



**Environment, Social, Health and Safety
Management System (ESHS MS)**

Environmental Impact Identification Procedure

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this PERU LNG Environmental Impact Identification Procedure is to ensure that any new environmental impacts caused by works associated with the Plant (including Marine and Quarry) and Pipeline that were not previously documented and addressed within the Project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) are systematically identified and appropriate mitigation measures developed and implemented.

2.0 ISO 14001 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The ISO 14001 Standard (Environmental Management Systems) requires that all the environmental aspects of a project or activity be assessed for *significance* and control measures must be put in place to manage those aspects considered to be significant.

Note: An environmental aspect is defined as an "element of an organization's activities, products or services which can interact with the environment"; and a significant environmental aspect has, or can have, a significant environmental impact.

The basis of Environmental Impact Identification is to methodically assess a system/process/site to determine all environmental aspects under normal and abnormal (e.g. emergency) conditions. Each environmental aspect will be considered against various criteria and assessed as being significant or not. It is essential to register all aspects so that the process is auditable and those aspects not considered to be significant are simply recorded and do not require further action.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

During the course of the Project there are three main phases during planning, design and execution (construction and operation) that may lead to environmental impact identification:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)
- Contractor Assessment and
- Procedural Activities

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

An extensive process was undertaken by PERU LNG during the planning and design phase of the Project to assess the environmental impacts. This process resulted in the preparation of three detailed ESIAs:

- Plant ESIA (including Plant Amendment ESIA)
- Quarry ESIA
- Pipeline ESIA

Throughout the ESIA process, every effort was made to prevent environmental and social impacts through careful route selection and design measures. However, all environmental and social impacts could not be avoided and therefore mitigation measures were proposed to minimize or reduce residual impacts during construction and operation.

The PERU LNG Environmental, Social Health and Safety Management System (ESHS MS) is aimed at mitigating these residual impacts by managing and complying with the Project

Commitments relating to the ESIA. These commitments are addressed through a series of PERU LNG Contractor Management Plans (CMPs) and corresponding Contractor Environmental and Social Implementation Plans (ESIPs).

3.2 CONTRACTOR ASSESSMENT

Contractor (and its subcontractors) for the construction phase of the Project shall routinely assess their impacts as defined by their own ESHS MS which will be aligned to PERU LNG's Management System. Where a new environmental impact is identified they shall use their management systems to develop and implement specific mitigation methods.

New impacts (i.e. those not already predicted in the ESIA) are likely to be identified while carrying out the required assessments in accordance with the Pipeline Footprint ESIP that addresses areas to be used for Project works and not covered in the ESIA's. Contractor is required to assess all additional land take areas and carry out an individual assessment detailing baseline conditions (evaluation of existing environment), impacts and mitigation measures.

3.3 PROCEDURAL ACTIVITIES

During the construction phase and management by Peru LNG there are a number of procedural activities which may lead to the identification of impacts not previously identified within the ESIA's. The main procedures which are most likely to identify new impacts are:

- Management of Change Procedure
- Non-Compliance and Corrective Action Procedure
- Hazard Assessment and Risk Management

All three procedures review the processes being conducted against the ESIA and Project requirements. During this process there is the potential that a new activity or a change in the nature of an activity will lead to a new impact.

If a new impact is identified it shall be addressed through the procedural process and recorded in accordance with the specific process it was identified through. i.e. Action Tracking Register for the Non-compliance and Corrective Action Procedure. Contractor shall implement the findings and ensure that the mitigation measures are implemented.

The Management of Change Procedure and Hazard Assessment and Risk Management will detail the changes to an activity, the predicted impacts (including any impacts not identified in the ESIA) and any mitigation measures required including whether there is any existing provision for execution of such measures through the instrument of the CMPs and ESIPs or if additional provisions are required to be set in place.