Project scoping

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scoping

to identify all possible impacts; this includes biophysical, social, and economic impacts.

Social and economic impacts vary from health impacts to employment impacts.

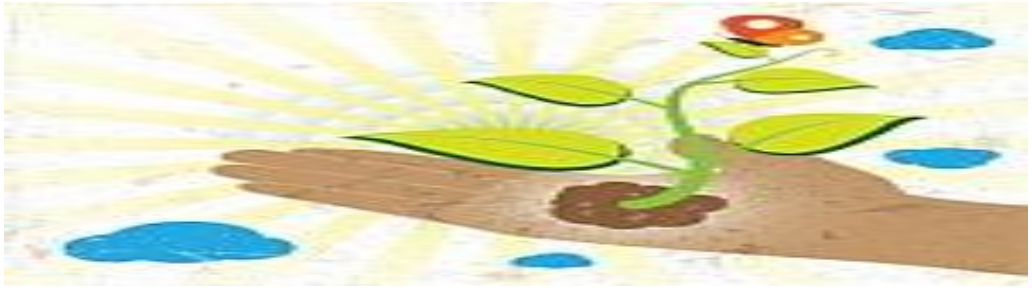
A scoping process is undertaken when a project is identified and a site is selected.

The aim is to determine the key environmental aspects which need to be addressed in an EIA, the baseline data, and the level of assessment and evaluation.

its aim is

- to ensure that the study addresses all environmental concerns of importance to the decision makers.

The choice of scoping based on environmental impact significant issues is usually made on the basis of magnitude, geographical extent, and significance to decision makers, or because of special local sensitivities (for example soil erosion, presence of endangered species, nearby historical site or national parks or burial grounds).



Scoping is based on:

- published EIA guidelines;
- International environmental laws and requirements;
- Based on similar project in other countries;

The Developers and EIA consultants are advised to use the EIA guidelines to prepare the EIA scoping.

EIA guidance can provide an appropriate direction, not only for the preparation of an EIA Report by project developers and assessors, but also for EIA review and other the relevant parties;

The guidelines are treated as an essential tool for EIA preparation and submission under the Malaysian EIA system.

Table 1.0: Lists of EIA Guidelines, DOE Malaysia

1	A handbook of EIA Guidelines, 1987, 1988, 1995 and 2000
2	EIA Guidelines For Coastal Resort Development Projects, 1994
3	EIA Guidelines For Petrochemical Industries, 1994
4	EIA Guidelines For Industrial Estate Development, 1994
5	'Penilaian Kesan Kepada Alam Sekeliling Bagi Pembangunan Padang Golf', 1995

Table 1.0: Lists of EIA Guidelines, DOE Malaysia

EIA Guidelines For Groundwater and/or Surface Water Supply Projects, 1995
EIA Guidelines For Thermal Power Generation and/or Transmission Projects, 1995
EIA Guidelines For Drainage and/or Irrigation Projects, 1995
EIA Guidelines For Fishing Harbours and/or Land Based Aquaculture Projects, 1995
EIA Guidelines For Dam and/or Reservoir Projects, 1995

Table 1.0: Lists of EIA Guidelines, DOE Malaysia

EIA Guidelines For Mines and Quarries, 1995
EIA Guidelines For Development of Resort and Hotel Facilities In Hill Stations, 1995
EIA Guidelines For Development of Tourist and Recreational Facilities In National Parks, 1995
EIA Guidelines For Development of Tourist and Recreational Facilities On Islands in Marine Parks, 1995
EIA Guidelines For Industrial Projects, 1994
EIA Guidelines For Municipal Solid Waste and Sewage Treatment and Disposal Projects, 1995

Table 1.0: Lists of EIA Guidelines, DOE Malaysia

EIA Guidelines For Toxic and Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Projects, 1995
Buku Panduan Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar Malaysia, 1995
EIA Guidelines For The Management and Disposal of Waste In Down Stream Petroleum Industries, 1995
EIA Guidelines For The Management and Disposal of Waste In Up Stream Petroleum Industries, 1998

Table 1.0: Lists of EIA Guidelines, DOE Malaysia

Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines For Coastal and Land Reclamation, 1998
Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines For Forestry, 1995
EIA – Guidelines For Agriculture, 2003

Scoping should consists :

- Description of Project: statement of need and the reason for the project being proposed,
- Project option;
- Description of existing environment include baseline data;
- Prediction of impact and impact significance,
- Identification of mitigating measure;
- Residual impact; and
- Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

- Scoping should address Environmental impacts :

✓ in how, when, and whether they arise, and where and how much it may cause affect.

- And outlines impacts in scoping should includes:

✓ nature (positive, negative, direct, indirect, cumulative, synergistic with others);
✓ magnitude;
✓ extent or location (area or volume covered, distribution);
✓ timing (during construction, operation, decommissioning, immediate, delayed, rate of change);
✓ duration (short term, long term, intermittent, continuous);
✓ reversibility or irreversibility;
✓ likelihood (risk, uncertainty or confidence in the prediction); and
✓ Significance (local, regional, global).

An output of the scoping exercise is usually the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the DEIA.

In conclusion:

Failure to account for environmental impacts in scoping could give rise to a bad EIA practice.


THANK YOU