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JUN 29 2010

**MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR**



**NO.: 2010- 14**

**SUBJECT : STANDARDIZATION OF REQUIREMENTS AND  
ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE  
STREAMLINED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PHILIPPINE EIS  
SYSTEM**

Consistent with the policy of the State to ensure optimum economic development without delay through sustainable development, the following are hereby adopted for efficient, transparent, systematic and participatory implementation of the EIS System under PD 1586.

**1. Coverage of the EIS System**

Project proponents and other concerned parties may determine whether a project is covered by the EIS System by referring to the official lists of environmentally critical projects (ECPs) and maps of environmentally critical areas (ECAs) that shall be made available at EMB Website and Offices and as provided in the Revised Procedural Manual for DAO 2003-30.

**2. Application Requirements**

The following guidelines on the application requirements for Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) and Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC) shall be implemented.

2.1 ECC applications shall be accompanied by the following documents:

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report focusing only on the most essential information for specific project type. The Basic Outline of the required EIA report for Proposed (New) Single Projects, for New Programmatic Applications, for Single Project Expansion/Modification and for Programmatic Expansion

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AND NATURAL RESOURCES



SENRO28335

Applications are attached as Annex 1)

- Proof of compatibility with the existing Land Use Plan, if necessary
- Proof of ownership or authority over the project site
- Accountability Statements of the proponent and the EIS preparers
- Photographs or plates of the project site, impact areas an affected areas and communities
- Duly Accomplished Project Environmental Monitoring and Audit Prioritization Scheme (PEMAPS) Questionnaire (see attached)
- Copy of Previous ECC (if any)
- Latest Self Monitoring Report (if with previous ECC, Compliance Monitoring Report (CMR) Format)

*No other documents shall be required as pre-requisite to ECC applications*

2.2 For projects below the threshold of coverage based on the existing procedural manual for DAO 2003-30, CNC applications shall no longer require submission of Project Description Reports (PDR). The prescribed 1-Page Application Form (*Annex 2*) to be processed in the Automated Processing System (APS) is sufficient.

2.3 The EIA Report requirement for ECC applications shall concentrate and focus on the environmental aspects of the project that have scientific basis and are verifiable. Environmental Impact related concerns of the local community in the project area which may be secured through public scoping, public consultation or any other form of public participation methods for EIS-based ECC applications shall be considered in the review of the ECC applications.

### **3. Public Participation in the EIA Process**

3.1 In recognition of the knowledge on the environmental quality and environmental concerns in a specific area, proponents of proposed ECPs are required to consult the community on the Scope of the EIA Study to be conducted in a Scoping meeting. Scoping identifies the most significant issues/impacts of the proposed projects and then delimits the extent of baseline information to those necessary to evaluate and mitigate the impacts. The need for and scope of the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) is also done during the scoping session.

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3.2 The DENR-EMB shall ensure that EIA findings for ECPs shall be presented in a public consultation involving all legitimate stakeholders. Environmental concerns raised should be properly documented and addressed with appropriate management measures by the project proponent as part of the ECC application requirement.

#### **4. Legitimate Stakeholders in Direct and Indirect Impact Areas**

Consistent with the basic policy and operating principle of the Philippine EIS System wherein the EIA Process is based on a timely, well-informed public participation of potentially-affected communities, identified stakeholders in both direct and indirect impact areas need to be informed of, and consulted on, the project proposal at the earliest EIA stage as possible. *Annex 3* specifies guidelines for determining direct and indirect impact areas and *Annex 4* guidelines for stakeholders identification.

#### **5. Greater Participation of Local Government Units (LGUs) in the EIA Process for Environmentally Critical Projects (ECPs)**

5.1 The Planning and Development Officer (PDO) or Environment and Natural Resources Officer (ENRO) of the City/Municipal Government directly affected by proposed projects classified as Environmentally Critical Projects (ECPs) shall be invited as a Resource Person of the EIA Review Committee. For projects that cover two (2) or more cities/municipalities, the Provincial PDO or ENRO shall be invited.

5.2 The result of the review of the EIA Study and the draft ECC shall be presented to the concerned LGUs to get their inputs prior to the issuance of the ECC.

#### **6. Review of ECC Applications**

To allow for a thorough assessment of the environmental impacts and proper documentation of the review of ECC applications for ECPs and other project types requiring an EIS, the following guidelines shall apply:

6.1 Only one (1) request for additional information/clarification on the substance of the EIA Report may be required from the project proponent. The project proponent shall respond within five (5) days, otherwise, the EMB/DENR shall decide on the basis of submitted information.



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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES



SENRO28335

6.2 The decision on the ECC Application shall be issued within the following timeframes after the official acceptance of application documents and payment of the required processing and review fees:

Type of ECC Application		Approving Authority	Maximum Processing Timeframe
ECP	Co-located applying for Programmatic ECC;	DENR Secretary/ EMB Director	40 working days
	Mining Projects		
	Forestry Projects		
	Other Types		
Non-ECPs	EIS or Programmatic Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan (PEPRMP) -based	EMB Regional Director	20 working days
	Initial Environment Examination (IEE), Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan EPRMP – based	EMB Regional Director	20 working days

6.3 ECCs issued for all ECPs shall include a condition for the establishment of a greening program.

### 7. Repealing Clause

All issuances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and/or modified accordingly.

### 8. Effectivity

This Memorandum Circular shall take effect immediately. The EMB Regional Offices are directed to conduct intensive Information Education Campaign (IEC) to disseminate this circular.

  
**HORACIO C. RAMOS**  
 Acting Secretary

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 July 08, 2010

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 July 09, 2010



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SENRO28335

## ANNOTATED OUTLINE FOR EIA REPORTS FOR PROPOSED (NEW) SINGLE PROJECTS

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### Executive Summary

- Project Fact Sheet PD Summary
- Process Documentation of the conduct of EIA (*EIA Team, EIA Study Schedule & Area, EIA Methodology, Public Participation*)
- Summary of Baseline Characterization Key Environmental Impacts and Management & Monitoring Plan and EMF & EGF Commitments

### I. Project Description

#### 1.1 Project Location and Area

- Map showing sitio, barangay, municipality, province, region boundaries, vicinity, proposed buffers surrounding the area and Primary & secondary impact areas
- Geographic coordinates (shape file data) of project area
- Rationale for selection primary & secondary impact areas

#### 1.2 Project Rationale

Cite and focus on the need for the project based on national and local economic development and in terms of contribution to sustainable development agenda or current development thrusts of the Philippines

#### 1.3 Project Alternatives

- Cite criteria used in determining preliminary options for facility siting, development design, process/technology selection, resource utilization including discussion of the consequences of not proceeding with the project
- Reasons for selecting the preferred options delineated in terms of technical, commercial, social and natural environmental aspects
- summary of the comparative environmental impacts of each alternative

#### 1.4 Project Components

- Major components
- other Support Facilities (i.e. energy/power generating facility, water supply system)
- Pollution control devices and corresponding facilities being served or connected
- Footprint of proposed layout of project facilities

#### 1.5 Process/ Technology Options

- Production process (indicate type of raw material & final product) if process industry; Construction if infrastructure such as buildings, roads & bridges
- Power generation & water supply system
- Waste Management Systems

#### 1.6 Project Size

- total project area in square meters or hectares
- annual production rate & working days/hours if process industry

#### 1.7 Development Plan, Description of Project Phases and Corresponding Timeframes

Phases to be described in terms identifying specific activities (w/ special attention on those with significant environmental impacts) and corresponding projected implementation timeframes:

- **Pre-construction** (planning, acquisition of rights to use land,)
- **Construction** (land/site clearing, temporary housing, transport of materials, health and other services for the workforce)
- **Operation** (projected period of start-up/commissioning/full operation of various project components)
- **Abandonment** (Land/soil restoration, decontamination or remediation activities and procedures & projected year of Abandonment).

#### 1.8 Manpower

Tabulate the following per project phase:

- manpower requirements;
- expertise/skills needed;
- nature & estimated number of jobs available for men, women indigenous peoples (if sited in IP ancestral land); preferred scheme for sourcing locally from host and neighboring LGUs and those from outside

#### 1.9 Indicative Project Investment Cost

### II. Analysis of Key Environmental Impacts

#### 2.1 Land

##### 2.1.1 Land Use and Classification

- Discuss inconsistencies/possible conflicts with existing land use/ zoning/classification and encroachment in ECAs
- Discuss Projected change as a result of project implementation (i.e. Loss of topsoil/overburden (for agricultural areas or adjacent to agricultural areas))

##### 2.1.2 Geology/Geomorphology

Discuss Projected change and change management as a result of project implementation such as the following:

- Change in surface landform/ topography/ terrain/slope

- Change in sub-surface/ underground geomorphology
- Inducement of subsidence/ collapse
- Inducement of landslides or other natural hazards

#### 2.1.3 **Pedology**

Analyze project's impact and provide management measures for the following as may be needed:

- erodability potential
- bank stability
- Change in soil quality/fertility

#### 2.1.4 **Terrestrial Biology**

Analyze project's impact and provide management measures with regards to the following as may be needed:

- Vegetation removal and loss of habitat
- Threat to existence of important local species
- Threat to abundance, frequency and distribution of important species
- 4 Hindrance to wildlife access

### 2.2 **WATER**

#### 2.3.1 **Hydrology/Hydrogeology**

Analyze project's impact and provide management measures with regards to the following as may be needed:

- Change in drainage morphology
- Change in stream, lake water depth
- Reduction in stream volumetric flow
- Inducement of flooding
- Water resource use and competition
- Reduction/Depletion of groundwater flow

#### 2.3.2 **Oceanography**

Analyze project's impact and provide management measures with regards to the following as may be needed:

- Change in circulation pattern
- Change in stream, lake water depth
- Change in bathymetry

#### 2.3.3 **Water Quality**

- Identify specific source of possible pollution load and discuss assimilative capacity of the receiving water body (i.e. groundwater, stream water, lake water, marine water)
- Include as part of the environmental management and monitoring plan, the sampling site map

#### 2.3.4 **Freshwater or Marine Ecology**

Identify source of threat to ecology and discuss assimilative capacity of the receiving ecosystem

- Threat to abundance, frequency and distribution of species
- Loss of important species
- Loss of habitat

### 2.3 **AIR**

#### 2.3.1 **Meteorology/Climatology**

- Discuss the project's possible effect on local climate if any
- Discuss the project's contribution to global greenhouse gas if any

#### 2.3.2 **Air Quality (& Noise)**

- Identify specific source of possible pollution load and discuss assimilative capacity considering the ambient air quality/noise levels in the area

### 2.4 **PEOPLE**

- 2.4.1 Identify settlers that will be displaced from among the existing settlers
- 2.4.2 Discuss the in-migration patterns impact as a result of project implementation
- 2.4.3 Discuss the impacts on IPs and Culture/Lifestyle (if any)
- 2.4.4 Discuss the project implementation's threat to public health vis-à-vis the baseline health conditions in the area
- 2.4.5 Discuss local benefits expected from project implementation
- 2.4.6 Discuss how the project would affect the delivery of basic services and resource competition in the area
- 2.4.7 Discuss how the project would affect traffic situation in the area
- 2.4.8 Identify entity to be accountable for environmental management in the area
- 2.4.9 Discuss how the project would affect existing properties in the area in terms of relocation and devaluation
- 2.4.10 Identify affected properties

## III. **ENVIRONMENTAL/ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

Identify and provide management measures for:

- Chronic Risks
- Acute Risks / Worst Case Scenario

#### **IV. IMPACTS MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Limit to most significant impacts per project phase and per environmental component arising from key environmental aspects

#### **V. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDP) AND IEC FRAMEWORK**

The SDP and IEC Framework shall be required for all ECPs. These may be required for EIS-Based ECC applications for non ECPs based on the EMB-RO's discretion.

The SDP of the project shall be derived from, and aligned with, the LGU's existing SDP. The project's SDP normally aims to prevent/mitigate and/or enhance a project's adverse and positive impacts, respectively, on people's livelihood, health and environment.

The SDP shall contain the following: a.) Livelihood or community development programs/activities, b.) Responsible community members/beneficiaries, c.) partner institutions(government, NGO, others), d.) timeframe implementation, and e.) source and amount per activity/component

The IEC Framework shall include the following information :

- a. Target Sector Identified as Needing Project IEC
- b. Major Topic/s of concern in Relation to Project
- c. IEC Scheme / Strategy / Methods
- d. Information Medium
- e. Indicative Timelines and Frequency
- f. Indicate Cost

#### **VI. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

The framework for compliance monitoring including environmental performance indicators shall serve as standards for determining compliance. This shall correspond to the baseline environmental parameter necessary to monitor the identified key environmental impacts for the specific sector/project type.

As a pro-active tool for minimization/elimination of adverse consequences to the environmental quality, the project proponent shall propose "Environmental Quality Performance Level" (EQPL) for each critical parameter identified above. At least two EQPLs are required namely the action and limit level. A third optional criterion is the early warning level which is actually a red-flagging alert level.

It shall also include description of the monitoring scheme and mechanisms to be employed:

- Self-Monitoring Plan
- Multi-sectoral Monitoring Framework (for ECPs and EIS-based Non-ECPs as deemed necessary by EMB RO)
- Environmental Guarantee and Monitoring Fund Commitment (for ECPs and EIS-based Non-ECPs as deemed necessary by EMB RO)

#### **VII. EMERGENCY RESPONSE POLICY AND GENERIC GUIDELINES**

The policy and generic guidelines are to be consistent with the relevant agencies' requirements that are to be complied with after the ECC is issued, e.g. MGB has a prescribed ERP content for mining projects.

#### **VIII. ABANDONMENT /DECOMMISSIONING /REHABILITATION POLICIES AND GENERIC GUIDELINES**

Statement on Proponent's policies and generic procedures; Detailed Abandonment/Decommissioning Plan to be submitted post-ECC, within a timeframe specified in the ECC

#### **IX. INSTITUTIONAL PLAN FOR EMP IMPLEMENTATION**

Discuss the Table of Organization of the Proponent where the reporting line and manpower complement/positions of the EU, MEPEO or equivalent units to higher management and relationships with operating departments are shown

**OUTLINE FOR PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (PEIA) REPORTS  
FOR PROPOSED (NEW) CO-LOCATED PROJECTS**

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*(Maximum of 350 pages)*

**PROJECT FACTSHEET  
TABLE OF CONTENTS  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Project Background and Rationale
- 1.2 PEIA Approach and Methodology
- 1.3 PEIA Public Participation
- 1.4 The PEIA Team
- 1.5 PEIA Schedule

**CHAPTER 2 PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 Project Location and Area Coverage
- 2.2 Development Framework
- 2.3 General Land Use Allocation
- 2.4 Phasing and Site Development Components
- 2.5 Process Description of Locator Plant
- 2.6 General Stages of Development and Activities
- 2.7 Organization and Management
- 2.8 Project Schedule and Cost

**CHAPTER 3 ECOLOGICAL PROFILING**

FOR AIR, WATER, LAND AND PEOPLE SECTOR

- Study Area Coverage
- Environmental Management Goals and Indicator Limits
- Approach and Methodology
- Environmental Status Assessment
- **Carrying Capacity Analysis**
- Environmental Management Strategies
- Monitoring Needs Assessment

**CHAPTER 4 IMPACTS, HAZARDS AND RISK ANALYSIS**

- ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EHIA)
- CHAPTER 4B INTEGRATED RISK ASSESSMENT

**CHAPTER 5 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**ANNEXES  
BIBLIOGRAPHY**



## ANNOTATED OUTLINE FOR EIA REPORTS FOR SINGLE PROJECT EXPANSION / MODIFICATION

### Executive Summary

- Project Fact Sheet PD Summary
- Process Documentation of the conduct of EIA (*EIA Team, EIA Study Schedule & Area, EIA Methodology, Public Participation*)
- Summary of Baseline Characterization Key Environmental Impacts and Management & Monitoring Plan and EMF & EGF Commitments

### I. Project Description

#### 1.1 Project Location and Area

- Map showing sitio, barangay, municipality, province, region boundaries, vicinity, proposed buffers surrounding the area and Primary & secondary impact areas
- Geographic coordinates (shape file data) of project area
- Rationale for selection primary & secondary impact areas

#### 1.2 Project Rationale

Cite and focus on the need for the project based on national and local economic development and in terms of contribution to sustainable development agenda or current development thrusts of the Philippines

#### 1.3 Project Alternatives

- Cite criteria used in determining preliminary options for facility siting, development design, process/technology selection, resource utilization including discussion of the consequences of not proceeding with the project
- Reasons for selecting the preferred options delineated in terms of technical, commercial, social and natural environmental aspects
- summary of the comparative environmental impacts of each alternative

#### 1.4 Project Components

In Matrix form, describe / identify the existing, proposed expansion/modification & resulting final project scope in terms of :

- Major components
- other Support Facilities (i.e. energy/power generating facility, water supply system)
- Pollution control devices and corresponding facilities being served or connected
- Footprint of proposed layout of project facilities

#### 1.5 Process/ Technology Options

In Matrix form, describe / identify the existing, proposed modification & resulting final process/technology in terms of:

- Production process (indicate type of raw material & final product) if process industry; Construction if infrastructure such as buildings, roads & bridges
- Power generation & water supply system
- Waste Management Systems

#### 1.6 Project Size

In Matrix form, describe the existing, proposed expansion & resulting total capacity/project scope in terms of:

- total project area in square meters or hectares
- annual production rate & working days/hours if process industry

#### 1.7 Development Plan, Description of Project Phases and Corresponding Timeframes

Phases to be described in terms identifying specific activities (w/ special attention on those with significant environmental impacts) and corresponding projected implementation timeframes:

- **Pre-construction** (planning, acquisition of rights to use land,)
- **Construction** (land/site clearing, temporary housing, transport of materials, health and other services for the workforce)
- **Operation** (projected period of start-up/commissioning/full operation of various project components)
- **Abandonment** (Land/soil restoration, decontamination or remediation activities and procedures & projected year of Abandonment).

#### 1.8 Manpower

Tabulate the following per project phase:

- manpower requirements;
- expertise/skills needed;
- nature & estimated number of jobs available for men, women indigenous peoples (if sited in IP ancestral land); preferred scheme for sourcing locally from host and neighboring LGUs and those from outside

#### 1.9 Indicative Project Investment Cost

### II. Analysis of Key Environmental Impacts

#### 2.1 LAND

##### 2.1.1 Land Use and Classification

- Discuss actual performance/experience in terms of how impacts were addressed in the implementation of the original project plan & any additional related issues with the proposed expansion/modification & how they will be addressed
- Discuss historical environmental performance & how it will be improved or maintained as needed

### 2.1.2 Geology/Geomorphology

Discuss actual performance/experience in terms of how the impacts were addressed in the implementation of the original project plan & any additional related issues with the proposed expansion/modification & how they will be addressed

### 2.1.3 Pedology

Discuss erosion history & change in soil quality/fertility with the implementation of the original project plan & any additional impact of the expansion/modification in terms of:

- erodability potential
- bank stability
- Change in soil quality/fertility

### 2.1.4 Terrestrial Biology

Discuss actual environmental management performance/experience with the implementation of the original project plan & any additional impact of the expansion/modification with respect to the following:

- Vegetation removal and loss of habitat
- Threat to existence of important local species
- Threat to abundance, frequency and distribution of important species
- Hindrance to wildlife access

## 2.2 WATER

### 2.3.1 Hydrology/Hydrogeology

Discuss actual environmental management performance/experience with the implementation of the original project plan & any additional impact of the expansion/modification with respect to the following:

- Change in drainage morphology
- Change in stream, lake water depth
- Reduction in stream volumetric flow
- Inducement of flooding
- Water resource use and competition
- Reduction/Depletion of groundwater flow

### 2.3.2 Oceanography

Discuss actual environmental management performance/experience with the implementation of the original project plan & any additional impact of the expansion/modification with respect to the following:

- Change in circulation pattern
- Change in stream, lake water depth
- Change in bathymetry

### 2.3.3 Water Quality

- Identify additional & total source of possible pollution load and discuss assimilative carrying capacity of the receiving water body (i.e. groundwater, stream water, lake water, marine water)
- Discuss actual environmental management performance/experience with the implementation of the original project plan & any additional impact of the expansion/modification
- Include as part of the environmental management and monitoring plan, the actual sampling site map and any changes in sampling site as a result of the expansion/modification

### 2.3.4 Freshwater or Marine Ecology

Discuss actual environmental management performance/experience with the implementation of the original project plan & any additional impact of the expansion/modification with respect to the following:

- Threat to abundance, frequency and distribution of species
- Loss of important species
- Loss of habitat

## 2.3 AIR

### 2.3.1 Meteorology/Climatology

- Discuss the existing project's effect on local climate and corresponding effect of the expansion/modification, if any
- Discuss the existing project's contribution to global greenhouse gas and corresponding effect of the expansion/modification, if any

### 2.3.2 Air Quality (& Noise)

- Identify additional & total source of possible pollution load and discuss assimilative capacity considering the ambient air quality/noise levels in the area

## 2.4 PEOPLE

Discuss how the following were handled in the original project and identify additional of such for the expansion /modification:

2.4.1 Displacement of settlers

2.4.2 Impact of In-migration patterns as a result of project implementation

2.4.3 impacts on IPs and Culture/Lifestyle (if any)

2.4.4 project implementation's threat to public health vis-à-vis the baseline health conditions in the area

2.4.5 local benefits expected from project implementation

- 2.4.6 Effect on the delivery of basic services and resource competition in the area
- 2.4.7 Effect on traffic situation in the area
- 2.4.8 Entity to be accountable for environmental management in the area
- 2.4.9 Effect on existing properties in the area in terms of relocation and devaluation
- 2.4.10 Other affected properties

### **III. ENVIRONMENTAL/ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

Discuss actual experience with the implementation of the original project plan & any additional impact of the expansion/modification with respect to the following:

- Chronic Risks
- Acute Risks / Worst Case Scenario

### **IV. IMPACTS MANAGEMENT PLAN (IMP)**

Discuss occurrence of the projected impacts and how this was managed with the original project implementation. Discuss adjustments that should be made in consideration of the expansion/modification and present the revised IMP.

### **V. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SDP) AND IEC IMPLEMENTATION**

The SDP and IEC Framework required for all ECPs and for EIS-Based ECC applications for non ECPs (at the EMB-RO's discretion) for the original project shall have been implemented.

For the expansion/modification, this part of EIA Study Report shall be focused on the discussion of the status of implementation of SDP and IEC commitments. Any necessary change in the SDP and IEC in consideration of the expansion/modification shall be identified

### **VI. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING**

An analysis of the "Environmental Quality Performance Level" (EQPL) monitoring for each critical parameter identified for the original project implementation shall be discussed here. Additional monitoring parameters for the expansion/modification or identified lacking parameters based on the monitoring results shall be presented and incorporated in the revised monitoring plan.

A description of the monitoring scheme and mechanisms actually being employed such as the following shall be discussed:

- Self-Monitoring Plan
- Multi-sectoral Monitoring Framework (for ECPs and EIS-based Non-ECPs as deemed necessary by EMB RO)
- Environmental Guarantee and Monitoring Fund Commitment (for ECPs and EIS-based Non-ECPs as deemed necessary by EMB RO)

Any proposed changes / addendum to the existing scheme shall be discussed

### **VII. EMERGENCY RESPONSE POLICY AND GENERIC GUIDELINES**

Status of the implementation of the policy and generic guidelines and any proposed change shall be discussed here.

### **VIII. ABANDONMENT /DECOMMISSIONING /REHABILITATION POLICIES AND GENERIC GUIDELINES**

IX. Status of the implementation of the policy and generic guidelines and any proposed change shall be discussed here.

### **X. INSTITUTIONAL PLAN FOR EMP IMPLEMENTATION**

Update on the Table of Organization of the Proponent where the reporting line and manpower complement/positions of the EU, MEPEO or equivalent units to higher management and relationships with operating departments are shown

**OUTLINE FOR PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (PEIA) REPORTS  
FOR EXPANSION/MODIFICATION PROJECTS**

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*(Maximum of 200 pages)*

**Project Fact Sheet**

**Table of Contents**

**Executive Summary**

- 1) Brief Description of the Co-located Projects vis-à-vis the proposed expansion or changes
- 2) Brief Summary of Project's EIA Process
- 3) Brief description of the baseline environmental conditions focused on the critical parameters
- 4) Summary on the EIA Findings on the Key Significant Impacts of the Project and corresponding EMP highlights
- 5) Summary of the Environmental Monitoring Plan on the most significant impacts and key measures

**DRAFT MAIN PEPRMP**

**1.0 BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION**

**2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT'S EIA PROCESS**

- 2.1 Terms of Reference of the EIA Study
- 2.2 EIA Team (Proponent & Preparer Team members, module of involvement, expertise)
- 2.3 EIA Study Schedule
- 2.4 EIA Study Area (project area up to extent of coverage of study)
- 2.5 EIA Methodology (per module)
- 2.6 EIA Public Participation Initiatives (if any)

**2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Identify scope of original ECC and/or existing facilities and proposed expansion/modification. Discuss the masterplan of the original project vis-à-vis the actual project implementation and changes in the masterplan.

**4.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT & MITIGATION (limit to relevant modules)**

This section shall discuss carrying capacity for the applicable regulated pollutant based on actual discharges. It shall also discuss discharge allocation and "maximum allowable limits" (MAL) status with the implementation of the original project and corresponding plans with the implementation of the expansion/modification projects. The following sectors shall be tackled here:

- 4.1 The Land
- 4.2 The Water
- 4.3 The Air
- 4.4 People

**5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE BASED ON THE ORIGINAL ECC-COVERED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN** - (This section shall discuss actual and applicable environmental management and monitoring plan including any EMS.)

- 5.1 Impact(s) Mitigation Plan (IMP)
- 5.2 Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) and other Monitoring Modes
- 5.3 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Social Development Program (SDP) or Community Assistance Program (CAP)
- 5.4 Environmental Risk Management and Emergency Response Programs (ERP)
- 5.5 Abandonment/Rehabilitation Programs
- 5.6 Institutional Set-up
- 5.7 Achievements/Awards and Outstanding Accomplishments on the Environment

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**6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT** - (when applicable – this section shall discuss the safety records of the preceding two years. Highlights of the hazard assessment/analysis, QRA or other safety studies should also be discussed.)

**7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP) FOR CURRENT PROJECT & PROPOSED MODIFICATION/ EXPANSION – including EMF and EGF**

**8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**9.0 ANNEXES**

- 9.1. Commitments or Agreements
- 9.2. Accountability Statements of Preparers & Proponent
- 9.3. Photographs or plates of the project site, impact areas an affected areas and communities
- 9.4. Environmental Data

**NOTE:** The EIA Findings on the project's environmental impacts and management measures will advise DOH if the project will pose a public health risk to the environment. For this purpose, DOH shall provide DENR-EMB with a declaration of Health Sensitive Projects and Health Sensitive Areas. Until such time, DOH shall review EHIA independently of the EIA Process. Further, workers' HIA component of the EHIA is recommended to be coordinated by DOH with DOLE for the latter's consideration in its requirement of an Occupational Health and Safety Program from the Proponent.

# CERTIFICATE OF NON-COVERAGE (CNC)

Annex 2

## 1-Page Application Form

1. Name of the Project			
2. Project Location	Street/Sitio/Barangay		Zone/Classification (i.e. industrial, residential)
	City/Municipality	Province	Region
3. Proponent Name			
4. Proponent Address			
5. Contact Person	Name		Designation
6. Proponent Means of Contact	Landline No	Fax No.	
	Mobile No	Email	
7. Project Type/ Undertaking			
8. Project Size	<i>Fill up only relevant parameters.</i>		
	Capacity/Others <i>(i.e. MW, m<sup>3</sup>, heads)</i>	Space Allocation /Area <i>(i.e. km, ha, sqm)</i>	
	Quantity to be Processed <i>(i.e. MT of raw material)</i>	Others:	
	Production Rate <i>(i.e. MT/year)</i>		
9. Description of Project Activities <i>(i.e. during pre-construction, construction, operation and abandonment)</i>			
	Prepared/Submitted by:		Concurred/Approved by:
	Signature over Printed Name		Owner's/Proponent's Signature over Printed Name

\* The only requirement for CNC Applications is to fill-up this form. No attachments are necessary. If additional space is needed for the "Description of Project Activities," a maximum of 1 page may be attached.

\*\* As a general rule, DENR-EMB will process CNC Applications within the same day of receipt at the designated office.

\*\*\* Be sure to secure the computer-generated tracking code assigned to your application, to be provided after presentation of proof of payment for the application fee. It will serve as an assurance that your application has already been inputted into the DENR-EMB's CNC Automated Processing System and will be decided upon immediately.

## GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACT AREAS

1. Direct impact area (DIA) is initially delimited during the Pre-EIA Study Stage as the area where ALL project facilities are proposed to be constructed/situated and where all operations are proposed to be undertaken, e.g. in a mining project proposal, this can include the entire block proposed to be mined and all areas outside the block where auxiliary facilities may be sited such as a power plant, access roads, the administrative building site, any coastal stockyard, pier/causeway. For most projects, the DIA is equivalent to the total area applied for an ECC.
2. Indirect Impact Area (IIA) during the pre-EIA Study can only be assumed or qualitatively estimated but may be guided by secondary data and information from key interviews of reliable local authorities, e.g. Based on a NAMRIA topographic map, an IIA can be the stretch of the river/s OUTSIDE the project area but draining the project site which can potentially transport Total Suspended Solids and other discharges from the project towards downstream communities.
3. Once the EIA Study is done, the impact areas are more technically defined. The impact areas may now be derived based on the environmental assessment, e.g. thru dispersion/transport modeling results. The DIA may include mixing or buffer zone areas delimited by the point or isopleths where ambient standards/guidelines are met, e.g. In a geothermal project, the DIA may cover the project site plus the stretch of the river up to the point where the level of boron (critical parameter for irrigation waters) meets the water quality criteria of 0.75 ppm; The DIA may also include the land area around the geothermal power plant site which may be exposed to Ground Level Concentrations (GLCs) of more than the 0.07 ppm hydrogen sulfide ambient air quality standard. Further, the interphase/overlap of the biophysical DIA with socio-cultural environment shall define the socio-cultural DIA after the EIA is completed.
4. The Indirect Impact Area (IIA) is clearly delineated only after the EIA Study is done, and is more accurately established during post-ECC monitoring. For the biophysical environment, the IIA may be the area from the outer boundary of the mixing or buffer zone to the point or area where the baseline environmental quality is calculated or monitored to be met. The socio-cultural IIA shall be based on the area of influence of the biophysical IIA.
5. If baseline environmental values are higher than any of the DENR-EMB standards, criteria or ambient guideline values, the project's DIA and IIA may still be reckoned from the modeling results, with subsequent validation of the mixing/buffer zones, cumulative levels of critical parameters during post-ECC monitoring, and with subsequent adjustment of the EMP. The assumption is that all projects with significant air and water discharges are supposed to be regulated at the effluent or emission discharge points.

## GUIDELINES FOR STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

Consistent with the basic policy and operating principle of the PEISS wherein the EIA Process is based on a timely, well-informed public participation of potentially-affected communities, identified stakeholders in both direct and indirect impact areas need to be informed of, and consulted on, the project proposal at the earliest EIA stage as possible.

1. Public participation of the stakeholders, particularly in the direct impact areas, is to be sustained during the EIA Study and in the conduct of multi-sectoral monitoring of EIS-based projects during the project implementation.
2. At the pre-EIA Study stage, persons/households/communities within the smallest unit of local government (e.g. sitio/s or barangay/s) where project facilities are to be sited (comprising the DIRECT Impact) shall be considered the direct/primary stakeholders of the project. They shall be covered at the minimum by the project's social preparations/IEC and shall comprise the reference/coverage of socio-economic/perception surveys. On the other hand, persons/households/communities immediate to the DIA stakeholders and those within the next level of local government unit where the project is to be sited (e.g. other sitios, barangays, municipality) may be initially considered the stakeholders of the Indirect Impact Area (IIA), e.g. communities along the stretch of the rivers outside the project boundary but draining the site and can transport effluent downstream. The LGU officials in the DIA as well as designated leaders of sectoral/community organizations are the priority invitees to participate in the project's conduct of Public Scoping to surface issues which will contribute to the Terms of Reference of the EIA Study.
3. Once the EIA Study is done, stakeholders in the DIA and IIA are more accurately identified since the process can be based on the findings of the environmental assessment, e.g. thru dispersion/transport modeling studies. Communities/LGUs outside the project area but along the modeled water quality mixing zones (river stretches or coastal areas where there are levels of environmental parameters higher than the water quality criteria) or within the projected air quality buffer zones (areas with Ground Level Concentration (GLCs) of emissions higher than the ambient standard) are considered additional DIA stakeholders to those identified during the pre-EIA Study stage. Communities/LGUs downstream/beyond the boundaries of the mixing or buffer zones up to the points where the baseline environmental values are met may be considered the IIA stakeholders.
4. Other legitimate stakeholders of a project may be as follows:
  - a. Households deriving their primary livelihood from both DIA and IIA
  - b. Organizations/Sectors who are locally-active (e.g. with community-based activities) within the DIA and IIA



- c. Agencies who have mandates or exercise authority over the project (e.g. those who issue permits or are mandated to regulate/monitor the project for compliance to government regulations)
  - d. Other entities who may be identified as having legitimate interest in the project as validated by the EIA Study findings
5. Identified stakeholder LGUs/communities in the DIA and those agencies/organizations who have direct mandates or activities on the DIA are the preferred invitees to participate in the post-Scoping EIA processes such as during the conduct of the EIA Study, public consultations/hearing and post-ECC monitoring. It is further preferred that stakeholders who have attended the Scoping session should be prioritized in the representation in subsequent EIA activities for continuity of stakeholder participation