

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of the Initial Environmental Examination study conducted by firm Pro Green Environmental Services on behalf of Sand Extraction by Dredger and Excavator/excavator, at Ganja Kalan/Begum Kot, District Lahore.

Coordinates: 31.585845,74.273000.

The proposed project is Sand Extraction by Dredger and Excavator which will be involved in the extraction of sand by dredger machine and excavator through the following process:

1. Arrival of Dredging Machines: The sand extraction process will be begins with the arrival of the dredging machines at the designated site. The dredging machines will be transported to the location via road or waterway, depending on the site's accessibility. Once on-site, the machines will be carefully unloaded and positioned close to the area where sand extraction will be take place. There will be two dredger machines will be installed according to demand. While 8 excavator will be positioned on exposed or shallow areas along riverbed.

2. Fixation of Dredging Machine: After the dredging machine will be arrived, it needs to be fixed securely in place. This will be involved anchoring the machine to ensure stability during operation. Depending on the site conditions, the machine will be anchored to the riverbed, seabed, or secured on the shore. Proper fixation will be crucial to avoid any shifting or tilting during the excavation process, ensuring a safe and efficient operation.

3. Excavation of Sand through Dredger and Excavator: Once the dredging machine will be fixed and ready, the excavation of sand begins. The machine will be equipped with powerful pumps and suction pipes that will be lowered into the water or ground. The dredging equipment then begins to excavate sand, which will be sucked up through the pipes and brought to the surface. This process will be adjusted depending on the depth and volume of sand to be extracted. Sand is also extracted through excavator. Excavators will be used to remove sand from exposed or shallow areas along the riverbank. The operation will be monitored closely to ensure that the extraction will be done according to environmental regulations and site-specific requirements.

4. Loading of Sand: After the sand will be excavated, it will be transported through pipelines or conveyed into waiting vehicles such as trucks or barges. The loading process will be done carefully to prevent spillage and ensure that the sand will be evenly distributed within the transport containers. The sand will be then transported to its final destination for use in

various construction or industrial projects. The total area is 460.415 acres. The estimated cost will be 124 million.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study report has been prepared to identify and assess the significant environmental impacts likely to occur due to proposed project construction along with environmental impact statement followed by appropriate Environmental Management Plan. According to the Punjab Environmental Protection Act (PEPA) 2012, Section 12 - I “No proponent of a project shall commence construction or operation unless he has filed with the Government Agency or, where the project is likely to cause an adverse environmental effects an environmental impact assessment, and has obtained from the Government Agency approval in respect thereof.” The proposed project fall in the **Schedule-II and category C (3) of regulation 2022**. It is this legal requirement from the Government of Punjab that this Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report has been prepared to get Environmental Approval (EA) from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Government of Punjab, Lahore.

TITLE AND LOCATION OF PROJECT

“Sand Extraction by Dredger and Excavator, at Ganja Kalan/Begum Kot, District Lahore.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPONENT

Arbaz Amjad Gill S/O Amjad Ali Gill R/O House No.80, Sector X, Muhallah Phase-3, DHA Lahore Cantt, Lahore.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION PREPARING THE REPORT

This Environmental Impact Assessment report has been prepared by Pro Green Environmental services.

Office No.405, 4th Floor, Garden Tower, Barkat Market, Lahore .

Phone: 03334041950 Proggreen82@gmail.com

OUTLINE OF PROPOSAL

Salient Features of Project:

1	Project Title	Sand Extraction by Dredger and Excavator
2	Proponent	Arbaz Amjad Gill S/O Amajd Ali Gill
3	Project Location	Ganja Kalan/Begum Kot, District Lahore.
4	Co-ordinates	<u>31.585845, 74.273000.</u>
5	Land Use in Surrounding of Proposed area	Surrounding area of the project is.
	North:	Open land
	South:	Open Land
	East:	Open Land
	West:	Open Land/Road
6	Consultant	Pro Green Environmental Services.
7	Total Area	460.415acres.
8	Cost of Project	124 million
09	Product	Sand
10	Nature of Area	Open Area

MAJOR IMPACTS

The project of extraction of ordinary sand was reviewed with the aim to determine the likely impacts of the project on the environmental and socio-economic conditions of the area. All the necessary elements of the project were reviewed and compared with the existing conditions in the vicinity of the Project Area. The EIA report identifies the adverse environmental impacts due to the construction and operational activities of the project and also suggests proper measures for their mitigation, as described in Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

There are no significant or well-shaped trees and shrubs on the project site because the business activity is going to be started on river bed. During the construction vehicles and machinery will be employed. These machines generate some dust and smoke temporarily. Safety issues could also arise for workers during extraction but strict HSE plan should be enforced.

There will be no as such production of solid waste or wastewater due to this business activity. There is no as such human population around the river; hence, there is no direct or indirect effect on the public.

There can be few negative impacts by this business on the people working for this business and these impacts will rise due to:

- Excessive Loading of Dumpers
- Poor Health & Safety Management

Impacts can also arise during due to vehicles movement. All these issues are focused in next chapters and these impacts will be minimized if all the work is done as per instructions given in next chapters of this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MITTIGATION MEASURES

The potential negative impacts during the project will be mitigated to an acceptable level if all the suggestions will be implemented. Necessary mitigation measures are recommended in the report to make the proposed project Environment Friendly. Environmental Management Plan identifies monitoring needs and implementation on Environmental Management Plan is also recommended.

The following measures are recommended for the project:

- Fill or load the sand in any dumper not more than it's loading capacity
- Never change the lubricants on site as it can pollute river

- Efficient Health & Safety Management System should be at place
- Traffic movement plan should be formulated to avoid any issue

Watchmen should be appointed on site. Irrelevant persons should not be allowed on site. Safety of the workers will be ensured by developing SOPs for all jobs, training the workers to follow SOPs, discouraging any careless attitude of workers and providing the workers with, and encouraging them to use PPEs.

PERPOSED MONITORING

Environmental impact of a project is worked out using various factors and parameters, so that an Environmental Management Plan can be evolved to take mitigation measures, wherever these might be considered necessary in order of appropriateness of elimination, reduction and compensation as the goals. The development of the EMP is to make some person responsible for implementing the mitigation measures as identified so that smooth implementation of the mitigation measures can be assured. Monitoring plans have also been included to ensure the compliance of the EMP by responsible authorities.

Contents

EXECUTIVE

SUMMARY.....01

1-Title and location of Project.....
.02

2-Name of the Proponent.....02

3-Name of Organization Preparing the Report02

4-A Brief outline of the Proposal (type, process, technology and land requirement
.....03

5-The Major
Impacts.....06

6-Recommendation for mitigation
measures.....08

7-Proposed
Monitoring.....09

31.585845, 74.273000 3

INTRODUCTION 11

1-Purpose of EIA Study and Report 12

2-Identification of the Project & Proponent 12

3-Detail of Environmental Consultants..... 13

4-Brief Description of Nature, Size and Location of Project 13

1- Spatial and Temporal Boundaries of Environmental Assessment: 18

3-Significant impacts and factors to be determined: 19

Following factors have been taken in the account to assess the Environmental Impacts of the
proposed Business activity:..... 19

Location Alternatives 21

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT 24

1-Type and category of project 25

2-Objectives of project 25

Location Alternatives 25

4-Location and layout of project 26

5-Land use on site.....	26
6-Road access.....	26
7-Vegetation features of site	27
8-Cost and magnitude of operation	27
9-Schedule of Implementation.....	28
10-Description of Project	28
Health & Safety.....	30
11- Restoration and rehabilitation plans	31
12-Government approvals	31
DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT.....	32
o Physical Environment.....	33
1. Physical Environment.....	33
2. Ecological Environment.....	37
3. Socioeconomic Environment.....	45
4. Quality of Life Values	48
5. Lab Reports of Environmental Analysis.....	49
8.1; Identification of Impacts:	51
For the identification of all the possible impacts such as social, economic and biological checklist are used.....	51
8.1.1 Methodologies for Impact Assessment:	51
<i>Checklist:</i>	51
All types of impacts associated with the project of Stellar Packaging Pvt. Limited are covered in this checklist. All kind of impacts are organized to ensure that no potential impact is overlooked.	51
<i>Activities</i>	51
<i>Adverse effect</i>	51
<i>No Effect</i>	51
<i>Beneficial Effect</i>	51
<i>Land Use</i>	51
✓	51
<i>Ground Water Resources</i>	51
✓	51
<i>Air Quality</i>	51
<i>Noise & Vibration</i>	51
<i>Transportation System</i>	51
✓	51
<i>Socio-economic</i>	51
✓	51

<i>Surface Water Quality</i>	51
✓	51
<i>Vegetation</i>	51
✓	51
<i>Flora and Fauna</i>	51
✓	51
5.1 Impact Assessment Methodology	51
5.2 Identification of Monitoring Requirements	56
SCREENING OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	57
2- Impacts Associated with Project Location	58
3- Impacts Associated with Design Phase	58
4- Impact during construction phase	58
5- Impacts during Operational Phase	59
Solid Waste	59
Wastewater	59
Impacts on Air Quality	59
Health and Safety of Workers	59
Proposed Mitigation Measures during Construction / Development Phase	59
Noise and Vibration	60
Flora	61
Fauna	61
Relocation of Utilities	61
Traffic Congestion and Disturbance to People	61
Poverty Alleviation	62
Sanitation and Solid Waste Disposal;	62
Workers' Safety and Hygienic Conditions	62
Impacts on Socio-Economic Environment	62
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & MONITORING PLAN	64
• Institutional Capacity	65
• Training Schedules	66
• Summary of Impacts and their Mitigation Measures	67
• Equipment's Maintenance Plan	69
Organizational structure & Responsibilities	69
Primary Responsibilities	69
Operational Management and Control	69
Supervision and Monitoring	69

7. INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS/PUBLIC CONSULTATION	71
7.1 GENERAL	71
7.2 IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS.....	71
7.2.1 Primary Stakeholders	71
7.2.2 Secondary Stakeholders	71
7.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS PLANNING	72
Appendices.....	77
Detail of Environmental Consulting Firm.....	90

Structure of the Report

This report comprises the following chapters in order stated:

Chapter 1: (Executive Summary) Title and location of project, Name of proponent, Name of organization, outline of proposal, major impacts, recommendation of mitigation measures, proposed monitoring

Chapter 2: (Introduction) purpose of report, identification of project, details of consultants, brief description of nature, size, and location of project

Chapter 3: (Screening) whether the project required IEE/EIA as per regulations

Chapter 4: (Scoping) Spatial and temporal boundaries of Environmental Assessment, important issues raised during consultation, significant impacts and factors to be determined

Chapter 5: (Consideration of Alternatives) Site alternatives, design/ technology alternatives, environmental alternatives, economic alternatives

Chapter 6: (Description of project) objectives of projects, location and site layout, land use on site, road access, vegetation features, cost and magnitude, schedule of implementation, description of project, restoration and rehabilitation

Chapter 7: (Description of Environment) states and specifies the present environmental settings and socio-economic values of the project area and the surroundings

Chapter 8: (Impact Assessment) Methodologies for impact identification, checklist, matrices, network, overlays, GIS and computer expert system

Chapter 9: (Screening of Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures) project location, design, construction phase, operational phase, potential environmental enhancement measures

Chapter 10: (Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan) throws a light on the authorities or individuals responsible to implement mitigation measures and monitor the environmental parameters against the environmental impacts

Chapter 11: (Stakeholders and Public Consultation) Public consultation plays a vital role in studying the effects of any development project on stakeholders and in its successful implementation and execution

Chapter 12: (Appendices) list of abbreviation, list of individual, source of data, terms of references of environmental reports, list of name of consulted team, approvals from other departments

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes briefly the purpose of study, proposed project in the context of its nature, size, location, objectives and the objectives and methodology used for conducting it.

1-Purpose of EIA Study and Report

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study report has been prepared to identify and assess the significant environmental impacts likely to occur due to proposed project construction along with environmental impact statement followed by appropriate Environmental Management Plan. According to the Punjab Environmental Protection Act (PEPA) 2012, Section 12 - I “No proponent of a project shall commence construction or operation unless he has filed with the Government Agency or, where the project is likely to cause an adverse environmental effects an environmental impact assessment, and has obtained from the Government Agency approval in respect thereof.” The proposed project fall in the **Schedule-II and category C (3) of regulation 2022**. It is this legal requirement from the Government of Punjab that this Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report has been prepared to get Environmental Approval (EA) from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Government of Punjab, Lahore.

This report provides detailed basic site specific information and facts; including especially among others environmental, economic, social, etc., enabling its assessment and justification that the project will meet the requirements of environmentally sustainable practices; both during construction and regular production stages; as desired under the Punjab Environmental Protection Act, 1997 (amended 2012), the Punjab Environment Quality Standards and the rules and the regulations thereof.

2-Identification of the Project& Proponent

The proponent of this unit Arbaz Amjad Gill.

This project requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) the project fall in Schedule-II, Category C (3) of EIA and IEE Regulations 2022. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study report has been prepared to identify and assess the significant environmental impacts likely to occur due to proposed project along with environmental impact statement followed by appropriate Environmental Management Plan. The proponent will also conform to the other applicable environmental laws, rules and regulations during both construction and operation of the proposed project.

3-Detail of Environmental Consultants

This EIA study has been carried out by Pro Green Environmental Services. This Firm comprises environmental engineers, Chemist, environmental lawyers etc.

Name	Roles
Muhammad Ahmad Chughtai Environmentalist	Team Leader & Author
Muhammad Imran Environmental Engineer	Monitoring coordinator and Author
Muhammad Hassan Chemist	Monitoring and Author
Gulzaib Afzal Environmental Engineer	Monitoring Assistant and Author

Address: 405, 4th Floor Garden Tower, Barkat Market, Lahore

Contact No. 03334041950

4-Brief Description of Nature, Size and Location of Project

The proposed project is Sand Extraction by Dredger and Excavator which will be involved in the extraction of sand by dredger machine and excavator through the following process:

1. Arrival of Dredging Machines: The sand extraction process will be begins with the arrival of the dredging machines at the designated site. The dredging machines will be transported to the location via road or waterway, depending on the site's accessibility. Once on-site, the machines will be carefully unloaded and positioned close to the area where sand extraction will be take place. There will be two dredger machines will be installed according to demand. While 8 excavator will be positioned on exposed or shallow areas along riverbed.

2. Fixation of Dredging Machine: After the dredging machine will be arrived, it needs to be fixed securely in place. This will be involved anchoring the machine to ensure stability during operation. Depending on the site conditions, the machine will be anchored to the riverbed, seabed, or secured on the shore. Proper fixation will be crucial to avoid any shifting or tilting during the excavation process, ensuring a safe and efficient operation.

3. Excavation of Sand through Dredger and Excavator: Once the dredging machine will be fixed and ready, the excavation of sand begins. The machine will be equipped with

powerful pumps and suction pipes that will be lowered into the water or ground. The dredging equipment then begins to excavate sand, which will be sucked up through the pipes and brought to the surface. This process will be adjusted depending on the depth and volume of sand to be extracted. Sand is also extracted through excavator. Excavators will be used to remove sand from exposed or shallow areas along the riverbank. The operation will be monitored closely to ensure that the extraction will be done according to environmental regulations and site-specific requirements.

4. Loading of Sand: After the sand will be excavated, it will be transported through pipelines or conveyed into waiting vehicles such as trucks or barges. The loading process will be done carefully to prevent spillage and ensure that the sand will be evenly distributed within the transport containers. The sand will be then transported to its final destination for use in various construction or industrial projects. The total area is 460.415 acres. The estimated cost will be 124 million.

Screening

Whether the project requires IEE/EIA as per Regulations:

As per Review of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2022 the said project falls in the others of projects mentioned in Schedule II category C (3).

This project requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) the project fall in Schedule-II, Category C (3) of EIA and IEE Regulations 2022. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study report has been prepared to identify and assess the significant environmental impacts likely to occur due to proposed project along with environmental impact statement followed by appropriate Environmental Management Plan. The proponent will also conform to the other applicable environmental laws, rules and regulations during both construction and operation of the proposed project.

The Director General, EPA Punjab is the authority to issue the requisite Environmental Approval after proper review of the project. The EIA report has been prepared under the format of guidelines issued by EPA. The applicable laws for the environmental study of the project are briefly given below

- Punjab Environmental Protection Act, 2012
- National Environmental Policy, 2005
- Review of EIA Regulations, 2022
- Guidelines for Preparation and Review of Environmental Report, 1997
- Solid Waste Management Rules , 2005
- National Environmental Quality Standards 2022
- Punjab Land use Rules 2009

Scooping

1- Spatial and Temporal Boundaries of Environmental Assessment:

The Natural Environmental setting, present industrial status and its future trends around the project site covering fairly large distance have been taken into consideration while taking stock of existing and expected conditions. Socio-economic condition, availability of basic infrastructure, availability of water, labor, raw materials, transport and means of communication, electricity and approach to the project site were the major considerations and spatial and temporal boundaries considered during this study.

2-Important Issues and Concerns rose during the Consultation:

Following issues were discussed during the stakeholder's consultation:

- Overall activities of the project and their possible impacts.
- Possible impacts on natural vegetation, flora and fauna
- Possible mitigation measures;
- Beneficial factors and involvement opportunities of the local people in the set of activities of project.

General:

Majority of stakeholders appreciated the project and taken it as a necessary steps towards economy.

Socio-Economic:

Expectations about employment opportunities and community development were extremely high among all stakeholders

Strict traffic plan will be implemented. If the mitigation measures mentioned in later section of construction and operation phase are properly implemented, the proposed project with respect to location will be environment friendly and will not be involved in the deterioration of environment.

3-Significant impacts and factors to be determined:

Following factors have been taken in the account to assess the Environmental Impacts of the proposed Business activity:

- Environmental impacts due to land use, location, waste generation, utility services consumption and emergency spillage etc.
- Environmental impacts physical resources i.e. soil topography, geology, climate, air quality etc. ecological resources i.e. flora as well as health and safety of workers

Consideration of Alternatives

Alternative considerations and reasons for their rejection:

Location Alternatives

The proponent also considered other sites but those sites don't have easy access to roads. Furthermore those sites were the environmentally degraded and polluted lands, and lack of aesthetic beauty is the major factor which urges the proponent to find an alternative. The project area is devoid of any tree cover, so it doesn't involve cutting of trees for carrying out project activities. No species of plants and animals having significance ecological importance present on the proposed project site. Availability of land at the best convenient place and at reasonable price was yet the other considerations for the site selection. So, this is the best economically viable option for the proponent. Because of the availability of access roads, communication facilities, etc. was yet the other necessary requirements.. The project will also facilitate the people of area with increasing the opportunities of the employment, and other related facilities .Keeping these requirements and other feasibility and other basic infrastructural requirements, now the proponent considered other alternative site but the selected site is ideally suited for the said unit.

Reasons of rejection

- Cost of alternatives site was very high.
- There are thick fields/vegetation at the site of project.
- Populated areas were present near the project site.
- Basic infrastructure was not there.
- There was no easy access to roads

Site Selection

The proponent has selected this site due to the following reasons:

- Located on accessible road
- No settlements at a safe distance
- There was no need of tree clearance for the said project
- No ecologically sensitive or declared protected area within 10 km of the selected site

In the light of above mentioned points Sand Extraction by Dredger and Excavator considered the subject site as most suitable for this project.

2.3.2 TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS:

The machinery/technology which will be installed in Sand Extraction by Dredger and Excavator is considered to be 'state of the art' in terms of being environment friendly, energy efficiency and modern plant & process design for similar units.

2.3.3 Environmental Alternatives:

The unit site is located in an area which is devoid of any biodiversity including forestry, wildlife, migratory birds, game reserves (flora and fauna), or protected species of fauna & flora; fishery or aquatic biology; watershed. There is no cultural or any other heritage in the project area.

Summarily, there is no environmental sensitivity in the project area. These factors are also strongly supportive of the proposed project site.

This location was determined to be the most convenient location in proximity to the market and domestic supply chain. This site has least environmental & social impacts.

Keeping these requirements and their availability, the present site is the best suited for the project. All the other basic infrastructural requirements are available at the selected site.

The site is ideal for this unit and this EIA report has also been prepared for getting the environmental approval for at this site. Availability of land at the best convenient place and at reasonable price was yet the other considerations for the site selection. Availability of access roads, communication facilities etc. was yet the other necessary requirements. Of course neat and clean environment was also the consideration.

Economic Alternatives their selection and rejection criteria:

The proponent also considered other site which economically undesired to proponent. Furthermore those sites were the environmentally degraded and polluted lands, and lack of aesthetic beauty is the major factor. The project area is devoid of any tree cover, so it doesn't involve cutting of trees for carrying out project activities. Availability of land at the best convenient place and at reasonable price was yet the other considerations for the site selection. So, this is the best economically viable option for the proponent

Reasons of rejection

- Cost of alternatives lands was very high.
- There are thick fields/vegetation at the site of project.
- Populated areas were present near the project site.

- Basic infrastructure was not there.

Site Selection

The proponent has selected this site due to the following reasons:

- Located on accessible road
- No settlements at a safe distance
- There was no need of tree clearance for the said project

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

This section of the study concentrates on details of the project and its salient features; such as location, site layout, objectives, selection of alternatives, cost and magnitude of operation and various phases. Inputs and discharges relevant to different phases of the project, such as electricity & materials, etc. have also been examined as a response to possible environmental concerns.

1-Type and category of project

As per Review of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2022 the proposed project falls in the Category C (3) of schedule II of Regulation 2022.

2-Objectives of project

The proposed project shall yield following benefits:

- To maintain continuity in supply of sand.
- To increase the availability of sand to local people
- To create job opportunities for locals
- To elevate the socio-economic status of the area

3-Alternative considerations and reasons for their rejection:

Location Alternatives

The proponent also considered other sites but those sites don't have easy access to roads. Furthermore those sites were the environmentally degraded and polluted lands, and lack of aesthetic beauty is the major factor which urges the proponent to find an alternative. The project area is devoid of any tree cover, so it doesn't involve cutting of trees for carrying out project activities. No species of plants and animals having significance ecological importance present on the proposed project site. Availability of land at the best convenient place and at reasonable price was yet the other considerations for the site selection. So, this is the best economically viable option for the proponent. Because of the availability of access roads, communication facilities, electricity, gas, basic infrastructure, sewer etc. was yet the other necessary requirements. Of course neat and clean environment was also the consideration. The project will also facilitate the people of area with increasing the opportunities of the employment, and other related facilities. Keeping these requirements and other feasibility and other basic infrastructural requirements, now the proponent considered other alternative site but the selected site is ideally suited for the said unit.

Reasons of rejection

- Cost of alternatives lands was very high.
- There are thick fields/vegetation at the site of project.
- Populated areas were present near the project site.
- Basic infrastructure was not there.
- There was no easy access to roads.

Site Selection

The proponent has selected this site due to the following reasons:

- Located on accessible road
- No settlements at a safe distance
- There was no need of tree clearance for the said project
- No ecologically sensitive or declared protected area within 5 km of the selected site

In the light of above mentioned points Sand Extraction by Dredger and Excavator considered the subject site as most suitable for this project.

4-Location and layout of project

“Sand Extraction by Dredger and Excavator, at Ganja Kalan/Begum Kot, District Lahore.”

The surrounding area detail of this project is given below

North	Open land/Road
South	Open Land
East	Open Land
West	Open Land

5-Land use on site

Land is currently open, and due to the Project, it will give employment opportunities, which is very positive.

6-Road access

Main Road is present In the front of the proposed project site.

7-Vegetation features of site

Land is clear and there are no plants or vegetation on site. Significant or well-shaped trees and shrubs are not present on the project site. There is neither the biologically important or endangered species of plant were present and nor the plant or vegetation of any significance stands at the site to be dismantled. However, various local plants will be grown at the project site in the open areas and grounds.

8-Cost and magnitude of operation

The proposed project is Sand Extraction by dredger and excavator which will be involved in the extraction of sand by dredger machine and excavator through the following process:

1. Arrival of Dredging Machines: The sand extraction process will be begins with the arrival of the dredging machines at the designated site. The dredging machines will be transported to the location via road or waterway, depending on the site's accessibility. Once on-site, the machines will be carefully unloaded and positioned close to the area where sand extraction will be take place. There will be two dredger machines will be installed according to demand. While 8 excavator will be positioned on exposed or shallow areas along riverbed.

2. Fixation of Dredging Machine: After the dredging machine will be arrived, it needs to be fixed securely in place. This will be involved anchoring the machine to ensure stability during operation. Depending on the site conditions, the machine will be anchored to the riverbed, seabed, or secured on the shore. Proper fixation will be crucial to avoid any shifting or tilting during the excavation process, ensuring a safe and efficient operation.

3. Excavation of Sand through Dredger and Excavator: Once the dredging machine will be fixed and ready, the excavation of sand begins. The machine will be equipped with powerful pumps and suction pipes that will be lowered into the water or ground. The dredging equipment then begins to excavate sand, which will be sucked up through the pipes and brought to the surface. This process will be adjusted depending on the depth and volume of sand to be extracted. Sand is also extracted through excavator. Excavators will be used to remove sand from exposed or shallow areas along the riverbank. The operation will be monitored closely to ensure that the extraction will be done according to environmental regulations and site-specific requirements.

4. Loading of Sand: After the sand will be excavated, it will be transported through pipelines or conveyed into waiting vehicles such as trucks or barges. The loading process will be done

carefully to prevent spillage and ensure that the sand will be evenly distributed within the transport containers. The sand will be then transported to its final destination for use in various construction or industrial projects. The total area is 460.415 acres. The estimated cost will be 124 million.

Activities include the following.

- a. Demarcation of Land for various required facilities
- b. Construction/Installation of Machinery
- c. Plantation

9-Schedule of Implementation

a- Phase-I (Start-up Phase)

Phase -1 is the start-up phase, Most of the NOC's of construction from various departments has been approved, and this report has been prepared to obtain NOC of operational phase from EPA Punjab. It can take 1 to 3 months.

b- Phase-II (Main implementation Phase)

In phase II, required machinery will be purchased, firefighting system, etc. During this phase, machinery will be brought on site and installed. It can take 1 to 3 months.

c- Phase-III (Wrap-up Phase)

Phase-III is the wrap-up phase. In this phase, all outstanding activities will be completed, required staff will be recruited, and contracts with purchasers will also be signed after which the operational phase finally commenced. It can take 1 to 3 months.

10-Description of Project

The proposed project is Sand Extraction by dredger and excavator which will be involved in the extraction of sand by dredger machine and excavator through the following process:

1. Arrival of Dredging Machines: The sand extraction process will be begins with the arrival of the dredging machines at the designated site. The dredging machines will be transported to the location via road or waterway, depending on the site's accessibility. Once on-site, the machines will be carefully unloaded and positioned close to the area where sand extraction will be take place. There will be two dredger machines will be installed according

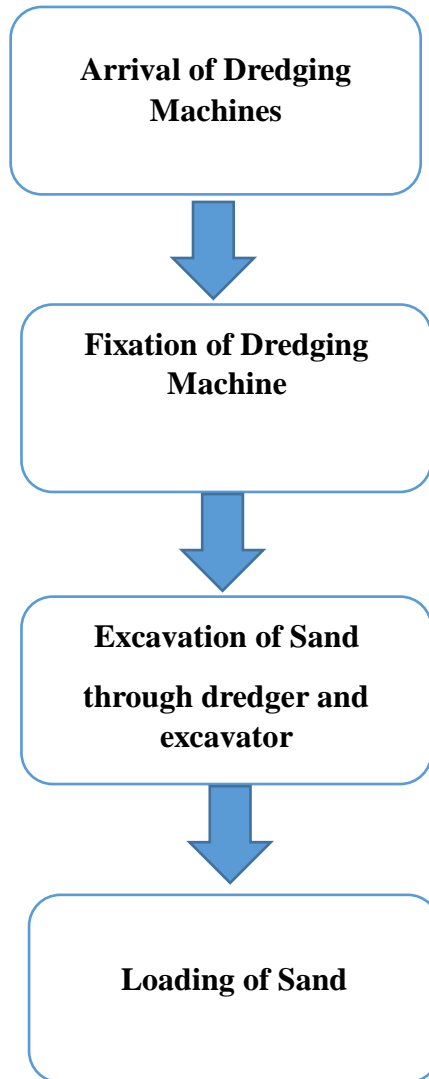
to demand. While 8 excavator will be positioned on exposed or shallow areas along riverbed.

2. Fixation of Dredging Machine: After the dredging machine will be arrived, it needs to be fixed securely in place. This will be involved anchoring the machine to ensure stability during operation. Depending on the site conditions, the machine will be anchored to the riverbed, seabed, or secured on the shore. Proper fixation will be crucial to avoid any shifting or tilting during the excavation process, ensuring a safe and efficient operation.

3. Excavation of Sand through Dredger and Excavator: Once the dredging machine will be fixed and ready, the excavation of sand begins. The machine will be equipped with powerful pumps and suction pipes that will be lowered into the water or ground. The dredging equipment then begins to excavate sand, which will be sucked up through the pipes and brought to the surface. This process will be adjusted depending on the depth and volume of sand to be extracted. Sand is also extracted through excavator. Excavators will be used to remove sand from exposed or shallow areas along the riverbank. The operation will be monitored closely to ensure that the extraction will be done according to environmental regulations and site-specific requirements.

4. Loading of Sand: After the sand will be excavated, it will be transported through pipelines or conveyed into waiting vehicles such as trucks or barges. The loading process will be done carefully to prevent spillage and ensure that the sand will be evenly distributed within the transport containers. The sand will be then transported to its final destination for use in various construction or industrial projects. The total area is 460.415 acres. The estimated cost will be 124 million.

Process flow Chart:



Health & Safety

For health and safety of first Aid Boxes are available and workers are provided Following PPEs

Sr. #	PPEs	Qty.
1	Gloves	100 Pairs
2	Mask	100 Pairs
3	Safety Helmet	50 Pairs

11- Restoration and rehabilitation plans

There exists no human settlement on the selected project site to be displaced owing to the commencement of the Project. No structure of any significance stands at the site to be relocated or dismantled.

12-Government approvals

The NOC's from different government departments are in approval process. Now, Management has applied for Environmental Approval and after getting Environmental Approval.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

This chapter contains a brief description of the prevailing environmental state of the area. The main components of the environment include physical resources, ecological resources, cultural resources and socio-economic conditions of the area. A comprehensive detail of each is given below:

○ **Physical Environment**

An account of different components of the physical environment of the area is given hereunder:

- **Physical resources topography, soils, climate, surface water, ground water, geology;**

This chapter contains a brief description of the prevailing environmental state of the area. The main components of the environment include physical resources, ecological resources, cultural resources and socio-economic conditions of the area. A comprehensive detail of each is given below:

1. Physical Environment

An account of different components of the physical environment of the area is given hereunder:

Topography

Lahore city is lying between 31°15'—31°45' N and 74°01'—74°39' E, Lahore is bounded on the north and west by the Sheikhpura District, on the east by Wagah, and on the south by Kasur District. The Ravi River flows on the northern side of Lahore. Lahore city covers a total land area of 1014 km² and is still growing. Lahore is generally flat and slopes towards south and south-west at an average gradient of 1:3000. It can be divided into two parts i.e. the low lying area along River Ravi and the comparatively upland area in the east away from Ravi. The low lands are generally inundated by the river water during monsoon floods. River Ravi flows in the west of Lahore District forming a boundary with Sheikhpura District. The original physiographic features like channels remnants and levees have been destroyed or changed by the construction of urban infrastructure. Flood plains have been confined by construction of embankments (bunds) and spurs. Sub-recent flood plain is 4 to 8 meters higher than the recent flood plain and can be identified at number of places i.e. Shalimar Garden, Mughalpura and Multan Road. Lahore city is situated at an average elevation of 210 meters above mean sea level

Soil

SAND EXTRACTION BY DREDGER

The soil is different in color and generally inclined to be dry. The alluvial complex consists principally of fine to medium sand, silt and clay. Beds of gravel or coarse sand are uncommon. However pebbles of siltstone or mudstone may be found embedded in silty or clayey sand in many places. Except for a few local lenses, few feet thick beds of hard compacted clay are rare in the area. However it is rich in potential plant nutrients. The soil is of alluvial type and deposited by Ravi River. Alluvium is soil or sediments deposited by a river or other running water. 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.

Climate

Lahore features a five season semi-arid climate and the seasons are winter, summer, spring, autumn and monsoon. The hottest month of the year is June when temperatures routinely exceed 40°C. The wettest month is July, with heavy rain falls and evening thunderstorms with the possibility of cloudbursts. The coolest month is January with dense fog.

A short description is given hereunder to present the climatic conditions of the area.

Month	Mean Temperature		Precipitation (mm)	Relative Humidity AT 0500 HRS (%)	Relative Humidity AT 2000 HRS (%)
	Maximum	Minimum			
January	19.8	5.9	28.92	80.4	51.9
February	22.0	8.9	37.14	79.0	52.4
March	27.1	14.0	34.3	68.6	42.2
April	33.9	19.6	44.32	50.2	25.3
May	38.6	23.7	24.38	45.7	27.2
June	40.4	27.3	91.62	59.1	40.9
July	36.1	26.8	150.52	76.7	60
August	35.0	26.4	161.42	78.8	65.9
September	35.0	24.4	67.28	74.4	56.4
October	32.9	18.2	11.74	70.6	44.2

SAND EXTRACTION BY DREDGER

November	27.4	11.6	4.44	77.1	48.8
December	21.6	6.8	9.94	82.9	53.73
Annual	30.8	17.8	666	70.34	47.4

Temperature

The climate of the project area is hot in summer and cold in winter. May and June are the hottest months with maximum temperature reaching 40.4°C. January is the coldest month with minimum temperature falling to 5.9°C. The summer season starts towards the end of April and continues till September. The winter begins in November and lasts till February. The spring season exists during March and April and is pleasant.

Humidity

Annually relative humidity for this area has been worked out as 70.34%. The maximum recorded humidity for the district is 82.9% in December while the minimum humidity is 45.7% in May.

Precipitation

The average annual rainfall is 666 mm. Most of the rain occurs during monsoon in summer which often results in flooding of the nearby water drain and canal. The groundwater level is improved toward the end of the season in September and October.

Ambient Air Quality

In the project area, Particulate Matter (SPM & PM10) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) and Carbon Monoxide (CO) are the major air pollutants. Traffic on road is the main source of air pollutants including NO_x, SO₂, CO, PM, HCs, smoke, etc. Factories and industries are also contributing to the pollution in the district

Ambient Noise

A common form of noise pollution is from transportation, principally motor vehicles. Other sources are car alarms, office equipment, factory machinery, construction work, audio entertainment systems, loudspeaker etc.

Ground Water

The water table depth in the central part of the city has fallen below 130 feet (40 metres) approximately and is projected to drop below 230 feet (70 metres) in most areas by 2025. The total surface water diverted to Lahore is 6.02 million cubic metre per day (MCM/day) and is mainly used for agricultural purposes. The Bambawala-Ravi-Badian-Deplapur (BRBD)

Canal mainly feeds the command area of Upper Bari Doab Canal on the Pakistan side of the Pak-India border. The Upper Bari Doab Canal irrigates command areas of Lahore Branch, Khaira distributary, Butcher Khana distributary, Main Branch Lower and other smaller channels. The remaining flow of the BRBD Canal supplements Depalpur Canal. The Lahore aquifer is broadly viewed as a single contiguous, unconfined aquifer. Groundwater for drinking purposes is extracted from a depth of 120-200 meters (m). It is pumped for Lahore's domestic, industrial and commercial purposes. In order to deal with the vagaries of surface water supplies, more than 10,000 tube wells have been installed for agricultural purposes. The average annual rainfall of Lahore is 715 mm. However, its recharge to groundwater in urban areas is minimal due to urbanization. In general, groundwater discharge is higher than recharge, which is the main reason for the rapid depletion of groundwater in the city.

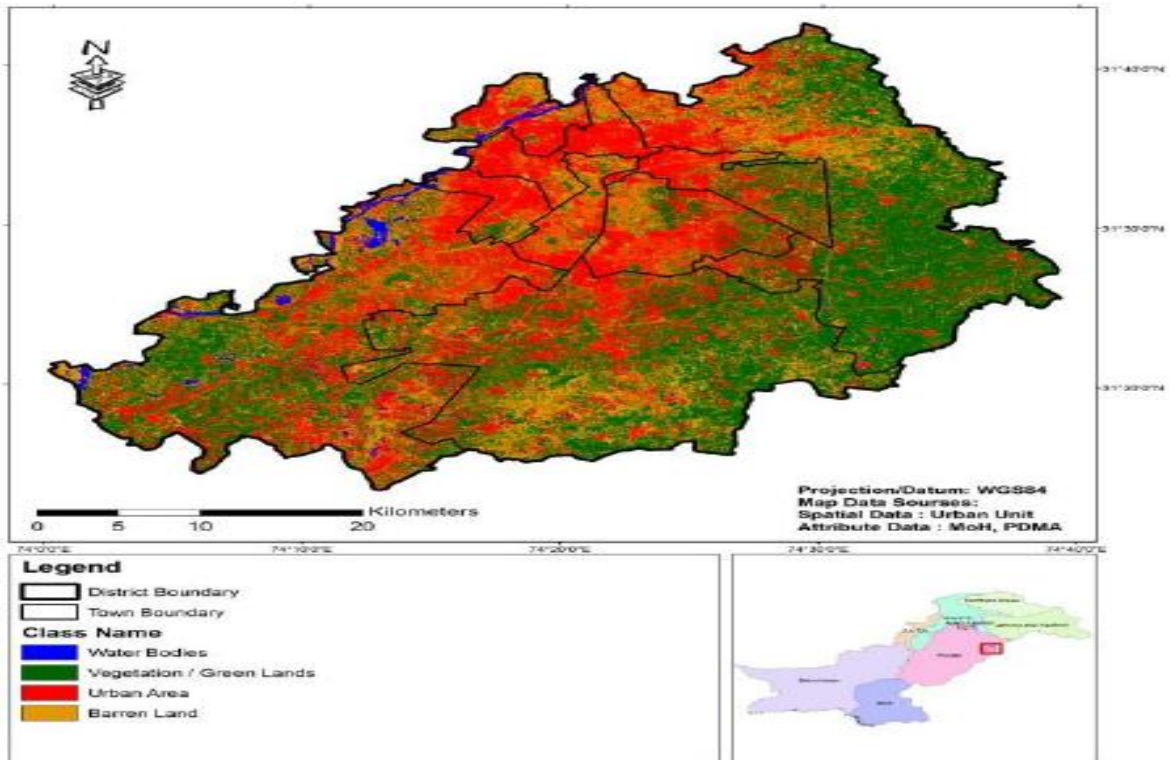
Geology

Lahore city is situated at an average elevation of 210 meters above mean sea level. Lahore city lies on the alluvial plain called Bari Doab. Doab is a local word for area between rivers. Bari Doab is a part of the Indo-Gangatic alluvial plain formed by the Indus River and its tributaries. It is bounded by Ravi and Chanab rivers in the northwest and west and by Sutlej River in the southeast. Northeastern boundaries of Doab lie near the foothills of the Himalayan Ranges. The Bari Doab is covered by Quaternary alluvium which overlies semi-consolidated Tertiary rocks or Metamorphic and igneous rocks of Precambrian age. Except for a small area in the northeastern part of Doab where basement rock was encountered no information is available at present regarding the distribution of Tertiary and Precambrian rocks in the Doab. Probabilistic seismic hazard assessment recently carried out for Lahore area as part of the revision of Seismic Provisions of the Building Code of Pakistan shows that the Project area falls in Zone 2A.

Land Use

Limited and its surrounding area fall in industrial area. The growth and spread of the city is seen towards south-west direction. The reason is that the availability of well-constructed and connected roads provides means to residents for having residences far away from the main city center. This condition will have adverse repercussions in the area because of the allied difficulties connected to the urban sprawling, environmental issues, and transportation problems, lack of civic amenities, crime and associated social issues.

Land Use Map Lahore:



2. Ecological Environment

A detail of ecological account of the Project and Study Area is given below:

Flora

The area in which the project site is located was once covered with native vegetation, mostly consisting of trees like Kikar (*Acacia nilotica*) and Shisham (*Dalbergiasissoo*). With the onslaught of civilization and industrialization, this vegetation was cleared for agricultural, commercial or industrial land use purposes. The current ecological details of the area in general and study area in particular are given below:

Trees

A field study related to the identification of tree species in the study area was also conducted. A vast majority of trees were observed in the localities visited as well as open fields. These are Tali/Sheeshum (*Dalbergiasissoo*), Kikar (*Acacia nilotica*), Safeda (*Eucalyptus cinerea*), Neem (*Azadirachtaindica*), Papaya (*Carica papaya*), Bottle Brush (*Callistemonecitrinus*) and Borh (*Ficusbengalensis*).

A tabular comparison is given hereunder to explicit frequency of each species in three zones of study area:

List of Trees Identified in the Project Area

Serial Number	Common Name	ScientificName
1	Tali/Sheshum	Dalbergiasissoo
2	Kikar	Acacianilotica
3	Safeda	Eucalyptus cinerea
4	Neem	Azadirachtaindica
5	Piple	Ficusreligiosa
6	Papaya	Caricapapaya
7	Shree	Acaciagreggii

Grasses

A number of grass species were identified. These are Crow Foot Grass (*Dactylocteniumaegyptium*), Dabri Grass (*Dichanthiummannulatum*) and Indian Dab (*Cynadonedactylone*).

Grasses in Study Area

Different types of grass species were also identified outside the project site during our visits to the nearer localities, these species include Dabri Grass (*Dichanthiummannulatum*), Lesser Bulrush (*Typhaangustifolia*) and Indian Dab (*Cynadonedactylone*).

Frequency (of occurrence) of these species in different zones of the study area is as under:

List of Grasses Identified in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name

IndianDab	Cynadonedactylone
Dabri Grass	Dichanthiummannulatum
LesserBulrush	Typhaangustifolia

Herbs and Shrubs

A large number of herbs and shrubs species were identified in the area. Among these species, the most dominant were JangliBooti (*Partheniumhysterophorus*), Bathu (*Chenopodium album*) and Ak (*Calotropisprocera*). Frequency of these species in different zones of the study area is as under:

List of Herbs and Shrubs Identified in and Around the Project Area

Common Name	ScientificName
JangliButi	<i>Partheniumhysterophorus</i>
Puthcanda	<i>Achyranthesaspera</i>
Bathu	<i>Chenopodiumalbum</i>
Ak	<i>CalotropisProcera</i>
Bhang	<i>Canibusativa</i>

Medicinal Plants

Medicinal Plants within project site

A number of medicinal plants in the area were identified which are AK (Calotropisprocera), Amaltas (Cassia fistula), Pilak, Janglikashni and Itsit (Boerhaviadiffusa).

List of Medicinal Plants Identified in the Project Area

Sr #	StudyArea	
	Common Name	ScientificName
	AK	Calotropisprocera
	Amaltas	Cassia fistula
	Itesit	Boerhaviadiffusa
	Ajwain	Hyoscyamusniger

Ornamental Plants

Ornamental Plants Project Site

During our ecological survey to the nearby localities, a number of ornamental plants were identified at some houses and Deras, which are listed in table below.

List of Ornamental Plants Identified in and Around the Project Area

Sr #	StudyArea	
	Common Name	ScientificName
1	Bottle Brush	Callistemonecitrinus
2	Araucaria	Araucariaheterophylla
3	Bougainvillea	Bougainvilleaspectabilis

4	Milkwood pine	Alostoniascholaris
---	---------------	--------------------

Vegetables

Vegetables in around and Project Site

No vegetables are grown in or around proposed project site.

Vegetables in Study Area

Some important of these are PhoolGobhi/cauliflower (Brassica oleracea Ver. botrytis), Band Gobhi (Brassica oleracea Ver. capitata) Turnip, Raddish (Raphanussativus), Carrot (Daucuscarota), Bhindi, Tomato (Lycopersicumesculentum), Vegetable Marrow (Cucurbitapepo), Baingan, etc.

List of vegetables Identified in and Around the Project Area

Sr #	StudyArea	
	Common Name	Scientific
1	Bangun	Solanummelongena
2	Bhendi	Abelmoschusesculentus
3	Karela	Momordicacharantia
4	PhoolGobhi	BrassicaoleraceaVer. Botrytis
5	Raddish	Raphanussativus
6	Tomato	Lycopersicumesculentum
7	Marrow	Cucurbitapepo

Agriculture

The soil of the area is quite suitable for all kinds of vegetation including fodder, orchards, vegetables and other seasonal crops. The pattern mainly consists of wheat-rice system, while other agriculture practices include the cultivation of sugarcane, Maize, etc.

Farm Traction Power

Tractor is the sole source of farm traction power. No farmer was found using animal traction power. There was significant variation in tractor ownership across farm size groups. However, more than half of the farmers owned tractor while rest were hiring the services for land preparation.

Irrigation

The tube-wells and canal water are the main source of irrigation water for wheat, rice and other crops and fodder. Also, many farmers irrigate their fields with contaminated water of drain and also many studies have been conducted to assess the level of toxic heavy metals in the soil and vegetables irrigated by drain water and their ultimate impacts on human health. It has been highly recommended during these studies not to use the contaminated water of drains for agricultural practices. On the other hand plenty of ground water is easily accessible for agriculture use.

Fauna

The area provides healthy environment for the growth and reproduction of a diverse nature of fauna. A short description is given in the following paragraphs

Mammals

Mammals within project site

During our survey to the proposed project site, some mammals were identified evidently while some were reported by the workers like Cats (*Feliscatus*), Rats (*Rattusrattus*) and Squirrel (*Sciuruscarolinensis*).

Mammals in Study Area

The wild and common or domesticated mammals found in the study area are Dogs (*Canisfamiliaris*), Cats, House Rats (*Rattusrattus*), Bats, Horses (*Equuscaballos*), Donkeys (*Equusafricanusasinus*), Mules, Buffaloes, Cows (*Heracleumlanatum*), Goats (*Copra hircus*) and Sheep.

List of Mammals Present in and Around the Project Area

Project Site		Study Area	
Common Name	Scientific	Common Name	Scientific
Cat	Feliscatus	Cats	Feliscatus
Rat	Rattusrattus	Dogs	Canisfamiliaris
Squirrel	Sciuruscarolinensis	Cows	Heracleumlanatum
		Goats	Copra hircus
		Horses	Equuscaballos
		Donkeys	Equusafricanusasinus
		Sheep	

Reptiles

Reptiles within Project Site

No reptiles were identified within the project site

Reptiles in Study Area

Above reptiles were also seen in study area in localities and field. The most common reptiles include Snakes, Pakistani Cobra (Najanajakarachiensis), Lizards, Varanis (Goh/large lizard), Spiders and Scorpions, etc.

List of Reptiles Present in and Around the Project Area

Common Name	ScientificName
Lizards	
Spiders	
Scorpions	
Pakistani cobra	Najanajakarachiensis
Goh/large lizard	Varanis

Amphibians

A number of Amphibians found in the tract include Common Frog (Ranatigrina), Common Toad (Bufobufo) and Tortoise (Chitraindica).

List of Amphibians Present in and Around the Project Area

Project Site		StudyArea	
Common Name	ScientificName	Common Name	ScientificName
Common Frog	Ranatigrina	Common Frog	Ranatigrina
Common Toad	Bufobufo	Common Toad	Bufobufo
		Tortoise	Chitraindica

Birds

Different types of birds' species were identified within the project site. The bird's species identified in these areas include House Sparrow (Passer domesticus), House Crow (Corvussplendens), Common Mynah (Acredotherestrictis), Tatiri (Vanellusindicus), Cheel, Bagle, Bulbul (Pycnontuscafer), Parrots (Psittaculakrameri), Pigeons (Columbia livia), Dove (Stigmatopeliasenegalensis), Surkhab, Ullu, etc. are also seen in the area.

List of Birds Present in and Around the Project Area

Sr #	Project Site		Study Area	
	Common Name	ScientificName	Common Name	ScientificName
1	House Sparrow	Passerdomesticus	Parrots	Psittaculakrameri
2	HouseCrow	Corvussplendens	HouseSparrow	Passerdomesticus
3	Common Mynah	Acredotheres Tristis	HouseCrow	Corvussplendens
4	Tatiri	Vanellusindicus	Common Mynah	Acredotherestristis
5	Pigeons	Columbia livia	Tatiri	Vanellusindicus
6			Pigeons	Columbia livia
7			Dove	Stigmatopelia Senegalensis
8			Bulbul	Pycnontuscafer
9			Cheel	

Wildlife Sanctuaries and Game Reservoirs

The Safari Zoo Park & Wildlife Park Lahore is present in the Lahore for the conservation of endangered species. However, no wild life sanctuary or game reservoir is located in the vicinity of the project area or in the project influenced area.

Rare or Endangered Species

There are no rare or endangered species in the study area.

3. Socioeconomic Environment

Human settlements are symbol of typical haphazard rural growth based on ill planned developmental procedures showing common indicators of all the unorganized procedure of

rural settlement of the province. These localities were developed on need oriented basis. No bye-laws, rules and obligations necessary for human settlement, construction or expansion and infrastructure development were considered. These localities are also the picture of stereotype rural residential areas which lack basic amenities, improper roads, and poor drainage system, deteriorating hygienic and sanitary conditions causing bad effects on human health.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of socio- economic study of the project area were:

- To furnish appropriate information about the baseline socio-economic conditions
- To identify and assess significant social impacts of the Project activities on the surrounding area and people
- To propose suitable means for probable mitigation of the significant adverse social impacts

An Overview of Socio-economic Conditions

This section describes the status of overall socio-economic baseline conditions prevailing in the study area. It deals with various socio-economic and cultural aspects of the community including income, employment, professions, basic facilities, education and health, social structure, culture, women's status, traditions, ethnics, sectarian status and residential needs of the local people.

Area represents lacking some basic amenities of an urban area. Improper social structure, deprived status of youth and aged are common social factors in the area.

Analysis of Socio-economic Conditions

This section presents a locality-wise analysis of existing status of various socioeconomic parameters such as income, employment, basic facilities, education, health, recreation, migration, conflicts, ethnic status, role of women, professions, residential conditions, etc.

A) Sources of Income

The economy of Lahore has a diversified base spanning from telecommunication, information technology, manufacturing industry, engineering, pharmaceuticals, steel, chemicals and construction material. As a major urban center, the economy of Lahore has relatively prospered. Lahore is hailed as the industrial belt of Pakistan and is home to the largest IT Park in Pakistan. It is the country's second largest economic hub and the commercial capital of Punjab. In 2008, the city was ranked with high efficiency to be

classified as a gamma world city. Majority of the people are working as labors in industries, and many do their own common business (shopkeepers).

B) Basic Facilities

Basic facilities like electricity, roads, transport etc. are present in almost every area of the Lahore but are disorganized and mismanaged. Civic amenities like markets are not available in some of the slum areas.

C) Educational Facilities

Educational facilities up to master level are available in almost all the localities and are easily approachable. Lahore is Pakistan's largest producer of professionals in the fields of science, technology, IT, engineering, medicine, nuclear sciences, pharmacology, telecommunication, biotechnology and microelectronics. Most of the reputable universities are public, but in recent years there has also been an upsurge in the number of private universities. The current literacy rate of Lahore is 64%.

The system is divided into five levels: primary (grades one through five); middle (grades six through eight); high (grades nine and ten, leading to the Secondary School Certificate); intermediate (grades eleven and twelve, leading to a Higher Secondary School Certificate); and university programs leading to graduate and advanced degrees.

D) Medical Facilities

The proper health care facilities are present in the area for both male and female population.

E) Recreational Facilities

Lahore is the hub of cultural & religious recreational places. Many famous recreational places such as Badshahi masjid, Shahi Qila, Tomb of Jahangir, Shalimar Garden, Minar-e-Pakistan, Lahore Zoo, Lahore Museum, Safari Park, Jallo Park, etc. are present for recreational activities. Urs and Melas are playing a vital role to provide some recreational opportunities to the locals. Religious, ethnic, political and tribal conflicts do not exist among the people of the study area.

G) Types of Community

The main religion in Lahore is Muslim – mostly Sunni or Shia- which makes up 94% of the population. The remaining 6% are nearly all Christians. There are also a small number of minority religions such as Sikh and Hindu. The Lahoris are a cultural bunch of people celebrating many festivals around in the year – some religious, some historical and some are combinations of ancient and modern- even western – celebrations.

H) Types of Family

The joint/extended family system is generally prevailing among people of the whole area; however, nuclear family system is also observable in the area.

I) Ethnic Status

The main castes and groups of the Lahore district are Arain, Jat, Rajput, Malik, Pathan, Mughal, Sheikh, Komboh and Gujjar. Besides, there are also village artisans, which include Lohars(blacksmiths), Tarkhan (carpenter), Kumhars (potters), Mochis (cobblers), Machhis (water-carries), barbers and weavers etc.

J) Status of Women Literacy

A vast majority of the females of the Study Area are illiterate which shows very low educational trend among females; however, young females have high literacy rate showing positive trend in female education.

K) Decision Making Authority

Majority of the females have no authority in decision-making process regarding their life. This shows non-participation of the females in decision-making process regarding the females and other issues.

L) Role of Women

Role of female is conventional and traditional. Most of the females are engaged in housekeeping. However, females also perform outdoor activities and duties. Females are supposed to be responsible to perform all the family activities and are involved in all types of family functions.

4. Quality of Life Values

If we specifically talk about the project area then majority of the people has to adopt seasonal occupation to supplement their income due to low-income level and inconsistent income opportunities. People are educated and doing jobs as per their profession and many are industrialists as well. Majority of the people are working as labors and many do their own common business (shopkeepers).The locals of this are provided with basic facilities like electricity, roads, transport etc. but are disorganized and mismanaged. If we talk about educational facilities then education up to master level are available in almost all the localities and are easily approachable. The proper health care facilities are present in the area for both male and female population. Open and level fields of the localities are used as playgrounds by the youth. Urs and Melas are playing a vital role to provide some recreational opportunities to the locals.

It was observed that being the members of a typical/traditional blend of rural and urban community, almost all the old people are very conservative in their life style. People practice their traditional, social and cultural values strictly in all walks of life. The joint/extended family system is generally prevailing among people of the whole area; however, nuclear family system is also observable in the area.

5. Lab Reports of Environmental Analysis

Testing of different parameters has been done by proponents. The copies of lab reports of different environmental parameters are given in annexure.

Site suitability

- The proponent selected this site because it an open area where no human settlement
- This site which is selected for proposed extension is devoid of any tree cover and has no environmental sensitivity.
- The proponent selected the site because the site has the availability of basic human necessities such as roads and easy access to markets.
- The proposed site is best suited and economically viable option for the proponent. The proponent has no other land for carrying out his project.

Impact Assessment

8.1; Identification of Impacts:

For the identification of all the possible impacts such as social, economic and biological checklist are used.

8:1.1 Methodologies for Impact Assessment:

Checklist:

All types of impacts associated with the project of Stellar Packaging Pvt. Limited are covered in this checklist. All kind of impacts are organized to ensure that no potential impact is overlooked.

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Adverse effect</i>	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>Beneficial Effect</i>	<i>Minor Effect</i>
<i>Land Use</i>			✓	
<i>Ground Water Resources</i>			✓	
<i>Air Quality</i>				✓
<i>Noise & Vibration</i>				✓
<i>Transportation System</i>		✓		
<i>Socio-economic</i>			✓	
<i>Surface Water Quality</i>			✓	
<i>Vegetation</i>			✓	
<i>Flora and Fauna</i>		✓		

This section discusses the potential environmental impact for the Sand Extraction by Dredger and Excavator. The impacts may include; soil contamination, water resources damage, air pollution, biological resources disturbance and socio-economic impacts and, where applicable, identifies mitigation measures that will reduce significantly, if not eliminate its adverse impact. The assessment carried out in this Section is based on potential impacts on overall environmental receptors within the project area.

5.1 Impact Assessment Methodology

The impact assessment methodology for the installation of unit is given below:

5.1.1 Screening of Potential Impacts

Based on site visit, observations, brain storming, provided information, studying related projects and social interviews, significant impacts were anticipated and evaluated. Then qualitative and quantitative (where possible) assessment of these anticipated impacts is to be carried out.

5.1.2 Identification of Mitigation Measures

After anticipation and screening of significant impacts, certain mitigation measures are to be provided in order to enhance benefits of said project and reducing the adverse environmental and social impacts. These measures can be classified as:

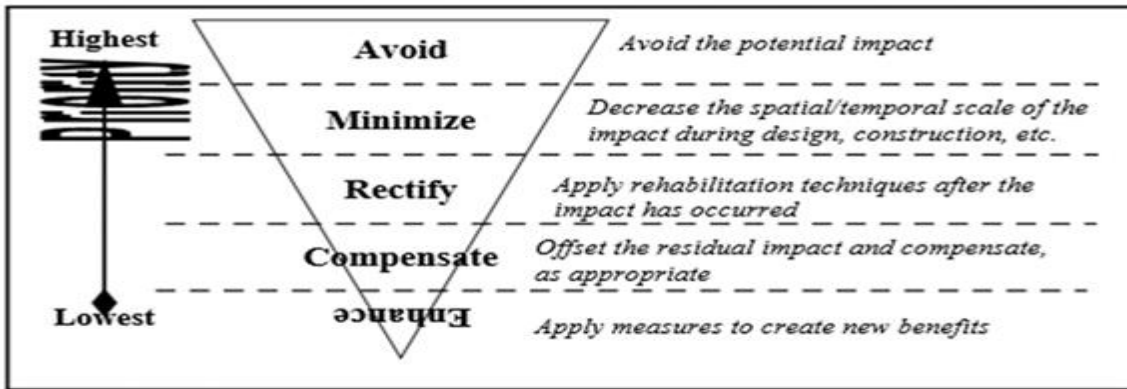


Figure 1: Hierarchy of Mitigations

5.6.3 Evaluation of the Residual Impacts

Incorporation of suggested mitigation measures may reduce the magnitude of the environmental impacts of aforesaid project but sometimes, it may fail in bringing them within the acceptable limits. This step refers to the identification of the anticipated remaining impacts after mitigation measures have been applied.

It can be concluded in view of these reasons that the selected site is best suited for project and the technology adopted for production of medicinal drugs & personal hygiene products is the most suitable and sustainable option. The aforesaid project will not pose any adverse impact or threat on any component of environment. The impact assessment criteria are given below along with their impacts:

Table 1: Impact Significance Criteria

Impact	
No Impact	When the proposed activity will have no impact

SAND EXTRACTION BY DREDGER

Long Term	When the impact is of high intensity with high spread and high duration or of high intensity with medium spread and medium duration
Moderate Term	When the impact is of moderate intensity with high spread and high duration or of high intensity with low/ moderate spread and low duration
Short Term	When the impact is of low intensity but with moderate spread and moderate duration or of moderate intensity
Insignificant	When the impact is of low intensity, low spread and low duration
Adverse	When the impact is of large intensity, spread easily and long-term
Beneficial	When the impacts are positive and improve the environmental conditions

Table 2: Impact Matrix Checklist for Designing Phase

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

Table 3: Impact Matrix Checklist for Construction Phase

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

Table 4: Impact Matrix Checklist for Operational Phase

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

5.2 Identification of Monitoring Requirements

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

SCREENING OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section discusses the project's potential environmental impact on the area's geomorphology, soil, water resources, air, biological resources and socioeconomic condition and, where applicable, identifies mitigation measures that will reduce, if not eliminate, its adverse impact. The assessment carried out in this section is based on potential impacts on overall environmental receptors within the project area.

Objectives of screening out all possible impacts and then providing their mitigation measures are:

- To find different alternatives and ways of carrying out the project activities.
- To enhance the Environmental and Social benefits of proposal.
- To avoid, minimize and remediate adverse impacts.
- To ensure that residual adverse impacts are kept in acceptable limits

2- Impacts Associated with Project Location

The proponent has selected the site owing to the following reasons:

- There is no community or human settlement on the site
- There is no fauna flora (particularly belonging to an endangered species) on the site

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

3- Impacts Associated with Design Phase

At the design phase, no considerable impact will occur on land, soil, topography, ground water, and on people of the area. Design phase include only getting approval from government department of Mines and Minerals for extraction.

4- Impact during construction phase

No construction activity is involved in this business activity of sand extracting hence, the impacts can also not be anticipated.

5- Impacts during Operational Phase

Solid Waste

The extraction process will not include any kind of production of solid waste as workers will come only for some time here and then after work they will go back.

Wastewater

The workers will come here for small period of time and they will not use any kind of water and they will also not produce any kind of wastewater here. So no wastewater will be produced here due to sand extraction.

Impacts on Air Quality

Following potential impacts on air quality may occur.

Emission of Dust and Particulate Matter

Vehicles and machinery will be employed for extraction. These will generate some dust and smoke temporarily. The continuous operation of machinery and movement of heavy trucks and vehicles can generate gaseous emissions and can have a slight adverse effect on the surrounding environment. Combustion exhaust from vehicles can affect ambient air quality of project area.

This impact is classified to be short term, reversible and limited, as it will only occur during the excavation activities.

Vehicular Exhaust Emission

The continuous operation of machinery and movement of vehicles may generate gaseous emissions and may have an adverse impact on the surrounding environment. The overall impact on the quality of air will, however, be of less intensity. This will be of moderate negative impact.

Health and Safety of Workers

Minor and severe injuries to workers due to operation activities may occur but if managed properly this impact can be mitigated.

Proposed Mitigation Measures during Construction / Development Phase

The potential negative impacts of the project should be mitigated to an acceptable level. Following environmental protection measures are adopted to eliminate adverse environmental impacts or to reduce them to an acceptable level within the legislative and regulatory framework. The proposed mitigation measures are listed below:

- The proponent needs to make sure that their machinery and equipments are properly tuned and serviced and there is no leakage of oil from equipments and machineries.
- Contractor should give assurance of quality of machineries and equipments which will be used during extraction process.
- All vehicles, machineries, equipment used during extraction activities should be in good working condition and be properly maintained in order to minimize exhaust emissions.
- Labor must be trained in safety procedures for all relevant aspects of extraction
- Helmets or hard hats should be worn by workers at all time of work and everywhere on the Project Site.
- Regular checks should be carried out to ensure that the workers are following safe working procedures and practices.
- Workers should be provided with personal protective equipments (PPE's) such as safety jackets, ear plugs or ear muffs, special boots and dust masks.
- Use of up-to-date and well maintained machineries or equipment with reduced noise level.
- Confining excessively noisy work to normal working hours in the day, as much as possible.
- Providing workers with suitable hearing protection like ear cap, or ear muffs and training them in their use.

Noise and Vibration

Constant rattle of heavy machinery will raise the noise level in the Project Area. This noise and vibration will affect directly the workers. Noise due to the extraction will be a minor negative impact.

Mitigation

Mitigation measures mentioned below will be adopted to minimize the noise pollution. Those measures include, but are not limited to the following:

- Selection of up-to-date and well maintained plant or equipment with reduced noise levels ensured by suitable in-built dampening techniques or appropriate muffling devices.
- Confining of excessively noisy areas and limiting the work to normal working hours in the day;
- Providing the workers with suitable hearing protection like ear cap, or earmuffs and training them in their use; and
- Regular checkups and maintenance of the equipment, and oiling and greasing of the noise making mechanical parts.

Flora

There are no trees in the vicinity of project area as it is river bed.

Fauna

There is no wildlife present in the Project area. Also, the local animals and bird species of the area are very much domesticated and will not be adversely affected by the Project execution.

Mitigation

Not required

Relocation of Utilities

The proposed business activity will not involve relocation of any public utilities.

Mitigation

Not required

Traffic Congestion and Disturbance to People

The movement of heavy dumpers and machinery may cause traffic congestions. As a result the daily activities of the people of nearby localities as well as of the visitors may be disturbed, which will require proper mitigation measures. This will be a moderate negative impact.

Mitigation

During construction, following mitigation measures will be followed:

- Observation of timing by the vehicles carrying sand to cause minimum disturbance to traffic on existing road.
- Transportation of machinery will be done early in the morning; and

- There will be coordinated planning of traffic movement by the Traffic Police and the Transport Department.
- All the machinery will stay inside the periphery of project so it will not cause disturbance in the traffic.

Poverty Alleviation

The proposed project will generate the employment opportunities for the population living in the surrounding areas. This will be a potential minor positive impact.

Mitigation

Not required

Sanitation and Solid Waste Disposal;

No kind of solid waste or wastewater will be produced due to this activity.

Workers' Safety and Hygienic Conditions

The extraction activities impose certain negative impacts on health and safety of the workers and public in case of unsafe and/or unfavorable working conditions. Mitigation measures will be required to minimize health and safety related negative impacts of the project. This will be a minor negative impact.

Mitigation

Implementation of the following measures will ensure health and safety of the workers and the public during the construction phase:

- The Administrator will ensure that the workers/labours are trained in safety procedures
- Workers will be provided with proper safety equipment such as helmets, goggles, masks, etc.;
- Formal emergency procedures will be developed for site in case of an accident. First aid kits and other necessary equipment will be kept available at site along with the list of emergency phone numbers to be contacted in case of any emergency/accident;
- Proper illumination will be provided at night.

Impacts on Socio-Economic Environment

Safety

Operation of the project may cause some concerns for safety, public health and nuisances within the project area.

Mitigation:

- Personal Protection Equipment (PPEs) such as ear plugs, safety Helmets, Gloves, Goggles and Masks should be provided to the employees to ensure their safety at work place.
- Workers' awareness and safety wall chart showing safety symbols and other necessary information should be displayed at various places.
- First Aid Box should be kept which should be within the approach in case of any injury or mishap.
- Basic medical and safety training should be held from time to time to minimize the risk of health and safety issues which can result from ignorance (ergonomic hazards in particular) in the premises.

Residual Impacts

Implementation of the suggested mitigation measures may leave behind some residual impacts of safety incidents.

Monitoring requirements

Visual monitoring of hazards and accidents will be done

Potential Environment Enhancement Measures

The budget assigned for environment will be used for planting 100 plus plants in the same district.

**ENVIRONMENTAL
L
MANAGEMENT &
MONITORING
PLAN**

Proposing the mitigation measures for the negative environmental (physical, biological and socio-economic) impacts arising from the various project activities is not the only responsibility of the proponent; rather the proponent is liable to provide a complete plan showing in-depth details of how the activities will be managed in a way to keep environment undisturbed or in a state receiving least burden from the project construction and operation. This plan; called as the “environmental management plan” not only states the mitigation measures of the negative environmental impacts but also makes some person or authority responsible for carrying out that mitigation measure. Having an EMP in an EIA binds the specified people for taking the indicated mitigation measure.

An environmental management plan is a project or site specific plan developed to ensure that all the necessary measures are identified and implemented in order to protect the environment and to meet the environmental legislations. The EMP aims to ensure that

- Site activities are well managed
- All environmental safeguards are carried out correctly
- Coordination is made with other trades
- Adverse impacts on environment are minimized
- The biodiversity of the site is conserved or enhanced
- All relevant legislation is complied with
- The project is monitored for environmental impacts

- **Institutional Capacity**

Local workers will be hired during operation phase and one person from management should be there in order to implement EMP.

The duty of that person (supervisor) from management side would be to:

- Describe how it fits into the overall planning process for the project
- Detail the activities that are to be carried out
- Identify the impacts those activities may have on environment
- Propose environmental control methods to be used to prevent or minimize those environmental impacts

- Assign responsibility for each control measure to specific staff members
- Identify key monitoring parameters and schedule of monitoring of these parameters
- Identify training requirements at various stages of the development of the project
- Identify the resources required to implement the EMP and outline relevant expenses arrangements

- **Training Schedules**

The whole staff will be given training on different things like:

1- Health Safety & Environment Awareness Session

This training would be for whole staff and it would be done once in every 6 months.

2- Emergency Preparedness Training

This training would be arranged once in a quarter of every year by hiring consultant firm.

This training would be helpful to ready the employees to handle any kind of emergency situation.

• Summary of Impacts and their Mitigation Measures

The summary of overall impacts and their mitigation measure is given below EMP:

Aspects	Potential Impacts/ Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Increase in turbidity of river water	The sand can mix with water of river which will make the water dirty for a few minutes. This can disturb the metabolism of aquatic	Minor Negative Impact. Sand will settle to bed of river within few minutes and this issue will be automatically resolved. No Further solution is required.
Change of bed level of river due to sand extraction if threshold limit is not followed	Sand extraction can make the bed level shallow	Major Positive The threshold value for sand extraction will be followed by proponent and the threshold value will be set by minerals department.
Traffic Congestion due to vehicles	Movement of vehicles may result in traffic disruption	Vehicles carrying sand will move during low traffic hours
Additional load on Existing Utilities	No Impact	
Air Quality degradation due to vehicles and machine operation	Dust and exhaust gases produced due to dredging machine and vehicles movement can affect the health of employees	Use of dust suppression techniques like water sprinkling etc. will be made to minimize the effect of dust. Workers will be provided with masks for protection against the inhalation of dust. Regular monitoring of all vehicles, equipment, and machinery. All vehicles, machinery, equipment will be kept in good working condition and properly tuned and maintained in order to minimize the exhaust emissions.

SAND EXTRACTION BY DREDGER

Noise and Vibration due to machinery being used	Noise pollution due to increased machinery operation	Selection of up-to-date equipment and machinery with reduced noise levels ensured by suitable in-built damping techniques; Regular checkups and maintenance of the construction equipment; and use of appropriate muffling devices
Damage to Fauna due to sand extraction	There is no wildlife present in the site for sand extraction. Also, the local animals and bird species of the area are very much domesticated	---
Relocation of Utilities	No relocation of any public utilities is involved	No Impact
Poverty Alleviation due to Sand Extraction	This business activity will generate the employment opportunities to the population living in the surrounding areas.	Minor positive
Workers' Safety and Hygienic conditions	Health risks in case of Unsafe and/or unfavorable work conditions	Enforcement of work safety measures such as wearing safety goggles, protective masks and boots and fixing of cautionary signs at designated sites,
Waste water Generation on sand extraction site	No wastewater will be generated in this activity	Not Required
Emergency Response	There are always chances of floods, earthquakes and manmade disasters, road accidents etc.	An Emergency Response Plan for Floods, earthquakes and manmade disasters will be developed by the Management.

<p>Socio- economic Impact due to sand extraction</p>	<p>Employment opportunities for the local people</p>	<p>Major positive</p>
---	--	-----------------------

- **Equipment’s Maintenance Plan**

Dredger machine requires routine cleaning and maintenance after every three months and an annual service which costs around 1% to 5% of the total cost depending upon the use of the machine and operator's skill.

Organizational structure & Responsibilities

The organizational structure for the Environment Management Plan is outlined below:

Primary Responsibilities

The administration is primary responsible for implementing EMP within this project

Operational Management and Control

Conducting the operational activities in the environmentally sound manner will be the responsibility of the administration.

Supervision and Monitoring

Senior Supervisor will be responsible for all environmental issues and for the implementation of EMP.

Involvement of Stakeholders/Public Consultation

7. INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS/PUBLIC CONSULTATION

7.1 GENERAL

This section describes the regulatory policy, planning and current practices of project proponent pertaining to the stakeholder engagements and outcomes of stakeholder consultation process initially done as part of the EIA report. The feedback from communities and other stakeholders directly or indirectly affected by the project is collected so that it may be used to adjust and improve the project's design, planning, implementation and help the implementation structure ensuring that the project is both environmentally and socially sound. The consultation process was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Punjab Environmental Protection Act and Government of Pakistan on public consultation.

The objectives of this process were;

- To disseminate information on the project and its expected impact, long-term as well as short-term, among primary and secondary stakeholders,
- To gather information on relevant issues so that the feedback received could be used to address these issues at an early stage of the project,
- To determine the extent of the negative impacts of different project activities and suggest appropriate mitigation measures.

7.2 IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

There are two types of stakeholders, i.e.

- a. Primary stakeholders
- b. Secondary stakeholders

7.2.1 Primary Stakeholders

The primary stakeholders are the initial stakeholders, such as affected persons, general public and women residing in the project area. Accordingly, the consultations / focus group discussions were made with all primary stakeholders for sharing of information about the proposed project and expected impacts and understanding about the concerns by category of stakeholders.

7.2.2 Secondary Stakeholders

The secondary stakeholders are the representatives of Government Departments/Agencies involved in the planning, design, implementation and operation of the project, including various government departments such as District Administration, EPA, WAPDA, and Agriculture including the Horticulture wing, Irrigation, Forest, and other relevant departments.

7.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS PLANNING

A twofold stakeholder engagement is planned and carried out for the proposed project as following:

7.3.1 Stakeholder Consultation during the Preparation of EIA Report:

The consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders has been conducted initially during the preparation of the EIA report.

7.3.2 Stakeholder Consultation / Public Hearing during the Approval of the project:

The proponent is bound to complete as a regulatory obligation by the Environment Protection Agency (EPA), Punjab to conduct such Consultative Event known as “Public Hearing” under Section 12(4) of Punjab Environment Protection Act, 2012. This process shall be carried out during the review of the project to get the Environmental approval from the EPA, Punjab, Pakistan.

During this process following activities shall be carried out.

- i. The proponent shall cause to be published, in any English or Urdu national newspaper, a public notice mentioning therein the type of project, its exact location,
- ii. The public notice issued shall fix a date, time and place for public hearing of any comments on the project or its EIA. The date fixed for public hearing shall not be earlier than 30 days from the date of publication of the notice.
- iii. The EPA shall also ensure the circulation of the EIA to the concerned Government Agencies and solicit their comments thereon.
- iv. All comments received by the EPA from the public or any Government Agency shall be collated, tabulated and duly considered by it before its decision for approval

7.4 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

The overall strategy for stakeholder’s consultation is as follows:

Table - 7.1: Process of Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholders	Purpose of Consultations	Methodology	Stage
Primary Stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information gathering and data collection. • Information sharing about the project (disclosure) • Opinion seeking (concerns and expectations) • Grievance redress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussions • Household surveys • Formal and informal Community meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base line Study Impact Assessment
Secondary Stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the development process • Information gathering • Authentication and validation of the development processes • Verification of the record 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One on one meetings • In-depth interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the EIA preparation • On need basis during the project implementation and

Stakeholder consultation for this project was planned during the preparation of EIA report. In first step during the scoping, which has already taken place, consisted of meetings with individuals, groups, relevant organizations and government departments, which are in some way linked to the project and therefore considered stakeholders. The meetings were conducted to inform stakeholders about the project and how it may affect their lives/activities, and to record their concerns, whether real or perceived. Through the use of various tools the study team tried to involve the stakeholders in active decision-making. The results of this exercise are described below, where mitigation measures have been developed addressing the pertinent stakeholder concerns.

7.5 PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

Apart from gathering of quantitative data through household survey of the area of influence of the project and survey of local community to share the information about the project and record their concerns/ feedback associated with this project. In this context, nearest

community shared their view point regarding the assessment especially procedure for entering their concerns/ grievances, employment opportunities, and implementation of the project.

Topics for Discussion

The topics discussed in the consultations were:

- Employment and livelihoods of communities.
- Gender and women issues
- Contractor's camp and access
- Environmental issues during construction and operation of project
- Company responsibility for employment, etc.

7.6. PROPONENT'S ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT TEAM

All possible impacts and mitigation measure related to the project were discussed with the proponent and management. The proponent's management team which includes Health and safety officers, fire fighting staff, manager and assistant manager. They assured to take all suggested mitigation measures to control any discrepancy arose by the project and to make the project environment friendly.

7.7. THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY

The proponent shall be the responsible authority to take all measures prior to start the project and during operation.

7.8. OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

For the impact analysis detailed with the management, local community, educational institutes, health institutes, hospitals and NGOs. All issues were discussed related to implementation of the project. Scoping sessions, focused group discussion and way side consultations were held with the relevant stakeholders in the area.

7.9. ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONERS AND EXPERTS

Team of Pro Green Environmental Services visited the project site, had discussion with stakeholders and consulted with the local people of nearby and other villages to evaluate the

project socio-economic impacts. People of the area belong to different professions like mostly belong to employment, own businesses, doctors, some of them communicated but according to social value of the area they mostly hesitate to communicate comfortably and get pictured. People provide the massive information about the project and have positive remarks regarding the project development.

7.10. Affected and Wider Community

There is no affected community present in the area of proposed project. Consultant's team has consulted with the inhabitants of different villages. The remarks of people are positive regarding the project and people foresee positive impacts like employment opportunities, business, development of the area etc.

7.11. COMMUNITY CONCERNS

7.11.1. Project Approval

The community consultations demonstrated that goodwill towards the project proponents indeed exists; approval for project activities by the communities was evident. The consultations were considered a good gesture and appreciated, especially by the men and women. This project will provide employments to the local as well as non-local poor community in its construction as well as in operational stages.

7.11.2. Resettlement/ Relocation

The proposed site is located on the land already owned by proponents of the project. Therefore, no issue of the resettlements is there.

7.11.3. Local Employment

Communities in the project area emphasized that local poor community should be given priority when employing people for various project-related works and activities according to their skills

7.11.4. Interaction with Local Community

Non-Local work force coming in the project area that will not be aware of the local customs and norms, may result in conflicts with the local community, keeping in mind the sensitive law and order situation and culture of the area.

7.12 MEETINGS WITH SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS

The following stakeholders were consulted on different occasions during the preparation of EIA to seek their inputs, feedback and opinion on the design and scope of the project. The offices and Individuals who were consulted are as follows:

- Office of District Officer, Environment Protection Agency,
- Chamber Of Commerce & Industry
- Department of Social Welfare,
- Department of Wild Life and Fisheries
- Sui Northern Gas Pipe Line (SNGPL),
- Human Federation Organization (Local NGO)

7.13. OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS

The outcomes of the primary and secondary consultation are precisely briefed as below:

- All actions associated with the project should be taken through proper consultations.
- There should be a continuous community consultation program throughout the project implementation period.
- There should be employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled people, preference should be given to the local communities.
- To include local people wherever possible in jobs during the construction of project. Thus, income generating activity of the area should be enhanced.
- Reduce the chances of environmental effects like noise/ vibration and dust emissions caused to the nearby community.
- Overall the project is good for the surrounding villagers in specific and the country in general.
- No serious concerns with the project because this project will increase the employment and enhance the production of medicine & availability medicine on affordable cost

Appendices

SAND EXTRACTION BY DREDGER

	Appendices	Detail
	1- Glossary	This is attached with this report.
	2- List of Abbreviations	This is attached with this report.
	3- List of individuals or organizations consulted along with their written feed back	This is attached with this report.
	4- Sources of data and full list of all reference material used	This is attached with this report.
	5- Terms of references for environmental reports and those given to individual specialists	This is attached with this report.
	6- List of names, qualifications and roles of team members carrying out the IEE/EIA study	This information is given on page 20 of this report
	7- Approvals from other concerned departments	

1. GLOSSARY:

Words	Dictionary
Anticipated Impacts	Expected Impacts
Low Permeable Membrane	Which resist the things to pass through
Magnitude of operation	Scale of carrying out project
Endangered species	Which will extinct in near future
Threatened species	Those in danger of extinction
Aesthetic Beauty	Scenic beauty of the area
Domestic wastewater	Wastewater from sanitary uses
Ambient	Surrounding of all sides
Topography	Physical features of the site

SAND EXTRACTION BY DREDGER

Yield	Productivity
Watercourse	Channel of water
Wildlife Sanctuary	A protected area within which wildlife is protected
Baseline	Conditions prevailing at the time of study or before initiation of any project
Environment Budget	Monetary assets reserve for Environmental activity
Evaluation	Assessment
Fauna	Variety of Animals found in an area
Flora	Variety of Plants found in an area
Million	10,00,000
Mitigation Measures	Measures aimed to curtail or entirely control an adverse impact or to compensate some loss or cause additional improvements
Nuisance	Annoyance
pH	Negative log of hydrogen ion concentration
Potential Issue	Problems likely to arise
Proposed Project	Planned activity
Residual Impacts	Impacts left behind after implementation of the mitigation measures
Significant	Important
Statutory Requirements	Legal Requirements

2. LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS:

CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
°C	Degree Celsius
dB(A)	A weighted decibel scale
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
CSR	Cooperate Social Responsibility
CSR	Cooperate Social Responsibility
EMMP	Environment Management & Monitoring Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
Engr.	Engineer
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPD	Environment Protection Department
OGRA	Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
HSD	High Speed Diesel
HSMS	Health Safety Management System
FM	Fire Monitor
FH	Fire Hydrant
HC	Hose Cabinet
GWT	Ground Water Table
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter >10
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
HC	Hydrocarbon
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
TSS	Total Suspended Solid

SAND EXTRACTION BY DREDGER

VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
BDS	Bomb Disposal Squad
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
SWM	Solid Waste Management
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
Km	Kilometer
Ltd.	Limited
M/S	Masses
NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards
No.	Number
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NO _x	Oxides of Nitrogen
O ₃	Ozone
PA	Protected Area
PEPA, 1997	Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997
PEPA, 2012	Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act, 2012
PEPO	Pakistan Environmental Protection Ordinance
PKR	Pakistani Rupees
PM	Particulate Matter
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipment's
SFT	Square Foot
SOPs	Standard Operation Procedures

SAND EXTRACTION BY DREDGER

SO _x	Oxides of Sulphur
TMA	Town Municipal Authority
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WASA	Water and Sanitation Agency
WHO	World Health Organization

4. REFERENCES

- Guidelines for Preparation and Review of Environmental Reports
- Guidelines for Public Consultation
- Labor Laws
- Meteorology Department Data (from website)
- National Environmental Policy 2005
- National Environmental Quality Standards (Self-Monitoring and Reporting by Industries) Rules, 2001
- Pakistan Biosafety Rules 2005
- Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997
- Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Review of IEE/EIA) Regulations, 2022.
- The Land Acquisition Act, 1894
- The Punjab Local Government Ordinance, 2001
- Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act, 2012

**Schedule-IV
Application Form**

1.	Proponent Detail	<p>i. Arbaz Amjad Gill S/O Amjad Ali Gill</p> <p>ii. House No.80, Sector X, Muhallah Phase-3, DHA Lahore Cantt, Lahore.</p>
2.	Consultant Detail	<p>i. ProGreen Environmental services.</p> <p>ii. Letter of Authority from proponent in favor of consultant. (Attached with EIA Report)</p>
3.	Project Detail	<p>i. Location of project Ganja Kalan/Begum Kot, District Lahore.</p> <p>ii. Google or scale Map of the project(and alternatives) vicinity clearly showing the distance from nearest settlement, water bodies or other notable geographical features/ protected or reserved forests/ National Parks/ Environmentally sensitive Areas (Attached) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>iii. Objectives of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extraction of ordinary Sand using dredger. • Job opportunities for locals <p>iv. Description of project: The proposed project is sand Extraction by dredger and excavator. The dredger machine will be used to extract the ordinary sand from the river bed. The proposed project will be supply sand which will be used for construction activities. The total area is 460.415 acres. The estimated cost of the project is 124 million. Projects sub component that fall within the list of project enumerated in schedule II in the category C (3) of Regulation 2022.</p>
4.	Project category	<p>i. Mentioned Schedule of regulations</p> <p>ii. Attached : IEE <input type="checkbox"/> EIA <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
5.	IEE/EIA Details	<p>i. Baseline data on meteorology, ambient air</p>

SAND EXTRACTION BY DREDGER

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">quality and ground water qualityii. Assessment of potential environmental impactsiii. Identification of environmental impacts of the project through its life cycleiv. Assessments of social impacts of the projectv. Identification and description of preventive, mitigatory and compensatory measures to be adoptedvi. Environment Management planvii. Monitoring Arrangementsviii. Project construction labor detailsix. Project operation details. <p style="text-align: center;">The above detail has been mentioned in EIA report.</p>
--	--	--

VERIFICATION: I do solemnly affirm and declare that the information given above and contained in the attached IEE/ EIA is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name and Designation of Proponent: **Arbaz Amjad Gill**

Signature _____

Date _____

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR IEE / EIA

Title of Project	Sand Extraction by Dredger and Excavator
Title of Assignment	Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report
Proponent	Arbaz Amjad Gill S/O Amjad Ali Gill
Location of Project	Ganja Kalan/Begum Kot, District Lahore
Procurement Method	Formal Quotations

Project Description:

The proposed project is sand Extraction by dredger and excavator. The dredger machine will be used to extract the ordinary sand from the river bed. The proposed project will be supply sand which will be used for construction activities. The total area is 460.415 acres. The estimated cost of the project is 124 million.

Objectives of Study:

- To assess and establish the existing environmental and socio-economic conditions of the area.
- To assess and evaluate the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of the project activities and identify the issues of high concern.
- To implement and execute environmental safeguards.
- To propose mitigation measures and monitoring arrangements that can be
In corporate into the operation of the project to remove or reduce any damaging effects as far as possible.
- To categorize the significant impacts requiring further consideration.
- To devise the Environmental Management Plan for the project.
- To prepare an EIA Report as per the relevant guidelines for submittal to EPA, Punjab.

Scope of Work for Consultants:

- Secondary Data Collection
- Field Survey and Primary Data Collection
- Scoping Meeting
- Baseline Monitoring
- Public Consultation

- Socio-economic surveys (Interviews + Questionnaires)
- Compilation of Data
- Preparation of EIA Report according to Regulation (5) of Review of IEE / EIA Regulations, 2022 and Guidelines for Preparation and Review of Environmental Reports, 1997.
- Responding to any queries by EPA Punjab

Key Deliverables:

- 5 Hard Copies of IEE/EIA Report shall be filed as per Regulation (7) of Review of IEE / EIA Regulations, 2022
- 2 Soft Copies of IEE/EIA Report shall be submitted along with report as per Regulation (7) of Review of IEE / EIA Regulations, 2022
- IEE/EIA Report shall be accompanied by;
 - An application, in the form set out in Schedule IV of Review of IEE / EIA Regulations, 2022
 - An undertaking as per Schedule VII of Review of IEE / EIA Regulations, 2022
 - Copy of receipt showing payment of the review fee
- Reply of Query Letter (will be submitted if EPA requires additional information)

Time Line:

- 19-04-2025 (Draft EIA Report)
- 21-04-2025 (Comments by proponent)
- 23-04-2025 (Final EIA Report)
- 25-04-2025 (Filing of EIA Report in EPA after incorporating changes Suggested by Proponent)
- According to clause (a) of sub-regulation(1) of regulation 8, within ten working days of filing of EIA, EPA shall be responsible to confirm EIA is complete for the purpose of initiation of review process
- According to clause (b) of sub-regulation(1) of regulation 8, EPA require such additional information as may be specified
- According to clause (c) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8, return EIA to the proponent for revision, clearly listing the points requiring further discussion and consideration for make-up.

- According to sub-regulation (1) of regulation 10 of Review of IEE/EIA Regulations, 2022, EPA shall review IEE within forty five (45) days and EIA within ninety (90) days, of issue of conformation of completeness under clause (a) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 98
- According to Section 12 (4) of Punjab Environment Protection (Amendment) Act 2012, "The Government Agency shall communicate its approval or otherwise within a period of four months from the date the Initial Environmental Examination or Environmental Impact Assessment is filed complete in all respects in accordance with the prescribed procedure, failing which the Initial Environmental Examination or, as the case may be, the Environmental Impact Assessment shall be deemed to have been approved to the extent to which it does not contravene the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations."

Qualifications:

Personnel involved in the survey and preparation of EIA Report of the said project have the following qualifications;

- BS/MS/M Phil Environmental Sciences
- BS/MS Environmental Engineering
- BS Chemistry

Responsibilities of the Proponent:

- Responsible to pay all the dues of the consultants as per the agreed terms and conditions.
- According to regulation 6 of Review of IEE and EIA Regulations, 2022, proponent shall pay, at the time of submission of IEE/EIA, a non-refundable review fee to EPA, in accordance with rates specified in schedule III.
- Arrange transportation for the survey teams and laboratory
- Fulfill all pre-requisites of EIA Report.
- Provide all documents / details required for completion of EIA Report
- Proponent shall be responsible for paying any fines / penalties levied by the EPA Punjab or Environment Tribunal
- Proponent shall be responsible for the validity and correctness of the information provided to the consultants

- Proponent shall be responsible to abide by all the conditions contained in the Environmental Approval accorded to him by EPA Punjab.
-

The area below will be used for signatures and stamp.

Proponent

**Arbaz Amjad Gill S/O Amjad Ali
Gill**

Address: House No.80, Sector X,
Muhallah Phase-3, DHA Lahore
Cantt, Lahore.

Consultanting Firm

Pro Green Environmental Services
Address: 405, 4th Floor Garden
Tower, Barkat Market, Lahore
Contact No. 0333-4041950

Detail of Environmental Consulting Firm

This EIA study has been carried out by Pro Green Environmental Services. This Firm comprises environmental engineers, environmental lawyers etc.

Name	Roles
Muhammad Ahmad Chughtai Environmentalist	Team Leader & Author
Shahid Iqbal Environmentalist	Monitoring and Author
Ali Naeem Environmental Engineer	Monitoring coordinator and Author
Muhammad Hassan Chemist	Monitoring and Author
Gulzaib Afzal Environmental Engineer	Monitoring Assistant and Author

Address: 405, 4th Floor, Garden Tower, Barkat Market, Lahore

Contact No. 0333-4041950