

Project Factsheet

Name of Project	Hann Lux Project
Project Location	Barangay Anupul, Municipality of Bamban, Tarlac Barangay Maruglu, Municipality of Capas, Tarlac
Nature of Project	Golf Course and Resort
Project Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Championship Golf Courses • 5 Star Hotels • Villas • Residences • Parks • Golf Academy • Zip Lines • Mountain Bike Trails • Hiking Trails • Luge Ride • Farming (Agri-tourism and Eco farming) • Low to Mid Rise Residential Development
Total Project Area	450 hectares
Project Capital Cost	PhP 12,000,000,000.00
Project Proponent	Hann Development Corporation
Proponent Representative	Agnes Liwanag AVP for Corporate Planning and Compliance
Proponent Address	5410 C.M. Recto Highway, Clark Freeport Zone, Pampanga, Philippines, 2023
Proponent Contact Details	T: +63 917 871 7778 Email: naliwanag@widus.com
EIS Preparer	AECOM Philippines, Inc.
Contact Person	Kathleen Anne Cruz Associate Director, Environment +63 998 968 5488 Kathleen.Cruz@aecom.com

Project Description and Proponent

Hann Development Corporation (HDC), a member of the Widus Consortium, is planning to develop Hann Lux (the Project), a 450-hectare luxury golf course and resort within New Clark City. Widus is an affiliate company of Widus International Leisure, Inc. and presently operates and manages a 4,095 m² gaming space alongside operating the first international five-star hotel in Central Luzon – the Clark Marriott. In order to grow their leisure offering, HDC is proposing to develop Hann Lux within the New Clark City area being developed by the Bases Conversion and Development Authority (BCDA). A design competition was conducted between three international design consultants for the initial Master Plan for Hann Lux, with Atkins Global being chosen to continue further refinement of the Master Plan. Among the establishments proposed to be developed within Hann Lux are global hospitality brands such as the Banyan Tree Hotel, Angsana Hotel, Westin, and Luxury Collection by Marriott.

The concept for the Master Plan process and the Project development is of a large fully integrated golf resort built according to international standards that maintains most of the existing landforms and nature. Through a development that is linked to regional awareness and strong environmental stewardship, the development is planned to be a model for sustainability and eco-tourism. The Project is proposed to be developed in stages and be fully completed in 2024.

Project Components

The Project layout is shown in **Figure ES-1**. The project components are the following sections:

- 3 Championship Golf Courses;
- 5-Star Hotels;
- Villas;
- Residences;
- Parks and Public Realm;
- Golf Academy;
- Zip Lines;
- Mountain Bike Trails;
- Hiking Trails;
- Luge Ride;
- Farming (Agri-tourism and eco farming); and
- Low to Mid-Rise Residential Development.

The project components are grouped into four development types: Golf Courses, Hotels and Resorts, Residences, and Parks and Public Realms. The land area requirement for each category is summarized in **Table ES-1** and will occupy around 80% of the 450-ha project site in total.

Table ES-1 Project components and area requirements

Project Components		Approximate Area (hectares) / Length (km)	
Golf Courses	River Course	76.1 ha	236.8 ha
	Mountain Course	76.4 ha	
	Valley Course	84.3 ha	
Hotels and Resorts	Marriot Luxury Collection	3.9 ha	88.3 ha
	Marriot Westin and Branded Residence	4.4 ha	
	Accor Banyan Tree Resort and Branded Residences	46 ha	
	Accor Angsana and Branded Residences	14 ha	
	Entertainment Area	16 ha	
	Clubhouse	4 ha	
Residences	River Course Residence	40.5 ha	50.5 ha
	Valley Course Residence	10 ha	
Parks and Public Realms	Public Parks	10 ha	
	Mountain Bike Trail Valley Course	32.6 km	
	Resorts Walks	8.4 km	
Maintenance	Golf Maintenance Area (Valley Course)	2 ha	
	Satellite Golf Maintenance Area (Mountain Course)	0.7 ha	
	Vegetation and water bodies	61.7	
	Total Area	450	



Figure ES-1 Project Layout

Resource Utilization

Once operational the golf course and resort development will require water for both domestic and non-domestic uses (irrigation). Potable water supply will be sourced from the New Clark City water distribution provider, *Prime Water Infrastructure Corporation* and deep wells. Onsite catchment basins and water harvesting systems are also proposed to be incorporated into the design for use in golf course operations.

Electricity to supply the Project during both construction and operation will be supplied by the distribution utility in the local area which is Tarlac II Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Tarelco II). Where power is not available at the beginning of the construction generators would be utilized.

A Waste Management Program will be developed to address collection, transport, and disposal of generated wastes. Waste anticipated during the operation of the Project includes biodegradable, non-biodegradable and chemical waste (pesticides, fertilizers, laundry water, etc.). Golf course maintenance includes the requirement for regular application of fertilizer and pesticides to promote grass/turf growth and control weeds. Applications of these chemicals will be managed by a qualified Agronomist and will be determined through monitoring soil nutrients and plant growth to minimise potential environmental impacts. The storage and handling of hazardous materials, including fertilizers and pesticides will be in accordance with the requirements and standards of DAO No. 2013-22.

Proposed Location and Summary of Project Alternatives

Hann Lux is proposed to be located within the boundary of two barangays in two municipalities of the Province of Tarlac: Barangay Anupul in the Municipality of Bamban, and Barangay Maruglu in the Municipality of Capas. The general location map of the proposed project site is shown in **Figure ES-2**.

Without the project, opportunity would be lost for 1,000 jobs for two years of construction, 5,000 permanent jobs during operations, and indirect income and business opportunities that the Project is expected to create. In addition, there would be no additional income for the local government from taxes and revenues, including corporate social development programs with the local community. The “**no project scenario**” is not an attractive alternative.

The long-term lease of the 450-ha project area was awarded to HDC by BCDA on an “as-is, where-is” basis. Under the conditions of the lease agreement, HDC will only undertake disposition and development in the 450-ha property.

With the abovementioned rationale on selecting the proposed project site, no alternative sites have been identified.

The initial development phase of the Project involved HDC seeking masterplans from three internationally recognized architecture firms. From those three master plans, HDC selected the masterplan that was prepared by the designer who demonstrated environmental awareness of the project site. The selected masterplan demonstrates the inclusion of the natural surroundings in the design, the use of eco-corridors, and enhancement of the natural beauty of the project site. Further development of the chosen masterplan has continued to incorporate sustainable master planning design principles.

As an alternative to more traditional design principles, the following sustainable master planning design principles have informed the project design and the alternatives incorporated are:

- Limiting earthworks, changes to contours and retaining mature vegetation through recognizing natural processes provide valuable character to a golf course and ensure protection of habitats and high-quality soils;
- Preservation of valuable habitats through the integration of setback guidelines and ‘eco corridors’ which will enable the safe movement of species throughout the development;
- Integrated water management and utilities that ensure the protection of water quality and quantity, such as:
 - adopting a ‘natural systems engineering approach’;
 - understanding natural drainage patterns and important aquatic system design details;
 - using gravity systems for irrigation to reduce energy required for pumping and installing irrigation control systems which allow the operator to monitor weather and soil to maximize water use efficiency;
 - incorporating buffer zones and no spray spaces;

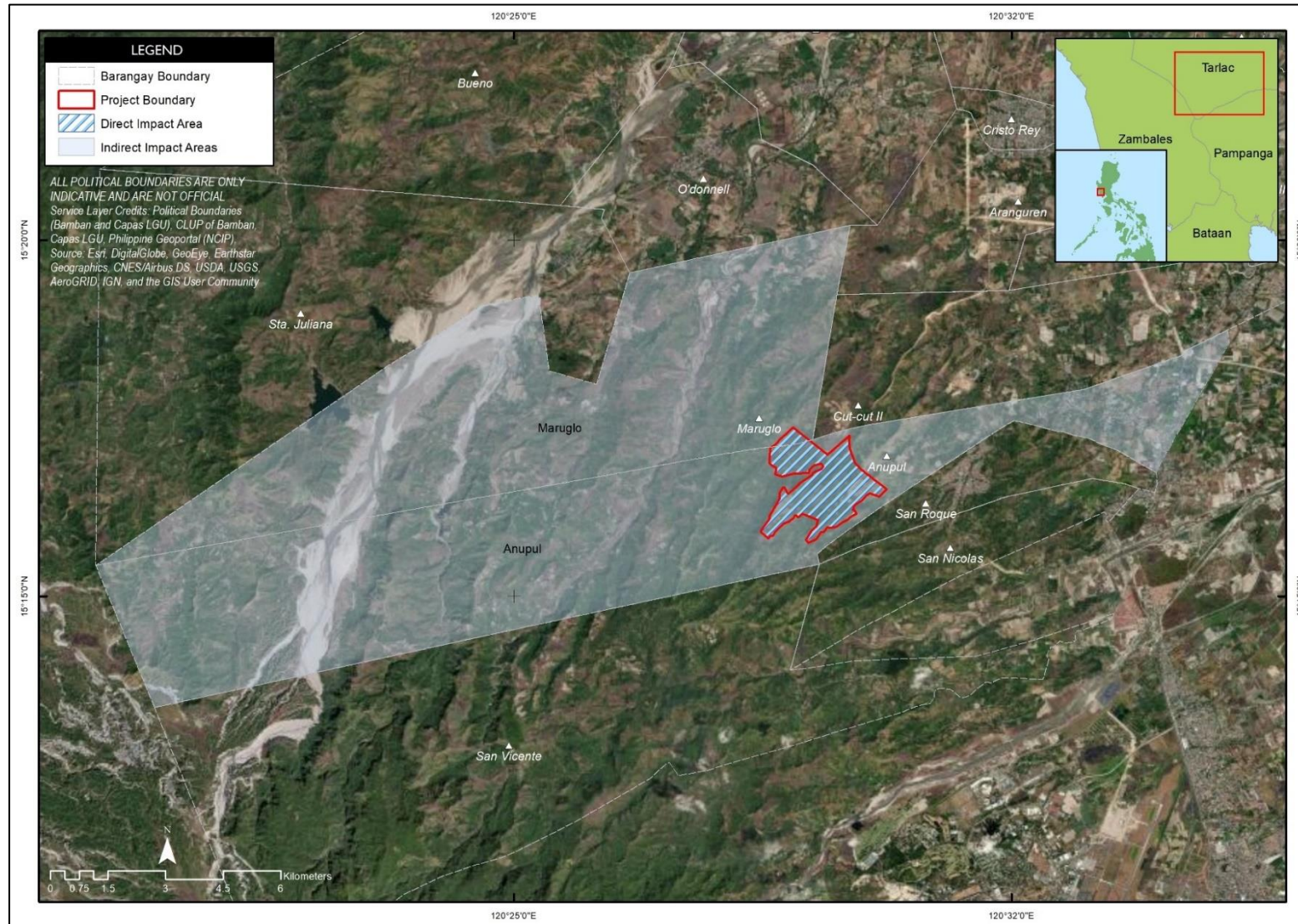


Figure ES-2 Project Location Map

- use of open drainage features as an alternative to pipework (e.g. swales and filtration trenches);
- use of pervious materials where possible for car parks, paths and roads to minimize impact; and
- use of catch drains to harvest, treat and detain water runoff for use in irrigation and equipment washing.
- Use of passive building design to reduce short- and long-term consumption of materials and resources, for example through the siting and orientation of buildings to maximize shading and natural ventilation;
- Design of buildings, landscape and engineering features in a style and of materials that enable them to be constructed using local materials and local tradespeople rather than shipping in prefabricated products and components from far away;
- Consideration to be given solar power generation through designing buildings to enable passive heating and the installation of solar panels on roof spaces or flat roofs that provide the opportunity for green roofing which can aid in cooling, reduce impervious surfaces and aid in rainwater management; and
- Golf course design to embrace existing green and blue systems by embracing the existing vegetation which can function as natural hazards within the game.

These design principles will ensure that the Project's resorts, buildings, golf courses, landscaping, and infrastructure is designed to integrate with natural systems. Development using these principles provides an alternative to golf course and resort developments which maximize the use of land without consideration for a site's natural aspects.

The table below presents a summary of the environmental impacts of the Project alternatives.

Table ES-2 Summary of comparative environmental impacts per Project alternatives

Environmental Component	Alternatives		
	No Project	Conventional golf course development	Sustainable golf course development
The Land	No change to existing land uses	Potential deterioration of natural environment due to loss of vegetation and natural landforms	Greater protection of the natural environment than conventional design through integrating existing features, retaining vegetation where possible and native plantings in landscape areas
The Water	No changes to existing water quality and aquatic ecology	Potential deterioration in water quality/quantity and aquatic ecology due to diversions of streams and limited treatment of runoff water	Less risk of potential deterioration in water quality/quantity and aquatic ecology due to environmentally sensitive design and development
The Air	No changes to the existing air quality and ambient noise levels	Minimal impacts to air quality from emissions during operations and noise levels during construction	Similar to conventional golf course alternative
The People	No change to the existing socio-economic conditions in and around the Project site No employment opportunities, business opportunities, and taxes and revenues for the local government	Potential relocation of households Project site can be utilized to provide additional livelihood and employment opportunities for surrounding communities	Similar to conventional golf course alternative

Projected Timeframe of the Project Implementation

The expected timeframes of the proposed development are shown in **Figure ES-3**.

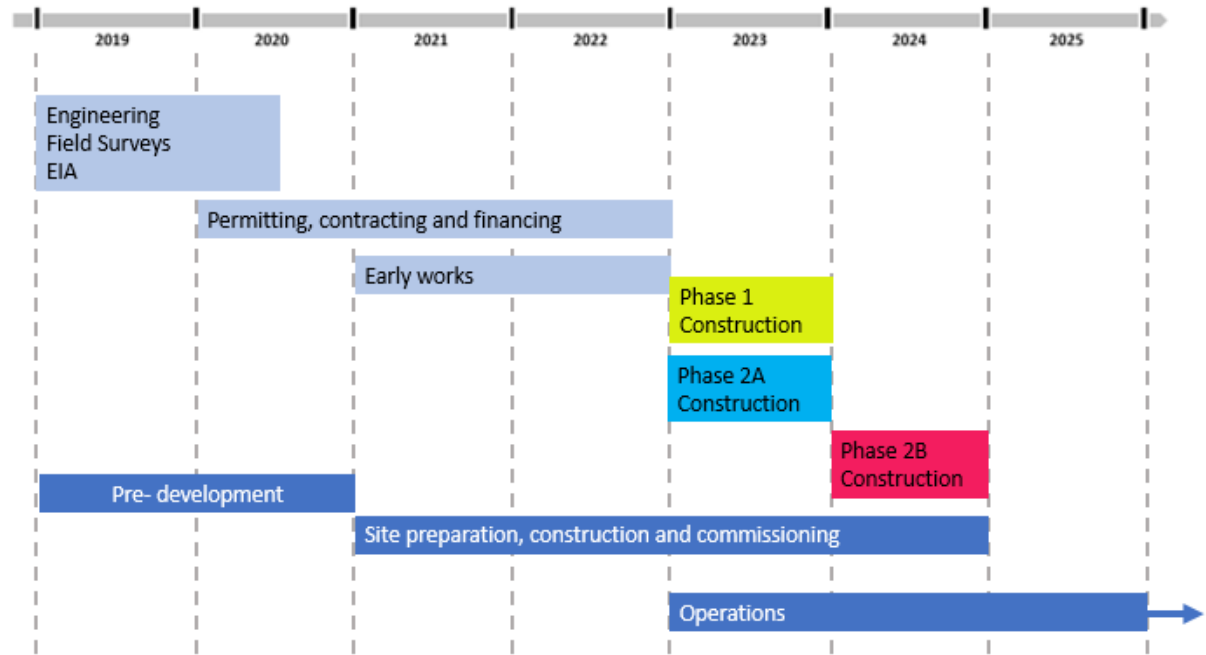


Figure ES-3 Project Timeframes and Phasing

Integrated Summary of the Main Impacts (Major, long-term and irreversible) and Residual Effects After Mitigation

Table ES-3 Integrated Summary of the Main Impacts (major, long-term and irreversible) and Residual Effects After Mitigation

Project Activities	Project Phase / Envi. Aspect	Potential Impact	Options for Prevention, Mitigation or Enhancement	Residual Effects
Construction Phase				
Site levelling and clearing including surplus soil disposal	Terrestrial Ecology (The Land)	Habitat Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pre-clearing protocol will be established and implemented for all vegetation clearing activities to minimize impacts to endemic and threatened vegetation and wildlife. This will entail delineation on the ground of specific areas to be cleared, specific method/s in removing the vegetation, acquisition of tree cutting permit from the DENR prior to cutting (if applicable), etc. Disturbance to vegetation will be limited to the minimum necessary for each stage of the clearing. Limits of clearing will be marked, and the construction footprint area delineated prior to construction activities commencing in order to avoid unnecessary vegetation and habitat removal. Impacts and restrictions to the movement of wildlife (less mobile or have limited dispersal abilities) may only 	Unavoidable impact due to clearing activities.

Project Activities	Project Phase / Envl. Aspect	Potential Impact	Options for Prevention, Mitigation or Enhancement	Residual Effects
			<p>be temporary as activities would be limited to certain vegetation communities, times and days (limited during preconstruction and construction phases).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a strictly no hunting and/or collecting policy of any wildlife and/or forest products for all workers (applies to both direct hires and subcontractors). • Importance of wildlife conservation should be included as part of the environmental Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programs of the Project for both the stakeholders and all workers. • Within the HLP site, establishment of vegetated corridors (forest corridors wherever feasible) using native species will be integrated and implemented into the overall design to maintain connection of various vegetation communities therein and outside nearby vegetation especially forested areas while providing wildlife habitat and facilitate their movements to maintain exchange of species. • Separate from vegetation corridors, there will be provision of biodiversity offsets (either on site or off-site) as compensation for any vegetation community to be removed. The minimum offset area/s (e.g. revegetation areas and/or areas that would be subjected to Assisted Natural Regeneration) should at least be equal to the area cleared of vegetation for the Project. • Wherever feasible, implementation of regeneration/revegetation (this will include Assisted Natural Regeneration) activities in the nearby surrounding forest of the HLP site. Regeneration/revegetation activities will cover surrounding residual forest and secondary forest near the project site that will not be subjected to any clearing by the Project. • Establishment of buffer zones to surrounding vegetation that will not be affected by the Project to provide protection from other sources of disturbances. • Progressive rehabilitation of temporary development areas will be undertaken as soon as areas for rehabilitation become available (after the construction phase). Rehabilitation areas will at least be equivalent to the areas cleared of vegetation. 	
	Terrestrial Ecology (The Land)	Habitat Fragmentation and Edge Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surrounding patches of vegetation (not included in the development) will be enhanced and protected. Vegetation outside the site developments will be retained and protected with selected areas (to serve as corridors to adjacent forest patches) to undergo Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR), and/or revegetation to improve their condition. 	

Project Activities	Project Phase / Envl. Aspect	Potential Impact	Options for Prevention, Mitigation or Enhancement	Residual Effects
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the HLP site, establishment of vegetated corridors (forest corridors wherever feasible) using native species will be integrated and implemented into the overall design to maintain connection of various vegetation communities therein and outside nearby vegetation especially forested areas while providing wildlife habitat and facilitate their movements to maintain exchange of species. • Wherever feasible forest corridors using native species will be established to connect to other forest patches and/or other vegetation communities within the HLP site. • These corridors (either vegetated or forest) should aim to establish new habitats and maintain connections within the HLP site and surrounding outside vegetation. • Separate from vegetated corridors, provision of biodiversity offsets (either on site or off-site) as compensation for vegetation to be removed. The minimum offset area/s (e.g. revegetation areas and/or areas that would be subjected to Assisted Natural Regeneration) should at least be equal to the area cleared of vegetation for the Project. • A monitoring program for vegetation and wildlife will be implemented to determine success rate of established corridors and possible influence of the HLP particularly on identified threatened and endemic species. • Implement a strictly no hunting and/or collecting policy of any wildlife and/or forest products for all workers (applies to both direct hires and subcontractors). • An environmental education package in partnership with the LGU and local DENR, both for the local community near the project site and the proponent's personnel will be developed. This will highlight the importance of the biodiversity within the project site and its surrounding areas. 	
	Terrestrial Ecology (The Land)	Threat to existence and/or loss of important local (vegetation and wildlife) species due to clearing activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of a detailed vegetation and wildlife inventory within areas that will be subjected to vegetation clearing. This is to document potential threatened, endemic and native vegetation found within said development areas. • Development of a pre-clearing plan prior to construction. It will include protocols in handling potential native, endemic and/or threatened species encountered within all development areas. Endemic and/or threatened species will either be avoided or relocated and if not practicable, seeds/wildlings for propagation and less mobile wildlife individuals (e.g. amphibians, reptiles, nocturnal species, etc) will be collected/transferred to other similar habitats not covered by any development activities. 	

Project Activities	Project Phase / Envl. Aspect	Potential Impact	Options for Prevention, Mitigation or Enhancement	Residual Effects
			<p>Moreover, movable habitat features (e.g. decaying logs, rock formations, etc) will be transferred. This pre-clearing plan will contain detailed clearing and cutting protocols to reduce impacts to the surrounding areas and resident wildlife. In line with DENR MO 2013-02, it will include handling and management procedures of the cut logs and/or sustainable practices in disposing vegetation waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other endemic and/or threatened species within the project site during operation phase will be protected. Restricted access to location of threatened and/or endemic species within said areas will be implemented. Collection of plants and wildlife hunting will be strictly prohibited. • Within the HLP site, establishment of vegetated corridors (forest corridors wherever feasible) using native species will be integrated and implemented into the overall design to maintain connection of various vegetation communities therein and outside nearby vegetation especially forested areas while providing wildlife habitat and facilitate their movements to maintain exchange of species. • Wherever feasible forest corridors using native species will be established to connect to other forest patches and/or other vegetation communities within the HLP site. • These corridors (either vegetated or forest) should aim to establish new habitats and maintain connections within the HLP site and surrounding outside vegetation. • Separate from green corridors, provision of biodiversity offsets (either on site or off-site) as compensation for vegetation to be removed. The minimum offset area/s (e.g. revegetation areas and/or areas that would be subjected to Assisted Natural Regeneration) should at least be equal to the area cleared of vegetation for the Project. • A monitoring program for vegetation and wildlife will be implemented to determine continued presence, population, and distribution of endemic and/or threatened species within the HLP site. 	
Extraction of groundwater from deep wells for construction	Groundwater availability (The Water)	Potential over extraction of groundwater may significantly affect groundwater yields downstream of the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction water requirement will be mainly sourced from wells and stored water from water retention basins 	Unavoidable impact since groundwater is needed for construction
All construction	Threat to public health and safety	Threat to public health and safety due to in-migration and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laborers, employees, and contractors should follow Occupational Safety and Health Program that will be established 	None expected if the mitigation measures are

Project Activities	Project Phase / Env. Aspect	Potential Impact	Options for Prevention, Mitigation or Enhancement	Residual Effects
phase activities	(The People)	communal set-up of worker accommodations.	<p>specific for the project. This Program will include necessary occupational and safety certifications required for employees and contractors in accordance with their tasks and delegation. The procedures will also include a reporting protocol for work-related incidents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form an Emergency Response Team for emergency cases and provide First Aid Training to select employees as necessary. • Observe proper solid waste collection, handling and disposal. Final disposal of residual wastes will be at sanitary landfills as mandated by Republic Act 9003. • Special handling and treatment of any infectious, healthcare wastes and other hazardous wastes will be facilitated by DENR accredited collectors and treaters. • Provide appropriate training to personnel that will be assigned to operate specific equipment and machinery. • Establish a Solid Waste Management Program (SWMP) specific for the project construction and operations that will handle the domestic wastes that will be generated by the project to reduce the amount of solid waste. Close coordination with community leaders of the receiving community in promoting peace and order and maintaining the community values and lifestyle. • The Proponent shall develop and implement a conflict resolution/grievance management strategy to manage issues and complaints among affected stakeholders of the Project. Moreover, because conflict resolution is considerably conjunctive with security controls, these measures will likewise address potential security threats that may arise from the impact barangays. • The Proponent will establish a security team to oversee the project facilities • Follow covid-19 safety and health protocols and IATF procedures 	properly implemented.
Operation Phase				
Application of chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides	Pedology (The Land)	The original chemical composition of the soil will be altered by the application of chemicals such as fertilizers, pesticides and other soil conditioners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The change in soil chemistry is a recognized impact for this type of development. To prevent detrimental effects, use chemicals that comply with national (PNS/BAFS 40:2014) and international standards. • Continuous monitoring of soil and groundwater for deleterious increase of heavy metals, hydrocarbon and pesticide content. 	Potentially negligible impacts expected if the mitigation measures are properly implemented.

Project Activities	Project Phase / Env. Aspect	Potential Impact	Options for Prevention, Mitigation or Enhancement	Residual Effects
		The chemistry of surrounding soil thru contact or leaching can be altered by introduction of foreign materials into the ground can alter	Use appropriate construction materials that comply with national (NSCP 2015) and/or international safety standards.	
Extraction of groundwater from deep wells operations	Groundwater availability (The Water)	Potential over extraction of groundwater may significantly affect groundwater yields downstream of the project area	Water requirement will be mainly sourced from wells and stored water from water retention basins	Unavoidable impact since groundwater is needed for irrigation
Application of chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides	Groundwater Quality (The Water)	Percolation of runoffs from domestic activities (i.e laundry, sewage), as well as turfgrass maintenance, which includes (but are not limited to) fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper sewage system; inspection and check-up of leakages • Considerations in the following factors: selecting a variety of grass that require less nitrogen application; avoiding excessive irrigation, selecting fertilizers with least environmental impact (i.e slow-release fertilizers to minimize leaching); efficiently scheduling the application of the fertilizer; and, considering alternative fertilizers (i.e organic alternatives such as urea) 	None expected if the mitigation measures are properly implemented.
	Stream Water Quality (The Water)	Chemical (i.e fertilizer and pesticide) runoffs from turfgrass management	Considerations in turfgrass management plans	None expected if the mitigation measures are properly implemented.
	Freshwater Ecology (The Water)	<p>Fertilizers may induce harmful algal blooms due to enhanced nutrient enrichment of streams, which could smother the stream surface water due to possible formation of dense filamentous algal mats.</p> <p>Toxin-producing cyanobacterial species may form considerable aggregates and inflict detrimental effects to susceptible taxa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of a strategic turfgrass management plan, which details the interval of chemical application (i.e., fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides), amount to be applied, and the proper management of turfgrass clippings from mowing activities • Turfgrass clipping management practices include composting and use for garden mulch due to the high moisture and nutrient content of clippings • Implementation of a comprehensive monitoring plan which aims to regularly monitor and assess current stream health, by way of using biological indicators for biotic integrity (i.e., periphyton, phytoplankton, zooplankton, benthic macroinvertebrates, fish fauna); to be conducted in concurrence with the water quality monitoring 	None expected if the mitigation measures are properly implemented.
All operations phase activities	Threat to public health and safety (The People)	Threat to public health and safety due to immigration and communal set-up of worker accommodations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laborers, employees, and contractors should follow Occupational Safety and Health Program that will be established specific for the project. This Program will include necessary occupational and safety certifications required for employees and contractors in accordance with their tasks and delegation. The procedures will also include a reporting protocol for work-related incidents. • Form an Emergency Response Team for emergency cases and provide First 	None expected if the mitigation measures are properly implemented.

Project Activities	Project Phase / Envl. Aspect	Potential Impact	Options for Prevention, Mitigation or Enhancement	Residual Effects
			<p>Aid Training to select employees as necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe proper solid waste collection, handling and disposal. Final disposal of residual wastes will be at sanitary landfills as mandated by Republic Act 9003. Special handling and treatment of any infectious, healthcare wastes and other hazardous wastes will be facilitated by DENR accredited collectors and treaters. Provide appropriate training to personnel that will be assigned to operate specific equipment and machinery. Establish a Solid Waste Management Program (SWMP) specific for the project construction and operations that will handle the domestic wastes that will be generated by the project to reduce the amount of solid waste. Close coordination with community leaders of the receiving community in promoting peace and order and maintaining the community values and lifestyle. The Proponent shall develop and implement a conflict resolution/grievance management strategy to manage issues and complaints among affected stakeholders of the Project. Moreover, because conflict resolution is considerably conjunctive with security controls, these measures will likewise address potential security threats that may arise from the impact barangays. The Proponent will establish a security team to oversee the project facilities Follow covid-19 safety and health protocols and IATF procedures 	

Identified Stakeholders (Direct and Indirect Impact Areas)

The EIA study focuses on the Direct Impact Areas of the proposed project which have been identified according to DENR Administrative Order No. 30 Series of 2003 (DAO 03-30). A summary of the impact areas is shown **Table ES-4**. The impact areas are the host barangays, Barangay Maruglu and Barangay Anupul.

Table ES-4 EIA Study Areas

Area Classification	Area Coverage
Direct Impact Areas	<p><i>In terms of biophysical impact:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area within the Project site boundary, comprising the golf courses, resort areas, and leisure activity areas
	<p><i>In terms of socio-economic impact:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of Barangay Maruglu and Barangay Anupul being the indirect impact area in terms of the Project site and priority for potential socio-economic benefits.

Indirect Impact Areas	<p><i>In terms of biophysical impact:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barangay Maruglu and Barangay Anupul in relation to potential noise impacts during construction and air quality and traffic impacts during operation
-----------------------	--

Project proponent's statement of commitment and capability to implement necessary measures to prevent adverse negative impacts

The responsible parties for the environmental management of the Project are Hann Development Corporation, its contractors, the Barangay LGU (Anupul and Maruglu), Bamban and Capas LGU, PESO and the DENR.

The Environmental Management Plan ("EMP") and Environmental Monitoring Program ("EMoP") as well as the conditions that will be included in the Environmental Compliance Certificate ("ECC") will provide guidance to these parties in the management of the Project activities during the pre-construction, construction, and operational phases of the Project, ensuring that all measures to address potential impacts are in accordance with the laws, policies, guidelines and standards applied to the corresponding environmental component. The target efficiency/performance is also provided in the matrix to guarantee that the employed measures meet the requirements of the Project.

Hann Development Corporation will establish an organizational structure that will effectively monitor the implementation of the commitments that will reinforce the relationship between the proponent and its stakeholders. Hann Development Corporation will appoint its Safety, Health and Environment Officer to continually monitor compliance with the EMP and to be responsive to actual Project impacts from current Project activities. Upon issuance of the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), the proponent will ensure that the contractors during the construction and operation phases will also comply with the approved EMP and EMoP. The Environmental, Health, and Safety Officer will regularly report to Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) through the submission of a Compliance Monitoring Report (CMR) and a Self-Monitoring Report (SMR).

Information on where to get a copy of the EIS for further information

Download the full version of the EIS at <http://eia.emb.gov.ph/> and click the Notice of Public Hearing/Consultation banner then look for Hann Lux Project. A printed copy of the EIS will be available at Barangay Anupul and Maruglu Hall, as well as in Capas and Bamban Municipal Hall (Admin Office). You may also request a download link to Aquinas Hyacinth G. Toledo at AquinasHyacinth.Toledo@aecom.com / M +63 998 587 4560.