

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Fact Sheet / PD Summary

Project Information	
Name of Project	Proposed Steel Rolling Mill Project
Location	Brgy. Poblacion, Compostela, Cebu
Project Proponent	CompostelaSteel, Inc. (CSI)
Principal Office Address	B2 Bldg., Bonifacio High Street, BGC, Taguig, Metro Manila
Contact Person and Details of Proponent's Authorized Representative	Mr. Roberto Cola Vice President Contact Details: +639178675921 Email address: RMCola@steelasia.com
Background and Nature of Project	<p>The proposed Steel Rolling Mill Project is a new Project of Compostela Steel, Inc. (CSI), a subsidiary of Steel Asia Manufacturing Corporation (SAMC).</p> <p>CSI is a wholly owned subsidiary of SteelAsia Manufacturing Corporation (SAMC) and part of the SteelAsia Group.</p> <p>SAMC has been manufacturing steel for the past 50 years. The Philippines' largest steel company and No. 30 top corporation of the Philippines. The SteelAsia Group is comprised of steel bar manufacturing companies. From 1966 to present, it has built and operated rolling mills across the archipelago. Currently, six SteelAsia Group rolling mills cover the major island groups of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao with a combined manufacturing capacity of 2.3 million tons per year.</p> <p>SAMC set the standard for modernization in the steel industry by being technologically at par with the best in the world. The SteelAsia Group's operation systems have been internationally certified to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO 9001 Quality Management • ISO 14001 Environmental Management • OHSAS 18001 Occupation Health and Safety • ISO 17025 Testing Laboratory • UK Certification Authority for Reinforcing Steel (UK CARES) British Standard <p>The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was required as per Procedural Manual of DENR Administrative Order No. 30 Series of 2003.</p>
Project Description and Location	<p>The Project is Steel Rolling Mill which will produce rebars which is an input to countless uses, such as building and construction of houses, infrastructure and different concreted works. Rebar process involves reheating of steel billets, rolling, quenching and cooling. CSI will use "state of the art" technologies for this project because in the long run it will provide the lowest operating cost.</p> <p>The project will be located within the 19 hectares (more or less) project area coverage of Compostela Steel, Inc.</p> <p>Distance from Cebu City to Project site is 25.9 Kms. via North Coastal Road and Central Nautical H-way. Project Site is north of Cebu City.</p> <p>All forms of land transportation are available in Barangay Poblacion which can be used in going to and from the site of CSI. Air and sea transports are also available and accessible.</p>

Project Information	
Size and Scale	800,000 MTPY of rebars to be situated within the 19 hectares (more or less) property of Compostela Steel, Inc.
Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To address requirements of the construction industry which rebar is an essential input to countless uses, such as building and construction, houses, infrastructure and all other concreted works and it is equally important contributions to employment generation, growth, and promotion of industrial activity, etc.; ▪ To address Infrastructure growth in the Cebu and the Visayas region seen in the coming years; ▪ Support housing construction in the region; ▪ Support construction of power plants, business process outsourcing (BPO), office spaces and tourism projects; ▪ Support the Visayas reconstruction projects; ▪ New construction will require more rebar, best supplied by a local/community steel mill. ▪ Logistics cost
Project Components	<p>Following are the components of the project:</p> <p>A. Main equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling Mill • Wastewater Treatment Plant • Substation <p>B. Ancillary facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water treatment plant • Rainwater collection reservoir • Power substation • Generator set/Emergency power system • Compressed Air Station • Cranes • Fuel Storage • Smoke Stack • Pumping Station and water pipes from Cotcot River to proposed Project Site (approximately 2.75 KMs) • QA laboratory • Machine shop • Fire Protection System <p>C. Pollution Control Devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) • Solid Waste Management • Hazardous and Toxic Waste management
Duration of Project	The project is expected to operate for a period of at least 40 years.
Project Schedule	Project operation will commence 19 months after securing all necessary permits, licenses and approvals.
Total Project Cost	Estimated at PhP 5,000,000,000.00.

Process Documentation of the Conduct of EIA

The EIA Team

Compostela Steel, Inc. engaged the services of Mediatrix Business Consultancy to conduct the EIA for the project and to prepare the EIS Report. The EIA team, composed of professional experts on their respective fields and with the coordination and the technical people from the proponent, were organized based on the project's EIA needs.

Table ES1: EIA Team

EIA Team	Areas of Expertise
Matilde J. Fernando	Team Leader, socio-economics and legal framework

Reynaldo S. Tejada	Air Dispersion and Noise Modelling, air and water quality
Benjamin Francisco	Freshwater Ecology
Gregorio Baguioro	Perception Survey
Alexis M. Fernando	Research and field assignments
Judee Lou C. Bernales	Research
Maria Liza M. Martin	Community relations
Consultant / Technical Person from Proponent	Areas of Expertise
Roberto Cola	Vice President
Raffy Hidalgo	Vice President for Communications
Prospero Repolona	Vice President for Manufacturing
Bienvenido Dulce	Liaison Officer
Rosalie Lorenzo	EHS Manager

EIA Study Period/Schedule

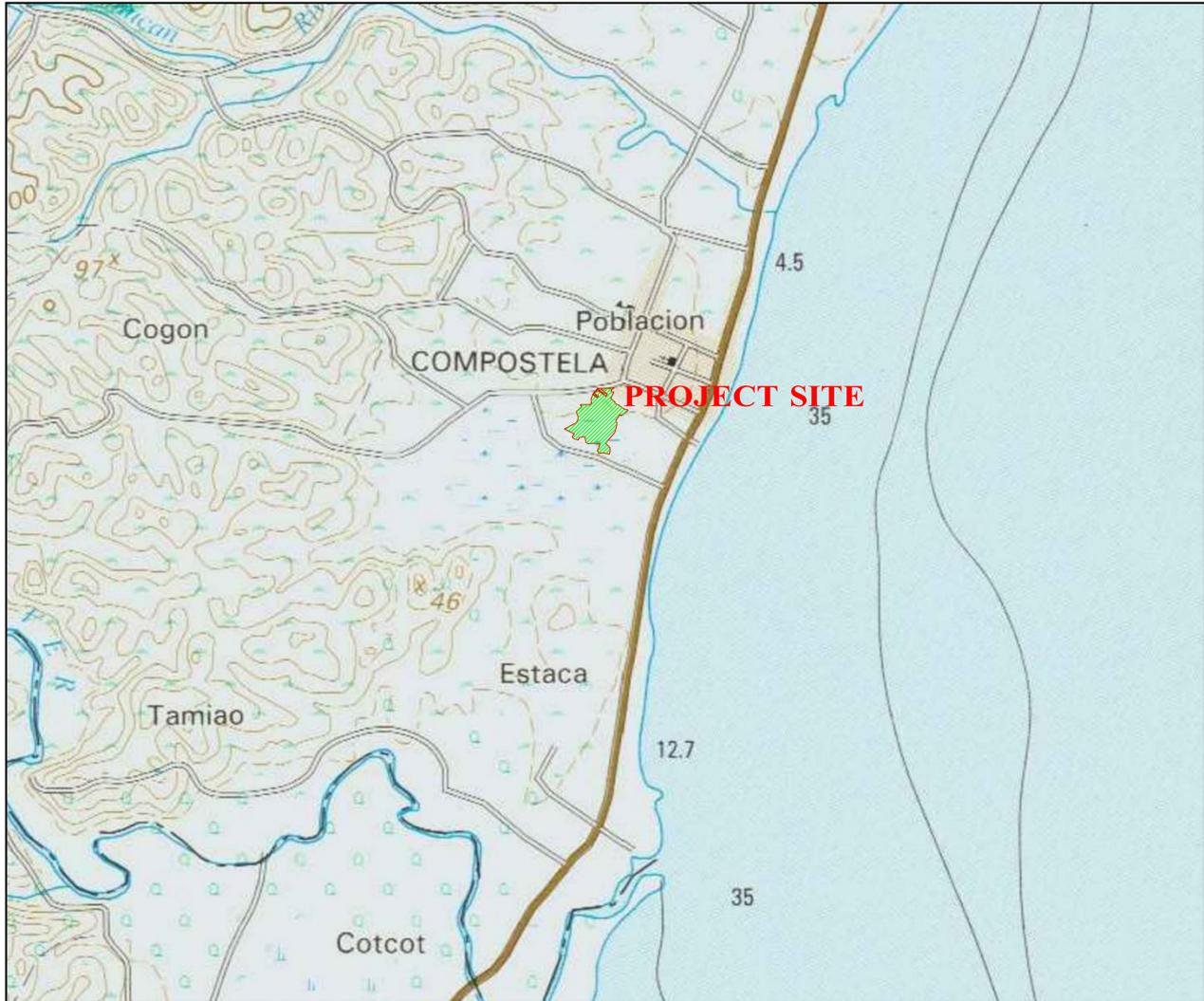
Mediatrix Business Consultancy was engaged by Compostela Steel, Inc. in February 2016. As early as 2015, the project proponent has been coordinating with the stakeholders on the proposed project especially with LGUs concerned. Stakeholder profiling proceeded immediately to prepare for the initial EIA processes. **Public Scoping** was held in Municipal Gymnasium, Poblacion, Compostela; February 23, 2016 while the **Technical Scoping** was conducted last April 18, 2016. EIA baseline studies and impact assessment were conducted in May and the EIA Report was completed within three months.

Table ES2: EIA Milestone and Schedules

EIA Activity/Stage	Date
EIA Planning, Project and Stakeholder Profiling	January 2016
Preliminary IEC and consultation with the officials of Compostela	November 2015 to February 2016
Public Scoping	23 February 2016
Technical Scoping	April 18, 2016
Baseline studies	May 2016
EIA study, impact assessment and mitigation plan	June – August 2016
EIS Report Preparation	
Report Submission to EMB	September 2016
First Review	March 31, 2017

EIA Study Area

Figure 0.1 presents the project site area. An enlarged map is provided separately.



Source: Compostela Steel, Inc.

Figure 0.1: Study Area

EIA Methodology

The EIA was prepared in accordance with the prescribed standards and procedures under the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System. Table below presents the detailed EIA methodology per environment sector/component.

Table ES3: EIA Methodology

EIA Module	Study	Parameters/Scope	Baseline Sampling and Methodology
<i>Land</i>			
Geology/Geomorphology, Pedology, Land Use & Classification		Reconnaissance, land use, land classification assessment, slope, soil types and classification, erosion	Secondary data, soil sampling and testing, review of geological reports and maps, soil site assessment
Terrestrial Biology – Wildlife and Vegetation		Flora and fauna species inventory, species endemicity and conservation status, species abundance, frequency and distribution	Use of secondary data and inventory
<i>Water</i>			
Hydrology/Hydrogeology		Regional hydrogeology, catchment and drainage system	Spring & well inventory, flow measurements, use of secondary data, water balance analysis, flow duration and water flow analysis and

EIA Module	Study	Parameters/Scope	Baseline Sampling and Methodology
			groundwater recharge and production analysis, interviews
Water Quality		Physico-chemical and bacteriological characteristics of rivers, wells, springs, and coastal water	Primary data were secured through water sampling and laboratory analysis with additional sampling station within Primary Homes' subdivision.
Freshwater Ecology		Full accounting of all existing benthic habitats, species, composition, density, and diversity of sea grass resources and associated macro benthic algae in front of the project site , commercially-important macro invertebrates in the inter-tidal areas, plankton community	Use of primary and secondary data and interviews
<i>Air</i>			
Air Quality		Ambient air quality and noise levels	Primary data through aampling and laboratory analysis with additional sampling station noise within Primary Homes' subdivision
Meteorology/ Climatology		Monthly average rainfall, climatological normal and extremes, wind rose diagrams, and frequency of tropical cyclones	Use and review of secondary data
Air Dispersion Modeling		Worst case scenario identification, use of meteorological data	Use of AUSPLUME Model
Noise			Sampling station noise within Primary Homes' subdivision
<i>Climate Change</i>			
Temperature change		Seasonal Temperature increase (in °C) in 2020 and 2050 under medium range emission scenario in Cebu Monthly Average Temperature without Climate Change Monthly Average Temperature with Climate Change (2006-2035)	Effects of Temperature Increase
Rainfall change		Seasonal rainfall change (in %) in 2020 and 2050 under medium range emission scenario in Cebu Monthly Average Rainfall without Climate Change (1980-2010) Monthly Average Rainfall with Climate Change (2006-2035) Monthly Average Rainfall with Climate Change (2006-2065)	Effects of change in rainfall pattern
Greenhouse as Assessment		GHG Emissions based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines and USEPA Procedure	Bunker oil consumption vs GHG emissions
<i>People: Socio-Economic, Health</i>			
Public health and Demography		Morbidity and mortality trends, Demographic data of impact area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households and household size - Land area, - Population, - Population density /growth - gender and age profile, 	Interviews with key elected officials of the barangays (from barangay captains to councilors and the social welfare barangay officers/ barangay health workers); analysis of secondary health data; Use of secondary data from RHU and NSO; Interviews with the locals; household-level survey

EIA Module	Study	Parameters/Scope	Baseline Sampling and Methodology
		- literacy rate, profile of educational attainment	
Socio-economics		Socioeconomic data: Main sources of Income, Employment rate/ profile, sources of livelihood, Poverty incidence, commercial establishments and activities, banking and financial institutions	Perception surveys, Interviews with municipal and barangay officials; analysis of secondary data; analysis of survey results Provision of traffic management flow in a traffic management plan Provision of housing options for workers within the vicinity
<i>Environmental Risk Assessment</i>			
Risk Assessment		Safety risks and physical risks	Consequence and Frequency analyses to be undertaken using the methodology described in the Revised Procedural Manual for DAO 2003-30

Public participation, scoping and consultation in the conduct of the EIA Study

As provided in DAO 2003-30 and MC 14 Series of 2010, public consultation is mandatory for this project. Compostela Steel, Inc. conducted a series of pre-scoping public consultation, formal and informal discussions with the Compostela, Cebu Officials from November 2016 and continuing regarding the project proposal.

On 23 February 2016, the public scoping with the stakeholder was held to discuss about the (project including its impacts and benefits) and provide them the opportunity to present their issues and concerns as well as provide their clarifications on pertinent matters concerning the same project. Consultations were done through public scoping and these were attended by Brgy. Poblacion, Compostela Cebu officials and residents. Public Consultation will soon be conducted to present the results of the EIA Report to the stakeholders after EMB completes the EIS screening.

Description of Key EIA Methodologies

Summary of Baseline Characterization

Information below summarizes the salient findings of the baseline information/data for the land, water, air and people components.

Table ES4: Summary of Findings

Environmental component	Key Findings
Physical Environment—Land	The land classification of the project area is industrial as per Sangguniang Bayan (SB) Resolution No. 72, series of 2016 approving Ordinance No. 5, series of 2016.
Physical Environment—Air	The climate of the proposed site belongs to Type III as referred to the climate map of the Philippines based on the Modified Coronas system of classification. The Type III climate is not very pronounced maximum rain period with a short dry season from November to April and wet during the rest of the year.
Physical Environment—Water	Based on the assessment of the project site, Kotkot River is located approximately 1.5 kms from the Project Site. Kotkot River is part of the Kotkot Watershed with an area of 7,730.43 hectares. No gauging station is provided in Kotkot River.
Biological Environment	No waterbody is present in the project area but Kotkot River where the Project may possibly get its make up water is located at a distance of about 1.5 kms. The vegetation in the project area is commonly described as ' <i>parang vegetation</i> ' with is completely devoid of forests patches. There are no ridges, creeks or other natural waterways that pass through the site. The <i>parang vegetation</i> is best characterized as marginal areas with widespread grassland and some

Environmental component	Key Findings
	sparsely scattered trees. In the case of the project site, the dominant grasses are Cogon (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>) and Talahib (<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>) and the only tree species that was observed to thrive with these grasses is the Ipil-ipil. It is also evident that the area has been previously cleared of vegetation to pave the way for the building of concrete structures that have been ultimately decommissioned during abandonment. The remaining trees are located mostly in the eastern periphery of the project site.
Socioeconomic and Cultural Environment	Perception surveys were done in 02 May 2016. A total of 595 households were randomly interviewed and surveyed, which corresponds to 31% of the estimated household population of Brgy. Poblacion of 1911 using the household size of 4.99 of Compostela in year 2000 and 9536 population of Brgy. Poblacion according to the Philippine Statistics Authority. No households/communities will be affected by the project because there is no family/community in the project area. Details of the perception survey are provided under People Module of this EIS.

Impact, Mitigation and Monitoring Summary

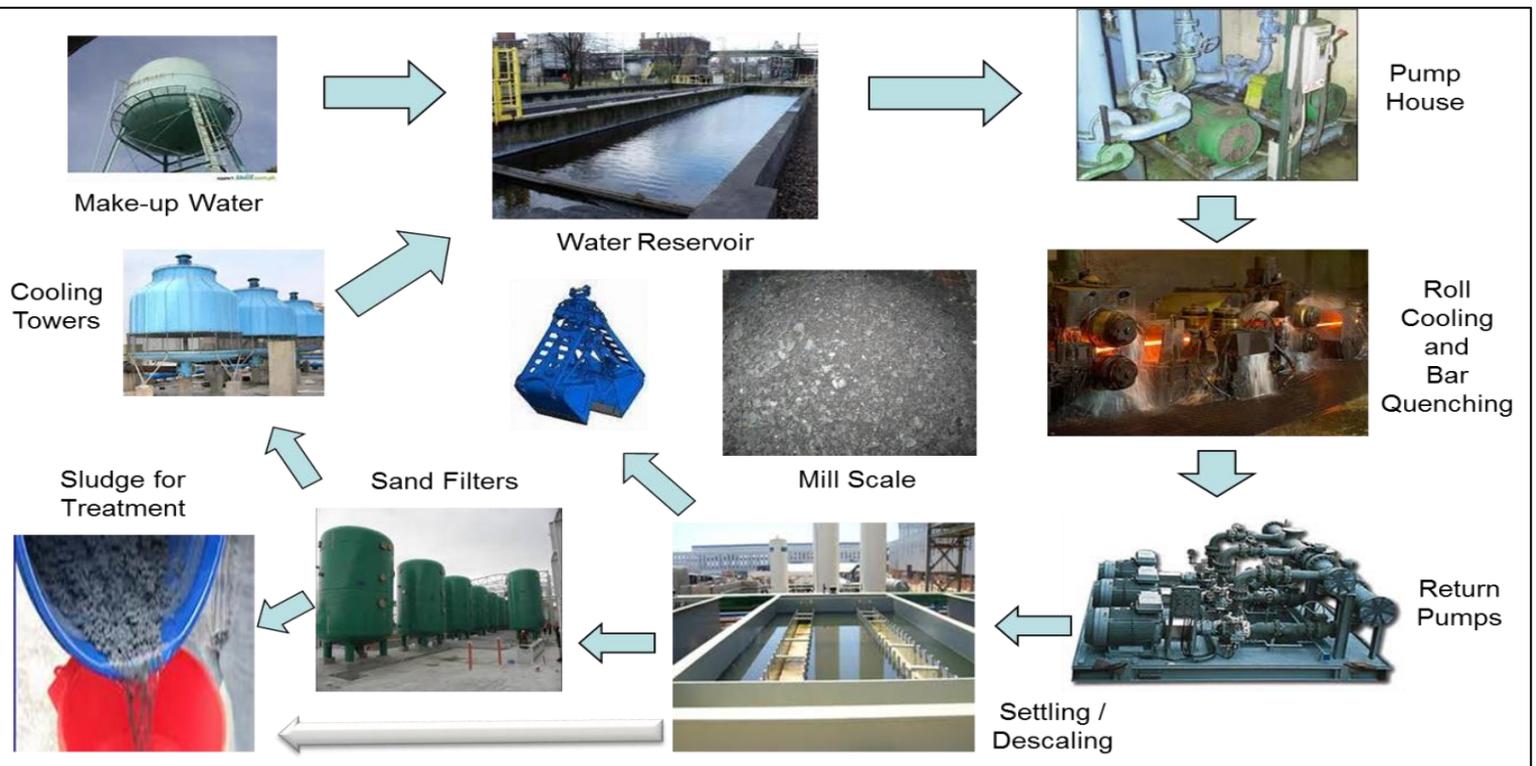
Provided below is the Impact, Mitigation and Monitoring Summary.

Table ES5: Impact, Mitigation and Monitoring Summary

Major Activities Description / Details key environmental aspects or activities	Potential Impact, nature and estimate of major emissions	Impact mitigation, built-in management measures and facilities planned
Preconstruction Phase		
Land	Restriction on the land use classification of Project site	The land use is classified as industrial. Provided in Annex G is the SB Resolution classifying the project area and the Provincial Board's Resolution providing approval to the reclassification of the area to heavy industrial.
	Project's general impacts to the environment	Environmental impact assessment and acquisition of Environmental Commitment/Compliance Certificate
Construction Phase		
Generation of domestic wastewater	Contamination of water quality	Provision of septic tanks and implementation of septage management.
Solid waste generation	Accumulation of solid wastes	Provision of Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
Chemicals and hazardous wastes generation	Contamination of land and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing of Hazardous Waste Generation ID • Provision of hazardous waste storage area • Treatment and disposal with Certificate of Treatment by DENR-accredited third party treaters
Use of domestic water	Water resource use of competition	Provision of water from water utility No extraction of groundwater
Construction of the steel mill complex	Air emission (TSP, PM10, PM2.5, SOX, NOX) and noise pollution from equipment and vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on power equipment and vehicle use and speed • Proper maintenance, designation of no idling zone • Good house keeping • Water sprays, use of enclosures, barriers and buffer zones • Implementation of Reforestation and Carbon-sink Program: tree planting within the perimeter
	Potential health and safety hazards for construction workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety policies • Employee safety inspections and toolbox meetings • Regular APE and use of PPEs • First aid training
Operations Phase		

Rebar operation	Effect on public health due to dust and emissions brought about by the project	Coordinate with Rural Health office for the implementation of programs related to community health.
	Water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero effluent • Provision of Rain catchment reservoir • Provision of Water Treatment Facility for process water
	Air emission and noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on power equipment and vehicle use and speed • Water sprays, use of enclosures, barriers, and buffer zones. • Proper maintenance, designation of no idling zone • 65 meters stack height • Routine plant maintenance and good house keeping • Use of low sulfur fuel (LSFO or mixing with Diesel) • Training on proper equipment use and speed
	Employment generation	Preference will be given to qualified Compostela residents
	Increase in economic opportunities through associated incomes and taxes	These are predominantly positive effects, no mitigation measures necessary.
Solid waste generation	Accumulation of solid wastes	Provision of Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
Chemicals and hazardous wastes generation	Contamination of land and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing of Hazardous Waste Generation ID • Provision of Hazmat Storage Facility • Treatment and disposal with Certificate of Treatment by DENR-accredited third party treaters
Storage, handling and transport of rebars	Health and safety hazards (e.g. heat and hot liquids)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety policies • Installation of proper ventilation • Implementation of safety buffer zones to separate areas where hot materials are handles and stored. • Employee safety inspections and toolbox meetings. • Regular APE for employees • Use of PPEs • First aid training • Provision of 24-Hour Clinic • Provision of Ambulance • Spills containment of fuel
	Traffic and road accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Traffic Management Plan • Provision of proper road signages. • Designation of marshalling/holding area offsite • Observe traffic rules and load limit requirement
	CO ₂ emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize thermally-efficient heating process equipment • Explore the viability of using inline Electric Induction heating process after the reheating furnace • Engage in carbon sequestration projects such as tree planting and use of electricity from renewable energy sources such as geothermal, etc.
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC motors • Enclosed facility • Tree buffer zone • Insulate structures
	Water collection and operational treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero water discharge • Water is recycled and re-circulated within the Water Treatment Facility, which consists of grease/oil

		skimming, scale inhibitors plus filtering and bio/algaecide (Figure 0.2)
Abandonment Phase		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of wastes and oil spills if any Removal of all equipment, Actual Rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in land use Loss of jobs and community programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turn over of the facilities which can still be used by the new project especially drainage system and rain collection Adaptation to the industrial land use of the new project Grading and drainage stabilization works including leveling of sediment trap and settling ponds Soil conditioning Planting or reforestation of endemic species Retrenchment package Labor support programs
•	•	•



Source: Compostela Steel, Inc.

Figure 0.2: Water Collection and Operational Treatment

Key Monitoring Plans

Provided below is the matrix of Environmental Monitoring Plan.

Table ES6: Environmental Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Objectives	Potential Impact	Parameters	DAO 2016-08 Limit Level for Compliance	Sampling	
				Station Location	Frequency
Monitor the water quality and the impact of rolling mill and protect the ambient water quality	Surface water quality degradation or pollution	TSS Oil and grease Cr ⁶ Pb Hg T. coliform Fecal coliform DO	80 mg/L 2 0.01 0.05 0.002 5000 200 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface Water Downstream of Cotcot River Surface Water Upstream 	Quarterly during construction and operation

Monitoring Objectives	Potential Impact	Parameters	DAO 2016-08 Limit Level for Compliance	Sampling	
				Station Location	Frequency
		pH BOD	6.5-9.0 7	of Cotcot River	
	Groundwater quality degradation	TDS Cr ⁺⁶ Oil and grease Pb Hg T. coliform Fecal coliform pH	500 0.01 1 0.01 0.001 0.01 <1.1 6.5-8.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along Poblacion Barangay Road Inside Primary Homes Subdivision (Deepwell No. 2) 	Quarterly during construction and operation
Monitor the air quality as well as the noise and the impact of the rolling mill and protect the ambient air quality	Possible degradation of the air quality in the areas	TSP / PM ₁₀ SO ₂ NO ₂ Sound levels	230 ug/ncm (TSP) /150 ug/ncm (PM10) 180 ug/ncm 150 ug/ncm Daytime: 70 dB (Class C) Morning/ Evening:65 dB (Class C) Nighttime: 60 dB (Class C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inside the property of Mr. Gilbert Capulan, Brgy. Cogon, Compostela Cebu At the basketball court of Sitio Balili, Brgy. Cogon, Compostela Cebu In front of Sr. Sto Nino Chappel, Upper Guiwanon, Brgy. Poblacion, Compostela Cebu At the basketball court of Sitio Hi-Ka, Brgy. Poblacion, 	Quarterly

Monitoring Objectives	Potential Impact	Parameters	DAO 2016-08 Limit Level for Compliance	Sampling	
				Station Location	Frequency
				Compostela Cebu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inside the property of Mr. Isagani Calo, Brgy. Tamiao, Compostela Cebu • At the parking lot area of Sr. Santiago Apostol Church, Brgy. Poblacion, Compostela Cebu • Inside Primary Homes Subdivision in Brgy. Poblacion, Compostela Cebu 	
Ensure the safety and health of the workers	Effects on human health and safety	Injury, Accidents, or safety reports statistics and medical records or reports Safety performance	0 fatality	Work areas	Quarterly
Monitor the socio-economic, cultural and Health impact of the project	Increase in economic activities and development, increase in number of employed locals, Increase skills and capacity among locals, Increase in the average monthly or salary of the households	Household income, Literacy and employment statistics, Number of economic activities, Taxes generated and basic services, Health statistics	Increase by 0.5% or more of the baseline value of some economic indicators in the municipality	Community, Barangay Poblacion	Annually

Environmental Monitoring Fund (EMF) and Environmental Guarantee Fund (EGF) Commitments

The establishment of the appropriate EMF and EGF schemes will be in accordance with the prescribed guidelines and procedures of the DENR Administrative Order No. 2003-30 and its procedural manual. The amount of the EGF will be based on the risk and hazards that will be associated with the project's implementation and will be negotiated between Compostela Steel, Inc. and the DENR-EMB Central office. The proposed EGF amount will be PhP500,000.00 Trust Fund and PhP500,000.00 Cash Fund which is the current EGF baseline amount for similar projects.

The EMF to be established immediately after the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on EGF and EMF is based on the activities and programs of the Multi-partite Monitoring Team (MMT), is around PhP300,000.00. The EMF can be replenished once the amount of PhP300,000.00 is less than 50%.

EIA Summary

Summary of Alternatives Considered in terms of Siting, Technology Selection/Operation Processes and Design

Following were the criteria used:

Technology Selection/Operation Processes

As a member of the Steel Asia group of companies, the technology and the processes to be used in the proposed Compostela Steel Rolling Mill is common to their other existing plants in the country. The production capacity of each plant may be different but they will use the latest version of rebar rolling technology for this project. The basis for technology selection is the efficiency of the technology to produce the target production rate at the equipment's rated capacity.

Resources

In terms of water source, the best option to consider as alternative source of make up water if rain water is insufficient is the Cotcot River due to its proximity to the project location. Deep well is not an option since it may affect the supply of those nearby residential communities whose water supply is coming from their own deepwell. In terms of power supply, a 69 KV substation which will consist of a 31.5 MVA power transformer will be installed as a requirement for the power supply of Rolling Mill and plant auxiliaries. Harmonic filters will also be installed for the rolling mill to be compliant with the Philippine grid code on the system power quality such voltage and frequency variations, flicker severity and harmonic distortions. CEBECO 2 will provide the power requirement of the mill, they will also provide the tapping point and the distribution line going to the mill Electrical Substation. Also one 1250 KW capacity standby generators will be supplied and installed to be used only during power failures.

Logistics

Steel manufacturing is essentially a transportation business as it requires a lot of moving & handling for its raw materials and finished goods. The plant should be sited near the port, major highways and customers to optimize the logistics cost. The port to be used is Port of Cebu and Cebu International Port and the name of highway to be used for the project is the National Highway (Cebu North Road).

Manpower Availability

Rebar manufacturing needs around 400 direct and 3,000 indirect vocational and technical personnel to run and maintain the facilities 24/7.

Land

The land area must accommodate all the facilities needed in a contiguous manner. In addition it should not require a long time for land conversion and expensive site development. It should have sufficient elevation for flooding.

Carbon footprint

The proponent's policy is to adopt practices to minimize fuel use. These include optimized trip planning/routing to increase fuel efficiency, reducing the number of kilometers each truck travels daily and minimizing travel time.

The following locations below were evaluated using these criteria.

- Compostela, Cebu
- Danao, Cebu
- City of Naga, Cebu
- Balamban, Cebu
- Tuburan, Cebu
- Carmen, Cebu
- Mandaue, Cebu
- Sibonga, Cebu

Social

Social environment was also considered in the project alternatives. The project area was considered because it is already classified as industrial although there are subdivisions and residential areas around the project site. These neighborhood will be protected through CSI's commitment to implementation of environmental management and mitigating measures.

Environment

Environmental characteristics of the project site were also considered in the site selection. The proposed location is considerably clear and flat area. Being in a topographically flat area, hazards associated with slope instability, erosion and mass wasting are expected to be nil. The proposed location of the project facilities was also evaluated in terms of geohazard susceptibility based on information from government agencies such as the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) and the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS). Generally, the project area's susceptibility to earthquake-triggered slope failure, rainfall-triggered slope failure, and flooding are low. With regard to seismic vulnerability and liquefaction potential, the potential ground-shaking and liquefaction susceptibility of the project site is also low.

Environmental Impacts of Each Alternative

In terms of location, the potential impacts in all locations are the same. However, other areas were not considered because of existing mangrove plantation, lack of sustainable water and power sources and the land classification is not yet industrial. The impacts are discussed and summarized in detail in the next two chapters.

The project's potential impact to people, biodiversity, water (ground water, surface and marine) were also considered in the site selection. Although the site is near a residential subdivision which is yet to be fully, constructed, said area was identified as monitoring station was for air, noise and groundwater. In terms of biodiversity, the project site has insignificant impact because secondary growth commercial fruit trees are found in the area. Marine environment is far from the project site and will not be used as a resource. Kotkot River may be tapped as resource to supply make-up water in case rainwater is insufficient. Detailed study on Kotkot River's resources are provided in this EIS under Chapter 2.2.4 on Freshwater Ecology.

The proposed location of the project facilities was also evaluated in terms of geohazard susceptibility based on information from government agencies such as the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) and the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS). Generally, the project area's susceptibility to earthquake-triggered slope failure and rainfall-triggered slope failure are low. With regard to seismic vulnerability and liquefaction potential, the potential ground-shaking and liquefaction susceptibility of the project site is also low. The impacts are discussed and summarized in the next two chapters.

No Project Option

If the proposed rolling mill project will not materialize, employment opportunities and social development such as livelihood projects, skills training, scholarship programs and medical assistance for the residents of Compostela, Brgy. Poblacion in particular will not be realized. Also, the prospective LGU increase in revenue, multiplier effect of the project such as business opportunities, support to basic services like infrastructure and medical assistance and other opportunities for the community and LGU will likely lose when the project is not pursued.

The possibility of expanding and upgrading LGU's basic infrastructure services and facilities and strengthening of LGU's capacity in municipal governance, investment planning, revenue generation and project development and implementation will not also be realized. This may also include possibility of enhancing their capabilities for local leadership because the project may provide technical support and assistance to local leaders to training, seminars and workshops. All of these may be provided by the project thru its tax payments, permits and clearances and Social Development Program.

Another opportunity that the local government and the community may miss if the project will not be realized is the possibility of constructing additional infrastructure projects like roads and bridges, increasing school classrooms and improving school facilities and medical assistance such as provision of medicines, medical supplies and medical missions.

Also, flooding may be continuously be experienced from the open project area because there are no mitigating measures installed unlike if the project will be implemented, proper drainage system will be installed so as not to affect the neighboring communities.

Concise integrated summary of the main impacts and residual effects after applying mitigation

The Project's major impact given in a worst case scenario of drought is water resource use competition. However, when that time comes, the Project will be forced to stop its operation because it will not be feasible to operate in such worst case scenario.

Risks and Uncertainties relating to the findings and implications for decision-making

Based on the EIA conducted, there are insignificant risks and uncertainties for the Project because mitigation and management plans have been laid down and the Proponent's mother company, the SteelAsia Group of Compnies has been in the business for 50 years now.