South Caucasus Pipeline Expansion Project,
Azerbaijan

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Addendum

Non-Technical Summary

South Caucasus Pipeline Company

JUNE 2014
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Introduction

This document is the non-technical summary (NTS) of the environmental and social impact assessment addendum (ESIA Addendum) for the proposed Project design updates of the South Caucasus Pipeline Expansion (SCPX) Project in Azerbaijan. It describes the Project design updates and the potential impacts they may have on the physical and biological environments and on people. It also addresses the measures that the Project will implement to reduce adverse impacts and to enhance potential social benefits, and how environmental and social issues will be managed during construction and operations.

BP, on behalf of the SCP Company, is planning to develop an expansion to the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP), which has been operating since 2006, to increase the pipeline’s gas transport capacity by 16 billion cubic metres of gas per year. The ESIA for the SCPX Project (called the SCPX Final ESIA in this document) was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) of the Republic of Azerbaijan and approved on 1 August 2013.

However, refinement of the SCPX Project design has led to a decision to change the diameter of the pipeline from 56” to 48”. This in turn has resulted in a number of updates to the SCPX Project design, in order to achieve the required gas flow rate. These changes and other additional changes are collectively referred to as “Project design updates” in this document.

SCPX Project Design Updates

The Project design updates comprise an extension of the SCPX pipeline eastwards by 34 km (the proposed additional section of pipeline) and the relocation of the pigging station (a facility to receive pipeline integrity gauges (pigs) that perform internal pipeline monitoring and cleaning) to the beginning of this additional section.

This NTS of the SCPX ESIA Addendum provides the details for the Project design updates. For all other details of the proposed SCPX pipeline and associated aboveground facilities, such as the block valves, and other aspects of the design of the pigging station, please refer to the SCPX Final ESIA for Azerbaijan, approved in August 2013.
Programme

Main construction works on the SCPX pipeline will begin in Azerbaijan in 2015 and operations are expected to begin in 2018.

The anticipated Project schedule, which reflects the Project design updates, is shown below.

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Updated SCPX project schedule

Project Overview

The Project design updates will, in common with the overall SCPX Project, be designed, built and operated in accordance with the provisions of the SCP host government agreement (HGA) and BP health, safety, security and environment policy, which is presented in the NTS of the SCPX Final ESIA.

ESIA Process and Methodology

This ESIA Addendum has been undertaken using the same approach as described in Chapter 3 of the SCPX Final ESIA. The methodology is outlined in the NTS of the SCPX ESIA.

Baseline Surveys

Baseline environmental and social conditions were identified from a range of sources including additional surveys conducted specifically for the additional sections of pipeline, namely

- A review of studies of geohazards and soil erosion potential
- Soil sampling
- A contaminated land inspection
- Landscape and visual impact assessment
- Botanical and zoological surveys
- Cultural heritage surveys
- Community leader and household surveys in the Project-affected communities (PACs) close to the proposed pipeline route
- A traffic survey.

The sensitivity of the environmental and social receptors, and the magnitude of the potential impacts of the Project design updates were then identified and used to determine impact significance. Potential and residual impacts (i.e. those remaining after the application of mitigation measures) were characterised as being of low, medium or high significance or as beneficial. Wherever practicable, additional mitigation measures were identified to reduce further those adverse residual impacts that were considered to be of medium or high significance.

The supplementary mitigation and enhancement measures that have been proposed in the ESIA Addendum to reduce adverse impacts and enhance potential benefits of the Project design updates have been captured in a commitments register. In addition, many of the generic commitments made in the SCPX Final ESIA, are relevant to and hence will be applied to the Project design updates.
Stakeholder consultation is of crucial importance in gaining an understanding of how a Project will impact on stakeholders and to obtain their ideas and opinions on how the impacts should be managed. The feedback from consultation is an important influence on Project design and implementation. The Project recognises the importance of consultation and that it is also an early opportunity for stakeholders to become better informed about planned Project activities.

Comprehensive consultation with a wide range of stakeholders was undertaken in 2012–2013 during preparation of the SCPX Final ESIA. Following the identification of the Project design updates, additional consultations were undertaken with the following organisations and communities:
- National and local government authorities
- Four communities that were identified as being closest to the additional sections of pipeline.

**Box 1: Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure**

Selected representatives of the four PACs identified for the SCPX ESIA Addendum were consulted. Household representatives were interviewed as part of a household survey and these individuals were asked a series of questions to obtain their perceptions, views, opinions and concerns regarding the proposed additional section of pipeline. An Azerbaijani-language community pamphlet was printed and distributed in the PACs in advance of the proposed consultation meetings, therefore, PAC residents had received information on the Project design updates and the proposed additional section of pipeline.

Public consultation meetings for the identified PACs were held in Hajigabul and Ranjbar. Details of the participants and the key views and comments raised were documented to provide a record of all community meetings and have been recorded in a database and taken into consideration during the preparation of the final ESIA Addendum.

Meetings have been held with representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR), and Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) as part of the disclosure process for the ESIA Addendum.

This NTS of the ESIA Addendum has been made available for public review and comment during disclosure process ending on April 14th, 2014. The ESIA Addendum, including this NTS, has been revised as appropriate to address comments raised during the disclosure process. The final ESIA Addendum will be submitted formally to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources for approval.
The Physical Environment

The proposed additional section of pipeline traverses the area near Ranjbar village and Hajigabul town at an altitude of approximately 50 m above sea level except where the route rises steeply to 230 m to cross the mud volcano ridge area close to the start of the route of the additional section of pipeline. The short section of route (approximately 1.2 km) along the high volcano ridge is particularly sensitive to erosion due to topography. This is an area of semi-arid climate with cool winters and hot, dry summers.

Geohazards

A number of geohazards were identified along the proposed additional section of pipeline, seismically active faults and the mud volcano ridge area. There is also a low or medium risk of earthquakes in this area of Azerbaijan.

Soil and Sediment Conditions

Along the proposed additional section of pipeline, the soil was found to be fine silt and clay sensitive to both erosion and compaction. The soil survey identified low levels of municipal waste and fragments of cement sheet potentially containing asbestos in a few small areas along the proposed additional section of pipeline and one area of contamination associated with suspected old drill cuttings.

Landscape and Visual

Landscape field surveys were undertaken at the new location for the pigging station and along the proposed additional section of pipeline route. Overall, most of the route of the proposed additional section of pipeline is considered to be of low landscape value due to the flat terrain, which has few features of any significance.

However, the first six kilometres of the proposed additional section of pipeline traverse the mud volcano ridge area, which is of high landscape value owing to its distinctive landforms and geological features that attract visitors to the area.

The proposed pigging station will be located on an elevated plain that is part of the mud volcano ridge area but which is of lower landscape importance. Residents of Goltug farm will have a distant view of the pigging station, which will form a small permanent element of the landscape.

The rest of the route of the proposed additional section of pipeline lies in the flat desert or agricultural land of low landscape value. The pipeline will be buried, and after reinstatement it is unlikely it would be visible from the nearby roads and settlements.
Surface Water Resources
The proposed additional section of pipeline crosses the Pirsaat river and a number of small canals and streams that are used for agriculture and industry. The Pirsaat has a seasonal flow regime with an increased chance of flooding during spring and autumn. Water analysis identified elevated levels of some contaminants and sediment in the Pirsaat river.

Groundwater Resources
Groundwater in the area where the additional section of pipeline is located generally has a low importance and sensitivity, and is largely non-potable and unexploited. However, there may be unmapped sources of fresh groundwater along the route that, if they exist, are likely to be extremely important to local herdsmen, nomads and even villagers in this arid region.

Biodiversity

Habitats
The proposed additional section of pipeline crosses areas of agricultural land and pastures of low to no conservation value. However, parts of the route also cross clayey desert natural habitats which are sensitive to disturbance and are of higher ecological importance and sensitivity because they have moderately species-richness and are slow to recover following disturbance. Saltworts (Salsola nodulosa) and White wormwood (Artemisia lerchiana) shrubs found in clayey desert areas are used for grazing livestock, particularly late in the season when the sub-shrubs are still in leaf. Iris acutiloba was previously found in the desert habitats along the proposed additional section of route. The Pirsaat at the crossing point has very little vegetation and appears to be dredged regularly.
The Project Setting

Fauna
A survey of the proposed additional section of pipeline identified a number of notable species of fauna. These include the spur-thighed tortoise, black francolin and little bustard. Such notable species as European pond terrapin and Transcaucasian rat snake may also occur around the Pirsaat River and small watercourses in the agricultural land, although it should be noted that the Pirsaat river crossing is of poor suitability for riparian fauna owing to the lack of vegetation cover, disturbance caused by regular dredging and the seasonally fast-flowing turbid channel. The Pirsaat river also supports a low diversity of fish species, none of which are of conservation interest.

Air Quality
The additional section of pipeline is located in mostly rural or semi-rural areas, where air quality is likely to be good. However, the ambient air quality may be affected by vehicle emissions from the neighbouring roads and other air pollutants from domestic and agricultural activities. The fine silty soil on the route is also susceptible to wind disturbance during dry conditions, with even light traffic capable of generating large amounts of dust.

Noise
The proposed additional section of pipeline passes through rural areas where ambient noise levels, particularly at night, are likely to be low or very low.

Cultural Heritage
The start of the proposed SCPX pipeline is over 12 km from the Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape UNESCO World Heritage site, therefore no impact is expected to the environment and petroglyphs of this site. Few surface indications of archaeological features are known in the vicinity of the proposed additional section of pipeline and nothing was observed during BTC and SCP construction. There is a low probability, therefore, of archaeological features being present along the proposed additional section of pipeline. However, there always remains a potential that deeply buried features may be exposed during construction activities.
The Project Setting

Socio-Economic Survey Findings

The following communities are close to the proposed additional section of pipeline and the pigging station: Goltug small farming communities, Ranjbar, Pirsaat and Hajigabul. Information about these communities was obtained through meetings with community leaders and household interviews.

Hajigabul is the largest of the communities along the proposed additional section of pipeline with around 30,000 residents, the majority of whom are Azerbaijani with only 3% Russian population. The population is increasing ‘naturally’ (i.e. more births than deaths). Three per cent of the heads of the households are unemployed. Women are especially likely to be affected by unemployment. The majority of workers are employed in the private sector, with about 10% having a government sector job. All households have access to potable water, electricity and mains gas. Most infrastructure utilities have been provided within the past five years. All are classed as being of excellent quality and are not subject to outages. However, there is no organised refuse collection and the majority of households are not connected to a centralised sewerage system.

There are estimated 3300 residents in Ranjbar and 1020 residents in Pirsaat, all Azerbaijani. The main source of income is agriculture focusing on arable crop and livestock production (cattle). Utilities such as drinking water, electricity, gas (mains and bottled) and hot water are available in all households. However, there is no central heating, centralised sewerage or refuse collection facilities. The population of Ranjbar is growing due to natural increase, despite some out migration.

Goltug and Goltug Gilinj have a population of 43 people, all of whom are Azerbaijani occupied in sheep and cattle herding. No utilities are available in these villages, and all the residents use bottled gas. Mobile network coverage is subject to outages.
Planning the Concept

Various options to expand the existing SCP pipeline in order to incorporate the additional gas from Shah Deniz were re-evaluated with regard to their technical feasibility, relative environmental and social impact, implications for health, safety and relative cost within the SCPX Final ESIA. As part of the decision to reduce the pipeline diameter to 48”, these parameters were re-evaluated. The review led to selection of 48”-diameter pipeline instead of the previously selected 56”-diameter design. Compared to the 56” design, the 48” represents the optimum balance between meeting the immediate gas transport requirements whilst retaining the capability for future expansion.

Box 2: Pipeline Concept

The design team compared alternative pipeline designs using 42”, 48” and 56”-diameter pipeline. Technically the 56” is the most challenging to construct, as the pipe needs careful handling and lifting during construction and involves the most complex trenchless crossing techniques (e.g. micro-tunnelling). The 48” option is associated with reduced traffic movements owing to an increase in the number of pipe sections that can be transported on one truck, compared with the 56” option. The 48” option has the same fuel gas use and greenhouse gases and emissions of atmospheric pollutants as the 56”; with the 42” option having increased fuel gas use and associated emissions. Thus the 48”-diameter pipeline concept was selected and is illustrated below (SCP kilometre points (KPs) are shown).

The 48” loop pipeline is proposed to start in Azerbaijan, some 23 km from the Sangachal Terminal (at SCP KP23, Azerbaijan), to a point on the SCP pipeline approximately 63 km inside the border with Georgia. In addition, a 2.5-km pipeline loop will be added that runs from the PRMS to the Georgian–Turkish border to connect to TANAP and facilitate the export of gas to markets in Turkey and onwards to Europe.

Pipeline Routing

The assessment of the existing BTC/SCP corridor confirmed that most of the additional section of the pipeline could be accommodated alongside the existing SCP and BTC pipelines. However, in the mud volcano ridge area, field surveys have identified that there is insufficient width for construction of SCPX pipeline along a part of existing route. A new route has been identified along the adjacent ridge line. A small route deviation has also been made elsewhere to facilitate the crossing of existing gas pipelines.

48”-Diameter Pipeline Construction

The SCPX pipeline and associated facilities will be designed to international natural gas pipeline industry standards. The 48” pipeline will comprise line pipe formed of continuously welded, high-grade carbon steel with an outside diameter of 48 inches (1219 mm) and a nominal wall thickness of 16.7 mm (or greater as determined by the risk assessment). The Project approach to pipeline construction will remain largely unchanged as a result of the Project design updates.
Pigging Station
The Project design updates have lead to a change to the proposed design at the pigging station. The batteries powering equipment at the pigging station will be recharged using two small diesel generators rather than the gas fired generators originally proposed.

Layout of pigging station
This section summarises the key environmental and social baseline considerations pertaining to the proposed Project design updates. It discusses potential Project impacts and mitigation measures, and the main residual impacts of various aspects such as soils, landscape, ecology, livelihoods, community health and safety, and concludes with a summary of non-routine and cumulative impacts. This section focuses on those impacts that are either new or different compared to the rest of the SCPX Project in Azerbaijan.

The proposed additional section of pipeline is located in a seismically active area and crosses active faults. These characteristics have been taken into account during the design process, and therefore there are not considered to be any potential significant impacts to the Project due to seismic activity.

Residual impacts associated with aggregate use will be of low significance.

Overall, the Project design updates are expected to have a residual impact of low significance on geology and geomorphology.

**Soils**

Soil is an important environmental resource that can be affected adversely by construction activities and is closely associated with the functioning of other resources. During construction and reinstatement, a variety of measures will be implemented with the aim of reducing erosion and compaction. The pipeline route and areas disturbed during construction of the pigging station will also be reinstated and reseeded, if necessary, to achieve Project targets for erosion control and re-vegetation.

The small areas of existing contamination will be cleared before the start of construction.

The residual impacts of the Project design updates on soil are expected to be of low significance, except the removal of fly-tipped domestic waste and cement tiles potentially containing asbestos, which will be beneficial. A plan will be developed for treatment of areas of contamination.

**Erodible Soils in Mud Volcano Ridge Area**
Landscape and Visual Impacts

The pipeline construction works will be temporarily visible from the few settlements and isolated farms along the proposed additional section of pipeline. Once construction is complete, the pipeline will be buried and the land will be reinstated to its original use and vegetation. Overall, the landscape and visual impact is expected to be of low significance, with the exception of the mud volcano area.

In the mud volcano ridge area, the visual appearance and character of the landscape will be altered permanently as the top of the ridge will be levelled to create a safe working area for plant and machinery and the ridge will not be fully reinstated to pre-construction contours to reduce erosion. The re-contouring is likely to have a medium residual impact as it is a permanent change in the local area and the new landform may be prominent, if not significantly uncharacteristic. It may be possible to reduce the impact through sympathetic re-contouring.

Residents of Goltug farm, which is situated over 600 m from the pigging station, will have a distant view of the site. However, the station comprises low-level pipework surrounded by a security fence so is expected to form only a small change in the landscape and views of low significance.

Surface Water Resources

The Pirsaat River and the other smaller irrigation channels, ditches and streams on the pipeline route will be crossed using open-cut techniques where the bed and bank of the watercourses is excavated, the pipe buried beneath the bed and the bed and bank reinstated. Measures will be taken during construction of the crossings to maintain flow or to provide an alternative supply to any users of the water.

The residual impact of soil erosion and sediment run-off on sediment levels in watercourses is predicted to be low taking into account the proposed mitigation measures and the fact that background sediment levels in the watercourses crossed by the proposed additional section of pipeline are usually high.

Approximately 100,000 cubic metres of water will be extracted from the Pirsaat River to test the pipeline. Water will be extracted slowly so less than one-tenth of the river water flow is taken. Measures such as fish screens will be used to stop fish being taken with the water. Temporary abstraction and discharge of water for hydrotest is considered to have a low residual impact.

The residual impact of spills is predicted to be low, where the water is used for agricultural or industrial purposes and medium where the water is used for domestic or potable purposes, due to the spill prevention and clean-up measures proposed.

Overall, therefore, the residual impacts of the additional sections of pipeline are considered of low significance.
Groundwater Resources

Pipeline construction is not expected to have any measurable impact on groundwater along the additional section of pipeline. The pollution prevention plan will include measures to reduce the risk of groundwater contamination during construction. The residual impacts on groundwater are expected to be of low significance.

Ecology

The pipeline will mainly disturb grazed areas of clayey desert and agricultural areas that have been modified heavily by humans. The existing vegetation will be cleared from the ROW and any temporary areas adjacent to the pigging station used for construction.

Pre-construction surveys will be carried out in sensitive areas to determine the presence or absence of protected flora and fauna, such as *Iris acutiloba*. A site-specific ecological management plan will be developed for *Iris acutiloba* where it is found on the ROW. Any spur-thighed tortoises found during a pre-construction survey will be moved to a safe place or, if they are found nesting, an assessment of the best option (move or leave until breeding is completed) will be made.

Most of the ecological impacts resulting from pipeline construction will be temporary. Temporary works areas will be reinstated to near original condition as soon as practicable after construction work is complete. Biorestoration will aim to make the reinstated areas compatible with adjacent areas and the success of biorestoration will be monitored.

The Pirsaat river will be crossed by the pipeline using open-cut method which has potential to impact on river ecology during construction. The Project will aim to avoid construction of the crossing during the fish-spawning period. Animal species that are temporarily disturbed during construction are likely to recolonise the reinstated areas once construction works are complete.

Overall, the residual impacts of the Project design updates on ecology are considered of low significance.

Air Quality

During construction, diesel-powered vehicles and equipment will emit atmospheric pollutants. Upon implementation of the mitigation measures such as regular maintenance of all plant and equipment, the residual impacts associated with combustion emissions and greenhouse gas emissions will be of low significance.

Construction is likely to result in dust given the fine soils present. The ROW and sites will be damped down with water, vehicles will be directed to defined access routes and demarcated working areas and speed limits will all be used to minimise dust. Dust generation will be monitored where the proposed route and access roads pass in close proximity to dwellings (Goltug farm and a seasonal farm at SCPX KP19).

Overall, the residual impacts on air quality are not considered likely to result in any detrimental effects on human health, vegetation and ecosystems, although there may be a medium impact from dust – in terms of nuisance – on the small number of residents at Goltug and the farm at KP19.

Noise and Vibration

Construction and commissioning work uses loud equipment intermittently (particularly pile drivers, large pumps and compressors). There are a few houses close enough to the additional section of the pipeline route to be affected by noise during construction (Goltug farm and a few seasonally occupied dwellings). Ten-minute noise monitoring will be undertaken at locations considered sensitive to noise before and during construction. Mitigation measures will be provided (such as shielding noise sources) if noise is considered unacceptable.

Local communities will also be notified in advance of any planned activities that are considered by the Project to be particularly noisy. Residual impacts of noise and vibration during construction and commissioning are generally expected to be of low significance.

Cultural Heritage

Construction activities can physically damage archaeological sites or historic monuments. The proposed additional section of pipeline does not affect any known sites, so the residual impacts on known sites is predicted to be low. However, there remains the potential to impact previously unknown sites. A cultural heritage management plan will be implemented so that any areas of potential cultural heritage impact can be examined and if necessary, excavated before construction begins and a programme of archaeological surveillance implemented during construction.
The SCPX Project has already added new information to the archaeological record of the area during and will continue to do so during the remainder of the cultural heritage protection programme. This is expected to generate beneficial effects including an increased understanding and awareness of Azerbaijan’s past and short-term training and employment associated with Project archaeological studies and construction monitoring.

Social Issues

Demographics, Employment and Livelihoods
The impacts of the Project design updates will be very similar to, but will only form a small part of, the impacts of the overall SCPX Project. There is limited potential for temporary employment of local people on the pipeline area during construction and operation of the pipeline will require a much smaller workforce of skilled technical personnel and security staff.

A number of both positive and negative impacts may be generated by employment and general economic opportunities, in common with the rest of the SCPX Project.

The Project will implement measures including publication of the Project’s local recruitment strategy, regular liaison with local communities and the enforcement of an employee code of conduct and a grievance procedure that will help to keep the residual impacts within acceptable levels and considered to be of low significance. Overall, the SCPX Project will bring economic benefits to Azerbaijan overall and to towns near the Project development areas.

The residual impacts associated with employment and livelihoods are considered of low significance and medium significance with respect to certain employment and livelihood issues.

Land Ownership and Use
The SCPX Project will purchase land for the Pigging station and will generally lease land that is needed temporarily for the construction period along the additional section of the pipeline route. Land users whose livelihoods are affected by loss of crops or restriction of access to their land will be eligible for compensation payments. With the application of these mitigation measures, the residual impacts are considered of low significance.

Infrastructure and Services
The key sensitivities and potential impacts of the Project design updates on infrastructure and services will be very similar to, but will only form a small part of, the impacts of the overall SCPX Project. These include the use of existing roads for access to Project sites that may affect road condition and traffic flow, accidental damage of pipelines and cables supplying services to communities and the potential to damage or affect the integrity of irrigation structures.

Measures taken to reduce these impacts, in common with the rest of the Project, will include communicating any disruption to services to users in advance, repairing damage within a reasonable time and the repair of access roads used by the Project. These are considered to reduce residual impacts to a low significance with the potential exception of temporary loss of services if these are damaged accidentally.

Community Health and Safety
The key sensitivities and potential impacts of the Project design updates on community health and safety will be very similar to, but will only form a small part of, the impacts of the overall SCPX Project. The main Project-related activities that may affect community health and safety are potential health impacts such as an increase in communicable diseases; safety risks to local residents, the workforce and livestock as a result of construction work and its associated activities, including increased risk of traffic accidents on roads and access tracks.

Measures to reduce these impacts, in common with the rest of the Project, will include consultation with communities and land users and owners; establishment of a grievance procedure and raising of community health and safety awareness; using barriers and signs at areas including river and road crossings or where the ROW passes close to communities; Project speed limits; use of temporary flagmen; driver training; and controls on movements of heavy vehicles. The residual impacts associated with community health and safety range from high to low, although the mitigation measures are considered to decrease the likelihood of such events occurring.

The pipeline will be built to international safety standards and is very unlikely to rupture. Local residents will be advised of activities that could threaten the integrity of the pipeline, such as the extraction of aggregate. The pipeline will be patrolled daily and the inspectors will intervene if any third-party interference is identified under existing operations procedures.

Cumulative and Transboundary Impacts
Any other existing developments or planned construction projects that affect the areas where the Project design updates have an environmental or social impact could create a cumulative environmental or social impact that is more significant than their impact alone.
The proposed additional section of SCPX pipeline will be constructed parallel to the existing BTC and SCP pipelines, and in the vicinity of WREP pipeline. Many of the residents of local communities already understand the visual impact, noise and dust that pipeline construction entails. In addition, the SCPX pipeline takes advantage of occupying a dual corridor adjacent to the BTC pipeline and the SCP for much of the length of the additional section of pipeline.

The proposed M2 highway upgrade and construction of modern road crossings near Hajigabul and Pirsaat, as well as a canal extension project near Mugan have potential to result in cumulative impacts in the area of the proposed additional section of pipeline should these developments coincide with the time of SCPX construction. Possible cumulative and transboundary impacts include elevated levels of noise and dust produced by the construction activities, as well as temporary traffic congestion. Taking into account the temporary nature of the impacts, limited to the construction phase, as well as previous experience from construction of the SCP, BTC and WREP pipelines, the significance of these impacts is likely to be low.

The Project design updates have led to an increase (c.39,000 tonnes) in greenhouse gas emissions over the figures reported in the SCPX Final ESIA.

Hazard Analysis and Risk Management

The SCPX Project adopted the principles of hazard and risk management to reduce the risks during detailed design of the pipeline and facilities, including the Project design updates described in this NTS. For more details on hazard analysis and risk management please refer to the NTS of the SCPX Final ESIA.
This ESIA Addendum has identified measures that will be implemented to reduce and mitigate potential adverse environmental and social impacts, and to enhance the potential benefits from the construction of the Project design updates.

A commitments register has been compiled for the ESIA Addendum that provides a definitive list of the new commitments (mitigation measures) or changes to existing commitments that have been identified as a result of assessment of environmental and social impacts of the Project design updates.

These commitments in turn have been incorporated into the environmental and social management and monitoring plan developed for the SCPX Project, which will be applicable to all contractors working on the Project.

Any new or revised commitments that relate to the operating phase of the Project will be incorporated into the SCPX operations phase environmental and social management system, which will be integrated into the existing pipeline’s management system.

When the SCPX Project comes into operation, it will integrate into the Azerbaijan export pipeline’s environmental and social management system. Operational commitments have been included in this ESIA Addendum, and new operational commitments will be carried forward into the operational management plans. The existing emergency response plan will also be updated to account for the SCPX Project (including the Project design updates).
The draft for disclosure NTS of the ESIA Addendum was widely disseminated and made available for public review and comment until April 14th, 2014. The ESIA Addendum and NTS have been revised as appropriate to address comments raised during the disclosure process and omissions or errors identified during this phase. This document will be formally submitted to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources for approval.

If you have any comments or queries regarding the SCPX project in Azerbaijan, please send them to

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The NTS and the ESIA Addendum are available in the Reports and Publications Section of www.bp.com/caspian.