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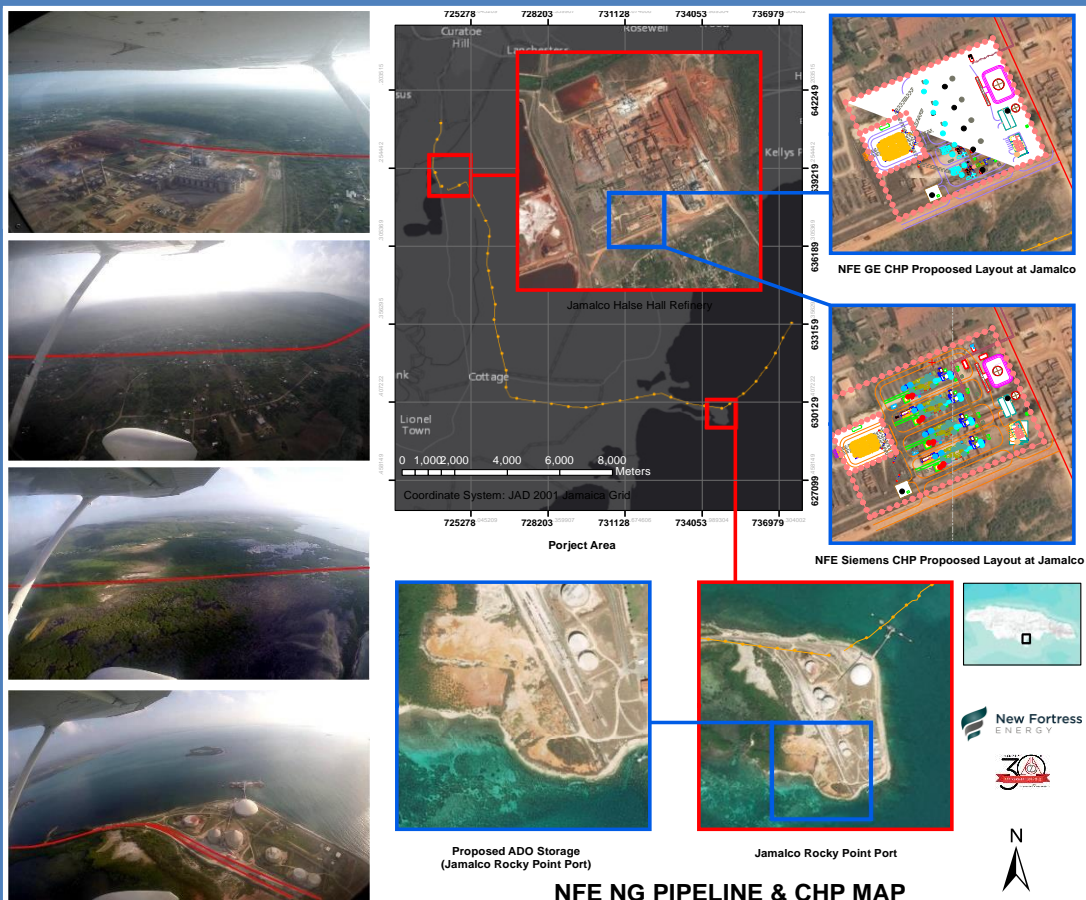
**NFE South Power
Holdings Limited**
Pimento Way
Freeport
Montego Bay
St. James
Jamaica, W.I.

Environmental Impact Assessment for the establishment of a **Natural Gas Fired Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Project** at Portland Bight, Clarendon to Jamalco, Halse Hall, Clarendon

MANDATORY PUBLIC MEETING REPORT

Held at the Wembley Centre of Excellence, Corn Piece District, Off Halse Hall
Main Road, Clarendon on Thursday, July 20, 2017

July 28, 2017



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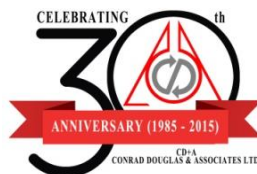
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1.0. Executive Summary

1.1. Introduction & Background

In keeping with the NRCA Act of 1991 and the principles of consultations with the potentially impacted communities within the sphere of influence of a proposed project embodied in Agenda 21, the professional interdisciplinary conduct of an EIA requires that public consultations be conducted among the potentially affected populations and the stakeholders, primarily to obtain their views, concerns and issues, among other things and to address these in the EIA process.

In this regard, the National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA) requires that a mandatory public meeting be held in respect of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for proposed developments after submission of the EIA as a part of the application process.

Using NEPA's guidelines for public meetings, a mandatory public meeting for the Proposed Establishment of a Natural Gas Fired Combined Heat and Power (CHP) (Power Station) Project from Rocky Point, Clarendon to Halse Hall, Clarendon was convened at the Wembley Centre of Excellence, Corn Piece District, Off Halse Hall Main Road, Clarendon on Thursday, July 20, 2017. The purpose of the meeting was to inform, educate and more importantly obtain the views of members of the communities that could be potentially affected by the proposed CHP project.

As required by NEPA's Guidelines the meeting was recorded *ad verbatim* by a highly qualified and experienced court stenographer. The verbatim report is presented in Section 2.0 below.

Prior to convening the meeting, Notices of the Mandatory Public Meeting were advertised in both the Gleaner (Daily and Sunday) and Observer (Daily and Sunday) (see Appendix 2) on several occasions. The advertisements commenced on June 28, 2017 leading up to July 19, 2017, the penultimate date prior to the meeting on which the last Public Notice was placed. The notice period covered the required 21 days prior to the meeting. The advertisement of the Mandatory Public Meeting was also posted on CD&A's website.

Copies of the EIA report were placed in the following locations prior to the meeting:

- ✓ Hayes Post Office
- ✓ Lionel Town Post Office
- ✓ Hayes Police Station
- ✓ Clarendon Parish Library

In complying with NEPA's request, copies of the EIA Report were also distributed to the following institutions:

- ✓ National Works Agency (NWA)
- ✓ Clarendon Municipal Council
- ✓ Jamaica Fire Brigade
- ✓ Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM)
- ✓ Ministry of Health
- ✓ Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy & Mining

The EIA Report was also posted on CD&A's and NEPA's websites.

A Town Crier was used to announce and invite members of the communities to the Mandatory Public Meeting (through all the communities), which fall within the sphere of influence that could be potentially impacted by the project. This was done on several dates as shown in Appendix 6. Distribution of flyers (invitations) (See Appendix 5) to community members and placement of flyers/invitations on notice boards of public institutions were done concurrently by the Town Crier.

In addition, letters of invitation were delivered to the leaders of relevant institutions and community leaders (See Appendix 3). A sample of the letters of invitation is shown in Appendix 4.

The meeting was convened under the chairmanship of Major O'Neil Lewin, Vice Principal, Vere Technical High School. The meeting was guided by a NEPA Approved Agenda

(Appendix 1), which was distributed at the meeting. Remarks were made by Mr. Brannen McElMurray, Chief Executive Officer, NFE South Power Holdings Limited.

Mrs. Bedasse-Jureidini, Manager, Applications Processing Branch, Applications Management Division, NEPA read a statement on behalf of NEPA.

A presentation (See Appendix 8) on the proposed project was made by Dr. Conrad Douglas, Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited (CD&A).

Several other representatives from the Community Council, the National Environment & Planning Agency, Clarendon Parish Council, the Fire Brigade, Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM), Jamaica Environment Trust, the Jamaica Bauxite Institute, NFE South Power Holdings Limited (NFE) and Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited were present. A Fact Sheet (See Appendix 9) was also distributed after the presentation.

The attendance register is shown in Appendix 7. The representation by community and institution is reflected in the pie chart below. This shows that Cornpiece and Cornpiece Settlement were the predominantly represented communities at the meeting and accounted for at least 30% of the total attendance (86 persons who signed the register).

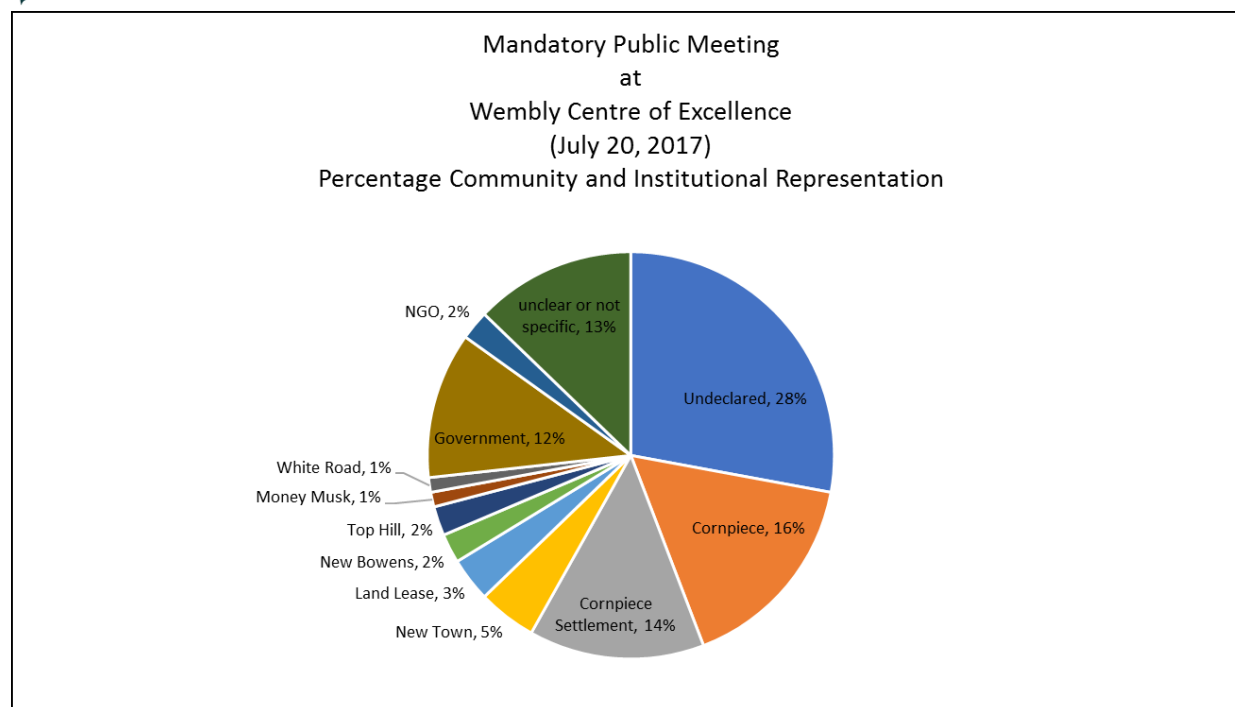


Figure 1: Percentage Community and Institution Representation

The meeting commenced at 5:18 pm and was terminated by the Chairman at 7:56 pm. The salient points of the meeting are listed below and are also illustrated in the pie charts below.

It should be noted that the register was signed by 86 persons; however, the verbatim notes highlight the presence of several persons who are not reflected on the register.

1.2. Analysis of Questions, Concerns and Issues Raised at the Mandatory Public Meeting

The distribution of questions, concerns and issues raised at the Mandatory Public Meeting are provided in Figure 2 and Figure 3 below.

There was a consistent tendency of two (2) participants to speak out of turn and not request the permission of the chairman to speak. This lead to many disruptive occasions during the meeting.

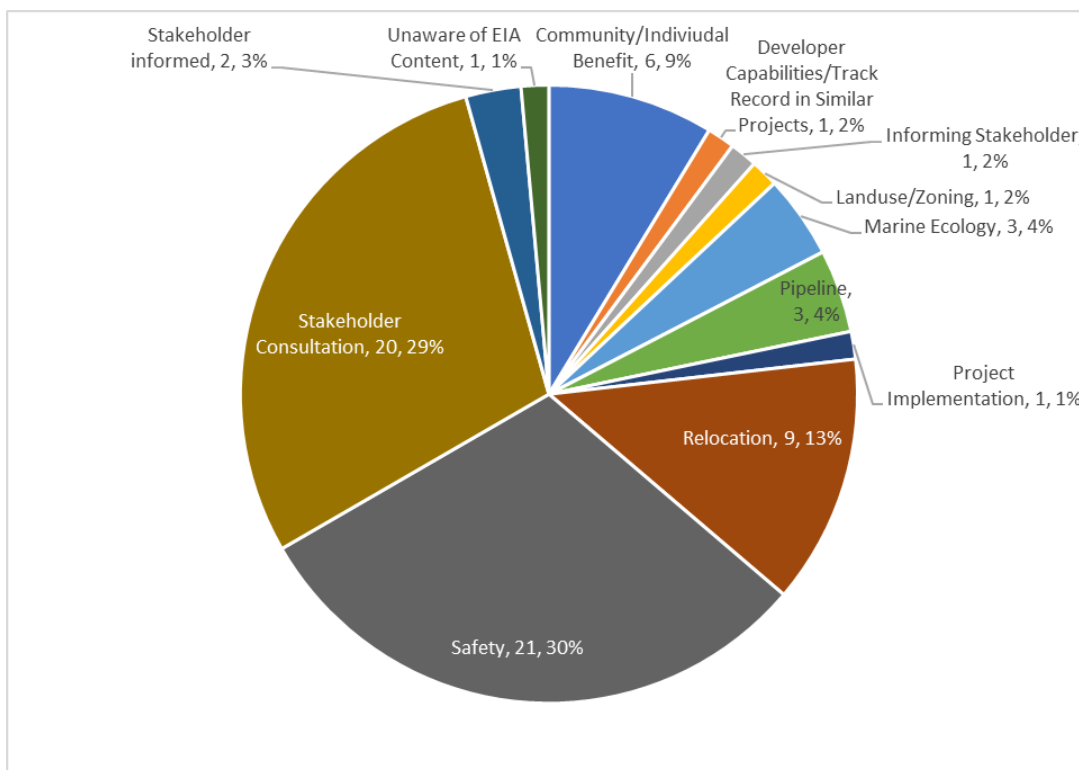


Figure 2: Categories of Issues Raised by the Participants

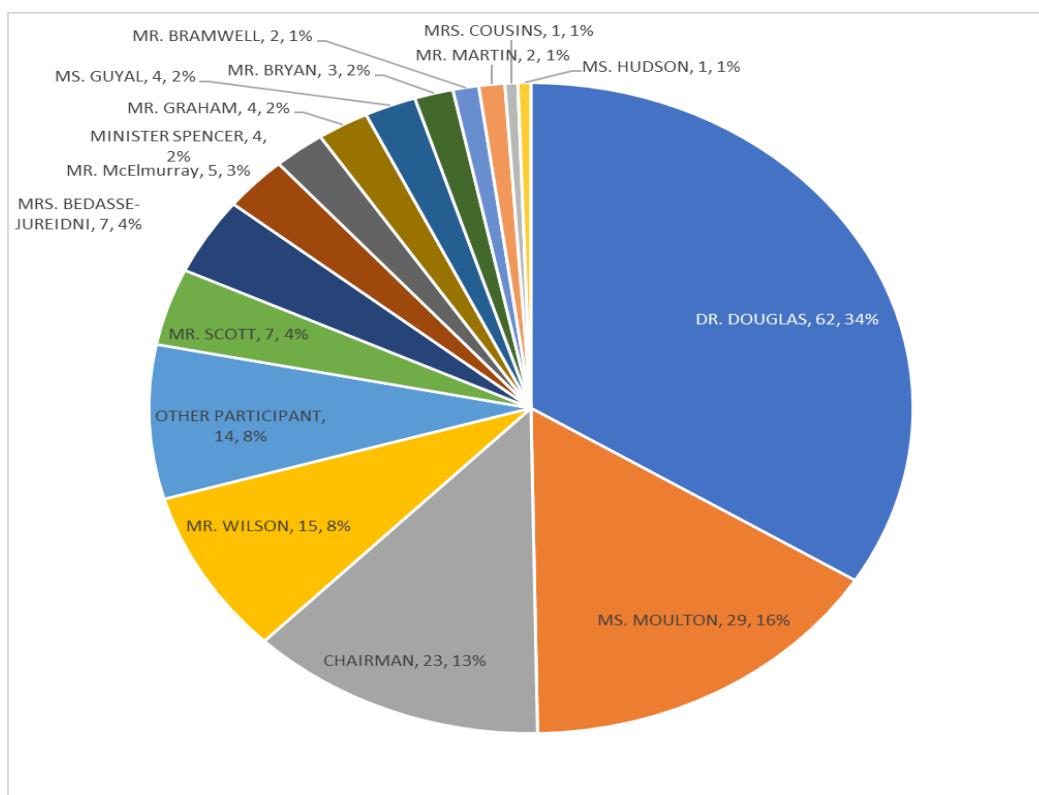


Figure 3: Level of Intensity of Participation

1.3. Conclusions

The Mandatory Public Meeting was effectively planned, organized and implemented in compliance with the requirements of NEPA's guidelines. Various questions and issues were raised by the participants, comments made, and answers provided as far as possible by the consultants. These were diligently recorded *ad verbatim* as required by the permitting process for the EIA review.

2.0. Ad Verbatim Notes

VERBATIM NOTES
OF
MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
TO PRESENT THE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR THE
PROPOSED NATURAL GAS FIRED COMBINED HEAT AND POWER PROJECT
WITHIN PORTLAND BIGHT
HELD AT
THE WEMBLEY CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
ON
JULY 20, 2017 COMMENCING AT 5:18 P.M.

CHAIRMAN -- MAJ. O'NEIL LEWIN

CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Could I ask persons sitting at the back to come forward please try to sit as close to the front as possible. At this time I wish to call this meeting to order and before we proceed any further I am going to ask Pastor Scott to lead us in a word of prayer.

(PRAYER)

Thank you very much Pastor Scott. Ladies and gentlemen, you may be wondering, what's the real reason why you are here this afternoon?

Let me be as plain as possible. Jamalco intends to build a power plant, a new power plant, one which will be driven by natural gas. This natural gas is intended to be stored somewhere in the Rocky Point region. This natural gas will actually be plied from Rocky Point area to the Jamalco Halse Hall Plant. As you will realize it will actually impact quite a number of communities, persons, livestock, the entire environment.

CHAIRMAN:

Now, New Fortress Energy has been tasked with the responsibility of constructing this new power plant. New Fortress in turn has actually solicited the services of Conrad Douglas & Associates, an environmental management group, among other things, to do an Environmental Impact Assessment study of this development. We as a part of Conrad Douglas & Associates invited you here to discuss with you the findings of this study.

Now, there are two different types of consultation or meetings. You have what we

call a voluntary consultation, a voluntary meeting, which it is optional. Conrad Douglas is at will to have that meeting and that meeting is normally held in the early stages of the study. Now, one such meeting was conducted at Hayes Primary and Junior High School on June 5th. So that was the voluntary consultation meeting. At the end of the study there is what is called a mandatory consultation meeting, which is where we are now. We have actually completed the Environmental Impact Assessment and as such the compulsory consultation is what we are actually being a part of today.

Now, let me tell you, when you talk about natural gas being transported all the way from Rocky Point to Jamalco Halse Hall Plant, this will impact quite a number of communities, and what you realize is that the closer you get to the Jamalco plant the more household it will impact. So further down toward Rocky Point end you don't have many households which will actually traverse along the rail lines, if you

take that route, but as you get closer to the plant you will actually impact many more persons. So Dr. Conrad Douglas will actually be doing the major presentation of this study. He will actually be outlining to you the details of his study, following which he will actually have a question and answer session.

CHAIRMAN:

Now, ladies and gentlemen, let me point out that Conrad Douglas & Associates are actually contracted to New Fortress Energy, they are not employers by any means, they are not involved in any recruitment as it relates to employment. They have actually conducted a study as a contractor to New Fortress Energy and as such the findings is being presented here today.

Now, let me state that we have with us Mr. Brannen McElmurray, who is the CEO for New Fortress Energy He is with us here today and he will be leaving us shortly because he is to catch a flight very soon to have a meeting with his Chairman. So before I go any further

I am going to ask Mr. McElmurray to come forward and to give a few remarks.

(A P P L A U S E).

MR. McElmurray: First of all let me tell you how much we appreciate you showing up today. We could not be more excited to present to you the findings of this project. Briefly, can I tell you who New Fortress Energy is and what we have done; and like I said, how privileged we are to be involved in such an exciting project. New Fortress Energy, the company started about four years ago, with the idea that natural gas was a much more environmentally friendly, sustainable way to generating energy in other forms. And we were privileged enough to do our first project in Montego Bay, which you may have heard about with the conversion of the Bogue 120-megawatt project. We started in August of 2015 and finished in October 2016. And, you know, very, very short construction time. And we invested a lot of capital in that project. We have had about 19 full-time

employees that we have employed at that facility to keep in the construction period. We have had about 220 folks that were employed on that project. I think certainly by all accounts it was successful. It came in and kind of relatively on schedule, and it's providing clean fuel for the Bogue Power Plant project. Subsequently we were also involved with the 190 project which is going on in the Old Harbour, which the JPSCo is implementing. And in Jamalco which is the power plant project which we are sponsoring, we are very, very privileged to be partnering with the Jamalco Refinery to build that, and we think that once it's completed it will basically displace the significant amount of HFO and it will make a much more clean, sustainable, cheaper source of fuel for the refinery itself, which will be much more economically viable. And so this show is really for Conrad Douglas to show you all the work they have done, to describe fully and transparently the work that they have been a part of.

From a development perspective what I would like for you to understand from New Fortress Energy perspective is, our goal for this meeting is to answer all the questions that folks have, to be very transparent, open and to be very available to make sure that any concerns or issues that you may have, you understand before you walk out, that we can potentially shed some light on.

MR. McElmurray: Before I turn over the microphone I do want to say a special set of thanks and also introduce very quickly -- introduction to kind of our brother team. This project would not be possible but for the efforts of a lot of folks in and out of Government. In particular I think Hopeton Heron -- is he here? So big round of applause for him and the OUR.

(A P P L A U S E)

And the OUR has been a tremendous source of knowledge and competency and credibility to all energy transformation that's occurring in Jamaica. They have been a wonderful agency to

liaison with as a developer, in understanding what's the right rules, methods and standards are to do these, and so he and his staff has put in tremendous amount of work in this project and earlier projects, so we get a chance to tell him thank you.

MR. McElmurray: The folks from NEPA, who I haven't seen yet, I know a number of them, I am sure are here. Without them these projects would never be possible, because they put a tremendous amount of effort into due diligence and information gathering and rigorous standards that are imposed from the Government side through the public interest. So they and the staff have done a tremendous job to make sure of the process and make sure that in our facilities it is truly world class and something that you can be proud of. We should tell them thank you. I see Barry Jackson here who sits on the GPE, who also but not for them this wouldn't be possible. So there are a tremendous amount of stakeholders in this room and outside of this room, including the community, including

the refinery itself, who were a part of this effort.

MR. McElmurray: We happen to be the developer, Conrad happens to be the person we are trusting to kind of represent the information to you, but it's really been a collective effort.

The one thing I want you to know before you walk out of here is, we are extremely excited, we are very excited about something that's world class, that we think will sort of be here for generations. And we think that you could add tremendous economic opportunity to this region. So we are excited to sort of be hear this evening. If any of you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask us. So thank you for your time and so this is a very important session for you.

(A P P L A U S E) .

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. McElmurray.

MR. WILSON: I have to ask him some questions.

CHAIRMAN: I know we have other representatives from the Company here.

.

MR. WILSON: The CEO, that's the man we have to deal with.

DR. DOUGLAS: Mr. Wilson, I understand the situation. We are here representing...

MR. WILSON: No, man.

DR. DOUGLAS: Let me just finish. Just hold on a minute. We are here representing New Fortress Energy, and as the Chairman explained to you, Mr. McElmurray will have to catch a flight very soon.

MS. MOULTON: I can't catch a flight I will have to be here permanently. I want to make millions and catch a flight too. A dat mi waan do.

DR. DOUGLAS: He is here now and any questions that you want to ask him you can ask him, but please bear in

mind that he is prepared to answer them. We have a presentation to make and we will be here for as long as you want us to be here to answer all the questions.

MR. WILSON: A dat man mi want ask the questions.

DR. DOUGLAS: Mr. Wilson, I know you might have some specific questions that you prefer to hear from him about.

MR. SCOTT: Point of order, point of order. Mr. Chairman and colleague, what has happened is that the agenda that has been circulated was modified on the spot without any input from us the attendants. The proper thing to do was to have asked for an amendment before Mr. Catch-a-flight New Fortress speak. And once you do that you open the flood gates. Because I want to ask some questions of the leadman on the project also, pertinent questions based on what he has said. And if he is going to catch a flight now I won't ask. The opening statement you made, to you bring

some questions, and I would like to ask such.

MR. McElmurray: I turn it over to you, however you guys want to do.

DR. DOUGLAS: Will you be staying for ...

MR. McElmurray: Yes.

DR. DOUGLAS: Okay. So Mr. McElmurray has changed his plans to accommodate you. In making his presentation he said he wants to be completely transparent. He will postpone when he will take his leave from us today. As you say, Pastor, it's an amendment to the thing, the agenda speaks to after opening remarks, welcome ad prayer that NEPA should make a statement followed by presentation by Conrad Douglas on behalf New Fortress Energy. But we thought because the CEO is here you would like to hear from him, and Mr. Wilson we know each other very well and that is part of your bone of contention. So he is here and we are happy for that. So I am going to hand over back to

the Chairman and we will modify the agenda and we are going to ask you to make some special recognition. Honourable Rudyard Spencer who is the Member of Parliament for the area is now here with us.

(A P P L A U S E).

DR. DOUGLAS: Very happy to have you Minister. Very, very, happy to have you. Glad you found it possible come. And there are several other persons who bear tremendous responsibility for the welfare of the entire constituency who are here with us. And as Mr. McElmurray pointed out, there are a number of critically important agencies, like yourselves, as stakeholders who are here. We want to welcome Mrs. Cousins, the Chairman of the Community Council, as well, and all representatives of all the communities who are here presents this evening.

DR. DOUGLAS: We would also like to welcome Mr. Brandon Haye who is the Scientific Officer of the Caribbean Coastal Area Management Agency, which is delegated the task or the authority to manage

Portland Bight protected area. So welcome Brandon. I can't go on long enough, but as we proceed -- Mr. Worrel Lyew, who is responsible for the environmental management matters at the Jamaica Bauxite Institute, and Mr. McElmurray Murray is not alone, he has with him Ms. Verona Carter, who is the Public Affairs Manager for the entire New Fortress. And we also have, Mr. Chairman, Norman Davis whom you are familiar with, who is now with New Fortress Energy as a representative. And there is Felipe Gonzene and Juan Carlos, just like the King of Spain, who is here with us this afternoon representing New Fortress. .

MS. MOULTON: How much people going to live along the line?

DR. DOUGLAS: Before I...

MS. MOULTON: How much of these people?

DR. DOUGLAS: I don't know, but it's a very important question. Just keep it and ask it at the right time.

CHAIRMAN: Listen, Miss, after the presentation when you

will be more informed, you will naturally have more piercing questions to ask. I suggest you ask it after the presentation. Ladies and gentlemen, just allow me to welcome a few special invited persons here. We actually mentioned the Honourable Rudyard Spencer. Some of these persons are not here but I just want to mention the list of those who were specially invited. Mayor Winston Maragh -- and may I ask these persons if they are here just please stand and be acknowledged. Ms. Nickala Thompson, Director of Planning Clarendon Municipal Corporation. Mr. Rohan Blake, CEO, Clarendon Municipal Corporation. Captain Hopeton Delisser, Vice President Port Authority of Jamaica. Councillor Scean Barnswell sent an apology, he had some other pressing issues. Mrs. Patricia Duncan-Sutherland, Caretaker, South east Clarendon. Mr. Dorrick Gray, Executive Director Jamaica National Heritage Trust. Mr. Selvenious Walters, Director, Archeology, Jamaica National Heritage Trust. Ms. Audene Brodes, Deputy Director Archeology, Jamaica

National Heritage Trust. Ms. Diana McCaulay, CEO, JET. Ms. Suzette Stanley, Deputy CEO of JETS. Ms. Terri-Ann Guyah, Legal Officer of JET. Ms. Ingrid Parchment, Executive Director, C-CAM. Mr. Peter Knight, CEO NEPA. Mrs. Ruth-Ann Lacey Sherrard from NEPA. Mrs. Francis Blair from NEPA. Mr. Worrel Lyew Friday JBI. Mr. Paris Lyew Ayee, Snr. from JBI. Superintendent Vendolyn Cameron Powell from the Clarendon Police. Inspector Alfred Holt. Mr. Baldwin McKenzie from SDC. Mrs. Terrant Anderson, SDC Zone representative. Mr. Frederick Ryan from Vere Taxi Association, Mrs. Rosemarie Logan, Principal Vere Technical High School. Mrs. Loraine Cousins, Chairman Refinery Community Council. Pastor David Lloyd from the Newtown Baptist Church, Mr. Benjamin Beale, Chairman. Hayes Primary and Junior High. Pastor Lloyd Hall, Vice Chairman, Hayes Primary and Junior High School. Mrs. Enid Graham, Principal. Hayes Primary and Junior High School. Mr. Anthony King, Community Leader, Hayes Top Hill. Honourable William Shagoury, Custos of

Clarendon. Dr. Winston Dawes, President, Clarendon Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Everton Hunter, CEO National Works Agency. Mr. Crystal Lyn, Environmental Specialist National Works Agency. . Mr. Everton Baker, Director. Environmental Health Unit, Ministry of Health. Mr. Clinton Thompson, commissioner of Mines. Mr. John Gayle, CEO, SCJ Holding. Mr. Clayton Washington, Property Warden, SCJ, Holding. Herbert Thomas, Managing Director, Water Resources Authority. Major Clive Davis, Director General ODPEM. Dr. The Honourable Andrew Wheatley, Minister, MSET. Mrs. Rosalee Stewart, Senior Director, Jamaica Post. Mr. Hopeton Heron, Deputy Director General, OUR. Mr. David Kelly, Deputy Chief of Security, Jamaica Post. Mr. Jerrol Lowe, Building engineer, Jamaica Post. And I must acknowledge Ms. Beverley Cole, the court stenographer who is recording the entire proceedings verbatim, and it means word for word. And this summation will be submitted to NEPA, which is required of all mandatory meetings.

CHAIRMAN: May I ask at this time if there are anybody here from OUR who I did not welcome, and who chose to be identified? Anybody here? Okay, thank you.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I have been looking around very, very anxious, because the major stakeholders that this will impact, the majority are not here. And if we are having some kind of public hearing, those who are impacted the most, there must be an attempt to get at least most of them here. There are 150 households in Cornpiece Settlement and from what I see here the names on the list of those guests is more than the persons who are here.

Before you speak, I learn of this, this morning from a good citizen. You understand? And I have been trying to get persons out and they didn't know of it, so we have to reconsider whether or not this mandatory consultation meeting is really going to serve its purpose.

MR. WILSON: Me just learn bout this thing yesterday, and I have to stop my appointment to come here.

CHAIRMAN: Let me just complete the welcome.

MR. WILSON: What kind of he welcome, Brethren?

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wilson, give me a chance nuh.

MR. WILSON: Wha dis man a tell mi? Wi suppose to be consulted door to door. Me seh what you saying? Brethren a serious thing dis yah wi a talk bout, yuh nuh.

CHAIRMAN: I welcome all the specially invited persons, but the stakeholders, the major stakeholders are the members of the community and I want to extend a special welcome to them also.

MR. WILSON: To who? And de people dem nuh know nutting.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wilson.

MR. WILSON: Brethren, mek mi tell oonu something, a right yah so mi live. Memba dat.

MINISTER SPENCER: All I am asking, if it is a fact that the people who are mostly impacted not here...

PARTICIPANT: Not hearing.

MINISTER SPENCER: I was just saying if it is a fact that the people who are most impacted not here then an opportunity should be given to them to be heard.

MR. WILSON: Of course. Me just know.

MINISTER SPENCER: In that regard, can we ask the members of the the community to stand.

(Audience complies)

MS. MOULTON: Is yesterday I know bout dis.

MINISTER SPENCER: Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to give Mr. Douglas a chance to say what is going to happen, but we need to have the people in the

this room, the people must be here.

MR. WILSON: Mr. Douglas, the people who are affected not here.

MS. MOULTON: Mek dem guh house to house and explain to people.

MR. WILSON: A yah suh mi live, yuh nuh.

DR. DOUGLAS: Mr. Wilson, thank you for your comments.

MR. WILSON: A gas wi a talk bout.

DR. DOUGLAS: Let me say this to you, as we have been saying from the very beginning: if you are not satisfied that the population is properly represented here this evening, then we are not satisfied. Because as the CEO said, we want transparency, and if it is necessary, we will do it, reschedule another meeting, we will do it.

DR. DOUGLAS: As we said before we want to be transparent with the entire process. We have nothing

whatsoever to hide, and you must be informed and participate and be heard. This is your meeting, and we are happy to have you here and we will set down another meeting, no problem. A new methodology we have used in the community, I will explain to you, and if you have a better method to suggest...

MS. MOULTON: When a loud speaker is passing, all of de ole people think a dance a keep and dem and mi can't hear very well. A nuh lie.

DR. DOUGLAS: We must let you know. Before you speak, let me just explain the process, this meeting is known as the Chairman said, as a Mandatory Public Meeting. It means it is a meeting that must be done under the law. There were two other meetings that were held, which are called Voluntary Public Meetings. One was held here with the Community Council, and all the leaders throughout all the communities, and another one which you attended also Mr. Wilson, was kept at the All Age School. What we are saying is that when this is being

done it has been advertised in both the Observer, the Daily and Sunday Gleaner, and also done through a town cryer who has gone through all the communities.

MR. WILSON: Dat nuh true. Him a talk through a little box, de people dem nuh hear one word. You don't do this thing right, trust me, on this one. NEPA, get up and do oonu work, do oonu work.

DR. DOUGLAS: Mr. Wilson, as I said, we will keep another meeting and we will consult. I will consult with you and other members of the community as to how to do the advertising better; better than even what the law requires. If you have a method, we will stay with you and get that information.

MS. MOULTON: Alrite, cut de argument. With all of dat me want to know what we a guh get. Me want a Prado and a Benz and send my pickney guh a school, and suh me can move up town like oonu.

DR. DOUGLAS: We have every single thing that the law requires.

MS. MOULTON: A nuh de law mi a talk bout.

DR. DOUGLAS: We will do everything that the law requires, as we said. We will keep another meeting and we will arrange it soon. We will keep another meeting and we will arrange the meeting very soon, and we want the help of the community members to make sure that you are satisfied, everybody, and everybody is informed about the meeting that is interested in attending the meeting.

PARTICIPANT: Mr. Douglas, that loud speaker advertising, that thing that going through the community, they are going on the main road only.

MR. WILSON: Nothing can't guh suh.

DR. DOUGLAS: There are instructions to the town cryer, and there is a recording that is being played. He is to go through all of the communities. So

we will have to look at that. We will consult afterwards and you tell us what you want us to do to make certain that the people who live in the communities are properly represented at the meeting. Thank you very much, thank you. So that will be done and we want to do it as quickly as possible. So I am going to hand over to the Chairman and we will take it from there.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, ladies and gentlemen, as Dr. Douglas said we will schedule another meeting.

MR. WILSON: Not "another". A meeting.

CHAIRMAN: Are you saying we should not go any further with this one?

PARTICIPANT: Of course.

CHAIRMAN: This meeting will proceed as scheduled and we will schedule another meeting. So persons who are here, if they want to attend the next meeting they are free to do so, but at the

same time we want to capture those who are absent today.

DR. DOUGLAS: We are going proceed Mr. Wilson, and we will repeat it and we want your involvement to tell us how to get out all the people, that's what we saying. Good? We can't do any better than that.

CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, as I said before...

MS. MOULTON: Set up a office right deh suh and people come.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, ladies and gentlemen, as I said before, the presentation here will be done by Dr. Douglas, following which there will be a question and answer session and arising from this presentation, whatever concerns you have as it relates to what is presented, then you can raise it, feel free, and Dr. Douglas and his team will address it adequately. Is that clear everybody? Is that clear everybody?

MS. MOULTON: Set up office in the area.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, ladies and gentlemen, at this time let us welcome Dr. Conrad Douglas. Oh, sorry, NEPA is here. NEPA as per the agenda was slated to give an address before. Now at this time we have a representative from NEPA here and she will do the address.

MRS. BEDASSE-JUREIDINI: Good afternoon, my name is Ayesha Bedasse-Jureidini, and I am the representative from the National Environmental Planning Agency, and I will be reading a statement.

"The National Environmental and Planning Agency is in receipt of application from NFE South Power Holdings Limited for an environmental permit for the proposed establishment of a Combined Heat and Power Project at Portland Bight in Clarendon to Jamalco Halse Hall, Clarendon.

It was determined that an Environmental Impact Assessment

would be required for the project and Terms of Reference were provided to the applicants.

The EIA was submitted on the 22nd June, 2017. The required review was completed and the EIA was deemed acceptable for posting. The EIA was also circulated to agencies inclusive of the Ministry of Science, Energy & Technology, the Clarendon Municipal Corporation; the Clarendon Coastal Area Management Foundation; the National Works Agency and the Jamaica Fire Brigade. Once the comments are received they will be reviewed, collated and communicated to the applicants.

The EIA was also posted at the NEPA Documentation Centre, on our website, at the Hayes Police Station and the Hayes Post Office and the Lionel Town Post Office and the Clarendon Parish Library. It is

also available on the Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited website.

Notices for the public consultations were published in the Jamaica Observer on the 29th of June, 2017, the Jamaica Gleaner on the 30th June, 2017 and in both Jamaica Observer and the Jamaica Gleaner on the 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 18th and 19th of July, 2017.

Please note that this public meeting is a preliminary action and no final decision has yet been made. The agency will therefore refrain from making any comments or answering any questions in relation to the development at this time, as applications are currently the subject of review. We are here to observe and note the comments being made so as to inform the deliberations of the National

Resources Conservation Authority.

MRS. BEDASSE-JUREIDINI: I will now proceed to remind you of the public presentation process.

"A copy of the verbatim minutes of the public presentation is to be submitted to the agency by the applicants within seven days of the public presentation. The public is allowed up 21 days after the public presentation to provide written comments to the agency. Upon receipt of the comments these will be collated and sent to the applicant to allow for the provision of responses. Once the responses are received to the Agency's satisfaction, submissions will be prepared to facilitate deliberations on the technical merits of the project.

Please note carefully that the final decision on the application is the sole responsibility of the National

Resources Conservation Authority.

The agency views this public meeting, the public presentation and the public consultation processes as extremely important in the application review and decision making process. The public presentation provide an additional opportunity for stakeholders to air their concerns, comments, opinions and views on the development. And it affords the applicant the opportunity to respond and address same. The comments can be sent to the Application Secretariat Branch of the Agency at 10 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5 or via electronic mail to applications@NEPA.gov.jm.

Finally we wish to remind you that the EIA Report is available for access by the public at the following locations: NEPA's Documentation Centre; NEPA's website;. Which is **www nepa.gov.ja**, at

the Hayse Police Station and Hayse Post Office, the Lionel Town Post Office the Clarendon Parish Library and also on the website of Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited which is *www. cda estech.com*.

Before closing I wish to put on record that the Agency notes the concerns expressed here with respect to the persons not being aware of today's meeting, and the Agency will definitely take this into consideration and further discussions will be had with the applicants and the consultant.

MS. MOULTON: How far away you suppose to live from this line, I don't understand fully?

MRS. BEDASSE-JUREIDINI: Dr. Douglas is going to present the technical and he will indicate everything about the project in his presentation. so you need to listen closely.

MR. WILSON: You would recognize this as a meeting to present with the EIA? Would you recognize this?

MRS. BEDASSE-JUREIDINI: That's why I said I put on record,
Mr. Wilson, that's why I said I put on the record that the
Agency notes the concerns that have been
expressed here and further discussions will be
had with the applicant and the management.
Okay?

MR. WILSON: Right, right. So he will present now.

MRS. BEDASSE-JUREIDINI: It's an impact assessment, so what it
does, it looks at the impact and it also
looks at the mitigation measures that are
required.

PARTICIPANT: I was at the last meeting and I was informed
that NEPA give the go ahead for the
reclassification, for it to be done in the
protected area.

MRS. BEDASSE-JUREIDINI: For this project?

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

MRS. BEDASSE-JUREIDINI: No, I said it clearly, no final

decision has been taken. This is a part of the process, no, final decision has been taken. We have an application in-house that is currently being processed and that's a critical part, and your input is also a critical input.

MS. MOULTON: You should know what is best to do and how close the disaster. All of these things you suppose to know that.

MR. WILSON: Just for the minutes sake, the ultimatum that you refer to for the citizens response is not from this meeting?

MRS. BEDASSE-JUREIDINI: Persons are here at this meeting, so therefore persons if they have comments it will be provided to NEPA. After discussions with respect for a follow up meeting, then we will have further comments coming in. There is another opportunity for further comments to be submitted. Understood? So we can't disregard this meeting because persons have turned up at this meeting. But it does not

negate the fact that we recognize that there is a concern and therefore the necessary dialogue will be had.

MR. WILSON: Fifteen communities in this area and they need to be present at the meeting.

MRS. BEDASSE-JUREIDINI: Understood, Mr. Wilson.

CHAIRMAN: All right, Mr. Wilson, thank you.

Let me just point out one thing. As the representative of NEPA stated, if you have particular concerns, you are free to submit those concerns to NEPA, and persons who are absent from this meeting are free to make those submissions also.

MR. WILSON: How you must make submission?

CHAIRMAN: Based on what you have heard. You don't have to be here to be au fait with what is happening. So once there are concerns then you are free to make that submission, and then NEPA will actually investigate that further. All right, ladies and gentlemen, at this time,

as I said, I am going to ask Dr. Conrad Douglas to come forward and make his presentation. Dr. Douglas.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Ladies and gentlemen, I take great pleasure in welcoming you once more to this very important mandatory public meeting, which is a part of the entire environmental permitted process. One major step in the process is to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment, which must be done in response to a set of Terms of Reference that have been approved by NEPA. Of course, the NEPA representative just told you that that has to be done. Now, there are a number of things that must be done in the entire process, and among them is what is known as the stakeholder consultation process. This is what we are doing this afternoon. And the stakeholder consultation can be a voluntary one, and we have done two voluntary ones, but this one is known as a mandatory stakeholders' consultation. It must be done as a requirement of the law. And in addition

to being done as a requirement of the law, it means that you have to follow a set of clear guidelines which are well established by NEPA. So as far as possible we trying our best to follow those guidelines. Now, I don't want to reopen a can of worms, but this is your meeting, and I want you to remember that. So if you not satisfied about something we want to be as transparent as possible to capture as many inputs and concerns on issues.

And let me tell you something, this is not a feel good business, and nice to do business. It is something that is established internationally, which is based on what is known as an Agenda 21, which is an agreement of the United Nations that Jamaica is signatory to. And essentially it has 27 principles, and the principles which we are exercising here this evening is one which says that any permitting and any Environmental Impact Assessment must involve consultation with the people who stand to be affected or impacted by what you do. So it's not a nice thing for the purpose are being orderly and

nice, it is a requirement. And the reason for it should be clear. It is clear because the understanding is (1) you have lived in the community and you know what exist in the community better than anybody else outside of the community. So you have information and you have knowledge to share and (2), after the project has been done, you are the ones who will continue to receive any impacts that are negative, which must be corrected through mitigation or any impact that could be beneficial, which must be and will be maximized by those persons who are proposing the project, which in this case is New Fortress Energy South Power Holdings Limited that made the application to NEPA. And so that's just one step of the entire thing, and as I said and as we have agreed, and none of us have any reservation about doing it, and thanks Minister for the intervention, we will keep another meeting. The concern is recorded but we will keep another meeting, and what I want to do is after this meeting, immediately, if those who of us who are interested and

would stay behind, and tell us what would be your preference to make certain that people are better informed and therefore would turn out to this meeting. I just want to make that clear.

Now, in this consultation process, I said two consultations were made. In addition to that we have a comprehensive socio-economic survey throughout all of the community, to capture the views and perception of members of the communities. And in doing so 287 households in the area were interviewed using a pre-coded questionnaire which was pre-tested by expert interviewers, and all of that is recorded in the meeting. That's why we are here. And as was pointed out, the EIA are available, they can be accessed electronically on Conrad Douglas and Associates website, on NEPA's website. The hard copies are in the Post Office and they are in the police station, they are in the Parish Council and they are in the Parish Library. And if you want anything else between now and then please feel free to call

our offices, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited and Environmental Science and Technology Limited, 9298823, 9298824 and there are things recorded in the directory to show us even more numbers.

So having said that, we went through an exhaustive study using a team of highly qualified experts in their specific areas. And I need to point out to you, and Mr. Wilson and you and I and several other persons in this audience know each other very, very well over the years. It is 32 years now since our Company has been established doing this kind of work throughout Jamaica, the Caribbean, Africa, Europe, USA and all of the Americas. And you know that from time to time we have issues to resolve and we try to resolve them in the most intelligent, civilized, amicable way as possible, because this project is in the interest of everybody at the community level and at the national level, and we want to make certain that everybody benefit from the project.

So having put that back into context, I just want to say now that these are some of the things that were done, and we need to move along because the critical part of the meeting is really for you to ask questions, and as far as possible for us to try to answer them. If they can't be answered this evening, then you know that you have a month after the verbatim or word for word report has been submitted, to put in writing to NEPA any further concerns that you might have. So it's not finished, even at that point. Okay. And NEPA has to take it through their Internal Review Committee their Technical Review Committee, and there are several other agencies of Government involved, and finally they have to take it to their authority or their board before a permit can be issued. And when the permit is issued, if it is issued, there are several conditions to the permit that must be addressed. Sometimes up to 50 conditions are there, depending on the complexity of the project. All right.

DR. DOUGLAS: All right, so let me put this in a historical context and perspective to all of us. Jamaica's problem since 1973 has been one concerned with energy. That is our biggest problem; it is our Achilles heel or Achilles tendon. It is our most vulnerable spot since that time. And what happened in 1973, it was the first time that we have the first round of OPEC oil increases and there were many major projects that were on the drawing board, pretty much near to completion at that time, which could not have been implemented because of the high cost of oil which made those projects not feasible. One of them was the Luana Project, a big project which planned to set up an oil refinery, plan to set up an aluminum smelter, plan to set up an aluminum rolling mill, plan to set up a caustic soda plant and plan to produce polyethylene, which is an important thing for making all kind of plastics in the building construction industry, and that would have resulted in the creation of thousands of jobs on the scene and several thousand jobs down stream in several

industries. It didn't happen. Since that time energy has impacted us negatively to the extent that most of our major manufacturers have relocated to Trinidad, and instead of us exporting to Trinidad, they are exporting to Jamaica. And we have a balance of trade with them of some \$US500 million per year as a result of that. And this is because their energy is cheaper than ours.

DR. DOUGLAS: Jamaica is one of the most energy inefficient countries in the entire English-speaking Caribbean and in the French-speaking Caribbean and the Spanish speaking Caribbean as well.

Know this and understand this, even Haiti, our energy cost is six times greater than them. The rest of the Caribbean, OECS, the Lesser Antilles, we are nine times greater than them, and in case of Trinidad we are 13 times greater than them. And this is why the Governments of Jamaica over the past 20 years have tried to come up with what is known as an Energy Mix Policy to solve the problem. And it is consistent, two major components (1) non-renewable energy and

renewable energy. The non-renewable energy part involves what is known as fossils, coal, oil and gas.

DR. DOUGLAS: This project is about gas, which is one of the friendliest and most important and now readily available, environmentally friendly and economically efficient of all the fossil fuels. It is the tiniest fossil fuel molecule that you have, which is methane or natural gas. And it occurs naturally in the mangroves, in the wetlands you find it. Some people call it marsh gas. So it's out there, it is nothing new that we are introducing into the environment. And it is relatively cheap, more efficient than oil and better than coal.

On the renewable energy side you have hydro-electricity which we have been pushing. We also have wind energy which we been pushing and need some more. We have solar and we also have biofuel. The deficiency is so great, ladies and gentlemen. 95% of the energy that we consume is imported;

understand, 95. And this accounts for our biggest import bill, which sometimes run US\$2.8 billion. So if you get something to substitute for that,

Immediately you going to be in a position where you are saving foreign exchange, your economy is in a better position to grow. And you can of course have a lot of jobs and employment being created, and the Government and all of us will feel better because we will have more revenue and this can be used to finance a number of things; road, hospitals, schools and so on and so on and so forth, all of them. So let us understand what we are doing, seriously.

A number of us know about all the cottage industries that our parents and grandparents might have participated in the years at home. Baking her little things, doing their dressmaking, doing their tailoring, doing all sorts of things, making their jams, making their jellos. That has been smashed because every time you switch on a switch it's money. You get an electricity bill you can't afford. So bear that in mind. And I just thought I would put

that back in context to know that this is one of the biggest steps that we have ever taken in Jamaica.

DR. DOUGLAS: There is no novelty to gas in Jamaica, because New Fortress Energy has just completed a major project in Bogue Islands in Montego Bay, and already the stability and consistency of supply and the friendliness of the emission is being lauded throughout the land. So this is just one more of a major project to provide another 290-megawatts of electricity in the very short term. 190 of it is under construction at the Old Harbour Power Station and 100 of it is being proposed for Jamalco. Okay.

So I will proceed and tell you what we did quickly and then I will turn over to the Chairman for us to receive questions and try and answer. So I just want to let you know what is the project. It is for the proposed establishment of a natural gas fired combined heat and power project within Portland Bight, which we all know down the road, protected area near where

Rocky Point Port is located.

DR. DOUGLAS: Who is proposing the project or the proponent: It is New Fortress Energy South Power Holding. Who are the consultants: You hear than over and over since evening, it's Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, big pioneer in environmental firm in Jamaica, the very first one, and in the Caribbean.

Now, there are some major components to the project which we will go through. This is an aerial photograph of Jamalco. This is a part of the pipeline that will convey the gas to the refinery. This is another part of the pipeline, and this is the refinery. If you look at this you will see a detailed refinery and you will see the footprints or the layout which is in two versions supplied by two different manufactures.

DR. DOUGLAS: So this in a nutshell is what is involved. What you were speaking about, I remember, is the part of the project which is known as a

Floating Storage and Re-gasification Terminal,
that is located in Portland Bight.

DR. DOUGLAS: Welcome Major Maragh, good to see you.

That part of the project has already been permitted and is to be built up, but these are another part of the project to supply gas out to Jamalco refinery. So in doing this, what I want to say is what is involved in the proposed project, who is proposing the project, where will the projects be carried out, when will the project be done, why is the project being done and how will the project be implemented.

And so the objective of this meeting is to provide information to you the members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and its environs, and to have community members voice their concerns and their views. I will repeat, it is your meeting. It don't make sense we talk to ourselves, you must tell us what are the issues and concern and what you would like to see done. And so the meeting format, the Chairman communicated that in the

form of the agenda, and this will be a presentation of the power plant project or power station to be done by NFE's environmental management consultant, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited. And this will be followed by a question and answer session, and after that we will move into the termination or adjournment of the meeting.

So this, as I said, is not just something nice. The NRCA Act or Law of 1991 requires that NFE is to do an environmental impact assessment. That has been done and as Mrs. Bedasse- Jureidini told you, the NEPA rep, the EIA is now all over in the public domain in these communities and electronically in the websites.

DR. DOUGLAS: So the EIA had to look at the legislation and regulations and all the policies, both local policies and international policies. I told you about Agenda 21 already, which are a part of what must be done to make certain that there is no breach in implementing the project

during pre- construction, during construction and during the operations.

The policies of the stakeholder NFE and Jamalco, with respect to environment, health and safety were also reviewed. And NFE has agreed with Jamalco to abide by and comply with and conform with or adhere to any policies that they have governing environment, health and safety on their plant site. All of these form the basis for the Terms of Reference, which guided the EIA in the assessment.

DR. DOUGLAS: So NFE South Power Holding, that's the proponent. Mr. McElmurray is here, Steve is here. We are a part of it, the independent grid to carry out this thing. They are the ones who will make the investment and have it done in collaboration with Jamalco. And I need to correct that because the Chairman mentioned Jamalco earlier. Jamalco will be a beneficiary, recipient of the project. It is NFE that is proposing the project and will finance the project to the tune of some

\$US265 million. They are an international company, as I said, working in Jamaica already. They already established the Bogue Natural Gas of fired plant, which is a JPSCo company.

NFE, to tell you something more about the company, provides the following services to the end users seeking to convert diesel or heavy fuel oil assets to natural gas. They provide energy, primary fuel sources, the natural gas itself. They provide logistical services and they provide the financing and the capital investment. I need to point out from now that when this projects is done, Jamalco will receive steam from the power plant, the new power plant. As you all should know, you live in this community, one of the biggest problems of Jamalco is that its unit cost is practically uncompetitive with other world producers. It is at the bottom of the table in what is recorded on the fifth quintile of alumina plants. Any little thing could turn Jamalco upside down and shut it down. And we who have been around know what

it was when it closed in 1986. When Kirkvine closed and when Alpart close May Pen was a ghost town. If you see a puss or dog after 6:00 o'clock you see plenty activity. Okay. So bear that in mind. So witness, their competitiveness will have so improved that their unit cost is going to be significantly reduced and they will be propelled once more to being among the world's No. 1 competitors in alumina production, so that the plant can continue to operate. And when that happens there will be sustained benefits at macro-economic and at a national level and at the community level.

DR. DOUGLAS: Now it says that Jamalco receives the steam, all of the electricity that is generated will be sent to JPSCo through the national grid. And that's a big improvement. You will have stable more reliable, cheaper electricity supply. And we can't say that over the last 20, 30, 40 years that has been the case. We are now in a position to be able to say that. JPSCo will only take the electricity, and that

will be tied to the national grid.

The proposed power plant will be built within the premises of the existing Jamalco alumina refinery. The proposed pipeline is to carry the gas, it is a conveyance system. However it's gas it's carrying instead of a conveyor belt that carry bauxite or limestone or instead of a railroad or instead of a road, this is a pipeline through which the gas will be transported.

MS. MOULTON: How close it going to come to my house? .

DR. DOUGLAS: We will come to that, just hold the question. The proposed pipeline will be installed beneath the seafloor east of Rocky Point Port to the Floating Storage and Re-gasification Terminal, which is already permitted in the Portland Bight protected area -- and Portland Bight was declared protected in 1999. Jamalco Rocky Point has been operating since 1963, long before, and the refinery has been operating since 1970. So consequent on that it is called brown site or brownfield

operations. So these things were taking place there for several decades, beforehand Independence, so 57 years ago and to the present time. From 1970 coming up.

So this will be buried on the land adjacent to the rail line, to the 200-megawatt plant which will be done in two phases of 100-megawatts first, in the first instance. Electricity will be generated from the plant and it will be distributed through a network right to the national grid. You know about Parnassus Substation so that will come into play again. So I just wanted to take you and show you.

DR. DOUGLAS: Back to you now, you were asking about pipeline. So there are several sections of the pipeline which runs according to -- this is from the port. (Indicating) And this section has some ecological sensitivities. There are some mangroves there, and the next section is through the existing cane plantation and then finally this section coming through whatever you are specially

concerned about, Cornpiece, and you want to know what might be done to protect you and your house. So we have to go both sides of the rail line to an extent of 30 meters and study what is there.

MS. MOULTON: You know how close I live near the rail line?

DR. DOUGLAS: I want to know that so we can record it, but just give me a little time.

MS. MOULTON: That is what I am here for. It is about you, you. you.

DR. DOUGLAS: We want to know, just give me a little time. A lot of these mangroves have been affected by the very high salt concentration in the area, and we found that these are . . .

[INTERRUPTION]

MS. MOULTON: Dem don't care. . .

[INTERRUPTION]

DR. DOUGLAS: [Inaudible]..... and in the fauna or manual side, we found that you have two particular species of birds. We have the Baldplate ...

MS. MOULTON: Dem don't care, it is about dem, dem, dem. .

DR. DOUGLAS: The marine environment, we have various marine life forms around the alignment of the proposed marine section of the pipeline. And so we had to do a complete marine assessment, and we had to look at the area. And, Yvette, we are going to show you two video tapes and you might be able to pick out your house, because we do a complete survey.

MS. MOULTON: Draw up mi house fi si if it inna de kitchen. So mi arite, mi can cook pon it so mi nuh haffi buy gas.

DR. DOUGLAS: Please pay attention.

MS. MOULTON: Mi want to find out if mi pickney can go through school.

DR. DOUGLAS: When you fly over the area you will see the

train line and you are going right down through Cornpiece and all the communities near to the railroad, and then after that you see that this is the railroad in the middle. You see the communities might be near by, and then after that you are going down to the Rocky Point Port. Then when you come to certain points on the railroad, you will see at a certain point where the railroad take a sharp turn and go around Rocky Point. This is what is there. These are scrub lands and this is sugarcane plantation coming down towards the port.

MR. WILSON: Mr. Douglas, on a point of order.

MS. MOULTON: Drive cum uppa mi yard mek mi show yuh. Come to my house tomorrow so we can talk, come to my house.

DR. DOUGLAS: Don't leave, after the meeting, just stay there and give me the directions.

MS. MOULTON: Yuh can come and we can talk.

DR. DOUGLAS: This is where we crossing the rail line, salt River Road, and it comes down like it's going to come to Jamalco, Rocky Point. And then it will come right down pass some water. Brandon, is here, he knows this area like the back of his hand. And you will see the wetland there, and then there is mangrove and we are approaching Rocky Point Port at this time. So here is Rocky Point and this is where the railroad ends. And this has been in operation since 1960. That is the dome associated with it, and this is Portland Bight marine environment.

DR. DOUGLAS: I want to show you some of the resources in the sea now, because I am going to ask you please pay some attention. This is the seagrass bed in the area, and it forms a part of the existing sanctuary. As you know, the Government had to take initiative to make certain we bring back our fisheries and marine and aquatic resources. So you can see some of it. Essentially, though, what this is saying

to you is the fish life is returning, the sanctuaries are working, they have improved. And, therefore, the initiatives that were taking to establish them is a sound one that is now bearing fruit. You can see the seagrass, you can see the coral bed. What we found from the measurement is that a lot of nutrients are being loaded into the environment, and it's causing a lot of algae growth. And especially we have found that there is nitrate and there is phosphate that is in excess of the standard, and this is causing algal bloom, meaning that some plants are growing. See the fish life, see the juveniles, see the adult. Brandon can tell you, that wasn't always there a few years ago. You can see all the kind of specie of fish, meaning that the biomass of the fish has improved and the types of fish has increased in terms of not just numbers but diversity. So this is what we want to show.

When the pipeline is being laid it will take these into account. So what will be done is

to use the best available industry practice to make certain that minimal or no disturbance of these resource takes place. And there are a number of ways it can be done, including what is known as directional drilling, by coming underneath the sea floor under which the pipe will be buried, and coming up to the land, and the pipe will be buried on the land -- Yvette, you must be interested in this -- 6 feet...

MS. MOULTON: Mi nuh interested in what you a seh.

What is joke to you a death to people. Oonu nuh know dem saying?

DR. DOUGLAS: Exactly. So we had to do noise survey and we did the noise survey inside of Jamalco. And what we found is that from the field measurements that were carried out and the modeling that were done, the noise complied with NEPA's standard.

The next one is, when you put up high tension wires for electricity, you could have

electromagnetic radiation. That exist there already, so we had to go back out in the field and measure it to determine what is there. And what we can say, it is safe and what is projected will continue.

DR. DOUGLAS: So now traffic assessment.

PARTICIPANT: Dr. Douglas, you said something about radiation...

DR. DOUGLAS: We will come to that, hold the point. We had to do a traffic study, and when we did it we had to consult with the National Works Agency, because they wanted know if there is going to be congestion as a result of increased traffic on the road. And what we told them, they said no, there won't be any increased congestion so there is not a need for even an assessment. What they wanted is a Traffic Management Plan, which we have developed and included it in the EIA.

So we are saying that with the water quality we have quite a few things: the nitrate, the

phosphate, faecal coliform, the Biochemical Oxygen Demand are already exceeding NEPA's water quality standard.

DR. DOUGLAS: When will the proposed project be implemented? It will commence as soon as a Permit is granted by NEPA. It is hoped that a Permit will be in place before the end of the year and so to facilitate start up in the last quarter of this year. And after construction we must go through initially starting up operations, which is estimated to take place for June 2019.

So the project, why is the project being done? It seeks to contribute to the Government of Jamaica Fuel Mix and Economic & Job Creation Policies as well as meeting the goals of Vision 2030 by increasing the use of natural gas in Jamaica; increase the electrical energy available to the national grid facilitating the reduction of electricity cost by using a cheaper cleaner fuel which is better for the environment and for human health and for the economy. The proposed natural gas power

station provides steam to Jamalco, reducing its energy cost for production of alumina. Natural gas is a cleaner fuel than Heavy Fuel Oil which will bring several environmental, human health and climate change benefits. The risk to the environment will be significantly reduced through the discontinuation of the use of Heavy Fuel Oil because a lot of the steps in handling will be eliminated from transfer, to storage to transportation at any of the locations.

I know you will be happy to hear that when natural gas is used, it means the Government of Jamaica air quality standard is within it 75%. That is the improvement. And we know that you have a programme in the communities with JETS, for example, in which you want improved air quality and water quality. This will improve your air quality immediately. A big improvement in the air quality, because it's way, way, within standard.

So NFE South Power Holdings has designed the

project using reputable international and national engineers. The project will be implemented in compliance with all international and national policies, legislations, regulations and standards using the best industry practice for all components and all phases of the project. Some critical major features of the project are as follows:

(1) The investment represents approximately US\$265 million. Approximately 425 jobs will be created during construction and 20 permanent jobs will be created to operate the combined heat and power plant. There will be an significant demand for the supply of goods and services during construction and during operation. There will be major, major macro-economic benefit. The economy will experience greater benefits. The monies that we had to borrow to bail ourselves out, the IMF, we wouldn't have had to do this if we were more efficient. And there will be major micro-economic or community benefits, several of them at the local level. The project will avoid and or mitigate all potential negative

impacts in the marine and terrestrial environment during all phases of this development and implementation, all phases. And this is one of the reasons you are here. So any issue or concern will be taken into account.

DR. DOUGLAS: And so, the project, comprehensive studies have been carried out to identify and manage all the potential negative impact for all phases of the project. And potential impacts identified the following phases of the projects: Preconstruction, construction, operations for the three main components of the project: the plant itself and the requirement; pipe laying and electricity distribution network installation, will all be and have been addressed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, which documents them in the greatest details.

Risk Assessment: We didn't only do an impact ID and mitigation, we did a Risk Analysis and Assessment. So we say that the main hazards

are the potential for fuel spills, because we are going to move from HFO, so we have to store what is known as diesel fuel, so that in the event that you have a big hurricane and you can't restore operation of the gas station, call it that, or floating storage in time, you have three weeks supply of gas, and that is ADO diesel that you can take up to the plant. If the railroad is intact, you transport it by rail. If the railroad is not intact you transport it by rail. And there is a storage site at Jamalco refinery for one year supply of diesel. So that will be used and replenished. And if that is exhausted during the time, then you will take the diesel from the Old Harbour.

Now there is two possibilities for transporting this. One you can take it along the south, northeast west highway which is Highway 2000 or you can take it through Salt River. We have recommend that this not be done, that there is no transportation along Salt River, because if a tanker should

overturn it could cause serious problems with the wetlands.

DR. DOUGLAS: We had looked at uncontrolled fuel combustion, that is spontaneous combustion, and all measures in the Environmental Health and Safety Policies are taken to avoid, minimize or eliminate that impact in response. We have looked at uncontrolled steam escape, and we have also assessed the potential for electrocutions.

All of these possibilities have been there without the natural gas project. And they will be minimized or eliminated when the natural gas project is done. So the risk in general associated with the hazards are low, owing to the industry standards, best practices and regulatory framework in which the industries operate.

The residual impact for each component of the project was found to be predominantly minor or positive. Major and moderate residual impact

could arise if there were: fires, explosions and fuel spills into the marine environments and wetland area. All of this have been designed to be minimized or be completely avoided or eliminated in the whole project.

There were no major potential negative impacts identified in the assessment, and so we can conclude that all potential impacts identified will be avoided or mitigated with proper planning and effective environmental monitoring and management. And that is what New Fortress has been doing and will continue to do. Employing the best available experts throughout the world and in Jamaica.

So, ladies and gentlemen, that's it. And thank you very much for finally listening.

MS. MOULTON: Hello, yuh a pay mi fi de evening?

You are being paid for talk. Mi nuh know proper English. Yuh deh yah and dem pay yuh. Mi lock up mi shop and mi nah get nutting this

evening. You deh yah and dem a pay. Oonu haffi pay me fi de evening.

The point I am making, you are benefiting, what am I going to gain for all this evening. You are being paid to talk. .

It is your business, not my interest, you are gaining. What am I going to gain?

DR. DOUGLAS: You invite me to come to your house.

MS. MOULTON: Yes, and pay me for this evening. Me lose and you gaining, that's the point I am making, that's the point I am making, that's the point I am making, that's the point I am making.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your patience, for listening. Mr. Chairman, I I turn over the meeting to you for the asking of questions and getting a response. Thank you.

(A P P L A U S E).

CHAIRMAN: At this time, ladies and gentlemen, we are

going to entertain questions from you directly. Dr. Douglas will try and answer as best as possible.

DR. DOUGLAS: I am going to ask that before you ask the questions identify yourself by stating your name and where you are from.

MS. GUYAL: Good afternoon everybody. Terri-Ann Guyal, Legal Officer from the Jamaica Environment Trust. Now I had the opportunity, Dr. Douglas, to look at the Environment Impact Assessment Report, and I have a few concerns. The first one is, you said in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report that the pipeline will be deployed primarily on a muddy seafloor, substrate devoid of any significant marine life. But in your video that you presented to us we saw some wonderful healthy marine life in the Portland Bight. On what basis have you made that conclusion? Because there is nowhere in your EIA Report that speaks to your finding on the basis upon which you have come to that conclusion that it is devoid of marine

life.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much for that comment Ms. Guyal. I am happy that you could make it this evening. First all, I am trying to show you that it is documented extensively in the report. That area is important resources in the environment, the marine environment, the terrestrial environment. In the marine environment we had even find seagrass beds and we have also identified some corals and so on. When that statement was made, what I intended to show is what kind of technology will be used to make certain that we protect that resource, because as I said at the beginning, we will use directional drilling to go immediate to the seafloor. So it will not be a pipeline that can be laid on top of those resources that are available, so we need to take that and other best available practices that are used in the industry will be done. I am so sorry that time prevented us from showing the entire leg of the video for both the terrestrial and marine.

MS. GUYAL: But in your Environment Impact Assessment you said that directional drilling, which from what I understand is the best practice and the safest environmentally friendly practice will only be used if necessary. Now, I can't see at this stage where an Environmental Impact Assessment has been done, that it is that you must be able to identify particularly directional drill methods will be utilized and not only as I can appreciate, where you will come upon something. He was even asking necessary, because that is not even a buffer for an after environmental impact. For us the persons in the community and the persons who are interested in the environmental safety, where exactly do you plan to do environmental directional drilling and how are you going to ensure that the marine life is protected by...

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you for the question, and it's recorded. As a general principle there are several options that can be used to lay the pipeline. There is one in which you can do an open

trench of the seafloor and then pass through it.

DR. DOUGLAS: The other one is where you can do the directional drilling. Beneath the ocean floor. That is intended to avoid coral reef and avoid impacting the seagrass bed. So whatever is the best practice New Fortress Energy is committed to do that during the construction.

MS. GUYAL: Open trenches, though, the EIA is completely silent on this issue. Where the open trench is to be dredged, how would you deal with the residue of sediment causing turbidity and sedimentation? The EIA does not speak to that and the open trenching and dredging is a serious issue when dealing with marine life, but the EIA doesn't speak to that.

DR. DOUGLAS: We recognize it and we will invite you to look at it again, and take into consideration what we said about avoidance, using the best available technology for minimum or avoidance

of the impact of which you speak.

MS. GUYAL: There was another re-gasification terminal in Old Harbour, is it the same one or there going to be a new one?

DR. DOUGLAS: Same one. Thank you very much for your question. As we go forward and continue the review, clearly the issues will be addressed in greater and greater detail.

MR. SCOTT: The name is Henley Scott.

DR. DOUGLAS: Pastor?

MR. SCOTT: That's right. That mentioned that the route will be along the corridor of the rail line underground, you have not stated the diameter of the pipe and I am wary -- you mentioned there may be fume, combustion, but there are instances...

DR. DOUGLAS: Not for the pipeline at all, it's for what exist -- of just to clarify -- what exist in

terms of ADO or automotive diesel that is already in use, not for gas.

MR. SCOTT: There have been instances where there have been serious explosions in facility where these sort of LNG plants are, and we have had areas, wide areas affected. Now I live within a 1,000 feet of the rail line too, and I want to know what kind of buffer will be there for us residents to sleep safely? What kind of thing will be put in place, mitigating measures, to ensure our safety? Without some guarantee or some semblance that we know, I have reservation about this project. That's one. The head of New Fortress, Mr. McEklmurray, mentioned they did a project in Bogue. I think I am familiar with that. That is a very small project. The run that you have to get the LNG from the seaport to the plant that's very small. I want to know if you have a track record of doing a project of this magnitude and we need that to be presented. There are other questions but I defer.

DR. DOUGLAS: Very good question and thanks. The first one you said you live within a 1,000 feet from the rail. There is a set of guidelines that NEPA has that has been produced for them by the World Bank, which specify what the distance should be from the rail line. It is 10 meters, which was 30 feet. It is within that area or that reservation that it will be laid.

MR. SCOTT: The concern is not where it will be laid but if there is an impact or an explosion, the area that will be attempted, wide area beyond that 1,000 feet, so I need to know what will be there as a buffer.

DR. DOUGLAS: That's what I was trying to explain to you, that that will be nowhere near and the impact radius for that will not anywhere be as close to 1,000 feet. But even so -- no, no, it is important -- even so the provisions have been made that in the unlikely event of something like that should happen, immediately on board

the floating storage and re-gasification terminal there will be a pressure drop on those strip, and the whole thing will be isolated until repairs have been done. The same pressure drop will also be immediately recorded in the power station.

So those things have been taken into account in the planning of the entire pipe laying along the river corridor.

MR. SCOTT: I need to know whether or not they have a track record of building out the project.

DR. DOUGLAS: I think he does.

MR. McElmurray: In our business we have [inaudible] We have lots of experience on lots of project[inaudible] But the other thing I want to make sure is understood, is that in the business we have hired the best people in the world from engineers to consultants, people who have been hired on board.[inaudible] We have natural gas right outside of our

house. I would never ask somebody do something that I wouldn't do myself. I can give you lots of information to show you that natural gas is way more safe, less dangerous and has better track record than almost ...[inaudible] part of our job to make sure you understand how stuff works. I would say I wouldn't give someone else that's connected to the gas line -- I have gas in the house and I live next door to a gas line it's not something that's very . . .

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you Mr. McElMurray. Yes, Mr. Wilson.

MR. WILSON: I ask you to run the thing so we can see the railway line and see how near our houses are to the railway line. Because my advice to you Mr. CEO is that when we come and live in this area, the plant wasn't here, and now you industrialize the whole community, so we want you and Jamalco to buy our property and you industrialize it, because it wasn't an industrialized community. Because the lady just talking that people tend not listening to

her. Before you put up your line, just go over the train line and see how near these people are. The train mash up them house and now you come with your gas line. When an earthquake or anything come and that gas line burst, it kill off the whole of wi inside here. That time you don't live down there. That's where we live, our kids live and our family. You go over the train line, follow that train line and see where people property is. This is not something that can pretty off, because this is gas. While the train a mash up the people house you can see that, because Jamalco nah pay, but when yuh come to gas, dat a guh burn wi to death. Running the gas line through Salt River and come over deh so it cheaper fi kill we off by running it along the train line? The train shouldn't be running there. This is a community, not an industrial park. . A lot of impact going to come and go. Is just since month Jamalco blow emission all over the place. It stop the wind from come a Hayes, it stop the wind from blow. That's what they do. So when Mr. Douglas pretty up

and a pass off, this time with gas you have to do something bout it, it can't run through deh suh, it can't run deh. When it burst and you deh a your bed -- the whole of the people from the community live there. You going to you come look on it before you run the gas?

DR. DOUGLAS: All right, Mr. Wilson, your point has been made, it is on the record and will have to be addressed.

MR. BRYAN: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, Bryan is the name. I wanted to ask, is there a safety margin for inhabitants to be living, how near and how far from the proposed pipeline?

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes, Mr. Bryan, there is, and that's why I said the project will be done to make certain that that is complied with.

MR. BRYAN: And I hope information will flow appropriately to inform, educate and to relocate possibly those persons that make their living there. Thanks.

DR. DOUGLAS: Any sensitive areas. Thank you Mr. Bryan, your comment is noted.

MS. HUDSON: I am Keisha Hudson, Environmental President, Phase 2, Hayes Citizen Association. My concern is how much of an impact it will be on home and life on a whole if we have a spill from your pipeline, a leak from the pipeline?

DR. DOUGLAS: We said in conducting the assessment we took this into account and there is what is known as an area or radius of influence which falls way within the reservations. In other words, it will not go out to impact those settlement or communities outside of that square foot.

MR. WILSON: What that mean?

DR. DOUGLAS: What it means, the analysis took into account, Mr. Wilson, all of the potential risk for the entire length of the railway. And whatever exist, if there is a risk in going forward we will work with you and identify, and as Mr.

Bryan said, take whatever action is necessary to avoid them. Okay.

MS. MOULTON: Yuh can't avoid accident, yuh know, nobody can avoid accident.

MR. WILSON: I never hear you say that on the report.

DR. DOUGLAS: Mr. Wilson, sorry, there is also a fact sheet which will be distributed to everyone when you leave. And if there is any other questions you have after this, please feel free to call me. You and I have spoken from time to time, and as you were told at the beginning, this is just another step in the process, it is not the end of it. When report is submitted, in seven days time there is still 30 days or a month.

MR. SCOTT: Point of order. The question Mr. Bryan had asked, I don't think justice has been done in the response. You should have known prior to coming here, you should have done your due diligence and determine who or whosoever ought

to be relocated, so I am dissatisfied. I am dissatisfied with that response. For you to reach the point where you are going to implement this September....

DR. DOUGLAS: Who said it will be implemented September?

MR. SCOTT: I read that. For you to reach that stage, you should have determined whether persons will be affected. We don't accept that, I want NEPA to know that we don't accept that.

DR. DOUGLAS: This a step in a process, this is the public meeting. You have 30 days to raise any issue. All that you have said is being recorded and all of this must be addressed.

MS. MOULTON: You should do a survey of the people first.

DR. DOUGLAS: But it is being done.

MS. MOULTON: But yuh neva si my yard. And when me a get vex I don't care. That should have been done.

DR. DOUGLAS: They will be done. Those will be done.

MS. MOULTON: Dat shudda done before you reach ...

DR. DOUGLAS: We did a survey by air and we did them on the ground and it is recorded and you can get more information. NEPA is going to be asked to address these things. This is what I am saying, it not finish.

Mr. Chairman....

MS. MOULTON: By it pass wi gone ad wi nuh si it. A suh oonu work, yuh nuh.

CHAIRMAN: Somebody here wants to ask a question.

MR. GRAHAM: Good evening everyone, my name is Ricardo Graham. I have a few questions; I will ask them one at a time. My name is Ricardo Graham I live in on Cornpiece Settlement. Will the pipe be run on the surface or underground?

DR. DOUGLAS: Underground.

MR. GRAHAM: What is the radius if that pipe burst, within what radius?

DR. DOUGLAS: We said that from the radius there has been an analysis ...

(INTERRUPTION)

MS. MOULTON: Not even the meeting . . .

DR. DOUGLAS: There are some sensitive areas and that will have to be subjected to further surveys and analysis.

MR. GRAHAM: In feet, meters, how many feet meters impacted?

DR. DOUGLAS: What is to be done is to make certain that all precautions have taken place so that any potential ...

(Cross-talking)

Any other further action that is necessary we have to take.

MR. GRAHAM: My house is about 50 feet from that train line, so if anything happen me and my wife we are in serious trouble. My property is just

beside that train line. The train passing now I have vibration. When this equipment come to dredge 6 feet out the ground and disturbing bedrock and the foundation, my house will be damaged. This is excess vibration. My house is within ...

(INTERRUPTION)

DR. DOUGLAS: And so because of that your particular location must be revisited and whatever action is necessary must be taken.

PARTICIPANT: Within this meeting, sir, you aim to update and educate us about this project but at lot of questions being asked and we not getting the answers.

(Cross-talking)

DR. DOUGLAS: And to get your views and issues and your concerns

(Cross-talking)

DR. DOUGLAS: You are saying 850 feet ...

(cross-talking)

You are saying your location is particularly sensitive and further investigations must be done, and taking into consideration whatever action that must be necessary to protect your interest can be done.

CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, the reason for this consultation -- I like your feedback because your concerns are important and we didn't intend to just present to you and you sit and accept it. It is a dialogue. Mr. Douglas made his presentation and he is expecting to get feedback from you, because everybody's interest is at hand. Right. So don't you figure that we are ignoring your concerns or we don't value your concern, it is very critical that you present your whole scenario, your own feeling, your own assessment, so that it will be considered going forward.

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DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. .

CHAIRMAN: Based on your analysis or concern it may actually have to shift. Because whatever he presents there may be some flaws in it. We are not saying it is a perfect presentation, perfect assessment which was done. So that is one of the reasons why the consultation is important, so that we can get your feedback and it is taken into consideration going forward.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That's exactly why we are here, ladies and gentlemen.

PARTICIPANT: Instead of asking a question, I would like to give a suggestion. Mr. Lewin has said the presentation may not be perfect, so I am suggesting to you, sir, that you go to various communities and have dialogue with persons, community leaders and also have dialogue with churches. We all know and we are aware that apart from the fact that seagrass is a good resource and fishes, the human resource is the most important resource.

(A P P L A U S E) .

MR. WILSON: Thank you.

PARTICIPANT: If we are not getting to the people and hearing the voice of the people then there will be discontent and there will be disagreements and then maybe the dream of having this wonderful project will not eventually happen. So it is my opinion that you revamp this whole thing and have a dialogue, one and one dialogue with the community leaders and community members and organizations, meetings with the church leaders, one of such who is here right now who is also living in the area. Because as Mr. Wilson said, there are 15 communities, so the human resource aspect is what is really lacking here, and that is the cause of all this confusion.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you for your comments again and they have been recorded and the best available practice that can be implemented to address

them will be done. What I said and I will say it again, we are here to receive exactly those views. In the process we did an exhaustive socio-economic survey in which we visited 287 households. We also did two previous stakeholder consultation meetings. I said this is not the end of the process. NEPA told you that, and if necessary we will go into the communities on the ground to address any other sensitive issues. Ms.Cousins, you have your hand up.

You said meet with the church, meet with other focus groups.

PARTICIPANT: One other one. I heard you said there were 207 persons...

DR. DOUGLAS: 287.

PARTICIPANT: Were they selected randomly?

DR. DOUGLAS: Of course, and the questionnaire was presented.

PARTICIPANT: Anybody here got it?

DR. DOUGLAS: You know about polling and survey. It is not to take every single household in the area. When you do polling you can only take a sample.

CHAIRMAN: Let me just state to you, as it relates to sampling, as it relates to random sampling it doesn't necessarily mean that any of you here may have been selected.

(Cross-talking)

Listen people, listen me. When you talk about random sampling you select persons at random, you don't use any particular bias in terms of who you select for that questionnaire. So that's why I am saying chances are nobody here would have been interviewed. It's just like when you have the political polls. The political poll, very rarely anybody in here would have been selected in the political poll, it's random sampling, Mr. Wilson.

(Cross-talking)

DR. DOUGLAS: Ladies and gentlemen, you still have up to one month from today to make comments and ask questions.

MRS. COUSINS: Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. My name is Loraine Cousins, and I am Chairman of the Refinery Committee. Dr. Douglas, in the last consultation I did suggest that in all of what has been said here this afternoon, that the residents of Cornpiece Settlement be consulted separate and apart from meeting with all 15 or 14 communities. My concern, coming from Rocky Point to Jamalco, when you reach Land Lease coming down to Cornpiece Settlement that is where all the built up areas are, all that area is built up. All those are residence on both side of the track going straight to Jamalco. When you reach the bottom of Jungle going to the back part of New Village and thereabout, those are the residents that will be impacted greatly by the construction that

will be done. And I asked before and I am going ask again, that a special meeting be convened for the residents of Cornpiece Settlement, in the community of Cornpiece Settlement to discuss the concerns that we have with regard to building of the pipeline.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you Mrs. Cousins.

MS. MOULTON: I am 50, what me gaining from it. Mi lock up mi business place this evening, what am I gaining? Nothing. That's the point I am making, you are here to tell me how wonderful this thing is, what me a get from it. A dat mi come fah.

CHAIRMAN: I am giving you the mike, I am giving you the opportunity to ask your question.

MS. MOULTON: Good evening. What am I going to gain from this thing, how much? Can I get all millions you are talking about.

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(A P P L A U S E).

Not 10 cents, millions. I have my children; I have seven children, I want them all to go to the best college. Can that be possible out of this project? I am hearing talk about money side of it because that is what you are here for, the money, the big money. So I want to drive a Benz, a Prado and I want a to have a choice to move from there if I want to. That is what I am here for. What is it in it for me? Since you suppose to have a special meeting I think you should come house to house and see how close I live to this thing.

DR. DOUGLAS: Your point is taken, it is recorded. And I ask you to ask any further related questions at any time. Take your time and read the EIA and you will see that some of the questions you have asked have been answered in terms of the benefit at the national level and at the community level and at the individual level, the recruitment policies of the company and so on, providing employment and demand for more goods and services. Okay. And I want to stress again what the Minister said earlier,

what Mrs. Cousin said now, and her recommendation is taken into account as well as all the other points that have been made by everyone. Thank you very much.

MR. BRAMWELL: Good evening, Calvin Bramwell is the name.

DR. DOUGLAS: Grantley?

MR. BRAMWELL: Calvin Bancroft Bramwell. We have been here this afternoon and quite a few of us, including yourself, have concluded that the response to this meeting was of such that the advertisement for it was woefully short. You also have asked that we should give you suggestion as to how the next meeting that you will plan can be better attended.

I also have noted that you said in your presentation that there were two voluntary consultation meetings. There was 287 responses from questionnaires, and there is also a stakeholder consultation. Now, the questions that have been coming from the floor

this afternoon, and I don't know how many of us in here who are aware that an environmental assessment was out in the public domain. I certainly didn't. I didn't have an opportunity to go and visit and so update myself on the pertinent facts. However, some of the questions that were being asked here are -- to the best of my knowledge the representative from NEPA who say they had an opportunity to read it could not conclude and confirm some of the concerns that we are raising on the floor, that they have included. the 287 questionnaires that were responded to, I don't know what you had submitted. It is is woefully inadequate for a community, 15 communities that are represented in this area, as it relates to a sample size. And we hear all the arguments about random sampling, but random sampling -- if I look around you can see one in a hundred, and if one in a hundred in the area sample -- I would leave it for us to decide whether or not it was adequate.

MR. BRAMWELL: I would want to recommend as you have asked,

that going forward, as someone has said prior to me getting the mike, that we need to make a particular request, which I am agreeing to, because those that are nearest to the implementation are the ones that need the most information, and they indeed should be consulted directly.

MR. BRAMWELL: I would also recommend that going forward for the next meeting you employ other methods, because if I wasn't on the main road this afternoon to hear the town crier I would not be at this meeting, and that was after 4:00 o'clock. So I am going to recommend to you, sir, that from the result, from the response here this afternoon, going forward we need to have more information that are specific to questions that were asked by Mr. Bryan, that should be answered. Thank you very much.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you for your comments. As we said earlier, we will look into keeping another meeting, and we will see how we can improve

the communications so that more of the people in the communities can attend. As was said at the beginning by the NEPA representative, the requirements have been far exceeded. Under the regulations it says that you should advertise the public meeting once, and then after that you can repeat it. We have done it several times, but it shows that there is still something that needs to be addressed. So this is why I said when we are going to keep the other meeting we want to get your best advice.

PARTICIPANT: It is interesting that you mention that. I don't have the specifics, but I do know at this public consultation meeting, which is mandatory, I would ask of you how many persons have been registered for this meeting to be acceptable for the environmental audit?

DR. DOUGLAS: I don't think there is a specific guideline. How many did it say?

PARTICIPANT: I don't know, that's why I am asking.

DR. DOUGLAS: I don't know either. You spoke a long time, I want to know if the register must be turned in with the report?

PARTICIPANT: And I am saying the purpose of that register is, to the best of my knowledge, is for a record that when the Environmental Agency are going to give the approval for it, the register of persons to the mandatory meeting will be taken into consideration. I don't know what that number is, but I can let you know that that number is a minuscule amount to the number of persons in the communities.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much for your comment.

PARTICIPANT: I am just curious since I am young and I don't know about what's going to happen if there is any spill at all. I am saying, you see, sir, how long does the pipeline last for? Your pipeline that you will be running is it a life long pipeline that will be running, sir?

DR. DOUGLAS: Very good point. It will last for many, many years.

PARTICIPANT: Like how many years, sir?

MR. McElmurray: If you think of spill, you probable thinking of leaks. Because it's gas it's connected from point A to point B, so any time in the pipeline if there is a leak, even if there is a tiny one, the pressure of the pipeline change just a little bit, and as soon as that happens all the alarms go off. So when most of this pipeline were built, the material that it is built out of -- because unlike other materials HFO, it's not corrosive, it doesn't do anything to deteriorate the pipeline, so these pipelines can last for 50 years.

We should take comfort because the materials that are specified and the substance that goes through them they can last for long, long time. So the pipeline it monitored 24-hours a day, seven days a week, by people, so in the event that there is any type of incident,

which is exceedingly rare you will know virtually instantaneous.

PARTICIPANT: Okay, thank you, sir.

PARTICIPANT: We have this issue, access to information from Jamalco, any issue, is it that we going to get the access to information about any spill, leak of any kind? How would we know from the citizens point of view; how would we get that information?

DR. DOUGLAS: The Regulation says, and I don't know what is the volume or the time of any leak, if that's what you are talking about, but all incidents must be reported to NEPA and NRCA, all of them.

MS. MOULTON: Hello, mi want move, dat a my bottom line; so when de ting bus mi nuh deh deh.

MR. BRYAN: Mr. Douglas, Bryan again. I want to make one suggestion, based on the the fact that the mode of communication is

MS. MOULTON: Mi nuh want live deh, a dat mi a chat bout.

MR. BRYAN: We are not convinced, the majority are not convinced, so we are going to ask that -- Mr. Wilson's has a PA system, we are going to charge him to get into the nitty gritty, to get to the corner of the community, the four corners of the community and ask him. If the public don't turn out then you cannot....

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much, Mr. Bryan.
That's the kind of specific recommendation we want to get. When we organize the next meeting we will ask Mr. Wilson, we will consult with him. Thank you very much again, Mr. Bryan, for your comments.

CHAIRMAN: If there are no further questions ladies and gentlemen ...

MR. MARTIN: Evening, my name is Gregory Martin. I have sat and listened, and for me I seem to seek to understand before I talk. I am understanding

about what may be happening at Jamalco, 200-megawatts; the pipeline laying facility. Am I understanding that this line will always charged? It will be always charge and once the pressure drops alarms go off?

MR. McElmurray: Yes.

MR. MARTIN: The Chairman says they wouldn't allow transportation to the plant by train, is that correct? So it has to be a pipeline from Rocky Point to Jamalco. I think most of the persons concerns here this evening is how it will affect them. Not just, I mean in operation, but in the construction phase. Somebody have to move because of of sheer close distance, so I guess you guys will have to come up with a solution as it relates to that. So the next meeting won't end as it did here tonight, and I understand things happen when you have these discussions and moving forward. These are my observations.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you, the point is well taken and they

will be addressed going forward. Thank you very much.

MR. WILSON: Mr. Douglas, last but not least, you could have relocation in the plan, put that in the plan, between Jamalco and the Chairman, because all what you seh people is still 'discomfortable' and it is gas, yuh talking about gas.

DR. DOUGLAS: That's why I like when you are present. You are such an outspoken person, you are saying going forward there should be a possibility for relocation.

MR. WILSON: Relocation, definitely.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Wilson, thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Wilson. Ladies and gentlemen, let me thank Dr. Douglas for a such a well run presentation, and let me thank you also for your participation in this dialogue. In closing let me say thanks to everybody who

turned out this afternoon to make it possible. I want to say special thanks to Mrs. Cousins and the team and the Wembley Community Centre of Excellence. I want to say thanks to Mr. Latty for providing music and sound. We want to thank everybody for being here this evening, for sharing their concerns with us. This is something which will affect every single person in this community, and I guarantee that we will take your suggestions going forward into consideration and we will try as best as possible to ensure that whatever form or shape it is implemented in, it benefits everybody. Because if we lose one person then we lose one too many.

MS. MOULTON: Mi waan pay fi dis evening. Oonu a laugh. A fi oonu business.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, ladies and gentlemen, at this time there being no other items on the agenda, I ask that this meeting be terminated. We wish you a safe trip home.

(ADJOURNMENT TAKEN AT 7:56 P.M.)

Appendix 1: NEPA Approved Agenda

AGENDA

NFE South Power Holdings Limited



Mandatory Public Meeting for the Proposed Establishment of a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Project at Portland Bight, Clarendon to Jamalco, Halse Hall, Clarendon

Chairman: Major O'Neil Lewin, Vice Principal, Vere Technical High School

1. Call to Order - Chairman
2. Prayers
3. Welcome & Introductions – Chairman
4. Statement by the National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA)
5. Presentation
 - Proposed Establishment of a Natural Gas Fired Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Project at Portland Bight, Clarendon to Jamalco, Halse Hall, Clarendon
6. Questions & Answers
7. Vote of Thanks
8. Adjournment

Dr. Conrad Douglas
Executive Chairman & Principal
Consultant
Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

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Appendix 2: Advertisements

Table 1: NFE South Power Holding Ltd Advertising Dates

The Gleaner	Jamaica Observer Limited
June 30,2017	June 29,2017
July 2,2017	July 2,2017
July 9,2017	July 9,2017
July 19,2017	July 19,2017



g in downtown Kingston.

environment and the public at large. If Jamaica is on the path to growth let us enfranchise all walks of life, all professions as well as our future nation builders. We must, more appropriately... stay woke!

The above was submitted on behalf of the Caribbean School of Architecture Alumni Association. Send comments to the Observer or csaalumniassociation@gmail.com. The Caribbean School of Architecture is the only English-speaking architecture school in the Caribbean, situated at the University of Technology, Jamaica.

THE DAILY OBSERVER Thursday, June 29, 2017 [twitter/jamaicaobserver](https://twitter.com/jamaicaobserver) www.jamaicaobserver.com

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■ FRANCE

Global cyberattack may have aimed for havoc, not extortion

PARIS (AP) — THE CYBERATTACK that has locked up computers around the world while demanding a ransom may not be an extortion attempt after all, but an effort to create havoc in Ukraine, security experts say.

"There may be a more nefarious motive behind the attack," Gavin O'Gorman, an investigator with US antivirus firm Symantec, said in a blog post. "Perhaps, this attack was never intended to make money, rather to simply disrupt a large number of Ukrainian organisations."

The rogue programme landed its heaviest blows on the eastern European nation, where the government, dozens of banks



Trucks loaded with containers are lined up outside a terminal at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust in Mumbai, India, yesterday. Operations at a terminal at India's busiest container port have been stalled by the malicious software that suddenly burst across the world's computer screens on Tuesday, another example of the disruption that continues to be felt globally.

and other institutions were sent reeling. It disabled computers at government agencies, energy companies, cash machines, supermarkets, railways and communications providers. Many of these organisations had recovered by yesterday.

MALICIOUS SOFTWARE

The programme, known by a variety of names, including NotPetya, initially appeared to be ransomware, a type of malicious software that encrypts its victims' data and holds it hostage until a payment is made, usually in bitcoins, the hard to trace digital currency often used by criminals.

But O'Gorman and several other researchers said the culprits would have been hard

pressed to make money off the scheme. They appear to have relied on a single email address that was blocked almost immediately and a single bitcoin account that has collected the relatively puny sum of \$10,000.

Others, such as Russian antivirus firm Kaspersky Lab, said clues in the code suggest the programme's authors would have been incapable of decrypting the data, further indicating the ransom demands may have been a smoke screen.

The timing was intriguing too. The attack came the same day as the assassination of a senior Ukrainian military intelligence officer and a day before a national holiday celebrating the new Ukrainian constitution signed after the breakup of the Soviet Union.

■ UNITED STATES

Less chaos expected as new travel ban takes effect

WASHINGTON (AP) —

A SCALED BACK version of President Donald Trump's travel ban took effect yesterday evening, stripped of provisions that brought protests and chaos at airports worldwide in January yet still likely to generate a new round of court fights.

The new rules, the product of months of legal wrangling, aren't so much an outright ban as a tightening of already tough visa policies affecting citizens from six Muslim-majority countries. Refugees are covered, too.

Administration officials predicted that implementation, beginning at 8 p.m. EDT, would be orderly. Customs and Border Protection spokesman Dan Haggan said his agency expected "business as usual at our ports of entry."

Yet amid vows from immigration and refugee advocates to challenge the new requirements, the administration sometimes struggled to explain how the



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new requirements would make the United States safer.

Under the temporary rules, citizens from Syria, Sudan, Somalia, Libya, Iran and Yemen who already have visas will be allowed into the United States. But people from those countries who need new visas will now have to prove a close family relationship or an existing relationship with an entity like a school or business in the US.

It's unclear to what degree the new rules will affect travel. Few people in most of the countries have the means for leisure travel, and those that do already face intensive screenings before being issued visas.

Still, human rights groups on Thursday girded for new legal battles. The American Civil Liberties Union, one of the groups challenging the ban,

called the new criteria "extremely restrictive," "arbitrary" in their exclusions and designed to "disparage and condemn Muslims."

Much of the confusion in January, when Trump's first ban took effect, resulted from travelers with previously approved visas being kept off flights or barred entry on arrival in the United States.

Immigration officials were instructed on Thursday not to block anyone with valid travel documents and otherwise eligible to visit the United States.

Karen Tumlin, legal director of the National Immigration Law Center, said the rules "would slam the door shut on so many who have waited for months or years to be reunited with their families."

■ UNITED STATES

Trump to meet Putin at G-20 summit

WASHINGTON (AP) —

PRESIDENT DONALD Trump will convene a high-stakes meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin at the summit of industrial and emerging market nations in Germany next week, the White House said yesterday, amid swirling allegations about Moscow's role in the 2016 election.

National Security Adviser H.R. McMaster confirmed that Trump will meet with Putin along the sidelines of the annual Group of 20 meeting in Hamburg, Germany, part of an itinerary that will include meetings with several world leaders.

Trump's first in-person encounter with Putin has been highly anticipated as Trump pushes back against allegations that some of his associates may have had contact with Russian officials during the 2016 campaign and the election.

All 17 US intelligence agencies have agreed Russia was behind last year's hack of the Democratic Party's email systems and tried to influence the 2016 election to benefit Trump. Members of his campaign are also under investi-

gation for possible collusion with Russia in the lead up to the campaign.

Trump has staunchly denied that he had any contacts with Russia during his campaign. Russian officials have denied any meddling in the 2016 election.

PLANNED MEETING

Putin's spokesman, Dmitry Peskov, told Russian news agencies after the White House's announcement that Putin is expecting to meet with Trump in Hamburg that they "will meet at the summertime way or another. We have said it before," he told state-owned RIA Novosti news agency.

McMaster and White House economic adviser Gary Cohn would not say whether the president intends to address accusations that Russia interfered in the 2016 presidential election, saying that the agenda is "not finalised" for this or any other meeting.

"Our relationship with Russia is not different from that with any other country in terms of us communicating to them what we think our concerns are, where we see problems with the relationship, but also opportunities," McMaster said.

■ UNITED STATES

Greta Van Susteren out as MSNBC host

NEW YORK (AP) —

GRETA VAN SUSTEREN has lost her nightly show on MSNBC, not quite six months after she started at the network.

Van Susteren tweeted yesterday afternoon that "I am out at MSNBC." The network confirmed it and said she will be replaced at the 6 p.m. hour by a show hosted by Ari Melber.

Van Susteren started her nightly show on MSNBC last summer. She's had the cable news hat trick: pro games on CNN, Fox News and MSNBC.



Greta Van Susteren

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MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
NOTICE
Revocation of Justices of the Peace Official Seal

Whereas the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice has received notification that the official seal issued under the Justices of the Peace (Official Seals) Act bearing the identification number:

H00490
has been reported stolen.

In exercise of powers conferred and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7 (5) of the Justices of the Peace (Official Seals) Regulations 2004, the said seal has been revoked and the identification number:

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users who were dependent before the age of 18 and then were continually diagnosed as chronically dependent. What you can take from this is that the chronic use of cannabis at a very young age could have some chronic cognitive effects.

The question which may not be so simple is, why are adolescents so vulnerable?

Adolescence is a critical time of brain development. The neuronal maturation and rearrangement processes are occurring, the neurotransmitter systems are maturing, and patients of this age are also vulnerable to toxic insult. We know cannabis administration in animals is associated with structural and functional brain differences in both hippocampuses, and these differences depend on the duration of the exposure of the cannabinoids and the age of the animal where the exposure begins. It seems as though, during the adolescent period, there is much more risk of having permanent damage.

The worry, therefore, is about the long-term effects on public health if legalisation of cannabis is pursued. The findings that are related to the cognitive effects have led to extreme caution with both recreational and medical cannabis use.

Of note is that medical use in patients under 18 is only in extreme cases of cancer pain or intractable epilepsy. I would therefore implore the minister of health to consider this seriously and only allow for those over the age of 21, instead of 18 as stated, in the recently amended Dangerous Drug Act.

Fortunately the risk of death, even from recreational use, is zero. Researchers have studied the margin of exposure (MOE), which is the ratio between the toxicological threshold or (benchmark lethal dose) for a product and the estimated human intake for recreational purposes based on individual and population scenarios. This kind of MOE analysis shows that, by a wide margin, cannabis is the least risky recreational drug.

While a tetrahydrocannabinol

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months before being hindered by the limited finances once again. "Nothing was really happening so he (uncle) asked why don't I just join him and come learn the trade" Johnson shared.

Following his year-long trial period he moved on to working at a supermarket in 2013 where he stayed for a year. Following that he went back to woodwork and has been there ever since.

The young carpenter moved to Linstead from the Point Hill community approximately five years ago to work with his



Some of the upholstery

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Alumni mixer

Dr Adrian Stokes (left), president, Scotia Insurance, shares a light moment with Michael Williams (centre), acting executive director, Mona School of Business and Management (MSBM), and colleague Courtney Sylvester, senior vice-president, Sales, Service and Client Experience at Scotia Investments, at the recently held alumni mixer at the MSBM in Mona, St Andrew. (Photo: Joseph Wellington)

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Switzerland's fastest man is a Jamaican

Raymond Graham
Gleaner Writer

LAUSANNE, Switzerland: JAMAICANS CAN rise to any occasion worldwide and they are able to make a big impact in any situation they choose.

One Jamaican who is making a big and positive impact overseas is 26-year-old Alec Wilson, who is the fastest man in Switzerland. He is the National champion and record holder in the men's 100 metres after posting 10.08 seconds last year. Wilson has been in Switzerland for 10 years.

"I am here since I was 16 years old, and I am now 26. I came here to be with my mother, who had been living here since I was a little boy, and she filled for me," said Wilson, who can still converse in Jamaican quite well.

"At first, it was a culture shock for me as the language, school and everything else was so much different, but after getting involved in sports, things became much easier."

Wilson, a former Kingston resident who had never participated in sport in Jamaica, stated that things all changed when he was 17. While competing at a school sports day, and running in sprints, he defeated everyone, even the Swiss champion, and he was encouraged to go into track full-time.

HESITANT AT FIRST

"At first, I was hesitant as my focus was on girls and having fun, but after getting involved and attending the National Championships, I was whipped big time and that motivated me."

I decided then to take it very seriously," he said. "That decision made a big change in his life because he went on to become National champion and has represented the country at the Olympic Games."

"I went on to compete for Switzerland at two Olympic Games in London 2012 and last year's Rio de Janeiro Olympics. After coming off injury last year, I finished seventh in the 100m metres at the European Championships and now I am a public figure, as everywhere I go in Switzerland, I am treated well," he added.

LOOKING FORWARD TO LONDON

Wilson, who is looking forward to competing at next month's World Championships in London, participated twice in the 100 metres at the Diamond League last Thursday. He won the local race in 10.25 and returned later to finish seventh, behind winner Justin Gatlin, in the Diamond League event in 10.17.

Wilson, who can now speak five different languages, is happy in Switzerland and stated that he will always represent that country when asked if he has ever harboured any thoughts of competing for Jamaica.

"I will always compete for Switzerland as they have invested in me a lot. Why try to compete for Jamaica when I am number one here?" In Jamaica, I would have a long wait in the line because there are so many fast sprinters there," he concluded.



WILSON



CONTRIBUTED

Defending champion Shaun Barnes in action on yesterday's opening day of the National Sporting Clays Championship at True Juice Estates in Bog Walk, St Catherine.

Shaun Barnes leads the way

DEFENDING CHAMPION Shaun Barnes, with a score of 85, led all shooters in the Jamaica Shoot Club's National Sporting Clays Championship at the end of the first day of competition at the True Juice Estate in Bog Walk, St Catherine, yesterday.

Barnes started with a perfect six out of six birds on station night of the fifteen-station course that is set in the lush 'green' citrus fields of the True Juice Estate.

For Chin was just one bird behind after picking off 84 birds. The top-five shooters in the A Class is rounded out by Richard Ann, Jr, 61, while Chad Ziadie is on 80 along with Ian Banks.

Class B is led by Jordan Thwaites, 61, with Zachary Chen, 75, in second position, while president Evan Thwaites is in third position, having knocked off 71 birds.

Craig Davis, 75, Danzell Knight, 73, and Matthew Joseph, also on 75, are the top three shooters in the C Class.

Young Brandon King, who ended the day on 65, just three birds ahead of second-placed JP Dighehad with 62

and Cameron Pang Sang was in third spot with 60.

John Chin shot a surprising 80 birds to lead the B Class with Mark Benjamin, eleven birds back on 69, and Nathan Chin, a further nine birds back on 60.

HONOURABLE MENTION

Wendy McMaster shot 59 to take the lead in the ladies category. Perennial tournament winner Magpete Harris had a rough day to end in second position after successfully shooting 55 birds. Renee Bishin, former secretary of the Jamaica Shoot Club, 49, holds the third spot. Last year's female champion John Chin is just one bird back on 48.

Danzell Knight, 73, Zach 1, 64, and JP Dighehad, 62, are the top-three shooters in the Junior section.

The Sub Junior category is dominated by John Chin, who shot 80. John Subaharan, 65, and Nathan Chin, 60, follow in second and third positions.

The Hunters or Beginners section is topped by Wendy McMaster, 59. Next to McMaster is Damien Sayers, 48, and JJ Ralston, 47.

They began today at 10:30 a.m. to complete the two-day championship.

Edwards returns after year in wilderness

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CMC):

FORMER WEST Indies vice-captain Kirk Edwards is poised to make a return to Regional first-class cricket after a year of being on the sidelines.

The 33-year-old was on Friday picked up by Windward Islands Volcanoes in Cricket West Indies' player draft for the upcoming Professional Cricket League season.

Barbados Edwards was ignored in last year's draft after turning out for Jamaica Scorpions during the previous season, scoring a modest 246 runs at an average of 23.

In the 2014-15 campaign, the right-hander struggled badly, scraping together 59 runs from seven innings for Barbados Pride.

His form also coincided with his decline at the highest level, where he played the last of his 17 Tests in 2014. He was good enough to score two Test hundreds and eight half-centuries.

Edwards joins former West Indies Under-19 fast bowler Ray Jordan and former captain Liam Sebastian, as three of the five players chosen by Volcanoes in the draft.

NO MAJOR DEVELOPMENT

However, there were no major developments in the event staged at the Jamaica Pegasus hotel. As previously reported, former Leeward Islands captain Devon Thomas has returned to the Hurricanes as one of the 10 protected players after representing Scorpions last season.

Hurricanes on Friday also picked up seamer Mervin Matthews, who has spent his career representing his native Windward Islands Hurricanes.



EDWARDS

Meanwhile, three-time reigning champions Guyana Jaguars have made Youth World Cup star Kemaro Paul one of their 10 protected players, following his impressive performances in three matches at the back end of last season.

And Pride have also invested in the country's Youth World Cup stars, Chamar Holder and Shamar Springer, with both registered as protected players.

The Regional first-class season is scheduled to bowl off in November.

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2021 too late to switch to digital – Dehring

NEWS THAT the Government's plan is for a complete digital switchover to be done by 2021 has not gone down well with Chris Dehring, CEO of ReadyTV.

"Jamaica has already started its digital switchover and will not wait until 2021," declared Dehring days after Minister of Information Real Reid told a post-Cabinet media briefing that it should take another four years to complete the digital switchover.

"Jamaica cannot afford to wait another four years. The digital divide grows bigger every day and thousands are being left behind to our col-

lective detriment," argued Dehring.

"Jamaica is sure to make the switchover long before 2021. The digital world informs, educates and entertains, and the nation can no longer allow the vast majority of Jamaicans to be left behind."

"We are rolling out our digital broadcast network now so all Jamaica can make that transition easily. All you need is a ReadyTV digital box to make the switchover and move from getting only two analogue TV channels to 10 free digital channels on our broadcast network," added Dehring.

He said he had written to the Government from January offering to facilitate the digital switchover on ReadyTV's digital broadcast network recently launched.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

According to Dehring, the broadcast network standard is the same as has been deployed across Europe, Asia, Africa and parts of South America to achieve the digital switchover in those continents.

"Jamaicans are already demonstrating that they are not prepared to wait on the Government's timetable."

"Thousands are already buying their digital boxes and switching over to digital. The impact is already being seen in inner-city and rural communities like Tivoli and Amst-Edmond, Fletcher's Land and McCook's Pen," said Dehring subsequent to the commissioning of the company's first broadcast tower, which covers mainly Kingston, St Andrew and St Catherine.

"Our next broadcast tower will be targeting central parishes Clarendon, Manchester and St Elizabeth and we will continue to roll out until the entire country is covered."

He added that any concern about analogue or digital TV's that currently exist in Jamaica or TV's that might be bought in the future is misplaced.

"Contrary to popular belief, any television can receive a digital broadcast, no matter what standard is chosen. You simply need an inexpensive converter to receive that digital signal, which can be a digital box like ours."



DEHRING

"When the switchover took place in the USA in 2009, existing analogue TV sets were not all suddenly replaced. Instead, coupons were distributed for people to affordably get converters for their TV sets. This is a far more resource-efficient way for Jamaica to achieve the digital switchover versus trying to replace a million TV sets," argued Dehring.

At the post-Cabinet media briefing last Wednesday, Reid said he now chairs the National Digital Switchover steering committee that was set up in 2009 to see to the successful transition from analogue to digital.

The information minister noted that the current administration had inherited policy with the switchover then set for 2018.

"We are doing the consultation, but again, I am signalling to the country that is a direction that the country is heading, and so we have to prepare," declared Reid.

Crash control

Automotive safety device invented by Jamaican in the US to save lives

Colin Chambers

Gleaner Editors

A JAMAICAN living in the United States has filed a patent for a motor vehicle safety feature that could save thousands of lives.

Colin Chambers has labelled his invention the Emergency Forced Idle Device (EFID) and is confident that it will be well received in the automotive industry.

The EFID responds to the problem of 'Sudden Unintended Acceleration' which occurs when a car's accelerator is stuck to the floor of the vehicle or a person's foot is accidentally touching both the brake and gas pedals simultaneously in these cases where both pedals are pressed, the EFID deactivates the gas pedal.

"It works on a mechanical principle and also an electronic principle. The mechanical side of it blocks the air, and the electronic side of it sends a new message to the computer. It does it in two separate ways, and each of them will stop the car."

According to Chambers, with his device a car can stop just as fast with its gas pedal down as it could normally.

INVENTION INSPIRATION

The invention was inspired one rainy night while Chambers was working at his job fixing cars for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

"I was working on a big truck and I decided to park the vehicle and the vehicle would not stop. I selected reverse to get some time to figure out why the vehicle would not stop. Then I go forward again and the vehicle still would not stop, so I switched off the ignition. When I put on my flashlight, look around, part of my right shoe was on both the pedals."

This moment stuck with Chambers for 10 years, and

he decided to work on a solution after his friend experienced something similar.

Chambers said the problem is more than driver error. He argued that one of the reasons why cars unexpectedly accelerate is because the gas and brake pedals are placed closely together to avoid trapping the foot underneath the gas pedal. "But in so doing, they created another problem."

Now retired, Chambers says he has a garage at his house where he developed the device. From his home computer, he ordered parts from all over the world. After he had created a prototype of the EFID and tested it thoroughly, he wrote up his patent, which took him over 4 years.

Although money is not Chambers' primary concern, his son, a doctor in North Carolina, thinks that the patent could be very profitable. Whether auto companies such as Toyota will buy his design, however, depends on their engineers failing to "invent around it."

If they cannot, Chambers thinks that auto companies will still profit greatly from his device.

It's a bargain for Toyota to get this thing. Considering what they've paid in compensation fees and damages so far, it's a bargain to them."

The device cost Chambers less than US\$200 to create, and he says it would be cheaper to manufacture on a mass basis.

For now, he is waiting to negotiate until August 10, the day that his patent will be published in the official bulletin and be visible to manufacturers "all over the world."

Chambers, a graduate of Campion College, left Jamaica in 1973 after four years of working as a clerical officer in the Ministry of Local Government.



CONTRIBUTED

A prototype of the Emergency Forced Idle Device patented in the US by Jamaican Colin Chambers.

Ministry of Finance & The Public Service

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION
ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY
PUBLIC NOTICE

TO: OMAR WALKER
A PLASANT VIEW
RED HILLS, SAINT ANDREW

PC 77017 - IN THE MATTER of an Application by DETECTIVE CORPORAL OMAR WALKER pursuant to Section 79 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2007 for the Continued Detention of Cash Seized from OMAR WALKER and being claimed by JULIE RICHARD

TAKE NOTICE that by way of Notice and Affidavit, an Application for the Continued Detention of Seized Cash was filed in the Parish Court for the Corporate Area located at Sultan Street, on the 1st day of June, 2017.

AND TAKE NOTICE that you are required to attend personally or cause Counsel to enter an appearance on your behalf at the Parish Court for the Corporate Area located at Sultan Street, on the 12th day of July 2017 at 10:00 o'clock a.m. at which time the matter will be mentioned.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that if you do not attend personally or cause Counsel to enter an appearance on your behalf, the Applicant may proceed to have a judgment entered against you.

NFE SOUTH POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED
INVITES YOU TO A
MANDATORY PUBLIC MEETING
ON THE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR
THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATURAL GAS FIRED COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (CHP) (POWER STATION) PROJECT FROM ROCKY POINT, CLARENDON TO HALSE HALL, CLARENDON

VENUE: WENDELY CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE CORN PRICE DISTRICT, OFF HALSE HALL
DATE: THURSDAY, JULY 20, 2017
TIME: 5:00 P.M.


Copies of the EIA Report are available for reviewing at:

- Hayes Police Station
- Hayes Post Office
- Local Town Post Office
- Clarendon Parish Library
- www.nfehp.gov.jm
- www.odeestech.com

NFE SOUTH POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED
NEW FORTRESS ENERGY

For inquiries, please call 020 000 0000 or email us at: odeestech@hotmail.com or conrad@newfortressenergy.com

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
Notice is hereby given that the
49TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the
NATIONAL SECURITY EMPLOYEES CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION LIMITED
Will be held on
SATURDAY, JULY 8, 2017
at
THE JAMAICA CONFERENCE CENTRE
14-20 Port Royal Street, Kingston
Commencing at 10:00 a.m.
Registration begins at 9:00 a.m.
DRESS CODE: BUSINESS CASUAL


Errol Adams
Secretary

LEGAL NOTICE

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the beneficiaries of the Estate of Frances Dacres, deceased, late of Caymanas Estate, Saint Catherine are being asked to contact the Urban Development Corporation (UDC) immediately regarding the transfer of property part of Caymanas Estate, Saint Catherine to the said Estate.

For further information, please contact:

THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT
URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Telephone (876) 656-8031, Fax 922-2199,
E-mail: legal@udc.ja

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
NOTICE

The Accountant General's Department has relocated from Public Building West, King Street to The Oceana Hotel Building, 2-4 Church Street, Kingston. Normal operations have resumed.

Our business hours remain Monday-Thursday 8:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m. and Friday 8:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m.

The Accountant General's Department may still be contacted at 922-8320-7, email: info@treasury.gov.jm, website: www.treasury.gov.jm, whatsapp: 818-6583.

We apologise for any inconvenience our relocation may have caused.

The Accountant General's Department...Touching the Life of Every Jamaican.

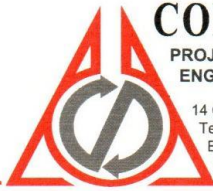
Appendix 3: List of Invitees

List of Invitees
to the
Mandatory Public Meeting
on the
Environmental Impact Assessment
for
**The Proposed Establishment of a Natural Gas Fired Combined Heat
and Power (CHP) (Power Station) Project from Rocky Point,
Clarendon to Halse Hall, Clarendon**
held at
**Wembley Centre of Excellence, Corn Piece District, Off Halse Hall Main
Road, Clarendon**
Thursday, July 20, 2017

1. Honourable Minister Rudyard Spencer, CD, MP
2. Mayor Winston Maragh
3. Ms. Nickala Thompson- Director of Planning, Clarendon Municipal Corporation
4. Mr., Rowhan Blake, CEO - Clarendon Municipal Corporation
5. Captain Hopeton DeLisser- Vice President ,Port Authority of Jamaica
6. Councillor Scean Barnswell
7. Mrs. Patricia Duncan Sutherland- Caretaker South East Clarendon
8. Mr. Dorrick Gray – Executive Director, Jamaica National Heritage Trust
9. Mr. Selvenious Walters- Director. Archaeology, Jamaica National Heritage Trust
10. Ms. Audene Brodes- Deputy Director Archaeology, Jamaica National Heritage Trust
11. Ms. Diana McCaulay - C.E.O, Jamaica Environment Trust
12. Ms. Suzette Stanley- Deputy CEO, Jamaica Environment Trust
13. Ms. Terri- Ann Guyah - Legal Officer, Jamaica Environment Trust
14. Ms. Ingrid Parchment- Executive Director, Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation
15. Mr. Peter Knight- CEO, National Environment & Planning Agency
16. Mrs. Ruth Ann Lacey Sherrard- Manager, Application Secretariat Branch, National Environment & Planning Agency
17. Mrs. Frances Blair- Senior Manager, National Strategy Spatial Branch, National Environment & Planning Agency
18. Mr. Worrel Lyew You-Director of Process & Monitoring Services, Jamaica Bauxite Institute
19. Mr. Parris Lyew Ayee Snr.-Executive Director, Jamaica Bauxite Institute
20. Superintendent Vendolyn Cameron Powell
21. Inspector Alfred Holt

22. Mr. Baldwin McKenzie –Parish Manager, Social Development Commission
23. Mr. Terrant Anderson-Zone Representative, , Social Development Commission
24. Mr. Frederick Bryan – Chairman, Vere Taxi Association
25. Mrs. Rosemarie Logan- Acting Principal, Vere Technical High School
26. Major Oneil Lewin- Vice Principal, Vere Technical High School
27. Ms. Lorraine Cousins – Chairman ,Refinery Community Council
28. Pastor David Lord- New Town Baptist Church
29. Mr. Benjamin Beale- Chairman, Hayes Primary & Jr. High School
30. Pastor Lloyd Hall- Vice Hayes Primary & Jr. High School
31. Mrs. Enid Graham - Principal, Hayes Primary & Jr. High
32. Mr. Anthony Kings- Community Leader, Hayes Top Hill
33. Honourable William Shagoury - Custos of Clarendon
34. Dr. Winston Dawes- President , Clarendon Chamber of Commerce
35. Mr. Everton Hunter, CEO, National Works Agency
36. Ms. Crystal Lyn- Environmental Specialist , National Works Agency
37. Mr. Everton Baker- Director Environmental Health Unit, Ministry of Health
38. Mr. Clinton Thompson- Commissioner of Mines, Mines & Geology Division
39. Mr. John Gayle - CEO, SCJ Holdings Limited
40. Mr. Clayton Washington- Property Warder, SCJ Holdings
41. Mr. Herbert Thomas- Managing Director, Water Resources Authority
42. Major Clive Davis- Director General ,Office of Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Management
43. Dr. The Honourable Andrew Wheatley- Minister, Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology
44. Mr. Raymond Spencer- Act. Commissioner, Jamaica Fire Brigade
45. Ms. Rosellie Stewart- Snr. Director, Jamaica Post
46. Mr. Hopeton Heron- Deputy Director General Office of Utilities Regulation
47. Mr. David Kelly- Deputy Chief of Security, Jamaica Post
48. Mr. Jerrol Lowe- Building Engineer, Jamaica Post

Appendix 4: Sample of Invitation Letters



CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LTD.

PROJECT PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT,
ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

14 Carvalho Drive, Kingston 10, Jamaica, W.I.

Telephone: (876) 929-8824, 929-0023/25 Fax: (876) 960-2014.

E-mail: info@cdaestech.com, cdaestech@hotmail.com, conraddouglasassociatesltd@gmail.com.

Website: www.cdaestech.com

July 5, 2017

The Honourable Rudyard Spencer, CD, MP
Member of Parliament
South East Clarendon
Shop # 3 Mineral Heights Complex
Mineral Heights
May Pen P.O.
Clarendon

Dear Honourable Spencer,

**Re: Mandatory Public Meeting – Environmental Impact Assessment
for the NFE South Power Holdings Limited Proposed Natural Gas Fired
Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Project from Rocky Point to Halse
Hall, Clarendon**

On behalf of our client, NFE South Power Holdings Limited, we take pleasure in inviting you to a Mandatory Public Meeting on **Thursday, July 20, 2017** at **The Wembley Centre of Excellence** in Corn Piece District (Off Halse Hall Main Road), Clarendon commencing at 5:00 p.m. for the proposed Natural Gas fired Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Project. The project is proposed for development from Rocky Point to Halse Hall, Clarendon.

This meeting is to inform, educate and more importantly, to obtain the views of the immediate communities on the proposed project.

We look forward to your attendance.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Dr. Conrad Douglas, C.D. Ph.D.

Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant

cc: Mr. Doran Beckford, Snr. Process & Environmental Engineer

Quality Service at its Best

www.cdaestech.com



DIRECTORS: DR. CONRAD G.C. DOUGLAS, C.D., B.Sc., Ph.D., M.J.I.M., M.J.I.E., Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant • LYNDEN NUGENT, B.Sc. Chem. Eng. (Hons), MBA (Finance), Dip. Man.Studies, M.J.I.M.
MELISSA M. DOUGLAS, B.A. (WU), LL.B. (LOND.) A.K.C. (LOND.) LEC • DORAN BECKFORD, B.Eng. (Chemical), MBA (Banking & Finance), Dip. Bus. Admin.

Appendix 5: Flyer

INVITATION

NFE SOUTH POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED

INVITES YOU TO THE
MANDATORY PUBLIC MEETING
FOR
**THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMBINED HEAT AND POWER
(CHP) PROJECT AT PORTLAND BIGHT, CLARENDON TO JAMALCO,
HALSE HALL, CLARENDON**

VENUE: WEMBLEY CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE,
CORN PIECE DISTRICT, OFF HALSE
HALL MAIN ROAD, CLARENDON
DATE: THURSDAY, JULY 20, 2017
TIME: 5:00 P.M.

Copies of the EIA Report are available for reviewing at:

- Hayes Police Station
- Hayes Post Office
- Lionel Town Post Office
- Clarendon Parish Library
- www.nepa.gov.jm
- www.cdaestech.com

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project and most importantly, for community members to voice their concerns and views. The presentation of the meeting will be done by NFE's Environmental Management Consultants, **Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited**.



New Fortress
ENERGY



CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Telephone: (876) 929-0025/0023/8824/8823

Email: cdaestech@hotmail.com | conraddouglasnassociatesltd@gmail.com

Website: www.cdaestech.com

Appendix 6: Town Cry Dates and Voice Recorded Script

Table 2: NFE South Power Holding Ltd Town Cry Dates

Town Cry
Saturday, July 15,2017
Sunday, July 16,2017
Tuesday, July 18,2017
Wednesday, July 19,2017
Thursday, July 20,2017

NFE South Power Holdings Limited

invites you to a

Mandatory Public Meeting

on the

Environmental Impact Assessment

for

The Proposed Establishment of a Natural Gas Fired
Combined Heat and Power (CHP) (Power Station) Project
from Rocky Point, Clarendon to Halse Hall, Clarendon

Venue: Wembley Centre of Excellence, Corn Piece District,
Off Halse Hall Main Road, Clarendon

Date: Thursday, July 20, 2017

Time: 5:00 pm

Come, be informed!

Share your views!

It's your community!

Appendix 7: Register

July 20, 2017			
Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Donna Hunte	247-0045	Community	
Camille Beckford-Palm	906-9674		SCJ Holdings Ltd
Kenton Piles	285 0234		OBPEM
benjamin BEALE	414-6764	White Road	F.P
Susanford Collman	357-8996	SARAWAH CTZ	T.P
Worrell Lefew	337 2189	Compuer	
Edna Miller	577-0600	"	JB
Andrew Porter	840049	cornpiece	
Dilando Thomas	490-9202	—	WRA
Michael Terrelonge	381-1330	—	WRA
VJ Tolan	886 4014	—	Sumond Consultat.
Terri-Ann Guyah	461 9440	Maypen	
Mesline Rowe	385 8565	JET	JET
Paulette Dauriel	555-9738	Corn Piece	
Gregory BARKER	846-6908	Corn Piece	
Clinton Wick	919 2582	Monty 4/s	
Jermine Fiter	392-6106	Corn Piece	
Arthur Bryan	298-0504	Sate Car	Jamalco
Credeneacey	2877-382	6 Carter Drive	Resident
Jacqueline Lewis	403-2241	Corn piece Settlement	
Sharon Spencer	558-9228	Corn piece Settlement	
Ronald Baker	371-8631	Corn piece Settlement	
Uinsome Excell	289-2124	Corn piece Settlement	
Shanilee Sharpe	990-5434	Corn piece Settlement	
Annetta Sharpe	877-4383	Corn piece Settlement	
Suzette Wainwright	377 3974	Corn piece Settlement	
Michael Ford		Corn piece Settlement	

Name	Contact	Community	Affiliation
Loraine Lewis	548-4840	Top Hill	
Faithlin Grant	864-8249	Corn Piece	
Raquel Grant		" "	
Sennifer College	877-0441	New Bownes	
Andrew Spence	469-4550	JAMMY	
Shelburne	416-5633	New Town	
Derrick Hester	831-427		
Floyd McLean	564-1176	J.F.B.	
Orrett Barnswell	884-3496	Ja. Fire Brigade	
David Kelly	564-4346	May Pen/Hall Hill	PTD
Hopeton Lewis	915-0972	Top Hill District	
Dr. Conrad Douglas	929-8824	—	CDEA
Dr. Mark Richards	929-8824	—	CDEA
Theodore J. BRADSHAW	560-9900	BOTTOM HALLSIE HALL my pen cl.	
Mr. Vance Johnson	929-8824	—	CDEA
Mr. Antoine White	929-8824	—	CDEA
ANDRE' FERGUSON	558-0896	New Town Ph. 2	SE.T
Orville Lottie	863-1589	Hayes	—
Beverley Cole	824-9938	Stenographer	—
Doreen Blake	376-9273	Hayes	
F Forbes	421-8052	Hayes	
Winston MARRAH	375-0139	C.M.C.	C.M.C.
Tobi Ann Smith	886-2990	Hayes	Wambley
Lorraine Gordon	898-8916	Hayes	work
Georgette Coleman	Bownes		

Name	Contact	Community	Affiliation
Herbert Rambari	428 9111		Bus owner

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Clayton Washington	429-2838	-	S.C.I Holdings
Bethan Williams	535-2546	Corn piece	
Shamaria Williams	483-6960	Corn Piece	
Shaneisha Onfray	406-4783	Corn Piece	
Rajat Lakshmi	470-5558	—	Cherokee Municipal
JUNIOR LEWIN	472-2019	CORN PIECE	
Hortense Toussaint	287 6705	HAYES 2	Jr
Sherive Bramwell	986-0575	Phase 2, Hayes	
Natalie Levine	783.3354	new Village	
Conrad B. Bramwell	371-1868	NEW TOWN PHASE I	I
Gray Jackson		97C	
Astoria Stephens		O.U.R.	
Andrew Lewis			
Andie Lindsay			
Nadine Francis	275-5751	Land Lease	Refinery Community
Ernest Graham	546-5982	Corn Piece	Complete Citizen assoc
Mervyn Lewis	885-1674	Complete	Complete Citizen assoc
Sheral Gordon-Dixon	281-6424	Corn Piece ^{Settlement}	
Cassandra Ollie	388-4679	Land/lease Dist	Raymond Dist.
Felipe Mazzini	(305)507 5706	MIAMI, US	NFE
John Carlos Ortiz	229-7773	—	
Russell Spivey	322 0919		
HOPETON HERON	822-9856	O.U.R.	REGULATOR
Anthony King	362 583		NSF, NERY
Kenneth Beckford	464 9446		
Leiford Ford	855 5770	Honey	

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Dajie Gordon	634-6862	corn piece	
Dial Reid	895-5599	coin piece	Phx
Errol Joseph	878-6690	Hays New Town	
Dennis R. Charles	825-3483	H. A. L. Lee	

Appendix 8: Presentation

MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Wembley Centre of Excellence, July 20, 2017 at 5:00 pm

PROJECT:

Proposed Establishment of a Natural Gas (NG) Fired Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Project [**NG Power Plant**] within Portland Bight, Clarendon to Jamalco, Halse Hall, Clarendon.

PROPONENT:

NFE South Power Holdings Limited



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS:

Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

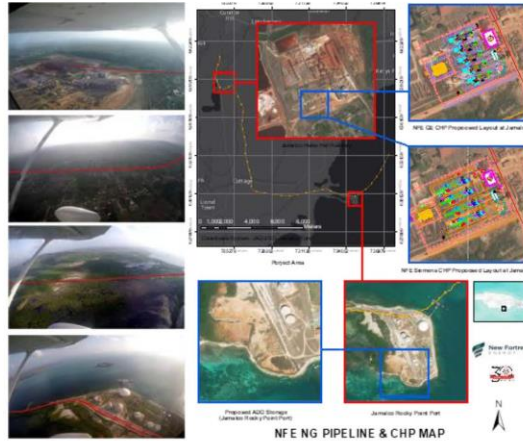


Table of Contents

Meeting Objectives:

- ✓ To **inform and educate** members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and environs
- ✓ To **have community members voice their concerns and views** so that these may be taken into account in completing the EIA and the environmental permitting process.

Meeting Format:

- ✓ **Presentation**, on the Power Plant Project will be done by **NFE's** Environmental Management Consultants, **Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited (CD&A)**.
- ✓ This will be followed by a **question and answer session**.



We will be providing information on:

- ❖ **WHAT** is involved in the proposed project?
- ❖ **WHO** is proposing the Project?
- ❖ **WHERE** will the project be carried out?
- ❖ **WHEN** will the project be implemented?
- ❖ **WHY** is this project being done?
- ❖ **HOW** will the project be implemented?

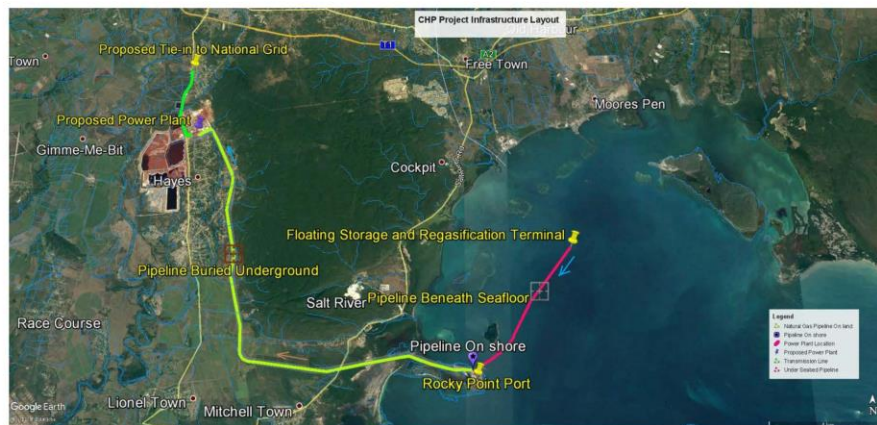


WHAT is involved in the proposed project?

- The Proposed Project involves installing:
 - A **200MW natural gas fired power plant** at Jamalco Refinery:
 - To be done in **two (2) phases of 100 MW each**.
 - A **secured 23 km pipeline**:
 - **Buried** beneath the **seafloor** and **on land**.
 - For conveyance of **natural gas** (NG-Methane – CH₄) from an **already permitted** Floating Storage and Regasification Terminal (FSRT) at sea to **Jamalco's alumina refinery**.
 - An **electricity transmission network**:
 - To connect to the **national power grid**.



The Proposed Project



WHAT is involved in the proposed project?



- In keeping with the **NRCA Act of 1991**, NFE is required to conduct an **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**.
- The EIA undertook a comprehensive analysis of an exhaustive list of:
 - **Legislations and regulations** – 38 pieces, (associated standards also reviewed)
 - **Policies**
 - Local – 11
 - International – 11
- The **policies of the stakeholders (NFE and Jamalco)** with respect to **Environment, Health and Safety (EHS)** were also reviewed
- **All** of these formed the basis for the **Terms of Reference (ToR)** which guided the **EIA** in its assessment



WHO is proposing the Project?



- **NFE South Power Holdings Limited:**
 - An international company already working in Jamaica.
 - Established **Bogue NG fired JPSCo power plant**.
 - Provides the following services to end users seeking to **convert** diesel or heavy fuel oil assets to **NG**:
 - energy,
 - logistical services,
 - financing and capital investment

■ **NFE South Power Holdings Limited** is working with:

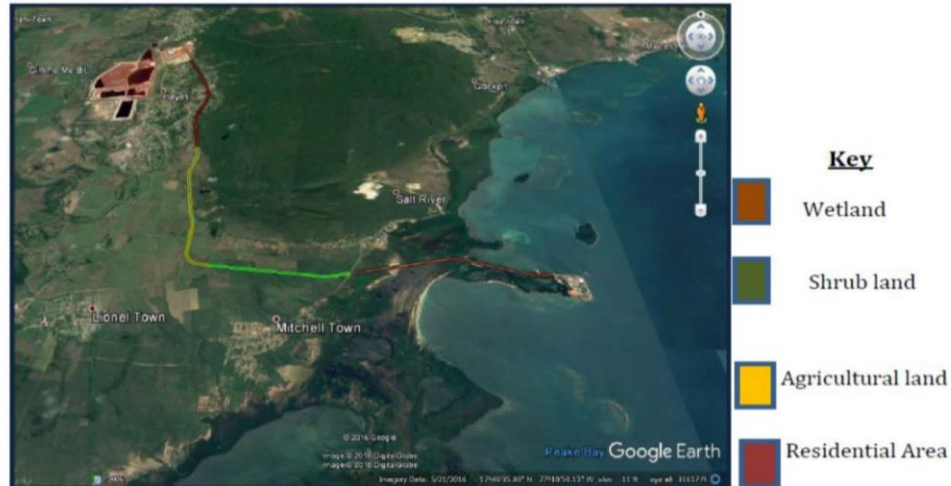
- **Jamalco:**
who will **only** provide **land** to NFE for infrastructure and will take steam from NFE's power plant
- **JPSCo:**
will **only** take all the **electricity** from the NFE's power plant and integrate it into the **national grid**

WHERE will the proposed project be carried out?

- The Proposed **Power Plant** will be built **within** the premises of the existing **Jamalco alumina refinery**.
- The **Proposed Pipeline** will be installed:
 - **Beneath the seafloor** east of Rocky Point Port from an **already permitted** Floating Storage and Re-gasification Terminal (FRST) in the **Portland Bight Protected Area, declared 1999** (Old Harbour Bay) to the **Jamalco** owned and operated **Rocky Point Port**
 - **Underground** on-land **adjacent** to the **rail line** to the 200MW natural gas power plant
 - **Elevated electricity distribution network** at the Jamalco Refinery at Halse Hall to **Parnassus Substation**.

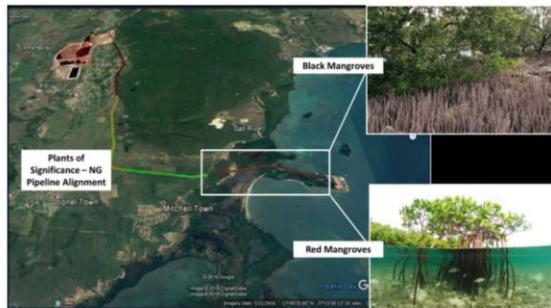


Where will the proposed project be carried out.

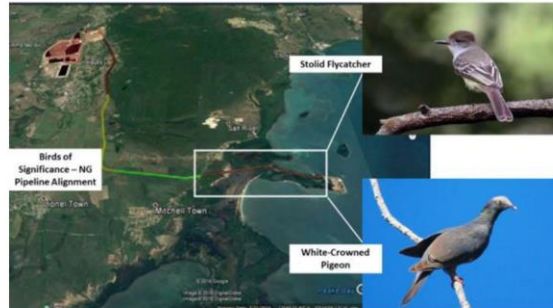


Terrestrial Ecology

Flora

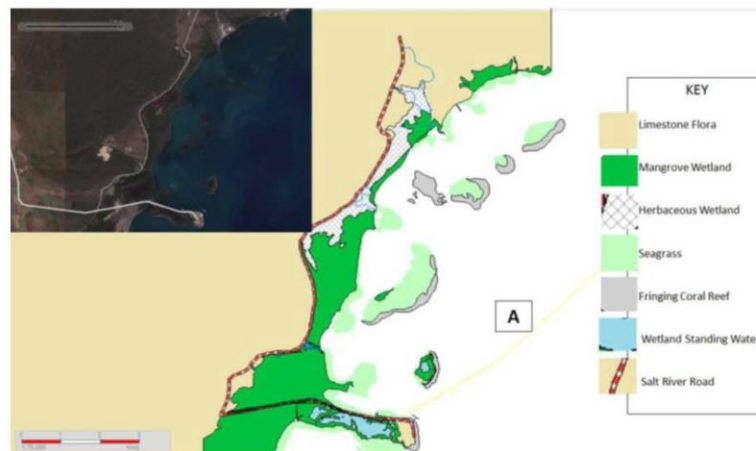


Fauna



Marine Environment.

- Various marine life forms are distributed around the alignment of the proposed Marine section of the Pipeline
- Marine Assessment



WHERE will the proposed project be carried out?

Terrestrial



Marine



Audiometric Analysis

- Routine noise measurements were made along the **southern fence line** during **September 2016** to **December 2016**.
- There were **no recorded exceedances** of the standard set at 75db(A) (daytime) or 70 db(A) (night time).
- **Field measurements** were done during our study which verified the 2016 data.
- An **average of 56 db(A)** was obtained which is consistent with the 2016 measurements near the same area.

Electromagnetic Field Assessment

- EMF readings taken along route of Distribution network
- Elevated readings exist around the high voltage wires and in close proximity to the proposed CHP

No.	Location	Coordinates	EMF Results (mG)	uT
EMF 1	Proximity to proposed CHP	17°53'41.65"N 77°14'39.27"W	7.28	0.728
EMF 2	Jamalco Bus Stop	17°53'51.62"N 77°14'42.02"W	3.89	0.389
EMF 3	Entrance at CEMEX	17°54'14.21"N 77°14'49.46"W	4.03	0.403
EMF 4	Train line adjacent Jamalco's Sports Club	17°54'28.93"N 77°14'47.93"W	3.20	0.320
EMF 5	New Bowens pylon	17°55'10.43"N 77°14'37.89"W	12.06	1.206
EMF 6	New Bowens Entrance	17°55'14.39"N 77°14'35.84"W	1.45	0.145



Traffic Assessment and Road Quality

- Roads are generally in fair conditions
- Heavy duty vehicle are common on the main roads in the area
- Approximately 7000 vehicles use the main roads around the project each day.
- The projects is not anticipated to increase traffic significantly (approximately 1%)



Marine.

- Water Quality Sampling Results
 - Samples collected over a period of one (1) week.

Date Analysis	Parameter	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃	S ₄	S ₁ Su	S ₂ Su	S ₃ Su	S ₄ Su	Water Quality Standard ¹
21 & 27 April, 2017	BOD	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.0 – 1.16 ppm
21 & 26 April, 2017	FOG ²	5.30 ± 0.59	4.00 ± 0.44	4.43 ± 0.55	4.63 ± 0.57	3.80 ± 0.42	2.60 ± 0.30	2.80 ± 0.31	3.82 ± 1.00	10 ppm
22 & 27 April, 2017	Faecal Coliform	130	170	1600	540	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	< 2 – 13 MPN/100mL
	Total Coliform	240	200	>1600	540	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	2 – 256 MPN/100mL
24 & 28 April, 2017	Phosphate	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.06	<0.05	0.11	0.001 – 0.003 ppm
	Nitrate	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.09	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	0.007 – 0.014 ppm
26 April, 2017	TSS ²	112	188	162	161	120	96	139	116	< 150 ppm ³
26 April 2017	Temperature	23	22	20	23	21	19	20	21	27.7°C (+ / - 2 °C average ambient temperature) ⁴
	Salinity ⁵	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	35 ppt
	pH	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.00 – 8.40
	Turbidity	17.3	17.5	18.3	18.5	19.2	22.8	21.3	20.2	

BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand, FOG – Fats Oil and Grease, TSS – total suspended solids

WHEN will the proposed project be implemented?

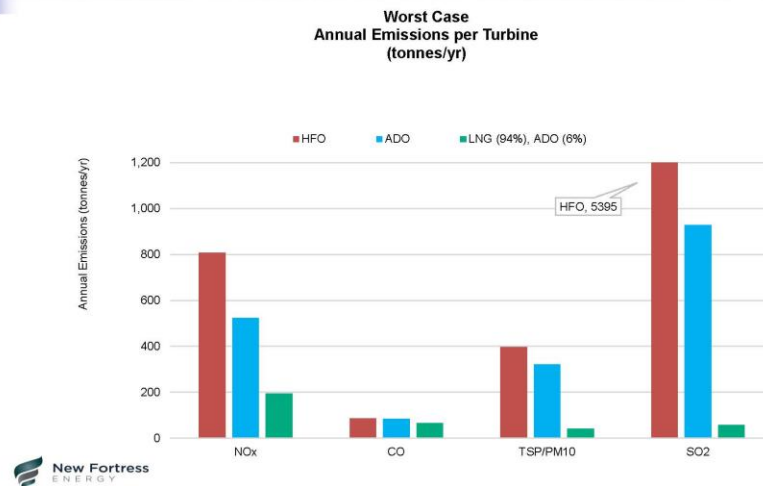
- The **implementation** of the project will **commence** as soon as a **Permit** is granted by **NEPA**.
 - **Construction start-up** is estimated for **last quarter 2017**
 - **Commissioning** and **start-up** of **operations** is estimated for **June 2019**

WHY is this proposed project being done?

- The project seeks to:
 - contribute to the **GoJ's Fuel Mix and Economic Growth & Job Creation Policies** as well as to meeting the goals of **Vision 2030** by increasing the use of **natural gas** in Jamaica
 - increase the **electrical energy available to the national grid**
 - facilitating the **reduction of electricity cost by using a cheaper, cleaner fuel.**
 - The proposed natural gas power station will provide **steam** to Jamalco **reducing** its energy **cost** for **production of alumina.**
 - **Natural gas** is a **cleaner fuel** than **Heavy Fuel Oil** which will bring several environmental, human health and climate change **benefits.**



Why is the proposed project being done?





HOW will the proposed project be implemented?

- **NFE South Power Holdings** has designed the project using **reputable international and national engineers**.
- The project will be implemented **in compliance** with **all international and national policies legislations, regulations and standards** using the **industry best practices** for **all components and phases** of the project.
- Some salient major features of the project are as follows:
 - The **investment** represents approximately **US\$265 million dollars**.
 - Approximately **425 jobs** will be created during construction period and **20 permanent jobs** will be created to operate the CHP.
- There will be significant demand for the supply of **local goods and services**.
- There will be **major macro-economic** and **micro-economic benefits**
- The project will avoid and/or mitigate all potential major negative impacts in the marine and terrestrial environments during all phases of its development and implementation.
- Comprehensive studies have been carried out to identify and manage all potential negative impacts for all phases of the project.



Impact Identification

- Potential impacts are identified in the following 3 phases of the project:
 - Pre-construction
 - Construction
 - Operations
- For the 3 main components of the project
 - CHP Plant construction
 - Pipeline Laying
 - Electricity distribution network installation





Risk Assessment

- Main Hazards
 - Fuel spills
 - Uncontrolled fuel combustion
 - Uncontrolled steam escape
 - Electrocutions
- Risk associated with the hazards are low owing to the industry standards and regulatory framework in which the industries operate.



Impact Identification

- The residual impact for each component of the project was found to be predominantly minor or positive.
- Major and Moderate residual impacts could arise if there were :
 - Fires, explosions and fuel spills into marine and wetland areas.
- There were no major potential negative impacts identified in the assessment.
- **All potential impacts identified will be avoided or mitigated with proper planning and effective environmental monitoring and management**





THANK YOU



Appendix 9: Fact Sheet



MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Wembley Centre of Excellence, July 20, 2017 at 5:00 pm

FACT SHEET

PROJECT:	Proposed Establishment of a Natural Gas (NG) Fired Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Project { NG Power Plant } within Portland Bight, Clarendon to Jamalco, Halse Hall, Clarendon.
PROPONENT:	NFE South Power Holdings Limited
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS:	Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and environs, and most importantly, for community members to voice their concerns and views so these may be taken into account in completing the EIA and the environmental permitting process. The presentation, on the Power Plant Project, at the meeting will be done by NFE's Environmental Management Consultants, **Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited (CD&A)**. This will be followed by a question and answer session. CD&A will provide information on the following:

WHAT is involved in the proposed project? The project involves installing:

1. A 200MW natural gas fired power plant at Jamalco Refinery, which will be done in two phases of 100 MW each.
2. A secured 23 km pipeline (buried beneath the seafloor and underground on land) for the conveyance of natural gas (NG-Methane – CH₄) from an already permitted Floating Storage and Regasification Terminal (FSRT) at sea to Jamalco's alumina refinery.
3. An electricity transmission network to connect to the national power grid.

(See schematic diagram, Figure 1 below)

WHO is proposing the Project?

1. **NFE South Power Holdings Limited:** - an international company already working in Jamaica (established the Bogue NG fired JPSCo power plant). NFE provides the following services:
 - a. energy,
 - b. logistical services,
 - c. financing and capital investment to end users worldwide who are seeking to convert their operating assets from:
 - i. diesel
 - ii. or heavy fuel oil
 - iii. to natural gas
2. **Jamalco** – provides land for infrastructure and takes steam from the power plant
3. **JPSCo** – takes all the electricity from the power plant and integrates into the national grid

**WHERE will the project be carried out?**

1. The Proposed Power Plant will be built within the premises of the existing Jamalco alumina refinery.
2. The Proposed Pipeline will be installed:
 - a. Beneath the seafloor east of Rocky Point Port from a **permitted Floating Storage and Re-gasification Unit (FRSU)** in the Portland Bight Protected Area (Old Harbour Bay) to the Jamalco owned and operated Rocky Point Port
 - b. Underground on-land adjacent to the rail line to the 200MW natural gas power plant
 - c. Elevated electricity distribution network at the Jamalco Refinery at Halse Hall to Parnassus Substation.

WHEN will the project be implemented?

The implementation of the project will commence as soon as a Permit is granted by NEPA.

- Construction start-up is estimated for last quarter 2017
- Commissioning and start-up of operations is estimated for June 2019

WHY is this project being done? The project seeks to:

- contribute to the GoJ's Fuel Mix and economic growth & job creation policies as well as to meeting the objectives of Vision 2030 by increasing the use of natural gas in Jamaica
- increase the electrical energy capacity of the national grid thereby facilitating the reduction of electricity cost, in general
- The proposed natural gas power plant will provide steam to Jamalco reducing its cost for generating energy for the production of alumina.
- Natural gas is a cleaner fuel than Heavy Fuel Oil which will bring several environmental, human health and climate change benefits.

HOW will the project be implemented?

New Fortress Energy has designed the project using reputable international and national engineers. The project will be implemented in compliance with all international and national policies legislations, regulations and standards using the industry best practices for all components and phases of the project.

Some salient major features of the project are as follows:

- The investment represents approximately US\$265 million dollars.
- Approximately 425 jobs will be created during construction period and 20 permanent jobs will be created to operate the CHP.
- There will be significant demand for the supply of local goods and services.
- There will be major macro-economic and micro-economic benefits

The project will avoid and/or mitigate all potential major negative impacts in the marine and terrestrial environments during all phases of its development and implementation.

Comprehensive studies have been carried out to identify and manage all potential negative impacts for all phases of the project.

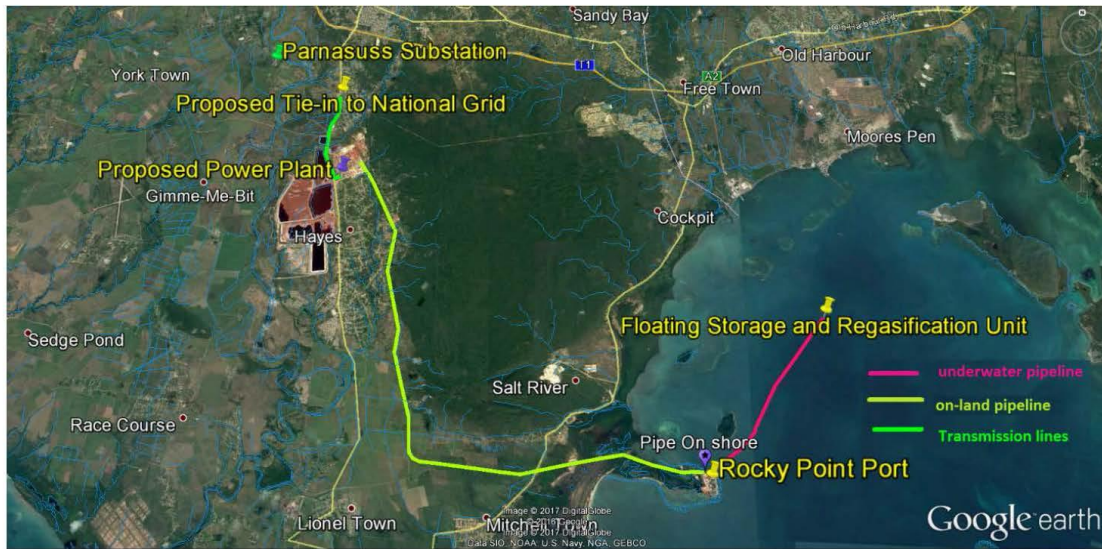


Figure 1: Proposed project location plan and layout