# BIO-PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED SEISMIC EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN BARAN BLOCK SINDH/BALUCHISTAN, PAKISTAN



By

Saad Iltaf

Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences

Bahria university Islamabad campus

2014

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

ASTM American Society of Testing Materials

BOD Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand

BDL Below Detection Limit

BHU Basic Health Unit

OC Degree Centigrade

CC Construction Contractor

CO Carbon Monoxide

COD Chemical Oxygen Demand

dB (A) Decibel

DCR District Census Report

DC Design Consultant

EA Environmental Assessment

EE Environmental Engineer

EMC Environmental Management Consultants

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EPA Environment Protection Agency

EPD Environment Protection Department

EPO Environmental Protection Ordinance

ESR Environmental Sensitive Receiver

GHG Green House Gases

GOP Government of Pakistan

IEE Initial Environmental Examination

Km kilometer

NEQS National Environmental Quality Standards

NOx Nitrogen Oxides

NGO Non Governmental Organization

NSR Noise Sensitive Receiver

NSL Natural Surface Level

OGIL Oil and Gas Investment Limited

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PAPs Project Affected Persons

PEPA Pakistan Environmental Protection Act

PNCS Pakistan National Conservation Strategy

PM Particulate Matter

PPC Pakistan Penal Code

ROW Right of Way

SC Supervision Consultant

SOx Sulfur Oxides

TA Technical Assistance

TSS Total Suspended Solids

UC Union Council

USEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

WHO World Health Organization

#### ABSTRACT

OGIL was granted Baran Block for the purpose of oil and gas exploration. It intends to perform seismic activities in the block. Baran Block lies in Kirthar thrust and fold-belt of lower Indus Basin in the districts of Dadu (Sindh) & Lasbela (Baluchistan) covering an area of 2475.26 sq. km. The nearest major city is Dadu which is about 20km to the east of Baran Block. The Baran Block is surrounded by major gas producing fields. The area in which the seismic survey will be conducted hereinafter referred to as the "project area". In pursuance to the requirements of the exploration license with the Government of Pakistan, OGIL is planning to acquire seismic data in project area.

The proposed exploration activities include the acquisition of approximately 400 line km of 2D and 100 sq. km of 3D seismic survey in the Baran block. The seismic data acquisition will be carried out using a combination of vibroseis and dynamite technologies. The 2D and 3D seismic operation is estimated to span over a period of 4 months for both 2D and 3D seismic surveys. The objective of the seismic survey is to explore the subsurface in the area to identify hydrocarbon laden formations. For seismic survey a base camp with fly camp (if required) will be established to house the seismic crew.

Baseline environmental and socioeconomic information was collected from a variety of sources, including published literature and field surveys. The information collected was used to compose profiles of the natural and socioeconomic environments likely to be affected by the project.

Information for the section describing the project came mainly from OGIL. An assessment was then made of the potential impacts of the described project on the area's natural and socioeconomic environments, using both qualitative and quantitative assessment methods.

The impacts of seismic survey in most of the project area will be insignificant, provided the generic mitigation measures proposed in this report are implemented. In

areas where seismic survey may have a significant impact, additional mitigation measures are given to reduce impacts to as low as reasonably possible.

After assessing the proposed project activities and investigating the project area, the environmental consultants, EMC Pakistan, have concluded that, if the activities are undertaken as proposed and described in this report, and the recommended mitigation and environmental management measures are adopted, the project will not result in any long-term or significant impacts on the local community or the environment.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This dissertation would not have been possible without the guidance and the help of several individuals who in one way or another contributed and extended their valuable assistance in the preparation and completion of this study.

A million of thanks to the one above all of us, the omnipresent Allah Almighty, for answering my prayers for giving me the strength to plod on.

First and foremost, our utmost gratitude to our Supervisor, Ms.Fiza Sarwar, whose sincerity and encouragement, we will never forget. Along with all the encouragement, guidance and support from the initial to the final level enabled us to develop an understanding of the subject.

Dr. Muhammad Zafar, Head of the Department of Earth & Environmental Sciences and Dr. Tahseen Ullah Bangash, whom, until the finalizing of the thesis were there for us, with their kind concerns and consideration regarding our academic requirements.

Mr. Saqib Mehmood, Assistant Professor, for the insights he had shared.

The staff of the department especially Mr. Imtiaz Hussain, Mr. Ashfaq and Mr. Azad for being accommodating to our queries and their assistance for all the help in the administrative works.

## **CONTENTS**

	•
ABBREVIATI	i
ABSTRACT	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	v
CONTENTS	vi
FIGURES	xi
TABLES	xii
CHAPTER 1	
INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Introduction to the EIA	01
1.2 .Proponent	02
1.3. Project Description	02
1.3.1. Phase 1 (Construction Phase)	03
1.3.1.1. Workforce in the Construction Phase	03
1.3.2. Phase 2 (Operational Phase)	03
1.3.2.1. Workforce in the Operational Phase	03
1.4. Introduction to the Study Area	03
1.5. Objectives	05
CHAPTER 2	
LITERATURE REVIEW AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	
2.1. Literature Review	07
2.1.1. Importance of EIA	07
2.1.2. EIA Practices in World and Comparison with Pakistan	07
2.1.2.1. EIA practices in Developed Countries	07
2.1.2.2 EIA practices in Developing Countries	08

2.1.2.3. EIA in Pakistan	08
2.1.2.4. Similar Projects	09
2.2. Legislation and Guidelines	10
2.2.1. National Environmental Policies	10
2.2.1.1. National Conservation Strategy	10
2.2.1.2. The Biodiversity Action Plan	10
2.2.2. National Environmental Legislation	11
2.2.2.1. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997	11
2.2.2.2. Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency Review	12
of IEE and EIA Regulations, 2000	
2.2.2.3. National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS)	13
2.2.2.4. Sindh Wildlife Protection Ordinance, 1972 (SWPO)	14
2.2.2.5. Baluchistan Wildlife (Protection, Preservation,	15
Conservation and Management) Act, 1996	
2.2.2.6. The Sindh Irrigation Act (1879) and the Canal	16
and Drainage Act (1873)	
2.2.2.7. The Forest Act 1927	16
2.2.2.8. Antiquities Act 1975	16
2.2.3. National Environmental Guidelines	17
2.2.3.1. The Pakistan Environmental Assessment Procedures 1997	17
2.2.3.2. Guidelines for Operational Safety, Health and	18
Environmental Management, December 1996	
2.2.4. International Treaties and Guidelines	18
2.2.4.1. The Convention on Biological Diversity	18
2.2.4.2 .The Convention on Conservation of Migratory	19
Species of Wild Animals, 1979	
2.2.4.3. The Convention on Wetlands of International	19
Importance, Ramsar 1971	
2.2.4.4. Convention on International Trade in Endangered	20
Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	
2.2.4.5. IUCN Red List	21

2.2.5. International Guidelines	21
2.2.5.1. World Bank Guidelines on Environment	21
2.2.5.2. International Convention on Biodiversity	23
2.2.5.3. The Equator Principles	23
2.2.5.4. IFC Performance Standards on Social and Environmental	24
Sustainability	
2.2.6. Framework of Environment and Wildlife Institution in Pakistan	25
2.2.7. International and National Environment and Conservation	26
Organizations	
2.2.7.1. International and National NGOs	26
2.2.7.2. Pakistan Petroleum Exploration and Production	27
Companies Association (PPEPCA)	
CHAPTER 3	
METHODOLOGY	
3.1. Methodology Adapted	29
3.1.1. Understanding of the Proposed Operation	29
3.1.2. Review of Legislation and Guidelines	29
3.1.3. Secondary Data Collection	29
3.1.4. Scoping	29
3.1.5. Field Data Collection	29
3.1.6. Impact Identification and Assessment	30
3.1.7. Recommendations to Mitigate Impacts	30
3.1.8. Reporting	30
3.2. Data Collection Techniques	30
3.2.1. Data Collection Techniques for Bio-Physical Parameters	31
3.2.2. Data Collection Techniques for Socioeconomic Parameters	32

## CHAPTER 4

#### **BASELINE CONDITIONS**

33
33
34
35
36
36
36
38
40
41
42
45
46
46
46
47
47
48
48
48
48
51
52
57

5.4. Socioeconomic Impact Assessment	74
CONCLUSIONS	81
RECOMMENDATIONS	82
REFERENCES	83
ANNEXURES	85

# **FIGURES**

Figure 1.1.Key Elements of an Effective EIA  (Richa Environmental Services Private Limited, 2007)	01
Figure 1.2. Location of Baran Block along with the adjacent production fields	04
Figure 3.1. EIA Process in Pakistan (Pak EPA, 1998)	28
Figure 3.2. A simple Two Dimensional Matrix (Haiger and Bailey, 2009)	32
Figure 3.3. Sample of Scaling Checklist	32
Figure 4.1. Flat terrain in Baran Block	33
Figure 4.2. Seismic Sub-Division of Pakistan (Geological Survey of Pakistan)	37
Figure 4.3. Seasonal Canal in the Project Area	39
Figure 4.5 Regional Tectonic Settings of Southern Pakistan (Smith, G.L., McNeill, L.C., Wang, K., He, J., and Henstock)	42
Figure 4.6. Zizyphus nummularia with fruit	43
Figure 4.7. Floral species – Aerva javanica	43
Figure 4.8. Desert Jird's Hole	45
Figure 4.9. Common Koot	46
Figure 4.10. Agricultural Field in the Project Area	47
Figure 4.11. Grazzing Livestock in the Project Area	48

## **TABLES**

Table 1.1. Basic Information of the Area	05
Table 4.1. Existing Infra Structure in the Targeted Area	49
Table 5.1. Biological Impact Assessment in Construction Phase	52
Table 5.2. Biological Impact Assessment in Operational Phase	54
Table 5.3. Physical Impact Assessment in Construction Phase	57
Table 5.4.Physical Impact Assessment in Operational Phase	69
Table 5.5. Socioeconomic Impact Assessment in Construction Phase	74
Table 5.6. Socioeconomic Impact Assessment in Operational Phase	77