

**NAME OF DEVELOPER**

COLIN PRESCOD

**DEVELOPER'S ADDRESS**

LOT 35 SILVERHILL SOESDYKE LINDEN HIGHWAY

**CONTACT DETAILS**

592 601 6387 592 729 0186

**BUSINESS NAME**

MC AGRICULTURAL TRADING AND INVESTMENT SERVICES INC.

**PROJECT LOCATION**

DEM 16/24 AL, SOUTH-EAST ST. CUTHBERT'S VILLAGE; WEST MORAKOBAI VILLAGE-RIGHT BANK MAHAICA RIVER, LEFT AND RIGHT BANKS CAPTAIN RIVER AND WALALBABU CREEK

**SECTOR OF OPERATION**

FORESTRY

**PROJECT TYPE**

LOGGING, LOG MARKET, TIMBER DEPOT, CHARCOAL & CHAINSAW MILLING

**CAPITAL INVESTMENT**

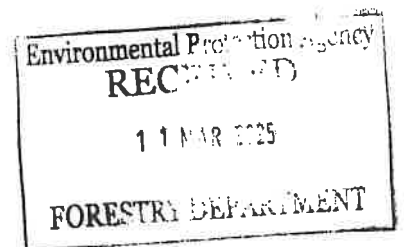
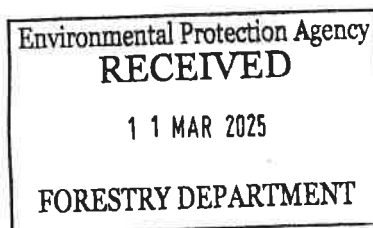
APPROX. 10 MILLION DOLLARS

**ANNUAL TURNOVER**

ESTIMATED FOR THE 1ST YEAR APPROXIMATELY 5 MILLION DOLLARS

PREPARED BY : COLIN PRESCOD *Colin Prescod*

DATE: 2025/03/10



### **Project Description**

This project summary is for Colin Prescod, a private individual who has almost ten (10) years' experience in the forestry sector. The project activity is to conduct logging activities and chainsaw milling as well as operate log market and a timber depot located within DEM 16/24, South-East St. Cuthbert's Village; West Morakobai Village-Right Bank Mahaica River, Left And Right Banks Captain River And Walalbabu Creek. The State Forest Authorization (SFA) was granted in 2024 by the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC), and operational activities have begun since then. The concession area is 4293 acres (10609 hectares). The operation includes logging activities employing selective harvesting to ensure sustainable management of the forest resource. These activities include, but are not limited to identifying harvestable trees, tree marking, directional felling to minimize damage to residual trees, post-harvest assessments to evaluate forest regeneration, and road construction with minimal environmental impact to access harvesting areas. All the logging activities comply with the GFC requirements and international best practices to promote sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation.

The topography of the area is flat and the soil type is sandy soils. The concession can be accessed from the Soesdyke-Linden Highway then turn off right into Millie Hideout which is before heading to Linden.

The logs are fell using mechanized method which is the chainsaws and the logs are transported by a tractor to the log market. Log species such as Kabakali, Shibidan, Taurinero, Duka, Kerati, Wallaba, Silverbali, etc. are harvested, it must be noted that this logging concession is a Agricultural Lease hence there is no annual quota for this concession.

No generator will be used to provide energy within the concession as the operation does not depend on electricity since all operational activities are carried out during the day and solar lights are used in the evening to provide lights for the camps. Given the remoteness of the area, the only service provided is Digicel services and no landline service is available. The area is accessible since the main access road is in good condition and vehicle will on standby to transport persons in and out of the concession especially in cases of emergencies.

### **Project size and duration**

As of 2024, the annual turnover was approximately 1 million dollars. Currently, ten individuals are employed in the concession, performing various roles such as operators, 'chokermen,' and a driver. The continuation of operations depends on the renewal of the State Forest Authorization (SFA), which is granted for a three-year period.

- The pits take about two and half weeks to complete burning process and another two weeks to cool off.
- Once the pits are cooled off, the charcoal is spaded into polystyrene bags and tied off. They will be sold on the local and export markets.

## 2. Kilns

- Wood waste is cut into appropriate sizes and packed in a strategic manner in the kilns and ignited. Two ventilation holes located to the bottom of the kiln allows for the controlled release of smoke and syngas from the apparatus while operational. Once the kiln is ignited regular checks are made at appropriate intervals to ensure that the process is progressing smoothly. If blue smoke is observed then it is an indication too much oxygen present, and sand is thrown on top of the kilns to close-up the gaps to reduce the oxygen levels.
- The pyrolysis process (burning of wood under low oxygen environment) takes approximately 24-48 to be completed. The kiln is then allowed to cool down for approximately 24-36 hrs before the charcoal is removed and placed in bags for marketing.

## Closure Phase

The concession will cease operations if the State Forest Authorization (SFA) Agreement is not renewed by the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) upon expiry or if production levels is low due to financial constraints, low production output, etc. In such cases, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will be formally notified of the cessation of operations, including site conditions and the decommissioning plan.

Upon closure:

- Equipment, such as tractors, will be removed from the concession.
- Tarpaulin camps will be dismantled. Posts used for support will be stored in a designated area for potential reuse, while tarpaulins will be responsibly disposed of, prioritizing recycling or authorized landfill disposal in accordance with EPA standards.
- The solid waste pit and pit latrine will be properly backfilled to prevent environmental contamination.
- Workers and their belongings will be removed in an organized manner to prevent debris accumulation.
- Basic site rehabilitation measures, such as leveling disturbed areas or planting trees, may be implemented to restore the site to a natural state.

The entire closure process will be documented, with reports submitted to the GFC and EPA to ensure regulatory compliance and environmental protection.

- Conduct regular maintenance of machinery to prevent leaks.
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#### 4. Air and Noise Pollution

##### Impact:

- Chainsaws, tractors, and other machinery produce noise pollution that can disturb wildlife and nearby communities.
- Burning of logging waste releases carbon emissions.

##### Mitigation Measures:

- Restrict **high-noise activities** to specific working hours.
  - Use **low-noise** equipment where possible.
  - Implement proper **waste management** to minimize open burning.
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#### 5. Waste Generation

##### Impact:

- Improper disposal of non-biodegradable waste (plastic, metal, etc.) can lead to pollution.
- Logging residues such as branches and bark can accumulate, creating fire hazards.

##### Mitigation Measures:

- Establish **designated waste collection areas** for proper disposal.
  - Encourage **waste recycling and reuse**, such as using wood residues for fuel or mulch.
  - Implement **controlled burning** or chipping of organic waste.
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#### 6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

##### Impact:

- Logging contributes to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions, both from tree removal and machinery use.

##### Mitigation Measures:

- Promote **reforestation and afforestation** programs to offset carbon emissions.
- Use **fuel-efficient or electric-powered** equipment where feasible.
- Reduce unnecessary logging and ensure sustainable harvest quotas.