

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(EIA)

of

**Industrial Unit for Textile Dyeing, Printing &
Finishing of Cloth & Weaving**

by

Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited

at

**Plot # 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B,
Quaid-e-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | I |
| 1. INTRODUCTION | |
| 1.1 Project Background | 12 |
| 1.2 Purpose of the Report | 12 |
| 1.3 Specific Objectives of this EIA | 13 |
| 1.4 Identification of the Project | 14 |
| 1.5 Details of the Proponent | 14 |
| 1.6 Details of Consultant | 15 |
| 1.7 Project Nature, Size and Location | 15 |
| 1.8 Extent and Scope of Study | 16 |
| 1.9 Persons Performing the EIA Study | 17 |
| 1.10 Study Methodology | 17 |
| 1.10.1 Scoping | 17 |
| 1.10.2 Data Collection | 18 |
| 1.10.2.1 Important Issues Raised during Public Consultation | 19 |
| 1.10.2.2 Interview | 19 |
| 1.10.2.3 Primary Data | 19 |
| 1.10.2.4 Secondary Data | 19 |
| 1.10.3 Determination of Significant Impacts | 19 |
| 1.10.4 Mitigations Proposed | 19 |
| 1.10.5 Environmental Management Plan | 20 |
| 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT | |
| 2.1 Screening | 21 |
| 2.2 Objective of the Project | 21 |
| 2.3 Alternatives | 22 |
| 2.3.1 Project Alternative | 22 |
| 2.3.2 Economic Alternatives | 22 |
| 2.3.3 Construction Design Alternatives | 23 |
| 2.3.3.1 Benefits of Reinforced Cement Concrete | 23 |
| 2.3.4 Technology Alternatives and Selection Criteria | 23 |
| 2.3.5 Raw Material and Fuel Alternatives | 23 |
| 2.3.6 Site Alternatives | 24 |
| 2.3.6.1 Site Selection Criteria | 24 |
| 2.3.7 Environmental Alternatives | 25 |
| 2.4 Location and Site Layout of the Project | 28 |
| 2.5 Land Use on the Site | 28 |
| 2.6 Road Access | 29 |
| 2.7 Vegetation Features of the Site | 29 |
| 2.8 Cost and Magnitude of Operation | 29 |
| 2.9 Schedule of Implementation | 29 |
| 2.10 Description of the project | 30 |
| 2.10.1 Pre-Construction Phase | 30 |
| 2.10.2 Construction Phase | 30 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 2.10.2.1 Workforce Required..... | 31 |
| 2.10.2.2 Power Supply..... | 31 |
| 2.10.2.3 Water Supply and Water Balance..... | 31 |
| 2.10.3 Operation Phase..... | 33 |
| 2.10.3.1 Preparatory Materials for Weaving..... | 33 |
| 2.10.3.2 Raw Materials..... | 33 |
| 2.10.3.3 Machinery Details..... | 33 |
| 2.10.3.4 Manufacturing Process Description..... | 33 |
| 2.10.3.4.1 Weaving Process..... | 33 |
| 2.10.3.4.2 Processing Stage..... | 34 |
| 2.10.3.5 Operational Hours..... | 36 |
| 2.10.3.6 Water Requirement and Water Balance..... | 36 |
| 2.10.3.7 Electricity Requirement..... | 36 |
| 2.10.3.8 Gas Requirement..... | 37 |
| 2.10.3.9 Man Power Involved in the Operation..... | 37 |
| 2.11 Restoration and Rehabilitation Plans..... | 37 |
| 2.12 Government Approvals Required for the Project..... | 37 |

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

| | |
|---|----|
| 3.1 Baseline Physical Environment..... | 38 |
| 3.1.1 Topography..... | 38 |
| 3.1.2 Geography..... | 38 |
| 3.1.3 Regional Geological Conditions..... | 40 |
| 3.1.4 Soil..... | 41 |
| 3.1.5 Climate..... | 42 |
| 3.1.6 Seismicity..... | 43 |
| 3.1.7 Water Resources..... | 44 |
| 3.1.7.1 Municipal Water Supply..... | 45 |
| 3.1.7.2 Domestic Water Supply..... | 45 |
| 3.1.7.3 Agricultural Water Supply..... | 45 |
| 3.1.7.4 Site Area Water Supply..... | 46 |
| 3.1.8 Flood Control..... | 47 |
| 3.1.7 Ambient Air Quality..... | 47 |
| 3.1.8 Noise..... | 47 |
| 3.1.9 Liquid Effluents..... | 48 |
| 3.1.10 Solid Waste..... | 48 |
| 3.2 Baseline Ecological Environment..... | 49 |
| 3.2.1 Fauna..... | 49 |
| 3.2.1.1 Aquatic Fauna..... | 49 |
| 3.2.1.2 Mammals..... | 49 |
| 3.2.1.3 Birds..... | 49 |
| 3.2.1.4 Reptiles..... | 49 |
| 3.2.1.5 Amphibians..... | 50 |
| 3.2.1.6 Critical Habitats..... | 50 |
| 3.2.2 Forestry..... | 51 |
| 3.2.3 Flora..... | 51 |
| 3.2.4 Endangered Species..... | 52 |
| 3.3.5 Agriculture..... | 52 |
| 3.3 Baseline Socioeconomic Environment..... | 52 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 3.3.1 Population and Communities..... | 52 |
| 3.3.2 Political and Administrative Set-up..... | 52 |
| 3.3.3 Industries..... | 53 |
| 3.3.4 Infrastructure..... | 53 |
| 3.3.4.1 Potable Water Supply..... | 53 |
| 3.3.4.2 Sanitation and Drainage..... | 54 |
| 3.3.5 Land Use Planning..... | 55 |
| 3.3.6 Power Sources and Transmission..... | 55 |
| 3.3.7 Agricultural Development..... | 56 |
| 3.3.8 Quality of Life Values..... | 56 |
| 3.3.8.1 Main Occupations..... | 56 |
| 3.3.8.2 Family Life..... | 57 |
| 3.3.8.3 Religion..... | 58 |
| 3.3.8.4 Transportation..... | 58 |
| 3.3.8.4.1 Roads..... | 58 |
| 3.3.8.4.2 Railways..... | 58 |
| 3.3.8.4.3 Airport..... | 59 |
| 3.3.8.5 Housing..... | 59 |
| 3.3.8.6 Public Health..... | 59 |
| 3.3.8.7 Education..... | 60 |
| 3.3.8.8 Recreational Resources..... | 60 |
| 3.3.8.9 Aesthetic and Cultural Values..... | 60 |
| 3.3.8.10 Language..... | 61 |
| 3.3.8.11 Ethnicity..... | 61 |
| 3.3.8.12 Role of Women..... | 62 |
| 3.3.8.13 Archeological and Historical Treasures..... | 62 |
| 3.3.8.13.1 Hiran Minar..... | 62 |
| 3.4 Lab Reports of Environmental Analysis..... | 64 |
| 3.5 Suitability of the Site..... | 64 |

4. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

| | |
|--|----|
| 4.1 Impact Assessment Methodology..... | 65 |
| 4.1.1 Checklists..... | 65 |
| 4.1.2 Thinking through Stages of the Project..... | 65 |
| 4.2 Impacts Associated with Project Location..... | 66 |
| 4.3 Impacts Associated with Project Design..... | 66 |
| 4.4 Characteristics of Impacts Associated with Construction Phase and their Mitigation Measures..... | 67 |
| 4.4.1 Noise and Vibration..... | 67 |
| 4.4.2 Impact on Soil..... | 68 |
| 4.4.3 Impact on Air Quality..... | 69 |
| 4.4.4 Solid Waste..... | 70 |
| 4.4.5 Impact on Water Resources..... | 71 |
| 4.4.6 Impact on Ecological Environment..... | 72 |
| 4.4.7 Impact on Socio-economic Conditions..... | 73 |
| 4.4.8 Occupational Health and Safety..... | 74 |
| 4.4.9 Traffic Flow..... | 75 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 4.5 Characteristics of Impacts Associated with Operation Phase & their Mitigation Measures | 76 |
| 4.5.1 Air Emissions | 76 |
| 4.5.2 Wastewater | 77 |
| 4.5.3 Noise | 82 |
| 4.5.4 Solid Waste | 84 |
| 4.5.5 Impact on Flora and Fauna | 85 |
| 4.5.6 Occupational Health and Safety | 86 |
| 4.5.7 Impact on Socio-economic Conditions | 89 |
| 4.5.8 Traffic Flow | 89 |
| 4.6 Potential Environmental Enhancement Measures | 90 |

5 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AND MONITORING PROGRAM

| | |
|--|-----|
| 5.1 Objectives of EMP | 91 |
| 5.2 Components of EMP | 92 |
| 5.3 Institutional Capacity/Roles & Responsibilities of Environmental Management Team | 92 |
| 5.3.1 Top Management | 93 |
| 5.3.1.1 Chief Executive Officer | 93 |
| 5.3.1.2 General Manager | 93 |
| 5.3.1.3 Contractor | 94 |
| 5.3.1.4 Manager Operations | 94 |
| 5.3.2 Construction Manager | 94 |
| 5.3.3 Role of EPA-Punjab | 95 |
| 5.4 Monitoring Program to Assess Performance of EMP | 95 |
| 5.4.1 Responsibilities for Monitoring | 95 |
| 5.5 Reporting and Reviewing Procedures | 95 |
| 5.6 Training Needs and Schedule | 96 |
| 5.6.1 Training Syllabus Contents | 96 |
| 5.7 Environmental Management Plan | 97 |
| 5.7.1 Pre-Construction Phase EMP | 97 |
| 5.7.1.1 Design Stage | 97 |
| 5.7.1.2 Approvals | 97 |
| 5.7.1.3 Contractual Provisions | 98 |
| 5.7.2 Construction Phase | 98 |
| 5.7.3 Operations Phase | 98 |
| 5.7.4 Mitigation Plan | 98 |
| 5.8 Environmental Monitoring Program | 112 |
| 5.9 Equipment Maintenance Schedule | 113 |
| 5.10 Communication and Documentation | 113 |
| 5.11 Environmental Management Budget | 113 |
| 5.12 Schedule of Implementation of EMP | 114 |

6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 6.1 Importance of Public Consultation | 115 |
| 6.2 Objectives | 115 |
| 6.3 Methodology | 116 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 6.4 Identification of Stakeholders | 116 |
| 6.4.1 Proponent's Environmental Management Team | 116 |
| 6.4.2 The Responsible Authority | 117 |
| 6.4.3 Other Departments & Agencies | 117 |
| 6.4.4 Environmental Practitioners & Experts | 117 |
| 6.4.5 Affected & Wider Community | 117 |
| 6.5 Concerns of the Stakeholders | 118 |
| 6.6 Mitigation Measures proposed for addressing the Stakeholder's Concerns | 120 |

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| 7.1 Conclusions | 124 |
| 7.2 Recommendations | 125 |

TABLES

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 2.1: Implementation Schedule | 29 |
| Table 2.2: Brief Description of the Project | 31 |
| Table 2.3: Temporal Boundaries of Construction Phase | 32 |
| Table 3.1: Annual Meteorological Data of Project Area during 2021 | 44 |
| Table 3.2: Result of Chemical Analysis Test Report (Ambient Air) | 47 |
| Table 3.3: Noise Levels of project area | 48 |
| Table 5.1: Environmental Management Plan of Construction Stage | 99 |
| Table 5.2: Environmental Management Plan of Operational Stage | 104 |
| Table 5.3: Environmental Monitoring Plan | 112 |
| Table 5.4: Environmental Management Budget | 114 |
| Table 6.1 List of Stakeholders consulted | 117 |

FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 2.1: Project Plot # 134-B-137-B, QABP, Sheikhpura | 28 |
| Figure 2.2: Process Flow at Kishwer Textile Industries (Pvt) Limited | 36 |
| Figure 3.1: Topography of the Project Area | 38 |
| Figure 3.2: Sheikhpura in Punjab Province | 39 |
| Figure 3.3: Map of District Sheikhpura | 40 |
| Figure 3.4: Geological Map of the Project Area | 41 |
| Figure 3.5: Soil map of the project area | 43 |
| Figure 3.6: Seismic Zoning of Punjab | 45 |
| Figure 3.7: Hydrology of the project area | 46 |
| Figure 3.8: Fauna of the project area | 50 |
| Figure 3.9: Flora of the project area | 51 |
| Figure 3.10: Sanitation & Drainage in the project area | 54 |
| Figure 3.11: Agricultural fields across the road of the project area | 56 |
| Figure 3.12: Labour class also work at these Brick Kilns | 57 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Figure 3.13: Livestock is also source of income for people of project area | 57 |
| Figure 3.14: Condition of roads inside Sheikhpura City | 58 |
| Figure 3.15: Chicho Ki Malliyan Railway station | 59 |
| Figure 3.16: A primary school at Bhamb Ki Mallian Village | 60 |
| Figure 3.17: Sheikhpura Sports Complex | 61 |
| Figure 3.18: Hockey Ground at Sheikhpura Sports Complex | 61 |
| Figure 3.19: Hiran Minar | 63 |
| Figure 3.20: Pond at Hiran Minar | 63 |
| Figure 4.1: Water Flow Diagram | 78 |
| Figure 4.2: Flow Process of Proposed Effluent Treatment Plant | 82 |
| Figure 4.3: Solid Waste Management Plan | 85 |
| Figure 6.1: Highlights of Public Consultation Survey-A | 121 |
| Figure 6.2: Highlights of Public Consultation Survey-B | 121 |
| Figure 6.3: Meeting with Assistant Professor, Punjab University, (Waste Water Expert) | 122 |
| Figure 6.4: Meeting with Assistant Professor, Punjab University, (Geology Expert) | 122 |
| Figure 6.5: Meeting with CEO, Well On Techniques, a Water Treatment Company | 123 |

ANNEXURES

| | |
|---|-----|
| Annexure-I: Glossary | 127 |
| Annexure-II: List of Abbreviations and Symbols | 129 |
| Annexure-III: List of individuals and organizations consulted along with their written feedback | 130 |
| Annexure-IV: Team Members of EIA Study Project | 132 |
| Annexure-V: Terms of Reference | 133 |
| Annexure-VI: Google Map and Drawings of Proposed Project | 134 |
| Annexure-VII: Baseline Parameters Monitoring Test Reports (Ambient Air, Ground Water, Noise) | 137 |
| Annexure-VIII: Property Ownership Documents | 138 |
| Annexure-IX: Land Use, Solid Waste Management, Sanitation and Drainage related Documents | 139 |
| Annexure-X: Checklist (EIA) Pak-EPA Guidelines for preparation And Review of Environmental Reports-1997 | 140 |
| Annexure-XI: References | 141 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the study of Environmental Impact assessment of Establishment of Industrial Unit for Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth & Weaving by Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited.

- Title of the Project:** Establishment of Industrial Unit for Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth & Weaving by Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited.
- Location of Project:** Plot # 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura
Coordinates 31°44'10.93"N, 74° 3'6.21"E
Decimal Coordinates
31.73636944 N, 74.05172500 E
- Proponent:** Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited,
Mailing Address: 80-M, Quaid-E-Azam Industrial Estate, Lahore
Phone: +92-300-8461717
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- Consultant:** Altec Engineers
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Brief Outline of the Proposal

The textile sector is one of the most vital and dynamic industries of Pakistan, contributing significantly to the national economy through employment, exports, and industrial growth. In line with the country's increasing demand for value-added textile products and to promote industrial development in the province of Punjab, M/s Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited has proposed the establishment of a modern textile unit dedicated to dyeing, printing, finishing of cloth, and weaving operations. at their owned Plot No. 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park (QABP), Sheikhpura. The project cost shall be PKR 700 Millions. The annual production capacity shall be 5,000,000 meters/year.

Total area of the plot is 290403.021 Square ft. Total covered area of the plot shall be 260434 Square ft. The project shall involve construction of RCC buildings comprising double story printing areas, double story weaving areas, mess, and two four story office blocks as major components. Guard room and Masjid shall be other parts of the project.

According to Section-12 of PEPA 1997 (Amendment 2012), "No proponent of a project shall commence construction or operation unless he has filed with

the Provincial Agency an initial environmental examination or, where the project is likely to cause an adverse environmental effect, an environmental impact assessment, and has obtained from the Provincial Agency approval in respect thereof." According to Punjab Environmental Protection Review of IEE and EIA Regulations-2022, the project falls under Schedule-II, therefore requires an EIA. In that context, Environmental Impact Assessment has been carried out and is being presented in the form of this EIA Report.

The scope of the EIA study includes environmental assessment of the project including collection of data related to physical, biological and socio-economic environment, assessment of impacts, which may be caused by the project activities and mitigation measures for the abatement of potential environmental impacts. This encompasses all the phases of the project.

Brief detail of the project is as follows:

The Project Area

The proposed project has been planned to be constructed at Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura is located along Lahore-Islamabad Motorway (M2). The project is linked with all major cities, seaports and dry ports of the country through a network of national Highways and motorways. PIEDMC has acquired 1860 acres of land from Government of the Punjab and thereon industrial estate has been established to promote industrialization in Punjab.

Knowledge on the baseline environmental conditions was obtained by collecting and reviewing the available secondary data of the project area. The review process was also helpful in establishing the scope and methodology for collection of field data inside the project area. The EIA team comprising of environmentalists, chemists, civil engineers, architects and surveyors collected area specific primary data.

Facilities

A large number of various industries shall be located here with infrastructure comparable to any modern international industrial estate. Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura shall have so many facilities which qualify it as an ideal option for the proponent. There shall be road network, underground sewerage system, estate managed underground electricity distribution system, walled industrial estate with limited entry/exit points, high pressure gas pipelines, potable water, telecommunications system, fully equipped fire station (industrial safety unit), computerized weigh station, information signs, technical training facilities, estate-owned security arrangements, hospital, masajid and petrol stations.

Environmental compliance shall also be ensured by developing and implementing environmental procedures, occupational health, safety, environmental awareness, solid waste management and combined effluent treatment plant. This new project shall avail all of these facilities to achieve their goals towards sustainable development in all of its activities.

Availability of Utilities

Main source of electricity shall be from WAPDA through Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura's own dedicated Grid station. For adequate water supply, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura shall install overhead water tanks fed with tube wells, through which water for all purposes shall be supplied to the project area. Sui gas shall also be available if needed by any industry.

The summarized outline of the report has been described below:

Chapter-1: Introduction

In this chapter, an introduction to this report has been given. A little detail about project has been provided. Project background, purpose of the report, specific objectives of this EIA, identification of the project, details of proponent and consultant, project nature, size and location, extent and scope of study, EIA study team, study methodology, scoping, temporal boundaries of environmental assessment, spatial boundaries of environmental assessment, important issues raised during public consultation have been described.

Chapter-2: Description of the Project

This chapter describes the specifications of the proposed project i.e. screening, objective of the project, alternatives including project alternative, economic alternatives, construction design alternatives, technology alternatives, site alternatives, site selection criteria, environmental alternatives, location and site layout of the project, land use on the site, road access, vegetation features of the site, cost and magnitude of operation, schedule of implementation, description of pre-construction phase, construction phase and operation phase of the of the project, restoration and rehabilitation plans and government approvals required for the project.

Chapter-3: Description of the Environment

This chapter describes the existing environmental conditions around the proposed project area. Information that has been collected from different sources including public, literature, reports of other studies conducted in this area, knowledge with the proponent and the concerned government departments and the first-hand surveys and field measurements has been presented in this chapter. This encompasses all the important aspects of local environment such as physical, ecological and socio-economic resources. Environmental testing has also been carried out through an environmental laboratory certified by EPA-Punjab in the presence of EPA-Punjab officials to know about quality of ambient air, ground water and noise. Suitability of the site for project has also been discussed.

Chapter-4: Screening of Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This chapter identifies the characteristic potential impacts due to the implementation of project on the physical, ecological and social environment of project area. This chapter also identifies measures that will help mitigate the project's adverse environmental effects and enhance positive impacts. Impact assessment methodology, characteristics of impacts associated with project location, project design, construction phase, operation phase on the environment have been described in this chapter. Potential Environmental Enhancement Measures have also been described. The summary of potential environmental impacts of the project, mitigation measures to be taken and proposed monitoring are summarized below:

Chapter-5: Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Program

This chapter presents the implementation mechanism in the form of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for dealing with the potential environmental impacts identified during EIA and reported in Chapter 4 of this document. This EMP addresses the adverse environmental impacts of the proposed project during its execution, to enhance project benefits and to introduce standards of good practices to be adopted for all project activities.

In this chapter, objectives of EMP, components of EMP, institutional capacity/roles & responsibilities of environmental management team, reporting and reviewing procedures, training needs and schedule, training syllabus contents, equipment maintenance schedule, communication and documentation, environmental management budget and schedule of implementation of EMP have been described.

Environmental monitoring and management have been proposed to be carried out in all stages of the project namely pre-construction, construction and operational phases. EMP will be operational to ensure legal environmental compliance. Environmental Monitoring by a third party will further support operations in environmentally sustainable fashion.

Chapter-6: Stakeholders Consultation

This chapter includes the output of consultations carried out with the stakeholders including people of the project area. These include local residents who also carry out different businesses such as shop keepers, farmers. Some of these include employees of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. Their feedback regarding the project has been recorded through a questionnaire and interviewing them to fill the questions of questionnaire. Mitigation measures proposed for addressing the stakeholder's concerns have been described.

| Potential Impact | Magnitude of Impact | Mitigation Measures |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| CONSTRUCTION PHASE | | |
| <p>Solid Waste</p> <p>Solid waste shall be generated in the form of excavation waste, broken bricks, wasted concrete material etc.</p> | <p>Major/Long term</p> | <p>All types of waste shall be kept segregated.</p> <p>The waste shall never be piled and shall be managed regularly.</p> <p>The construction waste shall be disposed of through construction waste contractors. The recyclable part of the waste shall be sold to recyclers.</p> |
| <p>Air Pollution</p> <p>Particulate matter may arise due to localized excavation in soil for foundation purpose and due to movement of off-road or on-road automobiles.</p> <p>Transport of construction materials such as sand, aggregate etc. may also cause particulate pollution.</p> <p>Off-road or on-road automobiles may also cause exhaust pollution.</p> | <p>Minor/Short lived</p> | <p>Construction contractor shall be asked to ensure using only well-conditioned and tuned automobiles and equipment.</p> <p>Sprinkling of water on the exposed surfaces.</p> <p>Covering of all trucks loaded with sand, soil and other such loose construction materials.</p> <p>Regular sweeping of roads and parking areas to avoid deposition of dirt.</p> <p>Use of appropriate masks by workers to prevent entry of metal dust in their breathing system.</p> |
| <p>Water Quality</p> <p>Water shall be needed for making concrete mix, for curing of building structures and for pavement of floor.</p> | <p>Minor/Short Lived</p> | <p>Water consumption shall be kept at minimum.</p> <p>Extra run off will mostly percolate to ground water table thus recharging it.</p> |

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| | | <p>Leakage and wastage shall be prevented.</p> <p>Any wastewater shall be channelized to the drainage system of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park for disposal to nearby drain after treatment.</p> |
| <p>Noise Pollution</p> <p>Operation of construction machinery and equipment may be a source of noise.</p> <p>Movement of off-road or on-road automobiles.</p> | Minor/Short Lived | <p>Maintain all the machinery and automobiles.</p> <p>Lubricate all moving parts of the machinery.</p> <p>Use of ear plugs by workers to prevent entry of noise in their ear.</p> |
| <p>Traffic Flow</p> <p>There shall be a little increase in the traffic of the area because of movement of transport carrying construction materials.</p> | Minor/Short Lived | <p>The construction material shall be transported during off-peak hours.</p> |
| <p>Occupational Health & Safety</p> <p>There may be risks associated with work at height.</p> <p>Ergonomic issues due to loading and off-loading of construction materials e.g. cement sacks etc.</p> <p>During hot season, workers may have to suffer from heat stress.</p> | Minor | <p>Construction workers shall be provided with adequate awareness and training about HSE aspects of the project.</p> <p>Work at height shall be performed with appropriate safety arrangements to prevent fall from height.</p> <p>Construction materials should be distributed into small packs during loading and off-loading.</p> <p>Electric earthing shall be done to prevent electric shock to workers.</p> <p>Safety shoes shall be worn by the workers while performing</p> |

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| | | <p>jobs related with electric equipment.</p> <p>During hot season, jobs of the workers may be changed during peak hot hours. The work timing may be changed to prevent heat stress.</p> <p>The workers shall also be provided with suitable Personal Protective Equipment.</p> <p>Emergency preparedness and response plan shall be prepared and followed.</p> |
| <p>Ecology</p> <p>The birds may get scared due to noisy operations.</p> <p>The patch of land is already barren. There is no vegetation on it which is likely to be impacted.</p> | Minor/Temporary | <p>The noise of the equipment shall be kept under control.</p> <p>The construction staff shall be guided not to interfere with the habitat of local biota.</p> |
| <p>Socioeconomic</p> <p>Disturbance to local population</p> <p>Jobs for the locals</p> | Minor/Temporary | <p>The construction staff shall be guided to respect the local cultural and moral values and behave well.</p> <p>Locals shall be preferred for job so far as possible according to their competence.</p> |
| OPERATIONAL PHASE | | |
| <p>Solid Waste</p> <p>Solid waste has been estimated to be generated in the form of packing of raw material and finished goods such as plastic sacks, plastic</p> | Major/Long term | <p>All kinds of wastes shall be kept in segregated and color coded bins.</p> <p>The municipal waste shall be stored in bins provided by QABP and shall be managed by QABP.</p> |

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| <p>containers and wrappers from operations.</p> <p>Due to workers, municipal waste shall also be generated.</p> | | <p>It has been proposed to sell all of the operational waste to contractor for reuse and recycling as may be appropriate.</p> |
| <p>Air Pollution</p> <p>There shall be air pollution due to evaporated dyes and printing inks.</p> <p>Due to weaving operations, fiber dust may be caused.</p> | <p>Minor/Long term</p> | <p>Better ventilation system.</p> <p>All exposed surfaces shall be either paved or grassed to prevent particulate pollution.</p> <p>Workers may be provided with masks to prevent entry of particulate pollutants into their breathing system.</p> |
| <p>Water Pollution</p> <p>Water shall get polluted due to use of dyes and chemicals.</p> <p>Sewerage shall be the main waste water.</p> | <p>Minor/Long term</p> | <p>The dyeing and printing mixtures shall be circulated again and again to utilize them up to maximum and drain as minimum as possible. Thus overall, there shall be only a small amount wasted.</p> <p>Water wastage shall be prevented.</p> <p>Water shall be disposed of after treatment through Effluent Treatment Plant.</p> <p>Any wastewater shall be channelized to the drainage system from where this shall be treated by centralized effluent treatment plant of QABP before disposal to nearby drain.</p> |
| <p>Noise</p> <p>Noise generated by machines.</p> | <p>Minor/Long term</p> | <p>Better maintenance and lubrication of all the machinery may keep the noise under control.</p> <p>Regular monitoring of noise may be carried out every year</p> |

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|---|------------------------|--|
| | | <p>to check the efficacy of control measures.</p> <p>Enclosure/confinement of the machinery may also decrease the noise levels.</p> <p>Employees shall be provided with ear plugs to prevent entry of sound waves into ear.</p> |
| <p>Occupational Health & Safety</p> <p>Ergonomics issues because the workers usually shall need to lift raw materials and finished goods.</p> <p>Fire safety management.</p> | <p>Minor/Long term</p> | <p>Load to be lifted by the labor staff shall be distributed in small packs of raw materials.</p> <p>Adequate arrangements for illumination, temperature and ventilation shall be made.</p> <p>Training about OHS aspects may also assist in managing the risk.</p> <p>The workers shall be provided with all of the required personal protective equipment to prevent any harm.</p> <p>Fire extinguishers, electric earthing and sand buckets shall be installed.</p> |
| <p>Ecology</p> <p>The patch of land is already barren. There is no vegetation on it that is likely to be impacted. Therefore, there shall be no impact on biota due to operations.</p> | <p>Minor</p> | <p>The noise of the equipment shall be kept under control to prevent disturbance to fauna especially the birds.</p> <p>The operation staff shall be guided not to interfere with the habitat of local biota.</p> <p>The proponent as part of condition by PIEDMC, shall plant 1000 trees.</p> |

| | | |
|--|------------------------|---|
| <p>Socioeconomic</p> <p>Disturbance to local population</p> <p>Jobs for the locals</p> | <p>Minor/Temporary</p> | <p>The operational staff shall be guided to respect the local cultural and moral values and behave well.</p> <p>Locals shall be preferred for job so far as possible according to their competence.</p> |
| <p>Traffic Flow</p> <p>There shall be a little increase in the traffic of the area because of movement of raw materials and finished goods.</p> | <p>Minor</p> | <p>The transport shall be scheduled such that it may not cause traffic blockage.</p> |

Proposed Monitoring

The purpose of monitoring is to get acquainted with actual quantitative assessment of environmental aspects to verify that their values are within permissible limits as defined by Punjab Environmental Quality Standards. Therefore, in order to remain rational with the help of quantitative assessments instead of merely making assumptions about status of environmental aspects, following environmental monitoring plan has been proposed:

| Environmental Aspect | Parameters | Concerned Location | Frequency |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------|
| Construction Phase | | | |
| Ambient Air | CO, SO _x , NO _x , O ₃ , PM | Project Site | 06 Months |
| Ground Water | All parameters as described in PEQS | Water Connection at site | 06 Months |
| Noise | Industrial Noise | Project Site | 06 Months |
| Solid Waste | Generation Rate according to type of waste | Project Site | Fortnightly |
| Occupational Health & Safety | Fire, ERP, PPE's | Project Site | Daily |
| Operational Phase | | | |
| Ambient Air | As required by EPA-Punjab | Production halls | Annually |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|
| Noise | Industrial Noise | Production halls | Annually |
| Solid Waste | Generation Rate according to type of waste | Solid Waste Bin | Fortnightly |
| Occupational Health & Safety | Fire, ERP, PPE's | Whole unit | Daily |

Chapter-7: Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter recommends for issuance of environmental approval by EPA-Punjab. Construction and operations of this Industrial Unit for Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth & Weaving will be under strict environmental management controls while sticking to the requirements of the Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS) and Punjab Environmental Protection Act 1997 (Amendment 2012). Therefore, project at the proposed site will have no adverse effects on any segment of the environment or on people of the area.

Conclusion

It is concluded that the project is a need as part of establishment of industries in the country. The project will accelerate socio-economic development and create job opportunities. The site has been examined with respect to the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency guidelines and found to be in line with the criteria developed.

On the basis of the overall impact assessment, this has been concluded that environmental impacts during its construction and operational phases can be prevented with the mitigation measures included in this EIA report.

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The textile sector is one of the most vital and dynamic industries of Pakistan, contributing significantly to the national economy through employment, exports, and industrial growth. In line with the country's increasing demand for value-added textile products and to promote industrial development in the province of Punjab, M/s Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited has proposed the establishment of a modern textile unit dedicated to dyeing, printing, finishing of cloth, and weaving operations. The proposed facility will be located at Plot No. 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park (QABP), Sheikhpura, a site designated for industrial activities under the Punjab Industrial Estates Development & Management Company (PIEDMC). The project is envisioned to incorporate state-of-the-art textile machinery and adopt eco-friendly technologies aimed at minimizing environmental impact while enhancing productivity and product quality.

As per the requirements of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997 and the Punjab Environmental Protection (Review of IEE and EIA) Regulations-2022, the proponent is required to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study and obtain approval from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Punjab prior to the initiation of construction and operations.

This report presents a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed project, addressing its potential environmental and social impacts, as well as proposing appropriate mitigation and management measures.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report is to assess and document the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the establishment and operation of the proposed textile dyeing, printing, finishing of cloth, and weaving unit by M/s Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited at Quaid-E-Azam Business Park (QABP), Sheikhpura.

Section-12 of the Punjab Environmental Protection Act, 1997 (Amended 2012) requires that for any development project to be commenced in Punjab, it is mandatory to obtain Environmental Approval from EPA-Punjab by filing an Initial Environmental Examination or Environmental Impact Assessment, as defined in Punjab Environmental Protection Review of IEE/EIA Regulations-2022 or recommended by EPA-Punjab. This involves impact assessment of such development on the environment. Section-12 reads as follows:

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

According to Punjab Environmental Protection Review of IEE/EIA Regulations-2022, this proposed project of the “Establishment of Industrial Unit for Weaving & Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth by Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited” at Plot# 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura falls under Schedule-II which requires the proponent to submit an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the project. Therefore, Environmental Impact Assessment has been carried out to assess various environmental impacts and devise relevant mitigation measures and is being presented in the form of this EIA Report. The EIA report is being submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-Punjab, Lahore.

The purpose of this EIA report is to support an application for environmental approval from the EPA-Punjab. This is in compliance with many other national and international environmental laws besides PEPA 1997 (Amended 2012) for obtaining Environmental Approval (EA) before commencement of the project.

The study has been conducted according to Guidelines issued by Environmental Protection Agency-Government of Pakistan in 1997. Both primary and secondary data has been used to carry out the study. This EIA Report highlights environmental aspects and impacts of the project both during construction and its regular operation. It also provides necessary measures to be adopted to mitigate any adverse environmental impacts. It also gives information used to help decision makers i.e., EPA-Punjab, for issuing the Environmental Approval.

The proponent of the project is environmentally responsible. Therefore, considering environmental obligations in addition to technical feasibility requirements, the proponent has proceeded for environmental feasibility of the construction and operation phase of the project.

The scope of the EIA study includes environmental assessment of the project including collection of data related to physical, biological and socio-economic environment, assessment of impacts which may be caused by the project activities and mitigation measures for the abatement of potential environmental impacts.

1.3 Specific Objectives of this EIA

The EIA study is aimed at promoting environmentally sustainable developmental activities. The specific objectives of this EIA include:

- Collection and scrutiny of data related to physical, biological, and socio-economic environment of the project area before commencement of the project in order to prepare baseline environmental profile

- Identification of environmental aspects of the proposed project area
- Identification, prediction and evaluation of likely environmental impacts of the proposed project during the construction and operational phases.
- Quantitative evaluation of the significance of the impacts
- Assess public perceptions and ensure the participation of all stakeholders in decision making
- Evaluation of public participation/consultation and identification of vulnerable groups present in the area
- Propose mitigation measures to keep the impact of the project activities within permissible limits i.e., PEQS
- Develop an Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) to ensure continuous monitoring and compliance.
- Recommend appropriate mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate adverse impacts.
- To assist the proponent in receiving the environmental approval from the agency by fulfilling requirement of EPA-Punjab for EIA.
- To work closely with the project engineers to ensure that the project design includes environmental consideration
- Promote environmentally sound planning, sustainable development, and public accountability in the implementation of the proposed project

1.4 Identification of Project

The proponent Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited, proposes to exploit the demand of textile sector by establishing a Textile Processing Unit (Dyeing, Printing, Finishing) and Weaving Unit. Title of the proposed Project is “Establishment of Industrial Unit for Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth & Weaving by Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited” at their owned Plot# 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.” This shall be new establishment of a textile unit involving construction and installation of dyeing, printing, finishing, and weaving operations. The project will involve construction of double story weaving area, double story printing area, two 04 storey office blocks. Total area of the plot is 290403.021 Square ft. Total covered area of the plot shall be 260434 Square ft. Total cost of the project shall be PKR 700 Millions.

1.5 Details of Proponent

The proponent, Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited is a Private Limited company established under Companies Act-2017. Its Chief Executive Officer is Mr. Abdul Ghaffar. Directors include Mr. Muhmmad Ayub, Mr. Asif Ayub, Mr. Muhmmad Ali Ayub and Subhan Ghaffar.

Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited

Project Location: Plot No. 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura

Mailing Address: 80-M, Quaid-E-Azam Industrial Estate, Lahore

Phone: +92-300-8461717

Email: subhanghaffarsethi@gmail.com

1.6 Details of Consultant

Altec Engineers
 186-N, Model Town, Lahore
 Phone: +92-300-8506342
 Email: altec.engineers@gmail.com



M/s Altec Engineers are Consulting Engineers, Architects, Turnkey Civil and Pre-Engineered Building Project Development Professionals. They have specialties in industrial, commercial and residential buildings; water and sewage treatment plants, bridges (steel and RCC), roads, public health, housing societies and rotary parking. They are registered with DHA, PHA, LDA, WASA, Lahore Parking Company, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura and other industrial estates under PIEDMC, Quaid-E-Azam Industrial Estate and Bahria Town.

1.7 Project Nature, Size and Location

1.7.1 Nature of the Project

The proposed project involves the establishment of a comprehensive textile processing unit by M/s Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited, which will carry out dyeing, printing, finishing of cloth, and weaving operations. The project is intended to contribute to the textile value chain by converting raw or grey fabric into high-quality finished products ready for local and international markets.

This is a new industrial development, falling under Schedule II of the Punjab Environmental Protection (Review of IEE and EIA) Regulations-2022, and therefore requires a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study prior to the commencement of construction and operations. The unit will be equipped with modern, energy-efficient, and environmentally compliant machinery and will adopt best practices in water conservation, chemical handling, and emission control.

1.7.2 Size of the Project

The project will be established on a combined area of four industrial plots (Plot No. 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, and 137-B) located within the Quaid-E-Azam Business Park (QABP), Sheikhpura. Total area of the plot is 290403.021 Square ft. Total covered area of the plot shall be 260434 Square ft. The project shall involve RCC structured construction of a double storey weaving area and a double storey printing area building and two 04 storey office blocks. The production capacity of the unit shall be 5,000,000 meters/year. The facility will include:

- Weaving Section
- Dyeing and Printing Section
- Finishing Section
- Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)
- Raw Material and Finished Goods Storage

- Administrative Block and Staff Amenities
- Utilities (boilers, etc.)

1.7.3 Location of the Project

The proposed project site is located at Plot No. 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park (QABP), Sheikhpura, Punjab, Pakistan with Coordinates 31°44'10.93"N, 74° 3'6.21"E.

QABP is a planned industrial estate managed by the Punjab Industrial Estates Development & Management Company (PIEDMC), with adequate infrastructure including roads, utilities, and industrial waste management support.

Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura comprises 1860 acres of land, with objective to develop an industrial estate where issues of industrialists are handled and problems solved through 'One Window' operation. Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura is located at approximately 56 Km from Lahore along Lahore-Islamabad Motorway M2. Proximity to Lahore-Islamabad Motorway (M-2) and Sheikhpura-Lahore Road gives easy access to raw material suppliers, labor markets, and export routes. The purpose of this estate is to promote industrialization in Punjab. Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura shall have infrastructure comparable to any modern international industrial estate. Distance from sensitive receptors such as residential areas and ecological hotspots, reduces the risk of direct adverse environmental impact

After analyzing the needs of entrepreneurs, QABP shall ensure availability of road network, underground sewerage system, estate managed underground electricity distribution system, walled industrial estate with limited entry/exit points, high pressure gas pipelines, potable water, composite effluent treatment plant, telecommunications system, fully equipped fire station (industrial safety unit), computerized weigh station, information signs, technical training facilities, solid waste collection system, estate-owned security arrangements, hospital/emergency medical services, masaajid and petrol stations.

1.8 Extent and Scope of Study

The approach adopted for carrying out the EIA study includes review of the available secondary data, collection of primary data, analysis of collected data, establishing environmental baseline of the project related to physical, ecological & social aspects of the environment. Information relating to the physical, technical and environmental parameters has been collected from the proponent and other agencies. Local inhabitants were interviewed in detail to understand the socio-economic, culture and customs of the area. An extensive literature review was also carried out in this step.

The impacts of the project activities on the physical, ecological and socio-economical resources in the immediate surroundings of the project area during pre-construction, construction and operational phases of the project

have been assessed and where applicable mitigation measures have been proposed. Environmental management plan has been prepared for all of the phases so that the impacts can be kept within permissible limits.

The study comprises assessment of impacts on physical, ecological and socio-economical resources in the immediate surroundings of the project area. The impacts of the project on these resources during pre-construction, construction and operational phases of the project have been assessed and mitigation proposed where applicable. Environmental management plan has been prepared for all of the phases so that the impacts can be within permissible limits.

1.9 Persons Performing the EIA Study

The proponent has received consultancy services from M/s Altec Engineers for carrying out environmental study and preparation of this final EIA report. The members of team who carried out EIA study are shown in Annexure-IV. Only main role of the members has been described as they mostly performed multiple tasks related with this EIA study.

1.10 Study Methodology

This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been carried out to prepare this report according to "Guidelines for the preparation and review of Environmental Reports, October 1997," approved by the Government of Pakistan. The following steps have been followed for carrying out the EIA study of the proposed project:

1.10.1 Scoping

In this step, the limits of the study have been defined. The nature of proposal and its project area has been considered for defining the limits of the study. In order to avoid wastage of resources on unnecessary investigations, the aspects of physical, biological and socioeconomic aspects, assessment of impacts which may be caused by the project activities and mitigation measures for the abatement of potential environmental impacts have been identified. Being located in a well-defined industrial estate, the study of most of the aspects was already covered during EIA of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. The outcomes of that study have been used as secondary data for the purpose of this report according to context of this project.

1.10.1.1 Temporal Boundaries of Environmental Assessment

Temporal boundaries of construction phase of project have been elaborated through Table 2.4. The temporal boundaries for the environmental effects, assessment of traditional land and resource use are defined through following phases. Phase wise time schedule of the project has been elaborated in Table 2.2.

1.10.1.1.1 Preliminary Phase

During this phase, after land acquisition, contouring studies, soil investigations are carried out. Then project designs are finalized. This phase is currently under process. Land has been acquired. Drawings of project design are being submitted to office of PIEDMC along with receipt of application for Environmental approval as this is pre-requisite by PIEDMC.

1.10.1.1.2 Start-up Phase

After getting approval from PIEDMC, the project construction from ground breaking shall be started. Land shall be excavated for installing foundations. Subsequently proper civil, mechanical and electrical work shall be carried out. Basic infrastructure shall be established.

1.10.1.1.3 Wrap-up Phase

The project construction activities shall be finalized. Finishing activities shall be carried out. This shall be followed by establishment of basic infrastructures such as water supply system, electrical supply etc.

1.10.1.1.4 Commissioning Phase

After completion of all construction and other related activities, the project shall be handed over to proponent/client for desired use.

1.10.1.1.5 Operation Phase

The operation begins when raw material is received and converted to final product. The proponent shall weave their own fabrics and it shall be dyed, printed and finished. Also, fabrics received from outside customers shall be dyed, printed and finished.

1.10.1.2 Spatial Boundaries of Environmental Assessment

The construction phase shall have potential to cause impacts mostly within boundaries of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura and even within few feet away from the project plot. The spatial boundaries of the operation phase of the project shall not be having any impact outside the boundaries of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. Still the study has been composed of area outside of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura especially adjoining small villages within radius of about 5 Kilometers of the boundaries of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

1.10.2 Data Collection

It involves the collection of primary as well as secondary data in order to prepare the baseline profile of the project area. Various departments have been visited to collect relevant data. These include management of PIEDMC, Geological Survey of Pakistan, Pakistan Meteorological Department and many others. The data regarding construction and operations of the project

has been obtained through literature review, consultation with civil and structural engineers, architects and also from the proponent. The sources of literature review included web published data as well as various books. Teachers from Institute of Geology and College of Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of the Punjab, Lahore have also been consulted.

1.10.2.1 Important Issues Raised during Public Consultation

Detailed group discussion was carried out with various classes of people living in the surrounding areas. These were held in the open space available in the village. During the discussion, the relevant responses, opinions were recorded. They were asked about the information of the project. Their perception and expectations (both positive and negative) about the project were asked.

1.10.2.2 Interviews

Local residents were interviewed. A semi-structured interview was used as a tool for data collection. Personal observations were also included in the methodology in order to collect relevant information about village and people of the community. They were asked about the project and their stakes relevant to it.

1.10.2.3 Primary Data

Quantitative data for baseline of ambient air, ground water and noise has been obtained through real-time monitoring of their samples by EPA-Punjab certified environmental laboratory in the presence of EPA-Punjab authorized officials.

1.10.2.4 Secondary Data

Secondary data was also used to collect important information regarding village, the people and the project. For this purpose, data provided by the project proponent and published data from other relevant sources were used. The previous reports prepared by other environmental consultants have also been consulted. Data published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has also been used.

1.10.3 Determination of Significant Impacts

The environmental items from Aldo Leopold matrix have been selected for assessing the impacts of the project on the environmental resources during pre-construction, construction and operational phases of the project qualitatively. This assessment was based on professional judgment.

1.10.4 Mitigations Proposed

A range of cost-effective mitigation measures keeping in view of best available environmental options and best available techniques not entailing to environmental cost, have been proposed where applicable. All the

approaches have been considered in order to meet Punjab Environmental quality standards.

1.10.5 Environmental Management Plan

Environmental management plan has been prepared to manage the environmental impacts of the project during construction and operation phase of the project to ensure that impacts of the project remain within permissible limits of Punjab Environmental Quality standards.

In EMP, roles and responsibilities have been defined. Required resources have been defined and their cost have been assessed and defined.

CHAPTER-2

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This chapter describes the specifications of the proposed project i.e. type and category of the project, project objectives, project alternatives and reasons for their rejection, project location, project site layout, land use on the site and surroundings, topographic and vegetation features of the site, cost and magnitude of the project, activities involved in construction and operation, processes and materials involved in project, project implementation schedule, details of restoration and rehabilitation plans at the end of project life and government approvals.

2.1 Screening

The proposed project involves construction of the industrial unit for textile dyeing, printing and finishing of cloth and weaving. Punjab Environmental Protection Review of IEE and EIA Regulations 2022 classify the projects under two schedules called Schedule-I and Schedule-II. Regulation 3 thereof reads that a proponent of a project falling in any category specified in Schedule I shall file an IEE with the Provincial Agency, and the provisions of section 12 shall apply to such project whereas Regulation 4 reads that a proponent of a project falling in any category specified in Schedule II shall file an EIA with the Provincial Agency, and the provisions of section 12 shall apply to such project.

The project involves textile dyeing & printing, finishing of cloth and weaving. According to the contents of these regulations, the proposed project falls under Schedule-II, Category B-6 i.e. Textile units comprising of dyeing and printing.

2.2 Objective of the Project

The proponent Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited proposes to establish an Industrial Unit for Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth & Weaving at their owned Plot No. 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, at Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. The primary objectives of the proposed project are:

- 1. To Establish an Integrated Textile Processing Facility**
To develop a modern textile unit that performs weaving, dyeing, printing, and finishing of cloth under one roof, enhancing efficiency and product quality.
- 2. To Promote Value Addition in the Textile Sector**
To convert raw and grey fabric into high-value, finished textile products suitable for both domestic and international markets.
- 3. To Support Industrial Development in Punjab**

To contribute to the economic growth of the province by setting up operations in a designated industrial zone — Quaid-E-Azam Business Park (QABP), Sheikhpura.

4. To Generate Employment Opportunities

To create direct and indirect employment for skilled and unskilled labor, thereby supporting livelihoods in the region.

5. To Implement Environmentally Sustainable Practices

To integrate modern and eco-friendly technologies, including an Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and energy-efficient equipment, to minimize the project's environmental footprint.

6. To Comply with Legal and Regulatory Requirements

To ensure all project activities meet national and provincial environmental standards and secure necessary environmental approvals from the EPA Punjab.

2.3 Alternatives

In accordance with environmental best practices and EIA requirements, several alternatives were considered during the planning phase of the project to ensure minimum environmental degradation and maximum socio-economic benefits. These include the following:

2.3.1 Project Alternative

Under the No-Project Alternative, the proposed textile processing unit would not be established. This would mean:

- No environmental impacts (positive or negative) would occur from construction or operation.
- However, the opportunity to create employment, industrial development, value-added textile exports, and economic growth in the region would be lost.
- The Government of Punjab's vision of promoting organized industrial growth in Quaid-E-Azam Business Park (QABP) would be hindered. Government also encourages the industrial development so that exports of Pakistan may be increased and imports may be decreased.
- Unregulated or informal industry might grow elsewhere, potentially with greater environmental risks.

The No-Project Option is not viable as it limits economic development and industrial modernization.

2.3.2 Economic Alternatives

One of the alternatives, which was considered, was to use conventional power looms. These are outdated and produce fabric of poor quality. Therefore, Air-Jet Looms have been opted which have higher energy efficiency and productivity.

2.3.3 Construction Design Alternatives

The alternatives to the kind of structure of building which can be considered include PEB shed. The other option may be double T roof supported by RCC pillars and beams. The proponent is interested in future expansion. Therefore, RCC has been opted. Its benefits have been further elaborated as follows:

2.3.3.1 Benefits of Reinforced Concrete (RCC)

- (i) Concrete is basically alkaline in nature, (the principal component being Calcium hydroxide) and this prevents rusting of the steel reinforcement used;
- (ii) The bond or 'grip' between the steel and concrete is established easily;
- (iii) The coefficient of thermal expansion of concrete is almost identical with that of steel. This prevents the risk of cracking due to expansion at different rates.
- (iv) It is durable and resistant to fire and other climate changes.
- (v) Easily available almost anywhere in the world.
- (vi) It can be used in any part of the structure i.e., from foundation to the top roofing.
- (vii) It is more economical compared to other materials.
- (ix) It has a high compressive strength (due to concrete) and a high tensile strength (due to reinforcement).

2.3.4 Technology Alternatives and Selection Criteria

Two key types of technology were considered:

- Conventional Processing Units (less efficient, high pollution load)
- Modern, Energy-Efficient and Cleaner Production Technologies (reduced emissions, lower resource consumption)

The proponent selected modern textile processing machinery integrated with an Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and emission control measures to ensure compliance with PEQS and reduce environmental impacts.

The technology and equipment proposed for Industrial Unit for Weaving & Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth shall be updated and state of the art. This has proved to be environment friendly, energy efficient and material efficient as evident for similar kind and size of manufacturing units. The electric generator shall be of latest technology such that it shall not liberate harmful emissions and shall have limited noise. Liquid effluents shall be disposed after treatment. Solid waste in the overall system of production process shall be either recycled in-house or shall be outsourced for recycling.

2.3.5 Raw Material and Fuel Alternatives

- Dyes and chemicals were chosen based on performance and lower environmental hazard profiles.
- Options for solar integration and waste heat recovery are being evaluated for future phases.

Cleaner raw materials were prioritized, and renewable options are being explored.

2.3.6 Site Alternatives

An alternative may be to construct the unit outside Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. Reasons described below justify the selection of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura as option for the proponent for establishment of the unit:

2.3.6.1 Site Selection Criteria

Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura is a purpose built industrial estate providing most of the facilities needed by the industrialists. Therefore, the project at the present site is well justified. Economic viability, investment limitations, market volume, ensured availability of raw materials, availability of dependable energy source, availability of project basic support systems and environmental management are the main considerations upon which capacity of the manufacturing unit has been determined. All these factors were taken into consideration while selecting site for the project. These have been summarized below:

i) Raw material

Raw material needed for construction is readily available in the required quantity throughout the year. Basic raw material needed for operation shall be in the form of fabrics and yarn for weaving. Chemicals including dyes shall be needed for dyeing, printing and finishing. The raw materials shall be either directly imported, purchased from local manufacturers, or traders who import from other countries.

ii) Basic Infrastructure

The project site is linked with the other parts of the country through a network of roads and rail. This shall facilitate fast, convenient and cost effective movement of the construction materials during construction phases and shall also provide convenience during operational phase of the project.

iii) Availability of water

Water required for project construction is plentifully available at the project site. For all steps of dyeing, printing and finishing operations, water shall be needed. This shall also be needed for and drinking, cooking and sanitation purposes. This amount of water can be met with ground water supply from Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

iv) Environment

The surrounding environmental conditions are congenial for the project. Both the construction as well as operation phases will not adversely affect the environment. All of the aspects will be kept strictly within the limits defined

under Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS) and the project shall comply with Punjab Environmental Protection Act 1997 (Amendment 2012).

v) Utilities

All utilities such as electricity, gas, water, telecommunication including telephone and internet are conveniently available at the project site. In future, there shall be an industrial safety unit by QABP with very good facilities for all emergencies.

vi) Labor

Labor is easily and at cheaper cost available in the project area.

vii) Site Availability

The proponent purchased Plot No. 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhupura. Total area of the plot is 290403.021 Square ft. The site is fully owned by the proponent. This is under the administration of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhupura and is available for industrial use. Government of the Punjab has established Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhupura to facilitate industrial development. Therefore, the site is available for this project.

viii) Site Access

The Plot No. 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B are situated inside Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhupura and are accessible through Lahore-Islamabad Motorway M2. These can also be accessed through Lahore-Sheikhupura Road via Joiyyan Wala Morr.

ix) Energy availability

The power source during construction and operation will be from Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) through Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhupura own Grid station. Usually, the supply of electricity shall be continuous without any load shedding.

Of all the alternatives examined on basis of above required criteria, the present option merited on all others for project. Accordingly, the present site was selected and purchased.

2.3.7 Environmental Alternatives

In developing the proposed textile manufacturing unit, several environmentally responsible alternatives were considered to minimize the project's impact on air, water, land, and the surrounding ecosystem. These alternatives reflect the proponent's commitment to sustainable development and regulatory compliance.

Separate drainage lines shall be installed for storm water and sewerage. Thus, waste water load on drainage system shall be reduced. This saved water can be used directly for irrigation of green belt or it can be used for washing purpose after minimal treatment.

2.3.7.1 Alternative Technologies for Pollution Control

To address pollution from wet textile processing, the following environmental control technologies were evaluated:

- **Conventional Effluent Discharge without Treatment:**
Not acceptable under PEQS and EPA Punjab regulations.
- **Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) – Selected Option:**
A physico-chemical and biological treatment system will be installed to treat process wastewater before discharge. This includes:
 - Equalization tanks
 - Primary and secondary treatment units
 - Sludge handling system

The ETP ensures compliance with PEQS and minimizes environmental harm to nearby water bodies.

2.3.7.2 Air Emission Control Alternatives

Given the use of boilers and generators, the following alternatives were considered:

- **Using Diesel or HFO with Basic Chimney (High Emissions)**
Not preferred due to higher particulate matter and sulfur emissions.
- **Use of Natural Gas with Stack Height Control and Scrubbers – Selected Option**
 - Use of WAPDA power supply along with Solar system

Use of alternative energy resources.

2.3.7.3 Water Conservation Alternatives

The textile industry is water-intensive. To reduce freshwater usage:

- **Unrestricted Water Use with No Recycling**
Not sustainable or acceptable.
- **Water Reuse and Recycling – Selected Option**

- Treated effluent from ETP may be reused in non-critical processes (e.g., floor washing or cooling).
- Installation of water-efficient fixtures and flow meters to monitor usage.

Thus, water-saving technologies will help reduce consumption and conserve groundwater.

2.3.7.4 Energy Efficiency Alternatives

Energy use in textile units is typically high. The following energy alternatives were considered:

- **Conventional Inefficient Machinery**
High energy cost and emissions.
- **Energy-Efficient Motors, Boilers, and Process Equipment – Selected Option**
 - Inverter-based motors
 - Heat recovery systems from exhaust gases
 - LED lighting across the facility

Because these choices reduce carbon footprint and operating costs.

2.3.7.5 Solid Waste Management Alternatives

- **Unmanaged Dumping of Solid Waste and Sludge**
Environmentally unacceptable and non-compliant.
- **Segregated Collection and Safe Disposal/Reuse – Selected Option**
 - Sludge from ETP to be disposed of via EPA-approved contractors.
 - Fabric cuttings and packaging waste to be sold/recycled where possible.
 - Chemical containers to be stored and handled as per Hazardous Waste Rules.

Because a structured solid waste management plan ensures environmental safety and regulatory compliance.

2.3.7.6 Greenbelt and Landscape Alternatives

To control dust and enhance aesthetics:

- **No Green Area Allocation**
Not desirable for environmental and visual reasons.
- **Provision of Greenbelt and Buffer Zones – Selected Option**

- Plantation along internal roads and site boundaries
- Use of indigenous, low-water-consuming species
- Landscape planning for noise and dust buffering

Greenbelt development supports biodiversity, air quality, and project aesthetics.

2.4 Location and Site Layout of the Project

The proposed site for the construction of project is located at Plot # 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. The Google Earth coordinates are 31°44'10.93"N, 74° 3'6.21"E. The project plot is surrounded by a main road at west and north, and at south and east with industrial plots. The map showing location of project area, Google map and site layout is annexed as Annexure-VI.



Figure 2.1: Project Plot # 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura

2.5 Land Use on the Site

The project site is located within the premises of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. All the area of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura is purpose built for industrial use by Government of the Punjab. Supporting documents are attached as Annexure-IX. Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura is surrounded by residential and agricultural areas including Sahu Ki Malliyan, Chichoo Ki Malliyan and Sheikhpura City. No agricultural activity has been observed at the project site. However, some agricultural patches can be found outside of the Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

2.6 Road Access

The Plot No. Plot # 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B is situated inside Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura and is accessible through Lahore-Islamabad Motorway M2. This is situated along 140 ft road of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura and connected with arterial road at north side. All roads inside Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura shall be made of RCC connecting them with M2. This is also accessible from Lahore-Sheikhpura Road through Joiyyan Wala Morr.

2.7 Vegetation Features of the Site

Land is clear and there are no significant plants or vegetation present on site. Only spontaneous wild growth is present which is not of ecological importance. Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura has been developed on an infertile/barren patch of the land.

Different vegetation species that are found in the vicinity of project area includes the big trees, middle size trees, ground covers, shrubs, bushes, seasonal plants and climbers including Kandiyari, Akash Bel, Peeli Booti, Datura and Dahlia etc.

2.8 Cost and Magnitude of Operation

The estimated capital cost of the project shall be PKR 700 Million comprising construction cost (299.5 Million), land cost (202.5 millions), raw materials cost (20 millions) and machinery cost (178 millions).

The project shall involve RCC construction of two double story building for printing and weaving areas, two 4 story office block and mess. The operations shall constitute dyeing, printing finishing of cloth and weaving. The annual production capacity shall be 5,000,000 meters/year.

2.9 Schedule of Implementation

The estimated period required for the implementation of project is 24 months. The implementation schedule is given in Table 2.1. The exact dates for each of the phases cannot be mentioned because of ambiguity about dates of issuance of various approvals. The construction schedule has been separately elaborated in Table 2.4. This schedule also serves to describe the temporal boundaries of the construction phase of the project.

Table 2.1: Implementation Schedule

| Project Phases | Details | Expected Completion |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Preliminary Phase | The land for project is acquired. | Already purchased |
| Start-up Phase | Start-up of construction. | Immediately after getting submission approval. |
| Wrap-up Phase | Completion of | 22 Months |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------|
| | Construction Phase | |
| Commissioning | Commissioning | 01 Month |
| Operation phase | Start up | 01 Month |

2.10 Description of the Project

2.10.1 Pre-Construction Phase

The following activities will form part of the pre-construction stage:

- Conducting necessary feasibility studies including the cost benefit analysis and the expected internal rate of return.
- Preparation of the project documents, layout/master plan, architectural & engineering designs and the cost estimates.
- Conducting investigative studies such as geo-technical studies, environmental impact assessment, and economic feasibility studies.
- Obtaining registrations, approvals, and NOCs from different departments of the Government for business purpose.
- Selecting the appropriate and the best suited machinery and equipment for fast track implementation of the project and completion of construction within the scheduled timeframe.
- Signing the contracts for construction, procurements, installations, and implementation of the project facilities.

2.10.2 Construction Phase

Complete project layout is attached as Appendix-VI. The project shall be accomplished according to bye-laws of PIEDMC. For this purpose, approval for construction is being applied which is a pre-requisite for the project.

The project shall comprise two double story buildings each for weaving areas and printing areas, two 04 story office block buildings and a single-story building for masjid. Schedule of areas is as shown in drawings attached herewith under Annexure-VI. Construction work of all buildings shall be RCC slab supported by RCC pillar and beams. According to the requirement of PIEDMC bye-laws, 20' wide passage shall be left along the northern and eastern boundary and 50' wide passage shall be left along the southern and western boundary of the plot in order to facilitate movement of emergency rescue vehicles. Emergency exits shall also be designed. Separate drainage lines shall be laid for sewerage and storm water drainage. The project construction shall be completed in about 24 months. The project construction cost shall be PKR 299.5 Million.

Table 2.2: Brief Description of the Project

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| Proponent & Owner | Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited |
| Main Operations | Textile dyeing, printing & finishing of Cloth, Weaving |
| Operational Hours | 08 Hours/day |
| Plot Area | 290403.021 Sq. ft |
| Project Covered Area | 260434 Sq. ft. |
| Cost of the Project | PKR 700 Million |
| Annual Production Capacity | 5,000,000 meters/year |
| Source of Raw Material | Local as well as imported through vendors. |
| Solid Waste Management | Empty sacks of raw materials. Empty cans/containers. Proposed to be sold to the approved contractor. |
| Air pollution control | Air conditioners. Exhaust fans. Provision of masks to workers. Local exhaust where necessary. |
| Wastewater Management | The wastewater shall be treated before disposal to trunk sewer. Sewerage shall be temporarily held in septic tank for settling of solid contents. Then allowed to flow to reach composite effluent treatment plant of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. Here this shall be treated before ultimate disposal. |

2.10.2.1 Workforce Required

During construction phase of the project 15 persons will be required that will include site engineer, masons and labors.

2.10.2.2 Power Supply

Electricity requirement during construction phase shall be 100 KW through temporary connection. The main source of power will be from QABP fed by WAPDA.

2.10.2.3 Water Supply and Water Balance

During construction phase of the project, ground water through water supply line of QABP will be used. 30% Water shall be used for masonry work. Concrete mix shall not be prepared on the site. Ready mix concrete shall be brought on the project site. This shall need 60% water. 10% of the total needed water shall be consumed for sanitation purposes.

Table 2.3: Temporal Boundaries of Construction Phase

| S# | | M1+M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | M9 | M 10 | M 11 | M 12 | M 13 | M 14 | M 15 | M 16 | M 17 | M 18 | M 19 | M 20 | M 21 | M 22 | |
|----|--|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 1 | Excavation for foundation | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Pouring of lean concrete | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Pouring of foundation, columns upto plinth level | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Pouring of columns upto ground and 1 st floor ceiling level | | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Pouring of ground, and 1 st floor slabs & beams | | | | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Plastering of ground and 1 st floor walls, slabs, beams & columns | | | | | | | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | |
| 7 | Flooring of roof | | | | | | | | | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | |
| 8 | Finishing of building including tile fixing, wood & etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ |

2.10.3 Operation Phase

The manufacturing of fabrics shall be with weaving. Manufactured fabric shall be subject to dyeing, printing and finishing processes.

2.10.3.1 Preparatory Materials for Weaving

Before weaving, the following shall be used to prepare yarn:

- **Warp Yarn** – Longitudinal threads wound on the loom.
- **Weft Yarn** – Transverse threads inserted during weaving.
- **Sizing Agents** – Starch, PVA, or synthetic sizing materials used to strengthen warp yarns.
- **Lubricants** – Applied to reduce friction during weaving.

2.10.3.2 Raw Materials for Weaving, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing

- 1) Cotton
- 2) Polyester
- 3) Polyester-Cotton (Polycotton)
- 4) Dyes
- 5) Printing chemicals
- 6) Textile processing chemicals

2.10.3.3 Machinery Details

- 1) 100 Shutter less air jet narrow and wide looms
- 2) 02 Rotary Printing Machine
- 3) 10 Digital Printing Machine
- 4) 08 Standar Printing Machine
- 5) 06 Calander Machine
- 6) 02 Gas Cenging Machine
- 7) 5000 Spidle Spinging Unit Complete
- 8) 02 Buzer Machine
- 9) 02 Ager Machine
- 10)04 Sooper Machine
- 11)04 Boilers
- 12)03 Care Machine
- 13)03 Dringing
- 14)05 Jet
- 15)15 Jigger

2.10.3.4 Manufacturing Process Description

2.10.3.4.1 Weaving Process

The process shall involve preparation (warping, sizing), weaving (on looms), and fabric inspection.

2.10.3.4.1.1 Warp Preparation

Before the weaving process begins, the warp yarns (those running lengthwise in the fabric) must be properly prepared. This shall include the following steps:

- **Winding:** Yarn shall be wound from small bobbins onto large packages to prepare for warping.
- **Warping:** Yarn from multiple packages shall be wound onto a warp beam in parallel alignment.
- **Sizing (Slashing):** A protective coating (usually starch or synthetic sizing agent) shall be applied to the warp yarns to strengthen them and reduce breakage during weaving.
- **Drawing-in and Denting:** Each warp yarn shall be drawn through the eye of a heald (harness) and then through the reed dents (metal wires that keep yarns spaced) to maintain the pattern and width of the fabric.

2.10.3.4.1.2 Weft Insertion and Loom Setup

The prepared warp shall be loaded onto the loom, the weft yarns shall be inserted during the weaving process. Modern shuttle-less Air Jet looms shall be used. These machines allow for faster, more efficient, and higher-quality fabric production.

2.10.3.4.1.3 Basic Weaving Motions

The weaving process involves five fundamental motions:

1. **Shedding:** Raising and lowering of warp yarns to form a shed (a path for weft insertion).
2. **Picking:** Insertion of the weft yarn through the shed.
3. **Beating-up:** The reed pushes the inserted weft yarn into the fabric to make it compact.
4. **Take-up:** The woven fabric is pulled forward and wound onto a cloth beam.
5. **Let-off:** Warp yarns are released from the warp beam at a regulated rate.

2.10.3.4.1.4 Fabric Inspection and Mending

After weaving, the fabric shall be inspected for faults such as broken ends, weft bars, or uneven weaves. Defective portions shall be manually mended if needed before the fabric shall be sent for further processing (such as dyeing or printing).

2.10.3.4.2 Processing Stage

The processing stage of textiles refers to the transformation of grey (unfinished) fabric into finished, value-added fabric through dyeing, printing, and finishing processes. The key objectives of this stage are to enhance the aesthetic appeal, color, texture, and functional properties (such as water resistance or crease recovery) of the fabric. Among the most critical sub-

stages are dyeing and printing, which involve coloring and patterning the fabric, respectively.

2.10.3.4.2.1 Dyeing Process

Dyeing is the process of applying color uniformly to textile materials (fibers, yarns, or fabrics) using dyestuffs in the presence of chemical auxiliaries.

a) Pre-treatment

- Grey fabric contains natural and synthetic impurities (wax, oil, dust, sizing agents).
- Pre-treatment shall include:
 - **Desizing:** Removal of sizing materials from warp yarns.
 - **Scouring:** Removal of natural fats and waxes using alkali.
 - **Bleaching:** Use of hydrogen peroxide to whiten the fabric and prepare it for uniform dyeing.
 - **Mercerization (optional):** Treatment with caustic soda to increase luster and dye affinity.

b) Dyeing

Dyeing shall be carried out in dye baths with water, dye, salt, and other auxiliaries at controlled temperature and pH. Jigger Dyeing Machines shall be used.

c) After-treatment

- Washing off excess dyes.
- Application of fixers to improve color fastness.
- Softening and drying.

2.10.3.4.2.2 Printing Process

Textile printing is the localized application of dyes or pigments on fabric to produce designs, patterns, or motifs. Key Steps in Printing shall be:

a) Fabric Preparation

Pre-treated fabric (desized, scoured, bleached) shall be dried and padded with softeners or binders to ensure smooth printing.

b) Printing Techniques

Digital Inkjet Printing shall be used which is emerging for precision and small runs.

c) Fixation and Curing

Fixation shall be done by steam, dry heat, or chemical processes, depending on the dye/pigment type. Fabric shall then be washed to remove unfixated dyes and dried using stenters or dryers.

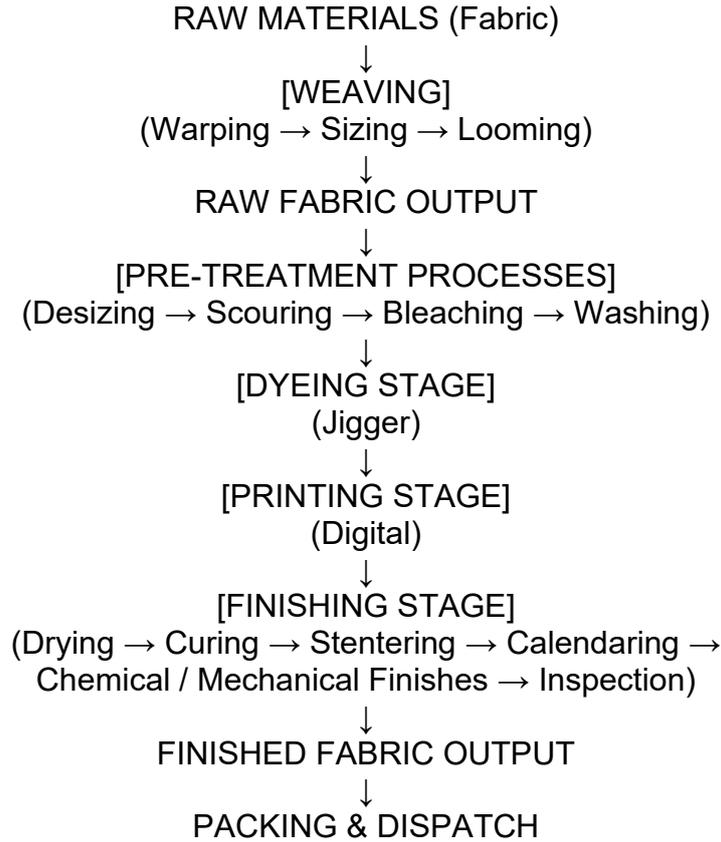


Figure 2.2: Process Flow at Kishwer Textile Industries (Pvt) Limited

2.10.3.5 Operational Hours

The manufacturing unit will remain operational 8 hours/day.

2.10.3.6 Water Requirement and Water Balance

3,300,000 liters shall be required. Water shall be conserved by reusing chemicals and dyes. Thus overall consumption of water shall be saved.

1000 LPH RO Plant shall be installed for treatment of water used for drinking purpose.

Water shall also be needed for hygiene purposes in toilets or for irrigation of lawns. The requirement of water will be met from ground water supply by QABP which is in installation stages.

2.10.3.7 Electricity Requirement

The estimated electricity required during operational phase of the project shall be 1000 KVA met through connection from QABP. This will be met from QABP own grid station which shall be fed by WAPDA.

2.10.3.8 Gas Requirement

The estimated gas required during operational phase of the project shall be 1.1712 MMCFD.

2.10.3.9 Man Power Involved in the Operation

Other than CEO, 150-200 employees shall be involved in the project operation. Administration shall involve CEO and General Manager. The staff shall be a mix of skilled and un-skilled manpower. These shall comprise Plant Manager, Supervisors, Machine Operator, Technician/Electrician and Helper. Receptionist, Sales staff, purchase personnel and accountant shall be among others.

2.11 Restoration and Rehabilitation Plans

The project site is owned by proponent and does not possess any environmentally sensitive areas which may need rehabilitation. However, after completion of construction activities, all kinds of waste either recyclable or non-recyclable has been proposed to be managed according to procedure laid down in Bye-Laws of PIEDMC and in line with legal provisions of district government laws. The surroundings shall be cleared out of all kinds of debris from construction activities. The site is located inside Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura which already has been dedicated by government for establishment of such kinds of units as proposed by the proponent.

Once the useful life of this unit of Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited and its components will be over, a comprehensive mechanical and civil structural overhaul will be carried out. The old parts and equipment will be sold in the market for reuse and/or recycling. These shall be replaced with new and updated ones. Thus the life time of the unit shall be increased. In case of decommissioning of the unit, the civil structure shall be demolished under all required environmental controls. This will be done conforming to avoid any damage to environment or human health.

2.12 Government Approvals Required for the Project

Environmental Approval from the EPA-Punjab, Lahore is the major requirement to start work on the project. For seeking approval from Environmental Protection Agency-Punjab, this Environmental Impact Assessment Report is being submitted. Subject to this approval, permission from PIEDMC (which is part of Government) shall be granted.

CHAPTER-3

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

This chapter describes the existing environmental baseline conditions in the proposed project area. An environmental baseline study is intended to establish a database against which potential project impacts can be predicted and managed later. The existing environmental conditions around the proposed project have been considered with respect to physical, biological and socio-economic aspects. For this purpose, only those environmental items from Aldo Leopold's master checklist of environmental items have been considered which pertain to this project. Mitigation measures have been proposed in next chapter according to these physical, biological and socio-economic aspects defined in environmental baseline. The described information has been collected from foot survey, public consultation, literature, previous studies about project area, knowledge with the proponent and the concerned government departments. A site visit was conducted to survey the field area and to collect environmental data on physical, biological and socio-economic parameters. Real-time monitoring of samples of ambient air, noise and ground water has also been carried to know the baseline conditions.

3.1 Baseline Physical Environment

3.1.1 Topography

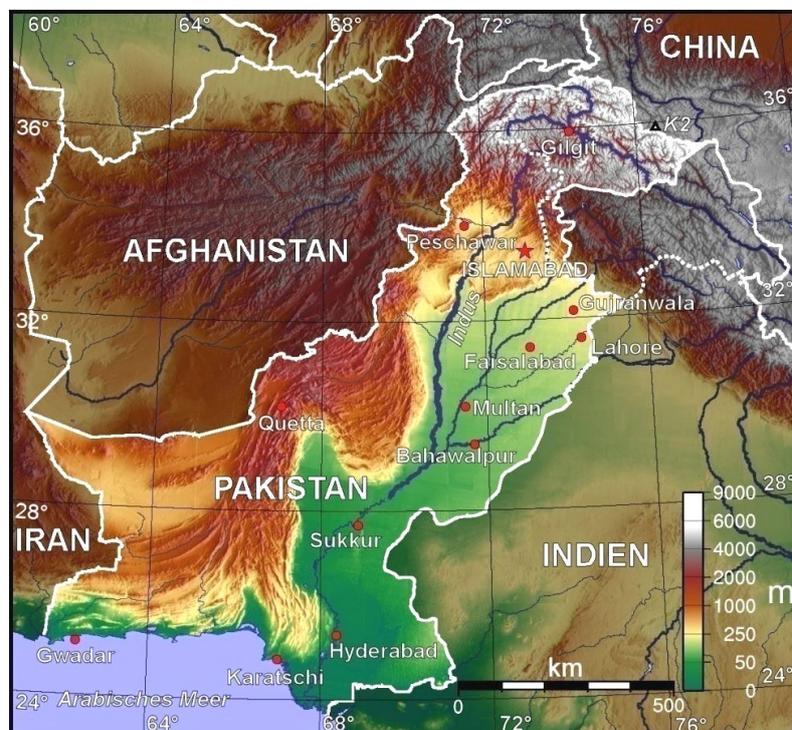


Figure 3.1: Topography of the Project Area

The topography of the project area is flat. The ground elevation varies between 204 and 211 m above sea level. The area is a part of Rechna Doab and consists of Sub-recent sediments brought by spill channel from the Chanab River. There are some old channel levees remnants and old basins filled up with clay materials. The material is probably of Late Pleistocene age derived from mixed calcareous sedimentary and metamorphic rocks of Lower Himalayas.

3.1.2 Geography

Jahangir Abad turned Sheikhupura is situated in Ravi-Chenab corridor and fast turning from a market agricultural town to an industrial city. Adjacent to Lahore, the town is surrounded by old places like Sangla Hill (old Sakala), Nankana Sahib (birth place of Baba Guru Nanak) and Jandiala Sher Khan (last resting place of Waris Shah).

Sheikhupura is situated at a distance of about 36 Km from Lahore, the provincial headquarters. Sheikhupura lies $31^{\circ}42'51.16''N$ latitude and $73^{\circ}59'3.49''E$ longitude. The city is well connected with its surrounding big urban areas like Faisalabad 94 Km, Sargodha 143 Km and Gujranwala 54 Km. Sheikhupura is bounded by 6 other districts of Punjab which include Lahore, Sargodha, Nankana Sahib, Narowal, Hafizabad, and Gujranwala. To the east is the international boundary of Amritsar - Indian Punjab. Project site at Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhupura can be traced by the coordinates $31^{\circ}44'10.93''N$, $74^{\circ}3'6.21''E$.



Figure 3.2: Sheikhupura in Punjab Province

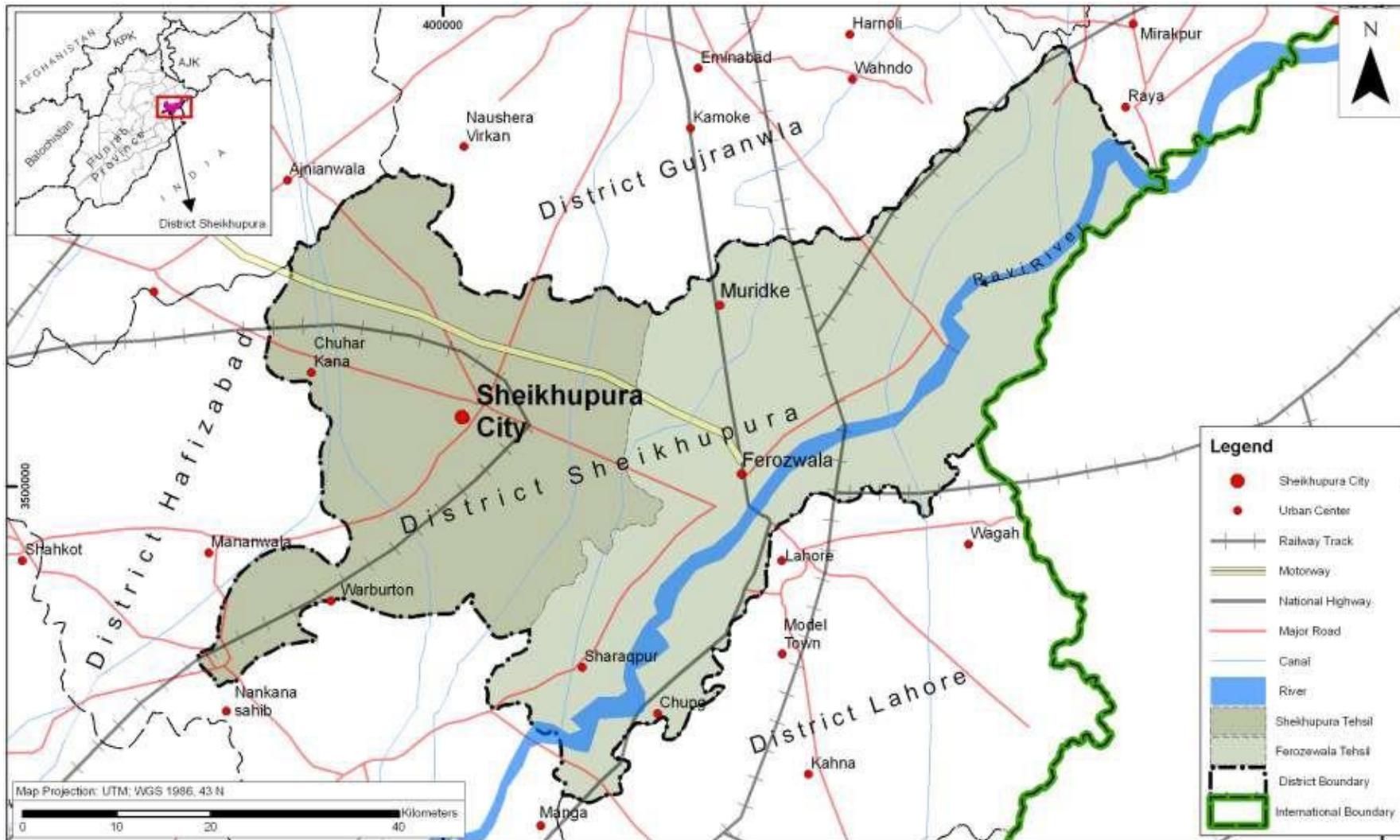


Figure 3.3: Map of District Sheikhupura

3.1.3 Regional Geological Conditions

The project is located at Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura which is a part of the upper Indus plain. The project area is a part of Rachna Doab and consists of some recent sediment brought by spill channel from Chenab Canal. There are some old channel levee remnants and old basins filled up with clay materials. It is probably of late Pleistocene age derived from mixed calcareous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks of the lower Himalayas.

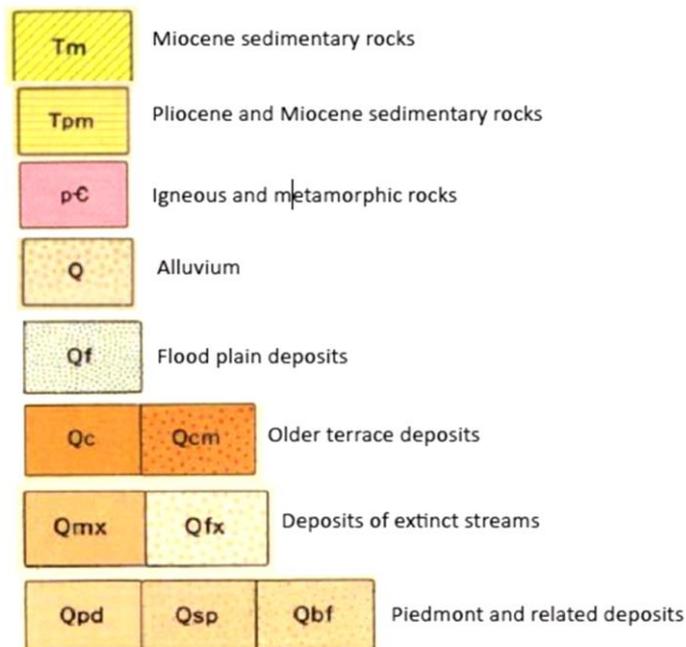
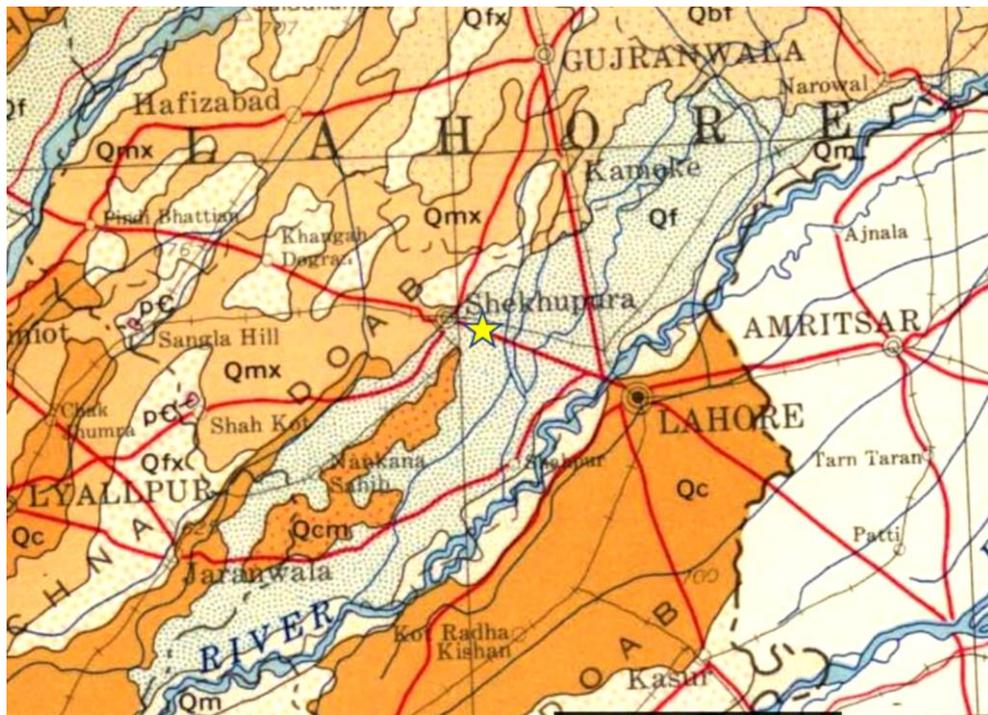


Figure 3.4: Geological Map of the Project Area

The only mineral products of the district are Kankar and Kallar. The small particles of Kankar may be burnt into lime. These are the features of all bare lands and are found on the surface or a little below it. Kallar is found on mounds, which are sites of old ruined habitations, and is used for the manufacture of crude saltpeter. The Kallar earth is collected and spread over filter beds, which are copiously watered from unlined wells sunk immediately along-side the filtered solution is then run down to cement-lined floors, where it is dried by the natural heat of the summer sun. The project area lies in plain field and is mainly confined with agricultural land at North West and South West location. According to Agro Ecological Zone of Pakistan, the project site falls under Zone-IV (b); the zone generally comprises sandy loam, and clay loam.

The project area has the soil consists of clay loam in texture having Bare soil i.e., popularly known as Missie. The worst type of this soil are the sand hillocks met with here and there in all tracts, and known as Tibba. The Missie lands are the most fertile, but these are not fit for rice cultivation, as they absorb moisture. The central portion, which is the Deg valley, has stiff soil. Stiff soil is either Rohi or Kallrathi according to the presence of Jess or more salts (Kallar) in it.

3.1.4 Soil

The vegetation carried by these soils is influenced by moisture and aeration. The soil in the project area is cohesionless and is of alluvial type deposited by Ravi River. Various soil layers below the ground level includes: silt, silty clay, silty sand, poorly graded sand with silt, lean clay etc. Soil Map of the project area is given in Figure 3.5. The soil is different in character and generally inclined to be dry. However, it is rich in potential plant nutrients. Soil is rich in potential plant nutrients.

Alluvium is soil or sediments deposited by the river or other running water. Alluvium is made up of variety of materials including fine particles of silt and clay and larger particles of sand and gravel. A river is continually picking up and dropping solid particles of rock and soil from its bed throughout its length. Where the river flow is fast, more particles are picked up than dropped. Where the river flow is slow, more particles are dropped than picked up. Areas where more particles are dropped are called alluvial or flood plains and the dropped particles are called alluvium.

The soil of the project area is fertile. Wheat and corn are the major crops. Rice at some places where water is available is also grown. However, vegetables, pulses legumes and fodder are the other crops.

Irrigation is largely dependent on the canals. Tube wells have also been sunk at the greater depths in the project area where fresh water is available.

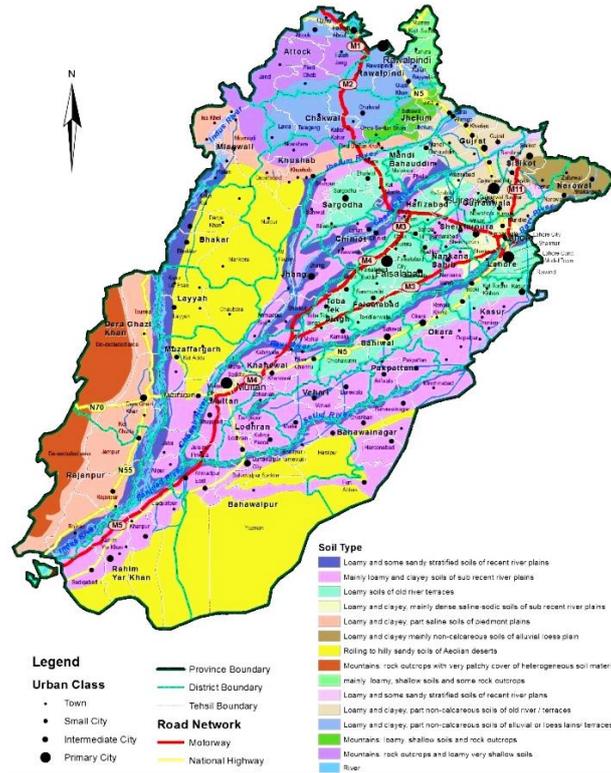


Figure 3.5: Soil map of the project area

3.1.5 Climate

The factors which influence the climatic conditions are air, humidity, precipitation, temperature and evaporation. Seasonal climatic conditions must be considered for the design and execution of project. These factors influence the construction of plant and other engineering structures. The project site, like other major parts of the province of Punjab, observes winter, summer, autumn and spring during yearly seasons. Overall effect of the climatic stresses can be determined from daily and seasonal temperature changes, site altitude, direct solar radiation, and precipitation. The project area has extreme climate, it has hot summers and cold winters.

The summer starts from April and lasts till October. May, June, and July are hottest months. The mean maximum and minimum temperature ranges from 40.4°C and 27.3°C respectively for these months.

The winter season lasts from November to March. December, January, and February are the coldest months. The mean maximum and mean minimum temperature ranges from 19.8°C to 5.9°C in January. Temperatures in the project area vary from 5.9°C to 40.4°C.

The project area receives rain in all the seasons but monsoon rain is pronounced and constitutes a definite rainy seasons between the months of July and September. The monsoons are at their peak during June and July,

and during these two months there is more than half of the annual rainfall. October and November are the driest months.

Pressure winds during January move from North to South-East and during July they go along South-East to North. The project area does not have any previous records of flooding.

The dust storms occur occasionally during the hot season, during June, July and August. Rainy weather alternates with oppressive weather. The rainfall is 500mm per year. The mean minimum and maximum humidity during winter is 37% and 84%.

Table 3.1 summarizes month wise temperature, precipitation, and relative humidity.

Table 3.1: Annual Meteorological Data of Project Area during 2021
(Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Lahore)

| Month | Monthly Total Rain (mm) | Mean Max. Temp °C | Mean Min. Temp °C | Mean Humidity | | Mean Wind Speed (Knot) | |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | | | | 0800 PST | 1700 PST | 0800 PST | 1700 PST |
| Jan | 66.9 | 16.1 | 5.5 | 87 | 60 | 1.9 | 4.5 |
| Feb | 15 | 22.5 | 8.8 | 80 | 43 | 1.6 | 5.8 |
| Mar | 85.2 | 24.7 | 13.1 | 77 | 50 | 4.1 | 5.4 |
| Apr | 34 | 32.2 | 19 | 62 | 33 | 4.5 | 7.1 |
| May | 35 | 37.4 | 23.1 | 51 | 30 | 8.0 | 10.1 |
| Jun | 60.2 | 37.8 | 26 | 62 | 43 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| Jul | 174.5 | 36.4 | 26.7 | 73 | 55 | 7.9 | 10.3 |
| Aug | 368 | 34.6 | 26.5 | 79 | 66 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| Sep | 131.8 | 36.1 | 26 | 75 | 50 | 1.6 | 5.0 |
| Oct | 0.0 | 33.8 | 18.1 | 70 | 33 | 0.1 | 3.5 |
| Nov | 27 | 24.9 | 10.7 | 80 | 44 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Dec | 16.8 | 19.1 | 6.6 | 90 | 60 | 1.0 | 2.2 |

3.1.6 Seismicity

The area falls in Low Hazard Seismic Zone with Seismic Factor Ground Acceleration of factor ≤ 0.03 showing Negligible Possible Damages. According to the building code of Pakistan, it is located in the seismic zone 2A of Pakistan. Zone 2A represents peak ground acceleration (PGA) from 0.08 to 0.16g.

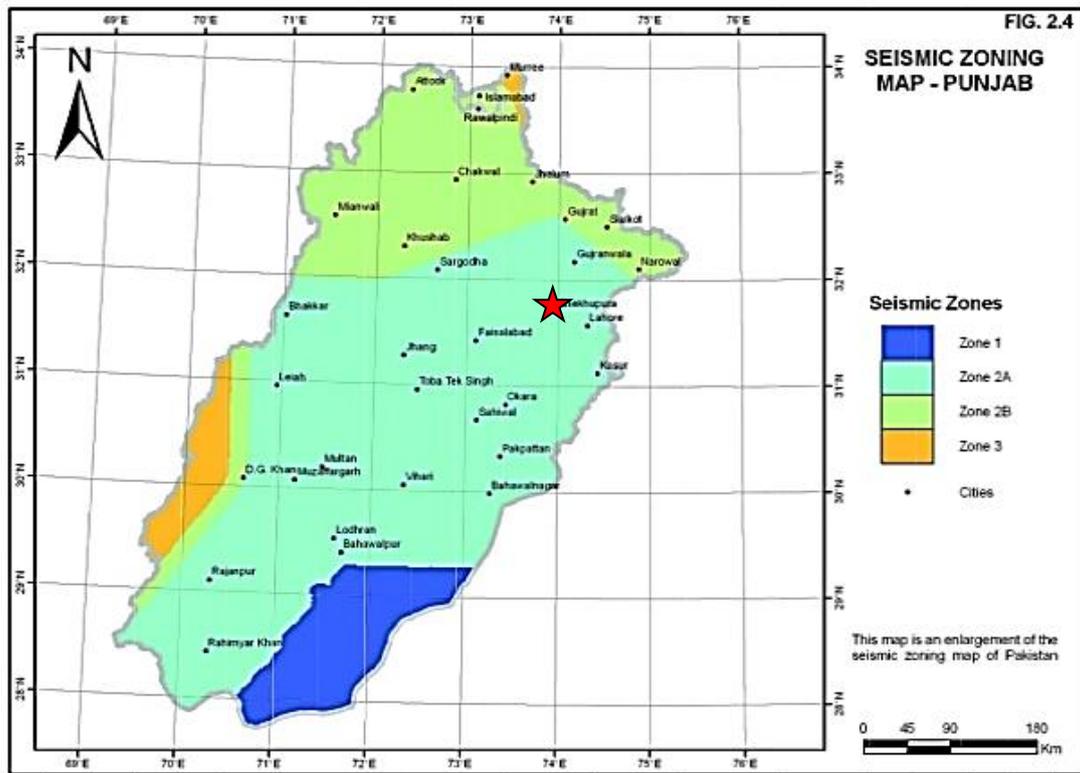


Figure 3.6: Seismic Zoning of Punjab

3.1.7 Water Resources

Seepage from the canals in the area has considerably raised the water table resulting in water logging and salinity. The tube wells installed by the WAPDA have however considerably brought down the water table.

Major surface water body of the district is Farooqabad canal which flows throughout the year and irrigates maximum agricultural area of Sheikhpura District.

In Sheikhpura, groundwater is the major source of drinking water which is available at the depth of 80 to 120 feet. The chemical contaminants pose serious health problems. The groundwater reservoirs are polluted through industrial, agricultural and different sewerage effluents.

In the project area, however the main source of water is Farooqabad Canal, and those who afford to drill bore holes up to 400–500 ft. to acquire water from the ground. Bore water and hand pumps are used to fulfill water requirements for potable purposes.

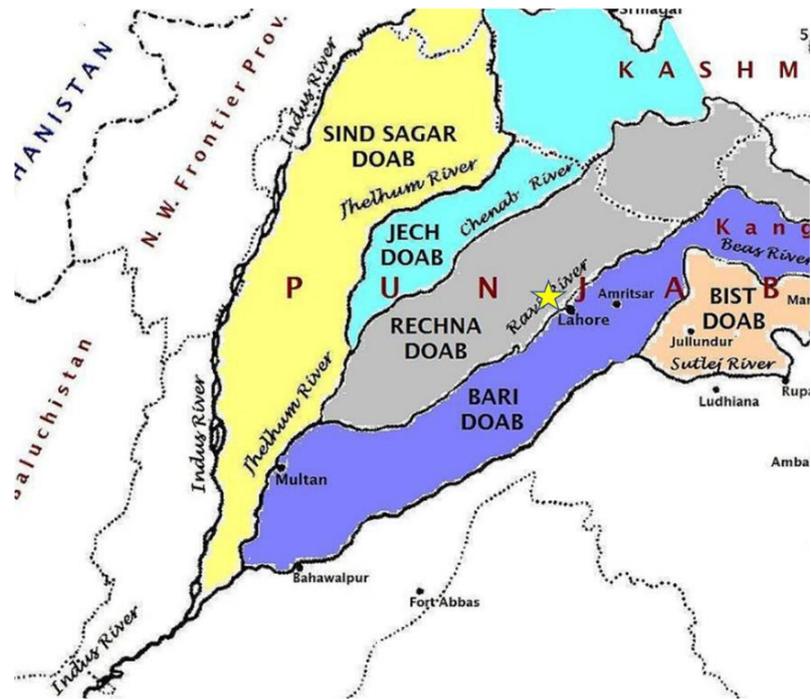


Figure 3.7: Hydrology of the project area

3.1.7.1 Municipal Water Supply

The town of Sheikhupura is supplied in municipal water by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). The water is sourced from groundwater. The municipal supply is only supplying the urban area. Outside the city, in more rural area like the project area, potable supply is sourced from individual private borehole wells.

3.1.7.2 Domestic Water Supply

In the project area, most of the potable supply is sourced from shallow individual wells, often equipped with hand pumps or small pumps. The total population (urban and rural) was estimated at about 694,853 inhabitants in the study area (census 2017 with a normal growth rate of 2.1%). In average, it can be considered that a person is using 200 l/day. As most of the households have livestock in the area, an estimate of 220 l/day can be considered. Using this rate (estimate only), the total annual groundwater abstraction for domestic use is estimated at 55.8 Mm³ per year.

3.1.7.3 Agricultural Water Supply

The two canals, Upper Chenab Canal (UCC) and Upper Gugera Branch Canal (UGBC) are feeding the Sheikhupura region and are the main source of water for the irrigation. The canals are a main source of groundwater recharge via seepage. The total agriculture land in the study area is about 250 km². About 60% of the agricultural land is supplied by surface water (estimated at

8.2 Mm³/year) and the remaining 40% is sourced from groundwater wells. The groundwater abstraction for agriculture is estimated at 4.9 Mm³/year.

3.1.7.4 Site Area Water Supply

Specifically for Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura and its surrounding areas, the ground water is drawn with tube wells for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. Due to over draft caused by increased population density, the quality and quantity of ground water is degrading. Therefore, people are gradually switching to use of treated bottled water for drinking purposes.

For the project area, the ground water is the main source of water for meeting all kinds of requirements of units established in Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. There shall be a well-planned uninterrupted water supply to all the units of QABP through overhead water tanks. These water tanks are under installation phase. Till then, borehole water pump shall be installed. The quality of this supplied water has been tested through EPA-Punjab certified environmental laboratory validated by EPA-Punjab officials. According to the data (annexed under Annexure-VII), all the parameters of water are within ranges as provided by Punjab Environmental Quality Standards.

3.1.8 Flood Control

The project area although situated near to river Ravi. However, this area has never been flooded even when Ravi gets surplus water from upstream areas.

3.1.9 Ambient Air Quality

The main sources of air pollutants are gaseous emissions from the industries and traffic on road. Environmental Protection Department of Punjab has issued Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for criteria pollutants, i.e. Particulate Matter, Ozone, Oxides of Nitrogen, Sulphur Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide. For assessing the current status of these air pollutants in the study area, these pollutants have been monitored through EPA-Punjab approved laboratory validated by EPA-Punjab officials. The monitoring reports of Environmental Testing Laboratory have been attached in Annexure-VII. All of the parameters are already within permissible limits of Punjab Environmental Quality Standards.

Table 3.2: Result of Chemical Analysis Test Report (Ambient Air)

| S# | Parameters (µg/m ³) | Time | PEQS | Results |
|----|--|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Carbon Monoxide (CO) | 8 hours | 5 mg/m ³ | 3.76 mg/m ³ |
| 2 | Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x) | 24 hours | 120 µg/m ³ | 40.98 µg/m ³ |
| 3 | Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) | 24 hours | 150 µg/m ³ | 139.8 µg/m ³ |
| 4 | Respirable Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) | 24 hours | 35 µg/m ³ | 28.9 µg/m ³ |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 5 | Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) | 24 hours | 120 µg/m ³ | 38.5 µg/m ³ |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|

3.1.10 Noise

Area is in industrial as well as in commercial use. Current levels of sound have been monitored. Monitoring reports annexed in Annexure-VII. Results have been described in Table 3.3. The result shows that noise levels are already within PEQS.

Table 3.3: Noise Levels of project area

| S# | Time | PEQS | Range of Noise Levels dB(A) |
|----|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Day Time | 75 dB (A) | 50.4-61.1 |
| 2 | Night Time | 75 dB (A) | 46.1-54.7 |
| 3 | Day Time | 75 dB (A) | 60.7-62.6 |

3.1.11 Liquid Effluents

The sewerage system covers 20% of the city and serves 30% of the population. Waste water is generally disposed of through open drains to the nearby sewer system, which is noticed to cause environmental contamination and water borne diseases. The residential area is expanding continuously on all sides of the town without any proper planning, which has reduced the coverage of facility. No plans are being developed to address these issues.

Various kinds of industries at Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura shall release various kinds of effluents. The Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura takes responsibility of management of some of the pollutants through its combined effluent treatment plant. Others shall have to be managed by the industrial unit itself.

3.1.12 Solid Waste

Each industry inside the estate shall be responsible for management of its process/industrial waste. For management of municipal solid waste, color coded plastic bins shall be placed in front of every industrial unit. The waste in these containers shall be managed by Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

Generally, the solid waste management outside the project area is poor. This may be attributed partly to lack of awareness among people and partly to the poor management of authorities. There is no proper waste disposal service in the area so the villagers dispose waste in an open/vacant area. and burn it.

The existing solid waste management system of Sheikhpura is being managed by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA), but its performance is not up to the mark and even the waste collection bins are not available. In study

area, there is no proper waste collection system and the waste is thrown by people along the road side which is seldom picked up by TMA. Major issues of the solid waste management system in Sheikhpura are, non-availability of landfill site, shortage of sanitation staff, lack of competent professionals, inadequate planning capacity, poor information and weak financial management system.

3.2 Baseline Ecological Environment

The fauna and flora of the area include: Kikar, Piple, Bohar, Eucalyptus, Popular and Sharin. There is very little of wild life in the area.

3.2.1 Fauna

The project site is surrounded by urban and agricultural area. There is very little of wild life in the area. Wild boar is found within the riverine track. Jackals and hares play havoc with crops.

3.2.1.1 Aquatic Fauna

The project site is situated near a canal wherein aquatic life such as fish may be found.

3.2.1.2 Mammals

Commonly found mammals in the area include porcupine, stray dogs, cats, house rats, wild rats and bats. However Small Indian Mongoose and Indian Palm Squirrel are also found in the area. Common domestic animals include buffalos, cows, goats, sheep, camels and donkeys, horses, cats, dogs and hare.

3.2.1.3 Birds

Water fowls are found everywhere in the Degh valley particularly after good rains. Black partridges are found along the Ravi and gray ones all over the district. Falcon, eagle, quail and Starling. Jungle pigeon, Russian Sparrow, all doves, all ducks and egrets, king fisher, all snipes, parrot, and local sparrow. Crow are also found in the district.

Doves, quails, House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), House crow (*Corvus splendens*) and Mynah (*Acridotheres tristis*) are commonly found in the area. Along with these some of other birds were also found such as Nightingale (*Pycnonotus cafer*), Bank Myna (*Acridotheres ginginianus*), Parrot (*Psittacula krameri*), Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Common Koel (*Eudynamis scolopacea*) and Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

3.2.1.4 Reptiles

Lizards such as Spiny tailed lizard (*Uromastyx hardwickii*) and fingered toed lizard (*Acanthodactylus cantoris*) are found in the area. Goh (iguana) and

snakes are also found. The snake requires to be specially noted. The Deg valley is notorious for its poisonous variety-the Karees or the Viper. It is short, thin and of the colour of the earth. It is extremely poisonous and its bite is always fatal.

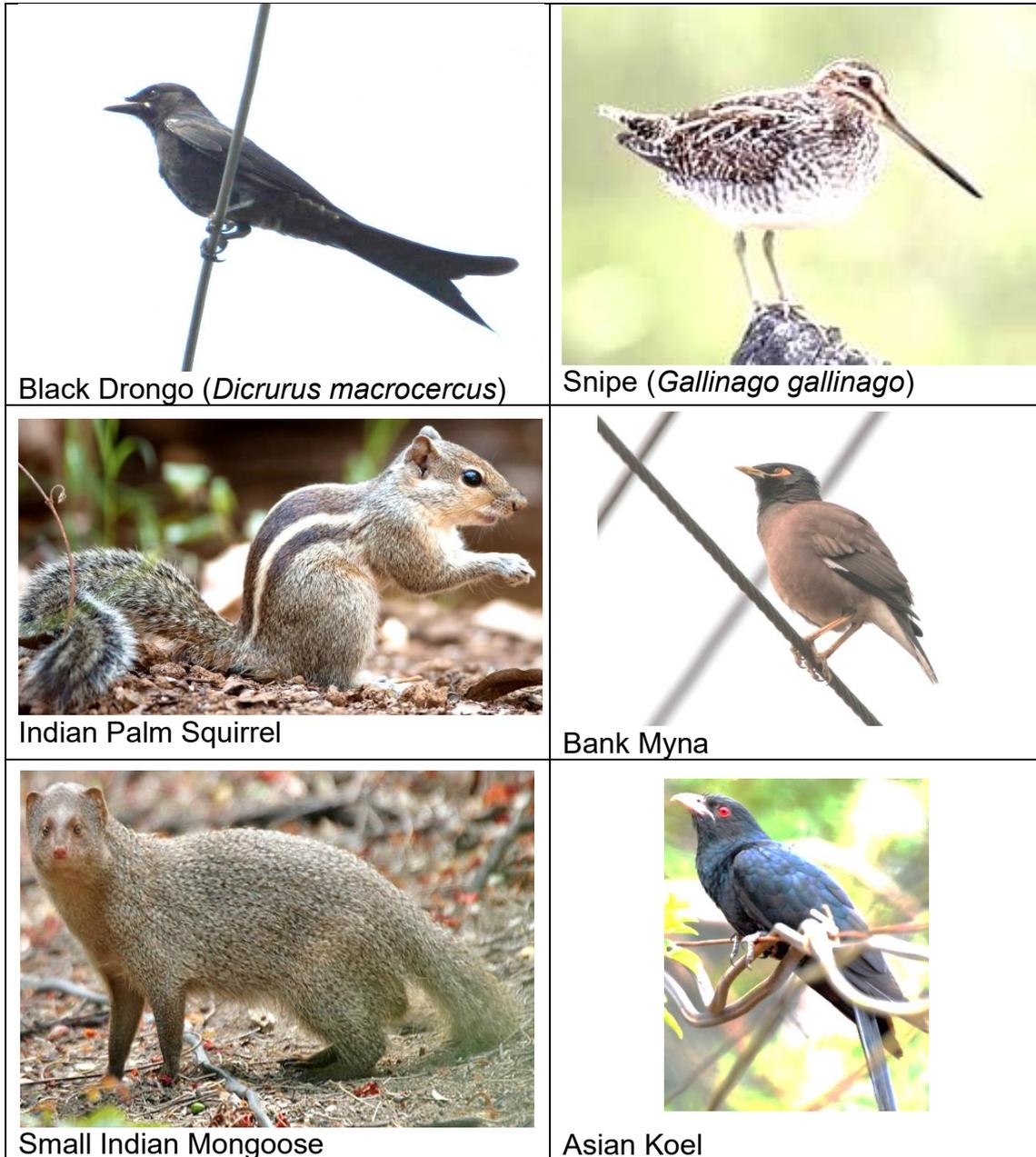


Figure 3.8: Fauna of the project area

3.2.1.5 Amphibians

The amphibians found in the area include common frog (*Rana tigrina*) and Indus valley toad.

3.2.1.6 Critical Habitats

No wild life sanctuary or game reserve (critical habitats), exists near the project area or the study area.

3.2.2 Forestry

The Bar jungle has almost disappeared owing to colonization and extension of canal irrigation. Karil (*Capparis aphylla*) is commonly met with but is no-where bigger than shrub. Jand a much prized tree for its firewood and charcoal is becoming a variety. Van which has also become rare is kept for its shade. Shisham, Kikar along canal banks has developed into fine big trees. There is no locality without a rich growth of trees mainly Bohar, Eucalyptus, Popular and Sharin.

3.2.3 Flora

The vegetative resources around the location of the project are typical of the plains and include Kikar (*Acacia arbica*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Siris (*Albizia lebbek*), Jamolan (*Engenia jambolana*), Amaltas (*Cassia fistula*) and Saffaida trees. They are the most useful and provide hard wood for construction, agriculture implement manufacture and for a variety of many other purposes like furniture manufacturing. The main tree composition in the project vicinity includes Neem, Dhrek, Eucalyptus and Shisham. These trees are not present on the project site.

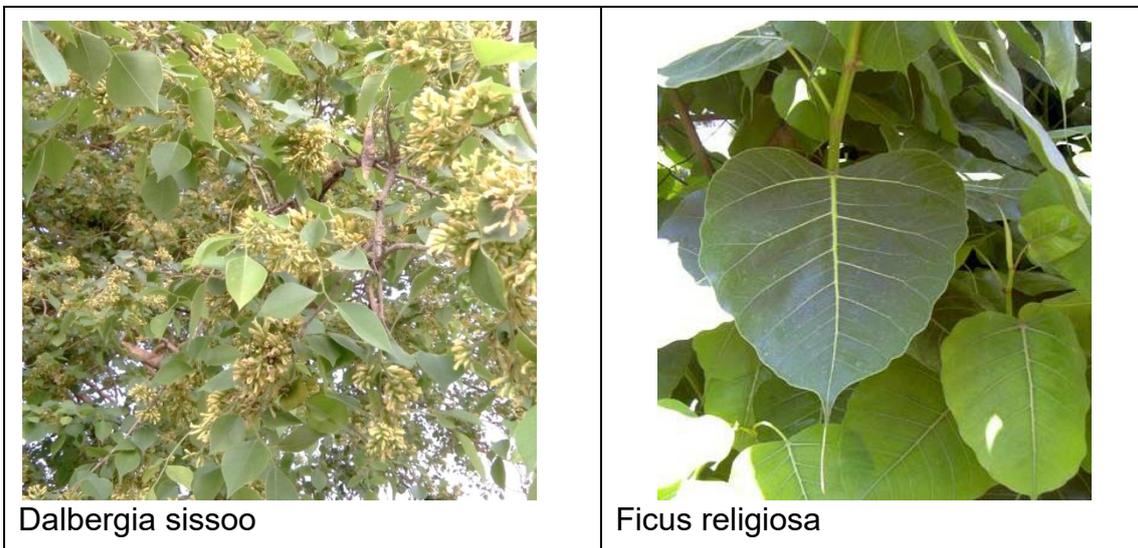


Figure 3.9: Flora of the project area

Wild grasses and horny shrubs are also found mostly as wild growth on especially small patches of land, which is out of use. The flowering plants include Sunflower, Rose, Motiya (*Jasminum sambac*), Shoe flower (*Hibiscus*

rosa). The trees include Alstonia, Arjun, Gul-e-Nishtar, Neem, Ashoke, Kanair, Sukh Chayn, Bottle brush. Herbs and grasses of some types; Calotropis procera, Cynodon dactylon, Petuma sp., Nicotiana plumbajinifolia, and Poa sp. are also found.

3.2.4 Endangered Species

There are no endangered species of plants or animals in the project area.

3.2.5 Agriculture

The surrounding area of the project is predominated with agricultural use. The wheat, rice, maize, berseem, brassica (Sarson), legumes and pulses and animal fodder are among the major crops grown on the agricultural land surrounding the project area.

3.3 Baseline Socioeconomic Environment

Socioeconomic baseline has been developed for the project through a review of secondary data as well as primary data collected using checklists and discussion with locals (residents, farmers, shopkeepers, students, pedestrians, drivers) in the project area. Social survey was conducted to assess the present socio-economic and socio-cultural conditions of local population of the project area. The availability of basic amenities of life to community living in the project area is indicator of its socio-economic condition. Secondary data used include census report and previous research carried out in the area.

3.3.1 Population and Communities

The project site is situated in agricultural and industrial zone and the nearest community is present at a distance of about 5 Km. According to census of 2017, the population of Sheikhpura is 34,60,004. The average annual growth rate according to 2017 Census is 2.22%. The surrounding villages of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura are Bhamb Kalan, Sahu Ki Maliyan, Chichoo Ki Malliyan and Sheikhpura District. All these villages are nearest from the project site. Basic needs of life like electricity are present. However, natural gas, water supply and basic infrastructure like roads and drainage system are not present in these villages.

3.3.2 Political and Administrative Set-up

The project is located in Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura district, one of the 42 districts of the Punjab province. The latest survey (2017), recorded a population of 3.46 million inhabitants in the Sheikhpura district, covering a surface of 5,960 km². The population density was recorded at 580 inhabitants per km². This district is divided into 5 tehsils (administrative sub-division of a district). These are Sheikhpura, Muridkay, Sharaqpur, Ferozewala and Safdarabad. The project is located in the Sheikhpura tehsil, with the city of Sheikhpura being its headquarter. It has Tehsil Municipal

Administration. Under TMA, lower tiers of local government such as union councils function. Other than TMA, there are different departments involved in Municipal Services. i.e. includes Public Health Engineering Department, Provincial Highway, District Housing Department (PHATA), District Environment Department, Traffic Police and District Transport Department, District Road Department.

Sheikhupura district was created in 1919 primarily to reduce the extensive boundaries and to remove the administrative difficulties of Gujranwala district. After that Sheikhupura town got some importance and started developing, and the building of District Court was constructed. The District Headquarter Hospital building was built in 1922; College for Boys was established in 1957. M.C. Girls school building was constructed on Jandiala Road in 1957. The building of the Girls College was constructed in 1968. Bus Stand was established in 1972. In 1973 the Area Development Housing Scheme along Sheikhupura-Lahore Road was initiated by Provincial Department of Housing and Physical Planning.

Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhupura is managed by Punjab Industrial Estate Development and Management Company PIEDMC. The facility is located in the Upper Rechna Doab, one of the main regions of the Punjab province delimited by the Chenab and Ravi rivers.

3.3.3 Industries

The project site is located in Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhupura. The city of Sheikhupura is an industrial center. Large number of industries is present in the vicinity of the project site.

Industrial sectors that have been established are Pharmaceuticals, Food Processing, Engineering, Textile/Garments, Carpet, Paper & Board, Plastics, Electronics, Chemicals, fertilizers, paints, steel, auto parts, wood products, warehouse and fertilizer etc.

Major industrial units at Lahore Road near City Sheikhupura include ICI polyester, Tariq glass, Ghani float, Nestle, Mian Tyre, Punjab Feed, Ayesha Textile, Shaheen Shahzad Textile, Prime paper mill, Win/hard board, National flour mill, Fatima Fertilizers and Atlas Honda.

3.3.4 Infrastructure

The QABP shall be a purpose built industrial estate. Therefore, it shall provide all essential facilities to all of the investors of the estate in order to encourage further industrial development. Roads, natural gas and electricity shall be available. QABP is situated along Motorway M2.

3.3.4.1 Potable Water Supply

The water supply in Sheikhupura is collected from ground water through a network of 41 tube wells, which covers 33% of the town and 40% of the

population. The distribution system consists of 4 overhead reservoirs with a combined capacity of 290000. To rest of the areas of Sheikhpura, water supply is through bore hole. However, in village areas, people draw water through manual pumps. No plans are currently being developed to improve public water supply mechanisms.

Inside Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura, consistent and adequate ground water supply shall be made available through overhead water storage tanks. These tanks shall be fed with ground water draft through tube wells.

3.3.4.2 Sanitation and Drainage

PIEDMC has issued Industrial Building Regulations containing section for sanitation and drainage. The details have been attached in Annexure-IX. Every unit shall establish septic tank, which shall dispose-off industrial as well as sewerage wastewater of the unit to wastewater system of QABP. QABP shall establish composite effluent treatment plant, which shall treat water before ultimate disposal. However, sewerage system in the surrounding villages is very poor. This is old 'Naali' system ultimately reaching open areas and drains. The project area does not have a proper sewerage network. In the Dhantpura Village and Bhamb village, open sewerage channels are commonly found, polluting open lands. But due to lack of proper sanitation people have no other choice.



Figure 3.10: Sanitation & Drainage in the project area

The sewerage system is only available in 20% of the city area which serve about 30% of population. The total length of sewer is 30Km. The waste water is generally disposed off through open drains to the nearby sewer system, which are not only polluting the environment but also causing many waterborne diseases. The residential area is expanding continuously on all sides of the town without any proper planning, which have reduced the coverage of facility to approximately.

3.3.5 Land Use Planning

Sheikhupura was originally a planned town. Grain and vegetable markets and retail shops were established in the centre, and the "Civil Line" of public and administrative buildings was placed to the west in the form of a rectangular grid. After 1947, development in the southern and eastern parts of the city was haphazard and lacked proper planning. Uncoordinated growth continues to the present day.

As a result, Sheikhupura has lost the character of a planned City. There is a total area about 5160 acres with the municipal limits of the city. In addition, there are about 414 acres of contiguous development outside the municipal limits which have been included for future planning of the city. Based on Land use survey the city can broadly be divided into the following three zones:

North Zone: The area to the north of the central parts of the city beyond the railway line constitutes the Northern Zone. This zone is mainly under the residential use.

Central Zone: The areas falling between the railway line and Aziz Bhatti road could broadly be taken as central Zone. In fact, the commercial and administrative activities are mainly concentrated in this area. The Grain market and main bazar s from the commercial zone through built on regular pattern but presents a picture of confusion and chaos during the day.

Southern Zone: The whole area lying to the south of the "Central Zone" has been included in this zone. According to an estimate about 50% of the total population of the city is residing in this zone. The Degree College for Boys and Girls as well as a number of High and Primary School are located in this area.

Under the present Government system, the District Government is responsible for all land use planning according to the provincial laws. The land occupied by Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhupura has been dedicated for industrial use only. The relevant documents have been attached in Annexure-IX. Quaid-E-Azam Business Park has plots of various sizes with ownership rights.

3.3.6 Power Sources and Transmission

WAPDA shall be the source of all electricity in QABP. QABP shall have its own separate dedicated grid station. Transmission of power to industrial units

of QABP from this grid station shall be through underground electric transmission lines.

Electric supply is also available to all of the surrounding areas through overhead transmission lines.

3.3.7 Agricultural Development

Local residents earn their livelihoods from agriculture and livestock. However, with time, the areas are getting urbanized and converted into residential societies. The major crops include wheat, rice, fodder plants and some vegetables.



Figure 3.11: Agricultural fields across the road of the project area

3.3.8 Quality of Life Values

3.3.8.1 Main Occupations

Survey of the project area reveals that agriculture is the main source of income for people of the area. Majority of the people around the project site belongs to poor section of the society. They have elementary occupations followed by skilled agricultural and fishery workers, service workers, shopkeepers and market sales workers, brick kiln workers, craft and related trade workers. A very small group belongs to affluent portion of the society including industrialists, bankers, politicians, educationists, medical professionals, businessmen and real estate business owners.

3.3.8.2 Family Life

The elders themselves strictly follow the old traditions in every walk of life while living in the affluent society. Their children are trying to follow the life style of the affluent society. In spite of all the modernized lifestyle, virtually elders are responsible to make decisions and their decisions are valued by the family members. Print and electronic media are influencing almost all walks of life of the people. There is a lot of awareness about education. Rich or poor all families are trying hard to get their children educated. Mostly joint family system prevails. Most of the families are quite coherent. There is a rising trend in the society to change their old traditional socioeconomic pattern of life.



Figure 3.12: Labour class also work at these Brick Kilns



Figure 3.13: Livestock is also source of income for people of project area

3.3.8.3 Religion

Predominant religion of the area is Islam with some percentage of Christian community.

3.3.8.4 Transportation

The transport infrastructure in Sheikhpura is generally inadequate for existing requirements. There is no signal on any Chowk and no urban bus or van services are available. On all roads, mostly motorcycle rickshaws or auto rickshaws are being used as urban transport services.

3.3.8.4.1 Roads

Sheikhpura City is connected with Faisalabad through newly constructed Lahore-Faisalabad Road and also by M2 and M3 Motorway. There is a reasonable network of roads connected by small roads in the area. Most of the villages are connected with each other through these roads. Public transport is available in the form of vans, buses and railways. Due to motorway, we can find movement and stationing of goods transport trucks. Inside QABP, there shall be asphalt arterial roads. The condition of streets inside the surrounding villages is not that much good. These are paved either with bricks or with RCC. These have been found in much damaged condition. Due to poor sewerage system, the water becomes stagnant on roads during rainy season causing inaccessibility to these villages from main road.



Figure 3.14: Condition of roads inside Sheikhpura City

3.3.8.4.2 Railways

Sheikhpura serves as a railway junction. Trains coming from Lahore take these routes for Faisalabad and Shorkot. Chicho Ki Malliyan Railway station is located at a distance of 8 Km and Sheikhpura Railway Station is located at a

distance of 10.6 Km from the project area which connects it to other parts of the country for movement of public, raw materials and finished goods.



Figure 3.15: Chicho Ki Malliyan Railway station

3.3.8.4.3 Airport

Allama Iqbal International Airport, Lahore is situated at 68 Km from QABP.

3.3.8.5 Housing

Most of the people have built pacca houses. Recent development in housing sector has also influenced Sheikhpura area. We can find mushroom growth of a large number of housing societies in the area. These housing societies have upgraded the living standards of people of the area. However, we can also find migrants from other parts of the city and country coming to reside in the area of locals. This migration has both positive and negative impacts on the life of the local people.

3.3.8.6 Public Health

Sanitation facilities are very poor. Old naali system still exists. These overflow even in case of light rain. These cause muddy bumps on the roads. Drinking water supply is through bore hole pumps. WASA supply is present only in few areas surrounding the project site. Only small scale dispensaries are available at some villages of the area. There is THQ hospital in public sector. DHQ Hospital and basic health units are present all around the city.

3.3.8.7 Education

Mostly people are illiterate. They used to earn their livelihood as farmers. However, with passage of time, literacy rate is rising up. Small schools are present in the nearby villages mostly up to middle level. For government owned higher education institutions, students have to go to Lahore. TEVTA approved Technical Training Institutes has also been established with an objective to train local people to meet the needs of industrial units.



Figure 3.16: A primary school at Bhamb Ki Mallian Village

3.3.8.8 Recreational Resources

Hiran Minar is main recreational place present at a distance of about 10 Km from the project site. Additionally, a sports complex has also been made inside Sheikhpura city where there are grounds for hockey, football and volley ball. People are establishing some other sources of recreation.

3.3.8.9 Aesthetic and Cultural Values

Because of limited income, most of the common people live marginalized status of life. They had completely rural standards of living. Gradually the people are getting urbanized. However, old traditional and simple life typical of the Punjab villages is the prevailing cultural and aesthetic characteristic of life style of majority of the people. Old people prefer to live conservative life style. Decades old culture and customs in every walks life are dominant. General attitude to visitors is quite welcoming.



Figure 3.17: Sheikhupura Sports Complex



Figure 3.18: Hockey Ground at Sheikhupura Sports Complex

3.3.8.10 Language

Punjabi is the main language. Many dialects of Punjabi can be found in practice.

3.3.8.11 Ethnicity

The main castes and groups of Sheikhupura district are Bhatti, Arain, Kashmiri, Jutt, Rajput, Malik, Pathan, Mughal, Sheikh, Komboh, and Gujjar.

3.3.8.12 Role of Women

Women of the area are mostly illiterate. However, they do assist their male family members in all of their activities. We can find women milking the cattle, managing the livestock, working at crop fields, selling the fruits and such other activities to support earning livelihood.

3.3.8.13 Archeological and Historical Treasures

Sheikhupura is a city of Punjab, Pakistan. The name of Sheikhupura is derived from a nickname of Prince Jahangir, who was known as Sheikhu by his father King Akbar. The present city of Sheikhupura was built by Mughal Emperor Jahangir in 1607. Sheikhupura is an industrial city. Old names of Sheikhupura are Kot Dayal Das, Qila Shaikhupura and Singhpuria. It is also named as Jahangirpura in Tuzk-e-Jahangiri. Sheikhupura name was changed by Mughal Emperor Jahangir from the name of this area, Virk Garh. Sheikhupura was founded by Mughal Emperor Jahangir. Nearby Important and Famous Cities and Places are Lahore, Nankana Sahib, Narowal, Hafizabad, and Gujranwala.

In old days the surroundings of Sheikhupura abounded in wild life and the Emperor used to go there regularly for hunting. In 1619 A.D, a fort was built by Jahangir. This fort served as a resting place for him. The town was named after Emperor Jahangir. When he was still prince Saleem, he was called Shekhu by his father Akbar the great, in reverence to saint living in the vicinity who blessed the young prince.

Sheikhupura has a number of historical places in the city, attracting a sizable tourist population. These attractions include the Sheikhupura Fort Hiran Minar, Sheikhupura Fort (Qila Sheikhupura); Company Bagh, Shrine of Shah Jamal, Muqadssa-e-Mariam, Sacha Sodha and the Tomb of Mian Sher Muhammad Sharaquri.

3.3.8.13.1 Hiran Minar

Hunting grounds were an important part of the physical environment of Mughal emperors. The place where the town stands today was one of Jahangir's (Prince Salim) princely dominions during his father Akbar's reign. The town was founded by Jahangir, near village Sahu Malli, during his rule in 1607. The king declared the barren jungles adjoining the place as royal hunting ground.

Apart from arts, Jahangir had interest in hunting also. 'Hiran Minar' is an example of his love for the Royal deer. This monument is unique in its design, setting and architecture. This wonderful Mughal monument was constructed at a hunting reserve used by the Mughal royals. The reserve was built in a scrub forest and allowed Mughal emperors to experience a sense of semi-wilderness near the imperial city of Lahore. The game-reserve was used as a park where visitors could enjoy the sport of hunting. The minaret itself was built in 1606 C.E. as a monument to Emperor Jahangir's beloved pet

antelope, Mansiraj, or "Light of the Mind", who had been trained to lure wild animals to the tank in order to be hunted.



Figure 3.19: Hiran Minar



Figure 3.20: Pond at Hiran Minar

Hiran Minar is a high cylindrical structure built symmetrically opposite to the royal hunting pavilion. The hunting pavilion on the other side is an impressive three-story octagonal structure standing in the middle of a huge water tank. It is accessible by a beautifully arched bridge. There is a central chamber on the ground floor, surrounded by several antechambers. Two narrow staircases lead to the first floor which offers an excellent view of the pond and a vast area surrounding the complex, through its arched corridors. The second floor

is mostly open roof except for an exotic canopy in the middle which gives the building its crown and offers a magnificent view of the area. The only ground floor of the pavilion is open to the public.

3.4 Lab Reports of Environmental Analysis

For assessing the current status of baseline quality of environmental parameters including ground water, ambient air and noise in the study area have been monitored through Punjab-EPA approved laboratory in the presence of Punjab-EPA officials. The monitoring reports of Environmental Testing Laboratory containing the results have been annexed in Appendix-VII.

According to the data, all the parameters of water are within ranges as provided by Punjab Environmental Quality Standards.

The main sources of air pollutants are gaseous emissions from the industries and traffic on road. Environmental Protection Department of Punjab has issued Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for criteria pollutants, i.e., Particulate Matter, Ozone, Oxides of Nitrogen, Sulphur Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide. Results have been described in Table 3.3. According to the data, all the parameters of air are within ranges as provided by Punjab Environmental Quality Standards. These may be subsequently monitored for knowing impact of project construction and operational activity on the value of these pollutants.

Area is in industrial as well as in commercial use. Current levels of sound have been monitored. Results have been described in Table 3.4. The result shows that Noise levels are already within PEQS.

3.5 Suitability of the Site

The proposed project site for the construction of project is located at Plot # 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. The Google Earth coordinates are 31°44'28.35"N, 74° 3'1.67"E. The project plot is surrounded by industrial plots at its east and west, at north with a 61m wide main boulevard road of QABP, at south with 40m wide road. The map showing location of project area and Google map is annexed as Annexure-VI.

The purpose of QABP is to promote industrialization in Punjab. All the area of QABP is dedicated for industrial use by Government of the Punjab. Supporting documents are attached as Annexure-IX. Even the commercial use of the area shall be discouraged. QABP has been purpose built for establishment of such kinds of units as proposed by the proponent. QABP is surrounded by residential and commercial areas. No agricultural activity has been observed at the project site. However, some agricultural patches can be found outside QABP. The project site is owned by proponent and does not possess any environmentally sensitive areas. These facts support suitability of the site for this project.

CHAPTER-4

SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This chapter identifies the potential impacts due to the implementation of project on the physical, ecological and social environment of project area. The chapter also identifies measures that will help mitigate the project's adverse environmental effects and enhance positive impacts. This shows the environmental responsibility on the part of the proponent.

The proponent is submitting an undertaking on stamp paper with EPA-Punjab that they shall ensure that the project shall be executed throughout all of its phases strictly in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory obligations regarding environment. Therefore, we can say that the project activities shall not have significant negative environmental impact on any aspect of the environment.

4.1 Impact Assessment Methodology

Following methods have been used for impact assessment:

4.1.1 Checklists

The environmental aspects of the project during all stages namely pre-construction, construction and operation have been selected from Aldo Leopold's master list of environmental items which is widely used world over for this purpose. The extent of qualitative and quantitative impacts has been described and mitigation measures have been proposed to keep them within permissible limits.

The systematic strategy developed to provide an assessment of the potential impacts on the environment of the project area included:

- Considering general guidelines
- Surveying, environmental baseline monitoring and stakeholders consultations to identify potential environmental impacts
- Situational analysis to know magnitude and significance of impacts
- Proposing best available and cost effective mitigation measures for environmental management

4.1.2 Thinking through Stages of the Project

The project stages have been defined as pre-construction, construction and operation phase. The actions and likely impacts of each stage of the project have been described on the basis of professional judgment. Environmental monitoring of selected parameters shall also be carried out. The best

available techniques not entailing to environmental costs and best practicable options have been recommended to mitigate the negative impacts.

4.2 Impacts Associated with Project Location

The project envisages the construction of industrial unit for Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth & Weaving at Plot#134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. The site location is already a clear land situated at Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura which is purpose built for industrial purpose. Government of the Punjab has dedicated this location for industrial use. Therefore, it supports establishment of such kinds of projects.

This project site has other establishments of almost similar size in its immediate surroundings. The establishment of this industrial unit for textile dyeing & printing, finishing of cloth & weaving is not expected to cause any significant negative impact in the location of the project because all the environmental aspects shall be kept under strict controls with the help of stringent mitigation measures incorporated in PIEDMC Industrial & Commercial Buildings Regulations.

4.3 Impacts Associated with Project Design

Design stage is the most important stage where environmental consideration can comfortably be incorporated without any financial and environmental damages. Subsequent modifications in order to bring the project in compliance with legal requirements after the initiation of the project often causes wastage of valuable natural and financial resources.

The construction shall be composed of a double story building for weaving area, a double story building for printing area, two 04 story office blocks and a single story masjid building. All buildings shall have RCC structure. The RCC slabs shall be supported by RCC pillars, beams and masonry walls. Underground water tank, above ground water tank, septic tank and guard room shall be among other structures. Total area of the plot is 290403.021 Square ft. Total covered area of the plot shall be 260434 Square ft. The civil work will be excavation for foundations, erection of pillars and beams. This shall be followed by installation of RCC slabs and masonry walls shall be made subsequently. Localized drilling shall be done to excavate for foundations. The localized drilling shall keep the impact of construction within limits.

The project has been designed to adhere to all standard technical as well as environmental requirements in order to avoid impacts on environment. The design of the project shall be implemented only after approval by PIEDMC.

Besides technical details according to its industrial and commercial building regulations, PIEDMC shall review whether environmental aspects of the project have been given due consideration. PIEDMC Industrial and Commercial Building Regulations themselves contain environmental

provisions (attached herewith under Annexure-IX). After giving due consideration to environmental aspects of the design, the submission drawings shall be approved by PIEDMC. The construction contractors will be selected from among contractors who have significant experience in similar construction developments. These contractors shall have competence to care about environmental aspects of the project.

4.4 Characteristics of Impacts Associated with Construction Phase and their Mitigation Measures

The project shall be established inside Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. All the steps of construction shall be performed according to PIEDMC Industrial and Commercial Building Regulations which already contain environmental provisions. Therefore, the impact of construction shall be controlled.

4.4.1 Noise and Vibration

During construction activities, continuous, intermittent and instant noise and vibration may be caused by the operation of earth moving and excavation equipment, welding plant, cutting operations, concrete mixers, cranes and lifters for the transportation of equipment, materials and people. Loading and off-loading of materials and equipment shall also be a source of noise.

4.4.1.1 Duration

On the whole, the duration of the noise shall be temporary. The construction activities shall be performed only during day light hours.

4.4.1.2 Extent & Location

The noise and vibration shall remain restricted within 40-50 ft. of the project plot and within boundaries of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

4.4.1.3 Reversibility

As soon as the construction phase is complete, the noise and vibration due to construction activities shall cease to exist.

4.4.1.4 Likelihood (Risk)

The noise levels shall be mostly within acceptable limits. Only construction staff shall be at risk. If they adopt following mitigation measures, their risk shall be managed. Residential areas are very far away from the project site. Thus, these shall not be impacted due to noise and vibration.

Mitigation Measures

- Activities with the greatest potential to generate noise to be planned during periods of the day that will result in least disturbance.

- Such equipment shall be used which has been designed by default with noise control elements.
- Using noise control devices, such as temporary noise barriers and exhaust muffling devices for combustion engines.
- Proper lubrication and maintenance of all construction equipment shall prevent unwanted sounds leading to noise.
- Operation of noise producing machinery shall be kept limited.
- Ear plugs shall be provided to workers during construction.

4.4.2 Impact on Soil

Initially the soil shall be disintegrated to a little extent due to excavation for foundation pillars. Soil disintegration may also be caused by exposure of soil surfaces to rain and wind during site clearing, earth moving, and excavation activities. The mobilization and transport of soil particles may result in sedimentation of surface drainage networks.

4.4.2.1 Duration

After construction phase, the soil particles shall settle down and get consolidated. Therefore, the duration shall be temporary.

4.4.2.2 Extent & Location

The excavation for foundation pillars shall cause only local disintegration of soil. The soil disintegration shall be within the project plot and within boundaries of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

4.4.2.3 Reversibility

The land of project plot shall be covered with the established project. Bare soil shall be vegetated. Deep soil shall not be disturbed as such except holes for filling foundation pillars with concrete.

4.4.2.4 Likelihood (Risk)

The disintegrated soil shall be immediately replaced with some filling material such as concrete and replacement soil. Therefore, there is no likelihood of any risk.

Mitigation Measures

- Excavation shall be done for foundation with the help of vertical drilling thus restricting its area of impact only to the specified points of the site
- Compacting the surfaces properly
- Preventing the movement of soil particles into the water lines
- Vegetating exposed areas after construction promptly

4.4.3 Impact on Air Quality

Initially construction activities may generate emission of dust caused by a combination of on-site excavation, ground leveling, filling, movement of earth materials, contact of construction machinery with bare soil, and exposure of bare soil and soil piles to wind. A secondary source of emissions may include exhaust from combustion engines of earth moving equipment on-site.

Use of uncovered vehicles for transportation of building materials such as gravel, sand and cement as well as their storage on the construction site can lead to inadvertent dispersal of materials during heavy rains or high winds during dry periods. This may have a little negative impact on the surroundings the form of particulate matter (PM). The principal air pollutants may be particulate matter (PM), CO₂, CO, NO_x, SO_x, and to a little extent VOC's.

4.4.3.1 Duration

Temporary. At the end of construction phase, the above stated sources of air pollution shall cease to exist.

4.4.3.2 Extent & Location

The air pollution shall spread only upto radius of about 50 feet from the boundaries of project plot. However, if precautions not taken, movement of material carrying vehicles can cause dispersion of particulate matter in the surrounding areas.

4.4.3.3 Reversibility

At the end of construction phase, the above stated sources of air pollution shall cease to exist. Therefore there shall not be any air pollution due to above mentioned sources after completion of construction phase. Thus environment shall get reversed.

4.4.3.4 Likelihood (Risk)

The air pollution shall comprise particulate matter as major component. This may lead to cough and problem in comfortable breathing if precautions not taken.

Mitigation Measures

- Restricting the excavation only to the specified points with the help of drilling excavator
- Covering the stockpiles of construction materials and/or watering where possible
- Minimizing dust from open area sources, including storage piles by installing enclosures.

- Covering all haul-trucks carrying earth, sand, aggregate and other materials with tarpaulin to help contain construction materials being transported within the body of each carrier.
- All contracted vehicles shall be ensured to remain tuned and maintained so that unburnt hydrocarbons may not be released into the environment in the form of VOC's beyond permissible limits.
- Use of such construction equipment and vehicles which uses environment friendly fuels shall be preferred
- Daily sweeping of all the surroundings where possible.
- Good housekeeping should be observed at the site generally.
- Provision of PPE's to workers to prevent entry of air pollutants in their breathing system.

4.4.4 Solid Waste

Solid waste expected to be generated from construction activities may include broken bricks, left over of sand and cement, excess fill materials, concrete waste, sanitary wares, electricity wires, wooden cuttings, scrap metals, cement packaging, empty cartons/containers, glass waste etc. Municipal solid waste will also be generated due to worker's activities. Overall, the solid waste shall be combination of biodegradable and non-biodegradable kinds.

4.4.4.1 Duration

Temporary. At the end of construction phase, the above stated sources of solid waste shall cease to exist.

4.4.4.2 Extent & Location

The sources of solid waste shall be restricted to the project plot. It shall not be causing any impact on the surrounding areas. The recyclables shall be sold to junk handlers.

4.4.4.3 Reversibility

At the end of construction phase, the above stated sources of solid waste shall cease to exist after completion of construction phase. Thus environment shall get reversed.

4.4.4.4 Likelihood (Risk)

The solid waste shall not cause any harm to the environment. However, this shall depend on the maintenance of rate of removal of solid waste according to the generation rate.

Mitigation Measures

- PIEDMC bye-laws contain provisions for solid waste management. These shall be followed (attached herewith under Annexure-IX).

- Waste management hierarchy of reduce, reuse and recycle shall be ensured for all of the construction activities.
- A comprehensive solid waste management plan will be devised and adhered to collect, segregate and dispose solid waste.
- Recyclable and non-recyclable waste will be segregated, stored separately at source.
- Segregated recyclable waste will be sold to contractors in recycling market and the non-recyclable construction debris waste will be sold to contractors who usually dump the construction waste debris in pits.
- Solid waste shall be kept covered especially during rainy season.
- No on-site burning of wastes will be allowed at any time.
- All employees shall be trained regarding proper waste management
- Collection schedule of waste will be according to the rate of generation
- Management of municipal solid waste shall also be according to solid waste management hierarchy of reduce, reuse and recycle. It will be properly disposed-off to prevent the chances of its attraction by scavengers. On the site, the color coded bins for collection of municipal solid waste shall be available. Waste from these containers shall be managed by Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

4.4.5 Impact on Water Resources

There are no surface water resources which are expected to be impacted by the project activities. The construction activity shall use water for making concrete mix for making beams, pillars, foundations and pavement of the floors. For this purpose, ready mix concrete shall be used. Therefore, water shall not be collected from the site for their preparation. There shall be a little additional load on ground water resources. The water from this source shall also be used for sanitation purposes.

Construction activities may cause the generation of sanitary wastewater discharges in varying quantities depending on the number of workers involved. This wastewater shall be channelized to join sewerage system of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

4.4.5.1 Duration

At the end of construction phase, the need for above stated extraction of water shall cease to exist.

4.4.5.2 Extent & Location

The local water table shall be impacted. The project plot shall get meet its need of water from borehole pump getting water from ground right beneath it within Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

4.4.5.3 Reversibility

The quantity water extracted out for use during construction phase shall not be recovered to the aquifer. The quality of water shall be changed. Therefore

the impact shall be permanent. However, water run off in case of rain shall recharge the ground water table.

4.4.5.4 Likelihood (Risk)

Although the impact shall be permanent, yet there is no risk of extensive depletion of water due to this project construction.

Mitigation Measures

- All kinds of wastewater shall be segregated.
- PIEDMC bye-laws (attached herewith under Annexure-IX) contain provisions for water and waste water management. These shall be followed.
- Water usage shall be kept as minimum as possible.
- Water reuse and recycling shall be ensured where possible.
- Storm water shall be drained separately to join storm water drainage system of QABP and its mixing with solid waste and other wastewater shall be prevented so far as possible.
- Storm water can be allowed to percolate through exposed soil to recharge water table.
- Efforts shall be made to prevent entry of solid waste into the water.
- Adequate portable or permanent sanitation facilities serving all construction workers shall be provided.
- Sewage from construction camps should be disposed of by development of on-site sanitation systems i.e. septic tanks.
- The contractors shall be instructed to ensure that their machinery and equipment is properly tuned and serviced and there is no leakage or spillage of oil or oily products from the construction equipment and machinery which may pollute ground water.

4.4.6 Impact on Ecological Environment

The construction activity will be carried out in the proposed site which is situated within already established industrial estate and does not have significant flora and fauna. Therefore, no adverse impact on fauna and flora is anticipated due to the proposed activity. There will be no cutting of any trees. There will be removal of grass and weeds from the location of proposed plant site.

4.4.6.1 Duration

At the end of construction phase, the sources of particulate pollution from this project shall cease to exist.

4.4.6.2 Extent & Location

The birds and some other animals (mostly rodents) shall feel noise and vibration and may migrate in immediate local surroundings of few feet from project plot within Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

4.4.6.3 Reversibility

The impact during construction shall be reversible.

4.4.6.4 Likelihood (Risk)

There is no risk of loss of or damage to any biodiversity due to this project construction.

Mitigation Measures

- The construction activities should be performed in such a manner that it does not impact vegetation of the project area.
- Tree plantation shall be carried out after construction to improve the ecological condition.

4.4.7 Impact on Socio-economic Conditions

The project area is part of already established industrial estate. The implementation of the proposed project will not involve dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people. Positive impact is anticipated in terms of employment opportunity as many skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled personnel will get direct and indirect employment during construction phase. Construction activities, particularly movement of haul trucks and machinery may affect the workers as well as the residents.

4.4.7.1 Duration

The mason, labor and other skilled and unskilled workers shall get temporary employment during construction activity. At the end of construction phase, their jobs will be terminated.

4.4.7.2 Extent & Location

The construction staff may be from immediate surrounding locality or it may be hired from outside.

4.4.7.3 Reversibility

After construction phase, the staff shall lose their jobs from this project. They may get jobs at some other projects. Thus the impact during construction shall be reversible.

4.4.7.4 Likelihood (Risk)

There is only risk of loss of jobs after this project construction.

Mitigation Measures

- This should be ensured that local people be preferred for all kinds of jobs during construction phase.
- The contractor will select specific timings for heavy machinery operation so as to cause least disturbance to the adjoining community by considering their peak movement hours.

4.4.8 Occupational Health and Safety

Work at height shall be involved which needs safety management. Moving machinery shall also have potential of injuries to the workers. Plus, there may also be electric hazards.

Handling of construction materials usually causes skin problems. Due to interaction of people from different backgrounds and health conditions, allergies may be caused if precautions not taken.

Due to only day time construction activity, there are less chances of night fatigue.

During hot season of the summer, there may be chances of heat stress.

4.4.8.1 Duration

The construction activity will be performed only 08 hours a day and additional time for lunch break. The risk of injury shall exist only when performing certain hazardous activity.

4.4.8.2 Extent & Location

The impact shall be restricted within site of the project plot.

4.4.8.3 Reversibility

After construction phase, the occupational health and safety impacts due to construction activity shall cease to exist. Thus the impact during construction shall be reversible.

4.4.8.4 Likelihood (Risk)

There are risks of injuries from work at height, electrical hazards, musculoskeletal disorders due this project construction.

Mitigation Measures

- Adequate scaffolding and shuttering should be established and used for all kinds of construction activities.
- Work at height should be performed only after permit to work by HSE staff who shall issue such permit to work at height after taking all appropriate measures.
- Work site layout shall be designed to minimize the need for manual transfer of heavy loads.
- Electrical cords should be located in common areas and marked corridors.
- Safety signage should be adequately displayed
- Clean drinking water availability should be ensured for use by all construction staff.
- In order to prevent spread of infectious diseases, only the workers tested for harmful infectious diseases should be hired. Screening test may be performed at the time of hiring
- Emergency response plan should be made, communicated to all and maintained during all of the construction activities
- First aid facility should be readily available for the workers at the site.
- Good house-keeping should be practiced prevent the events of slips, trips and fall.
- Mandatory personal protective equipment like harness, masks, gloves and helmets should be strictly used by the labor according to their assignments at the work site.
- Smoking should be avoided to prevent any fire incident
- Fire and any other emergency shall be managed with the help of emergency services provided by Government of the Punjab Emergency Services 1122.
- Adequate training and awareness about occupational and safety shall be provided to all of the employees.
- During hot season, outdoor work timing may be changed. Only indoor construction activities may be performed during sunny part of the day. In case of inevitable circumstances, workers should be given adequate breaks.
- Workers should be given mineralized fluids during hot season to balance electrolytes in their body.

4.4.9 Traffic Flow

The project plot is situated within Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. The transportation of construction materials through Lahore-Sheikhpura Road shall temporarily cause increased load on the road which already remains congested due to goods transport vehicles.

4.4.9.1 Duration

The congestion shall be of temporary duration only during construction phase of the project.

4.4.9.2 Extent & Location

The impact shall be restricted along Lahore-Sheikhupura Road.

4.4.9.3 Reversibility

Traffic flow shall get smooth after movement of construction materials vehicles. Thus, the impact shall be reversible.

4.4.9.4 Likelihood (Risk)

There is risk of injuries from probable road accidents.

Mitigation Measures

- Transportation of construction materials shall be scheduled during off-peak hours so far as possible.
- Vehicle operators should be instructed to maintain low speed to prevent any accidents.

4.5 Characteristics of Impacts Associated with Operation Phase and their Mitigation Measures

4.5.1 Air Emissions

Air emissions from operations shall primarily arise from boiler, stenter and curing machines, printing units, and general handling. Key pollutants include particulate matter (PM), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and combustion gases like SO₂ and NO_x.

4.5.1.1 Duration

The probable impacts (if any) shall be permanent throughout operation phase.

4.5.1.2 Extent & Location

The impact shall be restricted within production hall.

4.5.1.3 Reversibility

The particulate matter (if any) may get settle down naturally due to flocculation. Thus, the impact shall be reversible.

4.5.1.4 Likelihood (Risk)

There are no risks of respiratory problems.

Mitigation Measures

- The project proponent shall implement air pollution control equipment including scrubbers, low-NOx burners
- Promote the use of low-emission chemicals to ensure compliance with PEQS limits prescribed by the EPA-Punjab.
- Activated carbon adsorption shall be used for VOC capture
- Better air conditioning and ventilation system shall be ensured to prevent any indoor air pollution.
- Hood shall be installed for collecting VOCs at source
- In weaving area, clean environment shall be maintained to reduce fiber fly and dust
- Dust extraction systems and HEPA filters shall be used
- Restricting the operation of vehicles outside of the covered areas so that the uncontrollable exhaust emissions may be diluted in the open air.
- Vegetation/Tree plantation in the surrounding areas can improve air quality.
- Workers shall be provided with masks to prevent entry of particulates into their breathing system.
- Green belt shall be developed for dust and CO₂ mitigation

4.5.2 Wastewater

3,300,000 liters shall be required. Water shall be conserved by reusing chemicals and dyes. Thus overall consumption of water shall be saved.

1000 LPH RO Plant shall be installed for treatment of water used for drinking purpose.

The wastewater generated from the weaving and textile processing operations shall primarily originate from desizing, scouring, dyeing, printing, and finishing processes. The effluent shall contain color, organic and inorganic load (BOD, COD), TDS, and surfactants.

Water shall also be needed for hygiene purposes in toilets or for irrigation of lawns. The source of water for meeting all needs of water for the unit shall be ground water supplied through borehole pump and also through connection by QABP which is in installation stages. The sewerage shall be generated from toilets. Such waste water is not part of regular operations and may not have very hazardous composition.

4.5.2.1 Duration

Water shall be permanently needed for processing during life of the project. Water for hygiene purpose shall also be permanently needed throughout operation phase of the project.

4.5.2.2 Extent & Location

The impact shall be on the local ground water resources within radius of about 1 Km from project plot.

4.5.2.3 Reversibility

The waste water shall be disposed off after treatment with effluent treatment plant. This shall assist in conservation of water.

4.5.2.4 Likelihood (Risk)

There are risks of water depletion if careful steps not taken for water conservation.

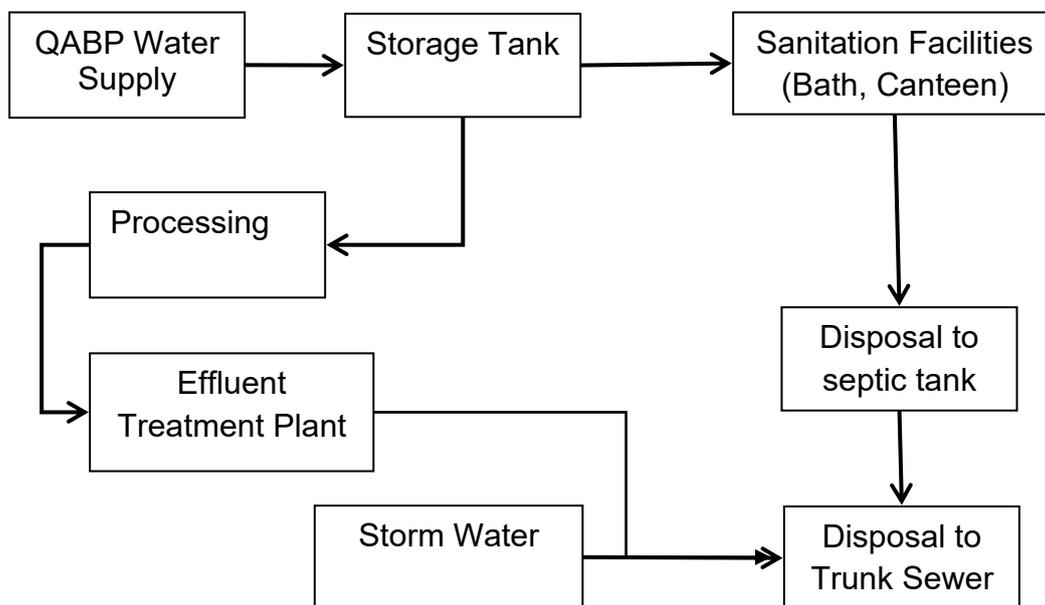


Figure 4.1: Water Flow Diagram

Mitigation Measures

- The project proponent shall install an in-house Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) with physical, chemical, and biological treatment stages, ensuring full compliance with PEQS for liquid effluents prescribed by the Environmental Protection Agency-Punjab. Treated water shall be disposed off to main trunk sewer. Sludge shall be managed as per hazardous waste rules
- Solid contents of water shall be screened at source in order to decrease pollution load of effluent water.
- As part of compliance with PIEDMC bye laws for industrial establishments, the drainage lines for sewerage and storm water shall

be kept separate at the unit. Thus there shall be no mixing of both kinds of water.

- As part of compliance with PIEDMC bye laws for industrial establishments, a septic tank shall be established. The wastewater after storage in septic tank shall join drainage system of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura and shall be treated through Composite Effluent Treatment plant of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura before ultimate disposal to nearby drain.
- Periodic cleaning of lines shall be carried out.
- Better piping design shall be ensured to facilitate draining of the lines.

4.5.2.5 Specifications of Effluent Treatment Plant

The proposed unit will establish a modular Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) with the capacity to handle all industrial and domestic wastewater. The ETP will incorporate Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary treatment stages.

4.5.2.5.1 Sources of Wastewater

| Process Stage | Type of Wastewater | Daily Generation (Estimated) |
|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Sizing/Desizing | Starch, waxes, lubricants, PVA | Medium |
| Scouring | Fats, oils, alkali, surfactants | High |
| Bleaching | Peroxide/hypochlorite, alkaline pH, suspended solids | Medium |
| Dyeing | Color, salts, TDS, heavy metals | High |
| Printing | Color, binders, urea, formaldehyde | Medium |
| Finishing | Softeners, resins, waxes | Low |
| Utilities/Boiler | Blowdown, cooling water | Medium |
| General Washing | Cleaning chemicals, dirt, lint | Medium |
| Domestic Sewage | Toilets, kitchens | Medium |

4.5.2.5.2 Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) Components

4.5.2.5.2.1 Primary Treatment

4.5.2.5.2.1.1 Screening

Wastewater from different processes shall be passed through screening which shall comprise 1-2 mm mesh. In this process, solid objects such as stones, threads, and floating substances shall be separated out. Coarse suspended matters such as rags, pieces of fabric, fibers, yarns, and lint shall also be removed. Bar screens and mechanically cleaned fine screens shall remove most of the fibers. After the removal of gross solids, gritty materials and excessive quantities of oil and grease, the next step shall be to remove the remaining suspended solids as much as possible. This step shall be aimed at reducing the strength of the wastewater and also to facilitate

secondary treatment. Otherwise, they may affect the secondary treatment system.

4.5.2.5.2.1.2 Equalization

Screened effluent shall then be collected in a collection tank and equalization process shall be carried out by mixers installed in the system. Homogenized effluent shall then be passed onto settler.

4.5.2.5.2.1.3 Sedimentation

Homogenized effluent shall then be sent to settler where sedimentation process shall be carried out with the dosing polyelectrolyte from specially designed automated PLC controlled chemical dosing system where settleable and suspended solids shall be sedimented in the form of sludge which shall be collected in the sludge tank for sludge treatment and disposal.

Finely divided suspended solids and colloidal particles shall not be efficiently removed by simple sedimentation by gravity. Therefore, mechanical flocculation or chemical coagulation shall be employed. In mechanical flocculation, the textile wastewater shall be passed through a tank under gentle stirring; the finely divided suspended solids shall coalesce into larger particles and settle out.

In order to alter the physical state of colloidal and suspended particles and to facilitate their removal by sedimentation, chemical coagulants shall be used. It shall be a controlled process, which shall form a floc (flocculent precipitate) and shall result in obtaining a clear effluent free from the matter in suspension or in the colloidal state.

4.5.2.5.2.2 Secondary (Biological) Treatment

Major reduction of BOD and COD shall be carried out in Secondary treatment. The main purpose of secondary treatment shall be to provide BOD removal. It shall also remove appreciable amounts of oil and phenol. In secondary treatment, the dissolved and colloidal organic compounds and color present in wastewater shall be removed or reduced and to stabilize the organic matter. This shall be achieved biologically using bacteria and other microorganisms. Aeration and biological treatment are the two important stages in secondary treatment. Oxygen shall be required for the effluent to increase dissolved oxygen which shall help biological (biomass) growth and biodegradation of organic pollutants.

The processing effluents are amenable for biological treatments. These processes shall be aerobic wherein bacteria and other microorganisms shall consume organic matter as food. They shall bring about the following sequential changes:

- Coagulation and flocculation of colloidal matter
- Oxidation of dissolved organic matter to carbon dioxide

- Degradation of nitrogenous organic matter to ammonia, which shall then be converted into nitrite and eventually to nitrate.

4.5.2.5.2.1 Aeration Tank

Effluent from settler shall be aerated in aeration tank which shall be carried out by sucking atmospheric air with special centrifugal pump along with effluent. The effluent along with air shall be re-circulated in the system to achieve maximum aeration.

4.5.2.5.2.2 Activated Sludge Process

This is the most versatile biological oxidation method employed for the treatment of wastewater containing dissolved solids, colloids and coarse solid organic matter. In this process, the wastewater is aerated in a reaction tank in which some microbial floc is suspended.

The aerobic bacterial flora shall bring about biological degradation of the waste into carbon dioxide and a water molecule, while consuming some organic matter for synthesizing bacteria. The bacteria flora shall grow and remain suspended in the form of a floc, which is called "Activated Sludge". The effluent from the reaction tank shall be separated from the sludge by settling and discharged.

A part of the sludge shall be recycled to the same tank to provide an effective microbial population for a fresh treatment cycle. The surplus sludge shall be digested in a sludge digester, along with the primary sludge obtained from primary sedimentation. Efficient aeration for 5 to 24 hours shall be required for industrial wastes. BOD removal to the extent of 90-95% shall be achieved in this process.

4.5.2.5.2.3 Tertiary Treatment

- Pressure Sand Filter (PSF): Shall removes fine suspended solids
- Activated Carbon Filter (ACF): Shall adsorb residual color, odors, organics
- Disinfection (UV/Chlorination): Pathogen removal for safe discharge or reuse

The main objective of tertiary to increase the quality of the effluent by various advanced systems and types of equipment. The final output shall be colorless, odorless microbes free effluent with reduced hardness TDS, BOD, and COD.

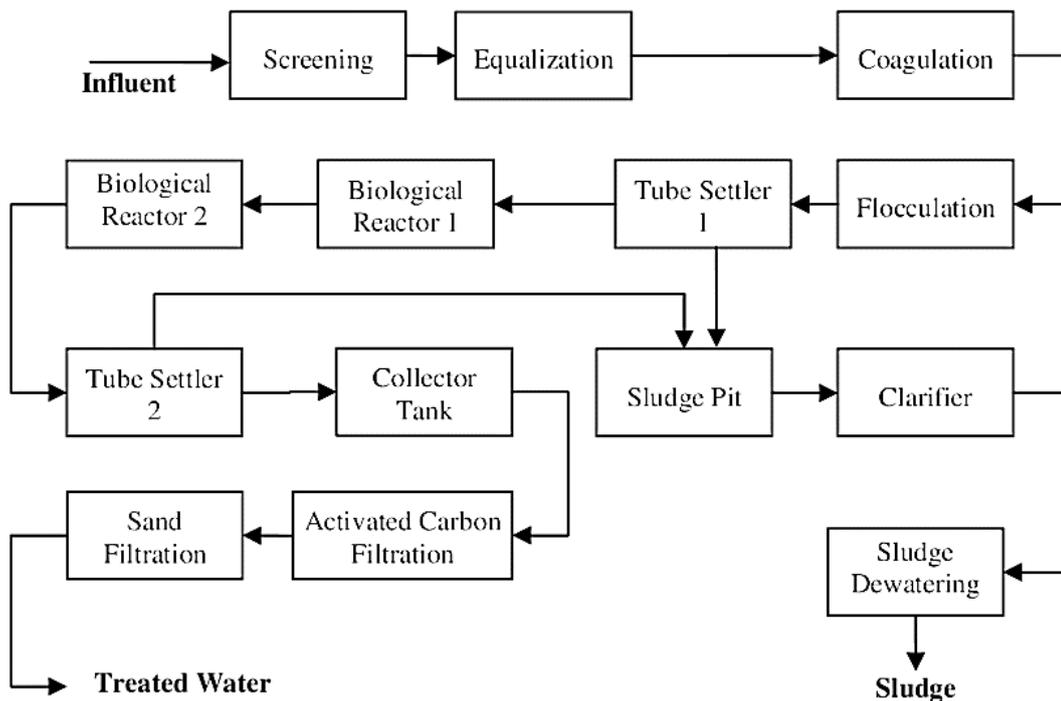


Figure 4.2: Flow Process of Proposed Effluent Treatment Plant

4.5.2.5.2.3.1 Diffused Air Filtration

Diffused air filtration is the advanced system which shall use minimal chemical dosing leading to better treatment of effluent. Diffused air shall be circulated in the equipment with a minimal dosage of Polymer, PAC (Poly aluminum chloride) and Sodium hydroxide lead to flocculation where sludge shall be separated at the top of the equipment. The sludge separated in the system shall be transferred to the sludge tank for further treatment disposal.

4.5.2.5.2.3.2 Sand & Carbon Filter

The outlet from DAF shall consist of suspended solids and odor. A sand filter comprising mixed grade media shall help to reduce suspended particles and carbon filter comprising activated carbon reduces and shall remove color and odor.

4.5.3 Noise

The major noise emissions from the proposed textile unit will originate from looms, dyeing machines, and utilities like compressors.

| Process/Area | Source of Noise |
|---------------------|--|
| Weaving Section | Power looms, shuttle looms, air-jet looms, compressors |
| Dyeing Section | High-pressure dyeing machines, pumps, blowers |
| Printing Section | Printing machines, screen washers, dryers |
| Finishing Section | Calendering, stenter machines, motors |
| Utilities | Boilers, air compressors, generator sets, HVAC systems |
| Material Handling | Forklifts, fabric rollers, trolleys |
| General Areas | Exhaust fans, ventilation units |

4.5.3.1 Duration

The intermittent noise shall be of temporary duration whereas continuous noise shall be existent throughout the project operation phase of the project.

4.5.3.2 Extent & Location

The impact of noise and vibration shall be within production hall thus having potential to impact workers.

4.5.3.3 Reversibility

The potential damage caused to human ear may be either reversible or irreversible depending upon intensity of instantaneous noise.

4.5.3.4 Likelihood (Risk)

This noise shall not be significant and remain well below Punjab Environmental Quality Standards. Following precautions shall further reduce the risk caused by noise and vibration. Otherwise, normal efficiency of the workers may be reduced also causing psychological stress.

Mitigation Measures

- The proponent will adopt engineering controls such as acoustic enclosures, silencers, and sound insulation to maintain noise within acceptable limits.
- A Hearing Conservation Program will be implemented, and PPE will be provided to workers exposed to high noise levels.
- All operations shall comply with the PEQS for noise pollution and occupational safety regulations.
- Machines shall have built-in containment and isolation to reduce noise.
- Guarding of the moving parts also shall reduce the noise.
- Machinery shall be arranged such that the generated noise shall be absorbed by the surrounding structures instead of reflecting it.
- Regular maintenance of equipment including lubricating moving parts, tightening loose parts and replacing worn out components should be conducted regularly to further reduce the noise generation.
- Equipment will be regularly inspected for good working condition.

- Plantation of trees along perimeter of the building shall reduce impact of noise from outside sources reasonably.
- Due to automation, workers shall be usually away from the sources of noise.
- Workers shall be provided with ear plugs.

4.5.4 Solid Waste

The proposed textile unit will generate solid waste from weaving, wet processes, utilities, and domestic activities. Some of the raw materials shall be received in drums/containers. Others shall be received in wrappers, sacks or bags. Empty sacks/bags, wrappers and containers of raw material and discarded packing of finished goods shall be source of solid waste. The volume/mass of this solid waste shall vary depending upon the type and quantity of the raw materials to be used. Overall, the generation rate shall be 40-50 Kg/day. Besides this operational waste arising out of manufacturing processes, municipal solid waste shall also be generated.

4.5.4.1 Duration

Municipal waste shall be generated on daily basis. The operational solid waste shall be generated on daily basis yet it shall be segregated at source and managed according to following mitigation measures.

4.5.4.2 Extent & Location

The impact of both municipal and operational solid waste shall be within Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

4.5.4.3 Reversibility

Following measures shall assist in reduction of generation rate of solid waste. Thus reversing the circumstances.

4.5.4.4 Likelihood (Risk)

If solid waste not collected timely, there shall be nuisance. Plus, there may be occupation of space by solid waste. Piling of solid waste may cause development of microorganisms and rodents.

Mitigation Measures

- The proponent will implement a comprehensive solid waste management plan focusing on waste minimization, segregation, reuse, recycling, and safe disposal.

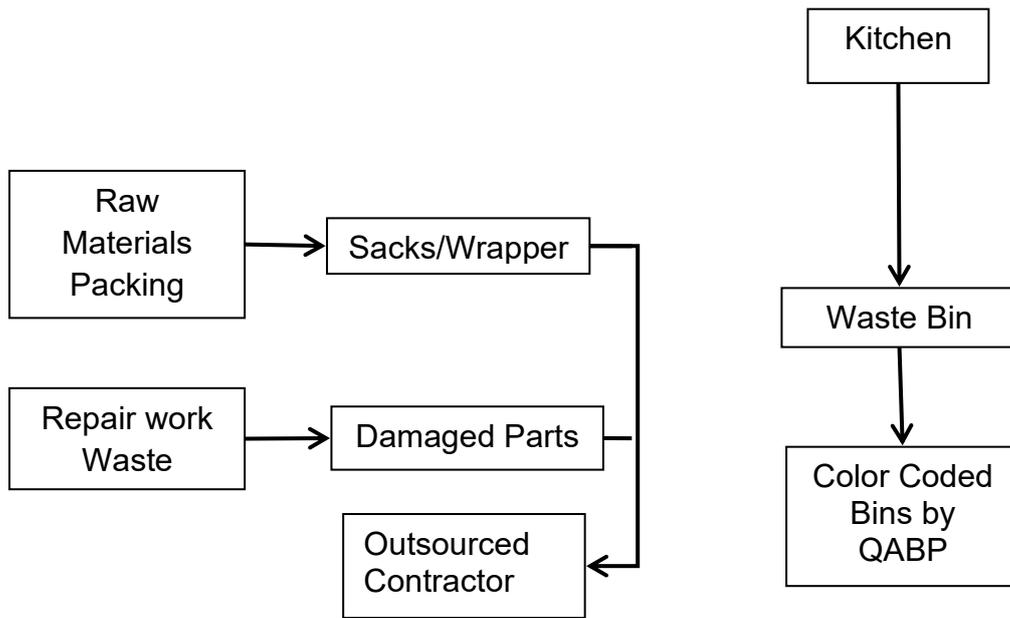


Figure 4.3: Solid Waste Management Plan

- Hazardous waste will be handled and transported as per Pakistan’s Hazardous Substances Rules, 2003, and solid waste handling will comply with applicable PEQS and municipal bylaws.
- The packing of raw materials shall form scrap and shall be sold in the market where these are reused.
- Recyclable and non-recyclable waste will be segregated and stored at source. Segregated waste will be sold to outsourced waste managers who shall be responsible to manage all kinds of the solid waste in an environment friendly manner. Recyclables shall be sold to recycling industry by these waste managers.
- Overall, waste management hierarchy of reduce, reuse and recycle for all of the operations shall be ensured.
- A comprehensive solid waste management plan will be devised and adhered to collect, segregate and dispose solid waste.
- As part of compliance with PIEDMC bye-laws for industrial establishments, QABP shall develop waste management system for daily generated municipal waste by providing color coded waste bins outside every plot. This waste shall be collected and managed by QABP.
- No on-site burning of wastes will be allowed at any time.
- Training of all employees regarding proper waste management
- Collection schedule of waste will be according to the rate of generation.

4.5.5 Impact on Flora and Fauna

The industrial unit for textile dyeing & printing, finishing of cloth & weaving shall be established inside Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura which

does not have significant flora or fauna which may get impacted during operations phase of the project.

4.5.5.1 Duration

Only during instances of noise and vibration, the fauna may get scared and tend to migrate. Otherwise, the operational activities shall not harm flora and fauna.

4.5.5.2 Extent & Location

The operational activities shall not cause much harm to flora and fauna. They may get scared because of noise and vibration. The impact of shall be within Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

4.5.5.3 Reversibility

Following mitigation measures shall assist in reversing the impact caused. If flora replenished sustainably then the caused impact (if any) shall be reversed.

4.5.5.4 Likelihood (Risk)

There may be risk of migration of local fauna to other locations if precautions not taken. Local flora, if not replenished, may become extinguished from locality.

Mitigation Measures

- Ornamental plants and fruit trees have been proposed to be planted on very large sized lawns inside the plot to improve aesthetic beauty, landscape and create a suitable habitat for fauna.
- As part of EPA-Punjab requirement, 1000 trees shall be planted with their distribution according to advice of PIEDMC management.

4.5.6 Occupational Health and Safety

The operational phase of the textile unit poses several OHS risks due to the use of heavy machinery, chemicals, noise, heat, and ergonomic stress. The unit will employ workers across various departments: weaving, dyeing, printing, finishing, utilities, and maintenance, requiring specific safety protocols.

Weaving section may cause high noise.

Dyeing & Printing Sections may cause exposure to chemicals and dyes (skin, respiratory), Slips due to wet floors, High temperature and humidity.

Finishing Section may cause heat from stenters, calenders, fume inhalation (resins, softeners).

Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) may have biological and chemical hazards, confined space entry risks.

Chemical Storage area may have risk of chemical spills, fire, and inhalation. Boiler & Utilities shall pose hazards of steam burns, explosion/fire risk, noise and confined space hazards.

Material Handling may cause manual lifting injuries, ergonomic stress. General Areas pose hazards of slips, trips, and falls, electrical shock or fire, inadequate ventilation or lighting.

Due to interaction of people from different backgrounds and health conditions, allergies may be caused if precautions not taken. The carriage of heavy cartons may involve ergonomic hazards which may cause musculoskeletal problems if lifted manually.

There may be heat stress during hot season. The operations activity will be performed only 8 hours a day including lunch break. Thus, there shall not be chances of night fatigue.

4.5.6.1 Duration

The occupational health and safety aspects of the operational phase of the project shall remain matter of concern throughout project.

4.5.6.2 Extent & Location

The occupational health and safety aspects of the operational activities of the project shall remain matter of concern within premises of the unit and to the various tiers of hierarchy of operational employees.

4.5.6.3 Reversibility

A sound corrective and preventive action plan may prevent and/or reverse the potential consequences.

4.5.6.4 Likelihood (Risk)

There may be risk from heat stress, slip, trip, fall, electrical hazards, mechanical hazards, cuts, and musculoskeletal disorders.

Mitigation Measures

- Occupational health and safety management plan shall be established and adhered to during operations.
- For dust and fumes, local exhaust ventilation (LEV), Air purifiers and general ventilation, Respiratory protection shall be provided.
- Electrical earthing shall be done to prevent electric shock to any of the workers.

- Thermal stress hazards shall be managed with heat insulation of machines, rest breaks and hydration for workers and ventilation/spot cooling systems
- The machines shall have built-in auto-stop mechanism to prevent trapping of human hands into the moving parts of the machine.
- All the raw materials shall be handled according to the required handling instructions provided by their manufacturers in the form of safety data sheets.
- Safety Data Sheets shall be displayed adequately at the unit. The information contained in these safety data sheets shall be made readable, accessible and understandable for all levels of employees. For example, these shall be translated in Urdu language and interpreted in the pictorial form.
- The weights of the inputs as well as outputs of the unit shall be adjusted so as to prevent musculoskeletal problems among staff.
- Safe lifting practices shall be ensured. Staff shall be trained about safe lifting practices in order to prevent musculoskeletal problems.
- Depending upon multi-skilled staff, the assignments of the employees may be changed to prevent musculoskeletal and psychological issues
- During summer season, the facility shall be equipped with bearable temperatures through air conditioning and other such facilities to prevent onsets of heat stress.
- Adequate air exchange with general ventilation shall be carried out to ensure bearable temperatures in the production hall.
- Ergonomic sitting arrangements shall be ensured for all employees.
- Acoustic enclosures for high-noise machinery
- Fire extinguishers, sand buckets and fire hydrants shall be installed according to PIEDMC Industrial and Commercial Building Regulations.
- Emergency response plan shall be made, communicated to all and maintained during all of the operations activities.
- Job rotation to limit exposure duration
- Initially Punjab Emergency services 1122 shall address Emergency incidents. Subsequently, emergency services of Industrial Safety Unit of QABP shall be availed.
- First aid facility shall be readily available for the workers.
- Good house-keeping shall be practiced to prevent slips, trips and fall.
- A program shall be established focused on making available the most modern and best quality of PPEs for ensuring occupational health and safety of all levels of employees. Mandatory personal protective equipment like gloves, masks, goggles and ear plugs shall be strictly used by the employees according to their assignments.
- Smoking shall be avoided to prevent any fire incident.
- Clean drinking water availability shall be ensured by installation of domestic type reverse osmosis (RO) based drinking water treatment plant with adequate drinking facility for use by all operational staff.
- During summer, mineralized fluids shall be served to the man power to manage impacts of hot season and prevent chances of heat stress.

- In order to prevent spread of infectious diseases, only the workers tested for harmful infectious diseases shall be hired. Screening test shall be performed at the time of hiring
- Adequate training and awareness about occupational and safety shall be provided to all of the employees.
- Every incident, accident or near miss shall be reported and recorded in order to ensure safe culture and with the objective of attaining zero incidences of mishaps.

4.5.7 Impact on Socio-economic Conditions

A positive impact is anticipated in terms of employment opportunity, as many skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled personnel will get direct and indirect employment during operational phase of the proposed project.

4.5.7.1 Duration

The operational phase of the project shall have life-long impact on socio-economic conditions of the local population.

4.5.7.2 Extent & Location

The population in immediate surroundings of the project plot can get employment depending upon their skill match with the requirement of the operational phase of the project.

4.5.7.3 Reversibility

There may be some groups of people which may have concerns with the operational phase of the project. Their concerns have been discussed in Chapter-6, Stakeholder Consultation, in order to better manage them.

4.5.7.4 Likelihood (Risk)

There may be risk of negative thoughts about the project if they are not involved/consulted to express their concerns over the project.

Mitigation Measures

In order to enhance the socioeconomic benefits of the project, local people should be preferably hired for all of the operational activities so that they feel ownership of the project.

4.5.8 Traffic Flow

The project plot is situated within Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. The transportation of raw materials and finished products through Lahore-Sheikhpura Road shall temporarily cause increased load on the road which already remains congested due to goods transport vehicles.

4.5.8.1 Duration

The transport of raw materials and finished goods during operational phase of the project shall have life-long impact on socio-economic conditions of the local population.

4.5.8.2 Extent & Location

Traffic flow upto 5-7 Km of the project plot may get impacted because of narrow size of Lahore- Sheikhpura Road.

4.5.8.3 Reversibility

Management of transport timing during off-peak hours may prevent contribution to congestion the traffic of the area. Thus the impact may be reversed.

4.5.8.4 Likelihood (Risk)

There may be risk of accidents in case of over speeding. In case of undisciplined traffic flow, traffic congestion may occur.

Mitigation Measures

- Transportation of raw materials and finished products shall be scheduled during off-peak hours so far as possible.
- Vehicle operators should be instructed to maintain low speed to prevent any accidents.

4.6 Potential Environmental Enhancement Measures

Following steps shall be taken for environmental enhancement:

- Daily sweeping and dusting/cleaning shall be ensured.
- Vacuum cleaning shall be done daily where required.
- The perimeter and lawns of the plot shall be vegetated with flowering plants and fruit trees for environmental enhancement.
- Additionally, the proponent shall also plant 1000 trees inside and outside of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura as part of environmental responsibility.
- There shall be separate drainage for sewerage and rain water.
- Adequate fire fighting system will be established and maintained at all times according to PIEDMC bye-laws.
- Visual impact of the unit and its surroundings shall be given due consideration.

CHAPTER-5

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AND MONITORING PROGRAM

This chapter describes the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the environmental and social mitigation measures identified during the Environmental Impact Assessment and reported in Chapter 4 of this document. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a site specific plan developed to ensure that the project is implemented in an environmental sustainable manner where all interested parties including suppliers, contractors and subcontractors and consultants, understand the potential environmental risks arising from the proposed project and take appropriate actions to properly manage that risk. EMP also ensures the project implementation is carried out in accordance with the design by taking appropriate mitigative actions to reduce adverse environmental impacts during its life cycle. Existing environmental regulations are complied with and potential adverse environmental impacts resulting from the project activities are minimized as practicably as possible. This EMP provides the delivery mechanism to address the adverse environmental impacts of the proposed project during its execution, to enhance project benefits and to introduce standards of good practices to be adopted for all project works.

The plan outlines existing and potential problems that may adversely impact the environment and recommends preventive and corrective measures where required. Also, the plan outlines roles and responsibility of the key personnel and contractors who are charged with the responsibility to manage the project site.

Environmental monitoring and management have been proposed to be carried out in all stages of the project namely; pre-construction, construction and operational phases. EMP will be operational to ensure legal environmental compliance. Environmental Monitoring by a third party will further ensure operation in environmentally sustainable fashion. The proponent will ensure that the implementation of all phases of the project is in line with the EIA report and Environmental Management Plan.

5.1 Objectives of EMP

For the effective implementation and management of the mitigation measures Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared to ensure compliance with the basic provisions of the Punjab Environmental Protection Act (Amendment) 2012. A structure of EMP is being given for the assistance of the management of this industrial unit for textile dyeing & printing, finishing of cloth & weaving. It is recommended that project management must implement this EMP and where required, changes must be made accordingly. The key objectives of the EMP are summarized below:

- Define roles and responsibilities for all of the interested parties including the project proponent, contractors and construction supervision consultants for implementation of the plan.
- Mention standards which need to be achieved. All relevant legislation is complied with prescribed procedures/standards.
- All environmental safeguards are carried out correctly.
- Provide mechanism for unanticipated environmental situation.
- Identify training requirements at various levels.
- The EMP provides a delivery mechanism to address potential impacts of project activities.
- Minimization of adverse impacts on environment.
- Monitoring of the project for environmental impacts.

5.2 Components of EMP

The EMP of the identified environmental impacts associated with this project consists of the following components:

- Description of the activities that are to be carried during all phases of project.
- Description of aspects which are likely to be impacted due to proposed project.
- Mitigation plan to reduce the severity of associated impacts
- Institutional arrangement and framework for monitoring, reporting and supervision of EMP
- Specific requirements for communication, documentation, training, management and implementation of the mitigation measures
- Monitoring the implementation of the EMP
- Monitoring plan to monitor the impacts and their severity
- Actions required for assessing the effectiveness of the mitigation measures employed such as guide through the monitoring mechanism and identifying related parameters required for confirming the effective implementation of the mitigation measures
- Environmental and social trainings to raise awareness
- Allocation of resources required to implement the EMP and outline relevant expenses arrangements.

5.3 Institutional Capacity/Roles & Responsibilities of Environmental Management Team

Environmental management will be the integral part of the project policy. Therefore, committing to reduce the environmental impacts will reflect the management approach and believe that good performance in this area is identical with running a well managed efficient project operations.

Environmental management is basically the institutional arrangement which delegates some specific assigned responsibilities and those responsibilities are to be monitored properly. During operation phase, main responsibility for environmental performance will be supervised by top management of this

industrial unit for textile dyeing & printing, finishing of cloth & weaving, while the daily management will be performed under the direction of Manager Operations and Administrator. Under their supervision, environmental management during operations will be performed as per the mitigation and monitoring plans outlined in this EIA. A brief structure of role and responsibilities is given below:

5.3.1 Top Management

Project proponent will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation. He shall be able to do so with consultation of his Environment Consultant who will be responsible to monitor EMP implementation and reporting to the proponent. The Environment Specialist of consultant will carry out a final evaluation at the end of the project construction. Management will undertake overall responsibility for compliance with the EMP. It will ensure that all activities, management executes with contractors, comply with positive environmental sensitivities as well as it will cooperate with the concerned regulatory agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency-Punjab.

For effective environmental management, responsibilities shall be set internally as follows:

5.3.1.1 Chief Executive Officer

- To cooperate and consult with relevant environmental agency in order to perform in better way.
- Over all in-charge of all the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and EMtP.
- He will be responsible to ensure smooth functioning of the EMP and EMtP system.
- To evaluate the progress of development and implementation of this management plan.
- Daily progress on the state of the environmental performance will be reported to him by General Manager.
- All Environmental Management and Monitoring matters, issues and problems will be reported to him.
- To approve any change in decision making with the consultation of respective managers, if appropriate.

5.3.1.2 General Manager

- He will be responsible to look into smooth functioning of the processes in environmentally sustainable fashion.
- He will directly report and will be answerable to the higher management in all matters relating to EMP.
- He will be responsible to rectify any problem regarding environmental matters.
- He will be responsible to get all environmental monitoring carried out according to the monitoring schedule and will keep records

5.3.1.3 Contractor

The contractor will carry out field activities as part of the proposed project that includes relevant and subsidiary construction work. The contractor will be subjected to certain liabilities under the environmental laws of the country which will be mentioned in the contract with the project site engineer. On behalf of contractor, top management will be responsible for all issues pertaining to environment related with the assigned contractor. The delegated roles and responsibilities of the contractor will consist of the following basic points:

- To carry out construction activities in environmentally sound manner.
- To coordinate with the HSE Officer to resolve issues arise during construction phase.
- To manage and implement environmental management practices as per the impact assessment report as well as HSE polices belong to both contractor and project site engineer.
- To manage construction crew and reduce the environmental impacts.

5.3.1.4 Manager Operations

The role of these managers will be crucial during the operation phase as all of the key environmental aspects listed fall into their respective domains. Followings are some of the common roles and responsibilities given to these positions:

- To ensure that the points of views of staff, are considered and placed in the EMP accordingly
- To regularly meet and resolve the upcoming and on-going environmental issues.
- To identify issues and where possible propose solutions for inclusion in the management plan review process.
- To make sure that relevant staff is adequately trained to carry out their respective duties in order to improve environmental performance of the operations of this industrial unit for textile dyeing, printing, finishing of cloth and weaving.
- To contribute towards the actions to deliver the management plan and ensure its continued improvement.

5.3.2 Construction Manager

The role of Construction Manager is very important. The success of an EMP will mainly depend upon effective management by this person. During the construction phase, main responsibility of environmental performance will reside with proponent's construction manager, who will be assisted in daily activities monitoring by site HSE Officer. Followings are some of the roles and responsibilities given to the Construction Manager:

- To ensure that the staff, contractors and HSE Officer's point of views are considered and placed in the EMP accordingly.
- To identify issues and where possible, propose solutions for inclusion in the management plan review process.
- To improve coordination and exchange of information between management, employees, contractors, etc.
- To contribute towards the actions to deliver the management plan and ensure its continued development.
- To monitor the progress of development and implementation of this management plan.

5.3.3 Role of EPA-Punjab

District Office of the EPA-Punjab will monitor the overall environmental performance of all phases of the project.

5.4 Monitoring Program to Assess Performance of EMP

Environmental monitoring of this industrial unit for textile dyeing & printing, finishing of cloth & weaving will be carried out according to schedule as given in Table 5.3 and be reported to the EPA-Punjab. Monitoring of all the activities will be required to analyze the impacts of construction and operation phases on the environment. After start-up, a comprehensive monitoring for all PEQS parameters for normal operations will be carried out. Thereafter, subsequent regular monitoring will be restricted to priority parameters. This is to establish that this project of industrial unit for textile dyeing & printing, finishing of cloth & weaving does meet the environmental commitments made in this EIA Report.

For external monitoring, proponent shall engage an independent agency to conduct third party validation of EMP implementation. All monitoring data shall be reviewed and analyzed regularly in comparison with the PEQS limiting values. In case of any deviation, immediate necessary corrective actions shall be taken.

5.4.1 Responsibilities for Monitoring

HSE officer will coordinate with construction manager and contractor site representative to monitor environmental parameters during the construction phase.

During operations, the Manager Operations will follow the monitoring plan as mentioned in Table 5.3. They will keep record of all environmental non-compliances and report them along with the corrective actions in regular quarterly meetings with the top management.

5.5 Reporting and Reviewing Procedures

Monitoring schedule will be adhered to and all the data to be monitored will be scrutinized at the level of General Manager and on regular basis at the Chief

Executive Officer level. For presentation of the data to the Government Agencies, approved data recording format will be followed. Some of the approaches to be followed during the environmental management practices are given below:

- Complying with the relevant legislation and regulations
- Developing appropriate indicators in order to monitor core impacts.
- Regularly reviewing of the impacts on the environment.
- Setting appropriate annual objective, targets and public reporting on progress.
- Communicating openly with internal and external stakeholders on environmental issues.

5.6 Training Needs and Schedule

Training is another major step for the implementation of EMP. All the employees will require training appropriately to work on EMP effectively. There are lots of advantages of training including help in minimizing the waste generation and conserving resources. General Manager shall be responsible to determine the training requirements in consultation with project workers.

To enhance the capacity of the proponent as well as the contractor, training will be imparted related to the environmental and social issues of the project, implementation of mitigation measures, the monitoring protocols and reporting mechanism. The training during construction will be conducted by PMU of the project. PMU will ensure in-house training for the project staff i.e., labor, masons etc., contractor, and the supervisory staff covering environmental and social aspects of the project with emphasis on the roles and responsibilities of the proponent and the contractor's staff. This shall be done just after recruitment of staff and also just before commencement of the construction activities. Subsequently, during operations, the proponent shall ensure that all the recruited staff receives basic training as well as recurrent training for his operational role as well as his role and responsibility regarding environmental management at the unit. Basic training shall be imparted just after recruitment of every staff and subsequently recurrent training shall be imparted annually.

5.6.1 Training Syllabus Contents

The training will include the following aspects:

- Identification of all environmental aspects of construction and operation.
- Likely impacts on these aspects of the environment.
- Measures to be adopted for avoiding or minimizing impacts on these aspects of the environment.
- Measures to be adopted for avoiding or minimizing water pollution, air pollution and safe waste disposal practices.
- Defining roles, responsibilities and authorities of every one for environmental management plan during construction and operations.

- Permissible limits for all environmental aspects according to Punjab Environmental Quality standards.
- Safety measures against hazards for workforce and the local communities arising from the construction and operation activities.
- Occupational health and safety aspects, use of personal protective equipment by the workforce during construction and operations.
- Emergency preparedness and response.
- Fire safety and management.
- Fire drill shall be performed every year during operations to aware the employees about their roles, responsibilities and authorities. This shall also help maintenance of the equipment installed for fire management.
- Safe work practices to ensure safe culture.

5.7 Environmental Management Plan

The preparation of this plan has involved an extensive and detailed program of investigation to the processes and issues involved and with consultation of project's management and all others concerned. Therefore, this network will provide a structure to assist in the implementation of the management plan accordingly.

The success of the management plan will lie with its implementation. An EMP requires to be executed in three stages. Those are, planning & design stage, construction stage and operation stage.

5.7.1 Pre-Construction Phase EMP

Implementation of EMP at this stage may tackle the environmental issues before they arise i.e., prior to the construction phase. Following three main components to be considered in EMP are given below:

5.7.1.1 Design Stage

It describes the location of proposed project, its adjoining conditions in the area, facilities to be installed in particular locations as well as their mechanics and other related operations. If any design parameter changes at time of approval, management will assess the environmental impacts that may arise from such changes. If the impacts are found to be different and in excess of those mentioned in the report, project management will develop further mitigation measures with respect to the changes to minimize these impacts and seek approval for the required change from Environmental Protection Agency-Punjab as well as other regulatory authorities.

5.7.1.2 Approvals

The proponent is bound to get all relevant clearances and necessary approvals required by the government prior to commencing the project activities regarding industrial unit for textile dyeing, printing and finishing of cloth & waving. Hence No Objection Certificate from the Environmental Protection Agency-Punjab will not relieve the project management and they

have to fulfil the other requirements as well for starting their project. Approval from PIEDMC shall take place in two steps i.e., Submission Stage and Completion stage. Submission stage approval by PIEDMC is mandatory before commencement of construction of the project at Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. After construction, machinery shall be installed and application shall be filed for completion stage. This shall be the time when application for Environmental Approval for Operation phase of the project shall be filed before EPA-Punjab. Thus, Submission approval by PIEDMC and Environmental approval for construction phase by EPA-Punjab shall be part of pre-construction phase.

5.7.1.3 Contractual Provisions

The requirements of environmental impact assessment in terms of environmental mitigation shall be incorporated into the operations plans and procedures of the contract. Therefore, signing of contract will strictly bind contractor to follow those procedures and must comply the environmental regulations.

5.7.2 Construction Phase

During the construction phase, the management will assign an HSE Officer, whose role will be to implement all environmental related issues as per the mitigation matrix in the EIA.

5.7.3 Operations Phase

During normal operations of the project, the proponent will assign all specific environmental related actions to respective departments who will be fulfilling their responsibilities as per the mitigation and monitoring matrices.

5.7.4 Mitigation Plan

The Environmental Management Plan is meant for mitigation, management, avoidance of the adverse impacts. It defines all the impacts and their remedies with highlighting the responsible personals to work on those mitigations. The identified impacts and suggested mitigation measures with institutional responsibilities are tabulated in Table 5.1 and Table 5.2. All these impacts and mitigations have already been given in previous chapter of this report. Project management and construction contractor will be required to adhere these mitigation measures throughout the project. For each mitigation measure to be taken, its location, timeframe, implementation and supervising responsibilities are listed in the EMP.

Table 5.1: Environmental Management Plan of Construction Stage

| Anticipated Environmental Aspects and Impacts | Proposed Mitigation Measures | Institutional Responsibility | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Implementation | Supervision | Monitoring |
| <p>Solid Waste</p> <p>Solid waste shall be generated in the form of excavation waste, excess fill materials, small concrete spills, broken bricks, wasted concrete material, wasted steel trimmings, scrap wood and metals, etc.</p> | <p>The construction site shall be equipped with temporary bins for waste collection and segregation.</p> <p>All kinds of solid waste shall be kept segregated.</p> <p>Development of proper solid waste management system (Collection, storage, segregation, transportation and disposal).</p> <p>The waste collection and disposal schedule should be made so as to prevent any kind of nuisance at the site.</p> <p>The construction staff shall be trained regarding housekeeping practices.</p> <p>At the end of all processes, whatever left behind shall be disposed of through construction waste contractor.</p> <p>Municipal waste shall be stored in specific color coded bins.</p> | Construction Staff | PMU | Proponent |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------|------------------|
| <p>Water Quality</p> <p>There shall be additional load on ground water resources supplied by Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura through overhead water tanks.</p> <p>Construction activities may cause the generation of sanitary wastewater discharges in varying quantities depending on the number of workers involved.</p> | <p>Spills and wastage should be prevented which may cause contamination of ground water.</p> <p>Solid waste should be prevented to enter into water.</p> <p>Water consumption shall be kept at minimum and even the amount used also will mostly percolate to ground water table thus recharging it.</p> <p>Storm water shall be managed such that it can be used beneficially. The runoff shall be diverted to open areas such that it can facilitate recharge of ground water.</p> <p>Sanitary wastewater shall be discharged to sewerage system of QABP from where this is disposed after treatment.</p> | <p>Construction Staff</p> | <p>PMU</p> | <p>Proponent</p> |
| <p>Air Quality</p> <p>Particulate matter may arise due to localized excavation in soil for foundation purpose, ground leveling activities, deposits of construction materials and also due to movement of off-road or on-</p> | <p>Trucks carrying, soil, sand, aggregate and other materials will be kept covered with tarpaulin to contain the construction materials being transported within the body of each carrier.</p> <p>Regular tuning and maintenance of engines ensures good efficiency.</p> | <p>Construction Staff</p> | <p>PMU</p> | <p>Proponent</p> |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|------------|------------------|
| <p>road automobiles.</p> <p>Off-road or on-road automobiles shall also cause exhaust pollution.</p> | <p>Waste burning will not be allowed.</p> <p>Sprinkling of water on regular basis especially during dry seasonal conditions should be carried out to limit dispersion and suspension of particulate matter</p> <p>Regular sweeping of roads and parking areas to avoid deposition of dirt.</p> <p>The workers shall be provided with appropriate masks for use against air pollution.</p> | | | |
| <p>Noise</p> <p>During the construction phase of the project, noise sources may include heavy construction machinery, shuttering and scaffolding, cutting of metal parts, on-road and off-road vehicles.</p> | <p>All construction equipment should be maintained in good working order.</p> <p>The noise sources shall be enclosed with acoustic proof material to decrease the noise levels.</p> <p>Noise from construction equipment shall meet the applicable standard in PEQS.</p> <p>Avoid use of pressure horns.</p> <p>Provision and use of PPEs shall be ensured.</p> <p>Lubricate all moving parts of the</p> | <p>Construction Staff</p> | <p>PMU</p> | <p>Proponent</p> |

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| | <p>machinery.</p> <p>Noise barriers shall be installed as practicable.</p> <p>Work shall only be done during day time thus sleep of the surrounding community shall not be disturbed.</p> | | | |
| Spillage of oil and other lubricants | Maintenance of the contracted and outsourced logistics shall be the responsibility of outsourced contractors. | Construction Staff | PMU | Proponent |
| Soil Soil may erode by exposure of soil surface to rain and wind during site clearing, earth moving, and excavation activities. | <p>Providing adequate surface material compaction and maintenance.</p> <p>Only localized excavation shall be done with drilling equipment.</p> | Construction Staff | PMU | Proponent |
| Traffic Flow A slight increase in traffic is apprehended due to the transportation of construction materials for proposed project at Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. | <p>The transportation of construction materials may be scheduled during off-peak hours.</p> <p>This is a small scale project and shall need transport of materials only few times.</p> | Construction Staff | PMU | Proponent |
| Occupational Health and Safety | First aid facilities should be readily available | Construction Staff | PMU | Proponent |

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| <p>There may be risks associated with work at height.</p> <p>Due to interaction of workers from various backgrounds, there is possibility of contagious diseases.</p> <p>Construction activity pose particulate pollution hazard to workers.</p> <p>Fire safety measures.</p> | <p>Construction workers shall be provided with adequate awareness and training about HSE aspects of the project.</p> <p>Provision and use of suitable Personal Protective Equipment.</p> <p>Work at height should be performed under supervision of HSE Officer who shall issue work at height permit after taking all appropriate measures.</p> <p>Emergency response plan should be made and relevant facilities established and maintained</p> <p>Safety signs should be displayed.</p> <p>Smoking should be prevented to prevent fire hazard.</p> <p>Electric earthing shall be done to prevent electric shock to workers.</p> <p>Safety shoes shall be worn by the workers while performing jobs related with electric equipment.</p> <p>Punjab Emergency Service 1122 may assist in fire and other kinds of</p> | | | |
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| | <p>emergency management.</p> <p>Reporting and documentation of all incidents, accidents and near misses shall be ensured.</p> | | | |
| Construction materials such as sand, gravel etc. | <p>Stockpiles should be covered to prevent dispersion of materials</p> <p>These should be surrounded by low brick wall to prevent their spreading on the ground.</p> | Construction Staff | PMU | Proponent |
| Socioeconomic Impacts | <p>Aesthetic of the area should be protected so far as possible</p> <p>Unnecessary use of horns should be prevented</p> <p>Hire local people to the maximum possible extent if competent people found from the area</p> | Construction Staff | PMU | Proponent |

Table 5.2: Environmental Management Plan of Operational Stage

| Anticipated Environmental Aspects and Impacts | Proposed Mitigation Measures | Institutional Responsibility | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | | Implementation | Supervision | Monitoring |
| Air Pollution | Natural gas shall be used for boiler. | General Manager | Environment Consultant. | Proponent |
| Due to fuel burning in boiler | Stack emissions and ambient air | | | |

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|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <p>Due to evaporation in dyeing, printing and finishing processes, ambient air may get polluted.</p> | <p>quality shall be monitored regularly for compliance with PEQS.</p> <p>Workers shall be provided with specific masks to protect their breathing system.</p> <p>The transport vehicles will be kept in good working condition and properly tuned, in order to minimize the exhaust emissions.</p> <p>Limited entry to vehicles under the indoor areas.</p> <p>Better ventilation in production halls.</p> <p>Offices and control rooms shall be kept air conditioned.</p> <p>All the open soil shall be grassed or tuff tiled to prevent dispersion of disintegrated soil and fugitive dust.</p> | | | |
| <p>Water Quality</p> <p>Due to operations of dyeing, printing and finishing processes, waste water shall be generated.</p> | <p>Process water shall be circulated back again and again to recover its chemical contents upto maximum to conserve amount of chemicals and reduce pollution load.</p> | <p>General Manager</p> | <p>Environment Consultant</p> | <p>Proponent</p> |

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| <p>Treatment of water used for steam generation from boiler shall also cause precipitates/scales.</p> <p>Sanitary waste from toilets.</p> | <p>Screening of solid contents of water at source in order to decrease pollution load of effluent water.</p> <p>Drainage lines shall be periodically cleaned.</p> <p>There shall be separate lines for drainage of storm water and waste water.</p> <p>Ultimate waste water shall be treated with Effluent treatment plant.</p> <p>According to PIEDMC bye-laws, septic tanks shall be constructed for wastewater management.</p> <p>All wastewater shall flow to septic tank from where it shall reach composite effluent treatment plant of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura for treatment before ultimate disposal.</p> <p>Special care shall be taken to conserve, and preserve water resources.</p> <p>The leakage of sewage shall be</p> | | | |
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| | <p>strictly prevented and if such a chance happens, immediate action must be taken so that mixing of the sewage with ground water or soil will be absolutely avoided.</p> <p>All drainage works shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the EPA-Punjab.</p> | | | |
| <p>Noise</p> <p>Noise may be generated by operation of the weaving looms and processing machines.</p> | <p>Better maintenance and lubrication of all the machinery may keep the noise under control.</p> <p>Regular monitoring of noise may be carried out every year to check the efficacy of control measures.</p> <p>The whole machinery shall be enclosed and isolated hence decreasing the impact of noise levels.</p> <p>Employees shall be provided with ear plugs to prevent entry of sound waves into ear canal.</p> | General Manager | Environment Consultant | Proponent |
| <p>Solid Waste</p> <p>Packing of raw materials such as sacks/bags.</p> | <p>All of the solid waste shall be sold to contractor for reuse and recycling in the market.</p> | General Manager | Environment Consultant | Proponent |

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| <p>Discarded packing of the finished products.</p> <p>Sludge from ETP.</p> <p>Municipal waste shall also be generated.</p> | <p>Packing shall be either reused or it shall be sold to open market for reuse or recycling.</p> <p>All solid waste shall be carefully segregated according to the type and sold in the market for reuse and recycling as may be appropriate.</p> <p>Municipal Solid Waste shall be carefully segregated according to the type and transported to TMA approved site, as presently QABP does not have mechanism in place.</p> <p>Sludge from ETP shall be sold to an EPA-Punjab approved company for environmental friendly disposal.</p> <p>Thus the industrial solid waste shall be managed in an environment friendly manner.</p> <p>No on-site burning of wastes will be allowed at any time.</p> <p>Training of personnel in proper waste management practices.</p> <p>Provision of sufficient waste</p> | | | |
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|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | collection points and regular collection of waste. | | | |
| <p>Occupational Health & Safety</p> <p>Chemicals safety concerns</p> <p>Electrical hazards</p> <p>Mechanical hazards</p> <p>Safeguards.</p> <p>Fire Safety measures.</p> <p>Ergonomic issues</p> <p>Heat stress</p> | <p>All chemicals shall be handled according to their safety data sheets.</p> <p>Better ventilation can relieve the workers of production area from heat stress.</p> <p>All machinery shall be by default safe-guarded.</p> <p>Provision of ergonomically designed seats for machine operators.</p> <p>All employees should undergo occupational health and safety training including training about safe lifting practices and other OHS aspects.</p> <p>Finished product packages shall be lifted and transported with the help of levers to prevent musculoskeletal problems for loading staff.</p> <p>First Aid kit shall be provided.</p> <p>Fire extinguishers and fire buckets</p> | <p>General Manager</p> | <p>Environment Consultant</p> | <p>Proponent</p> |

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|--|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>shall be installed for fire safety according to PIEDMC Industrial and Commercial Building Regulations.</p> <p>Workers shall be provided with appropriate kind and number of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE).</p> <p>Emergency response plan should be made and relevant facilities established and maintained</p> <p>Safety signs should be displayed.</p> <p>Smoking should be prevented to prevent fire hazard.</p> <p>Electric earthing shall be done to prevent electric shock to workers.</p> <p>Safety shoes shall be worn by the workers while performing jobs related with electric equipment.</p> <p>Till establishment of QABP Industrial Safety Unit, Punjab Emergency Services 1122 shall assist in fire and other kinds of emergency management.</p> | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|

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| | All safety incidents shall be recorded and monitored with the objective of attaining zero incidences of mishaps. | | | |
| Ecology | <p>Plantation of trees shall be carried out in and around the project site as advised by PIEDMC in compliance with the conditions imposed by EPA-Punja.</p> <p>A large portion of the plot has been proposed to be planted with fruit trees, flowering plants and grass.</p> | General Manager | Environment Consultant | Proponent |
| Socioeconomic Impacts Local norms and values Standard of Living | <p>Local norms and values should be respected.</p> <p>Unnecessary use of horns should be prevented.</p> <p>Local people shall be hired to the maximum possible extent if competent people found from the area.</p> | General Manager | Environment Consultant. | Proponent |
| Traffic Flow A slight increase in congestion is apprehended at Lahore-Sheikhupura road due to proposed project. | The transportation may be scheduled during off-peak hours. | General Manager | Environment Consultant. | Proponent |

5.8 Environmental Monitoring Program

The purpose of monitoring is to get acquainted with actual quantitative assessment of environmental aspects to verify that their values are within permissible limits as defined by Punjab Environmental Quality Standards. Therefore, in order to remain rational with the help of quantitative assessments instead of merely making assumptions about status of environmental aspects, following environmental monitoring plan has been proposed:

Table 5.3: Environmental Monitoring Plan

| Environmental Aspect | Parameters | Concerned Location | Frequency |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------|
| Construction Phase | | | |
| Ambient Air | CO, SO _x , NO _x , O ₃ , PM | Project Site | 06 Months |
| Ground Water | All parameters as described in PEQS | Water Connection at site | 06 Months |
| Noise | Industrial Noise | Project Site | 06 Months |
| Solid Waste | Generation Rate according to type of waste | Project Site | Fortnightly |
| Occupational Health & Safety | Fire, ERP, PPE's | Project Site | Daily |
| Operational Phase | | | |
| Ambient Air | All parameters as required by EPA-Punjab | Production rooms | Annually |
| Stack Emissions | All parameters as required by EPA-Punjab | | |
| Noise | Industrial Noise | Production rooms | Annually |
| Solid Waste | Generation Rate according to type of waste | Solid Waste Bin | Fortnightly |
| Occupational Health & Safety | Fire, ERP, PPE's | Whole unit | Daily |

5.9 Equipment Maintenance Schedule

The project involves use of looms, dyeing, printing and processing machines during operations. Maintenance & Repair plan shall be carried out as per procedures advised by the manufacturer of these machines and on need basis. Fire safety equipment shall be kept maintained and monitored monthly. The condition of the first aid box and PPEs shall be maintained regularly. The schedule of maintenance shall be daily, weekly and monthly basis for overall cleaning and maintenance check of all of the equipment.

5.10 Communication and Documentation

Progress evaluation, documentation and communication will play a vital role in good management practices. Steps given below will assist in effective communication and documentation.

A kick-off meeting may be arranged at the start of construction phase, which will communicate the importance of meeting. EMP will be provided to the construction contractor and discuss the implementation steps.

Operation/HSE manager will arrange departmental meeting regularly on weekly basis throughout the project. The purpose of this meeting shall be to discuss day-to-day problems arise during work, steps to be taken to resolve problem, overview on the progress of HSE department and contractor with respect to the EMP. An overview on monitoring plan and progress with respect to changes made in operations/documentation/EMP will also be discussed. All the HSE matters will be discussed in detail and if any problem sought, another meeting will be called-on to discuss solutions within time.

Weekly meeting will be attended by Manager Operations/Administrator, HSE officer and contractor representative. Such meetings will help out in the effective monitoring, management and documentation of the environmental performance during construction and operations. Any issues that require attention of higher authorities will be communicated to Top Manager (Operations) for necessary action. Quarterly meetings will also be arranged which will be headed by Top Manager (Operations).

In the end of weekly and quarterly meetings, minutes will be issued that may be incorporated in the record register. Meeting minutes will also be sent to contractor and higher authorities for their own record. On the basis of decisions taken in meetings if any change in documentation required will be incorporated in the respective document.

5.11 Environmental Management Budget

The environmental management cost aside from other costs is as follows:

Table 5.4: Environmental Management Budget

| Aspect | Quantity | Estimated Cost (PKR) |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Tree Plantation | 1000 | 2,00,000 |
| Occupational Health and Safety Management | | 2,00,000 |
| Fire Safety | | 1,00,000 |
| Training & Awareness | | 200,000 |
| Scheduled Monitoring | | 200,000 per year |
| Total Environmental Budget | | 9,00,000 |

5.12 Schedule of Implementation of EMP

The implementation of environmental management plan shall start from pre-construction stage and shall remain effective throughout all phases of the project namely pre-construction, construction and operation phase. Even when life cycle of the project shall be ending, it shall be carried out under environmental controls.

CHAPTER-6

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

This chapter includes the output of consultations carried out with the people of the project area. This elaborates the findings from the field and data collected from public. These include local residents who also carry out different businesses such as shop keepers, labour, farmers and entrepreneurs. These also include representatives of the management of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. Their feedback regarding the project has been recorded through a questionnaire and interviewing them to fill the questions of questionnaire. Other stakeholders were also consulted.

6.1 Importance of Public Consultation

Public participation is an integral part of EIA. Public participation means that public should be consulted, informed, or involved in the decision making process and public should know about the project in detail. The “Policy and Procedures for the filing, review and approval of environmental assessments” requires proponents to consult with the affected community and NGOs during preparation of an environmental report. The “Guidelines for the preparation and review of environmental reports” by Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency contain a number of references to the need for public involvement. Public participation is compulsory under the Punjab Environmental Protection Act. Section-9 of Punjab Environmental Protection (Review of IEE and EIA) Regulations-2022 requires that public notice should be published in English or Urdu in local newspaper in the affected area 7 days before the public hearing. The public notice contains information on project type, location, name, address of the proponent and the place from where EIA report can be accessed.

The adequacy of the public consultation and information disclosure is one of the basic criteria used to determine the project compliance with the national/international safeguard policies.

6.2 Objectives

The objectives of this process were to:

- Inform the public about what is proposed project.
- Identify and involve all stakeholders, especially local residents, in the consultative and participation process;
- Share information with stakeholders on the design and construction of the proposed project and anticipated impacts on the physical, biological and socioeconomic environment of the project area;
- Understand stakeholders' concerns regarding various aspects of the project, including the existing available facilities and problems,

construction of the project and the likely impacts of construction and operation related activities;

- Provide an opportunity for those otherwise unrepresented to present their views and values therefore allowing more sensitive consideration of mitigation measures and trade offs
- Understand the perceptions, assessment of social impacts and concerns of the communities in the vicinity of the proposed project;
- Provide an opportunity to the public in the public consultation session to provide valuable suggestions for the project design in a positive manner;
- Reduce the chances of conflict through the early identification of controversial issues, and consult them to find acceptable solutions.
- Increase public confidence in proponent, reviewers and decision makers.
- Provide better transparency and accountability in decision making
- Develop truly sustainable proposal.

6.3 Methodology

Guidelines for Public Consultation issued by Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency issued dated October, 1997 have been used for carrying out this process. For public consultation and participation, main stakeholders were interviewed and asked about their concerns. Subject specialists and field experts have also been consulted in order to get their technical verdict.

For ascertaining the perceptions of different stakeholders about the project (during construction/operation) consultation meetings were held with them. These meetings were carried out in the vicinity areas of Sahu ki Malliyan, Chichoo ki Malliyan, Joeyianwala Morr, Sheesh Mahal Chowk, Sheikhpura Sports Complex, Khokhar ki Mallian, Near Hiran Minar, Sheikhpura City.

Firstly, the project has been described briefly before the stakeholders in local language without going into its technical details. Their response has been recorded in the form of a questionnaire (attached herewith under Annexure-III). In this questionnaire, brief introduction of the stakeholder is followed by their response in the form of their answers to asked questions pertaining to the project.

6.4 Identification of Stakeholders

Stakeholders are those who have a direct or indirect interest in project development, and who will be involved in the consultation process. During the field survey, significant efforts were made to identify the possible categories of stakeholders and their stakes. These included local people, other affected communities, proponent, government agencies and interested public.

6.4.1 Proponent's Environmental Management Team

The environmental management team of the proponent shall have to be involved to give their input to better manage all the environmental aspects of

across all phases of the project. They shall define all kinds of resources required for the implementation of the EMP. Therefore, they have to be taken onboard for all decision making.

They will present the project to all stakeholders and record their stakes on the project. In the light of the feedback of stakeholders, better planning shall be possible.

6.4.2 The Responsible Authority

Various personnel of EPA-Punjab, Lahore have been consulted to format this report in accordance with stipulated statutory requirements contained in Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act-2012 and Punjab Environmental Protection (Review of IEE and EIA) Regulations-2022.

6.4.3 Other Departments & Agencies

The management of QABP, PIEDMC has also been consulted to know their specific requirements in the light of PIEDMC Industrial & Commercial Buildings Regulations. PIEDMC is the sole authority to approve the project submission case followed by completion case.

6.4.4 Environmental Practitioners & Experts

Teachers from College of Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of the Punjab, Lahore have also been consulted. These included subject specialists of Occupational health and safety, Waste Water Treatment, Hydrology, Geology and Toxicology. Views of other environmental consultants have also been included.

6.4.5 Affected & Wider Community

The stakeholders identified during field survey also included the local residents, politicians, private land & shop owners, shop keepers (renters), customers, pedestrians. Some of the local people were found hesitant to respond. They were engaged and taken into confidence that their response shall be beneficial to them and shall never harm them. Informal group discussions were also held as an additional tool for the assessment of the perceptions of the stakeholders.

Table 6.1 List of Stakeholders consulted

| S# | Stakeholder Name | Designation | Area |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Mr. Shahzad Azam | Ex. President SIE | Sundar Industrial Estate, Lahore |
| 2 | Mr. Abdul Shakoor | Construction Labour | Bhamb Ki Mallian |
| 3 | Mr. Fayaz Jutt | Farmer | Sahu Ki Mallian |
| 4 | Mr. Matloob Hussain | Shopkeeper, | Khokhar Ki Mallian |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | General Store | |
| 5 | Mr. Ayyub Siddique | Barber | Chicho Ki Mallian |
| 6 | Mr. Ahmed Gujjar | Land Owner | Bhamb Ki Mallian |
| 7 | Mr. Muhammad Tariq | Brick Kiln Worker | Chicho Ki Mallian |
| 8 | Mr. Rana Mujahid | Qinqi Driver | Sheesh Mahal Chowk, Sheikhupura City |
| 9 | Mr. Shahid Ali | Helper in a factory | Joyeanwala Morr |
| 10 | Mr. Waseem Anjum | Livestock Farmer | Khokhar Ki Mallian |
| 11 | Mr. Allah Ditta | Livestock Farmer | Bhamb Ki Mallian |
| 12 | Mr. Rana Shaukat Ali | Farmer | Mandiala |
| 13 | Mr. Zaheer Ahmed | Plumber | Shahbaz Pura |
| 14 | Mr. Umer Hayat | Mason | Sahu Ki Mallian |
| 15 | Dr. Azhar Ali | Assistant Professor | College of Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of the Punjab, Lahore |
| 16 | Dr. Saif-ur-Rehman | Assistant Professor | Institute of Geology, University of the Punjab, Lahore |
| 17 | Yousuf Jamal | CEO, Well-On Techniques | 41-B, ZamZam Tower, Johar Town, Lahore |

6.5 Concerns of the Stakeholders

The project site exists in Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. At the time of establishment of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura, public consultations were held with the people from the project area as part of its EIA. The public consultation for Establishment of Industrial Unit for Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth & Weaving by Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited has been carried out with specific scope of the construction and operations of this unit inside the Business Park. The individual feedback has been annexed in Annexure-III. Their feedback has been summarized as follows:

- Most of the people of the study area perceive overall positive impacts as a result of establishment of this industrial unit for textile dyeing, printing and finishing of cloth and weaving. Their attitude towards the project is quite positive.
- They are of the view that the project will open up new direct or indirect job and business opportunities for the people of the project area. This will result in poverty alleviation though to small extent.

- People especially comment that this area had been uninhabited since long. There was no use of this land. With the industrial development, the overall standard of living of the people has improved. The establishment of this unit shall also contribute to this phenomenon.
- Local residents of the area should be preferred for filling job vacancies of the unit.
- Some people are of the perception that the unit shall not emit hazardous air emissions and shall have relatively clean workplace.
- People responded that local people should be given jobs in this manufacturing and retail unit.
- If local people be hired, they shall go back to their homes every day. Whereas currently all almost all of the employed persons of the area work in far furlong areas from where they have inconvenience returning their homes on daily basis. If they be employed here in this manufacturing unit by Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited, they shall work with more dedication as they shall be enjoying proximity with their residences.
- Due to acquisition of land by Government of Punjab, we have lost our grazing areas and also agricultural fields where we used to seed food for our cattles.
- The people also perceive accelerated economic activity due to the small business opportunities likely to emerge in the area, e.g. shop keepers, traders, suppliers, contractors, transporters, labor etc.

Public also have shown their apprehensions as follows:

- After the establishment of the business park, people have been displaced. Although displaced people have been paid compensation, yet this is better to get them in the circle and provide them jobs in the units, which are going to be established here.
- During construction phase, a plenty of people can be employed depending upon their respective competence.
- Due to external evasion, local demography of the area shall be changed. We (the locals) do not have knowledge about the background of the incoming people.
- If our land, ground water and air are not polluted then we do not have objections over the establishment of the unit.

- Some people have shown that they will neither be benefited nor be harmed by the project.
- The unit should manage their wastes wisely without harming local natural resources.
- People have scarcity of basic needs of life such as electricity, transport, sewerage system and clean water supply
- Something should be done about the development of the locality.

6.6 Mitigation Measures proposed for addressing the Stakeholder's Concerns

- Local residents should be given priority while hiring during construction and operation phase of the proposed project.
- The waste water shall be managed in an environment friendly manner. It shall not be pumped underground at all. This shall be channelized to dedicated drain. Treatment shall also be done if needed.
- There shall no air emissions due to operations of the unit which can harm the surrounding community.
- The solid waste shall be managed by the management of Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura and also by outsourced contractor who shall manage the solid waste according to the environmental guidelines.
- There shall not be any displacement of the surrounding community due to this Industrial Unit for Weaving & Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth by Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited.



Figure 6.1: Highlights of Public Consultation Survey-A



Figure 6.2: Highlights of Public Consultation Survey-B



Figure 6.3: Meeting with Assistant Professor, Punjab University, (Waste Water Expert)



Figure 6.4: Meeting with Assistant Professor, Institute of Geology, Punjab University



Figure 6.5: Meeting with CEO, Well On Techniques, a Water Treatment Company

CHAPTER-7

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

The project aims at Establishment of Industrial Unit for Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth & Weaving by Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited at Plot No. 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura. According to the "Punjab Environmental Protection (Review of Initial Environmental Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations-2022" the project falls in Schedule-II. Accordingly, this Environmental Impact Assessment report has been prepared for issuance of NOC/EA by EPA-Punjab, Government of the Punjab, Lahore before initiation of the project on ground. The study has been conducted according to Guidelines issued by Environmental Protection Agency-Government of Pakistan in 1997.

On the basis of this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report of the project, it is concluded that:

- i. There are no sensitive elements/segments of environment around the project site.
- ii. Gaseous emissions expected to be generated due to the operations shall be subject to adequate controls to keep their parameters within PEQS. Construction phase shall cause some particulate pollution yet this shall be kept under PEQS with the help of applicable controls. Thus air emissions during both construction and operations phase of the project shall be within Punjab Environmental Quality Standards.
- iii. During operations, cooling water shall be circulated again and again in the system thereby decreasing pollution load.
- iv. Noise level, waste water and solid waste will remain well within the prescribed limits of the PEQS.
- v. EMP as recommended in this EIA Report is to be put in place during construction as well as operations of the project.
- vi. EMP shall guide about specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impact of the project.
- vii. If steps described in EMP are fully practiced, the project shall not have significant harmful impacts.
- viii. Monitoring of all environmental parameters by a third party shall endorse that the project will run in accordance with legal requirements.
- ix. The positive impacts of the project outweigh negative impacts.
- x. Endangered species have not been found in the area which is expected to be impacted by the project.
- xi. The project does not involve displacement of the local population.

7.2 Recommendations

Being aware of the environmental responsibility, the proponent has proceeded for this Environmental Impact Assessment study and making its report. The proponent aims to and commits to comply with all legal requirements pertaining to environmental protection applicable for the time being.

On the basis of the potential impacts, the project can be categorized as favorable and having only low adverse impacts. The project potential impacts will be mitigated by adopting all suggested technical/engineering best practices and measures. The EMP developed needs to be fully implemented during the both construction and operation stage of the project.

Following are the major recommendations:

1. The project should be established according to the specifications as defined in documents. If any changes needed on the ground, these should also be documented. i.e. there should not be conflict between reality and documentation.
2. Environmental monitoring should be regularly carried out according to schedule defined in this EIA report.
3. All the legal and regulatory provisions should be complied with including PIEDMC bye-laws, Punjab Environmental Quality Standards etc. during all phases of the project.

Detailed and points wise recommendations have already been described in Chapter 4 and 5 and have been summarized in executive summary of this EIA Report.

The facts summarized as above, and the whole discussion made in the foregoing chapters of this report support that the project merits for issuing Environmental Approval by the Environmental Protection Agency-Punjab, Lahore for construction and operation of the project.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

GLOSSARY

Air Pollutant:

Any substance that causes pollution of air and includes soot, smoke, dust particles, odor, light, electromagnetic radiation, heat, fumes, combustion exhaust, exhaust gases, noxious gases, hazardous substance and radioactive substances.

Biodiversity:

The variability among living organisms from all sources including inter alia terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystem and the ecological complexes of which they are part; including diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Climate:

The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period typically averaged over a period of 30 years.

Ecosystem:

A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Effluent:

Any material in solid, liquid or gaseous form or combination thereof being discharged from industrial activity or any other source and includes a slurry, suspension or vapor.

Environment:

Air, water, land; all layers of the atmosphere; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms; the ecosystem and ecological relationships; buildings, structures, roads, facilities and works; all social and economic conditions affecting community life; and the inter-relationships between any of the aforesaid factors.

Environmental Impact Assessment:

An environmental study comprising collection of data, prediction of qualitative and quantitative impacts, comparison of alternatives, evaluation of preventive, mitigatory and compensatory measures, formulation of environmental management and training plans and monitoring arrangements, and framing of recommendations and such other components as may be prescribed.

Ergonomics:

Derived from the Greek *ergon* (work) and *nomos* (laws) Which means the science of work. It is a scientific discipline concerned with the understanding of interactions among humans and other elements of a system, and the profession that applies theory, principles, data and methods to design workplace in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance.

Initial Environmental Examination:

A preliminary environmental review of the reasonably foreseeable qualitative and quantitative impacts on the environment of a proposed project to determine whether it is likely to cause an adverse environmental effect for requiring preparation of an environmental impact assessment.

Meteorology:

The scientific study of the atmosphere that focuses on weather processes and forecasting.

Noise:

The intensity, duration and character of sounds from all sources, and includes vibration.

Occupational Health and Safety Aspects:

Health and Safety Aspects pertaining to workplace.

Proponent:

The person who proposes or intends to undertake a project.

Standards:

Qualitative and quantitative standards for discharge of effluents and wastes and for emission of air pollutants and noise either for general applicability or for a particular area, or from a particular production process, or for a particular product, and includes the Punjab Environmental Quality Standards, emission standards and other standards established under this act and the rules and regulations made there under.

Waste:

Any substance or object which has been, is being or is intended to be, discarded or disposed of, and includes liquid waste, solid waste, waste gases, suspended waste, industrial waste, agricultural waste, nuclear waste, municipal waste, hospital waste, used polyethylene bags and residues from the incineration of all types of waste.

Weather:

The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.

ANNEXURE-II**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS**

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| CETP | Composite Effluent Treatment Plant |
| CO | Carbon Monoxide |
| CO ₂ | Carbon Dioxide |
| COD | Chemical Oxygen Demand |
| dB(A) Leq | Decibel (A) L Equivalent |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EA | Environmental Approval |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| EMtP | Environmental Monitoring Plan |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPD | Environmental Protection Department |
| ERP | Emergency Response Preparedness |
| ETP | Effluent Treatment Plant |
| IEE | Initial Environmental Examination |
| HSE | Health, Safety and Environment |
| KW | Kilo Watt |
| LESCO | Lahore Electric Supply Company |
| MSDS | Material Safety Data Sheets |
| MSL | Mean Sea Level |
| NEQS | National Environmental Quality Standards |
| NOC | No Objection Certificate |
| NO _x | Nitrogen Oxides |
| O ₃ | Ozone |
| OHS | Occupational Health and Safety |
| PEPA | Pakistan Environmental Protection Act |
| PEQS | Punjab Environmental Quality Standards |
| PGA | Peak Ground Acceleration |
| PIEDMC | Punjab Industrial Estate Development and Management Company |
| PKR | Pakistani Rupees |
| PM | Particulate Matter |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| QABP | Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura |
| RCC | Reinforced Cement Concrete |
| SDS | Safety Data Sheets |
| SIA | Social Impact Assessment |
| SIR | Site Investigation Report |
| SO _x | Sulfur Oxides |
| Sq. ft. | Square Feet |
| TEVTA | Technical Educational and Vocational Training Authority |
| TMA | Tehsil Municipal Administration |
| TOR | Terms of References |
| TDS | Total Dissolved Solids |
| VOCs | Volatile Organic Compounds |
| WAPDA | Water & Power Development Authority |

ANNEXURE-III

List of individuals and organizations consulted along with their written feedback

List of Individuals Consulted

| S# | Stakeholder Name | Designation | Area |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Mr. Shahzad Azam | Ex. President SIE | Sundar Industrial Estate, Lahore |
| 2 | Mr. Abdul Shakoor | Construction Labour | Bhamb Ki Mallian |
| 3 | Mr. Fayaz Jutt | Farmer | Sahu Ki Mallian |
| 4 | Mr. Matloob Hussain | Shopkeeper, General Store | Khokhar Ki Mallian |
| 5 | Mr. Ayyub Siddique | Barber | Chicho Ki Mallian |
| 6 | Mr. Ahmed Gujjar | Land Owner | Bhamb Ki Mallian |
| 7 | Mr. Muhammad Tariq | Brick Kiln Worker | Chicho Ki Mallian |
| 8 | Mr. Rana Mujahid | Qinqi Driver | Sheesh Mahal Chowk, Sheikhupura City |
| 9 | Mr. Shahid Ali | Helper in a factory | Joyeanwala Morr |
| 10 | Mr. Waseem Anjum | Livestock Farmer | Khokhar Ki Mallian |
| 11 | Mr. Allah Ditta | Livestock Farmer | Bhamb Ki Mallian |
| 12 | Mr. Rana Shaukat Ali | Farmer | Mandiala |
| 13 | Mr. Zaheer Ahmed | Plumber | Shahbaz Pura |
| 14 | Mr. Umer Hayat | Mason | Sahu Ki Mallian |
| 15 | Dr. Azhar Ali | Assistant Professor | College of Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of the Punjab, Lahore |
| 16 | Yousuf Jamal | CEO, Well-On Techniques | 41-B, ZamZam Tower, Johar Town, Lahore |

ANNEXURE-IV**Team Members of EIA Study Project**

| NAME | QUALIFICATIONS | STATUS IN PROJECT |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Mr. Engr. Luqman Khan | ME Structural Engineering BE (Hons.) Civil Engineering; | Team Leader |
| Mr. Zaghum Abbas | MS Environmental Sciences; PGD Environmental Law | Environmentalist |
| Mr. Yousuf Jamal | MS Environmental Sciences | Environmentalist |
| Mr. Rana Muhammad Zahid | DAE Civil | Site Engineer; Project Coordinator |
| Mr. Faisal Riaz | BE Civil Engineering | Civil Engineer |
| Mr. Muhammad Arshad | M. Sc. Chemistry | Lab Manager |
| Mr. Muhammad Irfan | BS Chemistry | Assistant Lab Manager |
| Mr. Umer Kazim Ali | BS Analytical Chemistry | Lab Analyst |
| Mr. Ameer Hamza | BS Environmental Sciences | Field Officer |
| Mr. Muhammad Tahir | B.A. | Field Executive |
| Mr. Ahmed Nabeel | B. Civil Technology | Draftsman |

ANNEXURE-V

Terms of Reference

Title:

Establishment of Industrial Unit for Textile Dyeing & Printing, Finishing of Cloth & Weaving by Kishwer Textile Industries (Private) Limited at Plot No. 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, Quaid-E-Azam Business Park, Sheikhpura.

Environmental Consultant Organization “M/s Altec Engineers” to carry out the Environmental Impact Assessment of the project in accordance with the guidelines of EPA-Punjab. The consultant scope includes following activities:

- I. Collect all the information relevant/required for the project & are required to compile EIA Report and subsequently obtain approval of same from EPA-Punjab.
- II. Description of the Proposed Project Activities
- III. Review of Alternatives
- IV. Field Survey
- V. Collection and Review of primary and secondary data as per requirement.
- VI. Review of existing environmental legislation, guidelines and standards applicable to the operation and assessing their applicability.
- VII. Stakeholders’ Consultation (if required)
- VIII. Identification and evaluation of environmental impacts
- IX. Recommendations for mitigation measures
- X. Development of Environmental Management Plan
- XI. Any other item deemed necessary to complete the report in-line with guidelines/requirements of Punjab Environmental Protection Act-1997 (Amended) 2012.
- XI. Preparation of a Final Report to meet the requirements of Pakistan EPA.

The Environmental consultant shall prepare Environmental Impact Assessment Report and subsequently submit to relevant authority after obtaining approval from the proponent.

Consultant shall be solely responsible for obtaining the final approval after fulfillment of all pre-requisites as per Punjab Environmental Protection Act-1997 (Amended) 2012.

Overall correspondence and or other financial requirement(s) in this regard are to be taken care by the consultant.

Consultant Signatures

Client Signatures

ANNEXURE-VI

**GOOGLE MAP, AKS SHAJRA AND DRAWINGS OF PROPOSED
PROJECT**

**MASTER PLAN
QUAID-E-AZAM BUSINESS PARK
SHEIKHUPURA**

| LEGEND | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Sr. No. | DESCRIPTION | NO. OF PLOTS |
| 1 | 0 - 0.99 (0.5 ACRE TYPICAL= 30m X 55.74m) | 154 |
| 2 | 1 - 1.99 (1 ACRE TYPICAL= 37.16m X 90m) | 190 |
| 3 | 2 - 2.99 (2 ACRE TYPICAL= 50m X 135m) | 177 |
| 4 | 3 - 3.99 (3 ACRE TYPICAL= 77m X 135m) | 16 |
| 5 | 4 & Above (4 ACRE TYPICAL= 70.5m X 190m) | 143 |
| TOTAL NO. OF PLOTS | | 680 |
| TOTAL SALEABLE AREA | | 1316.95 Acres |

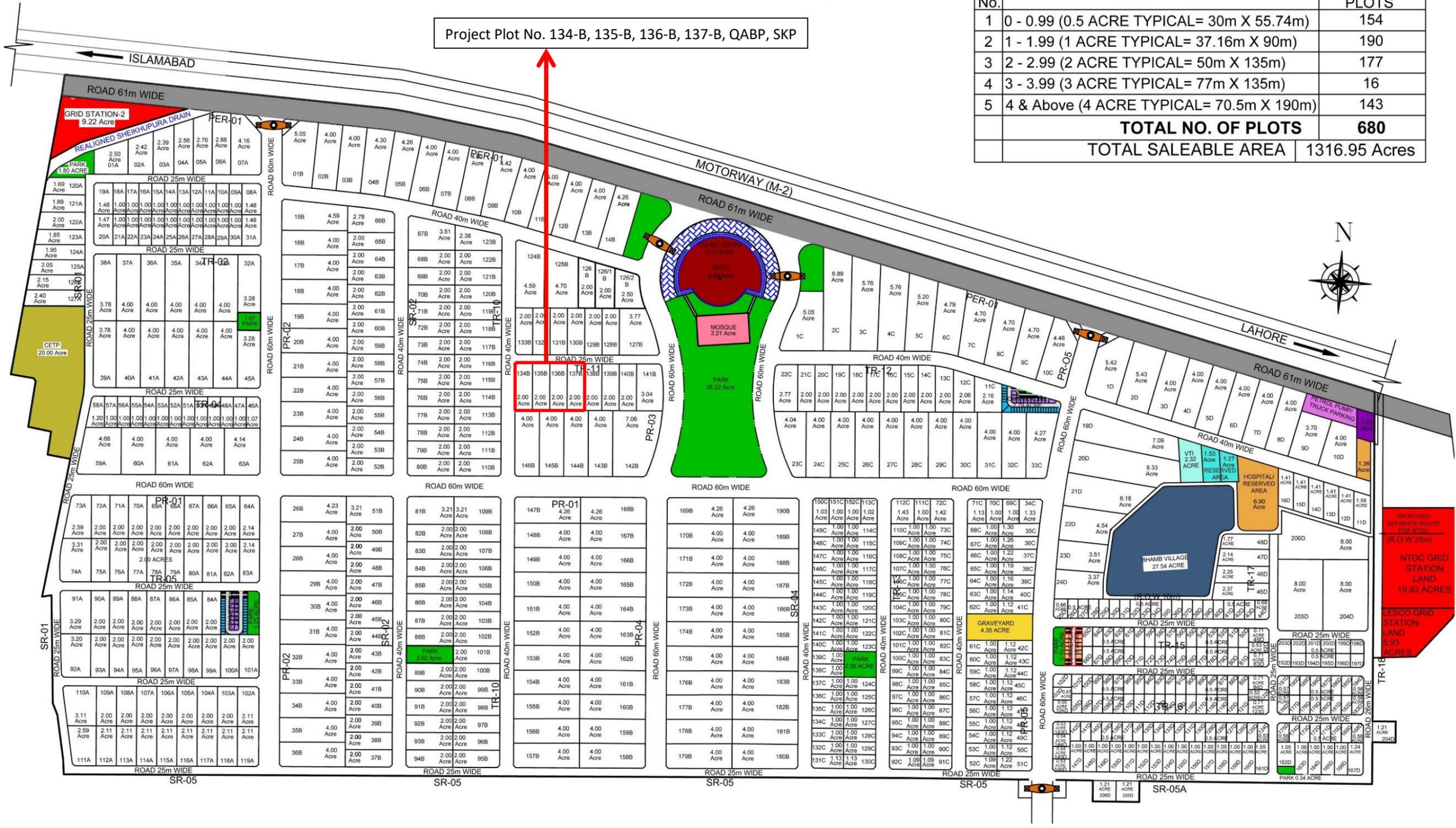


Figure A-VI-I: Location of Plot 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B at Quaid-E-Azam Business Pak, Sheikhupura

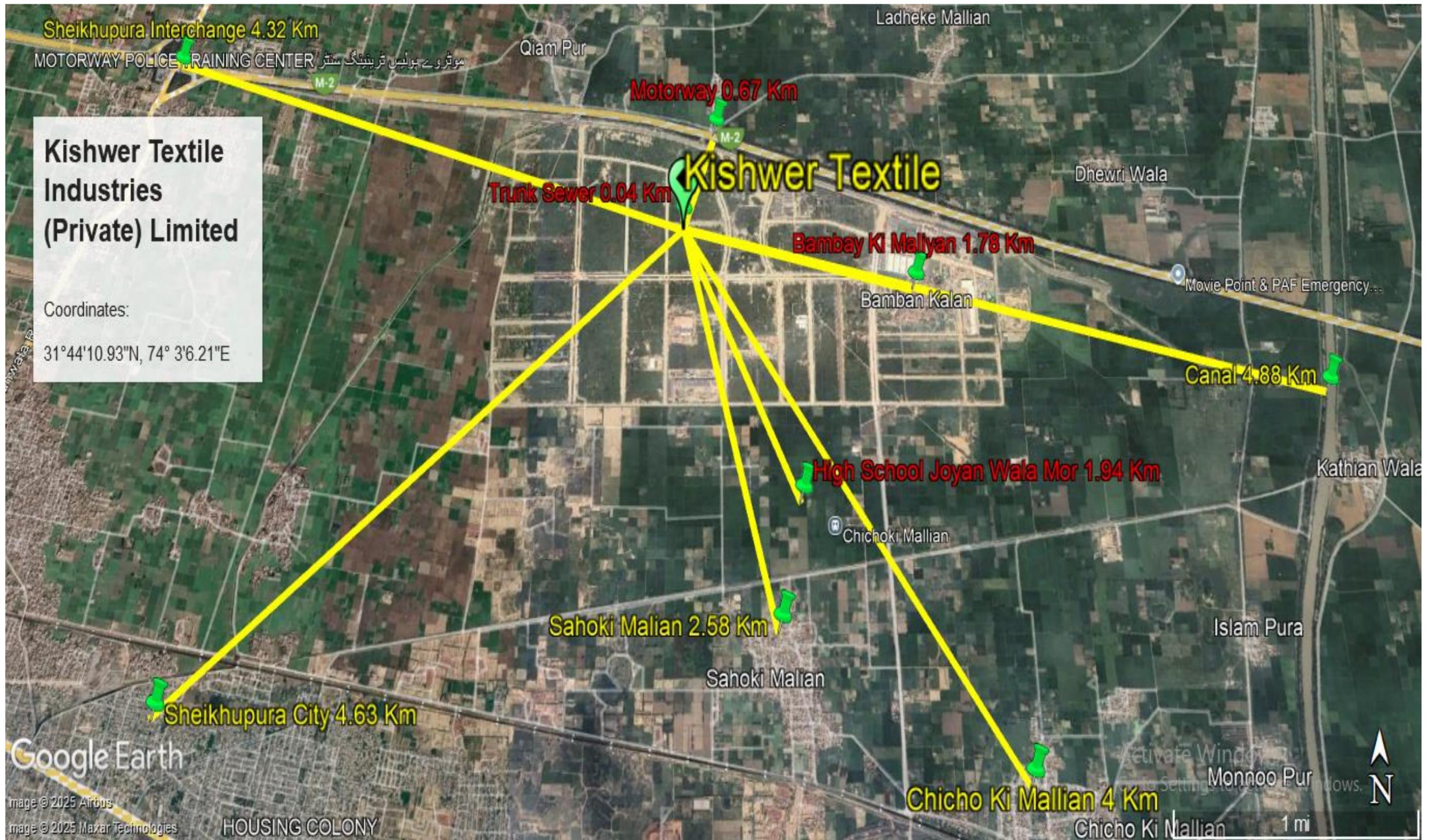


Figure A-VI-II: Google Earth Map of Plot No. 134-B, 135-B, 136-B, 137-B, at Quaid-E-Azam Business Pak, Sheikhupura

ANNEXURE-VII

**Baseline Parameters Monitoring Test Reports
(Ambient Air, Ground Water, Noise)**

ANNEXURE-VIII

Property Ownership Documents

ANNEXURE-IX

Land Use, Solid Waste Management, Sanitation and Drainage related Documents

ANNEXURE-X

**CHECKLIST (EIA) PAK-EPA GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION AND
REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS-1997**

ANNEXURE-XI

REFERENCES

- Information and data provided by the proponent
- Project feasibility report
- Technical design data related to the project
- Interviews with project related persons of project proponent
- Technical documents of various machinery/equipment
- Meteorological Data from Pakistan Meteorological Department
- Punjab Environmental Protection Act (Amendment) 2012
- Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Ambient Air & Noise 2010
- Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Water 2010
- Guidelines for the preparation and review of Environmental Reports
- Punjab Environmental Protection (Review of Initial Environmental Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations-2022
- Punjab Occupational Health and Safety Act-2019
- Higher Education Department, Punjab
- School Education Department, Punjab
- Population Data from Ministry of Population
- Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority
- An article on Hiran Minar of Sheikhpura published by Wonders of Pakistan-First Blog on Heritage, Culture and Tourism in Pakistan
- Hiran Minar on Wikipedia
- Sheikhpura City Profile-Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program by Urban Unit