n. Annex II Attachment 14-6

Environmental Monitoring Form
North-South Commuter Railway (Malolos – Tutuban) Project

1. General Information

a. Environmental Monitoring Results: 3rd Quarter of 2025

b. Date of Preparing This form: 15 October 2025

c. Person Preparing This form: Environmental Consideration Unit
Department/Organizations: North-South Commuter Railway (Malolos – Tutuban) Project

2. Monitoring Results - Construction Phase

(1) Impact on Land

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Result	Monitoring Date
1	Soil contamination due to oil and lubricant spill	Oil spill	Ocular inspection	Weekly, immediately after spills	All construction sites (Malolos,Guiguinto, Balagtas, Bocaue, Marilao, Meycauayan and Valenzuela City)	N.A.	**Malolos** MTS-9 - Hazardous Waste not properly stored. Suspected oil drip, less than 0.5 m^2, was observed. MTS-9- Generator sets were provided with a drip tray, which contained sand that was already contaminated with oil and water. **Valenzuela/ Meycauayan** - No Oil spill observed **Bocaue/ Marilao** - No Oil spill observed **Balagtas / Guiguinto** - No Oil Spill observed - **Valenzuela/ Meycauayan** - No Oil spill observed	09 July 2025 09 July 2025 31 July 2025 01 August 2025 06 August 2025 14 August 2025

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Result	Monitoring Date
							Marilao / Bocaue - No Oil spill observed	20 August 2025
							Malolos - PR7- 113, Oil spill was observed in the motor shop area in Malolos alignment. No secondary containment was provided to prevent an accidental oil spill from occurring.	20 August 2025
							- PR7-93 Generator sets were provided with drip trays. However, gallons containing oil were left near PR7-93, and traces of oil drips/spills can be observed in the area.	20 August 2025
							- PR7-73- Suspected Oil spill was observed on the ground, possibly from a parked vehicle, contaminating soil approximately 1 square meter area.	20 August 2025
							Balagtas - No oil spill observed	10 September 2025
							Valenzuela/ Meycauayan - OCS Bldg- An oil spill, including oil mixed with rainwater, was observed near the generator set.	11 September 2025
							Malolos - No Oil spill observed	25 September 2025
							Marilao/ Bocaue - No oil spill observed.	30 September 2025
							Details of Rectification: See **Annex A**[1]	

[1] **Annex A**. Oil spills and rectification measures

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Result	Monitoring Date
2.	Worker and community exposure to health and safety hazards due to working in areas with the excavation of such soils	Proper removal and disposal of excavated soil from RAMCAR battery site	Compliance to RA 9003, RA 6969 and DAO 2013-22	N.A.	RAMCAR battery site	Environmental Standard for Soil Pollution (Japan): 150 mg/kg Dutch Standards of References Values for Soil: 85 mg/kg German Federal Soil Protection and Contaminated Site Ordinance: 200 mg/kg DAO 2013-22: <1 mg/L	Excavation of contaminated soil in Meycauayan was completed. Appropriate PPE was provided to workers directly involved in the hauling of the contaminated soil. Contaminated soil was treated and disposed to a DENR-accredited TSD Facility. Certificate of Treatment was provided in previous reports.	N.A.
3.	Generation of solid waste; land and water contamination; aesthetic impacts; spread of diseases	Proper waste management and disposal	Checking compliance with RA 9003 and RA 6969	Weekly	All construction sites (Malolos, Guiguinto, Balagtas, Bocaue,Marilao,Meycauayan and Valenzuela City)	N.A.	**Solid Waste Management** 1. Appropriate waste bins with covers are provided in active construction sites. 1. Color-coded waste bins are properly labeled recyclables (red), non-recyclables/residuals (blue), biodegradables (green), and special waste, household healthcare waste (yellow). 2. The recyclables were segregated from residuals. The residual waste is being collected by the LGUs and some private haulers and disposed of at the disposal facility. 3. Recoverable waste materials are recycled and reused on site. Non-recyclable scrap materials will be disposed of at junk shops. 4. In accordance with Health Safety, disposal masks/ gloves and tissues are	**Solid Waste Management Monitoring:** CP01: 31 July 2025 01 August 2025 14 August 2025 20 August 2025 11 September 2025 30 September 2025 CP02: 09 July 2025 06 August 2025 20 August 2025 10 September 2025 25 September 2025

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Result	**Monitoring Date**
							directly stored and disposed of in a separate waste bag/bin (yellow). 5. Food wastes from workers' meals were discouraged from being disposed of at the site and suggested to take it home as animal/ pet food consumption or plant fertilizer. - **Solid Waste Generated: 813.487** tons/quarter - **Recyclable:** 249.33 tons/quarter - **Biodegradable:** 13.57 tons/quarter - **Residual:** 550.587 tons/quarter For the result of solid waste management inspections, please see **Annex B.** **Hazardous Waste Management** 1. The hazardous waste is stored in separate containers according to its classification and is labeled. 2. Hazardous waste is stored in bunded areas or with secondary containment to avoid direct spillage to the ground. 3. These wastes are temporarily stored at a temporary storage facility. An accredited TSD facility is employed for the proper disposal of the hazardous waste generated on-site. Hazardous Waste Generated for the Quarter:	**Hazardous Waste Management Monitoring:** **CP01:** 02 July 2025 12 July 2025 17 July 2025 29 July 2025 04 August 2025 11 August 2025 19 August 2025 27 August 2025 04 September 2025 09 September 2025 15 September 2025 24 September 2025

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Result	**Monitoring Date**
							- **Mercury and Mercury Compounds (D407) :** 0.02285 ton - **Lead Compounds (D406)** : - 0.00 ton - **Used Industrial Oil, including sludge (I101):** 0.00 ton - **Oil Contaminated materials (I104):** 0.076 ton - **Containers previously cont. toxic chemicals (J201) :** 0.43816 - **Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (M506):** 0.05 ton - **Pathological Waste (M501):** 0.0 ton - **Solvent Based (F601):** 0.706 ton For the result of hazardous waste storage facility inspections, please see **Annex C** **Grey water disposal and treatment** Provision of septic tanks, sanitation facilities and portable toilets are available within construction areas. Liquid wastes (i.e., grey water from portalets) are siphoned regularly twice a week by a licensed sewage treater service (Soliman, Ezkleen, and Envirokonsult). Grey water from kitchen sinks, clean water from washing go through a grease trap before discharge to local drainages See **Annex D and E**[2]	**CP02:** 01 July 2025 08 July 2025 14 July 2025 17 July 2025 01 August 2025 06 August 2025 13 August 2025 20 August 2025 25 August 2025 29 August 2025 03 September 2025 06 September 2025 08 September 2025 15 September 2025 18 September 2025 26 September 2025
4.	Ground subsidence	Level of ground subsidence	Measurement of level	Monthly	Valenzuela Depot	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Removal of Narra trees along with alignment form Caloocan to Tutuban and	1. Number of trees cut	Ocular inspection	N.A.	Designated tree planting site and/or reforestation area designated by DENR-EMB	85-90% survival rate of trees planted as prescribed by the LGU	**1. No. of trees cut/earth-balled: 2,242** 1.1. No. of trees cut: 2,099	N.A.

[2] **Annex D** and **E** present some measures implemented on-site to mitigate possible impact on the environment.

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Result	Monitoring Date
	at Valenzuela depot, and other trees.	2. Number of trees replaced 3. The survival rate of species introduced 4. Provision of the corresponding number of tree seedlings			National Capital Region (NCR)		1.2. No. of trees earth-balled: 143 **2. No. of trees replaced: 3,282** (This includes trees in CP01 Section 1 and CP05, which are not yet cut.) **3. Replacement Seedlings and transplanted trees** 3.1. CP01 3.1.1 Replacement seedlings - 71,000 seedlings in Mt. Balagbag (84.5 ha) - 18,500 seedlings in Mt Balagbag (16.65 ha) - 8,000 seedlings in La Mesa Watershed (20 ha) - 300 bamboo seedlings handed over to Meycauayan LGU 3.2. CP02 3.2.1 Replacement seedlings - 33,650 seedlings in Mt. Balagbag (52.8 ha)* - 4,000 seedlings in Mt. Balagbag (4.0 ha)* - 4,700 seedlings in Mt. Balagbag (4.0 ha) Note: *Protection and maintenance already done in 2021. Note: Protection and maintenance activities for the planted seedlings were completed in 2022. DENR-NCR and DENR-Region 3, through CENRO Guiguinto, issued a Certificate of Completion for the Planting and Maintenance Activities. Copy of Certificate of Completion annexed in the 4th quarter 2023 report.	

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Result	**Monitoring Date**
							4. Survival Rate of Planted Seedlings and Transplanted Trees 4.1. Planted Seedlings: - Mt. Balagbag (NCR) – 85.72% - La Mesa Watershed (NCR) – 96.81% - Mt. Balagbag (R3): Kupang – 87.8%; Batino – 89.4%; Guyabano – 88.5% 4.2. Transplanted Trees - 37/143 (26%) transplanted trees survived.	
5	Loss of small swampy area used for migratory and resident birds due to development of depot	Seasonal bird count	Ocular Survey	Annually	Adjacent offset wetland of Valenzuela depot	N.A.	No Bird count has been conducted yet in the offset wetland. The Memorandum of Agreement between DOTr and DENR-National Capital Region (NCR), and Work and Financial Plan (WFP) for the conservation of Tanza Marine Tree Park (TMTP), as part of the NSCR offset wetland management project, was signed and Notarized. The documentary requirements for the Disbursement of Fund were requested to DENR-NCR on 15 September 2023. On 30 November 2023, a response letter was received from DENR-NCR, which raised concerns on the current land classification of the TMTP (may not be compliant with the MOA). On 12 January 2024, DOTr and DENR-NCR conducted an online meeting to discuss the issues and concerns on the proposed site. In July 2024, DOTr sent a letter to DENR	N.A.

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Result	Monitoring Date
							requesting a recommendation for new offset wetland site. On 06 November 2024, DENR presented La Mesa Watershed as an alternative offset wetland site. 28 May 2025 - a letter was sent to DENR-NCR to follow up recommendation for a new off-site wetland to compensate for the affected wetland in Malanday, Valenzuela City. 30 July 2025 - Coordination meeting with DENR-NCR held to discuss the options and mechanisms implementation of offset wetland project. 30 September 2025 – Received from DENR-NCR the letter dated 25 September 2025 endorsing La Mesa Watershed as the offset wetland site.	

(2) Impact on Water

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase (2013)	Pre-construction Phase (2019)	Result (Annex F)[3]	Monitoring Date
1	Increase in suspended solid of receiving water/ pollution of receiving water bodies	1. pH 2. DO 3. Oil & Grease 4. BOD 5. Fecal 6. TSS	Water sampling (DAO 34-1990), DENR-EMB Manual for Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Volume I (2008), and Water Quality Guidelines and General Effluent Standards of (DAO 2016-08)	Quarterly	1. Guiguinto River 14.830339 N; 120.878609 E	For Class "C" freshwater[4]: 1. pH: 6.5 to 9.0 2. DO: 5.0 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: 2.0 mg/L 4. BOD: 7.0 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: 200 MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 80 mg/L	Guiguinto River 1. pH: 8.8 2. DO: 2.3 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: 0.8 mg/L 4. BOD: 12 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: 44 MPN/100mL 6. TSS: N.A.	Guiguinto River 1. pH: 7.43 2. DO: ND 3. Oil & Grease: ND 4. BOD: 3.26 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: $4.9x10^3$ MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 8.6 mg/L	Guiguinto River:[5] 1. pH: 7.46 2. DO: 2.36 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: <0.96 mg/L 4. BOD: 10.6 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: 220,000 MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 84.0 mg/L	Guiguinto River: 14 August 2025
					2. Santol (Balagtas) River 14.818506 N; 120.913071 E		Santol (Balagtas) River 1. pH: 7.6 2. DO: 4.5 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: 0.6 mg/L 4. BOD: 2 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: $1.3x10^4$ MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 8.8 mg/L	Santol (Balagtas) River 1. pH: 7.63 2. DO: 2.39 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: ND 4. BOD: 8.01 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: $3.5x10^3$ MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 26.3 mg/L	Santol (Balagtas) River:[5] 1. pH: 7.21 2. DO: 2.89 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: 2.0 mg/L 4. BOD: 6.41 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: 130,000 MPN/100 mL 6. TSS: 122 mg/L	Santol(Balagtas) River: 14 August 2025

[3] **Annex D** and **E** presents some measures implemented on-site to mitigate possible impact on water quality. **Annex F** presents the result of water quality monitoring

[4] DAO 2016-08: Water Quality Guidelines and Effluent Standards of 2016

[5] Water quality results from Guiguinto and Balagtas (Santol) Rivers showed exceedances in several parameters, notably low dissolved oxygen, high BOD, and elevated fecal coliform levels, indicating organic and bacterial pollution. These conditions are consistent with historical baseline data, suggesting that water quality degradation is primarily due to domestic wastewater, community activities, and nearby industrial discharges, rather than project-related causes.During the monitoring period, no construction works were conducted near either river, except for vehicular and equipment crossings over Guiguinto River, which may have caused minor localized turbidity. To mitigate potential contributions, the project continues to implement drainage maintenance, support to LGU-led clean-up drives, and water hyacinth removal as part of its environmental and CSR initiatives. These efforts reflect the project's commitment to maintaining river conditions and supporting local environmental management programs.

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase (2013)	Pre-construction Phase (2019)	Result (Annex F)[3]	Monitoring Date
					3. Bocaue River 14.80575 N; 120.9268 E		Bocaue River: 1. pH: 7.9 2. DO: 8.2 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: 0.7 mg/L 4. BOD: 4 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: $3.5x10^4$ MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 44 mg/L	Bocaue River: 1. pH: 7.4 2. DO: 7.2 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: 3 mg/L 4. BOD: 12 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: $3.3x10^4$ MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 46 mg/L	Bocaue River:[6] 1. pH: 7.0 2. DO: 4.5 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: <2 mg/L 4. BOD: 22 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: 220,000 MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 18 mg/L	Bocaue River: 07 August 2025
					4. Marilao River 14.76135 N; 120.9507 E		Marilao River: 1. pH: 7.8 2. DO: 7.1 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: 0.8 mg/L 4. BOD: 8 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: $3.5x10^4$ MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 36 mg/L	Marilao River: 1. pH: 7.6 2. DO: 7 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: <1 mg/L 4. BOD: 18 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: $3.1x10^5$ MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 17 mg/L	Marilao River:[6] 1. pH: 6.99 2. DO: 3.1 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: <2 mg/L 4. BOD: 154 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: 1,700,000 MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 15 mg/L	Marilao River: 06 August 2025
					5. Meycauayan River 14.73063 N; 120.9644 E		Meycauayan River: 1. pH: 7.4 2. DO: <2.0 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: 0.6 mg/L 4. BOD: 9 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: N.A. 6. TSS: 17 mg/L	Meycauayan River: 1. pH: 7.5 2. DO: 6.8 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: <1 mg/L 4. BOD: 25 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: $1.3x10^6$ MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 33 mg/L	Meycauayan River:[6] 1. pH: 6.96 2. DO: 3.3 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: <2 mg/L 4. BOD: 113 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: 3,500,000 MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 12 mg/L	Meycauayan River: 06 August 2025

[6] Water quality monitoring results from Bocaue, Marilao, and Meycauayan Rivers, and Valenzuela Depot drainage outfall showed exceedances in BOD_5, TSS, and fecal coliform, with DO levels below Class C standards, indicating organic and bacterial contamination. Marilao, Meycauayan, and Valenzuela stations recorded particularly high BOD_5 and fecal coliform levels, suggesting strong influence from domestic sewage and industrial effluents. The neutral pH values indicate stable acidity, while oil and grease levels remained generally within limits. Field observations of dark water, sludge buildup, sewage odor, and floating waste further confirm the presence of untreated community and industrial discharges. These findings are consistent with historical data and reflect background pollution, not direct project-related impacts. The NSCR Project continues to undertake drainage maintenance, LGU clean-up participation, and other site-level mitigation measures to help reduce potential indirect contributions to water quality degradation. **Annex D** and **E** present some measures implemented on-site to mitigate possible impact on the environment.

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase (2013)	Pre-construction Phase (2019)	Result (Annex F)[3]	Monitoring Date
					6. Valenzuela Depot 14.713699 N; 120.961019 E		Valenzuela Depot: 1. pH: 6.6 2. DO: <2.0 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: 0.7 mg/L 4. BOD: 55 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: N.A. 6. TSS: 9 mg/L	Valenzuela Depot: 1. pH: 7.6 2. DO: 4.2 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: 2 mg/L 4. BOD: 65 mg/L 5. Fecal Coliform: $4.9x10^5$ MPN/100mL 6. TSS: 9 mg/L	Valenzuela Depot:[6] 1. pH: 6.79 2. DO: 3.3 mg/L 3. Oil & Grease: <2 mg/L 4. BOD: 52 mg/L 5. FecalColiform: 11,000,000MPN/ mg/L 6. TSS: 33 mg/L	Valenzuela Depot: 07 August 2025
					7. Tullahan River 14˚40.672'N 120˚58.315'E		Tullahan River[7] - N.A.	Tullahan River - N.A.	Tullahan River - N.A.	Tullahan River: N.A.
					8. Estero de Maypajo 14˚38.113'N 120˚58.6'E		Estero de Maypajo - N.A	Estero de Maypajo - N.A.	Estero de Maypajo - N.A.	Estero de Maypajo: N.A.

[7] Water quality monitoring was not conducted at Tullahan River, and Estero de Maypajo since Section1 of Contract Package 01 has not yet been handed over to the contractor.

(3) Impact on Air

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location[8]	Standard	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase[9]	Pre-construction Phase (2019)	Result[10,11] (Annex G)	Monitoring Date
1	Generation of dust and particulate matter, and gas emissions.	1. TSP 2. $PM_{2.5}$ 3. PM_{10} 4. NO_2 5. SO_2,	Clean Air Act of 1999 (RA 8749) 1. TSP: High Volume Gravimetric Method 2. $PM_{2.5}$: High Volume w/2.5-micron particle size inlet, Gravimetric 3. PM_{10}: High Volume w/10-micron particle-size inlet, Gravimetric 4. SO_2: Pararosaniline Method	Quarterly, immediately based on complaints	1. Malolos 14°51'14.53"N 120°48'50.96"E	**National Ambient Air Quality Guideline Values (NAAQGV) [12]** **24-Hr Monitoring:** 1. TSP:230 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: 35 µg/Ncm[13] 3. PM_{10}: 150 µg/Ncm 4. SO_2: 180 µg/Ncm 1. NO_2: 150 µg/Ncm **National Ambient Air Quality for Source-Specific Air Pollutants from Industrial Sources / Operations** **1-Hr Monitoring:** 2. TSP:300 µg/Ncm 3. $PM_{2.5}$: N.A 4. PM_{10}:200 µg/Ncm 5. SO_2: 340 µ/Ncm 6. NO_2: 260 µ/Ncm	**24-Hr Monitoring:** Malolos (2012): 1. TSP: 95 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: N.A. 3. PM_{10}: 61.8 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 3.093 µg/Ncm 5. SO_2,: <0.05 µg/Ncm 1. TSP: 585 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: N.A. 3. PM_{10}: 91.3 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 2.7 µg/Ncm 5. SO_2,: <0.05 µg/Ncm	**24-Hr Monitoring:** Malolos: 1. TSP: 297 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: 94.1 µg/Ncm 3. PM_{10}: 198 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 18.9 µg/Ncm 5. SO_2,: <25.5 µg/Ncm	**24-Hr Monitoring:** Malolos: 1. TSP: 29.1 µg/Ncm 2. PM_{10}: 23.1 µg/Ncm 3. $PM_{2.5}$:14.0 µg/Ncm 4. SO_2,: 6.03 µg/Ncm 5. NO_2: 4.29 µg/Ncm	**24-Hr Monitoring:** Malolos: 29 July 2025
					2. Guiguinto 14°49'31.06"N 120°54'21.05"E		Guiguinto (2013): 1. TSP: 20.20 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: N.A. 3. PM_{10}: 26.83 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 8.67 µg/Ncm 5. SO_2,: 3.68 µg/Ncm	Guiguinto: 1. TSP: 188 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$:<47.2 µg/Ncm 3. PM_{10}: 187 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 11.3 µg/Ncm 5. SO_2,: <25.5 µg/Ncm	Guiguinto and Malolos Boundary: 1. TSP: 31.6 µg/Ncm 2. PM_{10}: 21.1 µg/Ncm 3. $PM_{2.5}$: 10.4 µg/Ncm 4. SO_2,: 7.85 µg/Ncm 5. NO_2: 6.40 µg/Ncm	Guiguinto and Malolos Boundary: 30 July 2025
					3. Balagtas 14°50'21.90"N 120°51'31.28"E		Balagtas: N.A.	Balagtas: 1. TSP: 271 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: 67.9 µg/Ncm 3. PM_{10}: 189 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 19.7 µg/Ncm 5. SO_2,: 25.7 µg/Ncm	Balagtas: 1. TSP: 44.2 µg/Ncm 2. PM_{10}: 30.6 µg/Ncm 3. $PM_{2.5}$: 14.3 µg/Ncm 4. SO_2,: 8.49 µg/Ncm 5. NO_2: 3.37 µg/Ncm	Balagtas: 31 July 2025

[8] Indicates the location of the 2021 1st quarter air quality monitoring station.
[9] Source: NSCR EPRMP, March 2015
[10] Dust Mitigation measures are presented in **Annex L**.
[11] Ambient air quality monitoring was not conducted in Caloocan, Manila, Solis and Tutuban stations since Section1 of Contract Package 01 is not yet handed over to the contractor.
[12] Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 (RA 8749)
[13] DAO 2013-13 – Establishing the Provisional NAAQGV for Particulate Matter 2.5 ($PM_{2.5}$)

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location[8]	Standard	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase[9]	Pre-construction Phase (2019)	Result[10,11] (Annex G)	Monitoring Date
			5. NO_2: Griess Saltzman Reaction		4. Bocaue 14°48'2"N 120°55'53"E		Bocaue (2012): 1. TSP: 133 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: N.A. 3. PM_{10}: 67.9 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 2.7 µg/Ncm 5. $SO_{2,}$: <0.05 µg/Ncm 1. TSP: 145 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: N.A. 3. PM_{10}: 104.4 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 2.7 µg/Ncm 5. $SO_{2,}$: <0.05 µg/Ncm	Bocaue: 1. TSP: 98.8 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: 17.3 µg/Ncm 3. PM_{10}: 43.8 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 3.6 µg/Ncm 5. $SO_{2,}$: 1.0 µg/Ncm	Bocaue: 1. TSP: 20.71 µg/Ncm 2. PM_{10}: 11.83 µg/Ncm 3. $PM_{2.5}$: <0.001 µg/Ncm 4. $SO_{2,}$: 0.74 µg/Ncm 5. NO_2: 6.02 µg/Ncm	Bocaue: 07 August 2025
					5. Marilao 14°45'44"N 120°57'2"E		Marilao: N.A.	Marilao: 1. TSP: 55.2 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: 6.1 µg/Ncm 3. PM_{10}: 47.5 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 4.1 µg/Ncm 5. $SO_{2,}$: 0.6 µg/Ncm	Marilao: 1. TSP: 21.56 µg/Ncm 2. PM_{10}: 1.73 µg/Ncm 3. $PM_{2.5}$: 0.1 µg/Ncm 4. $SO_{2,}$: 1.25 µg/Ncm 5. NO_2: 16.94 µg/Ncm	Marilao: 06 August 2025
					6. Meycauayan 14°44'20"N 120°57'39.32"E		Meycauayan: N.A.	Meycauayan: 1. TSP: 61.6 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: 14.6 µg/Ncm 3. PM_{10}: 15 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 5.1 µg/Ncm 5. $SO_{2,}$: 0.8 µg/Ncm	Meycauayan: 1. TSP: 33.05 µg/Ncm 2. PM_{10}: 13.34 µg/Ncm 3. $PM_{2.5}$: 0.9 µg/Ncm 4. $SO_{2,}$: 0.95 µg/Ncm 5. NO_2: 4.25 µg/Ncm	Meycauayan: 05 August 2025
					7. Valenzuela 14˚42'51" N 120°57'39"E		Valenzuela (2013): 1. TSP: 37.52 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: N.A. 3. PM_{10}: 49.68 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 10.43 µg/Ncm 5. $SO_{2,}$: 3.96 µg/Ncm	Valenzuela: 1. TSP: 27.3 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: 5.3 µg/Ncm 3. PM_{10}: 12.5 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 4.9 µg/Ncm 5. $SO_{2,}$: 1.2 µg/Ncm	Valenzuela: 1. TSP: 68.75 µg/Ncm 2. PM_{10}: 16.57 µg/Ncm 3. $PM_{2.5}$: 1.5 µg/Ncm 4. $SO_{2,}$: 1.75 µg/Ncm 5. NO_2: 8.62 µg/Ncm	Valenzuela: 04 August 2025
					8. Caloocan 14˚39'28.3" N 120°58'26.2"E		Caloocan (2014): 1. TSP: 97.28 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: N.A. 3. PM_{10}: 97.60 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 30.81 µg/Ncm 5. $SO_{2,}$: 15.53 µg/Ncm 1. TSP: 86.3 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: N.A. 3. PM_{10}: 30.5 µg/Ncm	Caloocan – N.A.	Caloocan – N.A.	Caloocan: N.A.

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location[8]	Standard	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase[9]	Pre-construction Phase (2019)	Result[10,11] (Annex G)	Monitoring Date
							4. NO_2: 10.6 µg/Ncm 5. $SO_{2,}$: 0.4 µg/Ncm			
					9. Manila 14˚37'26.75" N 120°58'25.52"E		Manila – N.A.	Manila – N.A.	Manila – N.A.	Manila – N.A.
					10. Solis 14˚37'56" N 120°58'34.6"E		Solis (2014). 1. TSP: 84.6 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: N.A. 3. PM_{10}: 30.5 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 10.9 µg/Ncm 5. $SO_{2,}$: 0.9 µg/Ncm	Solis – N.A.	Solis – N.A.	Solis – N.A.
					11. Tutuban 14˚36'22" N 120°58'17"E		Tutuban (2014): 1. TSP: 81.3 µg/Ncm 2. $PM_{2.5}$: N.A. 3. PM_{10}: 46.7 µg/Ncm 4. NO_2: 12.7 µg/Ncm **5.** $SO_{2,}$: 2.3 µg/Ncm	Tutuban – N.A.	Tutuban – N.A.	Tutuban – N.A.

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard[14]	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase[15]	Pre-construction Phase (2019)[16]	Result (Annex H)[17]	Monitoring Date
2	Noise pollution	Noise level	Noise level meter	Monthly, immediately based on complaints	Abangan Norte Elementary School, Marilao	Class AA - Morning: 50 dB - Daytime: 55 dB - Evening: 50 dB - Nighttime: 45 dB	N.A.	- Morning: 70.1 dB - Daytime: 71.84 dB - Evening: 70.83 dB - Nighttime: 63.5 dB	- Morning: 59.8 dB - Daytime: 63.9 dB - Evening: 56.8 dB - Nighttime: 55.4 dB - Morning: 45.9 dB - Daytime: 59.6 dB - Evening: 52.2 dB - Nighttime: 48.3 dB - Morning: 54.8 dB - Daytime: 61.5 dB - Evening: 56.5 dB - Nighttime: 51.7 dB	10-11 July 2025 14-15 August 2025 11-12 September 2025
					Tabing Ilog Elementary School, Marilao	Class AA[18] - Morning: 50 dB - Daytime: 55 dB - Evening: 50 dB - Nighttime: 45 dB	N.A.	- Morning: 77.8 dB - Daytime: 78.93 dB - Evening: 76.8 dB - Nighttime: 68.42 dB	- Morning: 66.5 dB - Daytime: 71.4 dB - Evening: 70.0 dB - Nighttime: 59.7 dB - Morning: 69.6 dB - Daytime: 71.3 dB - Evening: 72.6 dB - Nighttime: 64.1 dB - Morning: 69.1 dB - Daytime: 71.9 dB - Evening: 69.9 dB - Nighttime: 61.9 dB	09-10 July 2025 13-14 August 2025 10-11 September 2025

[14] Environmental Quality Standards for Noise in General Areas (NPCC, Memorandum Circular No. 002 Series of 1980). Note: For stations which indicates "Class 3-4; Class A", Standard for 'Class 3-4 Construction activities' was adopted for Morning and Daytime, and the Standard for 'Class A General Areas' was adopted during Evening and Nighttime. Also, a corrective factor was applied for stations directly facing 2-lane and 4 or more-lane road as indicated in the NPCC MC No. 1980-002.
[15] Source: NSCR EPRMP, March 2015
[16] Based on the pre- construction phase study conducted on 2019, elevated Noise level was already higher than the standard guideline values stipulated in National Pollution Control Commission (NPCC 1980). Significant noise came from the community.
[17] **Annex H**: Noise Level Monitoring Results for 3Q 2025
[18] With Correction factor of +5 dBA applicable for areas directly facing 2-lane road

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard[14]	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase[15]	Pre-construction Phase (2019)[16]	Result (Annex H)[17]	Monitoring Date
					Near St. Mary Meycauayan College	Class AA[19] - Morning: 55 dB - Daytime: 60 dB - Evening: 55 dB - Nighttime: 50 dB	N.A.	- Morning: 86.45 dB - Daytime: 86.0 dB - Evening: 87.760 dB - Nighttime: 86.90 dB	- Morning: 80.0 dB - Daytime: 79.7 dB - Evening: 80.8 dB - Nighttime: 80.4 dB - Morning: 80.5 dB - Daytime: 80.4 dB - Evening: 81.6 dB - Nighttime: 80.5 dB - Morning: 80.8 dB - Daytime: 81.0 dB - Evening: 81.4 dB - Nighttime: 80.1 dB	09-10 July 2025 13-14 August 2025 10-11 September 2025
					Front of Meycauayan College	Class AA[20] - Morning: 55 dB - Daytime: 60 dB - Evening: 55 dB - Nighttime: 50 dB	N.A.	- Morning: 86.28 dB - Daytime: 86.58 dB - Evening: 86.73 dB - Nighttime: 86.41 dB	- Morning: 80.0 dB - Daytime: 79.5 dB - Evening: 80.2 dB - Nighttime: 78.9 dB - Morning: 81.0 dB - Daytime: 80.5 dB - Evening: 81.6 dB - Nighttime: 79.4 dB - Morning: 80.4 dB - Daytime: 80.2 dB - Evening: 81.6 dB - Nighttime: 80.0 dB	08-09 July 2025 12-13 August 2025 09-10 September 2025
					Malinta Elementary School	Class AA - Morning: 45 dB - Daytime: 50 dB - Evening: 45 dB	N.A.	Inside Malinta Elementary School (Class AA): - Morning: 65.25 dB	- Morning: 59.7 dB - Daytime: 60.3 dB - Evening: 60.0 dB - Nighttime: 56.3 dB	08-09 July 2025

[19] With Correction factor of +10 dBA applicable for areas directly facing 4-lane or wider
[20] With Correction factor of +10 dBA applicable for areas directly facing 4-lane or wider

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard[14]	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase[15]	Pre-construction Phase (2019)[16]	Result (Annex H)[17]	Monitoring Date
						- Nighttime: 40 dB		- Daytime: 60.88 dB - Evening: 66.85 dB - Nighttime: 61.61 dB Outside campus Malinta Elementary School - Morning: 85.68 dB - Daytime: 85.53 dB - Evening: 85.3 dB - Nighttime: 85.86 dB	- Morning: 61.1 dB - Daytime: 60.7 dB - Evening: 63.2 dB - Nighttime: 57.8 dB - Morning: 61.4 dB - Daytime: 60.3 dB - Evening: 62.6 dB - Nighttime: 55.4 dB	12-13 August 2025 09-10 September 2025
					Holy Infant Elementary School, Malolos	Class AA[21] - Morning: 50 dB - Daytime: 55 dB - Evening: 50 dB - Nighttime: 45 dB	N.A.	- Morning: 66.62 dB - Daytime: 65.71 dB - Evening: 67.05 dB - Nighttime: 64.7 dB	- Morning: 61.5 dB - Daytime: 61.5 dB - Evening: 60.1 dB - Nighttime: 56.7 dB - Morning: 56.4 dB - Daytime: 61.2 dB - Evening: 55.1 dB - Nighttime: 52.7 dB - Morning: 58.0 dB - Daytime: 61.5 dB - Evening: 59.5 dB - Nighttime: 58.0 dB	16-17 July 2025 13-14 August 2025 08-09 September 2025

[21] Additional +5 dBA since the sampling point is located beside/facing the access road which is also connected to the T-intersection highway (4 lanes)

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase[22]	Pre-construction Phase (2019)	Result (Annex I)	Monitoring Date
3	Increase in ground vibration level due to the operation of heavy equipment and machinery	Vibration level	Vibration level meter	Quarterly, immediately based on complaints	Holy Infant School, Malolos City	[23]55 VdB or 0.0056 m/s^2	N.A.	- Daytime: 0.69 mm/s or 0.00069 m/s2	Morning (0500H-0900H) - x: ND y: 33.2 VdB z: 37.9 Daytime (0900H-1800H) - x: ND y: 31.5 VdB z: ND Evening (1800H-2200H) - x: ND y: ND z: ND Nighttime (2200H- 0500H) - x: ND y: 32.9 VdB z: 34.7 VdB	16-17 July 2025

[22] Source: NSCR EPRMP, March 2015
[23] "Technology and Laws Regulation for Pollution Control, 2000", Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase[22]	Pre-construction Phase (2019)	Result (Annex I)	Monitoring Date
					Abangan Norte Elementary School, Marilao	[24]55VdB or 0.0056 m/s^2	N.A.	- Morning: 53 VdB - Daytime: 63 VdB - Evening: 57 VdB - Nighttime: 56 VdB	Morning (0500H-0900H) - x: 35.6 VdB y: 37.6 VdB z: 37.1 VdB Daytime (0900H-1800H) - x: 46.8 VdB y: 48.9 VdB z: 50.5 VdB Evening (1800H-2200H) - x: 38.6 VdB y: 41.2 VdB z: 39.0 VdB Nighttime (2200H- 0500H) - x: 37.8 VdB y: 39.5 VdB z: 36.7 VdB	14-15 August 2025

[24] "Technology and Laws Regulation for Pollution Control, 2000", Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase[22]	Pre-construction Phase (2019)	Result (Annex I)	Monitoring Date
					Tabing Ilog Elementary School, Marilao	[25]55dB or 0.0056 m/s^2	N.A.	- Morning: 63 VdB - Daytime: 70 VdB - Evening: 68 VdB - Nighttime: 60VdB	Morning (0500H-0900H) - x: 45.7 VdB y: 46.0 VdB z: 51.1 VdB Daytime (0900H-1800H) - x: 48.8 VdB y: 50.0 VdB z: 60.2 VdB Evening (1800H-2200H) - x: 56.1 VdB y: 55.4 VdB z: 59.4 VdB Nighttime (2200H- 0500H) - x: 46.8 VdB y: 45.9 VdB z: 51.2 VdB	13-14 August 2025
					St. Mary College, Meycauayan		N.A.	- Morning: 72 VdB - Daytime: 76 VdB - Evening: 77 VdB - Nighttime: 78 VdB	Morning (0500H-0900H) - x: 39.2 VdB y: 40.4 VdB z: 44.0 VdB Daytime (0900H-1800H) - x: 56.9 VdB y: 58.9 VdB z: 67.8 VdB Evening (1800H-2200H) - x: 57.0 VdB y: 59.3 VdB z: 65.5 VdB	13-14 August 2025

[25] "Technology and Laws Regulation for Pollution Control, 2000", Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase[22]	Pre-construction Phase (2019)	Result (Annex I)	Monitoring Date
									Nighttime (2200H- 0500H) - x: 52.3 VdB y: 54.7 VdB z: 60.4 VdB	
					Meycauayan College, Calvario, Meycauayan City, Bulacan	[26]55dB or 0.0056 m/s^2	N.A.	Meycauayan College (Category 3): - Morning: 66 VdB - Daytime: 68 VdB - Evening: 70 VdB - Nighttime: 67 VdB	Morning (0500H-0900H) - x: 37.3 VdB y: 39.0 VdB z: 36.4 VdB Daytime (0900H-1800H) - x: 59.1 VdB y: 58.0 VdB z: 55.5 VdB Evening (1800H-2200H) - x: 60.0 VdB y: 58.7 VdB z: 56.5 VdB Nighttime (2200H- 0500H) - x: 50.3 VdB y: 50.8 VdB z: 51.3 VdB	12-13 August 2025
					Malinta Elementary School, Valenzuela City (Category 3)		Valenzuela: - ND	- Morning: 59 VdB - Daytime: 57 VdB - Evening: 58 VdB - Nighttime: 55 VdB	Morning (0500H-0900H) - x: 26.9 VdB y: 27.4 VdB z: 25.5 VdB Daytime (0900H-1800H) - x: 47.3 VdB	12-13 August 2025

[26] "Technology and Laws Regulation for Pollution Control, 2000", Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Baseline		Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Feasibility Study Phase[22]	Pre-construction Phase (2019)	Result (Annex I)	Monitoring Date
									y: 47.8 VdB z: 45.5 VdB Evening (1800H-2200H) - x: 50.0 VdB y: 49.8 VdB z: 43.8 VdB Nighttime (2200H- 0500H) - x: 37.0 VdB y: 36.1 VdB z: 35.2 VdB	

(4) Impact on People

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Result	Monitoring Date
1	Traffic conditions	Traffic flow (congestion)	Ocular inspection	Weekly	A major intersection in the vicinity of constriction sites	N.A.	The traffic management plan is being implemented and monitored. Traffic management measures implemented on site are provision of cautionary signages, re-routing schemes, banksmen, traffic assessment and traffic engineering works. Traffic Management Officer is full-time designated on site. **Contract Package 01 (Area 1 & 2):** **Provision of flagmen with proper traffic gears (as of September 2025):** A. TDJV Traffic Management Team: One (1) Sr. Traffic Management Officer One (1) Traffic Management Staff B. Local Government Traffic Enforcer Assistance 1. Meycauayan Traffic and Parking Bureau has five personnel to assist in the delivery of segments 2. Marilao Traffic Sector has 5 traffic enforcers assisting with segment delivery. They are on call and can be deployed to assist and manage traffic at their AOR when needed. 3. Bocaue Traffic Division has 5 traffic personnel to assist with the delivery of pc	N.A.

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Result	**Monitoring Date**
							segments. C. Additional Traffic Flagman and Local Gov't Unit Traffic Enforcers Deployment 1. All traffic enforcers are on fixed posts in every critical intersection that the segments will pass. 2. The deployment of flagmen and traffic enforcers at the following locations is due to the mainline drainage construction and other activities that cross the public roads: a. (2- flagmen) M. Villarica Road Access Road – mainline drainage activity **Contract Package 02 (Area 3):** CP02 covers 3 Municipalities: Malolos, Guiguinto and Balagtas. Access roads are provided in each municipality; 17 for Malolos, 10 for Guiguinto, and 3 for Balagtas. The attached TMP provisions the placement of traffic and safety signages and deployment of flagmen in all road intersections of the transportation route. See **Annex J**	
2	Loss of old Philippine National Railway (PNR) stations	Status of old PNR stations	Ocular Inspection and Monitoring	Monthly until the preservation work of the station is completed	Malolos Station, Guiguinto Station, Bigaa (Balagtas) Station, Meycauayan Station,	Structures to remain stable and free from further deterioration or damage	- The structures remain intact with no significant change in the size or extent of monitored cracks. - The surroundings of the old PNR stations are well	**Valenzuela Old PNR Station:** 30 July 2025 26 August 2025 25 September 2025 **Meycauayan Old PNR Station:** 30 July 2025

No.	Potential Impact	Parameter	Method	Frequency	Location	Standard	Latest Monitoring Result in 3rd Quarter of 2025	
							Result	**Monitoring Date**
					Polo/Valenzuela Station, and Tutuban Station		maintained; vegetation clearing and housekeeping are conducted regularly. - Protective fences and safety nets are properly maintained to ensure public safety and prevent unauthorized access. - Preservation and mitigation measures to prevent further deterioration of the structures are being implemented as scheduled. See **Annex K** for the observations and findings during inspections.	26 August 2025 25 September 2025 **Bigaa (Balagtas) Old PNR Station** 29 July 2025 29 August 2025 29 September 2025 **Guiguinto Old PNR Station**: 29 July 2025 29 August 2025 29 September 2025 **Malolos Old PNR Station:** 29 July 2025 29 August 2025 29 September 2025

[redacted]

Attachment 3:

RAP Implementation Monitoring Form as of September 2025

Annex II Attachment 14-10

RAP Implmentation Monitoring Form

For North-South Commuter Railway (Malolos - Tutuban) Project

1. General Information

a. RAP Implementation Monitoring Results: 3rd Quarter of 2025

b. Date of Preparing this Form: 1 October 2025

c. Person Preparing this Form: Office of the Project Manager, Right of Way Acquisition, ISFR and Livelihood Units, Environmental Considerations

Department/Organizations: North-South Commuter Railway (Malolos Tutuban) Project

2. Scale of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

- Update after finalization of RAP during DED stage

2.1. Project Affected Households (PAHs) and Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Items	Unit	Per RAP	Actual Number	Remarks
Total Project Affected Households (PAHs)	household	Legal: 395 HH	Legal: 462 Property Owners under Negotiated Sale and Expropriation 96 Project-Affected Renters 83 Business Owners 34 Displaced Employees	
		Informal: 438 (ISFs)	Informal: 1,277 ISFs	
PAHs which need relocation (as resident)	household	Legal: 88 HH	Legal: 239 HH with affected structures 96 Project-Affected Renters	
		Informal: 416 (ISFs)	Informal: 784 ISFs (529 relocated)	-2 PAPs endorsed to LA (non-Reloc) -133 PAPs Additional for Non-reloc
PAHs which do not need relocation (as resident)	household	Legal: 307 HH	462 Property Owners under Negotiated Sale and Expropriation	
		Informal: 22 (ISFs)	Informal: 419 ISFs	-2 PAPs endorsed to LA (non-Reloc) -133 PAPs Additional for Non-reloc

Business owners who need relocation	persons	14 persons	18 persons	
Business owners who do not need relocation	persons	24 persons	8 persons	
Total PAPs	persons	Legal: 575 persons	Legal: 213 persons to be displaced 462 Property owners under Negotiated Sale and Expropriation (357 Negotiated Sale; 105 Expro) 2 donated lots 2 signed quitclaim 1 to execute quitclaim 83 persons with excluded properties 7 unidentified persons (TOTAL: 770 persons)	
		Informal: 1752 persons	Informal: 5,108persons	*x4 per ISF(approximate)
PAPs who need relocation (as resident)	persons	Legal: 268 persons	Legal: 213 persons	
		Informal: 1448 persons	Informal: 3,136 persons	*x4 per ISF(approximate) -additional 135 PAPs (135x4=540) subject for Non-Reloc as stated in row # 4
PAPs who do not need relocation (as resident)	persons	Legal: 88 persons	Legal: 462 persons	
		Informal: 304 persons	Informal: 1,676 persons	*x4 per ISF(approximate) -additional 135 PAPs (135x4=540) subject for Non-Reloc as stated in row # 6

2.2. Total Areas to be Acquired

Total	Details
Total areas: 186,383.84 m2 inlcuding CP05	Residential: 17,555.84 m2 Commercial: 11,367.0 m2 Industrial: 140,035.0 m2 Agricultural: 10,881.0 m2 Mixed Use: 1,079.0 m2 Road Lot: 67.0 m2 No Data: 481.0 m2 Government: 4918.0 m2

2.3. Structures and Improvements

Legal Structures	CP01 & CP02 - 117 (under Negotiated Sale and Expropriation Only) [96 Structures and 21 Improvements] CP06 - 257 (under Negotiated Sale and Expropriation Only) [220 Structures / 37 - Improvements] CP05 - 39 (under Negotiated Sale and Expropriation Only) [38 Structures / 1 - Improvement] Note: Count per properties
Illegal Structures	CP01 - 244 (222 Demolished and Cleared) CP02 - 12 (12 Demolished and Cleared) CP05 & CP06 - 296 (61 structures have been Dismantled and Cleared) (2 Structures were endorsed to LA team)

2.4. Crops and Trees

Trees	Fruit trees: 409 Forest Trees and Cash Crops: 135 Ornamental Plants and Palms: 2,633 Other Plants and Trees: 19

3. Monitoring Results

3.1. Progress of Land Acquisition and Resettement

(1) Summary of Progress: Number

As of (d/m/y)	Number of PAHs Receiving All Compensation / Subsidy for Loss of Land (HH)	Number of PAHs Receiving All Compensation / Subsidy for Loss of Structure (HH)	Number of PAHs Receiving All Compensation / Subsidy for Loss of Improvement (HH)	Number of PAHs Receiving All Compensation / Subsidy for Loss of Crop/Tree/ Perennial (HH)	Number of PAHs Receiving All Compensation / Subsidy for Loss of Income (HH)	Number of PAHs Receiving All Full Entitlement (HH)	Number of PAHs Move Out Current Place (HH)	Number of ISFs Moving into Resettle- ment Site (HH)	Land Area Already Acquired (m2)
30/09/2025	106 out of 346 Lots	124 out of 354 Structures	21 out of 59 Improvements	20 out of 30 crops and trees owners [Php 148,825.90 of Php 278,643.42]	97 out of 117 business owners and displaced employees ISF- 2 out of 2 (Income loss)	503 out of 784 ISFs	529 out of 784 ISFs	529 out of 784 ISFs	176,181.20 sqm out of 186,383.84 sqm

(2) Summary of Progress: Percentage

As of (d/m/y)	Percentage of PAHs Receiving All Compensation / Subsidy for Loss of Land (%)	Percentage of PAHs Receiving All Compensation / Subsidy for Loss of Structure (%)	Percentage of PAHs Receiving All Compensation / Subsidy for Loss of Improvement (%)	Percentage of PAHs Receiving All Compensation / Subsidy for Loss of Crop/Tree/ Perennial (%)	Percentage of PAHs Receiving All Compensation / Subsidy for Loss of Income (%)	Percentage of PAHs Receiving All Full Entitlement (%)	Percentage of PAHs Move Out Current Place (%)	Percentage of ISFs Moving into Resettlement Site (%)	Percentage of Land Area Already Acquired (%)
30/09/2025	30.63%	35.02%	35.59%	66.67%	82.91%	64.15 %	67.47%	67.47%	94.52%

(3) Detailed List of Compensation and Assistance

- Legal Owners in a separate document (Annex A)

- ISFs in a separate document (Annex B)

3.2. Livelihood Restoration Programs

- In a separate document (Annex C)

3.3. Grievance Redress Mechanism

- In a separate document (Annex D)