
The purpose of screening

The purpose of screening is to determine:

- whether or not a proposal requires an EIA
- what level of EIA is required

Outcomes of screening

- full or comprehensive EIA required
- more limited EIA required
- further study needed to determine EIA requirement
- no further requirement for EIA

Screening and scoping compared

Screening

- determines the requirement for EIA
- establishes the level of review necessary

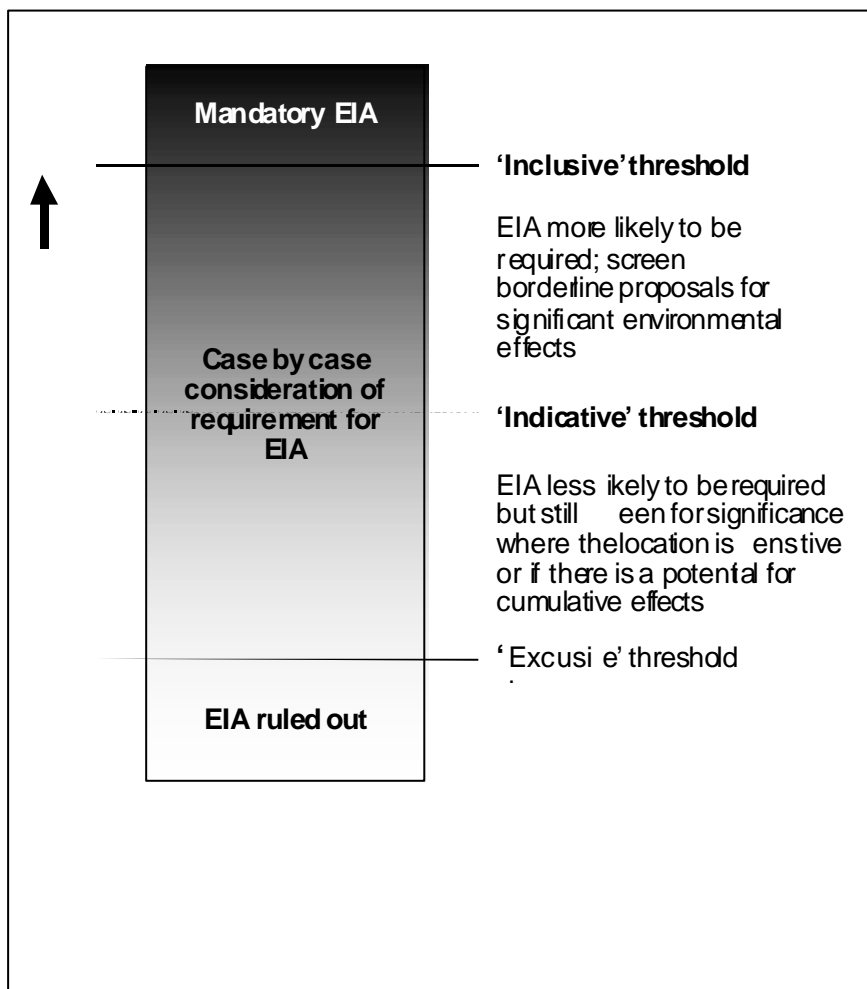
Scoping

- identifies the key issues and impacts
- establishes the terms of reference

Screening methods

- legal/policy definition
- inclusion list of projects (with or without thresholds)
- exclusion list of projects
- criteria for case-by-case screening

A framework for screening



Extended screening methods

- initial environmental evaluation or examination (IEE)
- environmental overview
- class screening

Typical proposals requiring a full EIA

- dams and reservoirs
- (re)settlement and urban development
- infrastructure (e.g. transport and sanitation)
- industrial facilities (e.g. manufacturing plants)
- energy and minerals extraction (e.g. oil & gas, coal)
- waste management and disposal of hazardous and toxic materials
- energy development (power stations, transmission lines, pipelines)

Location and environmental criteria for case-by-case screening

The following are important in determining significant effects:

- ♦ **assimilative capacity of the natural environment**
- ♦ **environmental sensitivity, e.g. wetlands, coastal and mountain zones**
- ♦ **environmental standards and objectives**
- ♦ **adjacent to protected or designated areas**
- ♦ **within landscapes of special heritage value**
- ♦ **existing land use(s) and commitments**
- ♦ **abundance and quality of natural resources**

Extended screening – information required by decision- makers

- **description of the proposal**
- **conditions and characteristics of the environment**
- **applicable policy, planning and regulatory objectives**
- **identification of potential impacts**
- **degree of public concern and interest**

An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

- **describes the proposal**
- **considers alternatives**
- **addresses the concerns of the community**
- **identifies potential environmental effects**
- **establishes mitigation measures**
- **includes monitoring and follow up (as necessary)**

Generalised EIA Process Flowchart

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graph TD; A[Proposal Identification] --> B[Screening]; B --> C[EIA Required]; B --> D[Initial environmental examination]; B --> E[No EIA]; D --> C; D --> E; C --> F[Scoping]; F --> G[Impact analysis]; G --> H[Mitigation and impact management]; H --> I[EIA Report]; I --> J[Review]; J --> K[Decision-making]; K --> L[Not approved]; K --> M[Approved]; L --> N[Resubmit]; N --> O[Redesign]; O --> F; M --> P[Implementation and follow up]; P --> Q[Information from this process contributes to effective future EIA]; Q --> R[Public involvement]; R --> F; R --> J; S[Public involvement typically occurs at these points. It may also occur at any other stage of the EIA Process.]
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The flowchart illustrates the Generalised EIA Process. It begins with 'Proposal Identification', leading to 'Screening'. From 'Screening', the process can proceed to 'EIA Required', 'Initial environmental examination', or 'No EIA'. 'Initial environmental examination' leads to either 'EIA Required' or 'No EIA'. 'EIA Required' leads to 'Scoping', which then leads to 'Impact analysis', 'Mitigation and impact management', 'EIA Report', 'Review', and 'Decision-making'. 'Decision-making' leads to either 'Not approved' or 'Approved'. 'Not approved' leads to 'Resubmit', which leads to 'Redesign', which then leads back to 'Scoping'. 'Approved' leads to 'Implementation and follow up'. 'Implementation and follow up' leads to a box stating 'Information from this process contributes to effective future EIA'. This box leads to a dashed line that connects to two '*Public involvement' boxes. The first '*Public involvement' box is connected to 'Scoping' and 'Impact analysis'. The second '*Public involvement' box is connected to 'Review' and 'Decision-making'. A note states: '*Public involvement typically occurs at these points. It may also occur at any other stage of the EIA Process.'

