

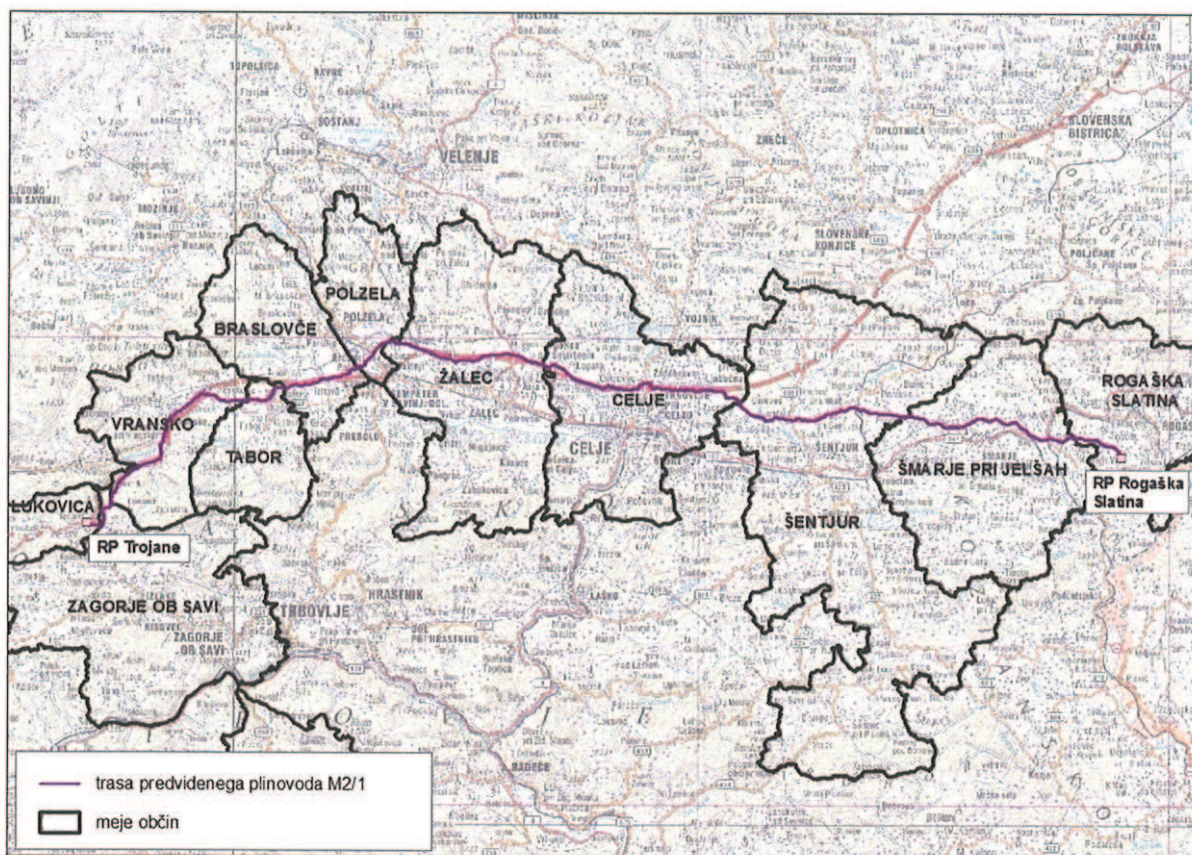
# **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE TRANSMISSION PIPELINE M2/1 ON THE SECTION ROGAŠKA SLATINA - TROJANE**

## **NON - TECHNICAL SUMMARY OF THE REPORT**

The Investor, Geoplin Plinovodi d.o.o., as the provider of public service transmission of natural gas, plans to increase the flow capacity of the existing pipeline M2, DN400, 50 bar, on the section from the distribution station (RP) Rogaška Slatina to the distribution station (RP) Trojane. As the throughput capacity of the mentioned pipeline M2 is no longer sufficient to cover the increased demands for natural gas in Slovenia, the Investor has decided to build a new parallel pipeline M2/1, with the capacity of DN800 and 70 bar, in total length of app 66,7 km.

The company Geoplin Plinovodi d.o.o. is the system operator of the natural gas transmission system in Slovenia in accordance with the provisions of the European Gas Directive and the Slovenian Energy Law. Company headquarters are located at Cesta Ljubljanske Brigade 11, 1000 Ljubljana. Part of the company includes a maintenance center in Maribor, at Bohova 19b, 2311 Hoče. The company provides secure, reliable, economical and environmentally safe transportation of natural gas through the gas transmission network in the Republic of Slovenia and is responsible for planning, development and maintenance of the network. It owns the entire gas transmission network on the territory of Slovenia, which is an important part of international transmission routes for natural gas. The sole owner of the company is Geoplin d.o.o. Ljubljana. The company's main registered activity is H49.500 - Pipeline transportation, date of entry 13/05/2004.

The planned parallel pipeline M2/1 is located in the eastern and central part of Slovenia and passes through the eastern hilly side of Vogljansko and Zgornjesotelsko hills and on the southern parts of Hudinjsko hills. In the central part it becomes mostly flat area of Savinjska plain and on the western side it passes the hilly area of Posavje hills with Bolska valley. The pipeline M2/1 will run through the same corridor as the existing pipeline M2, DN400, 50 bar. It will cross the territory of the following eleven municipalities, from east to west: Rogaška Slatina, Šmarje pri Jelšah, Šentjur, Celje, Žalec, Polzela, Braslovče, Tabor, Vransko, Zagorje ob Savi and Lukovica.



*Image 45: Location of the operation in the wider area*

The planned pipeline reaches into protected natural areas (protected areas and Natura 2000), ecologically important areas and areas of natural values and areas of cultural heritage. The planned pipeline route does not pass through the protected water areas. Considering the direction of the groundwater flow, the pumping station for drinking water for the reservoirs in lower Savinjska valley is planned in the hinterland. The pipeline will cross several watercourses and the areas of coastal and aquatic areas. Along the area of the planned operation there are areas of declared and proposed protective forest. For all those areas, there are prescribed specific legal regimes. The pipeline runs through periodically flooded areas, mainly of medium and low flood risk. The pipeline route runs through areas where there are various sources of noise from road and rail to industrial and agricultural activities. The area in the current condition is not unduly affected by smells and in the vicinity of the route there are no illegal waste dumps. Soil near the pipeline route is only occasionally over-contaminated by the pollutants. Assessment of air quality shows exceeded thresholds for particulate matters and ozone, as is particularly the case in the urban centres and vicinity of motorways and less common for less populated areas. The groundwater on the pipeline route is the most important source of drinking and process water. In the underground water occasionally appear the elevated values of some pollutants. The water quality, particularly Savinja and Bolska improved in the last 15-year period, but is stagnating in the recent years. The largest share of the land crossed by the operating zone of the planned pipeline route M2/1 consists of agricultural land.

The planned gas pipeline facility will comprise from an additional pipe of diameter DN 800 mm with a working pressure of 70 bars, placed parallel to the existing pipeline M2 (with minimal prescribed distance 5,65 m). Taking into account the spatial options the deviations on some locations will be exceptionally higher, but due to the higher difficult level of the construction works will be reduced to 3,00 m as well. Depending on the space availability, configuration of the terrain, the geological conditions, residential areas and other infrastructure facilities, the distances might be exceptionally bigger or the route of the new pipeline on the some sections will be placed significantly further from the existing pipeline. In the scope of the pipeline construction some of above-ground structures are foreseen as well, namely modification and upgrading of RP Polog and RP Trojane and six block stations or block valves. Works include cathodic protection of pipelines and laying of the optical cable for data transfer along the pipeline. It is foreseen that the pipeline will cross many existing infrastructural facilities (motorways, regional, local and uncategorized roads, waterworks, sewers, electricity lines, telecommunications lines). The planned pipeline M2/1 will cross the existing pipeline M2 on several places as well. It will cross some areas of executed and planned drainage and irrigation systems.

Due to the capacity of the operation, an Environmental Impact Report is required for the works.

Construction works will be undertaken by sections. Works will mainly comprise the execution of the pipeline trench, preparation of the operating zone, filling in the pipeline trench, final arrangement of the operating zone, including protection of the whole pipeline and recreation of the original state of land, installation of cable ducts for optical cable along the pipeline, and construction of the pipeline block stations. Some existing facilities are planned to be removed.

Pipeline M2/1 Rogaška Slatina-Trojane is, wherever possible, routed parallel to the existing pipeline M2, as is, inter alia, required by Slovenian spatial planning legislation. However, before the final decision of the route, the alternative and variant routes of the pipeline were also considered (at the National Spatial Plan stage). A study examined the spatial, environmental, economic and social acceptability of the intervention. The findings were that from all the aspects, direction of the pipeline route by the existing pipeline M2 is more acceptable than possible new route. The length of the route is, due to connection to the existing facilities of pipeline M2, optimal. The construction of the pipeline within the existing corridor generally requires fewer adjustments to existing facilities.

Based on the known data of the operation and on the evaluation of the existing environmental situation in the area, in the Environmental impact report the acceptability of the proposed intervention in terms of actual and potential burden on the environment and any other foreseeable consequences for the environment as a whole and its individual components including the impact on human health and human immovable property were analyzed and assessed. In doing so, all relevant laws, acts, regulations and EU reference documents that define standards and norms, rules of conduct and best available techniques were taken into account. Assuming full implementation of all planned protective measures, as well as additional protective measures recommended in the report, it was found that:

- the operation will not result in a deterioration of air quality in the area. The impact of local emissions of dust and pollutants from machinery and transport vehicles during the construction is temporary and will be present only during the active construction on site. During the operation of the pipeline, the impact on the air can arise only in case of damage to the pipeline and uncontrolled release of gas, which is highly unlikely. The air pollution during the construction could be irritating especially nearby settlements;
- during normal operation, the new pipeline will have an indirect positive impact on air quality due to the increased potential for extension of the gas pipeline network to individual users in the wider area, and thus use of natural gas for heating and industrial purposes which will result in replacement of the existing energy sources with natural gas;
- the operation might affect the quality of the soil only during the construction of the pipeline due to the removal of soil layers and the possibility of surface erosion. During the operation of the pipeline, the use of land for agricultural activities will be limited;
- given the nature of the operation, an impact on the hydrological regime of rivers can be expected only during the construction phase, when surface cover will be removed in some places (coastal tree and shrub vegetation);
- the construction of the pipeline, taking into account the protective measures does not reduce the drainage and flood situation on the territory of the pipeline;
- because the groundwater in the area passing through the lower Savinjska valley is very shallow beneath the surface, it may occasionally occur the sinking of the pipeline directly in the wet part of the aquifer. Given that the route will not go through the water protected areas, but only in the hinterlands of drinking water wells, it is estimated, that the construction of the pipeline in the wet part of the aquifer, from the view of protecting sources of drinking water in lower Savinjska valley, considering certain conditions, will not be a problem. During the operation of the pipeline the contamination of groundwater is also not expected.
- during the construction, noise from construction machinery and transport is expected; sometimes the noise will exceed the limit values for the daytime. During the operation the occasional noise will be caused by the predicted shut-off valves, but only in case of emergency. The MRT Podlog will continue to cause continuous noise;
- due to the geological structure along the pipeline route, the operation will not be a significant source of vibration;
- the operation will not be a significant source of light pollution;
- the works will generate mainly construction waste, which will be largely used during the construction of the pipeline (excavation) or will be delivered to the collector/processor of the construction waste. Hazardous construction waste is not expected during the construction. During the operation of the pipeline, waste will be generated as biomass, as a result of cleaning the route or periodic removal of undergrowth and in minimum quantities the waste in the form of dust and condensate;
- there is a large number of archaeological sites in vicinity of the route, thus there is some likelihood that the construction could lead to damage or even destruction of archaeological heritage; the impact of the pipeline on cultural heritage during construction, is therefore assessed as moderate, as is the impact on the landscape;

- the operation will affect wild plants and animals and their habitats in the area and in protected natural areas. Construction of the pipeline will have a major impact on certain habitat types that have high conservation significance due to the direct destruction of all habitat types in the working zone of the pipeline. Despite the implementation of mitigating measures, construction of the pipeline will have a major impact on bats and beetles. Great impact on bat population is expected due to the direct destruction of nutrition habitats of the bats. Great impact of the pipeline construction on the beetles will be due to possible removing of larger trees with hollows, which are the habitat for many important saproxylic species. For the species *Carabus variolosus Fabricius* the negative impact presents the change of the water regime in the forest soil and removal of coastal tree vegetation along small and large watercourses. Negative impact on the beetles has also the practice of re-planting of the edge of felled part of the pipeline with the local foreign tree species (eg spruce). On the individual sections of the pipeline there will be great construction impacts on the area of Nezbiški potok, Mestinjščice, Bolsko and in the case that the crossing of Savinja will be executed with the canal. Large impact of the construction is expected by the crossing of Preloški potok, Ponikvice and Goričica pond. During the operation period the impact of the pipeline will be smaller. Great impact is expected due to cumulative impacts on aquatic animals, because of the long-term disabled wider zone of coastal vegetation on the places where the pipeline runs parallel to the streams. The overall impact of the pipeline construction on the habitat type, plant and animal species conservation status, is assessed as high and in the operation period as moderate. A great impact on the conservation objectives of the areas SCI SI 3000067 Savinja – Letuš will be in the case of river Savinja canal and will require special measures for mitigation of negative impacts. A very large impact due to removal of coastal vegetation will be in the conservation objectives NV Mestinjščica – dolina. The large impact from the construction will be in the area NV Ponikva – osameli kras, within which two streams NV Ponikvica and NV Selški potok are located and on the area EPO Blagovna – ribniki. The overall impact on the nature conservation will be high (3) during the construction, during the operation it will be moderate.
- the operation will not have significant effects on human health or the human immovable property in the area, but is expected to have some impact on the route itself and in the operation and easement zones;
- the operation will have no impact on the environment of neighboring countries;
- during and after abandonment and removal of the pipeline, the works will have a slight impact on the quantity of waste and noise.

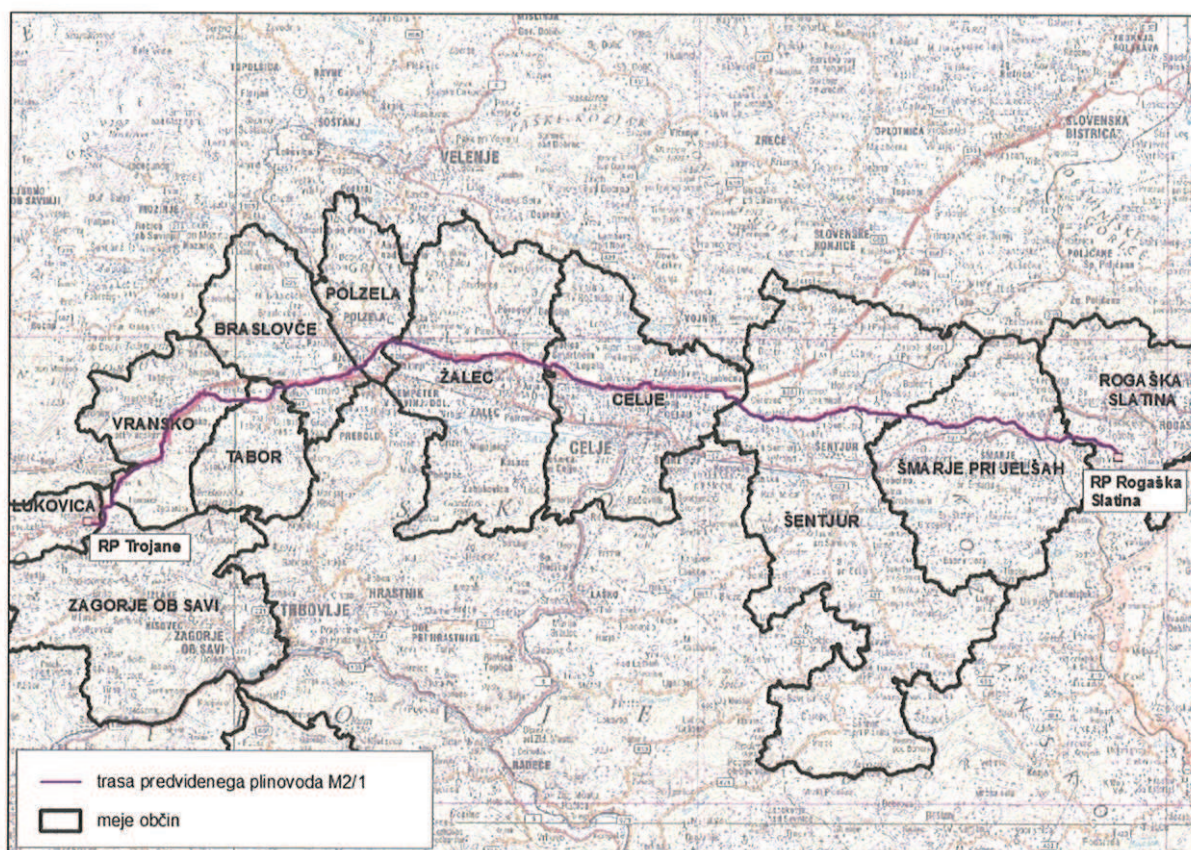
# **POROČILO O VPLIVIH NA OKOLJE ZA PRENOSNI PLINOVOD M2/1 NA ODSEKU ROGAŠKA SLATINA – TROJANE**

## **POLJUDNI POVZETEK POROČILA**

Investitor Geoplin plinovodi d.o.o., kot izvajalec gospodarske javne službe prenosa zemeljskega plina, načrtuje povečanje pretočnih zmogljivosti obstoječega plinovoda M2, DN400, 50 bar, na odseku od razdelilne postaje (RP) Rogaška Slatina do razdelilne postaje (RP) Trojane. Ker pretočne zmogljivosti omenjega plinovoda M2 ne zadostujejo več pokritju povečanih potreb po zemeljskem plinu v Sloveniji, se je investitor odločil za izgradnjo novega vzporednega plinovoda M2/1, z zmogljivostjo DN800 in 70 bar, v dolžini okrog 66,7 km.

Družba Geoplin plinovodi d.o.o. je v skladu z določbami evropske plinske direktive in slovenskega energetskega zakona sistemski operater prenosnega omrežja zemeljskega plina. Sedež družbe je na naslovu Cesta Ljubljanske brigade 11, 1000 Ljubljana, del družbe je Vzdrževalni center Maribor, Bohova 19b, 2311 Hoče. Družba zagotavlja varen, zanesljiv, gospodaren in okolju neškodljiv prenos zemeljskega plina po prenosnem plinovodnem omrežju v Republiki Sloveniji ter skrbi za načrtovanje, razvoj in vzdrževanje omrežja. V njeni lasti je celotno prenosno plinovodno omrežje na slovenskem ozemlju, ki je tudi pomemben del mednarodnih prenosnih poti za zemeljski plin. Edini lastnik družbe je družba Geoplin d.o.o. Ljubljana. Glavna registrirana dejavnost družbe je H49.500 - cevovodni transport, datum vpisa 13.5.2004.

Lokacija načrtovanega vzporednega plinovoda M2/1 se nahaja na vzhodnem in osrednjem delu Slovenije in poteka na vzhodnem delu po gričevnatem ozemlju Voglajnskega in Zgornjesotelskega gričevja ter južnih obronkih Hudinjskega gričevja. V osrednjem delu preide na pretežno raven svet Savinjske ravnine, medtem ko na zahodnem delu poteka po hribovitem površju zahodnega Posavskega hribovja z dolino Bolske. Plinovod M2/1 bo potekal v istem koridorju kot obstoječi plinovod M2, DN400, 50 bar. In sicer bo potekal po ozemlju enajstih občin, ki si od vzhoda proti zahodu sledijo: Rogaška Slatina, Šmarje pri Jelšah, Šentjur, Celje, Žalec, Polzela, Braslovče, Tabor, Vransko, Zagorje ob Savi in Lukovica.



Slika 1: Prikaz lokacije posega v širšem prostoru

Načrtovani plinovod sega na varovana območja narave (zavarovana območja in Naturo 2000), ekološko pomembna območja in območja naravnih vrednot, ter območja varovanja kulturne dediščine. Trasa predvidenega plinovoda ne poteka čez vodovarstvena območja, glede na smer toka podzemne vode pa bo v zaledju črpališč pitne vode za zajetja v Spodnji Savinski dolini. Plinovod bo na svoji trasi prečkal tudi več vodotokov in s tem območja priobalnih in vodnih zemljišč. Vzdušje območja predvidenega posega se nahajajo območja razglašanih in predlaganih varovalnih gozdov. Za vsa navedena območja so predpisani posebni pravni režimi. Plinovod poteka po območjih, ki so občasno poplavljeni, poplavna območja pa spadajo v glavnem v razred srednje in majhne poplavne nevarnosti. Trasa plinovoda bo poteka po različnih območjih, na katerih se pojavljajo različni viri hrupa, od cestnega in železniškega prometa do industrijskih, obrtnih in kmetijskih dejavnosti. Območje v obstoječem stanju ni čezmerno obremenjeno z vojavami, v bližini trase ni divjih odlagalnišč odpadkov. Tla v bližini trase plinovoda so le mestoma prekomerno onesnažena z onesnaževali. Ocena kakovosti zraka kaže na presežene vrednosti za delce in ozon, kar velja predvsem za urbana središča in okolico avtoceste, manj pa za redkeje poseljena območja. Podzemna voda je na območju, kjer bo potekal predmetni plinovod, najpomembnejši vir pitne in tehnološke vode. V podzemni vodi se mestoma pojavljajo povišane vrednosti nekaterih onesnaževal. Kakovost voda, zlasti Savinje in Bolske se je v zadnjem 15-letnem obdobju izboljšala, vendar pa v zadnjih letih stagnira. Med zemljišči, ki jih prečka delovni pas trase predvidenega plinovoda M2/1, prevladujejo kmetijska zemljišča.

Sestavne dele načrtovanega plinovodnega objekta predstavlja dodatna plinovodna cev premera DN 800 mm z delovnim tlakom 70 barov, položena vzporedno ob obstoječo cev plinovoda M2 (z minimalnim predpisanim odmikom 5,65 m). V odvisnosti in z upoštevanjem prostorskih možnosti bodo odmiki ponekod izjemoma tudi večji, zaradi večje težavnostne stopnje gradnje pa se bodo tudi zmanjšala na 3,00 m. Glede na prostorske možnosti, konfiguracijo terena, geološke razmere, območja naselitve in razne infrastrukturne objekte se lahko odmiki izjemoma še večajo oziroma se bo novi plinovod na delih trase odmikal od obstoječega plinovoda. V sklopu izgradnje plinovoda so predvideni tudi nekateri nadzemni objekti, in sicer predelava in dograditev RP Podlog in RP Trojane, ter šest zapornih postaj oz. blok ventilov. Poseg vključuje tudi katodno zaščito plinovoda ter položitev optičnega kabla za prenos podatkov ob plinovodu. Na trasi plinovoda je predvidenih večje število križanj z obstoječimi infrastrukturnimi objekti (avtocesta, regionalne, lokalne in nekategorizirane ceste, vodovodi, kanalizacije, elektroenergetski vodi, telekomunikacijski vodi), na nekaj mestih bo predvideni plinovod M2/1 prečkal tudi obstoječi plinovod M2. Prečkal bo tudi nekatera območja izvedenih in predvidenih hidromelioracij in namakalnih sistemov.

Iz zmožljivosti posega izhaja predpisana obvezna izdelava poročila o vplivov na okolje.

Gradbena dela bodo potekala po odsekih, obsegala pa bodo predvsem izvedbo plinovodnega jarka, pripravo delovnega pasu, zasip plinovodne cevi, končno ureditev delovnega pasu vključno z zaščito plinovoda v celoti in vzpostavitvijo prvotnega stanja površin, izdelavo kabeleske kanalizacije za informacijski optični kabel ob plinovodni cevi, in gradbeni del zapornih postaj na plinovodu. Za potrebe izgradnje plinovoda bo potrebno na trasi predvidenega plinovoda odstraniti nekatere objekte.

Trasa plinovoda M2/1 Rogaška Slatina - Trojane je povsod tam, kjer je to mogoče, umeščena v prostor vzporedno z obstoječim plinovodom M2, kar med drugim nalaga tudi Prostorski red Slovenije. Kljub temu so bile pred končno izbiro trase plinovoda obravnavanega v tem poročilu o vplivih na okolje preučene alternativne možnosti oz. variantne rešitve poteka plinovoda (v fazi DLN). V nalogi je bila preverjena prostorska, okoljska, ekonomska in družbena sprejemljivost posega. Ocenjeno je bilo, da je z vseh vidikov obravnave vodenje trase ob obstoječem plinovodu M2 bolj sprejemljivo od morebitne nove trase. Dolžina trase je, zaradi navezave na obstoječe objekte plinovoda M2, optimalna. Gradnja plinovoda v obstoječem koridorju načeloma zahteva manj prilagoditev obstoječim objektom.

Na osnovi znanih podatkov o posegu in ocene obstoječega stanja okolja na obravnavanem območju, smo v poročilu o vplivih na okolje analizirali in ocenili sprejemljivost nameravanega posega z vidika vseh dejanskih in možnih obremenitev okolja in glede vseh predvidljivih posledic za okolje kot celoto in za njegove posamezne sestavine, vključno z vplivom na zdravje človeka in človekovo nepremično premoženje. Pri tem smo upoštevali vse relevantne zakone in podzakonske akte ter referenčne dokumente EU, ki določajo standarde in normative, pravila ravnanja in najboljše razpoložive tehnike. Pod predpostavko, da bodo v celoti upoštevani vsi predvideni in v poročilu dodatno predlagani zaščitni ukrepi, je bilo ugotovljeno, da:

- poseg ne bo povzročil poslabšanja kvalitete zraka na obravnavanem območju. Vpliv lokalnega prašenja in emisij škodljivih snovi iz delovnih strojev in transportnih vozil v času gradbenih del je začasen in prisoten le v času aktivnih del na gradbišču, v času obratovanja plinovoda pa bi vplivi na zrak lahko nastali le v primeru poškodb plinovoda in nenadzorovanega izpuščanja plina iz plinovoda, kar je zelo malo verjetno. Onesnaževanje zraka med gradnjo bo lahko moteče predvsem v bližini naselij;



- poseg bo v času normalnega obratovanja novega plinovoda na kakovost zraka vplival posredno pozitivno, in sicer zaradi večje možnosti izgradnje plinovodnega omrežja za individualne uporabnike na širšem območju in uporabo zemeljskega plina za ogrevanje in v tehnološke namene, kar bo pomenilo zamenjavo obstoječih energentov z zemeljskim plinom;
- poseg bo lahko vplival na kvalitete tal le v času gradnje plinovoda zaradi odstranitve sloja prsti in možnosti površinske erozije, v času obratovanja plinovoda pa bo omejena uporaba tal za potrebe kmetijske dejavnosti;
- glede na naravo posega lahko pričakujemo njegov vpliv na vodni režim površinskih vodotokov le med samo gradnjo, takrat bo mestoma prišlo tudi do odstranitve površinskega pokrova (obvodna drevesna in grmovna vegetacija);
- izvedba plinovoda ob upoštevanju varovalnih ukrepov ne poslabšuje odtočnih in poplavnih razmer na območju poteka plinovoda;
- ker je podzemna voda na območju trase, ki poteka skozi Spodnjo Savinsko dolino, zelo plitvo pod površjem, lahko mestoma pride do vkopa plinovoda neposredno v omočeni del vodonosnika. Glede na to, da trasa ne bo potekala po vodovarstvenih območjih temveč le v zaledju črpališč pitne vode ocenjujemo, da izvedba plinovoda v omočenem delu vodonosnika, s stališča varovanja virov pitne vode za zajetja v Spodnji Savinski dolini, ob upoštevanju določenih pogojev ne bo problematična. Prav tako ni pričakovati onesnaženja podtalnice v času obratovanja plinovoda;
- v času gradnje je pričakovati hrup zaradi gradbene mehanizacije in transporta, ponekod bodo presežene mejne vrednosti hrupa za dnevni čas. V času obratovanja bodo občasen hrup v primeru izrednih dogodkov povzročali predvideni zaporni ventili, stalen hrup pa bo v prihodnje povzročala RP Podlog;
- poseg, zaradi geološke sestave na trasi plinovoda, ne bo pomemben vir vibracij;
- poseg ne bo pomemben vir svetlobnega onesnaževanja;
- v času gradnje plinovoda bodo nastali predvsem gradbeni odpadki, ki se bodo v večji meri porabili pri vgradnji plinovoda (zemeljski izkop) oz. se oddali zbiralcu/predelovalcu gradbenih odpadkov. Pri izvedbi predmetnega plinovoda ni pričakovati nevarnih gradbenih odpadkov. V času obratovanja se bo kot odpadek pojavljal zeleni odrez (biomasa), kot posledica čiščenja trase oz. periodičnega odstranjevanja podrasti, ter v minimalnih količinah odpadek v obliki prahu in kondenzata;
- ker je v bližini trase večje število arheoloških najdišč, obstaja določena verjetnost, da bi med gradnjo lahko prišlo do poškodb ali celo uničenja arheološke dediščine, vpliv plinovoda na kulturno dediščino je zato v času gradnje ocenjen kot zmeren, enako je ocenjen tudi vpliv na krajino;
- poseg bo vplival na prosto živeče rastline in živali ter njihove življenjske prostore v okolici in na varovana območja narave. Gradnja plinovoda bo imela velik vpliv na nekatere habitatne tipe, ki imajo velik naravovarstven pomen, saj se bo neposredno uničilo vse habitatne tipe v delovnem pasu plinovoda. Kljub izvedbi omilitvenih ukrepov bo velik vpliv izgradnje plinovoda na vrste netopirjev in hroščev. Velik vpliv na populacije netopirjev pričakujemo predvsem zaradi neposrednega uničenja prehranjevalnih habitatov netopirjev. Velik vpliv gradnje plinovoda na hrošče bo zaradi možne odstranitve večjih dreves z dupli, ki so habitat mnogim pomembnim saproksilnim vrstam. Za vrsto močvirski krešič predstavlja negativni vpliv spreminjanje vodnega režima v gozdnih tleh in odstranitev obrežne drevesne vegetacije ob manjših in večjih vodotokih. Negativni vpliv na hrošče ima tudi praksa ponovnega zasajanja robnega dela poseke plinovoda z lokalno tujerodnimi drevesnimi vrstami ( npr. smreka). Na posameznih odsekih plinovoda bodo zelo veliki vplivi gradnje na območju poseganja v

Nezbiški potok, Mestinjščice, Bolsko in v primeru, da bo prečkanje Savinje izvedeno s prekopom. Velik vpliv gradnje pričakujemo pri prečkanju Preloškega potoka, Ponkvice in ribnika v Goričici. V času obratovanja bodo vplivi plinovoda manjši. Velik vpliv pričakujemo na vodne živali zaradi kumulativnih vplivov, in sicer zaradi dolgoročnega onemogočanja širšega pasu obrežne vegetacije na mestih, kjer plinovod poteka vzporedno z vodotoki. Skupni vpliv gradnje plinovoda na stanje ohranjenosti habitatnih tipov, rastlinskih in živalskih vrst ocenjujemo kot velik, v času obratovanja pa bo vpliv zemren. Zelo velik vpliv na varstvene cilje območja SCI SI3000067 Savinja – Letuš bo v primeru prekopa reke Savinje, zato bodo potrebni posebni ukrepi za omilitev negativnih vplivov. Zelo velik vpliv na varstvene cilje NV Mestinjščica – dolina bo zaradi odstranjevanja obrežne vegetacije. Velik vpliv gradnje bo na območju NV Ponikva – osameli kras, znotraj katere še potoka NV Ponkvice in NV Selški potok in na območju EPO Blagovna – ribniki. Skupni vpliv na območja varstva narave bo med gradnjo plinovoda velik (3), v času obratovanja pa zmeren.

- poseg ne bo pomembno vplival na človekovo zdravje ali na človekovo nepremično premoženje v okolici, pričakuje pa se določen vpliv na sami trasi oz. v delovnem in služnostnem pasu;
- poseg ne bo vplival na okolje na območju sosednjih držav;
- v času opustitve posega in po njej bo imel poseg v majhni meri vpliv le na določeno količino odpadkov in hrup.