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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

BY

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PROJECT REPORT

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Dedicated to those we love.

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Finally, we would like to thank all our lecturers in Civil Engineering Department who through our studies in the HTI, have help us to acquire knowledge and be able to carry out this project.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this project is to study the environmental effects due to the erection of the church. The objective of this study is to state the general principles followed in the preparation and presentation of an environmental impact study. Apart from that to state and analyze general environmental problems created due to development of a construction, and finally, to present an environmental study resulting from the construction of the church.

Chapter 1 analyzes the general effects to the environment due to rapid development.

Chapter 2 analyzes the framework and legislation of an environmental impact assessment.

Chapter 3 presents the actual environmental study resulting from the erection of the church.

The Appendix I describes the different legislations that exist.

The Appendix II presents the photographs from the proposed area.

Drawings include maps and architectural drawings that concern the proposed church.

INTRODUCTION

Hundreds of years ago, humanity existed in relatively small numbers with limited technology. People used to live essentially in harmony with nature, raising food, gathering firewood, and making clothing and food from the land. The wastes from animals and humans were returned to the soil as fertilizer. Few, or any, problems of air, land, or water pollution were occurred (fig a).

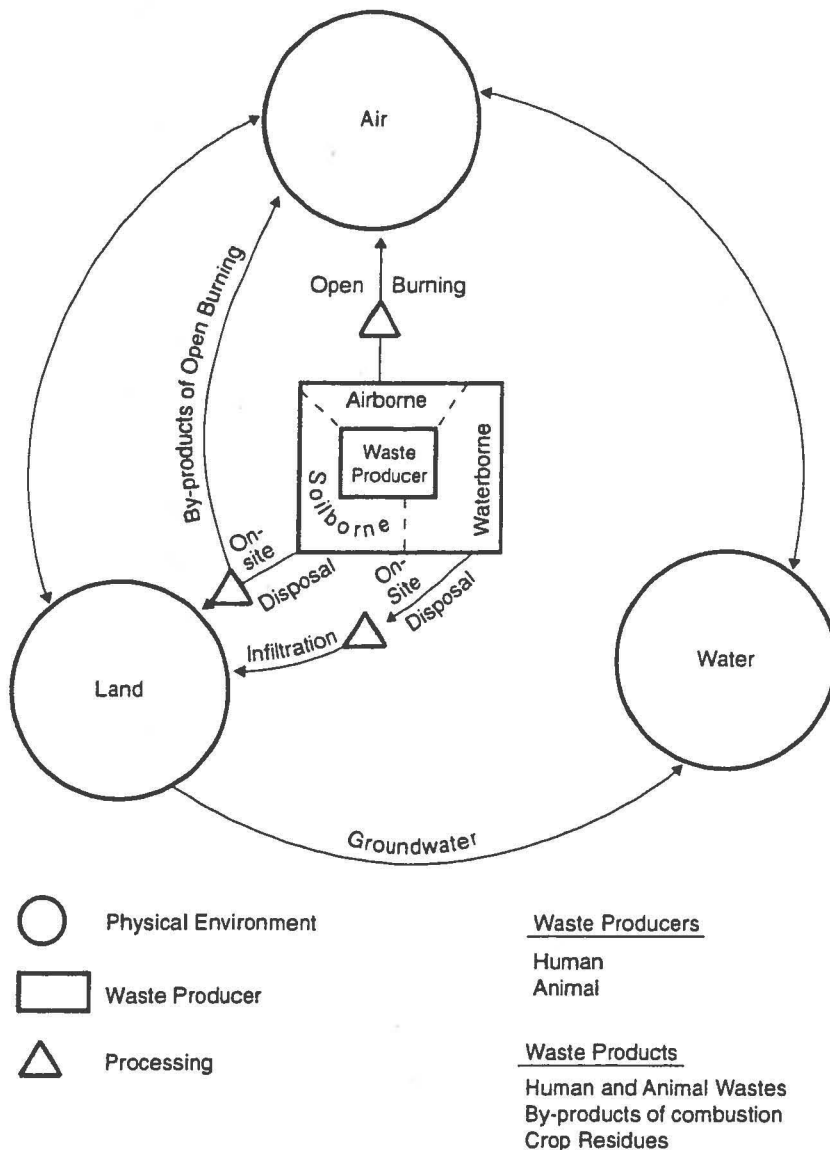


Fig. a (from 6). Waste cycle in an agrarian society

Only as early people began to larger, more or less stable groupings did their impact upon their local environments begin to be significant.

Entering in the 21st century it is popularly known that man has discovered and invented much more than he did since his appearance on earth. All these developments have caused a lot of problems to the physical and biotic habitant which surround us; that we can see, hear, touch, smell and taste. In other words, all these things have direct influence on the environment. Four developments have occurred and have created environmental problems beyond nature's assimilative capacity.

Firstly, there has been an explosive growth of population that has been accompanied by new industrial processes, whose wastes have caused environmental damage.

One the other hand, the movement of people from small settlements to towns and cities increase the local environmental problems.

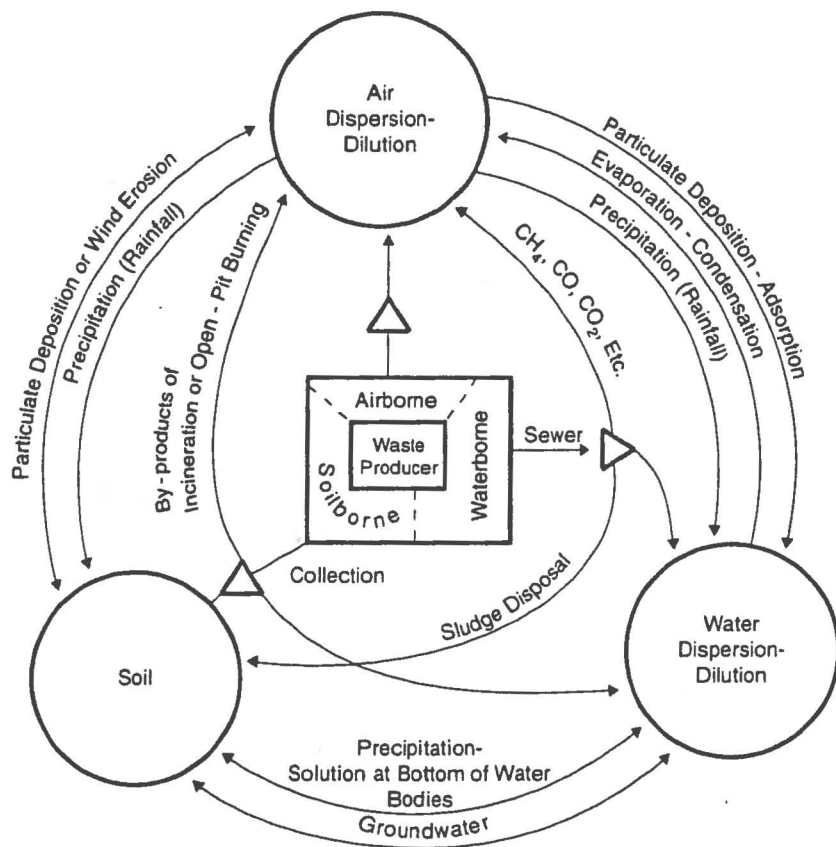
Finally, the rapid growth of energy use and the introduction of many new products, particularly since the II World War, have added more environmental stress. Rapid advances in technology for the treatment of water and the partial treatment of wastewater took place in the developed countries. This led to a dramatic decrease in the incidence of waterborne diseases. Figure b illustrates the waste disposal cycle for an industrialized society.

A few examples of the major improvements to our standard of living that can be attributed to the application of science and technology are:

- The production of more and better quality of food
- The creation of housing as protection from extremes of climate and as living space
- The invention of various systems of communication
- The supply of safe water and the disposal of wastes
- The invention of machines to replace human or animal power

With these improvements, however, have come disturbing side effects, such as lost of land, disappearing forests, environmental pollution, and new organisms resistant to controls.

As it can be seen these developments have generally had a negative, and in some areas a disastrous, impact on the physical environment. It is in our hands to protect the environment from the potentially deleterious effects of human activity, to protect human populations from the effects of adverse environmental factors and to improve the environmental quality for human health and well - being.



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|---|----------------------|--|
| ○ | Physical Environment | <u>Waste Producers</u> |
| □ | Waste Producer | Human and Animal Population |
| △ | Processing | Industry |
| | | Transportation |
| | | Energy |
| | | <u>Waste Products</u> |
| | | <u>Waterborne:</u> Human and Animal Wastes |
| | | Industrial and Commercial Wastes |
| | | Transportation Wastes |
| | | <u>Airborne:</u> Domestic and Industrial Combustion Products |
| | | Open Burning Emissions |
| | | Industrial Gases and Particulates |
| | | Transportation Wastes |
| | | <u>Soilborne:</u> Domestic and Industrial Refuse |
| | | Sludges |
| | | Hazardous Wastes |

Fig. b (from 6). Waste cycle in an industrialized society