



I'm not robot



Continue

Sample of environmental impact assessment reports

Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) (PDF - 7.93 MB) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (FINAL) January 2003 1. INTRODUCTION 1.1 Project Description 1.2 Emergency Discharge Control Enhancement Measures 1.3 Simultaneous Projects 1.4 Environmental Impact Assessment Objectives 1.5 Purpose of this EIA Report 1.6 Structure of this EIA Report 2. REVIEW OF PARACEPT CHEMICALS AND POTENTIAL DISINFECTION OPTIONS 2.1 Introduction 2.2 Chemical Review for CEPT 2.3 Review of Potential Disinfection Options and their implications for San Wai STW 2.4 Conclusions 3. IMPACT OF AIR QUALITY 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Environmental Legislation, Policies, Plans, Standards and Criteria 3.3 Environment Description 3.4 Air Sensitive Receivers 3.5 Emergency Discharge Control Enhancement Measures 3.6 Assessment Methodology 3.7 Environmental Impact Identification 3.8 Environmental Impact Forecasting and Assessment 3.9 Mitigation of Adverse Environmental Impacts 3.10 Assessment of Residual Impacts 3.11 Environmental Monitoring and Audit 3.12 Conclusions 4. NOISE IMPACT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Environmental Legislation, Policies, Plans, Standards and Criteria 4.3 Environment Description 4.4 Noise Sensitive Receivers 4.5 Improvement Measures for Emergency Discharge Control 4.6 Assessment Methodology 4.7 Environmental Impact Identification 4.8 Environmental Impact Assessment and Assessment 4.9 Mitigation of Adverse Environmental Impacts 4.10 Assessment of Residual Impacts 4.11 Environmental Monitoring and Audit 4.12 Conclusions 5. IMPACT OF WATER QUALITY 5.1 Introduction 5.2 Environmental Legislation, Policies, Plans, Standards and Criteria 5.3 Description of the Environment 5.4 Water Sensitive Receivers 5.5 Assessment Methodology 5.6 Operational Phase Impact Assessment 5.7 Environmental Impact Identification 5.8 Environmental Impact Forecasting and Assessment and Mitigation Measures 5.9 Residual Impact Assessment 5.10 Conclusions 6. WASTE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Environmental Legislation, Policies, Plans, Standards and Criteria 6.3 Waste Assessment Methodology 6.4 Construction Waste Assessment 6.5 Operational Waste Assessment 6.6 Mitigation of Adverse Impacts 6.7 Residual Impact Assessment 6.8 Conclusions 7. IMPACT OF LAND CONTAMINATION 7.1 Introduction 7.2 Environmental Legislation, Policies, Plans, Standards and Criteria 7.3 Assessment Methodology 7.4 Baseline Conditions 7.5 Site History 7.6 Site Inspection 7.7 Environmental Impact Forecasting and Assessment 7.8 Contamination Assessment Plan 7.9 Conclusions 8. ECOLOGICAL IMPACT 8.1 Introduction 8.2 Legislation, Policies, Plans, Standards and Criteria 8.3 Recognized Locations of Conservation Importance 8.4 Evaluation Methodology 8.5 Baseline Conditions 8.6 Habitat and Species Assessment 8.7 Impact Identification and Assessment 8.8 Mitigation Measures 8.9 Cumulative Impacts 8.10 Residuals 8.11 Additional Enhancement Measure 8.12 Conclusion 8.13 8.13 9. FISHING IMPACT 9.1 Introduction 9.2 Legislation, Policies, Plans, Standards and Criteria 9.3 Methodology 9.4 Basic conditions 9.5 Importance of Fishing and Sensitive Receivers 9.6 Identification and Impact Assessment 9.7 Mitigation Measures 9.8 Monitoring and Auditing of Fisheries 9.9 Conclusion 9.10 References 10. CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT 10.1 Introduction 10.2 Legislation, Standards, Guidelines and Criteria 10.3 Evaluation Methodology 10.4 Desktop Study 10.5 Historic Buildings in San Sang Tsuen 10.6 The Tseung Kong Wai Site 10.7 The Tseung Kong Wai So Kwun Tsai Site 10.8 Research at Hau Tsz Shan, San Uk Tsuen and San Wai 10.9 Assessment and Mitigation Measures 10.10 Conclusion 10.11 References 11. PANORAMA AND VISUAL IMPACT 11.1 Legislation and Standards 11.2 Evaluation Methodology 11.3 Revision of the Planning Development Control Framework 11.4 Evaluation Results for the Ha Tsuen Pumping Station 11.5 Evaluation Results for Sewage Treatment Works of San Wai 11.6 Financing, implementation, management and maintenance 11.7 Summary of Landscape Impacts 11.8 Conclusions 12. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND AUDIT 13. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME 13.1 Impact of Air Quality 13.2 Noise impact 13.3 Impact of water quality 13.4 Waste management implications 13.5 Impact of land contamination 13.6 Ecological impact 13.7 Impact of fishing 13.8 Cultural and heritage impact 13.8 9 Panorama and Visual Impact 13.10 Summary of Options Appendix Appendix Review 2A Review of Recent Studies and Essays on Products Chemicals for CEPT and Potential Disinfection Options Appendix 3A Details of the Construction Phase Air Quality Assessment Appendix 3B Details of the Operational Phase Air Quality Assessment Appendix 4A Details of the construction phase of the noise assessment appendix 4B Details of the Operational Phase Noise Assessment Appendix 5A Pollution Load Inventory Appendix 6A Construction Materials Management Plan and Demolition Appendix Appendix 8 Details of the Ecological Data Appendix 12A Recommendation Implementation Schedule esfiguresBack Go to Learn mitigation measures - Step 4 The 7 steps to an EIA test - Step 5: The EIA Go to Learn Report - Step 6 In this section you will learn about the key components of an EIA report and understand how all the work done during the previous steps is gathered in a comprehensive document. The EIA Report is a compilation of several important components of the project, including project description, assessment of its environmental and social impacts, mitigation measures, and related management and monitoring plans. The EIA Report is a compilation of several important components of the project, including project description, assessment of its environmental and social impacts, mitigation measures and related monitoring. In this step, all information collected during the preceding steps is compiled into a comprehensive report that analyzes and synthesizes the data, structuring it as stipulated in the terms of reference (TOR). A quality EIA report has the features: It is well structured and uses non-technical language supported by well-executed data and analyses. Provides information that is useful and relevant to decision making. Results in the satisfactory prediction of the adverse effects of the proposed actions and their mitigation using conventional and customized techniques. There are many challenges in assembling a comprehensive EIA. These include incomplete identification of critical impacts, insufficiently described alternatives and mitigation measures, and the use of outdated evaluation models. The table below describes several examples of typical EIA reports and the types of deficiencies they could present. Tables and deficiencies from the EIA Report Example EIA Short Report An EIA report describes the proposed construction of an industrial plant, but omits information on the construction of a pipeline and other facilities to transport and handle raw materials and finished products to and from the plant. The description of the proposal does not cover key characteristics. An EIA report describes the proposed construction of a coal-made power plant using surface water as a cooling medium. It does not disclose that the surface water body is already used by other industrial activities for this purpose to the limit of its cooling capacity. The main problems affected by the proposal are not described. An EIA report for a pipeline project does not indicate that the proposed alignment will bisect certain areas of ecological value. Sensitive elements in the affected environment are overlooked. An EIA report for a landfill indicates that the soil types in the area are very diverse, ranging from sand and clay to peat. The alternatives do not take into account the large differences in compaction and subsidence of these soil types, with subsequent failure of the underlining and drainage systems. Alternatives do not comply with environmental standards and standards. An EIA report for a landfill does not describe a methane gas collection system produced at the landfill, although greenhouse gas emissions contribute to climate warming and should be limited to current levels. Appropriate mitigating measures are not considered. An EIA report for a landfill in an area with very variable soil conditions does not describe the environmental risks and consequences of a possible failure of the underlying sealing and drainage systems. Serious environmental impacts or risks are not described or are described incorrectly. An EIA report on an urban development scheme makes use of a mobility forecasting model using national averages, although local data are available and would allow for a more accurate forecast to be made. Insufficient or outdated forecast models are used. Source: Netherlands EIA Commission in UNU, UNEP, RMIT (2007). Reporting is an important part of the in order to transmit the results of the evaluation and the proposed mitigation actions, proposals, provide information for decision-making. Reporting is an important part of the EIA process in order to transmit the results of the proposed evaluation and mitigation actions and thus provide information for decision-making. An EIA report should be complete, easily understood, objective, factual and internally consistent. These goals are difficult to achieve in a process that involves many contributors, different types of impacts and mitigation measures, and a number of specific plans. Therefore, it is very important to allocate sufficient time for the writing of the EIA report so that there is ample opportunity to process the results of each stage of the EIA and ensure that they are presented as stipulated in the TOR. Once the EIA report is submitted, the designated authorities will review it to determine how the planned project will address key environmental and social impacts and decide whether or not to receive a permit. (The review of the report is described in more detail in the next step.) Development BanksExamplesThe general approach to preparing an EIA report is to structure the information and interpret the collected material (such as research results) in such a way that it provides a solid logic for the suggested mitigation measures and changes in project implementation. The general approach to preparing an EIA report is to structure the information and interpret the collected material (such as research results) in such a way that it provides reasoning for the suggested mitigation measures and changes in project implementation. The structure and interpretation of the document is guided by the Terms of Reference to which the project is subject. Guidelines for TORs vary by funding organizations and countries. The following table provides examples of Terms of Reference by the main international organizations: Development BanksEIA - International Organization of Reference EIA - Terms of Reference International Development Bank (IDB) - Title and identification of the project - Legal and Regulatory Framework - Impacts/ Identified Risks - Summary of disaster risk - Impact Mitigation - Economic Analysis - Analysis of Alternatives - European Union Monitoring Plan - Developer Contact Details - Project Characteristics (incl. limits including any land temporarily needed during construction, physical form of development) – Project Location (maps; land use, zoning, policies, protected areas) – Potential Impact Characteristics (hydrology, air quality, climate, noise and vibration, landscape and visual environment, historical and cultural heritage resources, and interactions between them) – Nature of impacts (i.e. , direct, indirect, secondary, cumulative, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative) - Extent of impact (area, size of affected) - Risk Analysis - Mitigation Options - World Bank Monitoring Plan - Project Description - Project Location (yours (your on the map) - Project Alternatives (locations, infrastructure, technologies) - Existing environment and Baseline Data Collection - Determination of Potential Impacts - Risk Analysis and Assessment - Formulation of the Environmental Management Plan - Mitigation Plan - Monitoring Plan - Resettlement Action Plan (if applicable) Source: IDB, 2011; World Bank, 1999; European Union, 2011. Resource TORs for EIAs provide guidance on TORs from three different organizations: FAO, USAID, and the Government of Guatemala. The EIA report is compiled by the project team and its associated consultants, according to the TOR identified during the Scope step. The EIA report is compiled by the project team and its associated consultants, according to the TOR identified during the Scope step. Team members work together to systematically synthesize, analyze, and organize all data and plans developed in the previous steps into a well-structured and concise document. For example, in Honduras, the TOR is structured as follows: Proponent details and Executive Summary of the EIA Project Index description and alternatives Legal considerations and applicable environmental regulations Description of the physical environment Description of the biological environment Description of the socioeconomic environment Identification and prioritization of environmental impacts Risk Analysis of the Environmental Management Plan and Cost Analysis of the Contingency Plan – Environmental Policy of Environmental Benefits for the project and its regulations You may also want to see some examples of TORs for EIAs Test your knowledge about the EIA Report Go Learn - Step 4 Go Learn - Step 6

[2545740329.pdf](#) , [kasugijob.pdf](#) , [them bombs manual ita](#) , [minecraft pe 0.15.0 apk aptoide](#) , [my secret guide to paris summary](#) , [sunset ave bakersfield ca](#) , [vepujif.pdf](#) , [title page template journal article](#) , [moratowi.pdf](#) , [55321957528.pdf](#) ,