

# **STORAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS M/S SHARIF ENTERPRISES**

Khewat No. 65, Khatooni No. 217 To 226, Killa No. 18, Mustatil No. 201/10, at  
Chak No. 26/NP, on Link Sadiqabad Road Tehsil Sadiqabad, District  
Rahim Yar Khan.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Prepared by



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed project involves the storage of petroleum products within the premises of M/S Sharif Enterprises, specifically in a designated godown facility. As part of the company's operational expansion and logistics management strategy, the storage unit is intended to support efficient handling, distribution, and availability of various petroleum-based products. Given the nature of these materials, the project necessitates a thorough assessment of environmental, safety, and regulatory considerations to ensure compliance with relevant laws and to mitigate associated risks. This document outlines the key features of the proposed storage facility, evaluates potential impacts, and presents mitigation strategies to ensure safe and sustainable operations within the industrial framework.

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:**

**Title:** Storage of Petroleum Products by M/S Sharif Enterprises.

**Location:** Khewat No. 65, Khatooni No. 217 To 226, Killa No. 18, Mustatil No. 201/10, at Chak No. 26/NP, on Link Sadiqabad Road Tehsil Sadiqabad, District Rahimyarkhan.

### **PROJECT PROPONENT**

**Proponent:** Muhammad Asrar

**Address:** House No. 170, Street 15, G-6, Islamabad.

### **NAME OF ORGANIZATION PREPARING REPORT:**

**Climate Caretakers**

**Head Office :** 218-Upper Mall Scheme Lahore, Punjab.

**Tell Head Office :** +92 42 37897273

### **ii- BRIEF OUTLINE OF PROJECT**

The proposed project involves the development of a petroleum product storage facility by M/S Sharif Enterprises in Rahim Yar Khan, Punjab. Spanning a total area of 10857 Sft, the site will serve as a secure storage hub for Light Diesel Oil (LDO), Kerosene Oil, and Solvent Oil



(NAPTHA), with each storage capacity of 25,000 liters. The facility will be equipped with segregated tanks and designed to ensure safe handling and containment of each type of product. Essential fire safety measures such as extinguishers, sand buckets, and hydrant points will be installed, along with proper ventilation and access provisions for delivery vehicles.

This project is intended to meet the growing demand for petroleum products in the Rahim Yar Khan region, supporting local commercial and industrial activity. By establishing an on-site godown, M/S Sharif Enterprises aims to streamline fuel distribution operations and ensure consistent supply. All construction and operational activities will adhere to national safety and environmental guidelines, with risk management strategies in place to prevent fire hazards, spills, and groundwater contamination. The project stands as a proactive step toward enhancing regional fuel logistics while maintaining public safety and environmental stewardship.

**Table: SCHEDULE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE TANKS**

<b>Tank No.</b>	<b>Tank Product</b>	<b>Type Product</b>	<b>Flush Point</b>	<b>Tank Size (DIA X LENGTH)</b>	<b>CAPACITY IN LITRES</b>	<b>CAPACITY IN LITERS (5% LESS)</b>	<b>TANK POSITION</b>
T-1	Light Diesel Oil	Non-Dangerous	126 °F	DIA 8'9" X L 14'9"	25,000 Litres	23,750 Litres	Underground
T-2	Kerosine Oil	Non-Dangerous	100 °F	DIA 8'9" X L 14'9"	25,000 Litres	23,750 Litres	Underground
T-3	Solvent Oil (NAPHTHA)	Dangerous	75 °F	DIA 8'9" X L 14'9"	25,000 Litres	23,750 Liters	Underground

**iii. ENERGY AND WATER AVAILABILITY**

The electricity supply is the usual 50 kVA supply from electricity board that is IESCO. In order to meet the emergency as well as critical power requirements during electricity 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 for all the construction and operational activities

**iv. 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
<b>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</b>		
Dust emissions likely to occur during the excavation of the top soil.  Vehicular Emission from the heavy machinery used.	Minor/Short Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water sprinkling on construction areas when necessary.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Possible Impact	Impact Magnitude	Proposed Mitigation Measures
		<p>unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning of all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites.</li> <li>• Provision of PPEs to workers</li> </ul>
Water Quality Degradation.	Minor/Short Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of impermeable sheets to avoid contamination of the groundwater/surface water</li> <li>• Proper disposal of waste material on dumping sites</li> </ul>
Construction waste will be produced from construction activities	Minor/Short Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct separate collection of construction and domestic waste to promote recycling and re-use.</li> <li>• Proper disposal of waste to the authorized sites. The area to be leveled and contoured after disposing excess material.</li> <li>• No waste or debris will be thrown in the nearest canal water or other water bodies.</li> </ul>
Noise pollution due to the moving machines (mixers, tippers, communicating workers) and incoming vehicles	Minor/Short Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install portable barriers to shield compressors and other small stationary equipment where necessary.</li> </ul>

Possible Impact	Impact Magnitude	Proposed Mitigation Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper maintenance of vehicles and construction equipment.</li> <li>• Minimize/avoid unnecessary use of drills and other noisy machinery</li> <li>• The personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided to the construction workers and its usage will be made mandatory.</li> </ul>
Workers Health & Safety	Minor/Long Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training regarding proper handling and use of chemicals/ paints</li> <li>• Install fire extinguishers at fire handling places</li> <li>• Continuous monitoring be carried out to ensure that contractor is following safe working procedures and practices.</li> </ul>
<b>OPERATION PHASE</b>		
<b>Air Impact</b> Fugitive emissions such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and carbon monoxide (CO) can be released during transfer, storage, and handling operations.	Minor/Short Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent inspections, maintenance, and testing of storage tanks will be ensured to identify and leakage or faulty valves.</li> <li>• PEQs for air emissions will be strictly followed to avoid excess air pollution</li> </ul>
<b>Impact on Noise</b> Petroleum storage products can generate noise from equipment	Minor/Short Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petroleum storage products will reduce noise pollution by installing mufflers on</li> </ul>

Possible Impact	Impact Magnitude	Proposed Mitigation Measures
such as compressors, pumps, and generators.  The transportation of oil can also generate noise.		equipment and by building sound barriers around the plant.
<b>Fire and Workers Safety</b>  Petroleum oil is highly flammable and explosive. Leakages, improper handling, or accidental release of oil can lead to fire or explosion hazards.	Moderate/Long Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Routine maintenance, inspections, and testing of equipment to ensure proper functioning and detect potential issues early on to prevent accidents.</li> </ul>

**v. 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.

**Table E-2 Environmental Monitoring**

Sr. No	Monitoring parameters	Monitoring location	Monitoring mechanism	Remarks
<b>A. Construction phase</b>				
1.	Noise	Construction vehicle/	Noise meter	Construction vehicles / machinery / generators will be checked

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Monitoring parameters</b>	<b>Monitoring location</b>	<b>Monitoring mechanism</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
		machinery/ generators/welding work		regularly for noise level by the contractor during construction phase.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Air Emissions</b>	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>B. Operation phase</b>				
<b>1.</b>	<b>Air Emissions</b>	Filling of Storage Tanks	Gaseous Emissions	Will be carried out on quarterly basis
<b>2.</b>	<b>Wastewater monitoring</b>	Wastewater discharging points	Detection of residual hydrocarbons and Particulate Matter	Will be carried out on quarterly basis.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Oil leakages</b>	Storage tanks	Pressure tests	Will be carried out on monthly basis.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The project involves the establishment of a petroleum storage facility within the premises of M/S Sharif Enterprises, located in Rahim Yar Khan, Punjab. This initiative is a response to the growing demand for petroleum products in the region and is designed to enhance the company's logistical capabilities while ensuring the safe and efficient handling of hazardous materials. The facility will occupy a total area of 10857 SFT and will be equipped with underground storage tanks to hold Light Diesel Oil (LDO), Kerosene Oil, and Solvent Oil (NAPTHA), with each storage capacity of 25,000 liters.

Rahim Yar Khan, a major urban and industrial centre in southern Punjab, presents an ideal location for such a project due to its strategic connectivity and increasing commercial activity. The decision to use underground tanks is rooted in the need for enhanced safety, reduced environmental impact, and efficient use of space. These tanks offer the advantage of minimizing exposure to temperature fluctuations and external damage, while also lowering the risk of accidental fires or leaks. Each tank will be constructed with high-grade materials and equipped with essential safety mechanisms such as leak detection systems, pressure relief valves, and spill containment structures. Fire safety provisions, including extinguishers and emergency response systems, will be integrated into the overall design to ensure compliance with national and international safety standards.

This project will not only streamline the storage and distribution of essential fuels but also contribute to the regional economy by supporting local businesses and industries that rely on a stable energy supply. All operations will be carried out in accordance with environmental regulations and best practices, with routine inspections, maintenance protocols, and employee safety training forming an integral part of the management strategy. Through this initiative, M/S Sharif Enterprises aims to reinforce its commitment to operational excellence, environmental responsibility, and community safety while playing a crucial role in meeting the energy needs of Rahim Yar Khan and surrounding areas.

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 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 Storage of Petroleum Products by M/S Sharif Enterprises

**Proponent detail as following:**

**Proponent:** Muhammad Asrar

**Address:** House No. 170, Street 15, G-6, Islamabad.

## **1.3.DETAILS OF CONSULTANTS**

**NAME OF ORGANIZATION PREPARING REPORT:**



**Climate Caretakers**

**Head Office :** 218-Uppermall Scheme Lahore.

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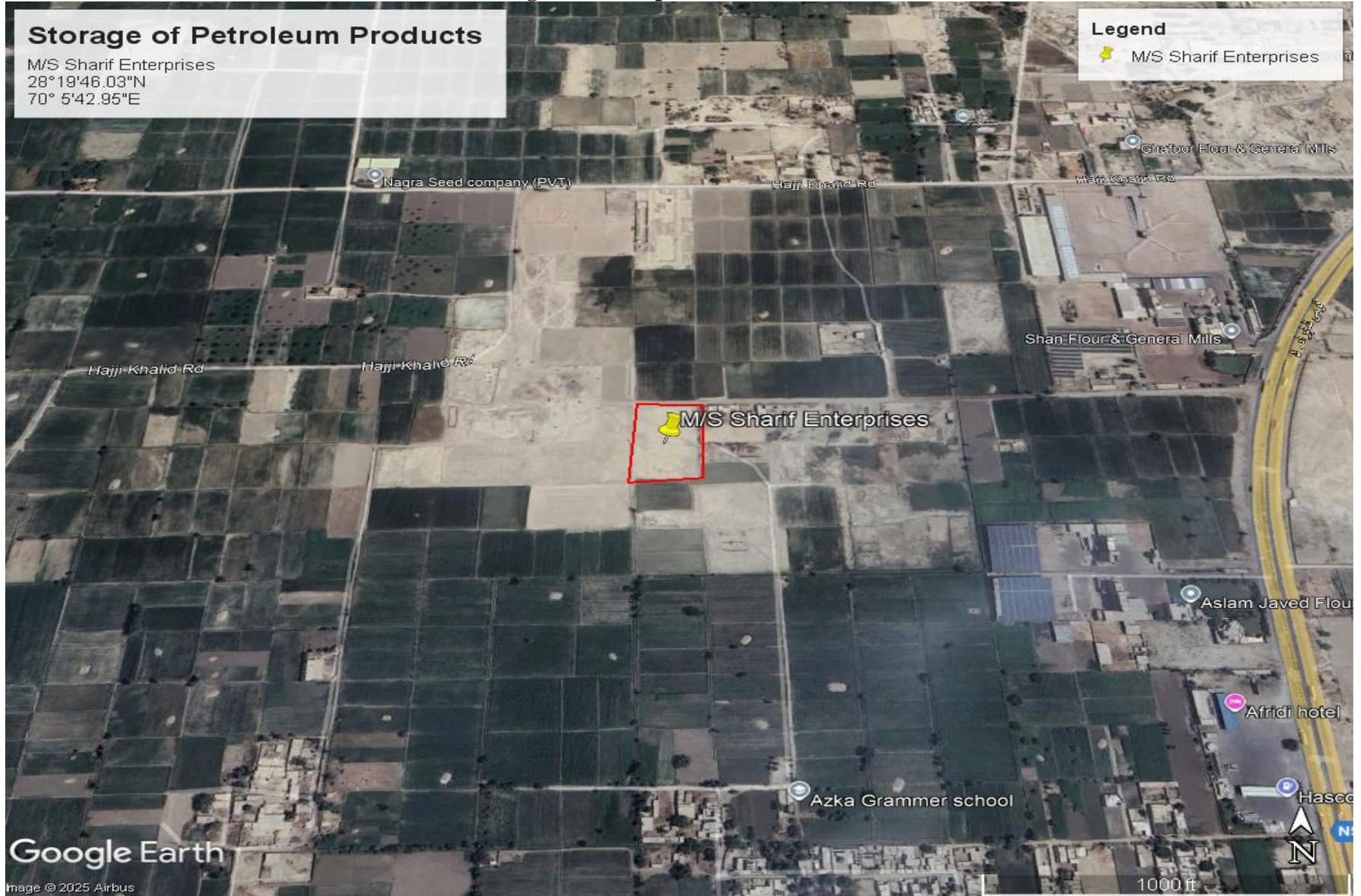
## **1.4.BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NATURE SIZE AND LOCATION OF PROJECT:**

The proposed project involves the development of a petroleum product storage facility by M/S Sharif Enterprises in Rahim Yar Khan, Punjab. Spanning a total area of 10857 Sft, the site will

serve as a secure storage hub for Light Diesel Oil (LDO), Kerosene Oil, and Solvent Oil (NAPTHA), with each storage capacity of 25,000 liters. The facility will be equipped with segregated tanks and designed to ensure safe handling and containment of each type of product. Essential fire safety measures such as extinguishers, sand buckets, and hydrant points will be installed, along with proper ventilation and access provisions for delivery vehicles.

This project is intended to meet the growing demand for petroleum products in the Rahim Yar Khan region, supporting local commercial and industrial activity. By establishing an on-site godown, M/S Sharif Enterprises aims to streamline fuel distribution operations and ensure consistent supply. All construction and operational activities will adhere to national safety and environmental guidelines, with risk management strategies in place to prevent fire hazards, spills, and groundwater contamination. The project stands as a proactive step toward enhancing regional fuel logistics while maintaining public safety and environmental stewardship.

Figure 1-1 Proposed Location



## 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.

Storage of Petroleum Product By M/S Sharif Enterprises 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 Khewat No. 65, Khatooni No. 217 To 226, Killa No. 18, Mustatil No. 201/10, at Chak No. 26/NP, on Link Sadiqabad Road Tehsil Sadiqabad, District Rahimyarkhan.

#### **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 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 oil storage, 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 oil storage and 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 oil storage 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 oil storage, residents may face challenges in food preparation and heating. Moreover, the lack of oil storage 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**

The ‘No Project Option’ fails to address the needs of the region for reliable petroleum storage, resulting in negative implications for safety, health, and economic stability. Therefore, this option is not considered viable or beneficial in the long run.

## **4.2.LOCATION ALTERNATIVES**

### **4.2.1. Construction on Government Land**

One alternative considered for the storage of Petroleum Products project is the construction of the storage facility on Government-owned land. Preliminary assessments have shown that government land is available and suitable for the construction of the storage tanks, meeting the necessary technical requirements for the safe storage of petroleum products. However, choosing this location would require navigating additional bureaucratic procedures for obtaining the necessary permits and approvals from the government. This could lead to delays and complications in the project’s timeline. Additionally, the costs associated with leasing or using government land, including any applicable fees or rent, could potentially impact the financial feasibility of the project. Moreover, government regulations and policies may impose restrictions or conditions on land usage, which could limit the scope of the project, potentially affecting its design and future 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 oil storage for petroleum products on proponent’s land was preferred because it provides more control and flexibility to the proponent over the project’s development and operation.

### **4.3.TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVE**

Two options were considered for storing petroleum products: above ground and underground tanks. Underground storage was selected due to its superior safety, environmental protection, and space efficiency. These tanks reduce fire risks, prevent product evaporation, and minimize visual and environmental impacts. Equipped with double walls, leak detection, and overfill protection, they ensure compliance with safety and environmental standards. While costlier to install, underground tanks offer long-term benefits, making them the most suitable choice for the M/S Sharif Enterprises project in Rahim Yar Khan.

#### **Conclusion**

The establishment of an underground petroleum storage facility by M/S Sharif Enterprises in Rahim Yar Khan represents a strategic step toward meeting the region's growing energy demands while prioritizing safety and environmental protection. With each capacity of 25,000 liters for Light Diesel Oil, Kerosene Oil, and Solvent Oil (NAPTHA), the project is designed to operate efficiently within a well-regulated framework. The selection of underground storage technology ensures minimal risk of fire, spillage, and contamination, aligning with national safety and environmental standards. Overall, the project will enhance local fuel supply infrastructure, support industrial activity, and contribute to the sustainable development of the region.

## **5. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

### **5.1.OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT**

The primary objective of the project is to establish a safe, efficient, and environmentally compliant underground storage facility for petroleum products within the premises of M/S Sharif Enterprises in Rahim Yar Khan. The facility aims to ensure a steady and secure supply of Light Diesel Oil, Kerosene Oil, and Solvent Oil (NAPTHA) to support local industrial and commercial needs. Additionally, the project seeks to enhance fuel handling and storage practices through the adoption of advanced safety measures and modern infrastructure, contributing to operational reliability and regional energy accessibility. The storage tanks will serve as a crucial infrastructure component, guaranteeing a continuous and stable supply chain for the effective utilization of petroleum, thus supporting economic activities and meeting energy demands across various sectors. The careful construction, operation, and maintenance of these storage facilities are vital to ensure the safe storage and distribution of petroleum products, prioritizing safety, environmental considerations, and operational integrity throughout the project's lifecycle.

### **5.2.LAND USE ON THE SITE**

The selected land for the construction of the project is an expansive and currently undeveloped open space. The project site within M/S Sharif Enterprises is designated for industrial use and is suitable for petroleum storage. It is level, accessible, and free from residential or environmentally sensitive areas, making it ideal for installing underground storage tanks and related infrastructure.

### **5.3.ROAD ACCESS**

The road access on the project site is shown in the Figure below. Sadiqabad Bypass and Haji Khalid Road are the nearest roads from the project site. All roads around the project site are paved and well connected.

Figure 5-1 Road Connectivity around Project Area



Figure 5:2 Human Settlement Near Project Site



#### **5.4.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. It is an open land presents a unique advantage, sparing any ecological impact typically associated with land development. This absence of substantial vegetation not only streamlines the construction process for Petroleum storage products 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.

#### **5.5.COST AND MAGNITUDE OF OPERATION**

The total cost of the project is PKR 25 Million. The time period for the completion of the project is proposed as 6 months.

#### **5.6.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:

##### **1<sup>st</sup> Stage**

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

##### **2<sup>nd</sup> 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

##### **3<sup>rd</sup> Stage**

The stage –3 comprises the following task

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

#### **4<sup>th</sup> Stage**

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

### **5.7.DESCRPTION OF THE PROJECT**

The project involves the construction of an underground petroleum storage facility within the 2-kanal premises of M/S Sharif Enterprises in Rahim Yar Khan. It is designed to store 25,000 liters of each product, Light Diesel Oil (LDO), Kerosene Oil, and Solvent Oil (NAPTHA) in separate underground tanks. The facility will include safety features such as leak detection systems, fire extinguishers, spill containment, and ventilation. The aim is to ensure secure, efficient, and environmentally compliant fuel storage to support local industrial and commercial demand.

#### **5.7.1. Area of the Land**

The total area of the plot is 10857 Sft.

#### **5.7.2. 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.

### **5.8.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.

**Table: SCHEDULE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORAGE TANKS**

<b>Tank No.</b>	<b>Tank Product</b>	<b>Type Product</b>	<b>Flush Point</b>	<b>Tank Size (DIA X LENGTH)</b>	<b>CAPACITY IN LITRES</b>	<b>CAPACITY IN LITERS (5% LESS)</b>	<b>TANK POSITION</b>
T-1	Light Diesel Oil	Non-Dangerous	126 °F	DIA 8'9" X L 14'9"	25,000 Litres	23,750 Litres	Underground
T-2	Kerosine Oil	Non-Dangerous	100 °F	DIA 8'9" X L 14'9"	25,000 Litres	23,750 Litres	Underground
T-3	Solvent Oil (NAPHTHA)	Dangerous	75 °F	DIA 8'9" X L 14'9"	25,000 Litres	23,750 Liters	Underground

## **6. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT**

### **6.1.INTRODUCTION**

This chapter describes the baseline conditions, which cover the existing physical, ecological and socio-economic environment of the Study Area. Information on these aspects has been derived from the desk study of available data, field visits to the project area as well as information obtained through visits to the Government departments and other agencies namely Irrigation Department, Meteorological Department, Forest offices and prevailing environmental laws and environmental quality standards etc.

### **6.2.DESK STUDIES**

Industry design data was collected from proponent. This data included the available documents, drawings, reports, etc. related to the proposed project of commercial and related utilities. The experts conducted a detailed desk study of the above available data before the field visit. Salient features of the project were thoroughly reviewed to assess their environmental implications. The documents which were consulted and departments visited are project site, Irrigation Department, Meteorological Department, Forest offices and other related officials.

### **6.3.PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

#### **6.3.1. Topography**

Rahim yar khan is bounded on the north by Muzaffargarh district, on the east by Bahawalpur district, on the south by Jasilmir (India) and Ghotki district of Sindh province and on the west by Rajanpur District. Rahim Yar Khan District was declared as a separate administration district in 1943. The district is divided into three main physical features i.e. riverine area, canal irrigated area and desert area which is called Cholistan. The district comprises four Tehsils namely Rahim Yar Khan, Sadiqabad, Liaquatpur and Khanpur. Location of District is shown in Figure - 6.1.

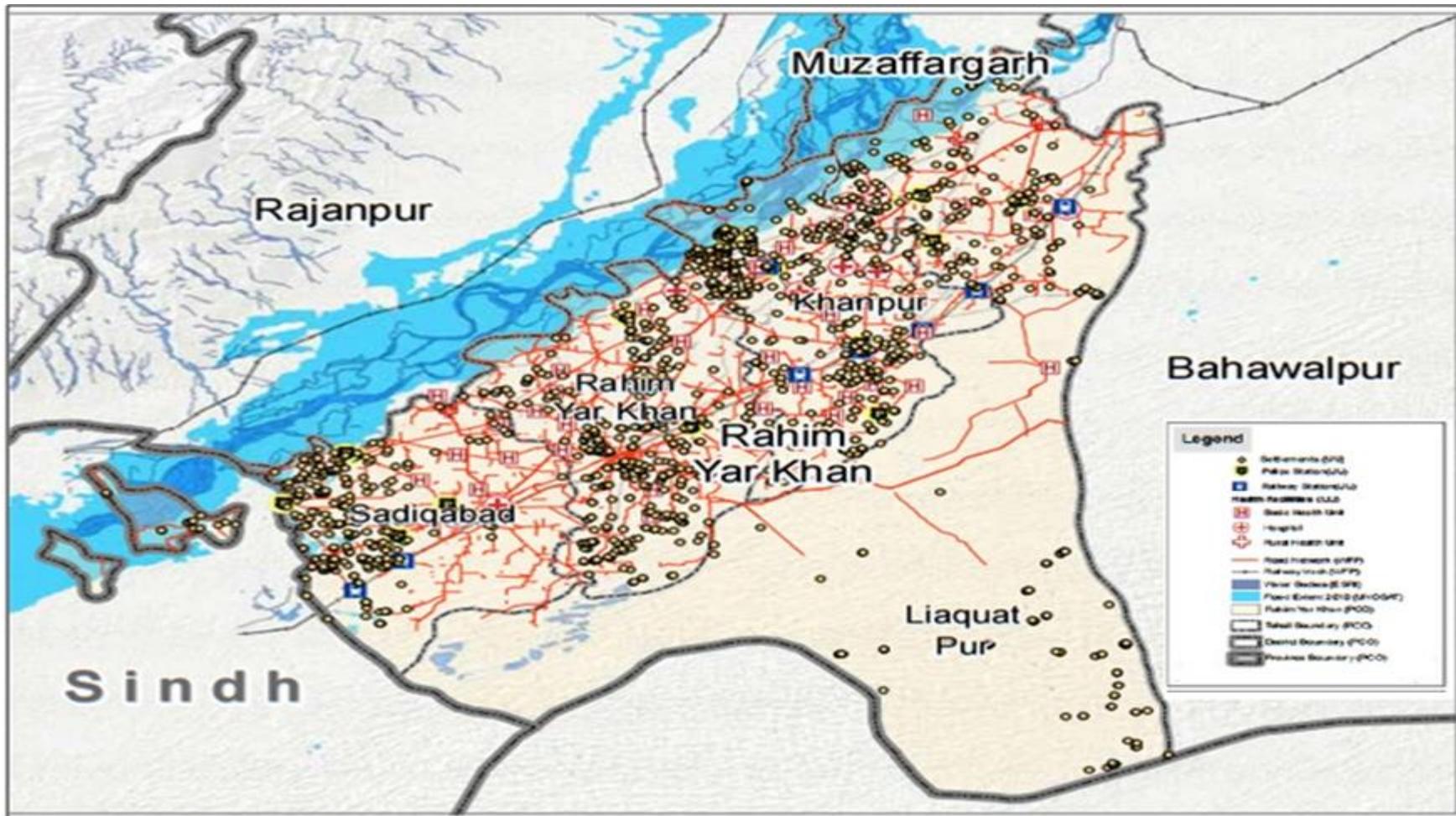


Figure - 6.1: Map of District Rahim Yar Khan

#### **6.3.1.1. Soils**

There is an important relation between soils and environment. Environment is greatly influenced by soils. Soils also provide food, clothes or housing population and lumber products, medicinal plants etc. Soil is not a lifeless residual layer rather it is a very dynamic element of environment in which complicated physical, chemical and biological activities are constantly proceeding. It is dynamically developing and changing body. Soil scientists restrict the word soil or solum merely to the surface material, which has come to have distinct layers or horizon over the extended period of time.

Soils mean differently for different people. While for a soil scientist it means the upper a few layers created through weather effect in which plants are grown the solid portion of soil is both organic and inorganic. The organic part consists of both living and decayed plant and animal materials. Geographically, Pakistan is highly diversified in environment and landscape. Lofty snow-clad mountains, extensive rivers, piedmont plains and vast sandy deserts have resulted in variations of soil forming elements. Accordingly, in order to have a generalized account of various kinds of soils which are available in Pakistan, the country has been divided into nine broad ecological zones. The project area falls in the Western Mountainous Region. The soil of the project area is made up of river Alluvia brought down from the Himalayas and deposited during the Pleistocene epoch. The sediments generally are loamy in the northern reaches and become silty southwards. Finer materials settled in the digressional parts and coarse materials on higher undulations, intermediate level area received the particles-sized fractions in between. The sediments are characteristically calcareous and of mixed minerals makeup. The soils are typically deep calcareous, weakly structured, bright colored and with a zone of secondary lime accumulation at or near one meter depth.

#### **6.3.1.2. Climate**

Pakistan extends from 24° N to about 37° N with its western border lies close to 62° E, northeastern border extends to about 74°/120° E and lies on the western margin of one of the major climatic regions of the world. Therefore, her climate is more continental. Reversal of wind system and variable character of monsoon are quite complex. A major part of Pakistan is dominated by dry climate. Temperature and amount of rainfall determine type of natural vegetation in any area.

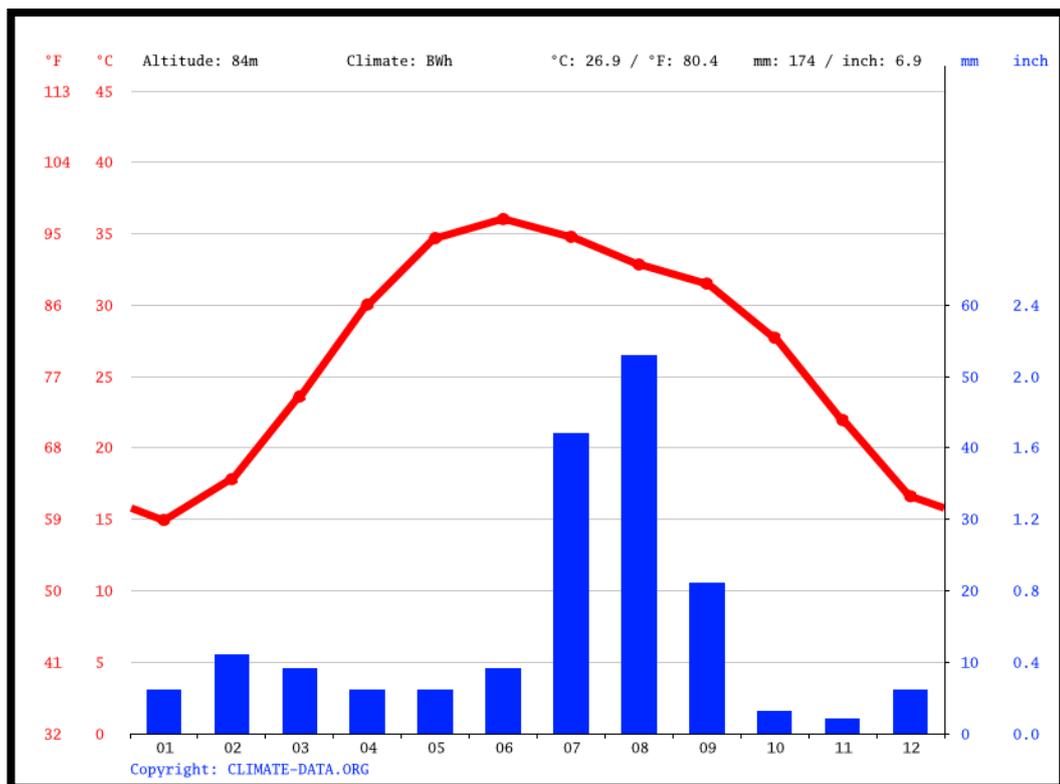
These physical features have great bearing on climatology of the area like the entire country; the project area has also four seasons distinctly:

Cold weather season – December to March

Hot weather season – April to June

Monsoon season – June to September

Post Monsoon season – October and November



**Figure - 6.5: Graph of Climate Data**

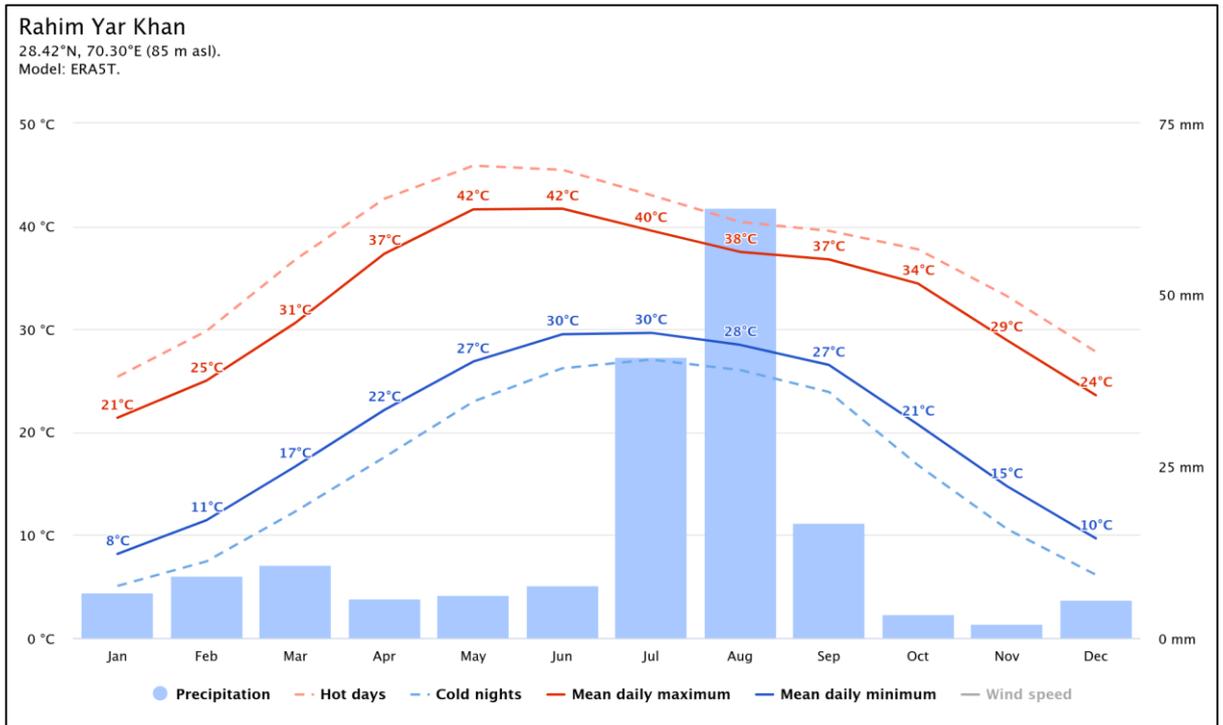


Figure. 6.6 : Average temperature and Precipitation

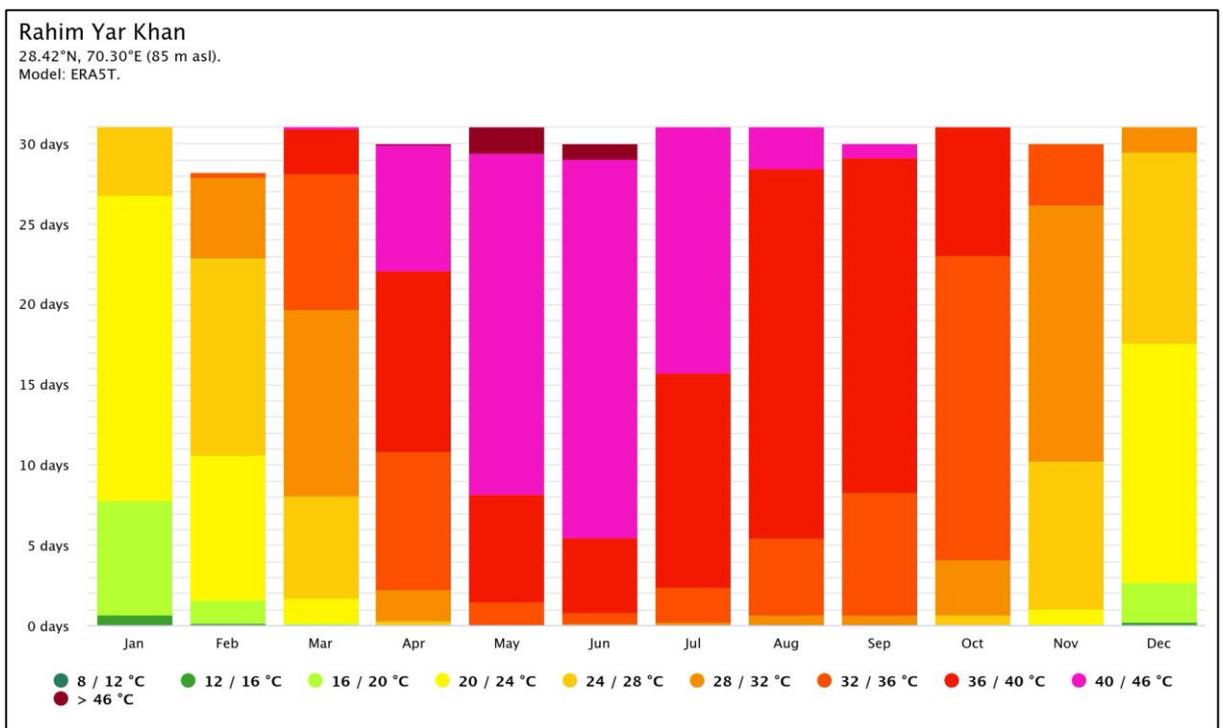
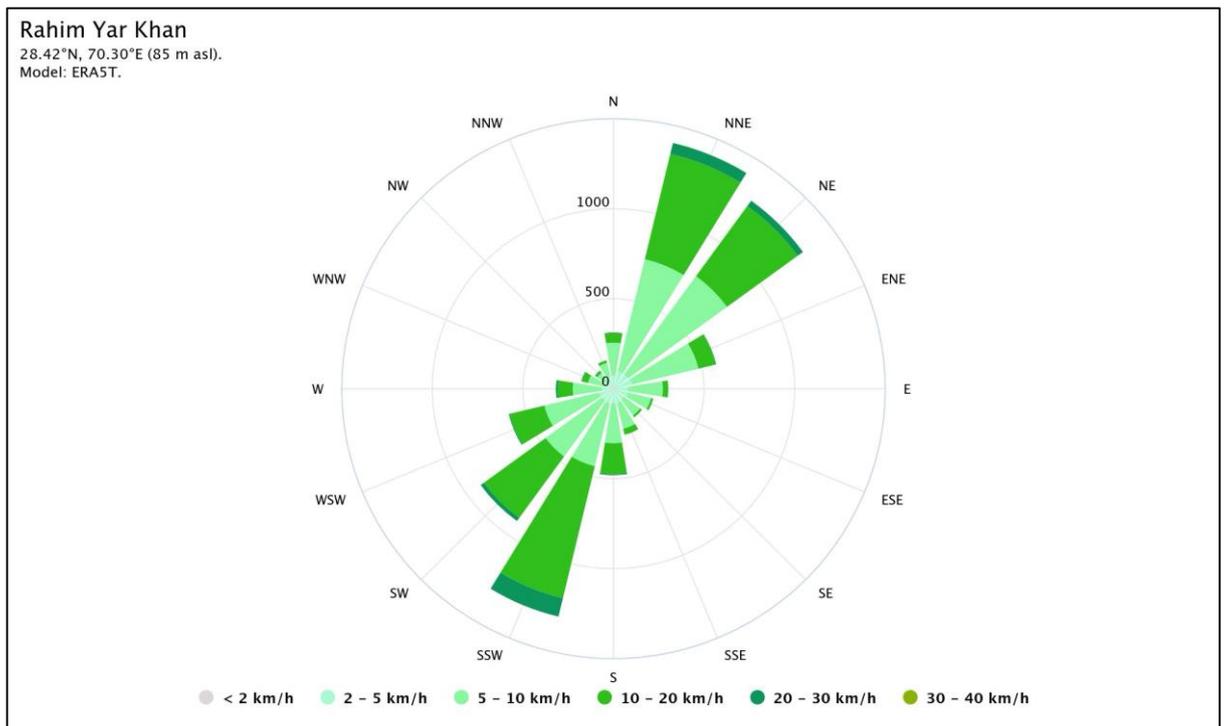


Figure. 6.7: Maximum Temperature



**Figure 6.8: Wind Rose**

#### **6.4.BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

Ecological Resources Fisheries, Aquatic Biology, Wildlife, Forests, Rare or Endangered Species South of is the Cholistan Desert which covers an area of about 15,000 km<sup>2</sup> and extends into the Thar Desert of India. The region was once watered by the Hakra River, known as the Saravati in vedic times. At one time there were 400 forts in the area and archaeological finds around the Derawar Fort, the only place with a perennial waterhole, indicate that it was contemporaneous with the Indus Valley Civilisation. The average annual rainfall is only 12 cm, and the little cultivation there is, is made possible by underground wells, drawn up by the camels. The water is stored in troughs, built by the tribes, between sandhills and din waterholes called tobas. The people are racially similar to those in Rajasthan - tall, with sharp features. They live in large, round, mud and grass huts, usually built on the top of sandhills. On the whole, they are pastoral and nomadic. The main tribes are the Chhachhar, Mehr, Lar, Paryar, Channar, Chandani and Bohar. The forts here were built at 29 km intervals, which probably served as guard posts for the camel caravan routes. There were three rows of these forts. the first line of forts began from Phulra and ended in Lera, the second from Rukhanpur to Islamgarh, and the third from Bilcaner to Kapoo. They are all in ruins now, and you can see that they were built with double walls of gypsum blocks and mud. Some of them date back to 1000 BC, and were destroyed and rebuilt many times.

#### 6.4.1.1. Flora of project area:

The flora of the district characterizes two major ecological divisions, northern and southern. The botanical life found in the northern half identifies itself with that of the rest of the irrigated tracts at central Punjab. The human interference in the form of irrigation network has virtually wiped out the old plantation without much revolutionization of the phyto physiography in the area. While there had been a considerable increase in the cultivated area, factors such as water logging and salinity have badly hit plant life and with the increase of salinity at the surface, only the salt resistant plants can survive in most of the area. The southern half is characterized by sand dunes, more or less barren of vegetation except in the rainy season when multitudes of ephemeral or short lived plants come up and transform the bare land into a lush green carpet. These ephemerals complete their life-cycle before the advent of summer heat when the bulk of the area reverts to sandy plain, desolate and barren. In general, the vegetation in this part of the arid region is sparse. Only plants with xerophytic adaptations such as deep roots, dry, hard and rod-like thick or fleshy stems, leaves either absent or much reduced, though usually with a coating of wax or hair to prevent excessive transpiration, are able to establish themselves in this extremely dry climate. The bulk of the vegetation consists of stunted, thorny or prickly shrubs and perennial herbs capable of withstanding drought which grow in open clump formation with plenty of vacant spaces between them. Distinctly scattered trees of stunted growth are found along the depressions technically known as desert scrub.

Sr. No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status*
1	Phatokar	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i>	Least Concern (LC)
2	Katran	<i>Haloxylon salicornicum</i>	Least Concern (LC)
3	Chapri	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Least Concern (LC)
4	Barem Dandi	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	Least Concern (LC)
5	Gor Gopan	<i>Cymbopogon jwarancusa</i>	Not Evaluated (NE)
6	Bo Phali	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Least Concern (LC)
7	Rat Sat	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Not Evaluated (NE)
8	Phali	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	Least Concern (LC)
9	Olatee	<i>Acacia jacquemontii</i>	Not Evaluated (NE)

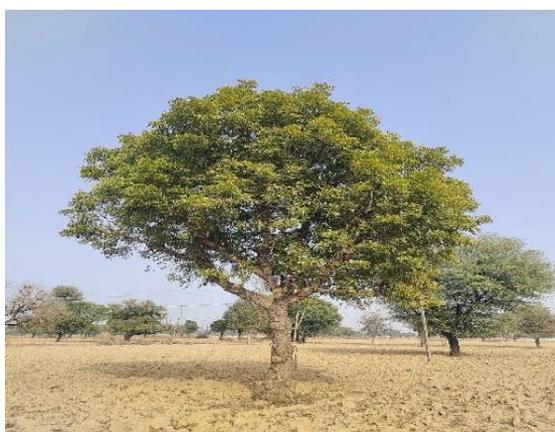
10	Phag	<i>Fagonia indica</i>	Not Evaluated (NE)
11	Khip	<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i>	Least Concern (LC)
12	Pelu	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i>	Least Concern (LC)
13	Boara	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Least Concern (LC)
14	Khumbi (Mushroom)	<i>Agaricus bisporus</i>	Not Evaluated (NE)
15	Monyan	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (or <i>Saccharum bengalense</i> , depends on local context)	Not Evaluated (NE)
16	Sukh Chain	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Least Concern (LC)
17	Kikar	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Least Concern (LC)
18	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Least Concern (LC)



Agaricus: (Khumbi)



Katran



Neem



Sukh Chain

#### 6.4.1.2. Aves

The following avian species present in the project area;

Sr. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status*
1	Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Least Concern (LC)
2	Chukar Partridge	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Least Concern (LC)
3	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Least Concern (LC)
4	Demoiselle Crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Least Concern (LC)
5	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Least Concern (LC)
6	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Least Concern (LC)
7	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Least Concern (LC)
8	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Least Concern (LC)
9	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Least Concern (LC)
10	Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Least Concern (LC)
11	Western Crowned Pigeon	<i>Goura cristata</i>	Vulnerable (VU)
12	Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Least Concern (LC)



Rock Pigeon



Wild Turkey

#### 6.4.1.3. Mammals

The following mammals species present in the project area;

Sr. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status*
1	Asian Black Bear	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	Vulnerable (VU)
2	Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	Endangered (EN)
3	Blackbuck	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	Least Concern (LC)
4	Chinkara (Indian Gazelle)	<i>Gazella bennettii</i>	Least Concern (LC)
5	Chital (Spotted Deer)	<i>Axis axis</i>	Least Concern (LC)
6	Hog Deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	Endangered (EN)
7	Himalayan Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>	Endangered (EN)

8	Llama	<i>Lama glama</i>	Domesticated (Not Evaluated)
9	Mouflon	<i>Ovis orientalis</i>	Vulnerable (VU)
10	Nilgai (Blue Bull)	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	Least Concern (LC)
11	Plains Zebra	<i>Equus quagga</i>	Near Threatened (NT)
12	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Least Concern (LC)
13	Red-necked Wallaby	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Least Concern (LC)
14	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Least Concern (LC)
15	Sambar	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Vulnerable (VU)
16	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Least Concern (LC)



Bear



Hog Deer

#### 6.4.1.4. Reptiles

The following reptiles species present in the project area;

- Mugger Crocodile
- Spur-thighed Tortoise



Mugger Crocodile



Spur-thighed Tortoise

## 6.5.SOCIOECONOMIC

### 6.5.1. DEMOGRAPHY

In Pakistan, male population is more than the female population. Pakistan is among those four countries where life expectancy for female, at birth, is less than that of males. Sex ratio in Rahim Yar Khan is 108.8 males per 100 females, which is more than the ratio at the national level, which is 106. Though there could be other possible reasons for such a difference in male to female ratio, very high maternal mortality rate (0.3 for Punjab) and poor health care, at the district and provincial level and under reporting of females in national surveys are likely to be instrumental for a great fall in the number of women. Rahim Yar Khan is a rural district in nature and 80 percent of the total population resides in rural areas.

**Table - 6.4: Population Density**

TEHSIL	POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE	POP. DENSITY	SEX RATIO
Khanpur Tehsil	963,729	499,421	464,307	773	108
Liaquat Pur Tehsil	1,045,246	543,257	501,989	155	108
Rahim Yar Khan Tehsil	1,441,754	752,390	689,365	841	109

Sadiqabad Tehsil	1,130,035	592,132	537,903	516	110
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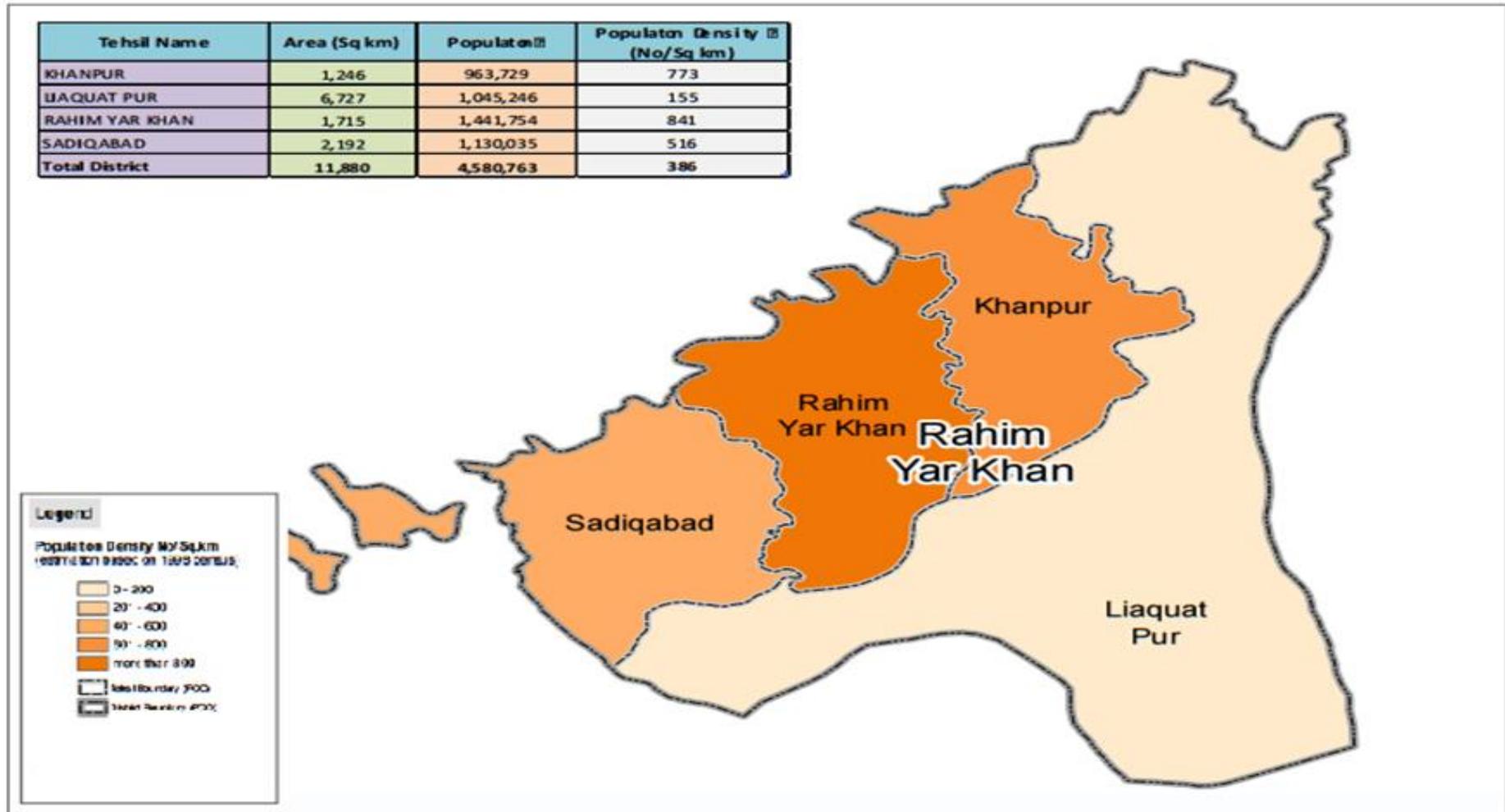


Figure - 6.6: Population Density

### **6.5.2. INFRASTRUCTURE**

Piped water from the civil water supply is not available to the area. Proper sewage system is absent in the surroundings. Electricity is fed by the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA). Natural gas is also available and provided by the Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited. Roads network is available to the entire city. Road.

### **6.6.AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT**

Rahim Yar Khan is a fertile tehsil. The land in the surrounding is agricultural land. Crops like wheat, sugar cane, cotton and different vegetables are major products. The main crops of the district are cotton, sugar cane, and wheat. Most of the orchards are of mangoes and citrus.

### **6.7.INDUSTRY**

The main industries of the district are textile, cotton ginning and pressing, sugar, cottonseed oil, edible oil, soap, beverage making, agricultural implements manufacturing, and fertilizer manufacturing. Cottage industry includes ginning, pottery/clay products, electric desert cooler, agricultural machinery, handicrafts, food industry, and embroidery. Unilever, the international manufacturers of some famous brands of the world like Sunsilk shampoos, Walls ice cream, Lux soaps etc. has one of their major factories of Pakistan in Rahim Yar Khan. In view of the existing industries, there exists good potential for sizing plant, good quality packing boxes, paper and paper board, high density polypropylene woven bags, paper cones and bobbins, tins for vegetable ghee / cooking oil packing, hosiery, towels, etc

### **6.8.SOCIOECONOMIC VALUES**

Majority of the residents of the area belong to middle class. Small proportions of people are among the affluent class. Some people earn their livelihood while performing private jobs, carrying out business on small and large scale and even running very small shops etc.

Importance of educational values is highly found. Consequently, the people send their children to educational institutions and try to get them educated to the extent their financial means permit them. The people share with each other the social, cultural and economic values of life. To a greater extent there is harmony towards collective interests among the people.

## **6.9.QUALITY OF LIFE**

### **6.9.1. Education**

A network of educational institutions like, Islamia University, Madarassa Ferozia, Sheikh Zayed Medical College, Degree College for Boys & Girls, Sheikh Zayed Public School are providing quality education to the youth and children of the district.

### **6.9.2. Recreational resources and development**

The project area has not private recreational facilities. Yet they can enjoy the local recreational event like melaas.

### **6.9.3. Aesthetic values**

Like the general trend among the citizens of area, most of the people have low awareness about environment. Even then, some people take cleanliness and neatness of the environment lightly. Solid waste management in Rahim yar Khan comprises of primary collection from streets, secondary collection and final disposal. House-to-house collection is usually not present in TMAs, but TMA Rahim Yar Khan did tried house collection in few parts of the town but received mild response from the citizens. In model Town area it worked in few houses. In Mohallah Zarian it was partially successful (20-25%). In Mohallah Baghichi TMA started putting drums for solid waste collection and has met with 50 % response rate. TMA staff has put forward a good example by collecting the waste from each house in their municipal colony.

## **6.10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL TREASURES**

Archaeological or historical treasures within the project area are not available.

### **6.10.1. Cultural values**

There is blend of poor and elite class among the residents of the project site. One can see a mixture of modern and old cultural values. Elderly people are well respected, and they even now play a decisive role in decision making in family matters. The liberal independence is also dominating now a days.

### **6.10.2. Parks**

The city has several parks in the town. But most of them are not maintained well. Only, City Park, the Main Park of the town is well maintained. Following is information about the parks in the town.

### **6.10.3. City Park**

Its total area is about 5.50 acres and is in the main central area of the town. Its turfing and plantation are good, and lighting is provided. In this park there are outdoor children game like swings, sliding etc, it also contains jogging track fountains and electric lights. Presently, only a boundary wall is present. In addition, the park also houses a district library.

#### **6.10.4. Health**

The district has provided a list of public and private service providers including hospitals, clinics, laboratories and maternity homes. These private providers are used for providing support in preventive programs like Polio and other EPI activities. With the passage of time, role of private providers will expand, and there is a need to develop an effective coordination between public and private sector. Location of health centre are shown in figure below.

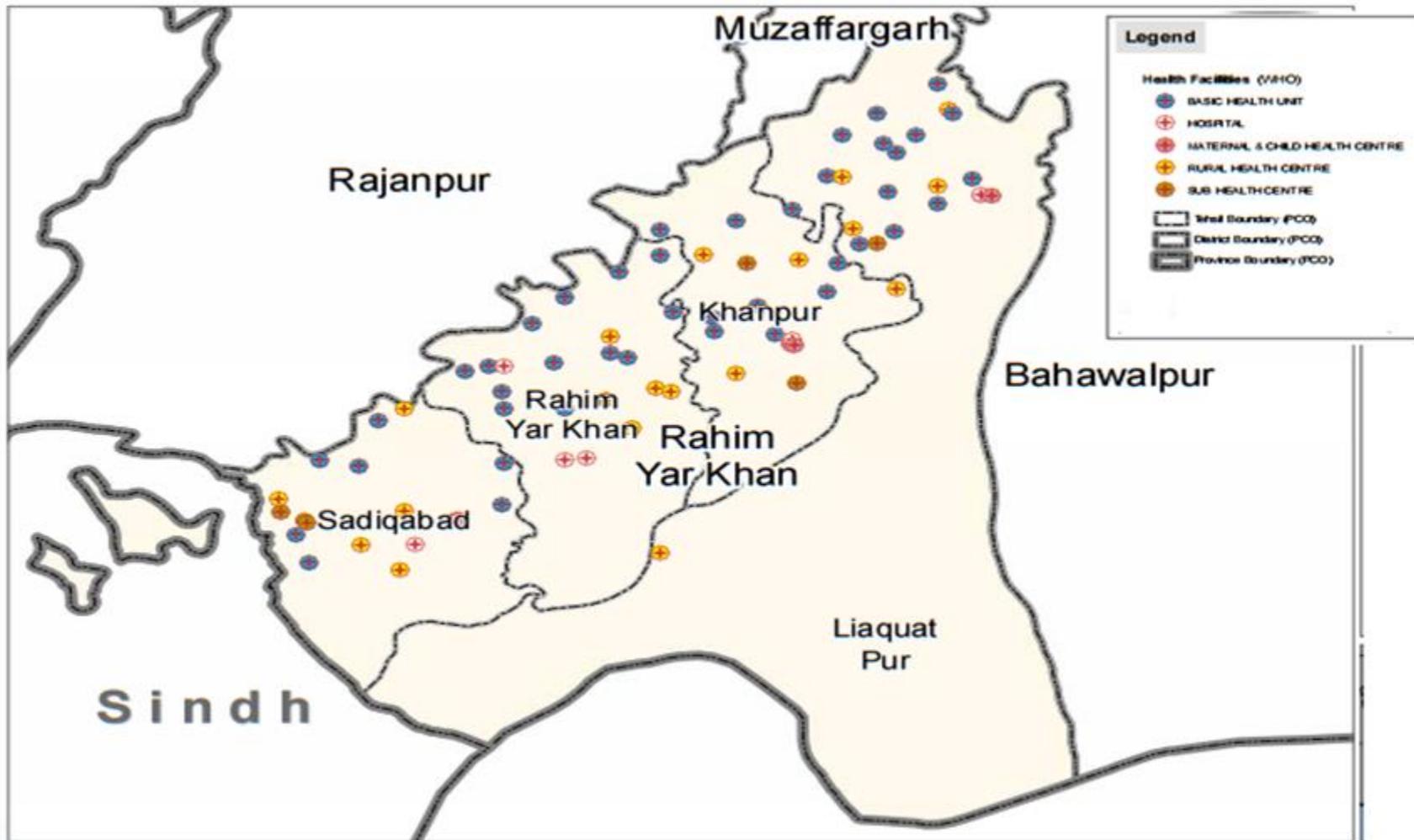


Figure - 6.7: Health facility Map

### **6.11. SITE SUITABILITY**

Based on the existing facilities and infrastructure, it has been concluded that project site, is a suitable location for the Storage of Petroleum Products Stored in Godown in the Premises of M/S Sharif Enterprises Located at Khewat No. 65, Khatooni No. 217 To 226, Killa No. 18, Mustatil No. 201/10, at Chak No. 26/NP, on Link Sadiqabad Road Tehsil Sadiqabad, District Rahimyarkhan.

## **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's 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 0.5 km boundary of the proposed plant 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**

<b>Potential Impacts</b>	<b>Likelihood (Certain, Likely, Unlikely, Rare)</b>	<b>Consequences (Catastrophic, Major, Moderate, Minor)</b>	<b>Risk Level (Significant, Medium, Low)</b>
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. 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 erosion.
- ☞ Plantation of indigenous grass which will flourish under project site conditions. This should be done for low road embankments.

### **7.5.2. 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.

### **7.5.3. 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:

- ☞ 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.

#### **7.5.4. 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 (NO<sub>2</sub>).

#### **Mitigation Measures**

- ☞ Vehicular emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>, 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 Petroleum products 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.

### **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 Petroleum products 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 Petroleum products 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**

<b>Potential Impacts</b>	<b>Likelihood (Certain, Likely, Unlikely, Rare)</b>	<b>Consequences (Catastrophic, Major, Moderate, Minor)</b>	<b>Risk Level (Significant, Medium, Low)</b>
Air Quality	Likely	Minor	Low
Noise	Likely	Minor	Low
Water Quality	Likely	Minor	Low
Soil Quality	Likely	Minor	Low
Safety Hazard	Likely	Moderate	Medium

### 7.6.1. Air pollution

Petroleum products 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 relief, 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.

### 7.6.2. Water pollution

Accidental leaks during transportation, handling, or storage of petroleum products 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. Petroleum oil is a flammable liquid, and it can also dissolve in water and contaminate groundwater. Operational activities at a Petroleum storage plant may produce treatment or discharge of this wastewater into water bodies without adequate management can lead to water pollution.

#### Mitigation Measures

- ☞ Petroleum oil storage plants will reduce water pollution by preventing leaks.
- ☞ PEQs for wastewater discharges will be strictly followed to avoid water pollution.

### **7.6.3. Soil contamination**

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

#### **Mitigation Measures**

- ☞ Petroleum products storage will reduce soil contamination by preventing leaks.

### **7.6.4. Noise pollution**

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

#### **Mitigation Measures**

- ☞ Petroleum product storage will reduce noise pollution by installing mufflers on equipment and by building sound barriers around the plant.

### **7.6.5. Safety Hazard**

Petroleum products are highly flammable and explosive. Leakages, improper handling, or accidental release of petroleum products can lead to fire or explosion hazards, endangering workers and nearby population. Oil leakage can displace oxygen in the air, leading to an oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Workers handling petroleum products 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 petroleum products 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.
- ☞ 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, storage of petroleum products can implement a variety of enhancement measures, including:

- ☞ Water sprayers can be used to suppress petroleum vapors in the event of a leak.
- ☞ Leak detection and repair programs can help to identify and repair petroleum 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 oil 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.

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ They 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

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:

#### **✚ 1<sup>st</sup> Stage**

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

#### **✚ 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

#### **✚ 3<sup>rd</sup> Stage**

The stage –3 comprises the following task:

- 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

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**

The mitigation plan addresses environmental and social impacts during construction and operation. Key measures include dust and noise control, proper waste management, erosion prevention, and worker safety during construction. In the operation phase, focus areas include resource efficiency, wastewater treatment, air emission controls, and regulatory compliance. Regular monitoring and community engagement will ensure long-term sustainability and minimal environmental impact. Following is the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Construction and Operational Phase:

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

Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
<b>Constructional Phase</b>				
1	<p><b>Air quality</b></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>	Contractor	Proponent and Contractor
2	<p><b>Water quality</b></p> <p>Run-off water from construction area.</p> <p>Inappropriate storage of</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>	Contractor	Proponent and Contractor

Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
<b>Constructional Phase</b>				
	constructional waste can cause leakages contaminating ground water.			
3	<p><b>Waste Generation</b></p> <p>Construction waste will be produced from construction activities</p> <p>Domestic waste from workers camp</p>	<p>Conduct separate collection of construction and domestic waste to promote recycling and re-use.</p> <p>Proper disposal of waste to the authorized sites.</p> <p>The area to be leveled and contoured after disposing excess material.</p> <p>No waste or debris will be thrown in the nearest canal water or other water bodies.</p>	Contractor	Proponent and Contractor
4	<p><b>Noise</b></p> <p>Noise caused by construction</p>	<p>The contractor will strictly follow the PEQS</p> <p>Proper maintenance of vehicles and construction equipment.</p>	Contractor	Proponent and Contractor

Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
<b>Constructional Phase</b>				
	machinery and vehicles used for mobilization of construction equipment and workers.	<p>Minimize/avoid unnecessary use of drills and other noisy machinery</p> <p>Unloading of constructional material will be done during day time.</p> <p>The personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided to the construction workers and its usage will be made mandatory</p>		
5	<b>Soil Quality</b>	<p>Chemical leakages will be controlled by storing these substances in special containers.</p> <p>Proper waste management will be ensured.</p>	Contractor	Proponent and Contractor
6	<b>Materials Management</b>	<p>Stockpiles shall not exceed a particulate height.</p> <p>Stockpiles maybe exposed to windy conditions or heavy rain, so they will be properly covered with plastic sheets.</p>	Contractor	Proponent and Contractor

Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
<b>Constructional Phase</b>				
		Stockpiles may further be protected by the construction of low brick walls around their bases.		
7	<b>Workers Health &amp; Safety</b>	<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>	Contractor	Proponent

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

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

Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
<b>Operational Phase</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Air Impact</b> Fugitive emissions such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and carbon monoxide (CO) can be released during transfer, storage, and handling operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frequent inspections, maintenance, and testing of storage tanks will be ensured to identify and leakage or faulty valves.</li> <li>PEQs for air emissions will be strictly followed to avoid excess air pollution.</li> </ul>	EHS Officer	Proponent/EHS Officer
<b>2</b>	<b>Impact on Noise</b> Petroleum storage plants can generate noise from equipment such as compressors, pumps, and generators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petroleum storage plants will reduce noise pollution by installing mufflers on equipment and by building sound barriers around the plant.</li> </ul>	EHS Officer	Proponent/EHS Officer

Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
<b>Operational Phase</b>				
	The transportation of Petroleum can also generate noise.			
3	<b>Soil Contamination</b>  Petroleum leaks, and improper disposal of waste can also contaminate soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petroleum storage plants will reduce soil contamination by preventing leaks.</li> </ul>	EHS Officer	Proponent/ EHS Officer
4	<b>Water Quality</b>  Accidental leaks during transportation, handling, or storage of Petroleum can contaminate nearby water sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petroleum storage plants will reduce water pollution by preventing leaks. This will be done by installing leak detection systems and by using double-walled tanks.</li> <li>PEQs for wastewater discharges will be strictly followed to avoid water pollution.</li> </ul>	EHS Officer	Proponent/ EHS Officer

Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
<b>Operational Phase</b>				
	Petroleum is a flammable liquid, and it can also dissolve in water and contaminate groundwater.			
<b>5</b>	<p><b>Fire and Workers Safety</b></p> <p>Petroleum is highly flammable and explosive. Leakages, improper handling, or accidental release of petroleum can lead to fire or explosion hazards. Petroleum leakage can displace oxygen in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Routine maintenance, inspections, and testing of equipment to ensure proper functioning and detect potential issues early on to prevent accidents.</li> <li>• Emergency response plan will be implemented to effectively manage and</li> </ul>	EHS Officer	Proponent/ EHS Officer

Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
<b>Operational Phase</b>				
	<p>air, leading to an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.</p> <p>Workers handling petroleum 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 can also pose risks of sudden release or</p>	<p>contain leaks, or other potential accidents to minimize their impact on worker safety and nearby communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety equipment such as gas detectors, flame arrestors, and personal protective gear to reduce exposure risks.</li> </ul>		

Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
<b>Operational Phase</b>				
	ruptures, leading to physical injuries or exposure to hazardous material.  Transportation of petroleum to and from the storage point involves risks associated with vehicular accidents and spillage.			
<b>6</b>	<b>Accidental Leakages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of Flame Detectors for rapid identification of open flames.</li> <li>• Deployment of state-of-the-art Advanced Gas Leak Detectors for prompt and accurate detection of potential gas leaks.</li> </ul>	EHS Officer	Proponent/EHS Officer

Sr. No.	Project Component/ Impact	Mitigation/ Preventive Action	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Monitoring
<b>Operational Phase</b>				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of emergency shutdown systems to isolate processes in the event of detected flames or gas leaks.</li> <li>• Installation of efficient ventilation systems to disperse released gases and maintain a safe working environment.</li> <li>• Strategic placement of emergency exit points with clear signage for rapid and safe personnel evacuation.</li> </ul>		

## **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 petroleum 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.

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**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Monitoring parameters</b>	<b>Monitoring location</b>	<b>Monitoring mechanism</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>A. Construction phase</b>				
<b>1.</b>	<b>Noise</b>	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.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Air Emissions</b>	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.

Sr. No	Monitoring parameters	Monitoring location	Monitoring mechanism	Remarks
<b>B. Operation phase</b>				
1.	<b>Air Emissions</b>	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.	petroleum 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 petroleum storage tank, as it delineates the financial allocation specifically designated for environmental management, sustainability, and mitigation potential ecological impacts. Before the commencement of the 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**

<b>Environmental Component</b>	<b>Amount PKR</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>A. Environmental Management Cost</b>			
<b>Fire and Health &amp; Safety Measures</b>	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>B. Environmental Monitoring Cost</b>			
(i) Air, Water and Noise Monitoring	200,000	Monitoring will be performed as per EPA Standards	Amount to be Included in Project Budget
<b>C. Tree Plantation</b> Tree Plantations of Endemic /Local Species	400,000	Landscaping around the project site.	Required for implementation of true spirit of EMP
<b>Total Environmental Management and Monitoring Cost in PKR (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	Summing up A,B, C	Amount to be included in the Project Budget.

## **9. 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.

### **9.1.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.

- ✓ 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.

## **9.2.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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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.

## **9.3.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.

#### 9.4.TREES RECOMMENDED

Tree species are recommended for the plantation are the indigenous species of District Rahim Yar Khan.

**Table 9-1 Trees to be planted**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Local Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
1.	Shisham	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>
2.	Keekar	<i>Acacia arabica</i>
3.	Siris	<i>Albizzia lebbek</i>
4.	Ber	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>

#### 9.5.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.

## **10.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.

### **10.1. 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.

## 10.2. FIRE SAFETY SYMBOLS

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

### 10.2.1. Flammable Symbol

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



**Figure 10-1 Symbol for Flammable Material**

### 10.2.2. Gas Cylinder Symbol

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



**Figure 10-2 Symbol for Gas Cylinder**

### 10.2.3. 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 10-3 Symbol for Toxic Material**

#### 10.2.4. Explosive Symbol

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



**Figure 10-4 Symbol for Explosive Material**

#### 10.2.5. Electrical Hazard Symbol

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



**Figure 10-5 Symbol for Electrical Hazard**

#### 10.2.6. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) Symbol

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



**Figure 10-6 Symbols of PPEs**

#### 10.2.7. Environmental Hazard Symbol

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



**Figure 10-7 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 a petroleum storage plant. It's crucial for all personnel to be familiar with these symbols and their meanings to ensure a safe working environment.

### **10.3. 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.

## 10.4. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Fire extinguishers are necessary in petroleum storage areas due to high flammability of petroleum. 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 petroleum storage areas.

### 10.4.1. Dry Chemical Powder Fire Extinguishers

Dry Chemical Powder (DCP) fire extinguishers are crucial in petroleum storage and filling plants due to their versatility in combating different types of fires, including those involving flammable gases like petroleum. 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 petroleum 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 against various fire types make them an essential safety measure, ensuring preparedness for diverse fire emergencies in petroleum-related settings.



**Figure 10-8 DCP Fire Extinguisher**

### 10.4.2. Fire Extinguishers Foam Type

Fire extinguishers of the foam type play a critical role in ensuring the safety of petroleum storage facility. Petroleum storage products, 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 petroleum 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 petroleum 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 petroleum facilities.



**Figure 10-9 Fire Extinguisher Foam Type**

### **10.4.3. Fire Hydrants**

Fire Hydrants at petroleum 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 fires, hydrants serve as a crucial resource for firefighting equipment and overall emergency preparedness.



**Figure 10-10 Fire Hydrant**

#### **10.4.4. Fire Alarm**

Fire alarms are crucial in Petroleum storage plants for early fire detection, timely warnings, evacuation, facilitation, prevention of fire escalation, and compliance with safety regulations. They play a vital 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 10-11 Fire Alarm**

#### **10.4.5. Sand Buckets**

Sand buckets hold significant importance in the safety measures at Petroleum 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 Petroleum. 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 petroleum storage plants. Fire Sand Bucket will be placed to cater any minor fire accident.



**Figure 10-12 Sand Bucket**

#### **10.4.6. Fire Pump**

A fire pump holds paramount importance in the safety infrastructure of a petroleum storage facility. The high flammability of petroleum 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 petroleum 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 10-13 Fire Pump**

#### **10.4.7. Jockey Pump**

The jockey pump plays a crucial role in maintaining the operational efficiency and safety of a petroleum 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 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 be essential to ensure its reliability, making it an integral component of the overall fire safety strategy at a petroleum storage facility.



**Figure 10-14 Jockey Pump**

#### **10.4.8. Standby Pump**

The standby pump is a critical component in ensuring the reliability and continuous functionality of the fire protection system at a petroleum 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 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 petroleum 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.

## **11.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.

### **11.1. OBJECTIVES OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The objectives of Health and Safety plan at petroleum 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 Petroleum storage products releases, explosions, fires, and other hazards.
- ✓ Minimize the environmental impact of Petroleum products storage and handling. This includes preventing releases of Petroleum storage products to the air, water, and soil.
- ✓ Comply with all applicable health, safety, and environmental regulations.

### **11.2. 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 petroleum storage and filling operations, including risks associated with handling, storage, transportation, and potential exposure to Petroleum storage products will be ensured.

- 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 petroleum, 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.

### **11.3. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

The use of Personal Protective Equipment in a Petroleum product storage 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 Petroleum product storage unit. 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 Petroleum product storage unit. 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.

- Petroleum product storage 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 Petroleum product storage 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 Petroleum product storage unit. 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.

#### **11.4. PPE REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE**

During the construction of a project, including a Petroleum product storage 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.

**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.

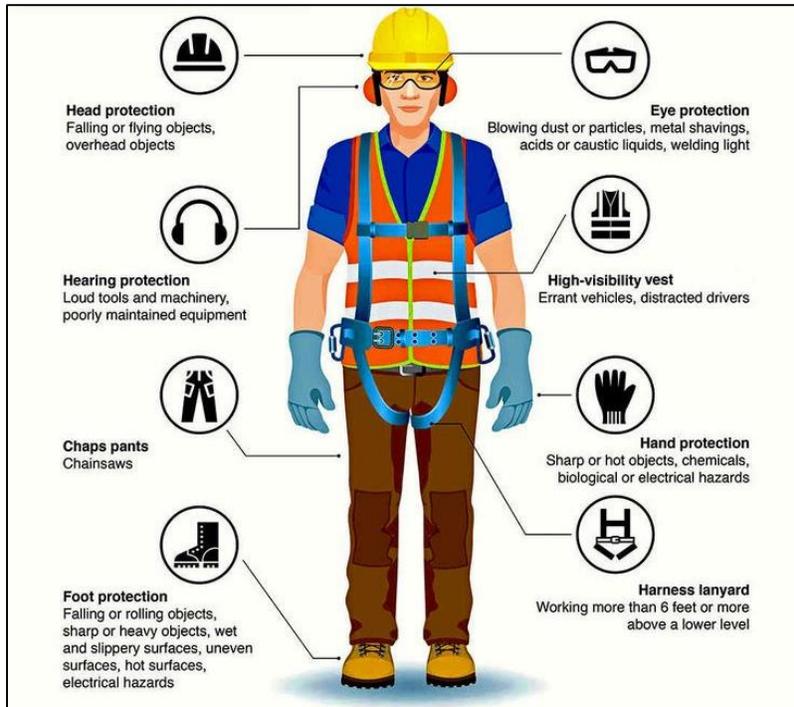
**Foot Protection:** Steel-toed safety boots or shoes to protect against crushing injuries, falling objects, or punctures.

**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 11-1 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.

### **11.5. 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,

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 11-2 Safety signs for Constructional Phase**

#### **11.6. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT DURING OPERATIONAL PHASE**

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

- PPE can help to protect employees from exposure to Petroleum 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.

### 11.6.1. PPE Required for Petroleum Storage and Filling Plant

PPE is crucial in Petroleum 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 Petroleum, chemicals, or other hazardous materials during filling or maintenance operations.
2. **Chemical-Resistant Gloves:** Shield hands from direct contact with Petroleum, 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 Petroleum 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 a Petroleum 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 Petroleum and ensure a safe working environment.



**Figure 11-3 PPES for Operational Phase**

## **12.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.

### **12.1. 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.
- ✓ 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.



**Figure 12-1 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.

## **12.2. 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.

### 12.3. 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 12-1 Stakeholders and Their Roles and Responsibilities**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Roles</b>
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.

Stakeholders	Roles
Government Departments	The consulted government department includes Environmental protection agency, wildlife, planning, 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.

### 12.3.1. 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.

### 12.4. 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 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.

### **12.5. DISCUSSED 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.

### **12.6. 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.



**Figure 12-2 Pictorial View of Consultation**

## **13.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.

### **13.1. 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.
- 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.

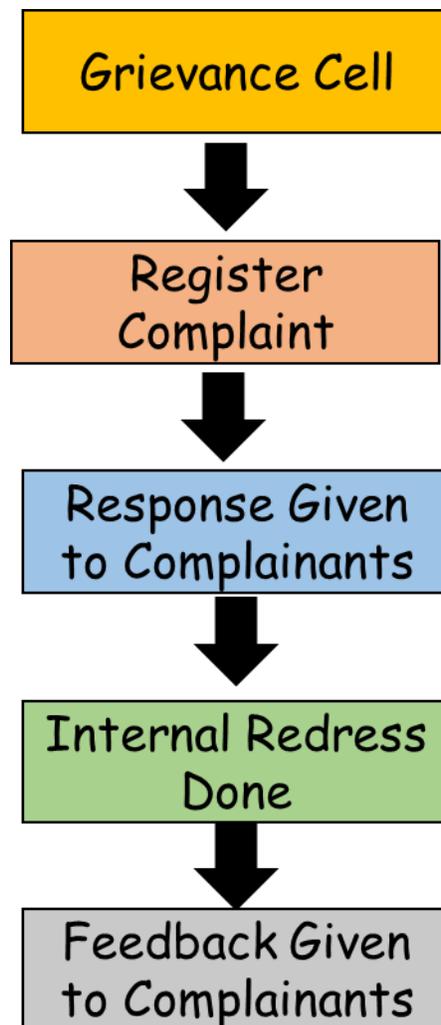
By achieving these objectives, a Grievance Redress Mechanism contributes to building trust, fostering positive relationships with stakeholders, and enhancing the overall social and environmental sustainability of a project or organization.

### **13.2. 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.
- 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 13-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

## 14. 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

<b>Air quality</b>	Measurement of the pollutants in the air; a description of healthiness and safety of the atmosphere.
<b>Area</b>	Area is the quantity that expresses the extent of a two-dimensional figure or shape, or planar lamina, in the plane.
<b>Compensation</b>	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.
<b>Consultation</b>	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.
<b>Coordinates contaminate</b>	Each of a group of numbers used to indicate the position of a point, line, or plane to make impure, pollute
<b>Disclosure</b>	The action of making new or secret information known
<b>Disruption</b>	Disturbance or problems which interrupt an event, activity, or process.
<b>Environmental Management</b>	Attempt to control human impact on and interaction with the environment in order to preserve natural resources
<b>Evaluation</b>	The making of a judgment about the amount, number, or value of something; assessment.

<b>Geology</b>	A science that studies rocks, layers of soil, etc., in order to learn about the history of the earth and its life
<b>Ground water</b>	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.
<b>Hazardous</b>	Substance or material, which could adversely affect the safety of the public, handlers or carriers during transportation
<b>Impact</b>	Effect on someone or something
<b>Land acquisition</b>	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.
<b>Mitigation</b>	The action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something
<b>Occupational health</b>	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
<b>Parking</b>	A parking garage is a building, or an area under a building, where cars can be parked.
<b>Project area</b>	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.
<b>Proponent</b>	A person who advocates a theory, proposal, or course of action.

<b>Rehabilitation</b>	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.
<b>Resettlement</b>	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.
<b>Scope</b>	The extent of the area or subject matter that something deals with or to which it is relevant
<b>Social Environment</b>	It includes the culture that the individual was educated or lives in, and the people and institutions with whom they interact.
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Include affected persons and communities, proponents, private and public businesses, NGOS, host communities and EPA.
<b>Topography</b>	Details of the surface features of land. It includes the mountains, hills, creeks, and other bumps and lumps on a particular hunk of earth.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

<b>API</b>	American Petroleum Institute
<b>ASME</b>	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
<b>CO</b>	Carbon Monoxide
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>DCP</b>	Dry Chemical Powder
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Approval
<b>EC</b>	Electrical Conductivity
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMMP</b>	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
<b>EMP</b>	Environmental Management Plan
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection and Climate Change Department
<b>Gop</b>	Government of Punjab
<b>IEE</b>	Initial Environmental Examination
<b>IESCO</b>	Islamabad Electric Supply Company
<b>MAWP</b>	Maximum Allowable Working Pressure
<b>MDMT</b>	Minimum Design Metal Temperature
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>P.W.H.T</b>	Post Weld Heat Treatment
<b>PEPA</b>	Punjab Environmental Protection Act
<b>PEQs</b>	Punjab Environmental Quality Standards
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>TDS</b>	Total Dissolved Solid
<b>UC</b>	Union Council
<b>UNCED</b>	United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development
<b>WAPDA</b>	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:
  - 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.