage for a well-informed and socially accepted project implementation process.

13.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONERS AND EXPERTS

Our dedicated team undertook a comprehensive site visit, engaging in extensive discussions with a broad spectrum of project stakeholders. This inclusive approach involved reaching out to residents from nearby villages and beyond, ensuring a diverse representation of perspectives to assess the socio-economic impacts of the project. The community demographic was richly diverse, encompassing individuals from various professions, such as those employed in different fields, business owners, doctors, expatriates, military personnel, and educators. In a conscious effort to ensure gender inclusivity, consultations with women were prioritized to gather their unique

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perspectives on how the project could contribute to the improvement of the area. While some women openly shared their thoughts, it was evident that social norms in the area made many feel hesitant, creating discomfort with speaking or being photographed. This nuanced understanding allowed our team to respect and navigate the cultural sensitivities of the community. The local community, nonetheless, proved to be a wellspring of information, offering valuable insights into the project and expressing predominantly positive views regarding its potential for development. This holistic approach to stakeholder engagement not only highlights the diverse fabric of the community but also underscores the importance of cultural sensitivity in ensuring meaningful and respectful interactions during the assessment of socio-economic impacts.

13.5 DISCUSED POINTS

The points that have been kept in view while consulting stakeholders are as follows:

- Activities of the project and their consequences.
- Requirements of the people likely to be affected.
- Mitigation measures or compensation strategies.
- Role of the affected people in the implementation and development of the project.

13.6 AFFECTED AND WIDER COMMUNITY

In the vicinity of the proposed project, there is no identified affected community; however, the proactive engagement of the proponent with inhabitants from various villages has been instrumental in understanding and addressing local perspectives. The absence of a distinct affected community does not diminish the importance of comprehensive consultations. The proponent has undertaken conscientious efforts to reach out to residents across different villages, fostering a dialogue to assess the community's sentiments towards the project. Remarkably, the feedback from these consultations has been overwhelmingly positive, with residents expressing favorable views regarding the proposed endeavor. This positive reception is indicative of the proactive communication and collaborative approach adopted by the proponent, establishing a foundation of mutual understanding and support within the broader community. While the absence of an affected community streamlines certain aspects of the engagement process, the commitment to inclusive consultations with diverse stakeholders remains integral to building a harmonious relationship with the local population.

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Figure 13-2 Pictorial View of Consultation

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Table 13-2 Stakeholder's Concerns

Sr. No.	Name	Address	Concerns
1	Rashid Hussain	Bhattianwala	He showed his concerns about the impact on local employment.
2	Afzal Gujjar	Mandiali	He showed his worries about the air pollution.
3	Muhammad Zaka	Bhattianwala	He showed his positive concerns about the availability of LPG supply.
4	Humayun Quresi	Mandiali	He asked about opportunities for educational partnerships.
5	Asghar Qadeer	Sarai Ferozwala	The adequacy and accessibility of health facilities in the area.
6	Kashif Nabi	Bhattianwala	He asked about the impact on local transportation infrastructure.
7	Mujtaba Qaqar	Mandiali	He showed his positive concerns about the availability of LPG supply.

14 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A Grievance Redress Mechanism is a structured system established to address and resolve complaints, concerns, or issues raised by individuals or entities regarding their experiences or interactions. This mechanism typically involves clear channels for lodging complaints, whether through written communication, online platforms, or dedicated grievance officers. Once a grievance is registered, the mechanism ensures a systematic and fair investigation of the matter, taking into account all relevant information and perspectives. Timely resolution and effective communication with the aggrieved party are essential components, helping to restore trust and rectify any perceived injustices. An efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism not only safeguards the rights and interests of individuals but also contributes to organizational transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement in service delivery.

14.1 OBJECTIVES OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The objectives of a GRM are designed to provide an effective and transparent process for addressing and resolving complaints or grievances raised by individuals or entities affected by a project or organization. The key objectives of a Grievance Redress Mechanism include:

- Ensure that the grievance redress process is easily accessible to all stakeholders, providing a straightforward means for individuals or communities to voice their concerns.
- Promote a fair and impartial mechanism that treats all grievances with equal consideration, regardless of the stakeholder's background, status, or affiliation.
- Establish a system that addresses grievances in a timely manner, minimizing delays and providing prompt resolution to concerns to prevent prolonged dissatisfaction.
- Foster transparency in the grievance redress process, ensuring that stakeholders are informed about the status of their complaints and the steps taken to address them.
- Hold the organization or project accountable for addressing and resolving grievances in accordance with established policies and procedures.
- Utilize the grievance redress process as an opportunity for organizational learning, collecting feedback to identify areas for improvement in project implementation or organizational practices.

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- Empower affected individuals or communities by giving them a voice in the decision-making process and acknowledging the importance of their concerns.
- Serve as a mechanism for resolving conflicts and disputes in a constructive manner, minimizing the potential for escalation and promoting harmonious relationships.
- Use insights gained from the grievance redress process to enhance project design, implementation strategies, and overall organizational practices for continuous improvement.
- Ensure that the grievance redress mechanism aligns with legal requirements, industry standards, and the principles of social responsibility.
- Strengthen community engagement by demonstrating a commitment to addressing concerns and maintaining open communication channels.

By achieving these objectives, a Grievance Redress Mechanism contributes to building trust, fostering positive relationships with stakeholders, and enhancing the overall social and environmental sustainability of a project or organization.

14.2 COMPONENTS OF GRM

GRM typically involves several basic steps to address and resolve complaints or grievances effectively. While specific procedures may vary depending on the organization or context, the following are common steps in a basic GRM:

- Individuals submit their grievances through designated channels, which may include online platforms, written communication, or direct contact with a grievance officer.
- The received grievance is formally registered in the system, assigning a unique identifier. This step ensures proper tracking and documentation of each complaint.
- A preliminary assessment is conducted to determine the nature and severity of the grievance. This step helps in categorizing grievances and prioritizing them based on urgency.
- A thorough investigation is carried out to gather relevant information and facts related to the grievance. This may involve interviews, document reviews, or other means of inquiry.

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- Clear and timely communication is maintained with the aggrieved party throughout the process. Regular updates and feedback are provided to keep them informed about the progress of the investigation.
- Once the investigation is complete, appropriate measures are taken to address the grievance. This may involve corrective actions, policy changes, compensation, or other forms of redress, depending on the nature of the complaint.
- The resolution is communicated to the aggrieved party, and feedback is sought to ensure their satisfaction. Follow-up may be conducted to confirm that the resolution has been implemented and to monitor any lingering concerns.
- The entire process, from grievance registration to resolution, is documented for record-keeping and reporting purposes. This documentation aids in analyzing trends, identifying systemic issues, and improving the overall grievance-handling process.

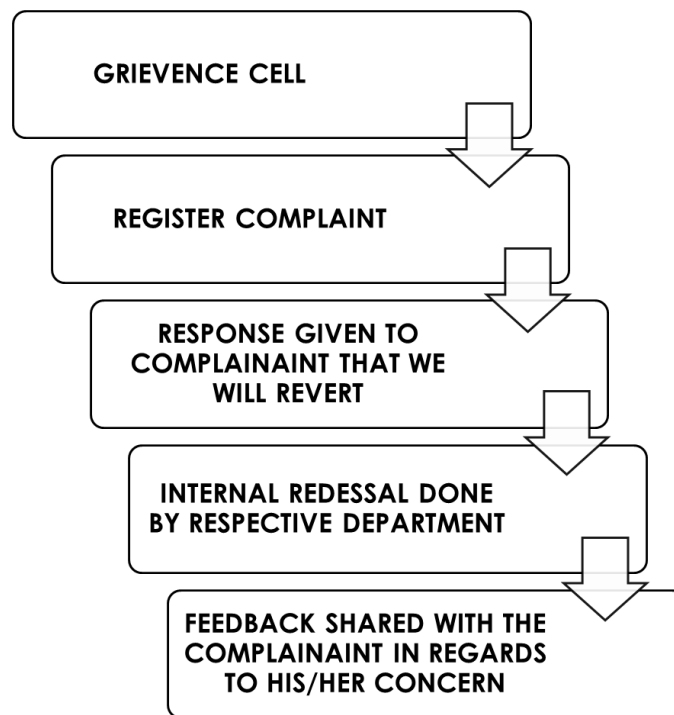


Figure 14-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the study conducted for EIA of the project, the following recommendations are made:

- Plantation as far as permissible and within the scope of the project to be carried out.
- Sustainable development approach through conservation of natural environment is followed.
- Environmental aspects of the project should be well taken care through implementation of the Environmental Management Plan as recommended in this report.
- The project management may adopt “cleaner and greener environment” as its motto and this will make the project more environment friendly.

On the basis of the findings of the EIA, it is concluded that the project will not pose any adverse impact on the local population and the environment. Therefore, it is recommended that the competent authority may please be issues Environmental Approval for the construction and operation of this project.

Glossary

Air quality	Measurement of the pollutants in the air; a description of healthiness and safety of the atmosphere.
Area	Area is the quantity that expresses the extent of a two-dimensional figure or shape, or planar lamina, in the plane.
Compensation	Includes cash payment, deferred payment, a bond, an insurance policy, stipend, payment in kind, rendition of services, grant of privileges and disturbance money, entitlement to special treatment by government and semi government entities, grant of alternative land, grant of import licenses and business, trade and commercial facilities in addition to the rehabilitation and resettlement of an affected person.
Consultation	Consultation refers to two-way transfer of information or joint discussion between project staff and the affected population. Systematic consultation implies a sustained and rigorous sharing of ideas. Bank experience shows that consultation often yields the best resettlement alternatives, fruitful procedures for continued participation, and independent information on actual conditions for implementation.
Coordinates contaminate	Each of a group of numbers used to indicate the position of a point, line, or plane to make impure, pollute
Disclosure	The action of making new or secret information known
Disruption	Disturbance or problems which interrupt an event, activity, or process.
Environmental Management	Attempt to control human impact on and interaction with the environment in order to preserve natural resources

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Evaluation	The making of a judgment about the amount, number, or value of something; assessment.
Geology	A science that studies rocks, layers of soil, etc., in order to learn about the history of the earth and its life
Ground water	Aquifers currently being used as a source of drinking water or those capable of supplying a public water system. They have a total dissolved solid content of 10,000 milligrams per liter or less, and are not "exempted aquifers.
Hazardous	Substance or material, which could adversely affect the safety of the public, handlers or carriers during transportation
Impact	Effect on someone or something
Land acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to cede all or part of the land a person owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purpose in return for compensation.
Mitigation	The action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something
Occupational health	Maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations by preventing departures from health, controlling risks and the adaptation of work to people, and people to their jobs
Parking	A parking garage is a building, or an area under a building, where cars can be parked.

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Project area	The area specified by the funding and/or implementing agency according to the official gazette notification and includes the areas within the administrative limits of the federal or a provincial government.
Proponent	A person who advocates a theory, proposal, or course of action.
Rehabilitation	Include all compensatory measures to re-establish; at least lost incomes, livelihoods, living and social systems. It does not include the payment of compensation for required assets.
Resettlement	Means all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts, resulting due to execution of a project on the livelihood of the project affected persons, their property, and includes compensation, relocation and rehabilitation.
Scope	The extent of the area or subject matter that something deals with or to which it is relevant
Social Environment	It includes the culture that the individual was educated or lives in, and the people and institutions with whom they interact.
Stakeholders	Include affected persons and communities, proponents, private and public businesses, NGOS, host communities and EPA.
Topography	Details of the surface features of land. It includes the mountains, hills, creeks, and other bumps and lumps on a particular hunk of earth.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

API	American Petroleum Institute
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
DCP	Dry Chemical Powder
EA	Environmental Approval
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMMP	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection and Climate Change Department
Gop	Government of Punjab
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IESCO	Islamabad Electric Supply Company
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAWP	Maximum Allowable Working Pressure
MDMT	Minimum Design Metal Temperature
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
P.W.H.T	Post Weld Heat Treatment
PEPA	Punjab Environmental Protection Act

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PEQs	Punjab Environmental Quality Standards
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
TDS	Total Dissolved Solid
UC	Union Council
UNCED	United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority

REFERENCES

Listed below are some of the documents, reports and other references consulted during the preparation of this report:

1. Information and data provided by project proponents;
 2. Project Pre-Feasibility Study Report;
 3. Technical Design Data related to the project.
 4. Information gathered through discussions with the project related persons of the project proponent;
 5. Information collected from the Technical documents of various suppliers of machinery/equipment.
 6. Punjab Environment Quality Standards for Ambient Air August 2016;
 7. Punjab Environment Quality Standards Noise Levels August 2016;
 8. Punjab Environment Quality Standards for Drinking Water August 2016;
 9. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997;
 10. The Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act 2012 covers aspects related to:
 - The protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of the environment and the prevention, control of pollution and promotion of sustainable development;
 - Establishing complete regulatory and monitoring bodies, policies, rules, regulations and national environmental quality standards; and
 - To ensure enforcement, the act establishes regulating bodies i.e. Punjab Environmental Protection Council (PEPC) and responsible bodies i.e. Punjab Environmental Protection Agency (Punjab EPA) at Provincial level.
- i. Environment related Laws in Pakistan and the Province of Punjab;
 - ii. Government of Pakistan, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency, Policy and Procedures for Filing, Review and Approval of Environmental Assessment, 2022;
 - iii. Google earth, maps.
 - iv. Guidelines for Public Consultations - These guidelines cover:

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- Consultation, involvement and participation of Stakeholders
 - Techniques for public consultation (principles, levels of involvements, tools, building trust)
 - Effective public consultation (planning, stages of EIA
 - where consultation is appropriate)
 - Consensus building and dispute resolution.
1. workplace safety and health act 2011
 2. Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894
 3. The forest Act 1927
 4. Pakistan Penal Code, 1860
 5. Provincial Wildlife Act, 1974
 6. Drugs Act 1976

TERM OF REFERENCES

1. The Consultant is required to carry out an Environment Assessment Study of the Project as required under section 12 of Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997/ Punjab Environmental Protection Act 2012.
2. The Study should be comprehensive and should cover all aspects which are envisaged under the relevant national and provincial's laws & regulations including but not limited to:
 - Identification and recommendation for suitable solution/treatment/mitigation measures of emissions and effluents such as waste water and sludge etc. in accordance with Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS).
 - Identification and recommendation for suitable solution/treatment/mitigation measures of solvents, oils (tar), hazardous waste, organic compounds, steam, flue gases, particulate matter and chemical compounds harmful for the environment and other substances leading to air, noise, water and soil pollution in accordance with PEQS.

The Study should be acceptable to the relevant national and/or provincial authorities (relevant authorities) in Punjab