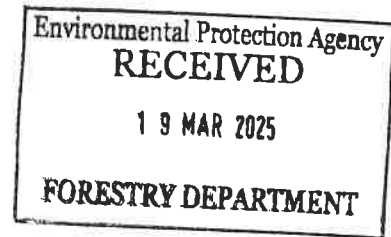


3/19/2025

Juicy Juice

Project Summary



Feiona Singh

CONTACT DETAILS: 6933215/6093051

Juicy Juice Project Summary

Name of Developer: Feiona Singh

Business Name: Juicy Juice

Developers' Address: 49 old Road Eccles East Bank Demerara

Contact details: 693-3215/6093051

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: Dem 21/24 Eastern side Ituni Road, Right Bank Mahicony/watuka 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 proposed project site is located at Dem 21/24 Eastern side Ituni Road, Right Bank Mahicony/watuka River. Having approximately UTM geographic coordinates of 03 68 015E, 06 66 068 N. of an approximate area of 1,984 ha (4,902 acres) which was issued by the Guyana Forestry Commission on 15th July, 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.

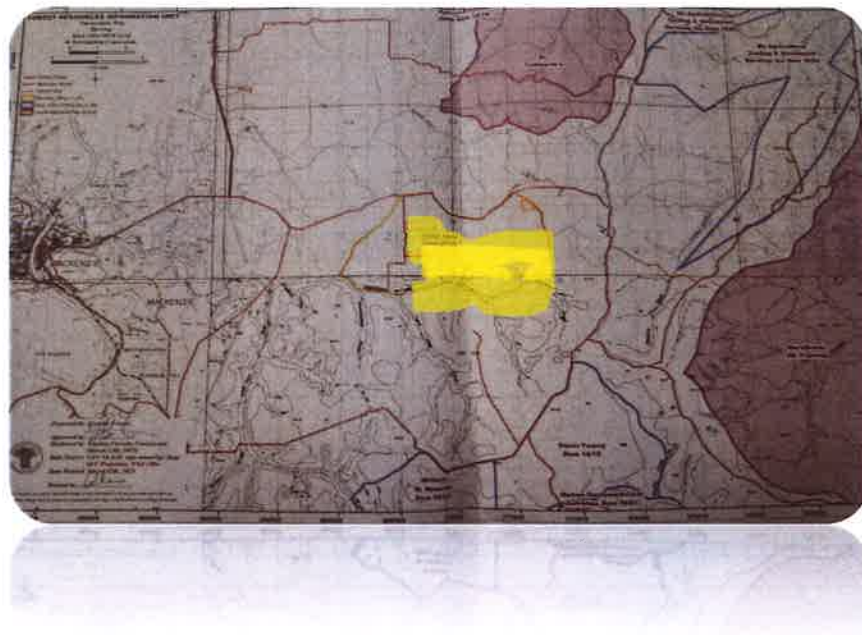


Figure 1: Showing project location and surrounding land uses

Project Operation

Approximately three (3) persons will be employed to carry out various operational tasks as it relates to the logging activities and these include chainsaw operators, choker-men, tractor driver etc. Juicy Juice company will undertake logging, T-Shore and Toon-wood cutting within Dem 21/24 to supply various lumber yards around Georgetown. All logs and T-shore 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 will be harvested based on the tags issued by the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) and some of the species that will be harvested are Baromalli, Softwallaba and Tauroniro etc.

No cooking or living will be done on the concession due to all staff are living along the Soesdyke-Linden Highway. They will be taking up their meals daily.

Machinery to be used will be tractor, chainsaws, canter and one truck along with three staff.

The toilet facility entailed one (1) pit latrine.

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

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be 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.

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:

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 will not be stored on site, however fuel will be purchase as required from nearby Gas stations and transported in 5-gallon pails the fuel containers with the respective fuel will be tightly covered to avoid any accidental spillage or release.

Waste oil is generated from the servicing of the tractor 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 will be 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

Logs will be harvested based on Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) techniques, which result in the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity.

Soil erosion and degradation

Logs will be harvested in accordance with Condition 5.1(a)(b) of the State Forest Authorizations (SFA) Agreement as well as GFC's Guidelines for Forest Operations, 2018. Also, vegetative cover will be maintained on the edges of the trail to reduce the displacement of soil particles. Buffer zones will be maintained, and the harvesting of logs will not be done within the buffer zones.

Carbon dioxide emissions and Climate Change

Logs will not be cleared-fell but will be selectively harvested based on a breast height of 1.3 m and a diameter above 35 m. However, if there are more than one (1) tree within an 8-metre radius, only trees over 40cm at breast height will be harvested based on the GFC guidelines. This practice leaves the majority of the forest intact and helps preserve the carbon stored in the trees and soil, thus reducing the release of CO₂ into the atmosphere and also allowing saplings to continue absorbing CO₂ through photosynthesis. Also, it minimizes soil disturbances during logging activities, thus maintaining the integrity of the forest floor and preventing the release of stored carbon from the soil.

Solid Waste:

1. The garbage will be collected in a garbage receptacle and emptied in a solid waste pit located approximately three hundred (300) meters away from the creek that flows within the concession.
2. Small quantities of sawdust and wood ends are expected to be generated and will be left at the tree stumps to decompose. However, some of the wooden boards will be reused as meat boards, stools, etc.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulatively, the impacts on air, land and water will not be significant since the concessionaires have to adhere to the Code of Practices and regulations established by GFC to ensure that logging is done in a sustainable manner and the Environmental Protection Act and its associated regulations for environmental protection.

Prepaid by



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Signature

Juicy Juice Project Summary