



**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL  
FACILITY ON 75 HECTARES OF LAND AT KANGAWOOD ROAD,  
FORRES PARK, CLAXTON BAY**

**(CEC APPLICATION 5702/2019)**

**INFORMATION SHEET FOR INTRODUCTORY PUBLIC MEETING**

This Introductory Public Meeting is being held in accordance with the requirements of the Terms of Reference (TOR) provided by the Environmental Management Authority (EMA). The purpose of the Introductory Meeting is to present information about the proposed new municipal waste disposal facility; to give details about the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study components with specific reference to field studies; and to receive initial comments from the public.

**Purpose and Need for the Project**

In the past, solid waste collection in Trinidad was undertaken by the various municipalities, and these municipalities established dump sites at various locations. Improvements to the solid waste management system began in 1980 with the establishment of the Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company (SWMCOL). SWMCOL is a wholly-owned state enterprise which is responsible for the management, collection, treatment and disposal of solid waste in Trinidad and Tobago, including the management of the three (3) largest landfills in Trinidad: the Beetham Landfill, the Forres Park Landfill and the Guanapo Landfill.

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) has identified the solid waste sector as a priority area for improvement, including improvements to the standards of waste management, through the establishment of an Integrated Sustainable Solid Waste Management System (ISSWMS). In order to ensure the continued implementation of its mandate and the establishment of the ISSWMS, SWMCOL has conducted the necessary preliminary analysis and studies to facilitate the design of an engineered municipal solid waste landfill at Forres Park.

## Location

The proposed municipal waste disposal facility will be established at Kangawood Road, Forres Park, Claxton Bay on 40 hectares of land formerly owned by Forres Park Limited and then Caroni (1975) Limited. These lands are adjacent to the existing landfill which occupies approximately 35 hectares. The SWMCOL Forres Park property is surrounded by a mix of residential areas, abandoned sugarcane fields, and a quarry area.

The Forres Park landfill is approximately 16 kilometres (10 miles) from Couva and the City of San Fernando. The SWMCOL Forres Park property is surrounded by a mix of residential areas, old sugarcane fields, and a quarry area.

Around it, there are the settlements of Springvale to the west, Cedar Hill to the east, and Forres Park and Macaulay to the south. Nearby, there are the schools – Springvale Hindu Primary School, Springvale Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Centre, SERVOL ECCE Centre and SERVOL Life Centre in Forres Park.

The main roads nearby include the Sir Solomon Hochoy Highway, Cedar Hill Road, Springvale Road, Forres Park Road, and Kangawood Road (see Location Map overleaf)

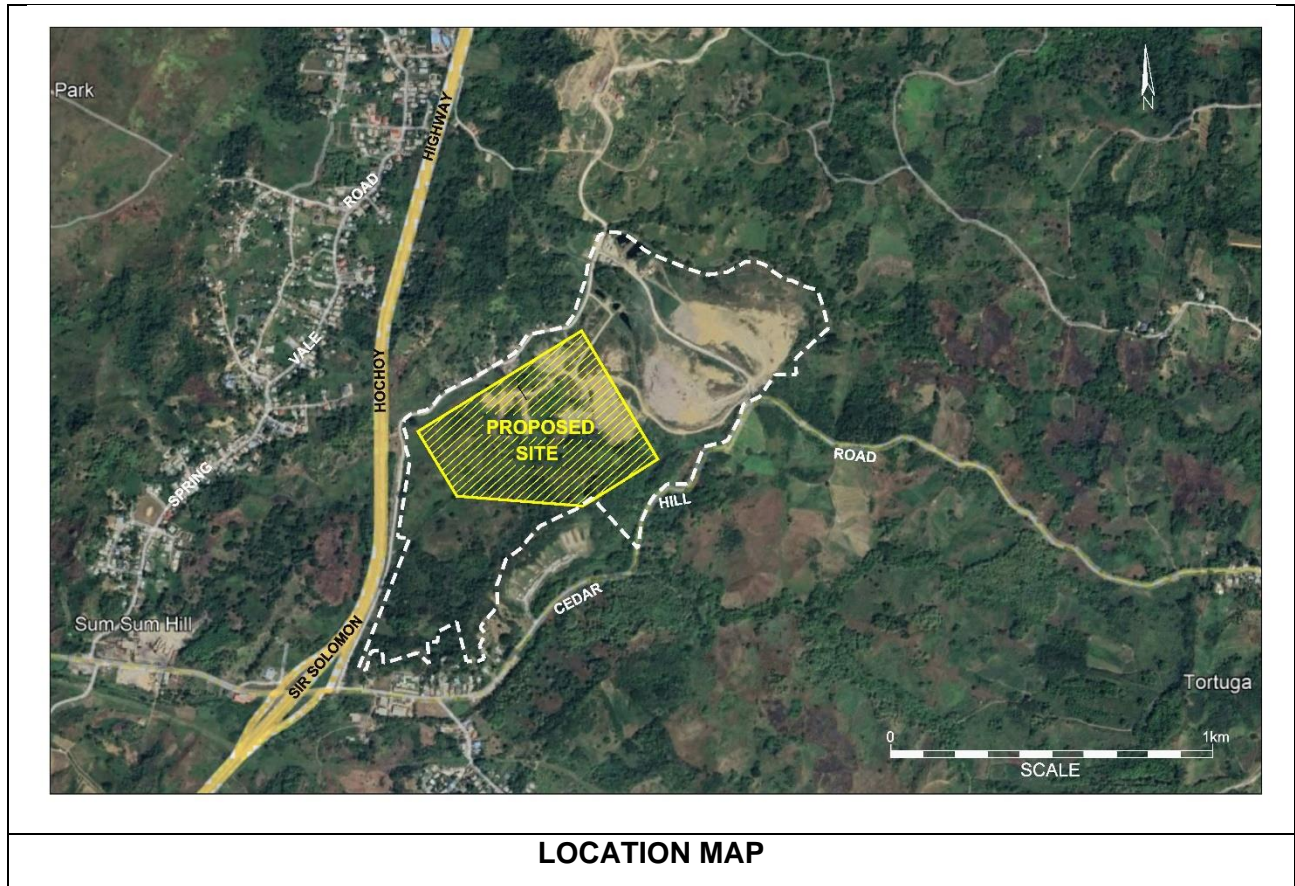
## Project Design and Key Components

The proposed municipal, waste disposal facility to be located at Forres Park will include the following components:

1. An Engineered Sanitary Landfill: the proposed design approach will be a “Canyon/Depression Method”. This design takes advantage of the natural topography of the site, whilst also allowing for landfilling adjacent to the current waste disposal area.
2. Liner System: the engineered sanitary landfill will be underlined by an engineered liner system. The liner will consist of multiple layers, and form a base for landfilling. The liner provides a physical barrier, separating the waste layers from the natural environment.
3. A Leachate Collection and Treatment Facility: the proposed leachate system is a passive treatment system consisting of mechanical aerating followed by a constructed wetland or an equivalent leachate collection, treatment and discharge facility.
4. Landfill Gas Management System/Facility: this is an engineered solution to efficiently and safely monitor, collect and process landfill gases.
5. A Material Recovery Facility (MRF): this is proposed to facilitate the receipt and processing of source separated recyclables into their appropriate material streams for marketing and recycling.
6. A Central Composting Facility (CCF): this is proposed for the processing of organic waste including food and yard waste.
7. Drainage System: a system of berms culverts, pipes, drainage ditches and detention ponds are proposed.

8. Site Infrastructure: this will include scale house, weigh scales, security building, maintenance garage, and administrative building.

The proposed landfill will be designed with a capacity of 9,400,000 cubic metres. It will receive approximately 685,000 to 777,000 tonnes per year over a projected 20-year timeframe.



**LOCATION MAP**

### **Construction Activities**

Primary activities associated with the construction of the new facility include the following:

- Site clearing and preparation;
- Access and site roads construction/upgrade;
- Scale and administrative/support buildings;
- Material recovery facility (MRF) construction;
- Composting facility construction;
- Landfill cell construction;
- Leachate collection and treatment system;
- Landfill gas collection and utilization system construction;
- Surface water management system;
- Fencing, lighting and site services;
- Environmental monitoring systems
- Facility commissioning; and
- Former landfill cell closure.

### **Operation Activities**

Landfill operations will include:

- Waste placement, cover and compaction;
- Environmental Monitoring (landfill gases, surface water quality, groundwater quality);
- Maintenance of trucks and operational vehicles; and
- Construction of temporary roads as needed.

### **Certificate of Environmental Clearance (CEC) Process to date**

- i. The Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL) submitted an application for a CEC on March 12, 2019.
- ii. The EMA acknowledged the application and indicated that an EIA is required in support of the CEC Application.
- iii. The EMA prepared draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for this EIA and issued them to SWMCOL on August 8, 2022.
- iv. SWMCOL consulted with key stakeholders on the draft TOR and submitted a brief report on this consultation in January 2023.
- v. The EMA issued a Final TOR dated February 14, 2023.

### **Specific Contents of the Environmental Impact Assessment**

The EIA will be guided by the EMA's Final TOR and will include the following specific components:

- Legislative and Regulatory Considerations
- Institutional and Financial Mechanisms
- Description of the Proposed Project
- Definition of the Study Area
- Description of the Environmental and Socio-cultural Characteristics of the Study Area
- Analysis of Alternatives
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Analysis of Environmental and Climate Change Impacts
- Assessment of Risk
- Emergency Response Plan
- Mitigation Strategy and Environmental Management Plan
- Monitoring and Intervention Strategy

### **Specialised Plans**

The following specialised plans will also be prepared to comply with the TOR provided by the EMA:

- Mitigation Strategy and Environmental Management Plan
- Conceptual Waste Management Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Emergency Response Plan
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Social Management Plan
- Grievance Redress Plan

### **Completed Studies**

The following studies have been completed by SWMCOL in support of the proposed new landfill:

- Traffic Reports (September 2021 and January 2022)
- Preliminary Geotechnical Report (EISL, June 2020)
- Draft Conceptual Design Report (MMM, January 2000)
- Environmental Assessment Report (MMM, March 2000)
- Final Concept Design Report (CBCL, October 2019)
- GPS/Topographic/Aerial/Hydrographic Report (Voltec, 2019)
- Waste Characterization and Centroid Studies (CBCL, September 2010, KWL-Lipor, June 2023)

### **New Field Surveys**

- Ambient Air Quality (seasonal) – Four Locations (upwind and downwind), parameters include, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>, TSP, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, O<sub>3</sub>, VOCs, H<sub>2</sub>S and CH<sub>4</sub>, three 24-hour events over 3 weeks.
- Noise Monitoring – Four Locations on and around the site and at the closest sensitive receptors, measuring L<sub>eq</sub> and L<sub>peak</sub>, three 24-hour events over 3 weeks.
- Terrestrial Ecology (seasonal)
- Surface Water Quality (seasonal)
- Soil Quality
- Rapid Community Assessments
- Interviews with Community Stakeholders and Institutional Stakeholders.

### **Preliminary Identification of Potential Environmental Impacts and Management Options**

Tables 1 and 2 below present preliminary potential environmental impacts relating to the physical, biological and human environment, and applicable management options, associated with the site preparation and construction phase, and the operational phase of the proposed project.

The potential impacts outlined in the tables below are based on the anticipated project works, which were previously identified in the 'Construction Activities' and 'Operation Activities' sections above.

Table 1: Site Preparation and Construction Phase

| No.                         | POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS  | MANAGEMENT OPTIONS  |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| <i>Physical Environment</i> |  |   |
| 1                           | On-Site Erosion; as a result of clearing of vegetation and earthworks  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the extent practical, conduct major earthworks during the dry season.</li> <li>• When clearing areas, maintain natural vegetation to the extent practical. Areas not required for construction works should not be cleared.</li> <li>• Identify soil properties, engineering constraints and design criteria, especially where new roads are to be constructed.</li> <li>• Adequately compact internal roads to reduce loose soil from being washed away during periods of heavy rainfall.</li> </ul>   |
| 2                           | Slope Instability; as a result of clearing of vegetation and earthworks  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When clearing areas, maintain natural vegetation to the extent practical. Areas not required for construction works should not be cleared.</li> <li>• Avoid stockpiling excavated material at the edges of excavations on the top of slopes.</li> <li>• Ensure that slopes are cut at a safe angle of repose to effectively eliminate the possibility of slope failure.</li> </ul>   |
| 3                           | Altered Drainage; due to the construction of new drains and alterations of existing drainage pathways  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct hydrology calculations to inform the design and construction of adequately sized drains to reduce the potential for flooding.</li> <li>• Keep drainage paths clear of cut vegetation and other debris.</li> <li>• To the extent practical, conduct major earthworks during the dry season.</li> </ul>  |
| 4                           | Impaired Air Quality (Exhaust Emissions); due to releases from site preparation and construction related equipment and vehicles  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properly service all construction equipment/machinery and transport vehicles to ensure that there are no visible sooty emissions.</li> <li>• Optimize trips bringing material and/or transporting waste from the site, by ensuring that the use of part-filled trucks is minimized to the extent practical.</li> <li>• Turn off all engines from vehicles and equipment when not in use to reduce exhaust emissions into the atmosphere.</li> </ul>  |
| 5                           | Impaired Air Quality (Dust); due to the 'kick-up' of dust particles associated with vehicular movement, clearing and earthworks, leading to increased levels of air-borne particulate matter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cover the tray of all transport vehicles (with tarpaulins, etc.) transporting cover material to the site to prevent material flying up from the load into the air as dust.</li> <li>• Keep stockpiles of cover material to a minimum and use as soon as practical, thereby reducing a source of dust.</li> <li>• Dust control measures (compaction and frequent wetting) should be implemented along access roads and other bare surfaces.</li> <li>• Pave access roadways into the site, to the extent practical.</li> <li>• When necessary, wash truck tyres before exiting the site onto existing paved roads, eliminating the chance for trapped earth to become suspended in the air as dust.</li> <li>• Enforce traffic speed regulations within access roads to tipping areas, to limit opportunities for material to become suspended in the air as dust.</li> </ul> |
| 6                           | Impaired Air Quality (Asphalt Fumes); due to paving works associated with the establishment of roads   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform nearby residents as to when paving of roads will occur.</li> </ul>  |

| No. | POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS  | MANAGEMENT OPTIONS   |
|-----|--|--|
| 7   | Impaired Water Quality (Siltation/Sedimentation); due to silt entrainment during clearing of vegetation and earthworks, leading to increased turbidity   | Management options listed in Items 1 and 2 for on-site erosion and slope instability, respectively are applicable here.  |
| 8   | Impaired Water Quality (Hydrocarbon Spill and Leaks); via surface run-off following spills and leaks or faulty equipment, leading to increased oil and grease levels   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure vehicles and construction equipment/machinery are routinely serviced to prevent mechanical issues that can lead to spills or leaks.</li> <li>• Designate a specific area away from water bodies for fuelling of vehicles and equipment.</li> <li>• Use appropriate pumps, hoses and nozzles for refuelling and place disconnected hoses in containers after refuelling to prevent spills of residual fuel.</li> <li>• Keep spill kits with absorbent pads on site to respond to spills, rather than “washing-down” the area.</li> <li>• In the event of a spill, excavate contaminated materials and remove from the site to a suitable remediation facility.</li> </ul> |
| 9   | Impaired Water Quality (Improper Disposal of Solid Waste); due to construction related solid waste entering nearby water bodies, leading to increased concentrations of parameters of concern, as well as the creation of unsightly trash and flooding in some areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require that the Contractor develop and implement a comprehensive Waste Management Plan.</li> <li>• Biodegradable material (e.g. felled vegetation) will be composted on site at the proposed Central Composting Facility.</li> </ul>   |
| 10  | Impaired Water Quality (Improper Sewage Disposal); via the improper disposal or cleaning of on-site toilet facilities, leading to increased levels of coliform bacteria  | This impact can arise if proper toilet facilities are not provided for workers during the construction phase of the sanitary landfill. However, it is common practice that proper toilet facilities be provided on-site, therefore it is expected that once these facilities are regularly removed for emptying and cleaning, this impact will be effectively eliminated.  |
| 11  | Impaired Water Quality (Concrete Washings); due to the washing of concrete residues (with high pH values) during concrete works, resulting in increased Alkalinity   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibit the discharge of concrete washings directly into any water body;</li> <li>• Establish a well-defined earthen pit, lined with plastic on-site, into which concrete washings will be poured. After evacuation of the water, the hardened material should be removed and disposed of appropriately.</li> <li>• All tools and equipment that come into contact with concrete must also be washed such that the wash water flows into the earthen pit.</li> </ul>   |
| 12  | Sediment Contamination; as a result of hydrocarbon spills and leaks and concrete washings  | Management options listed in Items 8 and 11 for impaired water quality due to hydrocarbon spills and leaks and concrete washings, respectively are applicable here.  |
| 13  | Soil Contamination; as a result of hydrocarbon spills and leaks and concrete washings  |  |
| 14  | Groundwater Contamination; as a result of hydrocarbon  | Management options listed in Items 8, 10 and 11 for impaired water quality due to hydrocarbon spills and leaks, and improper   |

| No.                                  | POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS  | MANAGEMENT OPTIONS  |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
|                                      | spills and leaks, improper disposal of sewage and concrete washings  | disposal of sewage and concrete washings, respectively are applicable here.   |
| 15                                   | Noise and Vibration; due to the use and movement of equipment and vehicles on site, as well as excavation works                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly inspect and maintain construction vehicles and equipment (including mufflers on this equipment) to ensure noise emission control systems are properly functioning.</li> <li>• Schedule noise-intense construction activities (such as pile driving) between the hours 7:00 am and 7:00 pm, to the extent practical.</li> <li>• Schedule the movements by truck between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., to the extent practical.</li> <li>• If night work is necessary, a Variation Certificate under the Noise Pollution Rules from the EMA should be requested.</li> <li>• Inform the public of noisy construction activities in the area.</li> </ul> |
| 16                                   | Improper Solid Waste Disposal; as a result of clearing of vegetation and earthworks  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement a Solid Waste Management Program.</li> <li>• Collect all domestic garbage in secure receptacles for proper disposal.</li> <li>• Prohibit burning of waste on site (packaging material, construction scraps or felled vegetation), as burning will produce unacceptable air emissions and also pose the risk of fires.</li> </ul>   |
| 17                                   | Artificial Light; as a result of required light for night works during site preparation and construction                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Night-time lighting in built areas should only be used to the extent practical;</li> <li>• Use shielded and downward focused lighting fixtures.</li> </ul>   |
| <b><i>Biological Environment</i></b> |  |   |
| 18                                   | Loss of Terrestrial Vegetation; as a result of clearing of vegetation, leading to migration of affected fauna                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When clearing areas, maintain natural vegetation to the extent practical. Areas not required for construction works should not be cleared.</li> </ul>  |
| 19                                   | Disturbance to Terrestrial Fauna; as a result of clearing of vegetation, dust, noise and artificial light                                      | Management options listed in Items 5, 15 and 17 for impaired air quality due to dust, noise and artificial light, respectively are applicable here.   |
| 20                                   | Disturbance to Benthic Communities; as a result of impaired water quality due to siltation, hydrocarbon spills and leaks and concrete washings | Management options listed in Items 7, 8, 11 and 18 for impaired water quality due to siltation, hydrocarbon spills and leaks, disposal of concrete washings and loss of terrestrial vegetation, respectively are applicable here.   |
| <b><i>Human Environment</i></b>      |  |   |
| 20                                   | Local Job Opportunities; creating employment for neighbouring communities  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with local communities to maximise employment opportunities during construction of new waste facility.</li> <li>• Establish transparent labour hiring practices</li> <li>• Prioritize the employment of local workers, young people, and women.</li> </ul>   |
| 21                                   | Increased Road Traffic; due to transportation of equipment to and from the project site  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid offloading, stockpiling and parking of vehicles on the road. Provide designated areas for these activities, so as to not affect other users of the road.</li> <li>• Use flagmen at the limits of the construction zone to maintain a steady flow of traffic.</li> </ul>  |



| No. | POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS  | MANAGEMENT OPTIONS  |
|-----|--|---|
|     |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform nearby residents at least one (1) month in advance of construction activities.</li> <li>• Inform emergency response services (police, fire and ambulance) about proposed work activities and schedules.</li> </ul>  |
| 22  | Damage to Roads and Utilities; as a result of trucks and heavy machinery/equipment traversing to and from the project site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspection of roads and utilities should be done before project activities are scheduled to begin.</li> </ul>  |
| 23  | Community Health and Safety; due to increased levels of noise and dust, which can affect nearby residents                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement Management Options listed for Items 5, 6, and 15.</li> </ul>   |
| 24  | Public Safety; road traffic incidents while hauling equipment and material via roadways to and from the project site       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic placement of safety warning signs along the roads, in both directions from the project site (reduce speed, construction ahead, no overtaking, no entry, etc).</li> <li>• Ensure construction drivers are adequately trained in defensive driving and cautioned to obey the speed limit and other traffic laws.</li> <li>• Arrange for police outriders to escort convoys and long loads to and from the project site.</li> </ul> |

Table 2: Operational Phase

| No.                                | POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS   | MANAGEMENT OPTIONS   |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| <b><i>Physical Environment</i></b> |   |  |
| 1                                  | Slope Instability; due to the piling of garbage on slopes, which can lead to side slope failure and loss of soil cover                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site slopes should be maintained to not exceed slopes greater than 3:1.</li> </ul>  |
| 2                                  | Altered Topography; as a result of placement of garbage on the landfill, which will create a mound of approximately 63 m above ground | Altered topography is an unavoidable concern, therefore there are no specific management options available to address this concern.  |
| 3                                  | Impaired Groundwater Quality; due to leachate from the landfill, hydrocarbon spills and leaks and toilet waste                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The engineered sanitary landfill will be underlined by an engineered liner system. This minimizes the infiltration of contaminants into the subsurface soil, thereby reducing the potential of groundwater contamination.</li> <li>• Observation wells will be installed to monitor groundwater quality.</li> </ul> <p>The management options listed below for impaired water quality due to hydrocarbon spills and leaks (see Item 31) are also applicable here. The use of toilet facilities will effectively eliminate the concern for impaired groundwater quality due to improperly disposed toilet waste.</p> |

| No. | POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS   | MANAGEMENT OPTIONS  |
|-----|---|---|
| 4   | Impaired Air Quality (Exhaust Emissions); via the movement of trucks and equipment on the project site  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimize the use of vehicles and equipment to eliminate unnecessary movement.</li> <li>• Properly service all trucks and equipment to ensure that there are no visible sooty emissions. Defective vehicles should be taken out to service and should not be permitted to operate until they are repaired.</li> <li>• Record and respond to complaints about air quality and dust as appropriate.</li> </ul>  |
| 5   | Impaired Air Quality (Landfill Gas Emissions); as a result of the release of methane and carbon dioxide gases   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and install a landfill gas control system.</li> <li>• Implement a landfill gas monitoring program.</li> </ul>   |
| 6   | Impaired Air Quality (Dust); due to the 'kick-up' of dust particles associated with vehicular movement, clearing and earthworks, leading to increased levels of air-borne particulate matter  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce speed regulations within the project site. This reduces the strength of winds created from passing trucks and equipment, therefore limiting opportunities for material to become suspended in the air as dust.</li> <li>• Wet roads to minimize dust.</li> <li>• Record and respond to complaints about air quality and dust as appropriate.</li> </ul>  |
| 7   | Impaired Air Quality (Smoke Emissions from Landfill Fires); due to potential fires, which can release large quantities of smoke into the atmosphere   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and install a landfill gas control system.</li> <li>• Keep vegetated areas low, particularly in the dry season.</li> <li>• Prohibit the disposal of materials such as plastics, tires and metals which can release harmful air contaminants when burnt.</li> <li>• Prohibit setting of fires within the landfill by workers/others.</li> <li>• Control access into the landfill by members of the public; police the perimeters of the site and monitor site activities.</li> <li>• In the event of a fire, attempt to extinguish as early as practical to prevent the fire from intensifying to a state that is uncontrollable.</li> <li>• Apply soil cover to suppress/extinguish fires.</li> <li>• Ensure there is adequate water supply in all sections of the facility, to quickly control/extinguish fires.</li> <li>• Receive and address complaints from the public.</li> </ul> |
| 8   | Impaired Water Quality (Hydrocarbon Spill and Leaks); via surface run-off following spills and leaks or faulty equipment, leading to increased oil and grease levels  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of a surface water quality monitoring program.</li> <li>• Prohibit the disposal of hydrocarbons in the landfill.</li> <li>• As far as practical, equipment re-fuelling should be done off-site. Where necessary, fuelling on-site should be done at a minimum of 30 m away from any water body, at a designated area.</li> </ul>  |
| 9   | Impaired Water Quality (Improper Disposal of Solid Waste); due to solid waste entering nearby water bodies, leading to increased concentrations of parameters of concern, as well as the creation of unsightly trash and flooding in some areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properly place and compact solid waste.</li> </ul>   |
| 10  | Impaired Water Quality (Improper Sewage Disposal); via the improper disposal or   | This impact can arise if proper toilet facilities are not provided for workers during operation of the landfill. The improper disposal of faecal matter can reduce water quality by increasing  |

| No.                           | POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS   | MANAGEMENT OPTIONS  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
|                               | cleaning of on-site toilet facilities, leading to increased levels of coliform bacteria   | concentrations of faecal coliform bacteria within waterbodies. However, it is common practice that proper toilet facilities be provided on-site, therefore it is expected that once these facilities are regularly removed for emptying and cleaning, this impact will be effectively eliminated. |
| 11                            | Impaired Water Quality (Landfill Leachate); via surface run-off, leading to contamination of water bodies   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and install a suitable leachate collection system.</li> <li>• Develop a monitoring plan for the leachate system.</li> <li>• Collect and treat leachate according to leachate management program.</li> </ul>                                       |
| 12                            | Noise; via the use of equipment and movement of trucks on the project site  | Management options listed for noise (see item 15, above) during site preparation and construction are also applicable here.   |
| 13                            | Artificial Light; as a result of lighting fixtures associated with operation of the landfill  | Management options listed for artificial lighting (see item 17, above) during site preparation and construction are also applicable here.   |
| <b>Biological Environment</b> |   |   |
| 14                            | Disturbance to Terrestrial Fauna; as a result of noise and artificial light   | Management options listed in Items 15 and 17 for noise and artificial light, respectively during site preparation and construction are also applicable here.  |
| 15                            | Disturbance to Benthic Communities; as a result of impaired water quality due to siltation and hydrocarbon spills and leaks   | Management options listed in Items 7 and 8 for impaired water quality due to siltation and hydrocarbon spills and leaks, respectively during site preparation and construction are also applicable here.  |
| <b>Human Environment</b>      |   |   |
| 16                            | Loss of Livelihoods for Salvagers and Salvage Operators (Middlemen); due to the reduced recyclable material available as a result of the implementation of the Material Recovery Facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with salvagers and middlemen operating at the landfill to integrate their activities into recycling operations (e.g. as regularisation, subcontractors, employment, etc.)</li> </ul>   |
| 17                            | Increased Road Traffic; due to increased truck and equipment movement along Kangawood Road and Cedar Hill Road  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure truck/equipment drivers are adequately trained in defensive driving and cautioned to obey the speed limit and other traffic laws.</li> <li>• Ensure there is proper signage leading to the landfill along Kangawood Road.</li> </ul>              |
| 18                            | Public Safety; road traffic incidents while hauling equipment and material via roadways to and from the project site  | Management options listed in Item 23 for public safety during site preparation and construction are also applicable here.   |
| 19                            | Impaired Visibility for Traffic; due to smoke emissions from the landfill   | Management options listed in Items 29 and 30 for impaired air quality due to dust and smoke emissions during site preparation and construction are also applicable here.  |
| 20                            | Altered Aesthetics; due to the natural change in the appearance of the landfill when compared to the previous Forres Park Landfill  | A change in the aesthetics as a result of the new sanitary landfill is considered unavoidable, however, the use of neutral colours on buildings and minimizing reflective surfaces should be considered.  |

### **EIA & Proposed Project Timelines**

- Proposed completion date for EIA – April, 2025
- Estimated Timeline for Determination of CEC – August 2025
- Initial works would begin following receipt of the CEC
- Indicative commencement date – December 2025

### **The Way Forward**

- Receive questions / comments at this introductory meeting.
- Send comments / questions to Ecoengineering
- Ecoengineering will respond accordingly
- Conduct Baseline Studies
- Baseline Stakeholder Engagement
- Analysis of Impacts
- Second public consultation to present findings (tentatively set for January 2025).
- Finalize EIA and submit to EMA
- 30-day public review period
- EMA determines the CEC application

Questions / comments about the Public Meeting can be submitted to:

Ecoengineering Consultants Limited  
62 Eastern Main Road,  
St. Augustine.

Email-: [ecoeng04@yahoo.com](mailto:ecoeng04@yahoo.com)  
Telephone: 217-6544 / 217-4420

<https://swmcol.co.tt/News-Events/Environmental-Impact-Assessment>