



**MEMORANDUM ORDER**

NO. 021

DEC 29 2005

**SUBJECT: Supplemental Guidelines to DENR Administrative Order No. 2005-06 on Mandatory Environmental Insurance Coverage**

Pursuant to Section 6 of DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2005-06, the attached **Guidelines for Categorization of Project Environmental Risks** is hereby issued. It shall apply to all existing and future projects/undertakings prescribed under DAO 2005-06.

Said Guidelines shall be followed in the categorization of environmental risks of projects or undertakings which shall serve as basis of the Mandatory Environmental Insurance Coverage (MEIC) prescribed under DAO No. 2005-06. Particularly, the categorized environmental risks shall guide the insurance companies in the valuation of insurance coverage.

The EMB Regional Directors shall ensure proper valuation of insurance coverage and that all aspects of the environmental damages are considered. They shall likewise ensure that the forms of coverage (i.e. Environmental Performance Bond or EPB and Environmental Pollution, Impairment and Clean-Up Liability Insurance or EPICLI) are appropriately applied pursuant to Section 3 of DAO 2005-06.

Henceforth, no Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) shall be issued without EPB and/or EPICLI.

Moreover, all EMB Regional Directors shall vigorously implement DAO 2005-06 and ensure that all existing projects/undertakings in their respective areas of jurisdiction comply with DAO 2005-06 within the First Quarter of CY 2006.

Pursuant thereto and in coordination with the accredited insurance companies, the EMB Regional Directors shall issue their respective regional procedures and administrative arrangements to facilitate the availment/issuance of EPB and/or EPICLI within their regional jurisdictions.

This Order shall take effect immediately and supersede all orders inconsistent herewith.

  
**MICHAEL T. DEFENSOR**  
Secretary





## **GUIDELINES FOR CATEGORIZATION OF PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS**

The following guidelines shall be followed in the categorization of environmental risks of projects or undertakings as basis for determining Mandatory Environmental Insurance Coverage (MEIC) as prescribed in DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2005-06 re "*Guidelines for the Institution of a System of Mandatory Environmental Insurance Coverage.*"

These guidelines shall apply to all existing and future projects/activities deemed as environmentally critical or located in environmentally critical areas which consequently require an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). Likewise, pursuant to DAO 2005-06, these guidelines shall apply to all projects/activities existing before 1982 and projects/activities with minimal impact to the environment which were issued Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC).

### **A. Objectives:**

1. To provide criteria for categorization of project environmental risks which shall be the basis for the operationalization of the MEIC; and
2. To provide generic procedures for determining levels of project environmental risks.

### **B. Criteria for Categorization of Project Environmental Risks**

Two (2) factors shall be considered in categorizing project environmental risks: nature of the project; and project location.

1. Criteria for determining the level of risk of a project or undertaking based on its **nature**:
  - a. Presence of materials or chemicals that are toxic or hazardous

These are materials or chemicals that are considered toxic, flammable/reactive and hazardous or have deleterious effects on humans, animals, plants and ecosystems.

- b. Presence of large structures, failure of which could endanger life, property and the environment

These are structures such as dams, open mining pits, tailings and storage ponds, the failure of which could endanger life, property and the environment. Huge facilities where projects or processes are contained also pose risk to the environment in case of failure. Roads, tunnels, bridges and other large contiguous structures pose greater risks in case of failure.

c. The production capacity or volume of products (outputs)

The kind and quantity of raw materials required to generate the outputs are proportional to the production capacity. As a general rule, the larger the production capacity, the bigger the amount of raw materials necessary; the greater the area of storage space required either for raw materials or the outputs; and the greater amount of resources necessary to package, transport and store the raw materials and the products.

d. Complexity of the process to generate the outputs

Processes such as generation of power, extraction of metals from ore, manufacture of food, wood products and chemicals, involve several complex stages to generate the output. In many cases, each of these stages involves other mechanical, chemical and heat processes.

As a rule, depending on the kind of intermediary process involved, the more complex process has a corresponding increase in risk factors especially those involving hazardous chemicals either as raw materials, by-products or waste materials.

e. Pollution Potential

This criterion involves the potential of the project to pollute the environment as a result of its process and residual products. The potential to pollute is related to the kind of pollutant generated and which environment pathway (i.e., air, water, etc.) it will impact. Pollutants whose impacts are severe and cumulative will have potential to generate greater risks. The mix of pollutants creating synergistic effects on air and water environments is of critical concern.

Processes which generate heat, emit noxious gases, release heavy metals, create large biochemical oxygen demand, and pose/create conditions hazardous to human health and the environment are considered of greater risks to the environment.

2. Criteria for determining the level of risk of a project or undertaking based on its **location**:

Similarly, meaningful risk level determination has to consider where the project will be located. The environmental pathway and receiving media/receptor's capacity to absorb the impacts are important criteria in determining the level of risk of a project or undertaking. These criteria are described as follows:

3

a. Environmental Pathway

Factors affecting environmental pathways include prevailing wind direction, rainfall, terrain, and distance to surface water bodies and groundwater. These factors affect the movement of environmental stressors from the source through air dispersion, surface-water runoff, and groundwater seepage to various media and receptors.

b. Receiving Media/Receptors

Receiving media and receptors include air, surface water bodies, groundwater, and land resources.

Receiving media/receptors at risk are those aspects of the environmental media that will be adversely affected by the project due to waste material being released to pathways leading to the media and receptors. The locations of receptors at risk from pollution are important in determining the relative risk that a facility or industrial category presents to the surrounding environment. From this perspective, proximity of project activities to sensitive media receptors such as Environmentally Critical Areas as identified in Presidential Proclamation No. 2146 is important.

**C. Procedures for Categorization of Project Environmental Risks:**

The categorization of project environmental risks shall follow environmental risk assessment procedures which start with systems definition to identify possible environmental stressors, risk analysis/assessment, and risk evaluation. The Flowchart for Environmental Risk Categorization for projects applying for an ECC and existing projects implemented prior to 1982 that fall under category A or B per DAO 2003-30 is shown in **Annex A** and explained as follows:

1. Systems Definition and identification of potential environmental stressor

Regardless of the status or stage of the project or undertaking, relevant information necessary for risk rating shall be provided by the proponent. Such information shall be used to identify the potential environmental stressor/s.

During the ECC application stage, such information shall be provided through the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), IEE Checklist or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

2. Risk Analysis/Assessment

Based on the information provided/available, the environmental risk of a particular project shall be rated based on the nature of the project and where it will be located. The following procedures shall be followed:

a. Risk rating based on the nature of the project

The risk ratings based on the project types listed in the procedural manual for DAO 2003-30 were derived through the Delphi technique based on the above-mentioned criteria. The risk scores for these types of projects are listed in **Annex B**.

For projects or undertakings that do not fall under any of the listed project types, the EMB shall exercise its discretion to rate the environmental risk of such based on the criteria described above.

**The risk rating based on the nature of the project shall constitute 70% of the total risk score.**

b. Risk rating based on project location

Risk rating based on project location shall take into consideration both the environmental pathways and the receiving media/receptors. The following guidelines shall apply in scoring under these criteria:

1) Environmental Pathways

Under this criterion, the factors that increase the risk of adverse health and environmental effects from a contaminant moving along a certain pathway shall be given corresponding risk scores. If the project does not emit air pollutants, there is no need to rank the prevailing wind direction. Likewise, if there is no effluent discharge or no water pollutant released, the pathways involving water bodies may be skipped or given no risk points.

On the other hand, if air contaminants are released to the environment and the prevailing wind direction is toward the nearest barrio or city, then there is greater risk of adverse health effects from air pollution blown toward the barrio or city than would occur if the prevailing wind direction were in the opposite direction. In such a case, risk points must be scored.

Rainfall and climate maps, topographic maps, and groundwater assessment manuals may be used to make accurate determinations for the factors under this section. Expert judgment is required when scoring the risk points for pathways.

The maximum score that can be assigned for pathways is two (2).

2) Receiving media and receptors

The receiving media and receptors include air, receiving surface water body, groundwater, and land. The higher the value of use of the receiving media, the higher the level of risk of adverse health conditions to the user.

However, if there is no air emission or liquid effluent coming from the project, the corresponding media and receptors must be marked not applicable and scored zero point.

On the other hand, if a project is located near a community that has all the water body classes and is located in all land use types, the project earns a maximum score of twenty eight (28) points.

**The maximum score that can be assigned for risk rating based on project location is thirty (30).**

Following is the summary for Risk Rating:

**TABLE 1  
RISK CRITERIA AND RATING/SCORING**

	RISK CRITERIA	POINTS	
		SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
1	Project Type Considerations (70%)		70
2	Project Location (30%)		30
	2.1 Pathways	2	
	2.2 Receiving Media/Receptors	28	
	Air		
	Surface Water Distance		
	Fresh Water		
	Salt Water		
	Groundwater		
	Land		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>

### 3. Risk Evaluation/Categorization

The risk scores for project type and project location shall then be added. The total project risk score shall be used in categorizing the project as either low, medium or high risk based on the following Table of score ranges:

**TABLE 2  
RISK SCORE RANGE AND CATEGORIZATION**

Risk Score	Risk Categorization
0-30	Low
31-59	Medium
60-100	High

The resulting risk score and corresponding categorization take into consideration both (i) the nature of the project and its potential to cause significant negative impacts and (ii) the sensitivity or vulnerability of environmental resources in the project area.

#### D. Result of Risk Categorization

The risk evaluation and categorization of a project shall be done along with the processing of its ECC application within the

required time frame as prescribed in Malacañang Administrative Order No. 42 Series of 2002 and the results shall be communicated to the project proponent as soon as the decision on the ECC application is arrived at. The ECC shall be released upon presentation of the Environmental Insurance policy.

For existing and operational projects with a valid ECC, risk categorization shall be based on the Project Environmental Monitoring and Audit Prioritization Scheme (PEMAPS) score done by the EMB Regional Offices.

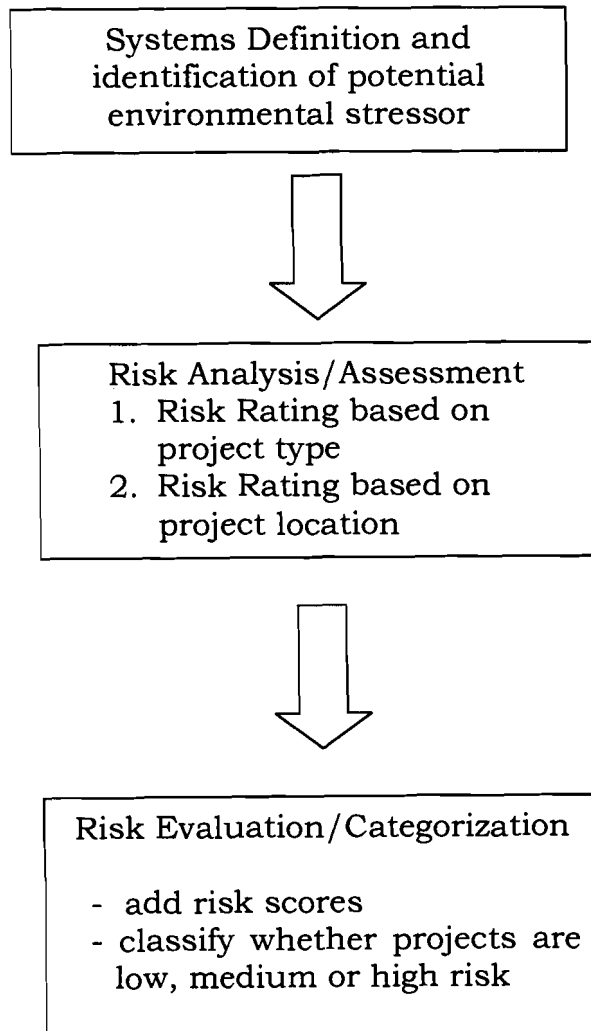
Projects that fall under Category D per DAO 2003-30 shall automatically be categorized as low risk projects.

The risk categorization shall serve as a guide in putting up environmental insurance obligations.

----- oOo -----



## Flowchart for Environmental Risk Categorization





# Project Type Risk Categorization

Project or Undertaking	Criteria		Total
	DAO 03-30 Project Category	Scale of Production	
Manufacture of basic chemicals, upstream petroleum and petro-chemical industries involving chemical conversion/reaction processes	A	=> 30,000 MT annual production capacity	100
Mineral or ore-processing	A	>= 70,000 MT annual processing capacity (inputs)	100
Smelting Plants	A	=> 50,000 MT annual production capacity or use of toxic chemicals >10.0	100
Petroleum refining sector including but not limited to treatment or processing of intermediate products	A	>= 50,000 MT annual production capacity	100
Foundries, alloyage or smelting plants (including lead smelting)	A	=> 20,000 MT annual production capacity	90
Manufacturing, processing and/or storage of hazardous and/or toxic materials	A	Use of toxic/hazardous materials >= 1.0 MT per month	85
Facilities for the production of crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic and for roasting and sintering of metallic ores.	A	=> 30,000 MT annual production capacity	85
Surface coating industries (paints, varnishes, lacquers, anti-fouling coating, printing inks)	A	=> 30,000 MT annual production capacity	85
Manufacture of explosives, propellants and toxic chemical agents.	A	>= 5 MT daily production capacity	85
Recycling of oil and other petroleum-based chemicals	A	Processing => 10 MT per day	80
Manufacturing facilities for the transport sector (manufacturing of automotive parts, surface coating of metals and manufacture of other metal equipment)	A	=> 20,000 MT annual production capacity	75
Jewelry and other similar industries involving use of toxic chemicals	A	Use of toxic chemicals >10.0 kg/month	75
Semiconductor industry	A	=> 50,000 MT annual production capacity	75
Storage of petroleum, petrochemical or related products	A	>= 5,000 MT capacity	75
Other thermal power plants (e.g., diesel, bunker, coal, etc.)	A	>= 30.0 MW rated capacity	70
Cement, other cement products, clinker, limestone and other non-metallic minerals processing plant.	A	>= 50,000 MT annual production capacity	70
Renewable energy projects fuel cell (for refer to above)	A		70
Manufacturing of electronic equipment/parts	A	=> 20,000 MT annual production capacity	70
Extraction of ores (on shore) Open pit method with mechanical operations, blasting or combinations thereof	A	Regardless of capacity or area	65
Coal mining	A	Regardless of capacity or area	65
Gas-fired thermal power plants	A	>= 50.0 MW rated capacity	60
Extraction of Oil and Gas (on- shore)	A	>= 250,000 cubic meters per day extraction/production rate	55
Extraction of gas	A		
Extraction of ores (on shore) Other methods	A	>= 150,000 MT per annum or Mining area >= 25 hectares	55
Geothermal facilities	A	>= 50.0 MW generating capacity	55
Waste-to-energy projects including biogas projects	A	>= 50.0 MW rated capacity	55
Pharmaceutical industries and manufacture of soap and detergents, health and beauty products, and other consumer products.	A	>= 50,000 MT annual production capacity	55
Manufacture of agrichemicals	A	=> 30,000 MT annual production capacity	50
Ceramic industries, manufacture of glass and glass products	A	>= 70,000 MT annual production capacity	50
Extraction of Oil and Gas (on- shore)	A	>= 4,000 barrels (or equivalent) per day extraction rate	50
Extraction of oil	A		
Off-shore mining (including extraction of deuterium, oil and gas)	A	Regardless of capacity or area	45
Limestone quarry and extraction of sand, stone and gravel and other non-metallic Minerals	A	>= 75,000 MT per annum or Quarry area >= 20 hectares	45

Project or Undertaking	Criteria		Total
	DAO 03-30 Project Category	Scale of Production	
Hydropower facilities	A	Impounding >= 20 million cubic meters	45
Fishery/Aquaculture Projects in water bodies (coastal areas)	A	>= 100 hectares	40
Fishery/Aquaculture Projects (inland- based, e.g., lakes, rivers, bays, etc.)	A	>= 25 hectares	40
Major Wood Processing Projects	A	>4,000 cubic meters (equivalent) of product per year	40
Logging Projects	A	Cutting of trees equivalent to >= 5,000 cubic meters	35
Renewable energy projects such as ocean, solar, wind, tidal power	A		30
Introduction of Exotic Flora or Fauna (Refer to biosafety guidelines)		Regardless of number or area	
Landfill for industrial and other wastes	A	Multi-users	100
Hazardous waste treatment, recycling, and/or disposal facilities (for recycling of lead, see details in Heavy Industries)	A	>= 10.0 MT per year capacity	100
Sanitary landfill for domestic wastes only	A	>= 1,000 MT daily capacity	85
Industrial and hospital waste (non-hazardous) materials treatment facilities	A	>- 50.0 cubic meters per day	80
Receiving facilities, paper and plastic recycling	A	>= 300,000 MT per annum to be treated	80
Golf course projects/complex	A	>= 18 hole golf course	80
Causeways, Ports and harbors, new	A	>= 15.0 hectares reclamation or >= 25.0 hectares (w/o reclamation)	77
Causeways, Ports and harbors, expansion or improvements	A	>= 5.0 hectares reclamation or >= 10.0 hectares (w/o reclamation)	77
On-grade railway system	A	New railways	77
Major Dams	A	Reservoir (flooded area) >= 25 hectares or >= 20 million cubic meters capacity	77
Domestic wastewater treatment facility	A	>= 5,000 cubic meters daily capacity	75
Fuel pipelines	A	Length >= 25 kilometers	75
Tunnels and sub-grade roads and railways	A	>= 1.0 Km	72
Other pipelines (such as water)	A	Length >= 50 kilometers	67
Airports	A	New projects OR major improvements (>= 50% extension/widening of runway)	60
Major Reclamation Projects	A	>= 25 hectares	60
Bridges and viaducts, rehabilitation/Improvement	A		50
Bridges and viaducts, new construction	A	>= 10.0 Km	50
Roads, new construction	A	>= 20.0 Km (no critical slope) >= 10.0 Km (with critical slope)	47
Smelting Plants	B	< 50,000 MT annual production capacity or Use of toxic chemicals < 10.0 kg/month	95
Mineral or ore-processing	B	< 70,000 MT annual processing capacity (inputs)	95
Petroleum refining sector including but not limited to treatment or processing of intermediate products	B	< 50,000 MT annual production capacity	95
Manufacture of basic chemicals, upstream petroleum and petro-chemical industries and similar industries involving chemical conversion/reaction processes	B	< 30,000 MT annual production capacity	95
Foundries, alloyage or smelting plants(including lead smelting)	B	< 20,000 MT annual production capacity	85
Manufacture of explosives, propellants and toxic chemical agents.	B	>= 100.0 Kg but < 5 MT daily production capacity	80
Manufacturing, processing and/or storage of hazardous and/or toxic materials	B	Use of toxic/hazardous materials < 1.0 MT per month	80
Facilities for the production of crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes and for roasting and sintering of metallic ores.	B	< 30,000 MT annual production capacity	80
Surface coating industries (paints, pigments, varnishes, lacquers, anti-fouling coating, printing inks)	B	< 30,000 MT annual production capacity	80
Cement, other cement products, clinker, limestone and other non-metallic minerals processing plant.	B	< 50,000 MT annual production capacity	75

Project or Undertaking	Criteria		Total
	DAO 03-30 Project Category	Scale of Production	
Recycling of oil and other petroleum-based chemicals	B	Processing < 10 MT per day	75
Semiconductor industry	B	< 50,000 MT annual production capacity	75
Manufacturing facilities for the transport sector (manufacturing of automotive parts, surface coating of metals and manufacture of other metal equipment)	B	< 20,000 MT annual production capacity	70
Manufacturing of electronic equipment/parts	B	< 20,000 MT annual production capacity	70
Storage of petroleum, petrochemical or related products	B	< 5,000 MT capacity	70
Coal mining	B		65
Extraction of Oil and Gas (on- shore) – Extraction of gas	B	< 250,000 cubic meters per day extraction/production rate	60
Pharmaceutical industries and manufacture of soap and detergents, health and beauty products, and other consumer products	B	< 50,000 MT annual production capacity	60
Jewelry and other similar industries involving use of toxic chemicals	B	Use of toxic chemicals >1.0 kg/month but < 10.0 kg/month	60
Extraction of Oil and Gas (on- shore)- Extraction of oil	B	< 4,000 barrels (or equivalent) per day extraction rate	55
Ceramic industries, manufacture of glass and glass products	B	< 70,000 MT annual production capacity	55
Manufacture of agrichemicals	B	< 30,000 MT annual production capacity	55
Off-shore mining (including extraction of deuterium, oil and gas)	B		50
Limestone quarry and extraction of sand, stone and gravel and other non-metallic Minerals	B	<75,000 MT per annum and Quarry area < 20 hectares	50
Other methods	B	<150,000 MT per annum or Mining area < 25 hectares	50
Major Wood Processing Projects	B	>1,000 – 4,000 cubic meters (equivalent) of product per year	40
Fishery/Aquaculture Projects in water bodies (coastal areas)	B	>= 1 hectare but < 100 hectares	37
Fishery/Aquaculture Projects (inland-based, e.g., lakes, rivers, bays, etc.)	B	>= 1 hectare but < 25 hectares	37
Logging Projects	B	Cutting of trees equivalent to < 5,000 cubic meters	35
Introduction of Exotic Flora or Fauna (Refer to biosafety guidelines)	B		
Gas-fired thermal power plants	B	>= 10.0 MW but < 50.0 MW rated capacity	80
Other thermal power plants (e.g., diesel, bunker, coal, etc.)	B	>= 5.0 MW but < 30.0 MW rated capacity	75
Bridges and viaducts, new construction	B	>= 80 m but < 10.0 Km	72
Airports	B	Minor improvements (< 50% extension/widening of runway) or Private airstrip	72
Waste-to-energy projects including biogas projects	B	< 50.0 MW rated capacity	70
Geothermal facilities	B	>= 1.0 MW but less than 50.0 MW generating capacity	70
Elevated roads, flyover/cloverleaf/interchanges	B	Regardless of size	67
Major Dams	B	Reservoir (flooded area) < 25 hectares AND < 20 million cubic meters capacity	67
Irrigation System (distribution system only)	B	EIS: >= 1,000 hectares service area	67
Causeways, Ports and harbors, new	B	< 15.0 hectares reclamation or < 25.0 hectares (w/o reclamation)	67
Tunnels and sub-grade roads and railways	B	< 1.0 Km	67
Hydropower facilities	B	Impounding < 20 million cubic meters	67
Causeways, Ports and harbors, expansion or improvements	B	< 5.0 hectares reclamation or >= 1.0 hectares but < 10.0 hectares (w/o reclamation) [for Ro-Ro Projects: proponent can use the prescribed IEE Checklist]	62
Bridges and viaducts, rehabilitation/Improvement	B	>= 50% increase in capacity (or in terms of length/width)	62
Renewable energy projects such as fuel cell (for biogas and waste-to-energy projects refer to above)	B	IEE: >= 5 MW but < 100 MW rated capacity	60
Impounding System or Flood Control Project	B	EIS: Reservoir (flooded area) >= 25 hectares	57
Major Reclamation Projects	B	< 25 hectares	55



Project or Undertaking	Criteria		Total
	DAO 03-30 Project Category	Scale of Production	
Renewable energy projects such as ocean, solar, wind, tidal power and fuel cell (for biogas and waste-to-energy projects refer to above)	B	EIS: >= 100 MW rated capacity	52
Roads, rehabilitation/Improvement	B	>= 50% increase in capacity (or in terms of length/width)	47
Roads, new construction	B	< 20.0 Km (no critical slope)	47
Roads, new construction	B	< 10.0 Km (with critical slope)	47
Pedestrian passages	B	Underpass	47
Impounding System or Flood Control Project	B	IEE: Reservoir (flooded area) < 25 hectares	42
Irrigation System (distribution system only)	B	IEE: < 1,000 hectares service area	42
Water Supply Systems	B	EIS: more than six production wells and other systems (e.g., infiltration gallery, etc.)	42
On-grade railway system	B	Rehabilitation of railways	42
Water Supply System (Distribution only)	B	Level III	39
Water Supply Systems	B	IEE: six or less production wells	37
Hazardous waste treatment, recycling, and/or disposal facilities (for recycling of lead, see details in Heavy Industries)	B	< 10.0 MT per year capacity	85
Sanitary landfill for domestic wastes only	B	< 1,000 MT daily capacity	80
Landfill for industrial and other wastes	B	Single-user	80
Industrial and hospital waste (non-Industrial and hospital waste (non- hazardous) materials treatment facilities	B	< 50.0 cubic meters per day	70
Materials Recovery Facilities	B	with composting facilities (see category of composting below)	70
Receiving facilities, paper and plastic recycling	B	< 300,000 MT per annum to be treated OR involve use of chemicals	60
Domestic wastewater treatment facility	B	< 5,000 cubic meters daily capacity	55
Fuel pipelines	B	Length < 25 kilometers	55
Compost/fertilizer making	B	>= 15 MT daily capacity or 5,475 MT annual capacity	40
Golf course projects/complex	B	< 18 hole golf course	40
Other pipelines (such as water)	B	Length < 50 kilometers	39
Textile, Wood, Rubber, Pulp and Paper Industries	B	EIS: => 50,000 MT annual production capacity	90
Distillation and Fermentation Plants	B	EIS: => 50,000 MT annual production capacity	80
Distillation and Fermentation Plants	B	IEE: < 50,000 MT annual production capacity	70
Leather and related industries	B	>= 1 MT raw hides per day (or 25 MT per month)	65
Institutional and other related facilities: medical facilities	B	EIS: Tertiary hospitals or medical facilities	65
Institutional and other structures with laboratory facilities	B	Regardless of size or area	65
Paper and plastic based products	B	>= 15,000 MT annual production capacity	65
Sugar Mills	B	EIS: => 50,000 MT annual production capacity	65
Storage facilities, toxic or hazardous materials	B	EIS: >= 1,000 MT capacity	65
Textile, Wood, Rubber, Pulp and Paper Industries	B	IEE: < 50,000 MT annual production capacity	65
Glass-based products	B	>= 60 MT daily production capacity	60
Institutional and other related facilities: medical facilities	B	IEE: Secondary or primary hospitals or medical facilities	60
Metal-based products	B	>= 30 MT daily production capacity	60
Storage facilities, non-toxic/hazardous materials	B	>= 10,000.0 square meters (gross/total floor area)	55
Livestock projects (Note: Only Contract growing is covered by the Philippine EIS System. Other livestock projects are deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the concerned LGU/s)	B	EIS: >= 100,000 heads poultry/birds OR >= 1,000 heads pigs/goats	50
Animal products processing (fish/meat processing, canning, slaughterhouses, etc.)	B	EIS: >= 10,000 Kg daily production capacity	50
Coconut processing plants	B	EIS: >= 25,000 MT per month production capacity	50
Fruit and vegetable processing	B	EIS: >= 500 Kg daily processing capacity	50
Sugar Mills	B	IEE: < 50,000 MT annual production capacity	50
Processing of dairy products	B	EIS: >= 100,000 L (liquid) OR >= 100,000 Kg (solid) monthly production capacity	47

*5*

Project or Undertaking	B		Total
	B	Scale of Production	
Motels, Hotels, Condominium/Apartelles (residential)	B	EIS: $\geq$ 25,000 square meters (gross/total floor area including parking and other areas)	47
Commercial, [office spaces only]	B	EIS: $\geq$ 50,000 square meters (gross/total floor area including parking and other areas)	47
Coconut processing plants	B	IEE: $<$ 25,000 MT per month production capacity	45
Other types of food (and other food by-products, additives, etc.) processing industries	B	EIS: $\geq$ 50,000 MT annual production capacity (finished product)	42
Commercial, [Business centers with residential units (mixed use), malls, supermarkets]	B	IEE: $\geq$ 10,000 square meters but $<$ 25,000 square meters (gross/total floor area including parking and other areas)	42
Agricultural processing facilities	B	EIS: $\Rightarrow$ 50,000 MT annual production capacity	40
Agricultural plantation	B	EIS: $\geq$ 1,000 hectares	40
Livestock projects (Note: Only Contract growing is covered by the Philippine EIS System. Other livestock projects are deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the concerned LGU/s)	B	IEE: $\geq$ 10,000 heads but $<$ 100,000 heads poultry/birds OR $\geq$ 100 heads but $<$ 1,000 heads pigs/goats	40
Storage facilities, toxic or hazardous materials	B	IEE: $<$ 1,000 MT capacity	40
Subdivision and housing projects, resettlement projects and other similar(horizontal) land development projects	B	IEE Checklist: $<$ 10 hectares	37
Wildlife Farming or any related projects(as defined by PAWB)	B	Establishments or facilities for wildlife farming	37
Animal products processing (fish/meat processing, canning, slaughterhouses, etc.)	B	IEE: $\geq$ 500 Kg but $<$ 10,000 Kg daily production capacity	37
Resorts and other tourism/leisure projects	B	EIS: $\geq$ 25 hectares	37
Subdivision and housing projects, resettlement projects and other similar(horizontal) land development projects	B	IEE: $\geq$ 10 hectares	37
Fruit and vegetable processing	B	IEE: $<$ 500 Kg dally processing capacity	35
Agricultural plantation	B	IEE: $\geq$ 100 hectares but $<$ 1,000 hectares	35
Resorts and other tourism/leisure projects	B	IEE Checklist: $<$ 5 hectare	35
Agricultural processing facilities	B	IEE: $\Rightarrow$ 5,000 MT but $<$ 50,000 MT annual production capacity	35
Resorts and other tourism/leisure projects	B	IEE: $<$ 25 hectares	35
Cemetery, crematorium, etc.	B	$\geq$ 5.0 hectares	34
Processing of dairy products	B	IEE: $<$ 100,000 L (liquid) OR $<$ 100,000 Kg (solid) monthly production capacity	32
Food preservation (e.g., drying, freezing) and other methods aside from canning	B		28
Institutional and other related facilities: religious, government, and educational	B	IEE: $\geq$ 15,000 square meters (gross/total floor area) but $<$ 50,000 square meters (gross/total floor area including parking and other areas)	27
Other types of food (and other food by- products, additives, etc.) processing industries	B	IEE: $<$ 50,000 MT annual production capacity (finished product)	27