

03 July 2023 Monday



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Manila Standard



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SC issues writ of kalikasan vs. Sibuyan Is. firm

THE Supreme Court has issued a writ of kalikasan against Altai Philippines Mining Corporation (APMC), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) over controversial nickel mining operations on Sibuyan Island of Romblon province.

This followed a petition residents filed last February, said environmentalist Rodne Galicha, Living Laudato Si executive director, who posted the high court's notice on his Twitter account on Sunday.

According to the SC, it issued the writ versus APMC, DENR, and MGB in a resolution dated June 13.

A writ of kalikasan is a legal remedy that protects the right of Filipinos to a "balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature," pursuant to Article II, Section 16 of the Philippine Constitution. **Rio N. Araja** (*See full story online at manilastandard.net*)



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Angat Dam nears critical level

By **BELLA CARIASO**

The water level of Angat Dam is nearing critical level, dropping further to 182.24 meters or 0.21 meters less compared to its previous 182.45 meters, according to latest monitoring of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration.

As of 6 a.m. on Sunday, the water level of Angat was only 0.46 meters away from its rule curve elevation or the minimum level of the dam to be able to function effectively.

It is expected to reach critical level in less than two weeks.

Angat Dam supplies more than 90 percent of

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Angat From Page 1

Metro Manila's potable water needs and provides for the irrigation needs of 25,000 hectares of farmlands in Bulacan and Pampanga.

On Saturday, the National Water Resources Board (NWRB) implemented a two-cubic meters per second (CMS) cut in the water allocation for Maynilad Water Services Inc. and Manila Water amid the threat of the

El Niño phenomenon.

NWRB executive director Sevilla David Jr. has said that the implementation of 50 CMS for the two water concessionaires from the previous 52 CMS aims to manage the water from Angat Dam.

David has said that the 50 CMS water allocation for the two water concessionaires and 28.5 CMS for irrigation will be effective for the entire month of July.

"The rains did help and did not

reach the watersheds in our mountains," David said, referring to the thunderstorms experienced in Metro Manila and areas in the country in the past days.

David said that according to the NWRB, the next weeks and months are very crucial to be able to improve the water level of the dams in the country.

The two water concessionaires have yet to announce the impact of the drop in water allocation.

Areas being serviced by Maynilad

had experienced eight to 14 hours daily water cutoff before the 52 CMS water allocation took effect on April 15, 2023.

Among those affected by the previous rotating water interruption were Maynilad customers in Manila, Quezon City, Makati, Caloocan, Pasay, Parañaque, Las Piñas, Muntinlupa, Valenzuela, Navotas and Malabon; the cities of Cavite, Bacoor and Imus and the towns of Kawit, Noveleta and Rosario in Cavite.

On the other hand, water levels

in four other dams also decreased, including Ambuklao Dam in Benguet which decreased to 748.72 meters or 0.47 meters less compared to its previous level of 749.19 meters; Binga Dam in Benguet, 571.39 meters, 0.25 less than its previous level of 571.64 meters; Pantabangan Dam in Nueva Ecija, 180.70 meters or 0.20 meters less compared to 180.90 meters; and Caliraya Dam in Laguna, 286.65 meters or 0.17 meters less compared to previous level of 286.82 meters.



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Phivolcs: Heavy rain can trigger Mayon lahar flow

Rocks, lava, ash that can fit in 350,000 dump trucks can be moved down the volcano's slopes by a downpour, says MGB exec

By **Ma. April Mier-Manjares**
@MaAprilMierINQ

LEGAZPI CITY—The restive Mayon Volcano has so far emitted an estimated 7 million cubic meters of volcanic materials that could be mobilized as lahar during heavy rainfall, the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs) warned on Sunday.

Paul Karson Alanis, Phivolcs' resident volcanologist in this city, said the debris composed of lava, rocks and ash were more concentrated along the Bonga gully in Legazpi City, Mi-isi gully in Daraga town and Basud gully in Sto. Domingo town.

Alanis said scattered ash were also noted in other quadrants of the volcano.

Jose Marcel Laud, chief science research specialist of the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) in Bicol, said the about 350,000 dump trucks of debris would still be considered as loose materials and could be easily carried down to the slopes by the rainwater.

"If we compare it to the previous eruptions, this is not yet voluminous because most of the emitted materials were lava flow. But since other materials were loose, it can possibly be mobilized by rainwater compared to the old deposits that

were also solidified," Laud said in a phone interview on Sunday.

He said threatened areas were the villages at the foot of the volcano in the towns of Camalig, Daraga and Sto. Domingo, and Legazpi City.

Continuous emission

Phivolcs on Sunday reminded the public that heavy rainfall could generate channel-confined lahar and sediment-laden streamflows where the deposits were emplaced.

Jaime Bordaes Jr., weather specialist of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration in Southern Luzon, said the local thunderstorm would trigger light to moderate rains only in the province.

"In terms of intensity, sometimes it's heavy but the duration is not that significant, usually maximum of two hours or sometimes 30 minutes to one hour with lightnings and thunder," Bordaes said in a phone interview on Sunday.

In the latest bulletin, Phivolcs said the "very slow effusion" of lava advanced to 2.7 kilometers in Mi-isi gully and 1.3 km in Bonga gully.

The collapsed debris have deposited to about 4 km from the summit crater of the volcano.

On June 30, Phivolcs re-

leased a notice of increased activity in the volcano as pyroclastic density currents (PDC) were also noted in Basud gully in Sto. Domingo, within 3-4 km from the crater. Ashfall from the PDC had been reported by residents in Tabaco City on the same day.

"The other gullies might have been full, so it was redirected to [the] other gully," Alanis said in a phone interview on Sunday.

Preparation

Tim Lawrence Florece, Camalig's municipal information officer, said by phone on Sunday that about 5,000 families from 21 villages near the channels and flood-prone areas would be affected in case of a lahar flow.

Florece said they started their information drive, reviewed the contingency plan and alerted the barangay response teams to prepare the families who have yet to be evacuated from these areas.

As of Sunday, 908 families or 3,192 people were evacuated from the villages of Sua, Quirangay, Tumpa and Anoling, areas inside the 6-km-radius permanent danger zone (PDZ) of the volcano.

Joy Maravillas, head of the municipal disaster risk reduction and management office of Guinobatan, said an additional 3,000

families would be evacuated from the villages of Masarawag, Muladbucad Grande, Muladbucad Pequeño and Doña Tomasa if lahar flow would persist.

Around 914 families (3,058 people) had been evacuated from Guinobatan's villages of Tandarora, Maninila and Muladbucad Grande, all near the two big gullies of the volcano.

"We are already prepared, and they were already given instructions, like if the volcano erupts, they know the village where to evacuate," Maravillas said in a private message on Sunday.

In Sto. Domingo, the residents in villages of Lidong, San Isidro, Fidel Surtida, Sta. Misericordia and San Fernando living within the 7-km extended danger zone were also threatened with lahar flow. Some of these families were brought to shelters on June 12 but were sent home on June 20 as Phivolcs only recommended evacuation of residents within the 6-km PDZ.

As of Sunday afternoon, 5,749 families (20,082 people) were evacuated from towns of Daraga, Camalig, Guinobatan, Malilipot, Sto. Domingo, and the cities of Ligao and Tabaco.

The province had ordered preemptive evacuation on June 9, a day after Phivolcs raised the alert level 3 over the volcano. INQ



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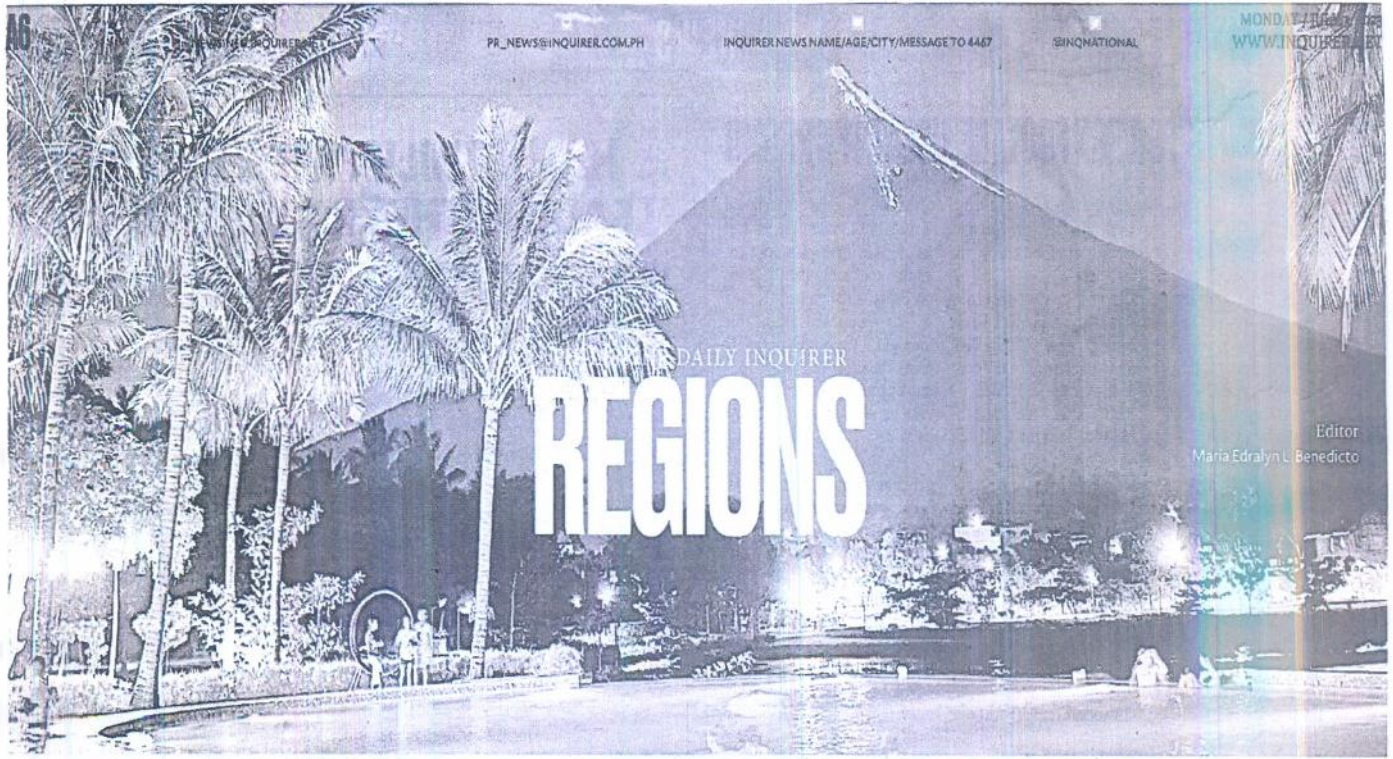
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LIVING WITH A RESTIVE VOLCANO Life goes on for many Albayanos, like this family and its friends who find time to hold a birthday celebration at a resort in Daraga town on June 23, against the backdrop of a lava-spewing Mayon Volcano. —PHOTO CONTRIBUTED BY ROSEMARIE LOMA



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'No need to widen Mayon's danger zone'

By **BELLA CARIASO**

As lava flows and pyroclastic density currents from the restive Mayon Volcano in Albay continued, an official of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs) yesterday said there is no need yet to widen the current six-kilometer-radius permanent danger zone.

Mariton Bornas, chief of the Phivolcs volcano monitoring and eruption prediction division, said expanding the six-kilometer permanent danger zone is still not an option as pyroclastic density currents were still within the zone.

"Based on our observation this morning,

a major portion of the lava dome at the crater collapsed and another lava dome rose," Bornas said.

She said Mayon's abnormal activity is expected to continue for three months.

"There is still no sign showing Mayon's abnormal activity will end sooner. We expect lava flows to continue like what happened in 2006. It will persist for months," Bornas said.

She said state volcanologists have yet to see any change in the overall monitoring parameters.

"The recorded earthquake is still low as well as the seismic energy of the volcano. There has been no change since June 15 and the measurement of sulfur dioxide, a volcanic gas that causes an explosive eruption, is still

low," Bornas said.

As of 8 a.m. yesterday, Phivolcs data showed that lava flows had advanced to 2,700 meters and 1,300 meters along Mi-isi and Bonga gullies, respectively.

"We are warning the public against entering the six-kilometer permanent danger zone as the direction of the pyroclastic density currents may change any time," Bornas said.

She said that on Friday, the Phivolcs team monitored major pyroclastic density currents that included hot ashes, rocks and volcanic gas flow.

A "very slow lava flow" is ongoing and at least 397 rockfall events were recorded in the past 24 hours, Phivolcs said.

- With Cet Dematera



'Very slow' Mayon lava flow continues

By ELLALYN RUIZ

Lava flow from Mayon Volcano continued to cascade down its slopes at a "very slow" rate and has now reached a length of up to 2.7 kilometers as of yesterday, the Philippine Institute and Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs) said.

From 5 a.m. last Saturday to 5 a.m. yesterday, Phivolcs said the very slow effusion of lava from the summit crater of Mayon Volcano continued to

feed lava flows and collapse debris on the Mi-isi and Bonga gullies on the southern and southeastern flanks, respectively.

Lava flows measuring approximately 2,700 and 1,300 meters have descended to the Mi-isi and Bonga gullies, respectively.

Phivolcs said rockfall and pyroclastic density current (PDC) occurrences were also observed at the Mi-isi, Bonga, and Basud gullies. Basud gully is on the eastern portion of Mayon Volcano.

Phivolcs said volcanic debris has de-

scended 4,000 meters from the crater.

During the 24-hour monitoring of Mayon Volcano, Phivolcs also recorded two lava dome collapse-triggered PDCs that lasted two minutes, 397 rock fall events, and four volcanic earthquakes.

A significant amount of gas was also constantly released from Mayon, which caused its emission of steam-laden plumes about 1,500 meters high before dissipating to the southwest, south-southwest, and northwest.

Phivolcs noted that the concentrations of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) averaged

864 tons per day when it was last measured on July 1.

Mayon Volcano is still under Alert Level 3 as it is "currently in a relatively high level of unrest as magma is at the crater and hazardous eruption within weeks or even days is possible."

Phivolcs strongly recommended the evacuation of residents within the six-kilometer permanent danger zone due to the risk of PDCs, lava flows, rock falls, and other volcanic hazards.

In addition, it advised communities to maintain increased vigilance against

PDCs, lahars, and sediment-laden stream flows along channels draining the volcano edifice, as heavy rainfall could cause channel-confined lahars and sediment-laden stream flows.

Pilots were also asked to avoid flying close to the volcano because ash from a sudden eruption may pose hazards to aircraft.

According to Phivolcs, communities on the southern side of Mayon Volcano may most likely experience ash fall events based on the current wind pattern.



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PLAY TIME — A young girl plays on the Manila Baywalk Dolomite Beach shoreline on Sunday, July 2, 2023. (Arnold Quizol)



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Asean MSMEs and the circular economy

Mark Sultan Gersava was a peace development worker from Mindanao who decided to act on what he saw as a critical challenge: transforming his ordinary products to become environmentally friendly to help mitigate the effects of climate change while empowering his local community with sustainable and long-term livelihoods. His enterprise, Bambuhay, produces bamboo straws and toothbrushes to replace plastic-based products.

To date, his ambition has brought a real positive impact on 13,910 farmers, providing them with an increased sustainable source of income, and bringing 68 families out of poverty. Their work has helped remove around 1,100 tonnes of plastics from the environment, and they have planted nearly 40,000 trees and bamboo. His products are wholeheartedly welcomed by consumers and recognized by multinational companies, having supplied bamboo straws for Coffee Bean and Tea Leaf in the Philippines.

As we celebrated the United Nation's MSME Day last June 27 in recognition of the tremendous contributions of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to the achievement of UN Sustainable Development Goals, Bambuhay's story is a remarkable example of how MSMEs can play a significant role in transforming Asean toward a circular economy and prepare the region for a sustainable future.

The World Economic Forum reported that by 2030, Asean is expected to see 140 million new consumers, representing a 16-percent global increase. Fortunately, a remarkable change has unfolded in consumer behavior, heralding a careful reevaluation of the consumption patterns that impact their health and the environment. Demand has shifted toward more sustainable products, which consumers were willing to pay premium costs.

The COVID-19 pandemic triggered a strong sense of community and preference to support socially responsible enterprises, evident from intensified collaboration and

COMMENTARY

KAO KIM HOURN

coordinated efforts to purchase from local businesses. These shifts paved the way for innovations that promote waste reduction, resource conservation as well as self-sufficiency through locally sourced and produced goods.

Deeply rooted as part of local society, MSMEs are frequently regarded as vital enablers of socioeconomic development. In Asean, MSMEs account for 85 percent of employment and 44.8 percent of the region's gross domestic product. They provide primary sources of income and livelihoods for a significant number of individuals and households.

Due to their lean structure and versatile business model, MSMEs have the ability to embrace new developments, such as the circular economy and digital technologies. But the transformation of MSMEs is not without challenges. Shifting in business approach and mindset of MSMEs could be one of the first and foremost obstacles. Most MSMEs also often struggle with limited capital and constrained budgets. With the scarcity of resources available at their disposal, it becomes even more critical for MSMEs to embrace circularity in ensuring their survival.

In building an enabling environment for MSMEs to thrive in a circular economy, governments must put in place a long-term strategy and implement balanced actions that create strong economic incentives.

In Asean, we are committed to promoting circularity in MSMEs across the region. Through collaborative efforts, Asean member states are working toward achieving a circular economy that is inclusive and brings benefits to all sides.

One initiative is the Framework for Circular Economy for the Asean Economic Community, which was adopted in 2021, that created a structured pathway for a supportive

ecosystem for circular business models. A number of engagements involving the government and the private sector are also taking place this year, offering a platform for sharing best practices and ensuring inclusivity as part of the policymaking process.

Through public-private collaboration, a variety of instruments have been developed to raise awareness and capacity building for both policymakers and enterprises. The Climate Change Guidelines for Asean Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) provide a great resource on why MSMEs should be concerned about climate change and how to better prepare them for climate-related risks. In addition, the Asean SME Academy's Business Continuity and Resilience Tab offers tools to help MSMEs prepare for the future, including by implementing sustainable approaches.

Finally, building partnerships between businesses, innovators, service providers, and investors is imperative. Through Asean's flagship platform for MSMEs to internationalize, Asean Access, business matching opportunities are provided to enable circular MSMEs to promote their offerings and meet potential buyers from within and beyond the region.

Bambuhay's success in balancing the need to address climate change and poverty while being able to secure partnerships with multinational companies proved how sustainable business models can provide MSMEs with a competitive economic edge.

As we honor the importance of MSMEs and the role that they play in the economy, let us also recognize the challenges that they face, particularly in accessing financing and technology. By addressing these challenges and creating a conducive environment for MSMEs to thrive, we can unlock their full potential and contribute to sustainable economic growth. *The Jakarta Post/Asia News Network*

Kao Kim Hourn is secretary general of Asean.

The Philippine Daily Inquirer is a member of the Asia News Network, an alliance of 22 media titles in the region.



What is circular economy and why does it matter? (Part 1)

OUR current economic system can be considered a linear economy, built on a model of extracting raw materials from nature, turning them into products, and then discarding them as waste.

Currently, only 7.2 percent of used materials are cycled back into our economies after use. This has a significant burden on the environment and contributes to the climate, biodiversity and pollution crises.

Circular economy, on the other hand, aims to minimize waste and promote a sustainable use of natural resources, through smarter product design, longer use, recycling and more, as well as regenerate nature.

Besides helping tackle the problem of pollution, circular economy can play a critical role in solving other complex challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss.

Examples

The first example most people think of when they think of circular economy is waste management, but circular economy is in fact so much more.

Circular economy approaches are all around us. They can be employed in a number of different sectors from

textiles to buildings and construction, and at various stages of a product's life-cycle, including design, manufacturing, distribution and disposal.

In textiles and fashion, there are initiatives that employ regenerative agriculture to produce organic cotton and other natural fibers, using natural colorings and dye, thus ensuring higher quality and safer garments for the health of consumers and the environment. By producing higher quality garments, clothing can also last longer, be repaired, thrifted and recycled.

In buildings and construction, circular solutions can include reducing virgin material use, re-using existing materials in circulation, or substituting carbon-intensive materials for regenerative alternatives such as timber.

In a circular economy, electronic goods are refurbished, water-soluble, recyclable and truly biodegradable packaging becomes the norm, and animal waste is used as natural fertilizers and processed into biogas for cooking, heating and lighting.

Importance to our planet

Estimates show that we are already using more than the available amount

of Earth's natural resources. If current trends were to continue, we would need three planets by 2050.

In the past two decades, material consumption has risen by over 65 percent globally, reaching 95.1 billion metric tons in 2019. By the same year, an estimated 13 percent of the food destined for human consumption was lost after harvesting and another 17 percent was wasted at the household, food service and retail levels.

The amount of electronic waste reached 7.3 kilograms per capita in 2019, and the majority is not managed in a sound way, harming the environment and our health.

For the survival and well-being of people and the planet, these statistics show us the importance of transforming the way we use and respect our finite resources. Studies show that, to return to safe limits of consumption, we need to reduce global material extraction and consumption by a third. Transitioning to a circular economy will be instrumental to achieving this.

Climate change

A circular economy is essential for fighting climate change.



Source: <https://climatepromise.undp.org>

Currently, material extraction and use amount to 70 percent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. That means that if we want to significantly reduce emissions, we have to look at "hot spots" of unsustainable consumption and production in high-impact sectors such as industry, buildings and construction and agriculture.

Studies show us that, through efficient and more circular use of materials

in just four key industrial materials (cement, steel, plastics, and aluminum), circular economy strategies can help reduce global GHG emissions by 40 percent by 2050. And if we also include circular approaches within the food system, we could achieve as much as 49 percent reductions in global GHG emissions overall.

UNDP News

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Magnitude-4.4 quake rocks Surigao Sur

A magnitude-4.4 earthquake rocked parts of Surigao del Sur yesterday afternoon, according to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology.

Phivolcs said the quake's epicenter was located five kilometers north of Lianga town.

Instrumental Intensities 1 and 2 were recorded in Nabunturan, Davao de Oro and Tandag, Surigao del Sur, respectively.

No aftershocks or damage to property were expected from the quake, which was tectonic in origin, according to state seismologists. — **Bella Cariaso**



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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

On the ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) of the PROPOSED J&M NORTHEASTERN CAGAYAN SAND PROJECT of J&M RESOURCES MINING AND EXPLORATION CORPORATION located in the OFFSHORE AREAS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF APARRI, BUGUEY, AND GONZAGA, CAGAYAN PROVINCE.

Notice is hereby given to all parties who wish to give their opinion regarding the implementation of the proposed J&M Northeastern Cagayan Sand Project to attend Public Hearing that is scheduled as follows:

Date	Time	Venue
13 July 2023 (Thursday)	9:00 AM Registration starts at 8:00AM	Crab Hotel, El Presidente Beach Resort, Brgy. Centro, Buguey, Cagayan

This Public Hearing is being conducted in connection with the J&M Resources Mining and Exploration Corporation's application for Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) of the aforementioned project is being reviewed by the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

The following is the project information:

Proponent	J&M Resources Mining and Exploration Corporation	
Project Name	J&M Northeastern Cagayan Sand Project	
Project Location	Offshore areas of the Municipalities of Aparri, Buguey, and Gonzaga, Cagayan Province	
Project Capacity / Size / Area	Commodity	Magnetite and other associated minerals, including marine sand
	Proposed Average Annual Extraction Rate	62 million DMT of marine sand
	Proposed Average Annual Concentrate	2.5 million DMT of magnetite concentrate and other associated minerals
	Total Project Area	5,000 hectares out of the 9,854 hectares covered by the MPSA
	Mining Method	Dredging
	Concentrate Separation Method	Wet High-Intensity Magnetic Separator (WHIMS) and Low-Intensity Magnetic Separator (LIMS)
Project Rationale	Proposed Project is projected to provide a boost in the income of the local government units, as well as contribute in the sustainable development of the communities through the programs, employment opportunities, and emergence of income generating activities relative to the economic activity brought about by the project.	

All interested parties who wish to attend or participate in this Public Hearing should preferably confirm their attendance/ participation and may give their opinion(s) in a concise position paper submitted to the ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION (EIAMD) of this Office through email or cin@emb.gov.ph, three (3) days before the Public Hearing schedule. Those who will not be able to register or submit written positions may be given the opportunity to share their issues on the day of the hearing itself.

The project's EPRMP and Executive Summary for the Public are downloadable at our website: www.cia.emb.gov.ph (kindly access the Notice of Public Hearing/Consultation link found in our website) while copies will be available in the following offices:

EMB Region II
No. 20 Pagayaya Rd., Regional Government Center, Carig Sur, Tuguegarao City

Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO)
Alimano, Peñablanca, Tuguegarao City

For more details, please contact the EIAMD Division at this Office at telephone numbers (02) 8539 4378 local 116 and look for the project case handlers Engr. George Silvederio and Engr. Carlo Vic Arida, EnP.



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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

On the ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) of the PROPOSED T&T NORTHERN CAGAYAN SAND PROJECT of T&T RESOURCES AND MINING CORPORATION located in the OFFSHORE AREAS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF APARRI, BUGUEY, AND GONZAGA, CAGAYAN PROVINCE.

Notice is hereby given to all parties who wish to give their opinion regarding the implementation of the proposed T&T Northern Cagayan Sand Project to attend Public Hearing that is scheduled as follows:

Date	Time	Venue
12 July 2023 (Wednesday)	9:00 AM <i>Registration starts at 8:00AM</i>	Aparri Public Gymnasium, Punta, Aparri, Cagayan

This Public Hearing is being conducted in connection with T&T Resources and Mining Corporation's application for Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) of the aforementioned project is being reviewed by the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

The following is the project information:

Proponent	T&T Northern Cagayan Sand Project	
Project Name	T&T Resources and Mining Corporation	
Project Location	Offshore areas of the Municipalities of Aparri, Buguey, and Gonzaga, Cagayan Province	
Project Capacity / Size / Area	Commodity	Magnetite and other associated minerals, and marine sand
	Proposed Average Annual Extraction Rate	62 million DMT of marine sand
	Proposed Average Annual Concentrate	2.5 million DMT of magnetite concentrate and other associated minerals
	Total Project Area	5,000 hectares out of the 14,710.00 hectares covered by the MPSA
	Mining Method	Dredging
	Concentrate Separation Method	Wet High-Intensity Magnetic Separator (WHIMS) and Low-Intensity Magnetic Separator (LIMS)
Project Rationale	Proposed Project is foreseen to boost, in part, the mining industry's overall contribution to the nation's GDP, and those, by extension, of secondary industries like construction. With increased urbanization and population growth, a continuous upsurge of construction activities is inevitable. Steel, one of the many essential materials in construction, needs iron to be produced.	

All interested parties who wish to attend or participate in this Public Hearing should preferably confirm their attendance/ participation and may give their opinion(s) in a concise position paper submitted to the ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION (EIAMD) of this Office through email or cia@emb.gov.ph, three (3) days before the Public Hearing schedule. Those who will not be able to register or submit written positions may be given the opportunity to share their issues on the day of the hearing itself.

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No. 20 Pagayaya Rd., Regional Government Center, Carig Sur, Tuguegarao City

Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO)
Alimano, Peñablanca, Tuguegarao City

For more details, please contact the EIAMD Division at this Office at telephone numbers (02) 8539 4378 local 116 and look for the project case handlers **Engr. George Silvederio** and **Engr. Carlo Vic Arida, EnP.**

Protect the environment... Protect life...



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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

On the **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) REPORT** of the proposed **Parañaque Spillway Project** of Department of Public Works and Highways located in Cities of Muntinlupa, Parañaque, and Las Piñas in Metro Manila, and City of Bacoor, Province of Cavite.

Notice is hereby given to all parties who wish to give their opinion regarding the implementation of the proposed **Parañaque Spillway Project** to attend Public Hearing that is scheduled as follows:

Date	Time	Venue
11 July 2023	9:00 AM <i>(Registration will start at 08:30 AM)</i>	Bernardo College Covered Court, Brgy. Pulang Lupa Uno, Las Piñas City

This Public Hearing is being conducted in connection with the Department of Public Works and Highways' application for Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) of the aforementioned project is being reviewed by the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

The following is the project information:

Proponent	Department of Public Works and Highways
Project Name	Parañaque Spillway Project
Project Location	Cities of Muntinlupa, Parañaque, and Las Piñas in Metro Manila, and City of Bacoor, Province of Cavite.
Components	Intake Facility (Inlet) Drainage Facility (Outlet) Spillway (Underground Tunnel Type)
Rationale	The main objective of the Parañaque Spillway is to reduce the flood damage within the lakeshore area by providing another outlet in Laguna Lake and helping Napindan channel in lowering the water level in the lake during heavy rain.
Project Capacity	9.7 kilometers underground spillway
Area	9.7198 hectares

All interested parties who wish to attend or participate in this Public Hearing should preferably confirm their attendance/participation and may give their opinion(s) in a concise position paper submitted to the ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION (EIAMD) of this Office through e-mail or ela@emb.gov.ph, three (3) days before the Public Hearing schedule. Those who will not be able to register or submit written positions may be given the opportunity to share their issues on the day of the hearing itself.

The projects EIS and Executive Summary for the Public are downloadable at our website: www.eis.emb.gov.ph (kindly access the Notice of Public Hearing/Consultation link found in our website) while copies will be available in the following offices:

EMB National Capital Region
National Ecology Center, East Avenue, Quezon City
Tel. No. (02) 8931-1331

CPDO - Las Piñas City
City Hall, Las Piñas City

EMB Region IV-A
6/F Unit E, DENR By the Bay Building, 1515,
Roxas Blvd., Ermita, Manila
Tel. No. (02) 8536-9784

For more details, please contact the EIAMD Division at this Office at telephone numbers (02) 8539-4378 local 115, 165, or 166 and look for the project case handler Engr. Jose Paolo H. Aragoncillo or at this e-mail: jose_aragoncillo@emb.gov.ph

Protect the environment... Protect life...

(PDI-June 26 & July 3, 2023)