

Indicative List of High and Substantial Risk Activities

This list is not exhaustive and illustrative only; it applies to greenfield or capacity extension/increase activities in the categories listed below.

The type of activities listed below are examples of business activities that could result in potentially significant E&S impacts resulting in High risk or Substantial risk classification depending on the nature, location and scale of the activity. Other activities not listed herein may also require categorization as High risk or Substantial risk.

The list is intended to provide guidance to both BDF and PFIs' staff. Thus, the list is by no means considered as binding. ESDDs for proposed business enterprise activities rated as Substantial and High risk must be undertaken by technical and highly experienced E&S consulting firms. ESDDs for Moderate risk business activities with complex E&S issues must also be undertaken by technical consultants for BDF and the PFIs as applicable and necessary.

1. Large-scale primary agriculture or forestation involving intensification, land use change or conversion of priority biodiversity features and/or critical habitats.
2. Large-scale logging or deforestation of large areas.
3. Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs with more than:
 - (a) 85,000 places for broilers, 60,000 places for hens;
 - (b) 3,000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg); or (c) 900 places for sows.
4. Large¹ dams and other installations designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water, where a new or additional amount of water held back or stored exceeds 10 million cubic meters.
5. Large-scale land reclamation and sea dredging operations.
6. Groundwater abstraction activities or artificial groundwater recharge schemes in cases where the annual volume of water to be abstracted or recharged amounts to 10 million cubic meters or more.
7. Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where that transfer aims at preventing possible shortages of water and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 100 million cubic meters/year, or works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where the multi-annual average flow of the basin of abstraction exceeds 2,000 million cubic metros/year and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 5 per cent of that flow (In both cases transfers of piped drinking water are excluded)
8. Pipelines with a diameter of more than 800 mm and a length of more than 40 km, terminals and associated facilities for the large-scale transport of gas, oil and chemicals or

for the transport of carbon dioxide (CO₂) streams for the purposes of geological storage, including associated booster stations.

9. Installations for storage of petroleum, petrochemical, or chemical products with a capacity of 200,000 tons or more.

10. Storage sites for the geological storage of carbon dioxide.

11. Installations for the capture of CO₂ streams for the purposes of geological storage, where the total yearly capture of CO₂ is 1.5 megatons or more.

12. Municipal wastewater treatment plants with a capacity exceeding 150,000 population equivalent.

13. Large-scale municipal solid waste-processing and disposal facilities.

14. Waste-processing and disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment or landfill of hazardous, toxic or dangerous wastes.

15. Large scale waste disposal installations for the incineration or chemical treatment of nonhazardous wastes with a capacity exceeding 100 tons per day.

16. Large-scale tourism and retail development.

17. Construction of high voltage overhead electrical power lines.

18. Large scale wind power installations for energy production (wind farms).

19. Quarries and open-cast mining where the surface of the site exceeds 25 hectares, or peat extraction, where the surface of the site exceeds 150 hectares.

20. Industrial plants for the: (a) production of pulp from timber or similar fibrous materials; (b) production of paper and board with a production capacity exceeding 200 air-dried metric tons per day.

21. Plants for the tanning of hides and skins where the treatment capacity exceeds 12 tonnes of finished products per day.

22. Integrated chemical installations, i.e. those installations for the manufacture on an industrial scale of substances using chemical conversion processes, in which several units are juxtaposed and are functionally linked to one another and which are for the production of: basic organic chemicals; basic inorganic chemicals; phosphorous, nitrogen or potassium-based fertilizers (simple or compound fertilizers); basic plant health products and biocides; basic pharmaceutical products using a chemical or biological process; or explosives.

23. Integrated works for the initial smelting of cast-iron and steel; installations for the production of nonferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes.

24. Activities² which are planned to be carried out or are likely to have a perceptible impact, including cumulative impact in combination with other relevant past, present and reasonably foreseeable developments, on sensitive locations of international, national or regional importance, even if the activity category does not appear in this list. Such sensitive locations include, inter alia, nature protection areas legally protected and/ or internationally recognized, or proposed for such status by national governments, critical habitat or other ecosystems which support priority biodiversity features, areas of archaeological or cultural significance, and areas of importance for indigenous peoples or other vulnerable people.

25. Activities which may result in significant adverse social impacts to people or group(s) of people who are affected or likely to be affected directly or indirectly by the activity.

26. Activities which may involve significant involuntary resettlement or economic displacement.

¹ - The International Commission on Large Dams defines a large dam as a dam with a height of 15 meters or more from the foundation. Dams that are between 5 and 15 meters high and have a reservoir volume of more than 3 million cubic meters are also classified as large dams.

²- Including, without limitation, activities that have E&S objectives (such as hydropower or other renewable energy investments).