

# STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SEIA) FOR E-SQUARE INDUSTRIAL PARK, 2011

The Egyptian Ministry of Trade and Industry, in cooperation with the Egyptian Industrial Development Authority (IDA), had started adopting a new approach to develop industrial zones. This approach crystallized in the Developers New Generation Programme ([http://www.ida.gov.eg/e\\_developers/Project.aspx](http://www.ida.gov.eg/e_developers/Project.aspx)), which employed the General Developer System and aimed at attracting more industrial investments through providing industrial lands, creating suitable work environments, providing highly-trained labour, and increasing the investment rates. As a part of this programme, an area in the northern extensions of the Industrial Zone of the 6th of October city was allocated to the Industrial Development Group Company (IDG). This area was to be used for establishing an industrial investment park by the name: Engineering Square (e2). Such a project required the preparation of an EIA according to the regulations of EEAA, a task that IDG assigned to Environics.

Environics prepared a Strategic EIA (SEIA) for the Industrial Park e2 according to the requirements of the national regulations and guidelines. The SEIA covered the different environmental components within the park including: resources consumption (water and energy), air and noise pollution, wastewater management, and solid waste management (SWM).

To best identify the project's environmental impacts, numerical models were used to determine the air dispersion. These models quantified the atmospheric impacts associated with the proposed development and the air modelling results were used for zoning within the industrial park, as well as for the assessment of potential impacts on sensitive receptors surrounding the proposed project location. The models were also designed to encompass the emissions expected to result from industries that were likely to be later added to the park.

The EIA proposed actions to ensure proper environmental monitoring that would detect non-compliance of the aspects of air quality, wastewater, and noise at an early stage. It also recommended the development of an internal reporting system within the park, which relied on compiling electronic data in a GIS database to facilitate identifying the sources of pollution. Additionally, the EIA suggested means to coordinate emergency response activities among the industrial activities in the park.

The EIA also comprised a detailed SWM Plan that aimed at preventing the accumulation of waste in the industrial establishments or the park; reduction of SW generation; benefiting economically from SW; conserving resources, and safe and economic handling of SW. The plan included institutional components; technical components; implementation framework; training and capacity building, and documentation, monitoring, and evaluation.