Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan (EPRMP) Summary for the Public (ESP) Aqua Culture Expansion Project of Alsons Aquaculture Corporation

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.0 Project Type, Components, and Size

Project Type	Inland-based Fishery/Aquaculture Project (Tilapia Hatchery)
Project Components (*for existing and proposed*)	**Existing** • Aquaculture Ponds • Processing Plant • Admin Building • Solar Panel • Bio Ponds • Power House • Field Office • Field Kiosk **Proposed** • Aquaculture Ponds • Natural Food • Sabalo Ponds • Reservoir for Algae • Larval Ponds • R&D TSD FRS Building • Lift Pump House/Mixing Box • Packing House • Power House • Salt Water Intake Structure • Salt Water Channel • Domestic Water Tank and Pump • Biopond
Project Size	1,936,801 sq.m. or 193.6801 hectares

1.1 Process/Technology

The Alcantara Group in Aquaculture is the 1st commercial milkfish hatchery in the Philippines since 1997, which Produces 1 Billion fries per year or around 30% of the annual national requirement. Eggs are spawned and hatched every day. Technical expertise ensures the highest survival rates vs. competition and distributes nationwide.

AAC keeps 12,000 spawners of various ages in our 30-hectare hatchery farm. Also, AAC grows and processes over 4,000 metric tons of aquaculture products in inland ponds in a year. Ponds are filled with a proprietary mix of fresh and saltwater to prevent algae growth responsible for the “off-taste” problem common to bangus.

AAC has a fully integrated aquaculture operation where fish are grown, harvested, and processed on-site. The company operates two processing plants in Mindanao and one in the Visayas. The project was issued with amended ECC-12010510146-120 on June 25, 2019, covering a total of 418.121 hectares bearing TCT No. T-4808 (281.0874 has) and TCT No. T-4811 (137.034 has). The same project was issued with the following superseded ECCs: ECC-12021226170-120 (issued on February 7, 2003) and ECC-12010510146-120 (issued on July 20, 2001). This application is for the additional area totaling 193.68 (TCT T-48807 covering 1,813,353 square meters and TCT T-4812 covering 123,265 square meters) adjacent to the area with issued ECC.

1.2 Resource Utilization

1.2.1 Water Resource Use and Competition

Further, AAC's expansion initiatives can substantially influence water resources and aggravate competition for water usage, particularly in locations with limited water resources. Like many other rivers, the Buayan River is vulnerable to water depletion and competition for water resources. AAC utilizing the Buayan River might increase the demand for water resources in the area, especially during the dry season when the water supply is restricted. The project may necessitate diverting river water to the aquaculture plant, which may influence the river's water balance, resulting in lower water availability downstream. Additionally, increased water demand may affect other water users in the region, such as farmers or residential homes, resulting in competition for water supplies. Specifically, AAC will be extracting 18, 200 cubic meter from Buayan River and 24, 500 cubic meter from Sarangani Bay, daily.

1.2.2 Power Resource Use and Competition

Alsons Aquaculture Corporation also uses other power resources, such as energy and land, in its operations. The company has implemented measures to reduce its energy consumption and promote using renewable energy sources, such as solar power. It also follows responsible land use practices, such as implementing soil conservation measures and avoiding the conversion of critical habitats for its operations.

Overall, Alsons Aquaculture Corporation strives to balance its power resource use and competition with other stakeholders through sustainable and responsible practices that promote long-term environmental and social sustainability.

II. PROPOSED LOCATION WITH VICINITY MAP OF THE PROJECT FACILITIES AND THE CRITERIA AND PROCESS OF DECISION MAKING IN CHOOSING FROM THE ALTERNATIVES

The project site is located at the SACI Compound, Barangay Maribulan, Municipality of Alabel, Province of Sarangani. The Municipality of Alabel is a first-class municipality and is known to be the capital of the province. It is geographically bounded by the Municipality of Malungon in the north, Municipality of Don Marcelino in the south, Municipality of Malapatan in the south, and General Santos City in the west. It is estimated sitting at the coordinate boundary of 6° 5'0.73"N, 125°16'59.49"E. The project site is situated along the highway of Barangay Maribulan, and is accessible via Sarangani-Davao del Sur Coastal Road. The project will operate through the Alsons Aquaculture Corporation.

The Municipality of Alabel is geographically bounded by the Municipality of Malungon in the north, Municipality of Don Marcelino in the south, Municipality of Malapatan in the south, and General Santos City in the west. It is estimated sitting at the coordinate boundary of 6° 5'0.73"N, 125°16'59.49"E.

Accessibility within the town is via two-wheeled and four-wheeled service that serves up to the Davao del Sur-Sarangani Coastal Road and interior barangays of the municipality. The Project has a private road going into the pond premises which is approximately 500-meters away from the National Highway.

Table 1. Estimated Bounding Coordinates of the Project Area

BOUNDARY/ CORNER	COORDINATES	
	NORTHING	EASTING
Corner 1	6° 6'3.93"N	125°16'8.33"E
Corner 2	6° 5'28.82"N	125°16'36.16"E
Corner 3	6° 5'12.10"N	125°16'12.12"E
Corner 4	6° 5'22.86"N	125°15'55.17"E
Corner 5	6° 5'25.50"N	125°15'36.19"E
Corner 6	6° 5'33.73"N	125°15'28.15"E

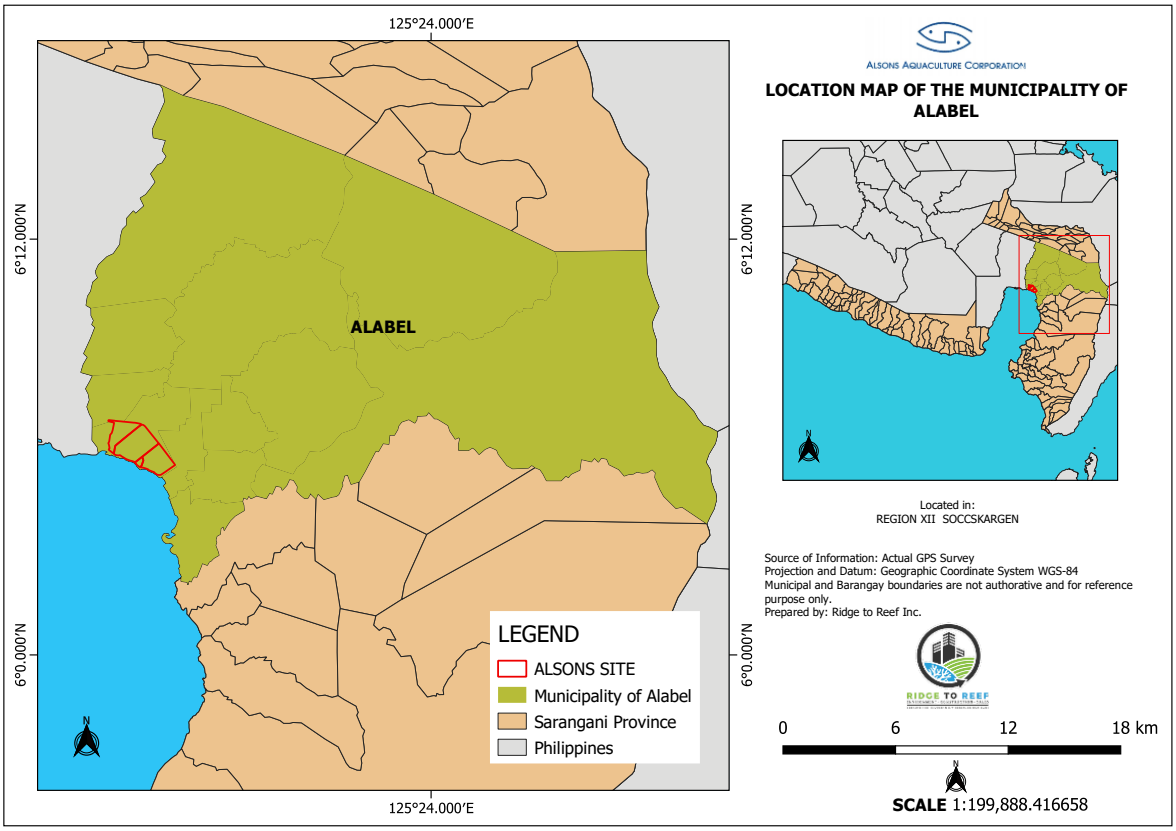

Figure 1. Location Map the Municipality of Alabel

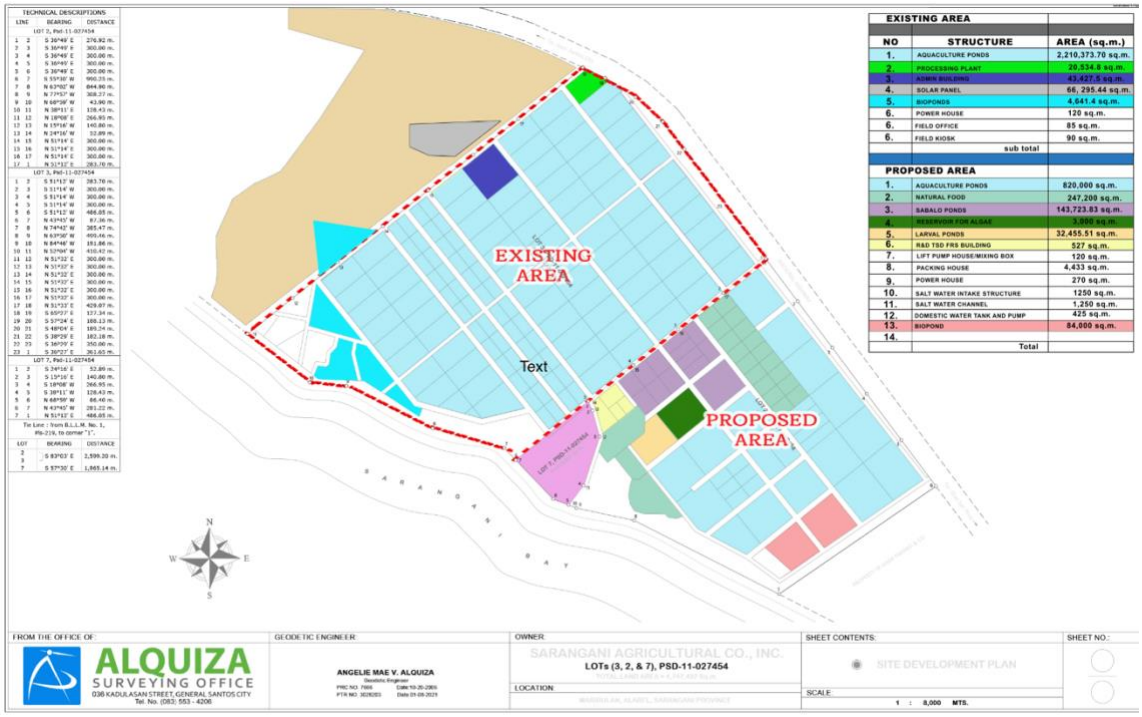

Figure 2. Site Development Plan

2.0 Criteria Used for Site Selection

The Proponent deliberately chose the site to expand AAC according to the area's conduciveness for aquaculture ponds. The criteria for the choice included social aspects, environmental concerns, the current land use and classification of the site, and the suitability of the location for setting up ponds. The current location was deemed suitable for its intended use due to the following characteristics:

1. The site is already within an area categorized as an agro-industrial zone
2. The site is near the national highway, affording easy access to the site

The expansion of the aquaculture ponds at the exact location is deemed feasible due to the following reasons:

1. The availability of additional parcels of land adjacent to that acquired current operational area
2. No relocation since there are no households and any institutions built in the proposed area

2.1 Technology Selection/Operation Processes

Technology assessment and selection was conducted for the current operation due to the following reasons:

1. In terms of continuing generation infrastructure and total participation in fisheries production, 239,323 hectares of brackish water fishponds in the Philippines are far more advanced than other culture systems.
2. Brackish water Fishponds do not have a straight hand in fishpond operations, not committing to hiring staff for maintenance resulting in a lesser expense to the Proponent.

Table 2. Possible Culture Systems and its Environmental Impacts

Culture Systems	Environmental Impact
Coastal Fishponds	Non-competitive with more intensive systems Not sustainable with high population growth;
Fresh and brackish water pond	Freshwater: health risks to farm workers from waterborne diseases Brackish water: salinization/acidification of soils/aquifers Market competition, especially for export produce

2.2 Resource Alternatives

AAC, the parent company of Sarangani Bay, is a leading aquaculture industry in the Philippines. It is the country's largest exporter of bangus and other seafood with consistent, high-quality packaged seafood. Although AAC continues to explore and develop renewable energy in the country, when and where it is available, specific challenges remain to develop such resources in the selected site.

1. The decline of fish food stocks followed an increase by nearly half in the frequency of coastal scarcity in the decade to 1997
2. The market for fish is expected to remain rising in aggregate, even as per capita consumption decreases with the continued increase in population.
3. As overfishing and environmental devastation consumed coastal fish stocks, and industrial fishing has deteriorated in current years, municipal fisheries have declined since 1991
4. Fisheries stocks now stand second to coconut products in their share of agricultural export revenue.
5. Aquaculture has grown steadily and is expected to be the principal contributor to the continued growth in local fish demand.

2.3 No Project Option

The objective of attaining food security has been a goal not only in the Philippines but also globally. In order for the country to be able to achieve this, provisions of food sources through maximizing agriculture, which includes aquaculture projects, should be given a chance to operate and let them do their work in ensuring that they would be able to sustainably produce food, hence, a step closer to collective food security. And given that AAC is one of the country's biggest food producers, hampering this project would significantly affect the country's food production.

Table 3. Summary of impacts of identified alternatives

PROJECT ALTERNATIVE	IMPACT
Criteria Used for Site Selection • The criteria for the choice included social aspects, environmental concerns, the current land use and classification of the site, and the suitability of the location for setting up ponds	• Increased production capacity of tilapia and prime bangus • Increased market demand for tilapia and bangus • Increased level of food security in the LGU • Improved local economic status.
Contextualization in terms of natural hazards	• The Project will supplement any natural hazards in the area.
Resource Alternatives • AAC is the country's largest exporter of bangus and other seafood with a consistent, high-quality packaged seafood	• Suffice the expected rising in the fish market • Become a principal contributor to the continued growth in local fish demand.
No Project Option	• The decline of fish production if the Project will not push through • Lessen the chance of achieving inclusive food security

III. PROJECT PROPONENT

The Alsons Aquaculture Corporation (AAC) is an important project proponent due to its extensive experience in the aquaculture industry. As the largest producer of milkfish and other fish in the country, AAC is recognized as a prominent player in the local and global market. Their consistent, high-quality packaged seafood products have earned recognition, expanding their operations and contributing to the growth of the country's economy.

Furthermore, as a responsible corporate citizen, AAC is focused on promoting sustainable and environmentally friendly fish farming practices. By implementing renewable energy sources, AAC ensures that they not only profit but also act responsibly towards the environment. This focus on sustainability aligns with the project's goal of promoting inclusive and sustainable growth, demonstrating that AAC is an appropriate proponent for the project.

IV. PROJECTED TIMEFRAME OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Table 4. Gantt Chart of the timeline of activities

MAJOR ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Pre-Construction												
Construction												
Operation								*Indefinite				
Abandonment												*Indefinite

The three-phase implementation timetable specified in Alsons Aquaculture Corporation's planned aquaculture expansion project is a precise strategy for the project's development and construction. The three stages are as follows:

- Site Preparation and Development Phase (Pre-Construction): This phase consists of the work required to prepare the project site for the building of the aquaculture facilities. Site clearance, grading, and excavation are all part of this phase. This phase guarantees that the project site is adequately prepared to build aquaculture facilities.

- The building phase involves the actual construction of the aquaculture facilities. This comprises the construction of fishponds, a hatchery, a nursery, and a processing factory. The installation of the essential equipment and machinery for the aquaculture operation is also part of the building phase.

- The operational phase entails the actual functioning of the aquaculture plants. Fish stocking, feeding, monitoring, and harvesting are part of the process. Processing and distribution of collected fish are also part of the operational phase.

The three-phase implementation timetable differs from the conventional project phases of Pre-Construction, Construction, and Operation. While there may be some overlap between these phases, the three-phase implementation timeframe is unique to Alsons Aquaculture Corporation's aquaculture growth project.

V. CONCISE INTEGRATED SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR IMPACTS AND RESIDUAL EFFECTS AFTER MITIGATION

PROJECT PHASE/ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENT LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED	POTENTIAL IMPACT	OPTIONS FOR PREVENTION OR MITIGATION OR ENHANCMENT	TARGET PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY	RESIDUAL EFFECT
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE (No perceived impacts) Pre-construction phase in the EIS Report covers activities like planning, feasibility study, drawing of plans, ocular surveys, and permit procurement. Earth moving activities, delivery of materials and similar activities are included in the Construction phase.					
CONSTRUCTION PHASE (include only applicable sections)					
	LAND	Change in surface/sub-surface geomorphology due to construction of the proposed aquaculture expansion	• Site Selection: • Best Management Practices (BMPs) • Re-vegetation and re-forestation: • Monitoring and Adaptive Management • Offsetting and Compensation	Implement evidence-based mitigation measures with a success rate of at least 80% to minimize and restore any adverse changes in surface/sub-surface geomorphology caused by the proposed aquaculture expansion.	The residual effects of these changes on the surface/sub-surface geomorphology may persist long after the construction phase is complete. For example, changes in the water flow and sedimentation patterns can alter the habitats of aquatic species and affect the overall ecosystem structure and function.

	LAND	Erosion Potential • Site Selection: • Land Clearing and Preparation • Building Activities • Heavy Machinery Use:	• AAC should avoid areas with steep slopes or a high propensity for erosion since they are more prone to soil erosion and sedimentation. • To reduce soil disturbance, AAC must implement best management practices (BMPs), such as erosion control measures during land clearance and preparatory activities. • To avoid soil erosion and sedimentation in neighboring waterways, BMPs such as erosion control measures and sediment basins must be used during building activities. • To reduce soil compaction, it is critical to reduce the usage of heavy equipment and adopt BMPs such as tracked or low-ground pressure equipment.	Implement evidence-based erosion control measures with a success rate of at least 80% to prevent or minimize erosion in the project area.	The residual effect of erosion potential due to activities such as land use changes or construction can lead to long-term soil degradation and reduced land productivity.
	LAND	Removal of some trees during site clearing/development	• Retain large trees within the site as much as practicable, or bole and replant those occupying areas required for plant facilities • Re-vegetation of open and unused areas within the project site as soon as practicable	Implement evidence-based reforestation and afforestation measures with a success rate of at least 80% to mitigate the impact of tree removal during site clearing and development activities.	The residual effect of removing trees during site clearing/development can lead to soil erosion, reduced biodiversity, and altered microclimates.
	LAND	Generation of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes • Site preparation and excavation • Pond and tank construction • Infrastructure construction •	To reduce the formation of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, during aquaculture project development, best management practices.	Implement a comprehensive waste management plan that prioritizes waste reduction, recycling, and safe disposal to	The residual effect of generating solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, can lead to environmental pollution, public health hazards, and long-term ecological damage.

				achieve 100% mitigation of solid and hazardous waste generation.	
	WATER	Change in Drainage Morphology Following are some probable sources of such modifications during an aquaculture expansion's building phase: • Topographic changes • Contamination • Changes in land use	There are numerous strategies for preventing, mitigating, or improving changes in drainage morphology during the building phase of an aquaculture expansion project.	Implement evidence-based drainage management measures with a success rate of at least 80% to minimize adverse changes in drainage morphology caused by the project.	The residual effect of changing drainage morphology can alter the natural flow of water, leading to flooding, erosion, and changes in the water quality and ecosystem health.
	AIR	Air pollution from ground clearing operation and structure erection. • Vehicle emissions • Chemical use • Natural causes	• Dust management measures: • Using water spray systems • dust suppression chemicals • Planning and scheduling • Monitoring and reporting	Implement evidence-based air pollution control measures with a success rate of at least 90% to minimize emissions from ground-clearing operations and structure erection.	The residual effect of air pollution from ground clearing operations and structure erection can lead to respiratory problems, reduced air quality, and long-term environmental and public health impacts.
	AIR	Increase in sound levels from construction activities • Heavy machinery • Vehicle traffic • Construction activities outside of usual working hours	• Construction scheduling • Noise barriers • Communication and engagement • Compliance with noise rules	Implement evidence-based noise control measures with a success rate of at least 90% to minimize the increase in sound levels caused by construction activities.	The residual effect of increased sound levels from construction activities can lead to noise pollution, disturbance to wildlife and humans, and long-term impacts on physical and mental health.

	PEOPLE	In-migration in the area • Employment opportunities: • Increased economic activity • Enhanced infrastructure	• Planning and regulation • Employment prospects • Infrastructure development	100% measures can be taken to manage the impact of in-migration through community engagement, infrastructure development, and sustainable land use planning.	The residual effect of in-migration in the area can lead to increased demand for resources, land-use changes, and social and economic impacts on the local community.
	PEOPLE	Generation of employment, livelihood opportunities and economic activities • Construction employment • Professional services • Spin-off enterprises	• Local employment policies • Skill development and training • Collaboration with local businesses • Community development programs • Environmental and social impact assessments • Stakeholder engagement • Monitoring and evaluation	100% measures can be taken to manage the impact through local hiring, training and skill development programs, and fair labor practices.	The residual effect of generating employment, livelihood opportunities, and economic activities can lead to local economic growth, improved social welfare, and long-term sustainable development.
OPERATION PHASE					
	LAND	Change in Soil Quality/Fertility • Nutrient enrichment • Acidification • Salinization • Soil erosion • Overuse of soil	• Treatment of wastewater before release and use of sewage for irrigation can lessen the impact of nutrient enrichment, salinization, and soil acidity. • Sustainable aquaculture methods, such as reducing feed waste and avoiding overfeeding, can help limit the number of nutrients and organic matter discharged into the environment. • Frequent monitoring and assessment of soil quality and fertility can aid in detecting changes and allow for early action to prevent long-term harm.	Implement evidence-based soil management practices with a success rate of at least 90% to minimize adverse changes in soil quality/fertility caused by the project.	The residual effect of a change in soil quality/fertility due to factors such as land use changes or pollution can lead to reduced agricultural productivity, degraded ecosystems, and long-term impacts on food security.
	LAND	Generation of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes	• Good aquaculture practices • Proper waste management • Hazardous waste management:	Implement a comprehensive waste management plan	The residual effect of generating solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, can lead to environmental pollution,

			• Use of biodegradable packaging materials • Cooperation with waste management agencies	that prioritizes waste reduction, recycling, and safe disposal to achieve 100% mitigation of solid and hazardous waste generation.	public health hazards, and long-term ecological damage.
	WATER	Groundwater quality degradation • Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides • Waste disposal • Soil erosion • Groundwater abstraction • Salinization • Aquaculture effluent	• Adopt Best Management Practices (BMPs) • Establish a comprehensive groundwater monitoring program • Deploy efficient wastewater treatment • Create and implement a contingency plan	Implement evidence-based groundwater management practices with a success rate of at least 90% to minimize adverse changes in groundwater quality caused by the project.	The residual effect of groundwater quality degradation due to factors such as pollution or over-extraction can lead to reduced water availability, ecosystem damage, and long-term impacts on public health.
	AIR	Air pollution from emission generated by standby generators and vehicles	• Frequent generator and car maintenance and tune-up • Emission control methods	Implement measures such as using low-emission generators and vehicles, implementing regular maintenance and inspection, and limiting the operation of generators and vehicles to achieve 100% mitigation of air pollution from emissions.	The residual effect of air pollution from emissions generated by standby generators and vehicles can lead to respiratory problems, reduced air quality, and long-term environmental and public health impacts.
	PEOPLE	In-migration to the area • Employment prospects • Increased economic activity	• Workforce development • Community involvement • Planning and zoning rules	100% measures can be taken to manage the impact of in-	The residual effect of in-migration to the area can lead to increased demand for resources, changes in land use patterns,

		• Enhanced infrastructure • Quality of life	• Monitoring and evaluation: Monitoring and evaluating undesirable consequences. • Offering other economic chances:	migration through community engagement, infrastructure development, and sustainable land use planning.	and social and economic impacts on the local community.
	PEOPLE	Generation of employment, livelihood, opportunities, and economic activities • Aquaculture production • Auxiliary services • Increased income • Tourism • Innovation	• Planning for sustainable employment and livelihoods equitable benefit sharing. • Economic diversification • Stakeholder consultations	100% measures can be taken to manage the impact of in-migration through community engagement, infrastructure development, and sustainable land use planning.	The residual effect of generating employment, livelihood opportunities, and economic activities can lead to local economic growth, improved social welfare, and long-term sustainable development.
	PEOPLE	Increased revenue of LGUs • Taxes and fees • Employment creation • Local sourcing • Investment	• Creating clear and transparent tax policies • Incentives • Encourage local investment • Monitoring and regulating activities	There is no need for mitigation as increased revenue of LGUs positively impacts the project. Still, measures can be taken to ensure that the payment is used efficiently and effectively for the benefit of the community.	The residual effect of increased revenue of local government units (LGUs) can lead to improved provision of public services, infrastructure development, and long-term economic growth.
	PEOPLE	Threat and resource competition in the existing water supply, sanitation, and waste disposal system • Increased water demand • Water pollution • Land use competition	• Enhancing waste management methods • Collaboration with local governments • Applying best management practices • Performing environmental impact assessments	Implement measures such as increasing system capacity, improving infrastructure, and promoting sustainable water and waste management practices with a	The residual effect of threat and resource competition in the existing water supply, sanitation, and waste disposal system can lead to infrastructure strain, reduced service delivery, and long-term impacts on public health and the environment.

				success rate of at least 80% to mitigate the threat and resource competition in the existing water supply, sanitation, and waste disposal system caused by the project.	
	PEOPLE	Possible disturbance or traffic during delivery of materials • Increased delivery frequency • Local access roads • Big delivery vehicles	• Creating a transportation plan • Enhancing transportation infrastructure	Implement measures such as scheduling deliveries during off-peak hours, using efficient delivery routes, and coordinating with local authorities to minimize disturbance or traffic caused by the delivery of materials with a success rate of at least 80%.	The residual effect of possible disturbance or traffic during delivery of materials can lead to inconvenience, safety hazards, and increased air and noise pollution.
	PEOPLE	Increase in environmental and social activities • Employment opportunities • Transportation • Infrastructure development	• Community Involvement and Participation • Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA • Waste Management and Pollution Control • Conservation of Biodiversity • Occupational Health and Safety • Monitoring and Evaluation	100% measures can be taken to ensure that the activities are sustainable and have a positive impact on the community.	The residual effect of an increase in environmental and social activities can lead to improved community engagement, enhanced cultural exchange, and potential long-term benefits for local economies.
ABANDONMENT PHASE					
	LAND	Soil Contamination • Waste accumulation:	Appropriate waste management Soil testing should be remedied before proceeding.	Implement measures such as proper handling	Soil contamination can have residual effects on the environment and human health.

		• Equipment and structure disposal • Soil erosion • Untreated water discharge • Invasive species introduction	Usage of ecologically friendly items	and disposal of hazardous materials, soil testing and remediation, and erosion control measures to reduce soil contamination with a success rate of at least 90%.	
	LAND	Disposal of wastes • Abandoned structures and materials • Decommissioning of equipment • Disposal of fish waste • Chemical residue removal • Hazardous waste disposal • Abandoned infrastructure	• Use suitable waste management procedures • Create and implement a waste management strategy • Perform frequent site inspections • Employ eco-friendly items • Participate in community outreach	Implement measures such as waste reduction, segregation, recycling, and proper disposal methods to minimize the volume of waste generated and ensure that the wastes are appropriately disposed of, with a success rate of at least 90%.	Improper disposal of wastes can lead to residual effects such as pollution and environmental damage.
	PEOPLE	Local benefits • Loss of employment and income • Local companies affected: • Property value depreciation • Increased maintenance costs • Negative environmental impacts	• Create a transition plan from the operating phase to the abandonment phase that includes efforts to protect local benefits such as employment, economic activity, and community development.	Implement measures such as local employment opportunities, procurement of local goods and services, and community development projects to ensure that the project brings significant benefits to the local community with a success	Local benefits can have residual effects on the community's economic, social, and cultural development.

				rate of at least 90%.	

VI. IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS BASED ON SECTION 10

Based on DENR DAO 2017-15 Section 10, the following stakeholders may be required to participate in the Public Hearing for the proposed aquaculture expansion of Alsons Aquaculture Corporation:

1. Local government officials, including the mayor or municipal/city councilors of the area where the aquaculture project is proposed to be located
2. Representatives from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) regional office
3. Representatives from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
4. Representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or people's organizations (POs) concerned with environmental protection, community development, and human rights
5. Representatives from academic and research institutions that have expertise in aquaculture and environmental management
6. Representatives from the media to provide coverage and disseminate information to the public
7. Residents and affected stakeholders, including fisherfolk, farmers, and other community members living near the proposed project site

The exact list of participants may vary depending on the specific circumstances of the aquaculture expansion project proposed by Alsons Aquaculture Corporation and the requirements of the DENR DAO 2017-15.

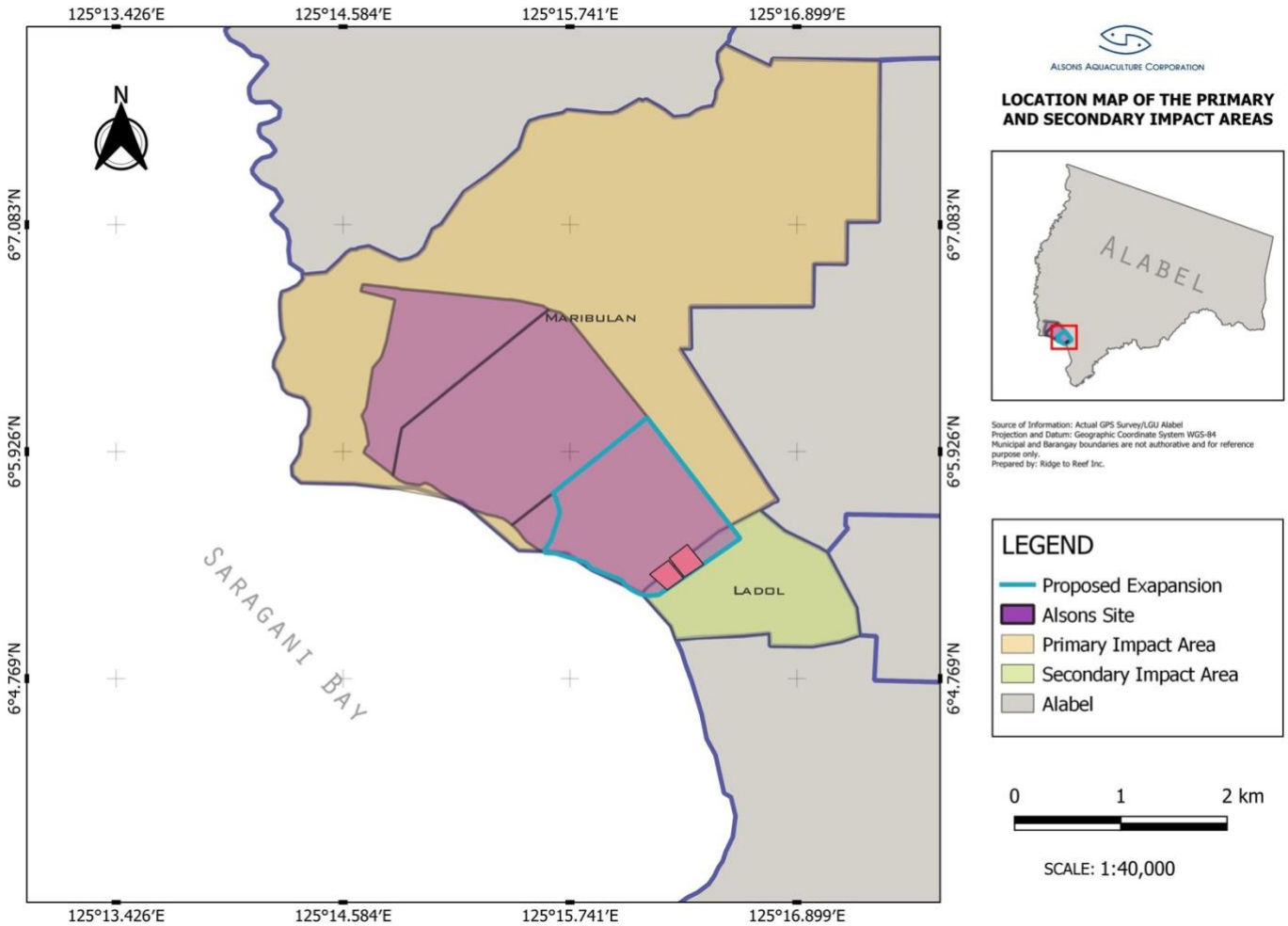

Figure 3. Location Map of the Primary and Secondary Impact Area

VII. PROJECT PROPONENT'S STATEMENT OF COMMITMENTS AND CAPABILITY TO IMPLEMENT NECESSSARY MEASURES TO PREVENT ADVERSE NEGATIVE IMPACTS

SWORN STATEMENT OF OWNER

I, MIGUEL DOMINGUEZ proponent of this ALSONS AQUACULTURE CORPORATION AQUACULTURE EXPANSION PROJECT located in Barangays MARIBULAN, Municipality of ALABEL, Province of SARANGANI takes full responsibility in complying with all conditions contained in this Environmental Compliance Commitment (Environmental Compliance Certificate or ECC).

MIGUEL DOMINGUEZ
VP FOR OPERATION
ALSONS AQUACULTURE CORPORATION
domingmi@gmail.com | SACI Compound, Maribulan, Alabel, Sarangani

PROJECT PROPONENT

Subscribed and sworn to before me this JAN 0 6 2023, the above-named affiant taking oath presenting Residence Certificate No. _____, issued on _____ at _____.

Signature of Notarizing Officer

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Book No. I
Series of 2023

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VIII. INFORMATION ON WHERE TO GET A COPY OF THE EPRMP FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

The Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan (EPRMP) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for aquaculture projects can be obtained from the project's proponent, the DENR regional office's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) review committee, or the DENR central office, according to DENR DAO 2017-15.

The project proponent must submit the EPRMP or EIS to the DENR central office for review and approval. The approved EPRMP will be made available to the public and concerned stakeholders following the review process through the DENR central office.

As a result, interested individuals or groups may visit the DENR regional or central office with jurisdiction over the area where the proposed aquaculture project is located to obtain a copy of the EPRMP