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Environmental Protection Agency
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FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

L & A ENTERPRISE

PROJECT SUMMARY

MARSHA HOHENKIRK AND LESLIE HOHENKIRK

CONTACT DETAILS: 592 6673822

Lot 546, Block X Liliendaal, Georgetown

L & A Enterprise Project Summary

Name of Developer: Marsha Hohenkirk and Leslie Hohenkirk

Business Name: L & A Enterprise

Developers' Address: Lot 546, Block X Liliendaal, Georgetown

Contact details: 592 6673822

Project Type: Logging

Projected Capital Investment: Guy\$5M

Annual Turnover: Projected Guy\$2M

Project Duration: Approx. 9-15 years dependent on customers' demands.

Project Location: Ess 23/21 Right bank Unnamed Tributary of Tamour Creek, Left Bank Omai River.

Project location and Description

The expected lifetime of the logging operation is dependent on the renewal of the SFA Agreement by GFC, this SFA Agreement will be expiring on December 31st 2026. The existing logging site is located at SFA Ess 23/21 Right bank Unnamed Tributary of Tamour Creek, Left Bank Omai River. Having approximately UTM geographic coordinates of 03 11 581 E, 06 18 130N, of an approximate area of 4085 ha (10094 acres) which was issued by the Guyana Forestry Commission on 22nd January, 2024. To date the capital investment for the operation is a total five (5) million Guyana dollar and an estimated annual turnover of two (2) million Guyana dollars.

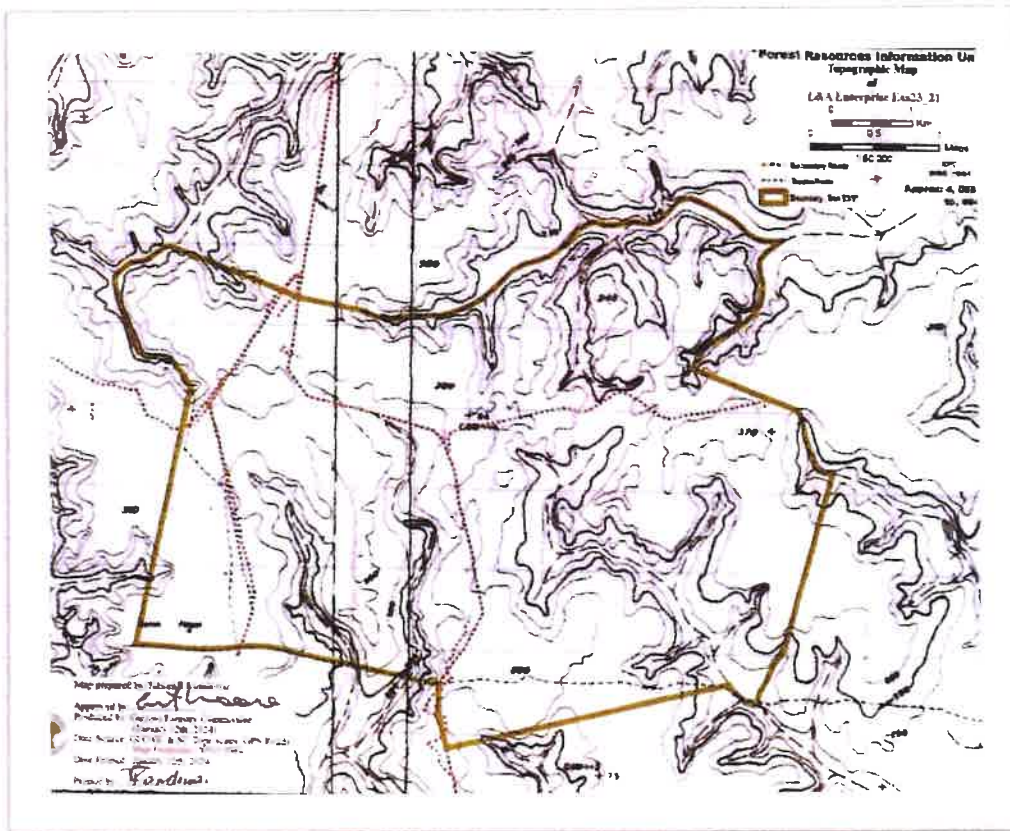


Figure 1: Showing project location and surrounding land uses

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Project Operation

Approximately three (3) persons is employed to carry out various operational tasks as it relates to the logging activities and these include chainsaw operators, choker-men, tractor driver etc. L & A Enterprise company is currently extracting approximately 20,000 bm of logs per month within Ess 23/21 concession to supply various sawmill around Georgetown. All logs will be harvested based on the stipulated measures set out in the Guidelines for Forest Operations, 2018 by GFC. There are approximately two (2) chainsaw operators, a choker-man who assists the chainsaw operators, a tractor driver and canter driver. The logs are harvested based on the tags issued by the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) and some of the species that are harvested are Baromalli, Softwallaba and Tauroniro etc.

There is two (2) camp site with the dimension of 20 x 30 to accommodate employees on the concession.

List of equipment

- Two 2 tractors
- Four (4) chainsaws
- One (1) truck along
- One 650 watts generator

- The toilet facility entailed one (1) pit latrine.

Working hours are from 8:00 hrs. to 4:00 hrs. from Monday to Saturday. Work is carried out on some weekends in fulfillment of orders.\

Electricity is provided by a 650 watts generator.

Water for drinking purpose will be purchase by company and water for domestic purposes will be sourced from a nearby creeks within the concession, and rainwater will be collected for drinking domestic purposes also.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are provided to all employees, including long booths, helmets, gloves, and visibility vests. Additionally, a first aid and snake bite kit are present on site at all times.

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Environmental Impacts

Noise Emissions

The noise emissions emanated from the chainsaws and tractor.

Particulate Matter (dust)

Sawdust is emitted during log harvesting, as well as dust generated when vehicles travel along the trail during dry weather.

Hazardous materials/waste

If these materials or wastes are not properly stored, it can result in an accidental spill or discharge may occur, resulting in soil pollution.

Fire

Flammable substances such as gas and diesel are stored onsite and if not managed properly, can be ignited if a worker who smokes discards a burning cigarette butt.

Water quality impacts

The removal of trees and disturbance of forest soils can cause increased sedimentation in rivers and streams, which can have detrimental to water quality and the aquatic ecosystems.

Habitat Loss and Fragmentation

Logging can destroy and fragment habitats for a wide range of species, including animals, birds, insects, and fungi. This can lead to a decrease in biodiversity and ecosystem health.

Soil erosion and degradation

Logging can disturb the natural structure of forest soils, causing erosion and reduced soil fertility and making it more difficult for new trees to grow. Also, this can have an adverse effect on water quality during rainy weather conditions.

Carbon dioxide emissions and Climate Change

Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, so logging can increase carbon dioxide emissions, contributing to climate change. In addition, trees play a vital role in managing local and regional climates by cycling water and moderating temperatures.

Solid Waste:

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1. Domestic waste, inclusive of plastic bottles, food scraps, etc. is generated by the workers.
2. Sawdust and wood ends during the felling process, and damaged ends, will be removed using the chainsaw(S).

Cumulative Impacts

There are several other active small-scale logging concessions surrounding this concession, which can impact air, water, and land cumulatively.

Mitigation Measures

Noise Emission

The noise levels generated are expected to be insignificant since the tractor and chainsaws are equipped with an exhaust stack. They are serviced and maintained every month so as to reduce emissions into the environment and downtime. Chainsaw blades checked and replaced with sharp ones. Workers will be provided with appropriate PPE, including hearing protection.

Particulate Matter (dust)

During dry weather conditions, the speed limit of 30 km/hr. is adhered to. The chainsaw operators will be provided with the appropriate PPE dust masks to protect them from dust, long boots, visibility vests, hard hats (helmets) and gloves. The technique utilized is selective logging thus leaving the majority of the forest intact and adequate forest cover hence minimizing the dust emissions within the concession.

Hazardous materials/waste

Fuel is stored on site, such as diesel which is stored in two 45-gallon drum and gasoline that is stored in one 45-gallon drum, fuel is transported in 45-gallon tightly covered drums to avoid any accidental spillage or release.

Waste oil is generated from the servicing of the tractors and chainsaws once per month. The quantity of waste oil generated is 5-6 gallons and is reused on the chainsaws. The waste oil is stored in the 5-gallon tightly closed plastic pail in a designated area at the campsite.

Fire

Workers are normally briefed verbally on the importance of fire safety almost every week, and a 'No Smoking' sign is placed at the fuel storage area. A sand bucket and a fire extinguisher will be placed on site and can be easily accessed should there be a fire emergency.

Water quality impacts

Buffer zones along water bodies such as rivers, streams, etc. will be maintained to prevent soil erosion and protect water quality and aquatic habitats.

Habitat loss and fragmentation

