

WHA employs a comprehensive system to ensure the organization's collective adherence biodiversity regulations as well as mandatory standards integrated into multi-disciplinary a group-wide level.

#### **Pre-Project Development and Construction Process**

#### **Location-Specific Assessment**



#### Farmwork/ Regulation/Information Source

- The National Environmental Protection and Preservation Act B.E. 2535 (1992) and (No. 2) B.E. 2561 (2018)
- Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)
- Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric (STAR)
- Natural Capital Finance Alliance's Encore

### **▼**

#### **Collect Biodiversity Data in the Area**

- Geology study and land use
- Survey forest and plant species in area
- Study ecology of plants and animals including food chain source



#### **Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)**

- EIA mitigation for preventing
- Prepare Control and Mitigation Plan

#### **Project Operation Phase**

Strictly adheres to the preventive and mitigative measures stipulated in the reports of each industrial estate in order to minimize and alleviate the impacts.

 Developed a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) as part of its risk management strategy to mitigate potential impacts on plants, wildlife, and the environment



#### **EIA Monitoring and Report**

 WHA is required to monitor the species count and abundance of wildlife within the industrial complex and surrounding areas every two years in potential area.



#### **Report and Engagement**

- All EIA-required monitoring results are reported to local authorities as well as the Industrial Estate EIA Committee.
- WHA Group participates in a Tripartite Committee to communicate with stakeholders to recognize the significance of the ecosystem in each WHA Group's Industrial Estate.

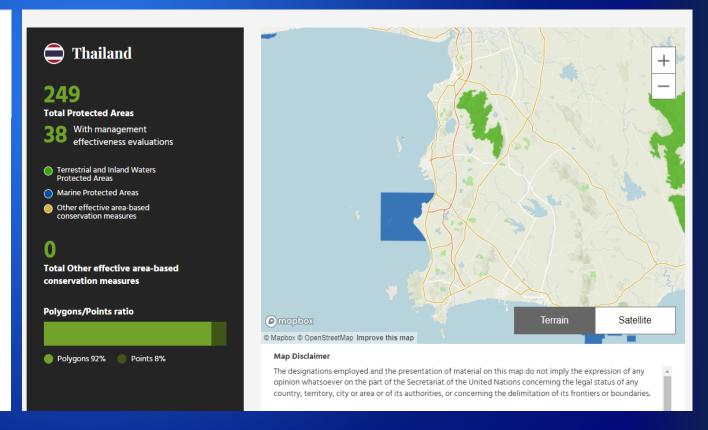


### Location-Specific Assessment

Following the EIA process, it was highlighted that 2 out of 11 total WHA industrial estates (Total 4,167 rai or 666.72 hectares) were identified to have biodiversity concerns due to their proximity to protected areas. These two industrial estates are WHA Chonburi Industrial Estate 2 (WHA CIE 2) which has an area of 631 rai or 101 hectares and WHA Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate 2 (WHA ESIE 2), which has an area of 3,536 rai or 566 hectares and is located near Khao Khiao-Khao Chompu Wildlife Sanctuary in Chonburi province.

protected planet\*

Utilizing
https://www.protectedplanet.net
/ to accurately identify and
assess the geographical
locations of our sites situated
within or near Protected Areas
and Key Biodiversity Areas.





### Biodiversity Exposure

Site	Areas	Exposure	Assessment	Management Plan
WHA Chonburi Industrial Estate 2 (WHA CIE 2)	631 rai or 101 hectares	located near Khao Khiao- Khao Chompu Wildlife Sanctuary in Chonburi province.	Impact Assessment :EIA • Terrestrial : No impact • Marine: No impact	Monitoring ambient air quality and provide support for research conducted by local forest conservation
WHA Eastern Seaboard Industrial Estate 2 (WHA ESIE 2)	3,536 rai or 566 hectares			organizations or educational institutions on the effects of industrial operations on the ecosystem.
Upstream & Downstream		Aquatic ecology within the canal into which the industrial estate Withdraw water and discharges its treated wastewater	A baseline study of each biodiversity parameter (phytoplankton, zooplankton, aquatic animals, aquatic plants, and benthos) was conducted to allow for comparison with monitoring result	Biodiversity risks at are re-assessed every two years, as required by the EIA, to investigate changes and additional impacts caused by industrial developments on forest resources and wildlife.



Impactrelated biodiversity Using the Risk Assessment Tool, WHA has evaluated of the influence of pollution on biodiversity encompassing water, air, noise, and waste. The analysis indicates that the biodiversity risk remains minimal due to pollution levels adhering to acceptable environmental benchmarks. Furthermore, the evaluation of WHA's effects reveals that the likelihood of noteworthy impact remains low, attributed to the considerable close area between WHA and the protected or key biodiversity areas.

**Impact** 

Air quality

Noise

Forest resources and Wildlife

Surface water

Wastewater

Waste

Acceptable
Impact and Pollution within
environmental
standards

Associated Biodiversity Risk "LOW"