



Presentation of the Environmental Studies: Installation of OPS in the port of Leixões impacts:

Head of the Environment and Energy Efficiency
Division, APDL







Activity 4

Template - environmental studies



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Annex IV of the Directive

Directive 2011/92/EU, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU

- Description of the Project.
- Description of the reasonable alternatives and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects.

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- Description of the baseline scenario and outline of the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the project.
- 4. Identification of the factors likely to be significantly affected by the project and assessment of impact of the Project on these factors.
- 5. Description of the measures to prevent, mitigate or compensate the adverse effects on the environment of the Project.
- Description of the monitoring measures during the construction and operation of the Project.

DIRECTIVES

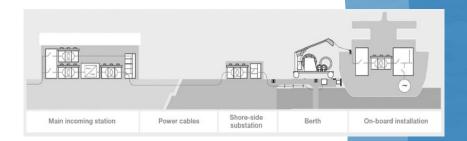
DIRECTIVE 2014/52/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

(Text with EEA relevance)

- 7. Non-technical summary of the information provided in the above points.
- 8. Reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments included in the report.







NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

context analysis | IMO objectives | European Union objectives

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Why Environmental studies?

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Priorities? | technical characteristics

DESCRIPTION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

does not include alternative locations

ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY – Baseline Scenario

description of the relevant aspects of the baseline scenario.

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

PREVENTION, MITIGATION / COMPENSATION MEASURES

MONITORING



5. ENVIRONMENTAL
INVENTORY Baseline
Scenario



Surface Water resources



Air quality



Environmental noise



Ecological System



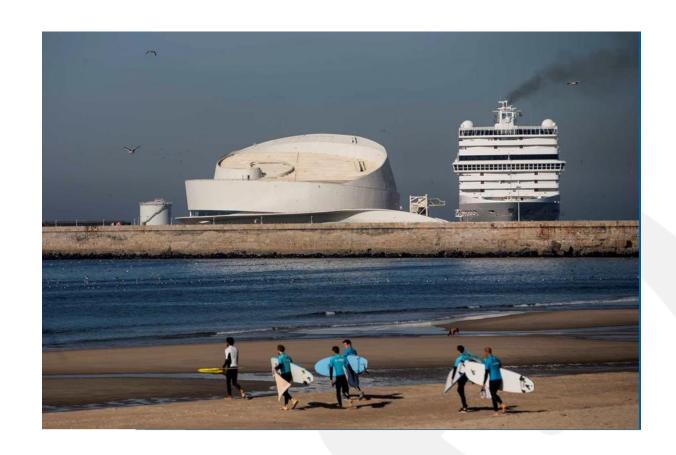


- Surface Water resources
- Air quality
- Environmental noise
- Ecological System



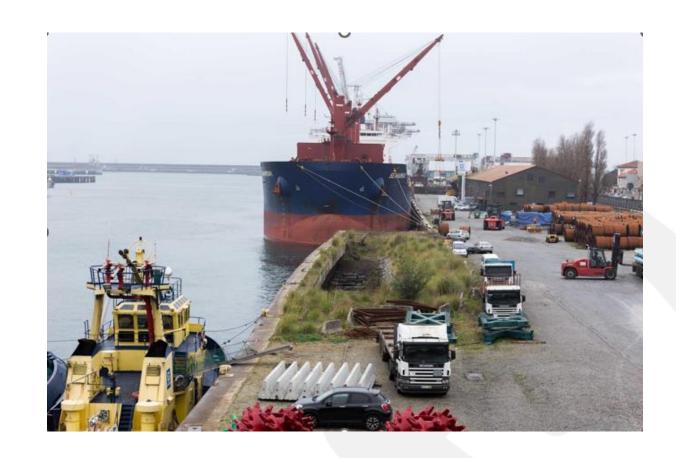


- Surface Water resources
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- Surface Water resources
- Air quality
- Environmental noise
- Ecological System





- Surface Water resources
- Air quality
- Environmental noise
- Ecological System





6. Impact Identification and Assessment

Consumption

Efluents

Wastes



6.1. Environmental impact assessment methodology

- Surface Water Resources
- Air Quality
- Environmental Noise

	Negative, Null, or Positive			
Evaluative sense	depending on the impact causes degradation, does not affect or enhance the quality			
	of the environment, respectively.			
	Direct or Indirect			
Type of occurrence	depending on whether they are determined directly by the project or are induced by			
	project-related activities.			
Probability of occurrence	Certain, Probable, Improbable, or Probability Unknown			
Probability of occurrence	Certain, Frobable, improbable, or Frobability officiowin			
	Temporary or Permanent			
Duration	depending on whether they occur during a certain period, or are continued over time.			
	depending on whether they occur during a certain period, or are continued over time.			
Magnitude	Weak, Medium, or Strong			
Magintaue	depending on the size of the effect caused by the impact.			
	Very Significant, Significant, or Insignificant			
	Significant according to compliance/non-compliance with legislation, whenever they			
Significance level	interfere with populations, planning figures, or whenever they affect the balance of			
	existing ecosystems, whenever they affect areas of recognized scenic or landscape			
	value, etc.			
	13.36, 6.6.			
	Reversible or Irreversible			
Reversibility	in case the impacts remain in time or cancel out (in the medium or long term).			
	mease the impacts remain in time of carrier out (in the measure of long term).			
Time lag	Immediate, medium term or long term			
Spatial scope	Local, Regional or National			
Type of interaction	Cumulative or Synergistic			

Europ

6.3. Summary of the assessment of environmental impacts

- Surface Water Resources
- Air Quality
- Environmental Noise

Environmental factor		Surface Water Resources			
Activities		Effluents from sanitary installations to support workers	Hydrocarbon spills from vehides, non-toad machinery and washing machinery		
Evaluative	Construction phase	Null	Negative		
sense (Negative, Null,	Exploration phase	N.a.	Null		
or Positive)	Decommissio n phase	Null	Negative		
Type of	Construction phase	N.a.	Direct		
occurrence (Direct or	Exploration phase	N.a.	N.a.		
Inditect)	Decommissio n phase	N.a.	Direct		
Probability of	Construction	Na	Probable		
Inditect)	Decommissio n phase	N.a.	Cumulative		
Mittigation measures		Construction and Decommission phases: - Connection of the sanitary installation to the wastewater network or installation of a temporary septic tank Ensure adequate treatment of liquid effluents.	Construction and Decommission phases: - Existence of an Environmental Management Plan (PGA) Training for workers and supervisors Ensure the presence on-site only of equipment that is in good condition Maintainance and periodic review of all machines and vehicles involved in work Repair and maintenance operations for vehicles and machinery carried in appropriate workshops Availability of human resources, equipment and materials to combat spills in land and surface waters.		





6.3. Summary of the assessment of environmental impacts

- Surface Water Resources
- Air Quality
- Environmental Noise

Environmenta	al factor			Air Quality		
Activities		Vehide traffic and non-road machinery inherent to the work and shipyard	Electricity consumption by equipment	Demolition activities	Replacement of the energy source used by ships, when in port - fuel by electrical energy	Replacement of the energy source used by ships, when in port - electrical energy by fuel
Construction Evaluative phase		Negative	Negative Negative		N.a.	N.a.
sense (Negative, Null,	Exploration phase	N.a.	Negative	N.a.	Positiv e	N.a.
or Positive)	Decommissio n phase	Negative	Negative	Negative	N.a.	Negativ e
Type of	Construction phase	Direct	Indirect	Direct	N.a.	N.a.
occurrence (Direct or	Exploration phase	N.a.	Indirect	N.a.	Direct	N.a.
Indited)	Decommissio n phase	Direct	Indirect	Direct	N.a.	Direct
Probability of occurrence	Construction phase	Certain	Certain	Certain	n.a.	na.
(Certain, Probable,	Exploration phase	N.a.	Certain	N.a. Certain		na.
Improbable, or Probability	' Certain Certain Certain		Certain	N.a.	Certain	
(Direct of	phase					
Inditect)	Decommissio n phase	Cumulative	Cum ulativ e	Cumulative	N.a.	Cumulative
Mitigation measures		Construction and Decommissi on phases: - Plan de construction phase to take advantage of other construction projects Existence of an Environmental Management Plan (PGA) Training for workers and supervisors Ensure the presence on-site only of equipment that is in good condition - Maintainance and periodic review of all machines and vehicles involved in work Container barrier (existing in the container term inals and on the entire Doca 2 Sul).		Construction phase: - Plan de construction phase to take advantage of other construction projects Container barrier (existing in the container term inals and on the entire Doca 2 Sul).		Decommission phase: - Develop a Decommissioning Planto minimize the associated environmental impactsEnsure the availability of adequate means to supply ships with less polluting fuel Encourage ships to use less polluting fuels by adapting the port's Tariff Regulations.



6.3. Summary of the assessment of environmental impacts

- Surface Water Resources
- Air Quality
- Environmental Noise

Fi	16			F	-1		
Environmenta	al factor	Sound Environment					
Activities		Vehicle traffic and non-road machinery inherent to the work and shipyard	Construction activities	Demolition activities	Maintenance operations of OPS	Replacement of the energy source used by ships, when in port - fuel by electrical energy	Replacement of the energy source used by ships, when in port - electrical energy by fuel
E valua tive	Construction phase	Negative			Na.	Na.	N.a.
sense (Negative, Null,	Exploration phase	N.a			Negative	Positive	N.a.
or Positive)	Decommissio n phase	Negative			Na.	Na.	Negative
Type of	Construction phase		Direct		Na.	Na.	N.a.
occurrence (Direct or	Exploration phase		N.a.		Direct	Direct	N.a.
Inditect)	Decommissio n phase		Direct		Na.	N.a.	Direct
Probability of occurrence	phase		Certain		Na.	Na.	N.a.
(Certain, Probable	Exploration	N.a.			Certain	Certain	N.a.
(Direct or	exploration phase		N.a.			Cumulative	N.a.
Inditect)	Decommissio n phase	Cu mulative			Na.	Na.	Cumulative
Construction and Decommission phases: - Transport of materials and wastes and activities with non-road machinery carried out between 7 am and 8 pm. - Construction and demolition activities carried out between 7 am and 8 pm. - Plan de construction phase to take advantage of other construction projects. - Container barrier (existing in the container terminals and on the entire Doca 2 Sul). - Training for workers and supervisors. - Select less noisy construction methods and equipment. - "Ensure the presence on-site only of equipment that has acoustic approval under the terms of the applicable legislation and that are in good condition/maintenance." - Main tainance and periodic review of all machines and vehicles involved in work. - Existence of an Environmental Management Plan (PGA).			Exploration phase: - Maintenance operations carried out between 7 am and 8 pm.		Decommission phase: - Develop a Decommissioning Plan to minimize the associated environmental impacts Encourage less noisy ships, by adapting the port's Tariff Regulations;		



7. Prevention, Mitigation or compensation measures



8. Monitoring





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