

Mizuho Corporate Bank

Environmental Checklist (Oil and Gas Development (Offshore)) – Extract Version

Offshore oil and gas development projects include exploration, development and production of offshore oil and gas resources. Typically, prospecting studies are conducted over large areas to identify favorable exploration targets. This is followed by more intensive study, testing and drilling in identified areas to locate and evaluate the oil and gas resource. If the oil and gas resource is decided sufficient for commercial production, production facilities are installed. Production facilities include drilling rigs and wells spaced over the field; gathering and pipelines; storage tanks; and some primary processing units. Tankers moored at offshore may be used for floating storage, offloading facilities and some primary processing units.

For more details, refer to Annex A (Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Offshore Oil and Gas Development: General Description of Industry Activities)

This environmental checklist covers installation and operation of production facilities including drilling rigs, storage tanks, and oil and primary processing units. This checklist does not cover activities of exploration phase, pipelines, roads, and railways and port and harbor facilities for transportation.

Where necessary, “Environmental Checklist (Pipelines)” (e.g., projects including construction of pipelines), “Environmental Checklist (Railways)” (e.g., projects including construction of railways), “Environmental Checklist (Roads and Highways)” (e.g., projects including construction of roads) and “Environmental Checklist (Port and Harbor Facilities)” (e.g., projects including construction of port and harbor facilities) should be referred to.

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1. Environmental Checklist (Oil and Gas Development (Offshore))

Main Check Items
1. Project Description
1.1 Outline of project
(1) Location of the project, general layout of platforms and related facilities, number of drilling wells, production plans, transportation and processing infrastructure, simplified flow diagrams of oil and gas processing, and project schedule.
1.2 Consideration of alternatives
(1) Process for comparative evaluation of alternatives
1.3 Management System
(1) Management Programs The client will establish and manage a program of mitigation and performance improvement measures and actions that address the identified social and environmental risks and impacts. Management programs consist of a combination of operational policies, procedures and practices. The level of detail and complexity of this program and the priority of the identified measures and actions will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 14 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 15
(2) Action Plans Where the client identifies specific mitigation measures and actions necessary for the project to comply with applicable laws and regulations and to meet the requirements of Performance Standards 1 through 8, the client will prepare an Action Plan. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 16 The client will disclose the Action Plan to the affected communities. In addition, the client will provide periodic reports that describe progress with implementation of the Action Plan on issues that involve ongoing risk to or impacts on affected communities, and on issues that the consultation process or grievance mechanism has identified as of concern to those communities. If the management program results in material changes in, or additions to, the mitigation measures or actions described in the Action Plan on issues of concern to the affected communities, the updated mitigation measures or actions will also be disclosed. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 26
(3) Organizational Capacity The client will establish, maintain, and strengthen as necessary an organizational structure that defines roles, responsibilities, and authority to implement the management program, including the Action Plan. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 17
(4) Training

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Main Check Items
<p>The client will train employees and contractors with direct responsibility for activities relevant to the project's social and environmental performance. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 18</p>
<p>(5) Community Engagement When local communities may be affected by risks or adverse impacts from a project, the engagement process will include consultation with them. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 19</p>
<p>2. Social and Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Permits</p>
<p>(1) Implementation of Social and Environmental Assessment The borrower will conduct a process of Social and Environmental Assessment (SEA) that will consider in an integrated manner the potential social and environmental (including labor, health, and safety) risks and impacts of the project. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 4</p> <p>Depending on the type of project and the nature and magnitude of its risks and impacts, the Assessment may comprise a full-scale social and environmental impact assessment, a limited or focused environmental or social assessment, or straightforward application of environmental siting, pollution standards, design criteria, or construction standards. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 8</p>
<p>(2) Comprehensive Social and Environmental Impact Assessment Projects with potential significant adverse impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented will have comprehensive social and environmental impact assessments. This assessment will include an examination of technically and financially feasible alternatives. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 9</p>
<p>(3) Preparer of the SEA reports SEA should be prepared by the borrower (where applicable by qualified and experienced persons). Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 7</p>
<p>(4) Completion of the SEA reports SEA describes the social and environmental impacts and risks (including labor, health, and safety) of a proposed project in its area of influence, as well as compliance with the host country laws, regulations and permits and compliance with the WB/IFC Guidelines. If relevant, it may include the illustrative list of issues from a) to s) as found in Exhibit II of the EPs.</p>
<p>(5) Approval of the SEA reports The Assessment process in both cases should address compliance with relevant host country laws, regulations and permits that pertain to social and environmental matters.</p>
<p>(6) Status of other required social and environmental permits from the appropriate regulatory authorities of the host country government The Assessment process in both cases should address compliance with relevant host country laws, regulations and permits that pertain to social and environmental matters.</p>

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Main Check Items
3. Consultation and Disclosure <i>Refer to [Applicability]</i>
3.1 Stakeholder identification
<p>(1) Stakeholder identification Stakeholder identification broadly involves the determination of the various individuals or groups who may have an interest in the project or who may affect or be affected by the project.</p> <p><i>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 12</i></p>
3.2 Disclosure
<p>(1) Disclosure If communities may be affected by risks or adverse impacts from the project, the client will provide such communities with access to information on the purpose, nature and scale of the project, the duration of proposed project activities, and any risks to and potential impacts on such communities.</p> <p>For projects with adverse social or environmental impacts, disclosure should occur early in the Social and Environmental Assessment process and in any event before the project construction commences.</p> <p><i>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 20</i> <i>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 26</i></p>
3.3 Consultation
<p>(1) Consultation If affected communities may be subject to risks or adverse impacts from a project, the client will undertake a process of consultation in a manner that provides the affected communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows the client to consider and respond to them.</p> <p>The client will tailor its consultation process to the language preferences of the affected communities, their decision-making process, and the needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.</p> <p><i>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 19</i> <i>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 21</i></p>
<p>(2) Consultation for projects with significant adverse impacts For projects with significant adverse impacts on affected communities, the consultation process will ensure their free, prior and informed consultation and facilitate their informed participation.</p> <p>The client will document the process, in particular the measures taken to avoid or minimize risks to and adverse impacts on the affected communities.</p> <p><i>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 22</i></p>
3.4 Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP)
(1) Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

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Main Check Items
<p>Affected communities are communities of the local population within the project's area of influence who are likely to be adversely affected by the project. Where such consultation needs to be undertaken in a structured manner, EPFIs may require the preparation of a Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP).</p>
<p>3.5 Grievance Mechanism <i>Refer to [Applicability]</i></p>
<p>(1) Grievance mechanism If the client anticipates ongoing risks to or adverse impacts on affected communities, the client will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected communities' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance.</p> <p>The client will inform the affected communities about the mechanism in the course of its community engagement process. <i>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 23</i></p>
<p>4. Pollution prevention and waste minimization, pollution controls and solid and chemical waste management</p>
<p>4.1 Air Pollution</p>
<p>4.1.1 Air Pollution – Baseline data and ambient air quality standards</p>
<p>(1) Baseline data of ambient air quality, and compliance status with the ambient air quality standards To address adverse project impacts on existing ambient conditions, consider baseline conditions. <i>Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines: Table 1.1.1 WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines</i></p>
<p>4.1.2 Air Pollution - Conditions after the Project Implementation</p>
<p>(1) Type of emission sources of the project, and location of each emission source (combustion facilities, oil and gas treatment facilities, other ancillary facilities, flaring systems, etc.), and compliance status with the emission standards applied to the project <i>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 3: para 8</i> <i>Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines: Table 1.1.2 Small Combustion Facilities Emissions Guidelines</i></p>
<p>(2) Compliance status of ambient air quality around the project site with ambient air quality standards The Assessment process in both cases should address compliance with relevant host country laws, regulations and permits that pertain to social and environmental matters.</p> <p>Emissions do not result in pollutant concentrations that reach or exceed relevant ambient quality guidelines and standards by applying national legislated standards, or in their absence, the current WHO Air Quality Guidelines, or other internationally recognized sources. <i>Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines: Table 1.1.1 WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines</i></p>
<p>4.1.3 Air Pollution - Pollution Controls/Minimization</p>
<p>(1) Venting and flaring Associated gas brought to the surface with crude oil during oil production is sometimes disposed of at offshore facilities by venting or flaring to the atmosphere. This practice is now widely recognized to be a waste of a valuable resource, as well as a significant source of GHG emissions. However, flaring or venting is also an important safety measure used on offshore oil and gas facilities. Pollution prevention and control measures for venting and flaring should be considered. <i>Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Venting and Flaring [Page 3]</i></p>
<p>(2) Well testing</p>

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Main Check Items
<p>Flaring of produced hydrocarbons and recovery of test fluids during well testing should be considered. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Well Testing [Page 4]</p>
<p>(3) Fugitive emissions Fugitive emissions in offshore facilities may be associated with cold vents, leaking tubing, valves, connections, flanges, packings, open-ended lines, pump seals, compressor seals, pressure relief valves, tanks or open pits / containments, and hydrocarbon loading and unloading operations. Methods for controlling and reducing fugitive emissions should be considered. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Fugitive Emissions [Page 4]</p>
<p>4.2 Water Pollution</p>
<p>4.2.1 Water Pollution - Baseline data and ambient water quality standards</p>
<p>(1) Baseline data of ambient water quality, and compliance status with the ambient water quality standards To address adverse project impacts on existing ambient conditions, consider baseline conditions.</p>
<p>4.2.2 Water Pollution - Conditions after the Project Implementation</p>
<p>(1) Wastewater sources of the project, and water quality of each wastewater (produced water, treatment facilities, wastewater from drilling wastes and ancillary facilities, drilling fluids, etc.) Refer to IFC Performance Standard 3: para 8</p>
<p>(2) Compliance status of the effluents from the project with the effluent standards applied to the project Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Table 1 Effluent levels from Offshore Oil and Gas Development</p>
<p>(3) Compliance status of ambient water quality around the project site with ambient water quality standards applied to the project</p>
<p>4.2.3 Water Pollution - Pollution Controls/Minimization</p>
<p>(1) Produced water Oil and gas reservoirs contain water (formation water) that becomes produced water when brought to the surface during hydrocarbon production. The total produced water stream can be one of the largest waste products, by volume, disposed of by the offshore oil and gas industry. Produced water contains a complex mixture of inorganic (dissolved salts, trace metals, suspended particles) and organic (dispersed and dissolved hydrocarbons, organic acids) compounds, and in many cases, residual chemical additives (e.g. scale and corrosion inhibitors) that are added into the hydrocarbon production process. Management and disposal of produced water should be considered. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Produced Water [Page 4]</p>
<p>(2) Hydrostatic testing water Hydrostatic testing of offshore equipment and marine pipelines involves pressure testing with water (typically filtered seawater, unless equipment specifications do not allow it) to verify equipment and pipeline integrity. Chemical additives (corrosion inhibitors, oxygen scavengers, and dyes) may be added to the water to prevent internal corrosion or to identify leaks. Pollution prevention and control measures for hydrostatic testing water should be considered.</p>

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<p>Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Hydrostatic Testing Water [Page 5]</p> <p>(3) Cooling water Antifoulant chemical dosing to prevent marine fouling of offshore facility cooling water systems should be carefully considered. The impact by thermal plume of the cooling water discharge should be considered. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Cooling Water [Page 6]</p>
<p>(4) Desalination brine Operators should consider mixing desalination brine from the potable water system with the cooling water or sewage water discharge. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Desalination Brine [Page 6]</p>
<p>(5) Other waste water Sewage, food waste, storage displacement water, bilge water and deck drainage water routinely generated at offshore facilities. These waste water should be appropriate treated and disposed. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Other Waste Water [Page 6]</p>
<p>4.3 Wastes</p>
<p>4.3.1 Wastes - Conditions after the Project Implementation</p> <p>(1) Type of wastes, generated quantity, and treatment/disposal way of each waste from the project Typical non-hazardous and hazardous wastes routinely generated at offshore facilities include general office and packaging wastes, waste oils, oil contaminated rags, hydraulic fluids, used batteries, empty paint cans, waste chemicals and used chemical containers, used filters, fluorescent tubes, scrap metals, and medical waste, among others. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Waste Management [Page 6] Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines: 1.6 Solid and Hazardous Waste Management: General Waste Management & Hazardous Waste Management[Page 46]</p>
<p>4.3.2 Wastes - Pollution Controls/Minimization</p> <p>(1) Drilling fluids and drilled cuttings Drilled cuttings removed from the well-bore and spent drilling fluids are typically the largest waste streams generated during oil and gas drilling activities. Various drilling fluids are available, but they can generally be categorized into one of two fluid systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water-Based Drilling Fluids (WBDF) ➤ Non-Aqueous Drilling Fluids (NADF) <p>Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Drilling Fluids and Drilled Cuttings [Page 7]</p>
<p>(2) Produced sand Produced sand originating from the reservoir is separated from the formation fluids during hydrocarbon processing. The produced sand can be contaminated with hydrocarbons, but the oil content can vary substantially depending on location, depth, and reservoir characteristics. Well completion should aim to reduce the production of sand at source using effective downhole sand control measures. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Produced Sand [Page 8]</p>
<p>(3) Completion and well work-over fluids Completion and well work-over fluids (including intervention fluids and service fluids) can typically include weighted brines or acids, methanol and glycols, and many other chemical systems. These fluids are used to clean the wellbore and stimulate the flow of hydrocarbons, or simply used to maintain downhole pressure. Once used these fluids may contain contaminants including solid material, oil, and chemical additives.</p>

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<p style="color: red;">Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Completion and Well Work-over Fluids [Page 8]</p> <p>(4) Naturally occurring radioactive materials Depending on the field reservoir characteristics, naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) may precipitate as scale or sludges in process piping and production vessels. Where NORM is present, a NORM management program should be developed. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials [Page 9]</p>
<p>4.4 Hazardous Materials Management</p>
<p>(1) Hazardous Materials Management There are many hazardous materials used in offshore oil and gas operations. Hazardous materials should be managed appropriately. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Hazardous Materials Management [Page 9]</p>
<p>4.5 Noise and Vibration</p>
<p>4.5.1 Noise and Vibration – Baseline data and ambient noise standards</p>
<p>(1) Baseline data of ambient noise levels , and compliance status with the ambient noise standards To address adverse project impacts on existing ambient conditions, consider baseline conditions. Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines: Table 1.7.1- Noise Level Guidelines</p>
<p>4.5.2 Noise and Vibration - Conditions after the Project Implementation</p>
<p>(1) Type of noise sources, noise levels of each source, and compliance status with the noise standards applied to the project Oil and gas development activities generating marine noise include seismic operations, drilling and production activities, offshore and nearshore structural installation (especially pile driving) and construction activities, and marine traffic. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Noise [Page 10]</p>
<p>(2) Compliance status of ambient noise levels around the project site with ambient noise standards applied to the project The Assessment process in both cases should address compliance with relevant host country laws, regulations and permits that pertain to social and environmental matters.</p>
<p>4.5.3 Noise and Vibration – Pollution Controls/Minimization</p>
<p>(1) General noise prevention and control Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines: Noise [Page 52]</p>
<p>(2) Offshore oil and gas development specific noise prevention and control Noise from offshore activities, such as seismic operations, and drilling and production activities, can temporarily affect fish and marine mammals. Measures to reduce the risk of noise impact to marine species available. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Noise [Page 10]</p>
<p>5. Natural environment</p>
<p>5.1 Ecosystem</p>
<p>5.1.1 Protection and conservation of ecosystem - Conditions prior to the Project Implementation</p>
<p>(1) Ecologically sensitive areas Condition of ecologically sensitive areas, such as coral reefs, mangrove, and wetlands, in and around the project site.</p>

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<p>(2) Modified Habitat Condition of modified Habitat where there has been apparent alteration of the natural habitat, often with the introduction of alien species of plants and animals, such as agricultural areas. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 5</p>
<p>(3) Natural Habitat Condition of natural habitats which are land and water areas where the biological communities are formed largely by native plant and animal species, and where human activity has not essentially modified the area's primary ecological functions. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 5</p>
<p>(4) Critical Habitat Condition of critical habitat includes areas with high biodiversity value , including habitat required for the survival of critically endangered or endangered species ; areas having special significance for endemic or restricted-range species; sites that are critical for the survival of migratory species; areas supporting globally significant concentrations or numbers of individuals of congregatory species; areas with unique assemblages of species or which are associated with key evolutionary processes or provide key ecosystem services; and areas having biodiversity of significant social, economic or cultural importance to local communities. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 9</p>
<p>(5) Legally Protected Areas Condition of areas legally designated for the protection or conservation of biodiversity, including areas proposed by governments for such designation. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 11</p>
<p>(6) Rare, threatened and endangered species Condition of rare, threatened and endangered species as defined by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species or as defined in any national legislation, in and around the project site.</p>
<p>5.1.2 Protection and conservation of ecosystem - Conditions after the Project Implementation</p>
<p>(1) Modified Habitat In areas of modified habitat, the client will exercise care to minimize any conversion or degradation of such habitat, and will, depending on the nature and scale of the project, identify opportunities to enhance habitat and protect and conserve biodiversity as part of their operations. Extract from IFC Performance Standard 6: para 6</p>
<p>(2) Natural Habitat In areas of natural habitat, the client will not significantly convert or degrade such habitat, unless the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no technically and financially feasible alternatives • The overall benefits of the project outweigh the costs, including those to the environment and biodiversity • Any conversion or degradation is appropriately mitigated <p>Extract from IFC Performance Standard 6: para 7</p> <p>Mitigation measures will be designed to achieve no net loss of biodiversity where feasible. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 8</p>

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<p>(3) Critical Habitat</p> <p>In areas of critical habitat, the client will not implement any project activities unless the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · There are no measurable adverse impacts on the ability of the critical habitat to support the established population of species described in 5.1 (3) or the functions of the critical habitat described in 5.1 (3) · There is no reduction in the population of any recognized critically endangered or endangered species <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 10</p>
<p>(4) Legally protected Areas</p> <p>In circumstances where a proposed project is located within a legally protected area, the client, in addition to the applicable requirements of 5.2 (3) above, will meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Act in a manner consistent with defined protected area management plans · Consult protected area sponsors and managers, local communities, and other key stakeholders on the proposed project · Implement additional programs, as appropriate, to promote and enhance the conservation aims of the protected area <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 11</p>
<p>(5) Invasive Alien Species</p> <p>The client will not deliberately introduce any alien species with a high risk of invasive behavior or any known invasive species, and will exercise diligence to prevent accidental or unintended introductions.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 12 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 13</p>
<p>5.1.3 Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Refer to [Applicability of Experts]</p>
<p>(1) Where specific mitigation measures and actions are necessary for the project to comply with applicable laws and regulations and to meet the requirements of Performance Standards 1 through 8, prepare an Action Plan.</p> <p>The scope and the content of the Biodiversity Action Plan vary, depending on the size and scale of the business and the physical location in which it is operating. The scale, depth and complexity of the Biodiversity Action Plan therefore are defined on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 16</p> <p>BAP should be prepared by the borrower (where applicable by qualified and experienced external experts).</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 4</p>
<p>5.2 Sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources</p>
<p>(1) Sustainable management of renewable natural resources</p> <p>Renewable natural resources should be managed in a sustainable manner. Where possible, demonstrate the sustainable management of the resources through an appropriate system of independent certification.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 14 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 15</p>
<p>(2) Natural and Plantation Forests</p>

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<p>When the project involves in natural forest harvesting or plantation development will not cause any conversion or degradation of critical habitat. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 16</p>
<p>(3) Freshwater and marine systems When the project involves in the production and harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species must demonstrate that their activities are being undertaken in a sustainable manner. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 6: para 17</p>
<p>5.3 Hydrology</p>
<p>(1) Hydrology 1) Baseline of bathymetry, currents, tides, waves 2) Predicted impacts on currents, waves and tidal currents by the project (caused by installation of offshore structures and modification of bathymetry), and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts</p>
<p>5.4 Topography and Geology</p>
<p>(1) Topography and Geology 1) Existing topography and geology features at coastal areas 2) Predicted impacts on alteration of topographic features and geologic structures by pipeline landings, and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts 3) Predicted impacts on alteration of topographic features and geologic structures by installation of related facilities at shorelines, and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts</p>
<p>6. Social environment</p>
<p>6.1 Labor and Working Conditions</p>
<p>(1) Identification of labor and working conditions A traditional process of environmental and social assessment would not usually include a review of labor issues other than occupational health and safety considerations. Identification of labor and working conditions is necessary to recognize the potential risk of labor issues.</p>
<p>(2) Human Resources Policy The client will adopt a human resources policy appropriate to its size and workforce that sets out its approach to managing employees. Under the policy, the client will provide employees with information regarding their rights under national labor and employment law, including their rights related to wages and benefits. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 2: para 6</p>
<p>(3) Working Relationship The client will document and communicate to all employees and workers directly contracted by the client their working conditions and terms of employment, including their entitlement to wages and any benefits. Extract from IFC Performance Standard 2: para 7</p>
<p>(4) Working Conditions and Terms of Employment Where the client is a party to a collective bargaining agreement with a workers' organization, such agreement will be respected. Where such agreements do not exist, or do not address working conditions and terms of employment (such as wages and benefits, hours of work, overtime arrangements and overtime compensation, and leave for illness, maternity, vacation or holiday) the client will provide reasonable working conditions and terms of employment that, at a minimum, comply with national law. Extract from IFC Performance Standard 2: para 8</p>

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<p>(5) Workers' Organizations In countries where national law recognizes workers' rights to form and to join workers' organizations of their choosing without interference and to bargain collectively, the client will comply with national law. Where national law substantially restricts workers' organizations, the client will enable alternative means for workers to express their grievances and protect their rights regarding working conditions and terms of employment. Extract from IFC Performance Standard 2: para 9</p> <p>In either case described above, and where national law is silent, the client will not discourage workers from forming or joining workers' organizations of their choosing or from bargaining collectively, and will not discriminate or retaliate against workers who participate, or seek to participate, in such organizations and bargain collectively. Clients will engage with such worker representatives. Worker organizations are expected to fairly represent the workers in the workforce. Extract from IFC Performance Standard 2: para 10</p>
<p>(6) Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity The client will base the employment relationship on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and will not discriminate with respect to aspects of the employment relationship, including recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, promotion, termination of employment or retirement, and discipline. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 2: para 11</p>
<p>(7) Retrenchment The client will develop a plan to mitigate the adverse impacts of retrenchment on employees, if it anticipates the elimination of a significant number of jobs or a layoff of a significant number of employees. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 2: para 12</p>
<p>(8) Grievance Mechanism for workers The client will provide a grievance mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise reasonable workplace concerns. The client will inform the workers of the grievance mechanism at the time of hire, and make it easily accessible to them. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 2: para 13</p>
<p>(9) Child Labor The client will not employ children in a manner that is economically exploitative, or is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 2: para 14</p>
<p>(10) Forced Labor The client will not employ forced labor, which consists of any work or service not voluntarily performed that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 2: para 15</p>
<p>(11) Occupational Health and Safety The client will provide the workers with a safe and healthy work environment, taking into account inherent risks in its particular sector and specific classes of hazards in the client's work areas, including physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 2: para 16</p>
<p>(12) Non-Employee Workers "Non-employee workers" refers to workers who are: (i) directly contracted by the client, or contracted through contractors or other intermediaries; and (ii) performing work</p>

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<p>directly related to core functions for a substantial duration. When contracts such workers, the client will use commercially reasonable efforts to apply the requirements of Performance Standard 2.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 2: para 17</p>
<p>(13) Supply Chain</p> <p>The adverse impacts associated with supply chains will be considered where low labor cost is a factor in the competitiveness of the item supplied. The client will inquire about and address child labor and forced labor in its supply chain.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 2: para 18</p>
<p>6.2 Socio-economic</p>
<p>6.2.1 Socio-economic - Conditions prior to the Project Implementation</p>
<p>(1) Resident living standards including employment, income sources and levels, etc.</p>
<p>(2) Transportation network conditions</p>
<p>(3) Supply conditions of goods and services (raw materials, commerce, real estates, etc.)</p>
<p>(4) Infrastructure conditions of housing supply, hospitals, schools, potable water supply, sewage network, sewage treatment facilities, garbage treatment facilities, etc.</p>
<p>6.2.2 Socio-economic - Conditions after the Project Implementation</p>
<p>(1) Predicted impacts on infrastructure by the project, and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts</p>
<p>(2) Predicted impacts on traffic by the project, and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts</p>
<p>(3) Predicted impacts on water use by the project, and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts</p>
<p>(4) Predicted impacts on supply of goods and services by the project, and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts</p>
<p>(5) Predicted impacts on the local economy (fishing, etc.) by the project, and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts</p>
<p>6.3 Community Health, Safety and Security</p>
<p>6.3.1 Community Health, Safety and Security</p>
<p>(1) Identification of security and human rights issues</p> <p>Identification of security and human rights issues is necessary to recognize the potential risk of community health, safety and security.</p>
<p>(2) Infrastructure and Equipment Safety</p> <p>Refer to [Applicability of Experts]</p> <p>Design, construct, and operate and decommission the structural elements or components of the project in accordance with good international industry practice and give particular consideration to potential exposure to natural hazards, especially where the structural elements are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community.</p> <p>The structural elements or components of the project should be designed and constructed by qualified and experienced professionals.</p> <p>The structural elements or components should be certified or approved by competent authorities or professionals.</p>

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<p>When structural elements or components are situated in high-risk locations, and their failure or malfunction may threaten the safety of communities, engage one or more qualified experts with relevant and recognized experience in similar projects, separate from those responsible for the design and construction.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 4: para 6</p>
<p>(3) Hazardous Materials Safety</p> <p>The client will prevent or minimize the potential for community exposure to hazardous materials. Exercise commercially reasonable efforts to control the safety of deliveries of raw materials and of transportation and disposal of wastes, and implement measures to avoid or control community exposure to pesticides.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 4: para 7</p>
<p>(4) Environmental and Natural Resource Issues</p> <p>The client will avoid or minimize the exacerbation of impacts caused by natural hazards, such as landslides or floods that could arise from land use changes due to project activities.</p> <p>Extract from IFC Performance Standard 4: para 8</p> <p>The client will also avoid or minimize adverse impacts due to project activities on soil, water, and other natural resources in use by the affected communities.</p> <p>Extract from IFC Performance Standard 4: para 9</p>
<p>(5) Community Exposure to Disease</p> <p>The client will prevent or minimize the potential for community exposure to water-borne, water-based, water-related, vector-borne disease, and other communicable diseases that could result from project activities.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 4: para 10</p> <p>The client will prevent or minimize transmission of communicable diseases that may be associated with the influx of temporary or permanent project labor.</p> <p>Extract from IFC Performance Standard 4: para 11</p>
<p>(6) Emergency Preparedness and Response</p> <p>The client will assess the potential risks and impacts from project activities and inform affected communities of significant potential hazards in a culturally appropriate manner.</p> <p>The client will also assist and collaborate with the community and the local government agencies in their preparations to respond effectively to emergency situations, especially when their participation and collaboration are necessary to respond to such emergency situations.</p> <p>The client will document its emergency preparedness and response activities, resources, and responsibilities, and will disclose appropriate information in the Action Plan or other relevant document to affected communities and relevant government agencies.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 4: para 12</p>
<p>(7) Security Personnel Requirements</p> <p>When the client provides security to safeguard its personnel and property, risk assessment of those within and outside the project site posed by its security arrangements. It will be guided by the principles of proportionality, good international practices. When government security personnel provide security services the client will assess risks arising from such use. Unlawful or abusive acts of security personnel should be investigated and reported when appropriated.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 4: para 13</p>

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<p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 4: para 14 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 4: para 15</p>
<p>6.3.2 Community Health and Safety for Offshore Oil and Gas Facility Operations</p>
<p>(1) Impact to community health and safety Impacts to community health and safety from typical offshore oil and gas facility operations relate to potential interaction with other sea users, primarily ship operators and fishermen. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Community Health and Safety [Page 17]</p>
<p>(2) Notification of the location of offshore facilities Notification of the location of offshore facilities (including sub-sea hazards) and timing of offshore activities should be provided to local and regional maritime authorities, including fishery groups. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Community Health and Safety [Page 17]</p>
<p>(3) Fisheries liaison officer In areas where significant impacts to fishermen are anticipated, a fisheries liaison officer should be appointed to provide a direct link with the fishing community. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Community Health and Safety [Page 17]</p>
<p>(4) Arrangements for the management of potential impacts Arrangements for the management of potential community or amenity impacts resulting from shoreline impacts caused by oil, chemical, or fuel spills are to be included in the spill response plans. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Community Health and Safety [Page 17]</p>
<p>(5) Security Unauthorized access to offshore facilities should be avoided by means of gates located in the stairs from the boat landings to the deck level. A facility standby vessel should be considered for all offshore facilities. This vessel should support security operations, management of supply vessel approach to the facility, and the intrusion of third party vessels into the exclusion zone, as well as supporting operations during emergency situations. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Community Health and Safety [Page 18]</p>
<p>6.3.3 Community Health and Safety Plan</p>
<p>(1) Community Health and Safety Plan Where specific mitigation measures and actions are necessary for the project to comply with applicable laws and regulations and to meet the requirements of Performance Standards 1 through 8, prepare an Action Plan. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 16</p>
<p>6.4 Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement</p>
<p>6.4.1 Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement – General</p>
<p>(1) Avoidance or minimizing of involuntary resettlement Involuntary resettlement (*) should be avoided or at least minimized. However, where it is unavoidable, appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities should be carefully planned and implemented. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 2</p>
<p>The client will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or at least minimize physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial</p>

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<p>costs and benefits. Extract from IFC Performance Standard 5: para 7</p> <p>(*) Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 1</p>
<p>(2) Census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, the client will carry out a census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits. In the absence of host government procedures, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area. Extract from IFC Performance Standard 5: para 11</p>
<p>(3) Consultation Following disclosure of all relevant information, the client will consult with and facilitate the informed participation of affected persons and communities, including host communities, in decision-making processes related to resettlement. Consultation will continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement to achieve outcomes Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 9</p>
<p>(4) Grievance mechanism The client will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons or members of host communities, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. Extract from IFC Performance Standard 5: para 10</p>
<p>(5) Negotiated settlements Negotiated settlements help avoid expropriation and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to remove people forcibly. Clients are encouraged to acquire land rights through negotiated settlements wherever possible, even if they have the legal means to gain access to the land without the seller's consent. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 3</p>
<p>(6) Type of the land transactions Physical or economic displacement resulting from the following types of land transactions: Type I: Land rights for a private sector project acquired through expropriation or other compulsory procedures Type II: Land rights for a private sector project acquired through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to land, including customary or traditional rights recognized or recognizable under the laws of the country, if expropriation or other compulsory process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 5</p>
<p>6.4.2 Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement – Resettlement planning and implementation</p>
<p>(1) Resettlement planning and implementation for Type I transactions or Type II transactions involving physical displacement In the case of Type I transactions (acquisition of land rights through the exercise of eminent domain) or Type II transactions (negotiated settlements) that involve the physical displacement of people, the client will develop a resettlement action plan or a resettlement framework regardless of the number of people affected. The plan or framework will</p>

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<p>be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement, identify development opportunities, and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities), with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. The client will document all transactions to acquire land rights, as well as compensation measures and relocation activities. The client will also establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement plans and take corrective action as necessary.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 12</p>
<p>(2) Resettlement planning and implementation for Type II transactions involving economic displacement</p> <p>In the case of Type II transactions (negotiated settlements) involving economic (but not physical) displacement of people, the client will develop procedures to offer to the affected persons and communities compensation and other assistance. The procedures will establish the entitlements of affected persons or communities and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 13</p>
6.4.3 Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement – Displacement
<p>(1) Classification of displaced persons</p> <p>Displaced persons may be classified as persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy; (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws ; or (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy. <p>The census will establish the status of the displaced persons.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 14</p>
<p>(2) Physical Displacement</p> <p>If people living in the project area must move to another location, the client will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation where appropriate; and (ii) Provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. Alternative housing and/or cash compensation will be made available prior to relocation. New resettlement sites built for displaced persons will offer improved living conditions. <p>Extract from IFC Performance Standard 5: para 16 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 8</p> <p>Note: The requirements of physical displacement differ depending upon the Classification as mentioned in 6.4.3 (1) Classification of displaced persons</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 17 (Incase of displaced persons with legal rights to the land or rights recognized by national laws) Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 18 (Incase of displaced persons with no legal rights to the land) Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 19 (Incase of displaced people being Indigenous People)</p>
<p>(3) Economic Displacement</p> <p>If land acquisition for the project causes loss of income or livelihood, regardless of whether or not the affected people are physically displaced, the client will meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Promptly compensate economically displaced persons for loss of assets or access to assets at full replacement cost (ii) In cases where land acquisition affects commercial structures, compensate the affected business owner for the cost of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere, for lost net income during the period of transition, and for the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment

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<p>(iii) Provide replacement property (e.g., agricultural or commercial sites) of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost where appropriate, to persons with legal rights or claims to land which are recognized or recognizable under the national laws (Incuse of displaced persons with legal rights to the land or rights recognized by national laws)</p> <p>(iv) Compensate economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land for lost assets (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land) other than land, at full replacement cost. The client is not required to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date (Incuse of displaced persons with no legal rights to the land)</p> <p>(v) Provide additional targeted assistance (e.g., credit facilities, training, or job opportunities) and opportunities to improve or at least restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected</p> <p>(vi) Provide transitional support to economically displaced persons, as necessary, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living</p> <p>Extract from IFC Performance Standard 5: para 20 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 21 (Incuse of displaced people being Indigenous People) Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 8</p>
6.4.4 Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement – Private sector responsibilities under government – managed resettlement
<p>(1) Private sector responsibilities under government – managed resettlement</p> <p>Where land acquisition and resettlement are the responsibility of the host government, the client will collaborate with the responsible government agency, to the extent permitted by the agency, to achieve outcomes. In addition, where government capacity is limited, the client will play an active role during resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring, as described in paragraphs 23 through 25 of IFC Performance Standard 5.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 22 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 23 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 24 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 5: para 25</p>
6.5 Indigenous Peoples
6.5.1 Indigenous Peoples – Host country laws and regulations for indigenous peoples
<p>(1) Definitions of indigenous peoples, human rights, traditional natural resource use, traditional land use, traditional cultural properties, protected areas. In the Performance Standard, Indigenous Peoples refer to a distinct social and cultural group possessing characteristics in varying degrees.</p> <p>Ascertaining whether a particular group is considered as Indigenous Peoples for the purpose of this Performance Standard may require technical judgment.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Perfomance Standard 7: para 4 Refer to IFC Perfomance Standard 7: para 5 Refer to IFC Perfomance Standard 7: para 6</p>
6.5.2 Indigenous Peoples – Conditions prior to the Project Implementation
<p>(1) Identification of indigenous people communities</p>

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<p>The client will identify through a process of Social and Environmental Assessment all communities of Indigenous Peoples who may be affected by the project within the project's area of influence.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 7: para 7</p>
<p>6.5.3 Indigenous Peoples – Protection</p>
<p>(1) Avoidance of Adverse Impacts</p> <p>The client will identify the nature and degree of the expected social, cultural (including cultural heritage), and environmental impacts on them, and avoid adverse impacts whenever feasible.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 7: para 7</p> <p>When avoidance is not feasible, the client will minimize, mitigate or compensate for these impacts in a culturally appropriate manner. The client's proposed action will be developed with the informed participation of affected Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 7: para 8</p>
<p>(2) Information Disclosure, Consultation and Informed Participation</p> <p>The client will establish an ongoing relationship with the affected communities of Indigenous Peoples from as early as possible in the project planning and throughout the life of the project.</p> <p>In projects with adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples, the consultation process will ensure their free, prior, and informed consultation and facilitate their informed participation on matters that affect them directly. The process of community engagement will be culturally appropriate and commensurate with the risks and potential impacts to the Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 7: para 9</p>
<p>(3) Development Benefits</p> <p>The client will seek to identify, through the process of free, prior, and informed consultation with and the informed participation of the affected communities of Indigenous Peoples, opportunities for culturally appropriate development benefits.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 7: para 10</p>
<p>(4) Impacts on Traditional or Customary Lands under Use</p> <p>Refer to [Applicability of Experts]</p> <p>If the client proposes to locate the project on traditional or customary lands under use, and adverse impacts can be expected on the livelihoods or use that define the identity and community of the Indigenous Peoples, the client should respect their use.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 7: para 13</p> <p>The assessment should be conducted by the borrower (where applicable by qualified and experienced external experts).</p>

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<p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 7 : para 11</p> <p>(5) Relocation of Indigenous Peoples from Traditional or Customary Lands</p> <p>Refer to [Applicability of Experts]</p> <p>Consider alternative project designs to avoid the relocation of Indigenous Peoples from their communally held traditional or customary lands under use. If unavoidable, the client will not proceed with the project unless it enters into a good faith negotiation with the affected communities of Indigenous Peoples, and documents their informed participation and the successful outcome of the negotiation.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 7: para 14</p> <p>The assessment should be conducted by the borrower (where applicable by qualified and experienced external experts).</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 7 : para 11</p>
<p>(6) Cultural Resources</p> <p>Refer to [Applicability of External Experts]</p> <p>Where a project proposes to use the cultural resources, knowledge, innovations, or practices of Indigenous Peoples for commercial purposes, the client will inform them of: their rights under national law; the scope and nature of the proposed commercial development; and the potential consequences of such development.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 7: para 15</p> <p>The assessment should be conducted by the borrower (where applicable by qualified and experienced external experts).</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 7: para 11</p>
<p>6.5.4 Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP)</p> <p>(1) Where specific mitigation measures and actions are necessary for the project to comply with applicable laws and regulations and to meet the requirements of Performance Standards 1 through 8, prepare an Action Plan.</p> <p>The IPDP is prepared in a flexible and pragmatic manner, and its level of detail varies depending on the specific project and the nature of the effects to be addressed.</p>
<p>6.6 Cultural property and heritage</p>
<p>6.6.1 Cultural property and heritage – Conditions prior to the Project Implementation</p>
<p>(1) Tangible forms of cultural heritage</p> <p>Condition of tangible forms of cultural heritage, such as tangible property and sites having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values, as well as unique natural environmental features that embody cultural values, such as sacred groves, in and around the project site.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 8: para 3</p>
<p>(2) Intangible forms of culture</p> <p>Condition of intangible forms of culture, such as cultural knowledge, innovations and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles, in and around the project site.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 8: para 3</p>
<p>(3) Critical Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Condition of critical cultural heritage. Critical cultural heritage consists of: the internationally recognized heritage of communities who use, or have used within living memory</p>

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<p>the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes; legally protected cultural heritage areas. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 8: para 8</p>
<p>6.6.2 Cultural property and heritage – Protection</p>
<p>(1) Internationally Recognized Practices In addition to complying with relevant national law on the protection of cultural heritage, including national law implementing the host country’s obligations under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and other relevant international law, the client will protect and support cultural heritage by undertaking internationally recognized practices for the protection, field-based study, and documentation of cultural heritage. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 8: para 4</p>
<p>(2) Chance Find Procedures When the proposed location of a project is in areas where cultural heritage is expected to be found, either during construction or operations, implement chance find procedures established through the Social and Environmental Assessment. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 8: para 5</p>
<p>(3) Consultation Where a project may affect cultural heritage, the client will consult with affected communities within the host country who use, or have used within living memory, the cultural heritage for longstanding cultural purposes to identify cultural heritage of importance, and to incorporate into the client’s decision-making process the views of the affected communities on such cultural heritage. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 8: para 6</p>
<p>(4) Removal of Cultural Heritage Most cultural heritage is best protected by preservation in its place. Any cultural heritage should not be removed unless certain conditions are met. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 8 para 7</p>
<p>(5) Critical Cultural Heritage Do not significantly alter, damage, or remove any critical cultural heritage. In exceptional circumstances, conduct consultation and negotiation with the affected communities. Legally protected cultural heritage areas are important for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage, and additional measures are needed. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 8: para 9 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 8: para 10</p>
<p>(6) Project’s Use of Cultural Heritage Where a project proposes to use the cultural heritage of local communities embodying traditional lifestyles for commercial purposes, they have to be informed of their rights, a proposed commercial development and potential consequences. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 8: para 11</p>
<p>(7) Assessment relating to the cultural heritage Refer to [Applicability of Experts] Assessment relating to removal of cultural heritage and critical cultural heritage should be assisted by qualified and experienced experts. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 8: para 4</p>
<p>6.7 Landscape</p>

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<p>(1) Location and type of visual resources, main viewpoints, etc.</p> <p>(2) Distance from the project site to each aesthetic resource</p> <p>(3) Predicted changes on landscape by the project, and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts</p>
<p>7. Impacts during Construction</p>
<p>(1) Predicted impacts by pollution, and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts Guidance on techniques for prevention, minimization and control of the potential for the release of pollutants and materials. Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines: Construction and Decommissioning [Page 89]</p>
<p>(2) Predicted impacts on natural environment, and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts</p>
<p>(3) Predicted impacts on social environment and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts</p>
<p>(4) Occupational Health and safety during construction Guidance on the prevention and control of over-extension and ergonomic injuries and illnesses; A fall protection plan; Prevention of slip and falls from the same elevation; Prevention and control of the potential fall of materials and ejection of solid particles; Prevention and control of temporary hazards associated with vehicle traffic and use of lifting equipment. Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines: Construction and Decommissioning [Page 92]</p>
<p>(5) Community Health and safety during construction Projects should implement risk management strategies to protect the community from physical, chemical, or other hazards associated with sites under construction. Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines: Construction and Decommissioning [Page 94]</p>
<p>8. Accident Prevention Measures</p>
<p>8.1 Spills specific to offshore facilities</p>
<p>(1) Spills Spills from offshore facilities can occur due to leaks, equipment failure, accidents, or human error. A spill prevention and control plan should be developed. A Spill Response Plan, which addresses potential oil, chemical, and fuel spills from offshore facilities, support vessels including tankers, and pipeline ruptures, is required. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Spills [Page 10]</p>
<p>8.2 Occupational health and safety</p>
<p>(1) Occupational health and safety Occupational health and safety issues should be considered as part of a comprehensive hazard or risk assessment, for example, a hazard identification study [HAZID], hazard and operability study [HAZOP], or other risk assessment studies. The results should be used for health and safety management planning, in the design of the facility and safe working systems, and in the preparation of safe working procedures. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Occupational Health and Safety [Page 12]</p>

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<p>(2) Fire and explosion prevention and control</p> <p>The most effective way of preventing fires and explosions in offshore facilities is by preventing the release of flammable material and gas, and the early detection and interruption of leaks. Potential ignition sources should be kept to a minimum and adequate separation distance between potential ignition sources and flammable materials should be in place. Offshore facilities should be classified into hazard areas, based on international standards, and in accordance with the likelihood of release of flammable gases and liquids.</p> <p>Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Fire and Explosion Prevention and Control [Page 13]</p>
<p>(3) Air quality in work place</p> <p>Due to the risk of gas releases at offshore oil and gas facilities caused by leaks or emergency events, adequate ventilation in closed or partially closed spaces is required. Air intakes should be installed to ventilate facility safe areas and areas that should be operable during emergency situations. If necessary, means to detect dangerous gas concentrations in the intakes, and automatic shut-down in the event of dangerous gas levels should be installed.</p> <p>Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Air Quality [Page 14]</p>
<p>(4) Hazardous materials</p> <p>The release of hazardous materials from project activities should be avoided, or at least, minimized or controlled. The manufacture, trade and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans or phase-outs must be avoided.</p> <p>Refer to IFC Performance Standard 3: para 6</p> <p>Projects which manufacture, handle, use, or store hazardous materials should establish management programs that are commensurate with the potential risks present. The main objectives of projects involving hazardous materials should be the protection of the workforce and the prevention and control of releases and accidents. These objectives should be addressed by integrating prevention and control measures, management actions, and procedures into day-to-day business activities.</p> <p>Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines: General Hazardous Materials Management [Page 37]</p> <p>The design of the offshore facilities should reduce exposure of personnel to chemical substances, fuels, and products containing hazardous substances. A procedure for the control and management of radioactive sources used offshore should be prepared along with a designated shielded container for storage when the source is not in use.</p> <p>Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Hazardous Materials [Page 15]</p>
<p>(5) Personnel transfer and vessels</p> <p>Personnel transfer to and from offshore facilities is typically by helicopter or boat. Specific safety procedures for helicopter and vessel transport of personnel are required and a safety briefing for passengers should be provided systematically along with safety equipment.</p> <p>Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Personnel Transfer and Vessels [Page 15]</p>
<p>(6) Well blowouts</p> <p>A blowout can be caused by the uncontrolled flow of reservoir fluids into the wellbore and will result in an uncontrolled release of hydrocarbons to the sea.</p> <p>Blowout prevention measures should focus on maintaining wellbore pressure by effectively estimating formation fluid pressures and strength of subsurface formations. Blow out contingency measures should be included in the facility's emergency response plan.</p> <p>Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Well Blowouts [Page 16]</p>
<p>(7) Ship collision</p> <p>To avoid accidental collisions with third party and support vessels, offshore facilities should be equipped with navigational aids that meet national and international</p>

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<p>requirements. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Ship Collision [Page 16]</p>
<p>(8) Emergency preparedness and response Offshore facilities should establish and maintain emergency preparedness to ensure incidents are responded to effectively and without delay. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Emergency Preparedness and Response [Page 16]</p>
<p>9. Decommissioning</p>
<p>(1) Outline of decommissioning Decommissioning facilities, decommissioning period, site-clearance verification procedures stipulated by host country regulations for decommissioning.</p> <p>Internationally-recognized guidelines and standards issued by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and decisions issued by OSPAR should be followed for the decommissioning of offshore facilities. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Decommissioning [Page 11]</p>
<p>(2) Decommissioning plans of the project A preliminary decommissioning plan for offshore facilities should be developed that considers well abandonment, removal of oil from flowlines, facility removal, and sub-sea pipeline decommissioning along with disposal options for all equipment and materials. This plan can be further developed during field operations and fully defined in advance of the end of field life. Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Decommissioning [Page 11]</p>
<p>10. Monitoring <i>Refer to [Applicability]</i></p>
<p>10.1 Environmental Monitoring</p>
<p>(1) Environmental Monitoring Additional guidance on applicable sampling and analytical methods for emissions and effluents in monitoring for air, water, solid and hazardous waste, and noise. Environmental monitoring activities should be based on direct or indirect indicators of emissions, effluents, and resource use applicable to the particular project. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 24 Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines [Page 10 for Air Quality, Page 30 for Water Quality, Page 50 for Waste Management, and Page 53 for Noise Levels] Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Environmental Monitoring [Page 18]</p>
<p>10.2 Occupational Health and Safety Monitoring</p>
<p>(1) Occupational Health and Safety Monitoring The working environment should be monitored for occupational hazards relevant to the specific project. Monitoring should be designed and implemented by accredited professionals¹⁶ as part of an occupational health and safety monitoring program. Facilities should also maintain a record of occupational accidents and diseases and dangerous occurrences and accidents. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 1: para 24 Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines [Page 75 - 76] Refer to IFC EHS Guidelines Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Occupational Health and Safety Monitoring [Page 20]</p>

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11. Others
11.1 Cumulative Impacts
11.1.1 Existing projects, the Proposed Project, and Anticipated Future Projects
(1) Further planned development of the project
(2) Other related development projects (type, location, scale, proponent, etc.)
11.1.2 Predicted cumulative Impacts
(1) Predicted cumulative impacts by further planned development of the project
(2) Predicted cumulative impacts by further planned development of the project and the other related projects
11.2 Efficient production, delivery and use of energy
(1) Energy management at the facility level should be viewed in the context of overall consumption patterns, including those associated with production processes and supporting utilities, as well as overall impacts associated with emissions from power sources. Refer to IFC General EHS Guidelines: Energy Conservation [Page 18]
11.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions
(1) Quantity of direct GHG emissions Quantify direct emissions from the facilities owned or controlled within the physical project boundary Refer to IFC Performance Standard 3: para 10 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 3: para 11
(2) Quantity of indirect GHG emissions Quantify indirect emissions associated with the off-site production of power used by the project. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 3: para 10 Refer to IFC Performance Standard 3: para 11
(3) Quantification and monitoring of GHG emissions Conduct annually quantification and monitoring of GHG emissions in accordance with internationally recognized methodologies. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 3: para 11
(4) Options to reduce or offset GHG emissions Evaluate technically and financially feasible and cost-effective options to reduce or offset project-related GHG emissions during the design and operation of the project. Refer to IFC Performance Standard 3: para 11
12. Reference to Checklist of Other Sectors
(1) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Pipelines checklist should also be checked (e.g., projects including construction of pipelines)
(2) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Rail Transit Systems checklist should also be checked (e.g., projects including construction of railways)
(3) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Roads and Highways checklist should also be checked (e.g., projects including construction of roads)
(4) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Port and Harbor Facilities checklist should also be checked (e.g., projects including construction of port and harbor facilities)