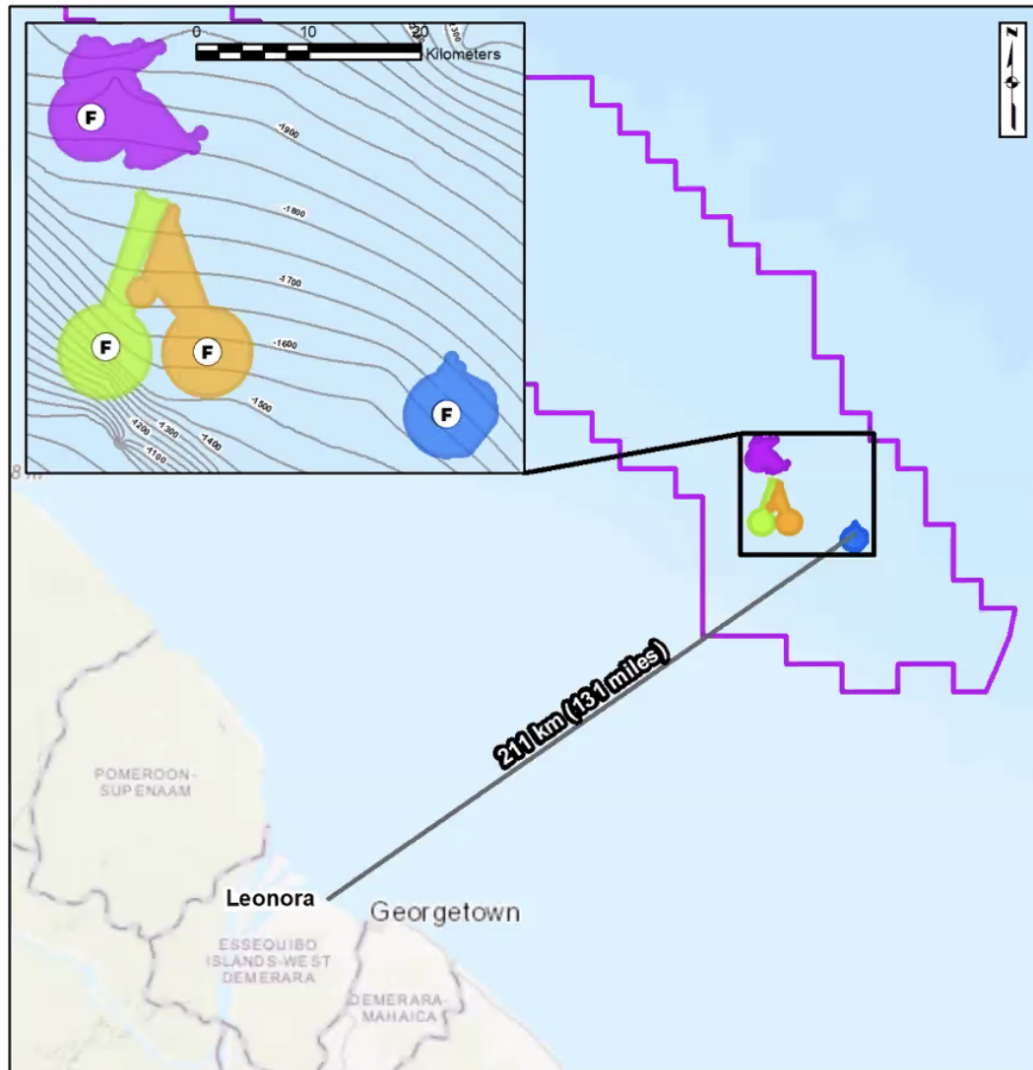
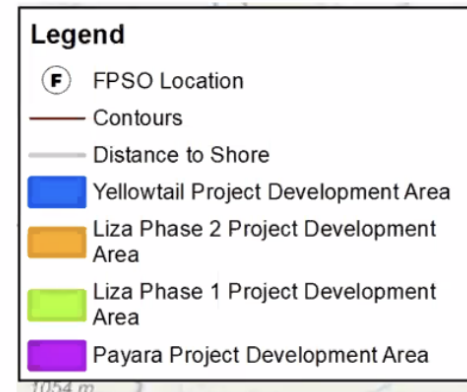


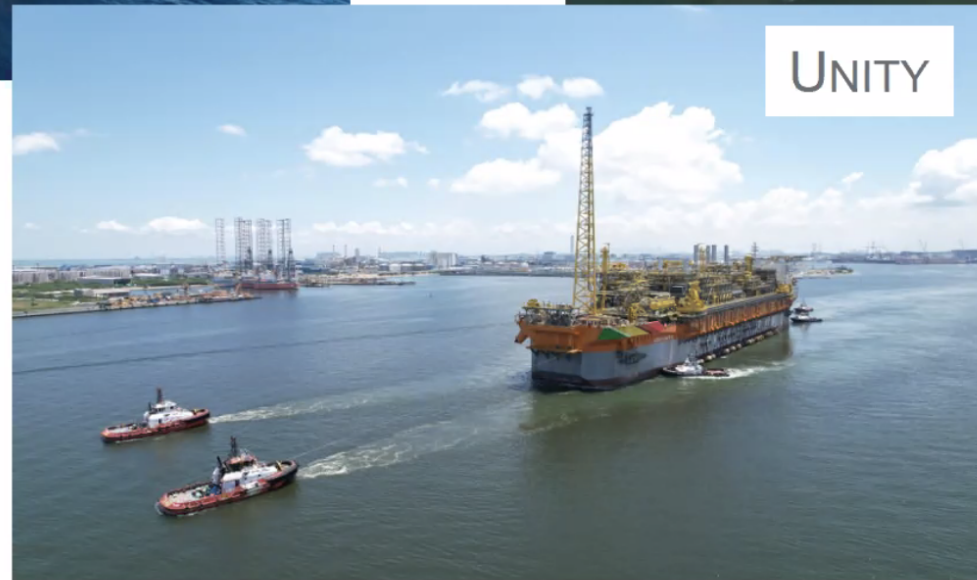
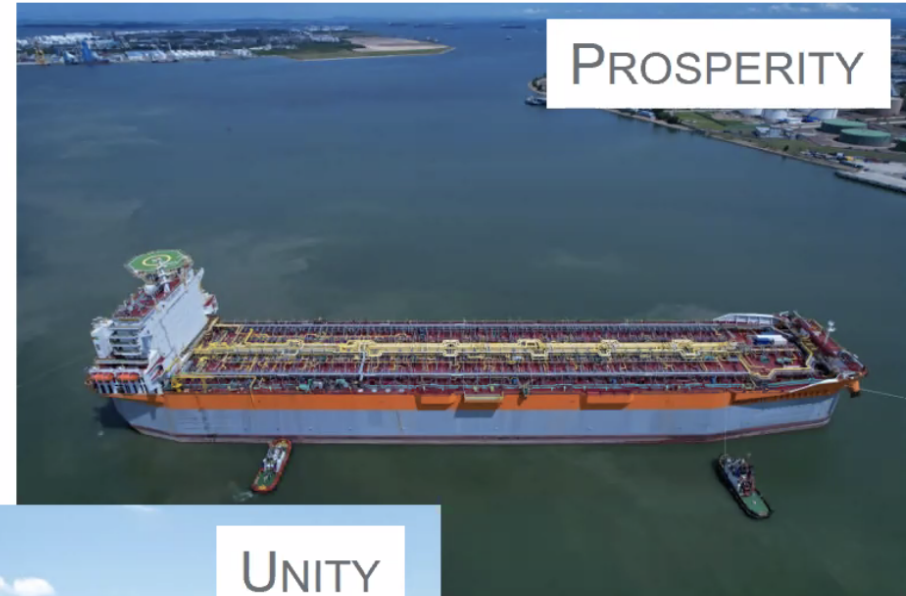
Yellowtail Development Project



- Up to 67 subsea development wells
- Oil production of 250K barrels per day
- Oil travels through flowlines from wells to a Floating Production, Storage, and Offloading vessel (FPSO)
- Associated natural gas used as fuel for FPSO or re-injected into reservoir to maintain pressure and improve oil recovery



Destiny, Unity, and Prosperity FPSOs



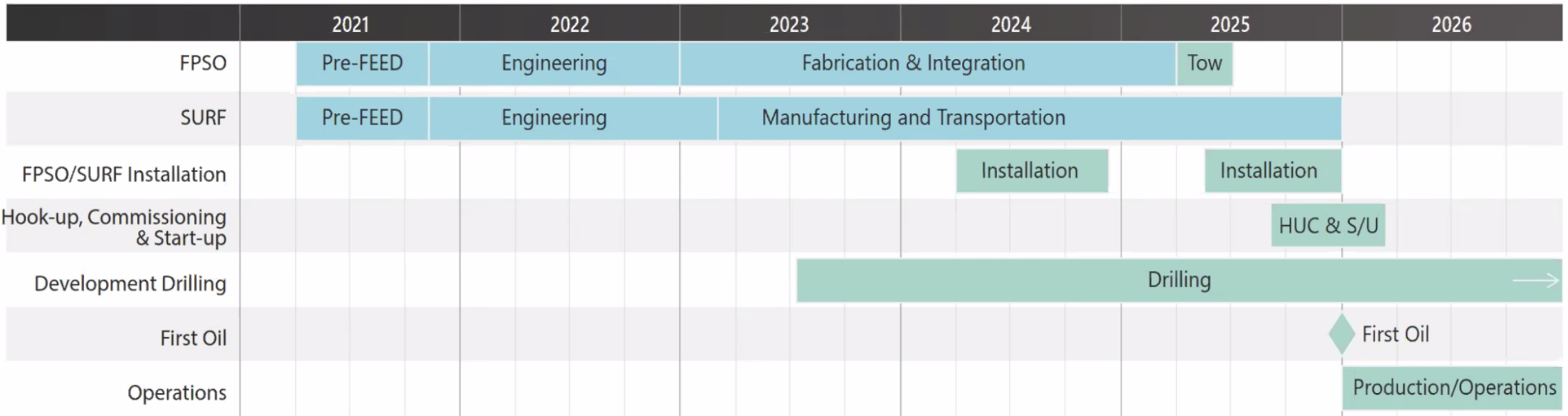
Yellowtail Project Comparison to other Projects

Major Component	EEPGL Projects			
	Yellowtail	Payara	Liza Phase 2	Liza Phase 1
Surface Production Facility Design Concept	A single Floating Production, Storage, and Offloading (FPSO) vessel is used for each development			
Distance from Shore	Each FPSO is approximately 200 km from Georgetown			
FPSO Mooring System	Each FPSO uses a spread mooring system with mooring lines connected to anchor piles embedded in seafloor			
Oil Production Capacity m ³ /day [KBD]	Approx. 40,000 [250]	Approx. 35,000 [220]	Approx. 35,000 [220]	Approx. 16,000 – 19,000 [100 – 120]
FPSO Oil Storage Capacity	Approx. 318,000 m ³ (2 million barrels)	Approx. 318,000 m ³ (2 million barrels)	Approx. 318,000 m ³ (2 million barrels)	254,000 m ³ (1.6 million barrels)
Offloading Frequency by Export Tankers	Every 4 – 6 days	Every 4 – 6 days	Every 4 – 6 days	Every 5 – 10 days
Wells	Approx. 41 – 67	Approx. 35 – 45	Approx. 33	17

Yellowtail Project Components

Surface Production Facility	<p>A single Floating Production, Storage, and Offloading (FPSO) vessel moored to the seafloor</p> <p>Oil capacity of 2.0 million barrels and tanker offloading to occur every 4-6 days</p>
Subsea Production Facility	<p>Subsea production trees and gas/water injection trees clustered around Subsea manifolds, Umblicals, Risers and Flowlines (SURF) connecting drill centers with FPSO</p>
Drill Ships	<p>Each development well may use multiple dynamically-positioned drill ships</p>
Onshore Support including Shorebase	<p>Onshore infrastructure includes shorebases, pipe yards, fabrication facilities, fuel supply facilities, and waste management facilities; potential sharing among developments</p>
Logistics Support	<p>Marine vessels and helicopters throughout all stages; potential sharing among developments</p>

Schedule



Location

Development Concept

- ✓ Drilling Facility
- ✓ Production Facility
- ✓ Crude Offloading
- ✓ Associated Gas Management
- ✓ Produced Water Management

Technology

- ✓ Drill Cuttings
- ✓ Gas Processing
- ✓ Injection Compressors
- ✓ Power Generation
- ✓ Produced Water Treatment
- ✓ Seawater Treatment



Yellowtail Development Project

Environmental Impact Assessment

Yellowtail EIA Process

Key Regulatory Milestones to Date

- Application for Environmental Authorisation submitted by EEPGL on 1 April 2021
- EPA determined an EIA was required
- Public Notice published by EPA on 9 May 2021
- Seven public scoping consultation meetings held May 27 – 4 June 2021
- Final Terms and Scope for the EIA issued by EPA on 10 September 2021
- Consultants connected with more than 50 stakeholders—including representatives of NDCs and Toshaos
- EIA submitted to EPA on 14 October 2021
- Public Notice published by EPA on 15 October 2021
- 60-day Comment Period concludes on 15 December 2021

Environmental Protection Agency



Notice to the Public

Esso Exploration and Production Guyana Limited (EEPGL) has submitted an Application to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for Environmental Authorisation to undertake the following project:

Yellowtail Development Project of Production Facilities for Petroleum Production within the Stabroek License Area, Offshore, Guyana.

The proposed project will be implemented in multiple stages including: wells drilling and completions, mobilization and installation of subsea equipment, umbilicals, risers and flowlines (SURF), installation of a floating production, storage and offloading (FPSO) facility, production operations, offloading of crude and decommissioning, and use of support vessels and helicopters throughout the stages. The proposed project will be undertaken in the marine offshore environment within Guyana's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and would also utilise land-based support activities such as marine shorebases, fabrication facilities, warehouses, and storage yards. As a result of the intended developmental activities, possible effects on the environment may include impacts to marine water quality, air quality, marine fauna, socio-economic resources, among others.

In keeping with the Environmental Protection Act, Cap. 20:05, Laws of Guyana, the EPA has determined that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required to be conducted before any decision to approve or reject the proposed project is taken, since this development may significantly impact the environment.

Members of the public are hereby invited, **within twenty-eight (28) days** of this Notice, to make written submissions to the Agency, setting out those questions and matters which they require to be answered or considered in the EIA.

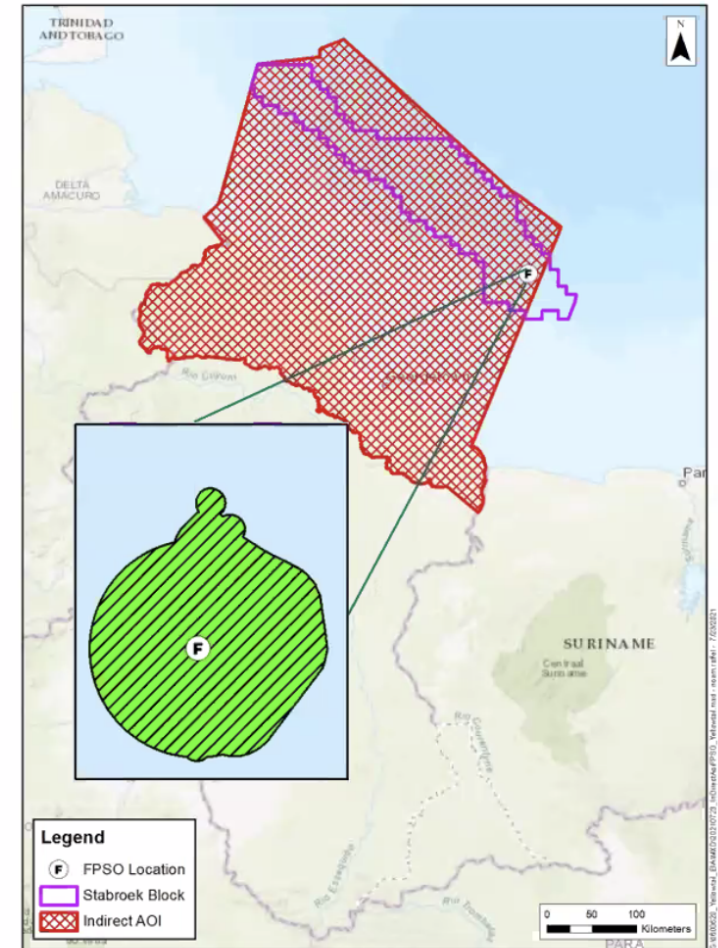
A summary of the project can be viewed on the EPA's website or uplifted at the office address detailed below at the reasonable cost of photocopying.

Submissions should be addressed to:

The Environmental Protection Agency
Executive Director
Ganges Street, Sophia, Georgetown.
Phone: 225-0506 / 225-5467-8 / 225-5471-2
Fax: 225-5481
E-mail epa@epaguyana.org
Website: www.epaguyana.org

Purpose of the EIA

- Describe the Project
- Describe the existing conditions within the Project's area of influence
- Assess potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts (adverse and positive) that could potentially result from the Project
- Propose a strategy to manage the potentially significant adverse impacts
- Recommend monitoring to assess the effectiveness of certain recommended management measures
- Provide the factual and technical basis for the EPA to make an informed decision on EEPGL's Application to permit the Project



Public Comments Addressed in EIA

Theme	Summary of Comments
Climate Change	Contribution of Yellowtail and other oil and gas projects to GHG emissions and climate change
Flaring	Flaring causes and prevention, impact on climate change, gas reinjection
Cumulative Impacts	Need to share cumulative impacts study, include other EEPGL development projects, incorporate lessons learned, include GHGs, include liquid and solid waste, marine traffic impacts on marine life
Water Quality Impacts	Details on water discharges, toxicity of discharges including impacts on fisheries and marine life, how produced water will be managed to minimize effects, water reinjection
Marine Life	Baseline study results, impacts to turtles/fish/crabs/seabirds/mammal species, impact of produced water discharge on fish, impact from noise
Project Description	Project size, compressor issues, decommissioning, subsea abandonment of equipment
Impacts to Environmental Resources	Impact on habitats
Air Quality	Limits on air emissions including VOCs and GHGs
Noise	Expected noise levels
Baseline Information	Provide baseline information

Public Comments Addressed in EIA

Theme	Summary of Comments
Waste Management	How to evaluate contracted onshore waste treatment, waste management capacity
Geology	Risk from seismicity
Protected Areas	Need to address impacts to protected areas in the EIA
Oil Spill Response	Oil spill prevention, spill impacts including to seascape and coast and rivers, spill response and equipment, economic impact and fisherfolk compensation, spill cost responsibility, worst case scenario modeling and impacts, preventing and addressing well blowouts
EIA Process and Stakeholder Engagement	Need broader consultation including with indigenous people and villages, EIA timing, need for continuous education and joint consultation, use of LCOs, include lessons learned from prior consultations, comment response
Other Socioeconomic Factors	Include negative economic impacts as well as community benefits, include Corporate Social Responsibility, job opportunities, effect on fishing routes from marine traffic
Livelihoods	Impact to fisherfolk and the seafood industry
Compensation for Impacts	Assess marine resource values, compensation for fisherfolk and public health impacts, impacts to Caribbean islands
Liability Concerns	Insurance coverage
Comments Directed at EPA	Sharing Terms and Scope, opportunities for sharing concerns, response to comments

Resources Assessed in EIA

Physical Resources

Air Quality, Climate, and Climate Change

Sound

Marine Geology and Sediments

Marine Water Quality

Biological Resources

Protected Areas and Special Status Species

Coastal Habitats

Coastal Wildlife and Shorebirds

Seabirds

Marine Mammals

Riverine Mammals

Marine Turtles

Marine Fish

Marine Benthos

Ecological Balance and Ecosystems

Socioeconomic Resources

Socioeconomic Conditions

Employment and Livelihoods

Community Health and Wellbeing

Marine Use and Transportation

Social Infrastructure and Services

Cultural Heritage

Waste Management Infrastructure and Capacity

Land Use

Ecosystem Services

Indigenous Peoples

Air Quality Studies

- Eight separate campaigns (4 onshore and 4 offshore)
- Conducted by teams of Guyanese and international experts
- Offshore results showed that in general, pollutant concentrations were very low
- With the exception of particulate matter, onshore pollutant levels were generally below applicable international guidelines
- Onshore and offshore air quality data were used as inputs to the air quality modeling analysis



Participatory Fishing Study

- Commenced in January 2019
- Led by Guyanese experts
- 18 volunteers from artisanal fishing community from Region 1 to Region 6 who are providing information on their fishing activities
- **Coastal Landing Assessment** - characterizes finfish and shellfish communities and maps local fisheries
- **Artisanal Fishing Activities Assessment** - collects overall daily catch information



Summary of EIA Results

■ Positive Impacts (Benefits)

Socioeconomic Conditions, Employment and Livelihoods, and Marine Benthos



■ Moderate Impacts from Planned Activities

Special Status Fish Species, Climate / Climate Change



Minor impacts from Planned Activities: 12 of the other 23 resources

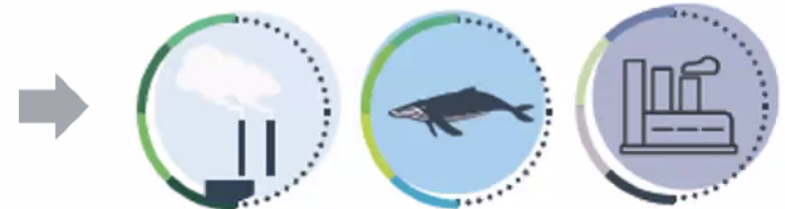
■ Moderate Risks from Unplanned Events

Marine Geology and Sediments, Marine Water Quality, Protected Areas, Leach's Storm-Petrel, Coastal Habitats, Marine Mammals, Marine Turtles, and Community Health and Wellbeing (traffic accidents)



■ Medium Priority for Potential Cumulative Impacts

Climate / Climate Change, Marine Mammals, and Waste Management Infrastructure Capacity



All Other Potential Impacts/Risks: Negligible Significance, Minor Risk, or Low Priority

Physical Resources

Resource	Drilling & Installation	Production Operations	Decommissioning	Unplanned Events
Air Quality	Onshore air quality impacts from pollutant emissions			Marine oil spill
Climate / Climate Change	Increased GHG emissions	Increased GHG emissions	Increased GHG emissions	Coastal fuel spill
Sound	Addressed in Biological Resources			
Marine Geology & Sediments	Cuttings deposition	---	---	Marine oil spill Coastal fuel spill NADF release
Marine Water Quality	Increased suspended solids Water quality and temperature changes			Marine oil spill Coastal fuel spill NADF release Sewage release

Potential Environmental Impacts

Air Quality – Negligible (All Stages)

- Measured onshore existing pollutant concentrations for > 330 days
- Emissions inventory for full Project life
- Modeled transport of six pollutants across the > 200 km distance to shore
- Compared maximum predicted onshore concentrations to 18 different guidelines from World Health Organization and USEPA
- Maximum predicted onshore concentrations for Yellowtail Project:
 - Nitrogen dioxide: no more than 6.3% of a guideline
 - Other pollutants: no more than 0.8% of a guideline

Management measures:

- 37 different controls to reduce emissions – including reinjection of associated gas instead of flaring it and minimization of non-routine flaring

Recording

Coastal Sensitivity Mapping

- Mapped and measured environmental resources along Guyana coast
 - Mangrove Sensitivity Survey
 - Shoreline Sensitivity Survey
 - Coastal Bird Survey
 - Nearshore Fish Survey
 - Ecosystem Services Survey
- Mapped and identified sensitivities for over 59,000 hectares of coastal mangroves
- Ranked sensitivities by shoreline type



16

ERM - Anna Sun...

ERM - Anna Sundby

Alissa Trotz

Alissa Trotz (she/her)



Candacie Brower- Thom...

ERM - Todd Hall

ERM - Todd Hall

Jason Willey (E...

Jason Willey (ERM)

Chat

Glenn Lall to Everyone 5:21 PM

Can you make public a copy of the Insurance Policy.

Dr. Jerry Jallall, OGGN to Everyone 5:23 PM

Whose responsibility will it be to pay compensation to Caribbean countries – tourism, shipping, and fishing sectors in the event of a well blowout? Will Esso or the Guyanese people be responsible?

VP Jagdeo is reported to be asking Exxon to deposit \$US2 billion for insurance. In light that the Macondo 2010 spill cleanup cost was \$US 60 billion+, does the EPA consider \$US2B to be adequate? Finally The Yellow tail proposal indicates flow lines, umbilicals, abandoned equipment, mooring lines, anchor piles, subsea equipment - all will be abandoned on Guyana's seashore. This is contrary to best practices in the oil industry? Which best practice standards have you applied to this study? Is this World Banks and IFC (International Finance Corporation.)

Dr. Jerry Jallall, OGGN to 1 New Message

Who can see your messages? Recording On

To: Everyone

Unmute Start Video Participants 80 Chat Share Screen Record Reactions Apps

1 Reminder DBM Meeting

Mac OS dock with icons for Finder, Spotlight, Safari, Music, Excel, Word, PowerPoint, Teams, Photos, Messages (4), Zoom, System Preferences (1), Slack, Outlook (2), Chrome, Adobe Acrobat, Zoom, and Trash.

Potential Environmental Impacts

Climate / Climate Change – Moderate (Production Operations Stage)

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, resulting in increases in Guyana's national GHG emissions

Management Measures:

- 37 different controls to reduce emissions – including reinjection of associated gas instead of flaring it and minimization of non-routine flaring
- Improved design provides for spare compressors to be installed to reduce the frequency and duration of non-routine flaring
- Approximately 80 to 84 percent reduction in GHG emissions, compared to GHG emissions with no embedded controls, mitigation measures, or routine flaring of associated gas instead of reinjection

Potential Environmental Impacts

Marine Water Quality – Mir (Exit Minimal Video Phase)

- Increased suspended solids in water and potential health impacts to marine fauna – focused on filter-feeding organisms (marine sponges are more vulnerable because of their immobile adult life forms and the way in which they feed)

Management measures:

- Follow international standards for treatment of discharges to water
- For overboard discharges of cuttings, use solids control and cuttings dryer system

Biological Resources

SS = Special Status Species

Resource	Drilling & Installation	Production Operations	Decommissioning	Unplanned Events
Protected Areas	---	---	---	Marine oil spill
Special Status Species	Addressed in Other Biological Resources			
Coastal Habitats	---	---	---	Marine oil spill Coastal fuel spill
Coastal Wildlife	---	---	---	Marine oil spill Coastal fuel spill
Seabirds	Mortality/injury from attraction to vessels Light/sound disturbance	Mortality/injury from attraction to vessels Light/sound disturbance Vessel use for rest	Mortality/injury from attraction to vessels Light/sound disturbance	Marine oil spill SS Flare strike Sewage release Helo/vessel strike

Biological Resources

Resource	Drilling & Installation	Production Operations	Decommissioning	Unplanned Events
Marine Mammals	Injury from sound			Marine oil spill
	Disturbance from sound		Disturbance from sound	Coastal fuel spill
	Exposure to permitted discharges			Vessel strike
				Sewage release
Riverine Mammals	Behavioral changes or disturbance due to harbor traffic			Marine oil spill
				Coastal fuel spill
				Vessel strike
Marine Turtles	Injury from sound			Marine oil spill
	Disturbance from sound			Vessel strike
	Exposure to permitted discharges			Sewage release
	Disturbance or displacement from habitat			

Biological Resources

SS = Special Status Species

Resource	Drilling & Installation	Production Operations	Decommissioning	Unplanned Events
Marine Fish	Attraction to artificial light			Marine oil spill
	Disturbance from sound			Coastal fuel spill
	SS Change in distribution due to water quality	Change in distribution due to water quality		SS NADF release
		Loss of fish/eggs in water intakes	Sewage release	
	Changes in seafloor habitat			
Ecological Balance and Ecosystem	Changes in marine nutrient cycle or gene flow			
	Introduction of invasive species			
Marine Benthos	Smothering or toxicity from drilling discharges	New artificial hard substrate		Marine oil spill
	Injury/disturbance from seabed construction			Coastal fuel spill
				NADF release

Potential Environmental Impacts

Marine Fish – Negligible to Minor; Positive

- Changes in fish distribution due to altered water quality (Negligible to Minor)
- Changes in distribution and habitat usage (Negligible)
- Loss of fish eggs and larvae due to entrainment of immature life stages (Negligible)
- Exposure to artificial light and sound (Negligible)
- Impacts could reach the Moderate level for certain special status species, due to increased sensitivity at the population or species level
- Offshore structures create artificial habitat for marine fish (Positive)

Management measures:

- Adherence to international standards for treatment of discharges to water

Potential Environmental Impacts

Seabirds – Negligible to Minor; Positive

- Direct mortality/injury from attraction to offshore Project facilities (Negligible to Minor)
- Light and sound disturbance from Project activities (Negligible to Minor)
- Benefit from use of vessels as a resting place or attractant of prey (Positive)

Management measures:

- Where reasonably practicable, direct lighting on FPSO and major Project vessels to required operational areas rather than at the sea surface or skyward.
- Adhere to maritime safety regulations/standards for lighting on vessels.

Potential Environmental Impacts

Marine Mammals – Negligible to Minor; Positive

- Injury from sound exposure during development well drilling (Negligible)
- Disturbance from short-term “impulsive” sound during development well drilling (Minor)
- Disturbance from “non-impulsive” sound from marine vessel operations (Negligible to Minor)
- Disturbance from decommissioning “non-impulsive” sound from marine vessel operations (Negligible)
- Exposure to permitted discharges (Negligible)
- **Offshore lighting as an attractant of food sources for marine mammals (Positive)**

Management measures:

- Follow international guidelines Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)
- Employ trained marine mammal observers (MMOs) during impulsive noise activities
- Avoid seismic operations if marine mammals are sighted within the mitigation zone during specified pre-startup periods
- Use soft-start procedures

Potential Environmental Impacts

Riverine Mammals – Minor

- Behavioral changes or displacement of riverine mammals as a result of increased vessel traffic within Georgetown Harbour

Management measures:

- Regularly maintain marine vessels and operate them in accordance with manufacturers' specifications and at their optimal levels to minimize sound levels to the extent reasonably practicable.

Potential Environmental Impacts

Ecological Balance and Ecosystems – Minor

- Changes in marine nutrient cycle (Negligible)
- Impacts on gene flow (Negligible)
- Introduction of invasive species via ballast water (Minor)

Management measures:

- For vessel wastewater discharges (storage displacement water, ballast water, bilge water, deck drainage), comply with applicable international standards and guidelines.
- Follow applicable international guidelines for ballast water management while the FPSO is on station.

Socioeconomic Resources

Resource	Drilling & Installation	Production Operations	Decommissioning	Unplanned Events
Socioeconomic Conditions	Increased government revenue, employment, local business activity			Marine oil spill
	Increased cost of living, competition with other businesses for workers			
Employment and Livelihoods	Increased employment, local business activity, and household incomes			Coastal fuel spill
	Disruptions to commercial fishing operations			Vessel collision
	Disruptions to artisanal fisherfolk operations			
Community Health & Wellbeing	Public anxiety over oil and gas sector			Marine oil spill
	Potential for reduced access to emergency health services			Coastal fuel spill
	Increased risk of communicable disease			Vehicular accident
	Impacts to public safety			Vessel collision
Marine Use and Transportation	Disturbance to commercial cargo or fishing vessel use of PDA			Marine oil spill
	Disturbance to subsistence fishing vessel movement			Coastal fuel spill
	Disturbance to commercial fishing vessel movement			Vessel collision

Socioeconomic Resources

Resource	Drilling & Installation	Production Operations	Decommissioning	Unplanned Events
Social Infrastructure and Services	Lodging capacity	Lodging capacity in Georgetown		Marine oil spill Coastal fuel spill Vehicular accident
	Demand on housing & utilities	Demand on housing & utilities		
	Ground transportation congestion			
	Air transportation congestion			
Waste Management Infra. Capacity	Georgetown-based landfill capacity			Marine oil spill Coastal fuel spill
	Georgetown-based hazardous waste treatment capacity			
Land Use	Conversion of land use or change in ownership			Coastal fuel spill
Ecosystem Services	---	---	---	
Indigenous Peoples	---	---	---	Marine oil spill
Cultural Heritage	Damage to marine cultural resources	---	---	Marine oil spill
				Coastal fuel spill
				NADF release

Potential Socioeconomic Impacts

Socioeconomic Conditions – Positive / Minor

- Socioeconomic benefits (positive):
 - Project revenue generation: GDP contributions, tax revenue
 - Employment opportunities: job creation, workforce training
 - Business opportunities: procurement of goods/services, supplier capacity building
 - Indirect and induced economic impacts: driven by worker spending and business growth
- Competition for skilled workers and increased cost of living in Georgetown area (Minor)

Management measures:

- Employing Guyanese citizens and procuring goods/services from local businesses
- Partnering with local agencies to support workforce/business development programs
- Quarterly reporting on Project-related Guyanese employment and local procurement

Potential Socioeconomic Impacts

Employment and Livelihoods / Marine Use and Transportation – Positive / Minor

- Socioeconomic benefits (positive):
 - Employment opportunities (direct hiring, indirect employment through procurement/business growth, and induced employment opportunities driven by worker spending)
- Potential disruption of fishing activities for commercial fishing (due to marine safety exclusion zones within the Project Development Area) and subsistence fishing (due to presence of Project vessels in nearshore area) (Minor)

Management measures:

- Notices to Mariners and other communication materials to provide information about major vessel movements and marine safety exclusion zones
- Ongoing stakeholder engagement to communicate Project activities to the fishing community

Potential Socioeconomic Impacts

Community Health and Wellbeing – Minor

- Reduced access to emergency and health services in Georgetown
- Public anxiety over oil and gas sector risks

Management measures:

- Medical personnel on board the FPSO and major installation vessels
- Dedicated medical provider to complement the services of the local private medical clinic used by the Project, and a dedicated ambulance to avoid overwhelming the local medical infrastructure
- Continued disclosure of Project-related activities through EEPGL's ongoing stakeholder engagement programs, including engagement with the fishing community and oil spill response training programs

Potential Socioeconomic Impacts

Social Infrastructure and Services – Minor

- Increased demand for lodging, leading to potential reduced availability and/or increased cost (for leisure and business travelers to Guyana, specifically Georgetown and vicinity)
- Increased demand for housing and utilities in the Georgetown area, leading to decreased availability and/or increased cost of housing and utilities
- Increased traffic congestion (ground transport, all stages)

Management measures:

- Communicate EEPGL's health, safety, and security standards and requirements to interested hotel owners (in order to increase the number of hotels used by EEPGL's Project workforce and spread demand across a wider range of hotels)
- Proactive messaging regarding Project employment opportunities (to decrease job seekers moving to Georgetown)

Potential Socioeconomic Impacts

*Waste Management Infrastructure Capacity - Minor

- Project increases demand on waste management infrastructure capacity which could impact other users of Georgetown-based non-hazardous waste management facilities (i.e., landfill)

Management measures:

- Manage Project wastes in accordance with the Comprehensive Waste Management Plan which includes waste reduction measures such as recycling and reuse
- Continue monitoring plans for further expansion of Haags Bosch landfill and/or construction of additional landfill sites in other locations (as decided by the government), or identify suitable alternative (interim) local solutions for non-hazardous waste management

Unplanned Events

Unplanned events are considered unlikely to occur because of the extensive preventative measures employed by EEPGL.

Unplanned events assessed as **Moderate** risk:

- Project vessel strikes of marine mammals (Moderate) and marine turtles (Moderate)
- Collisions between Project vehicles and non-Project vehicles (Minor to Moderate)

Embedded controls that will be put in place by EEPGL will reduce the likelihood of these events occurring, and the consequences if they were to occur:

- Maintenance of marine safety exclusion zones
- Training of vessel operators to recognize and avoid marine mammals, riverine mammals, marine turtles, and rafting seabirds
- Adherence to international and local marine navigation procedures
- Adherence to Road Safety Management Procedure

Unplanned Events - Oil Spill

Large oil spills are considered **highly unlikely** to occur because of extensive preventative measures employed by EEPGL (design, operations procedures, training, etc.)

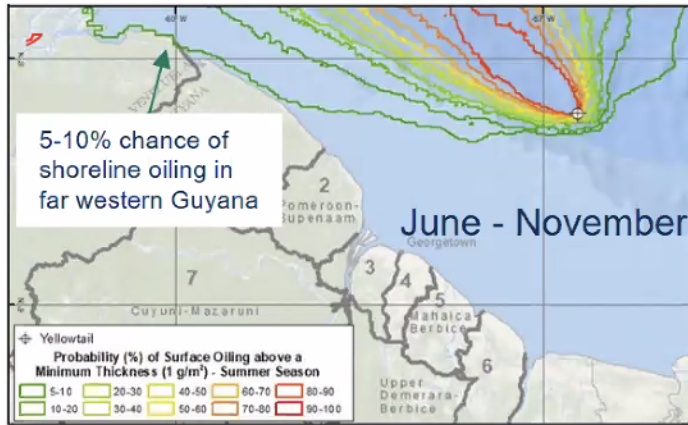
Many factors, in addition to oil spill response measures, would reduce severity of a spill:

- Distance offshore (>203 km) reduces probability of oil reaching Guyana coast
- Prevailing northwest currents would tend to carry oil away from Guyana
- Nature of the crude oil and region's warm waters would promote evaporation and dispersion

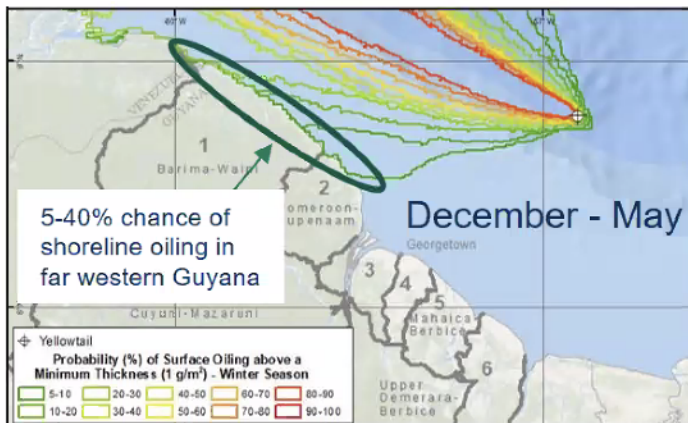
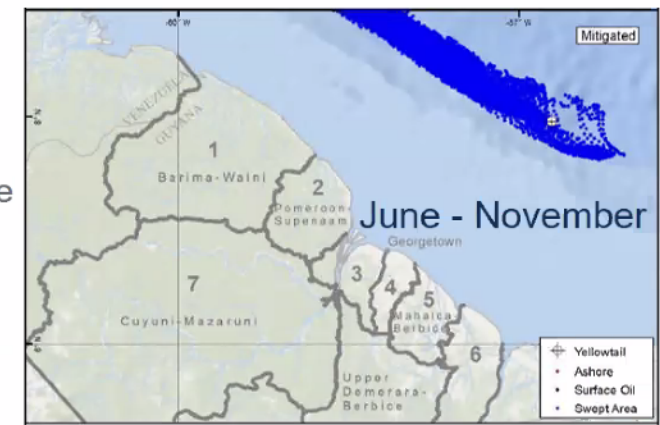
Oil spill modeling: conducted to evaluate where and how quickly a spill would likely travel.

- Because this event is highly unlikely, **Moderate** risk ratings were assigned for marine geology and sediments, marine water quality, protected areas, marine turtles, one special status seabird, coastal habitats, and community health and wellbeing. Risk ratings for remaining resources are **Minor**.

Most Credible Worst Case Discharge Scenario



Response



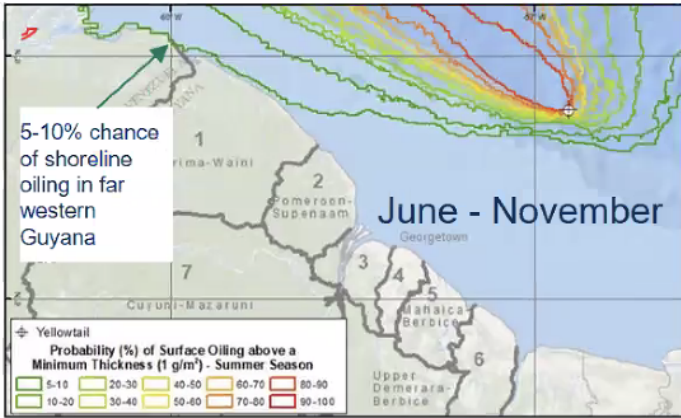
Response



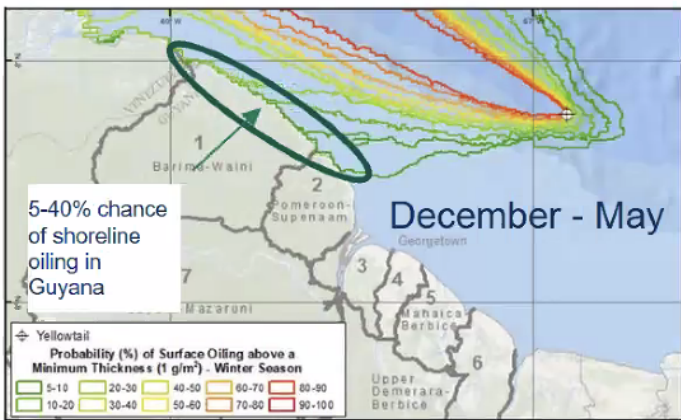
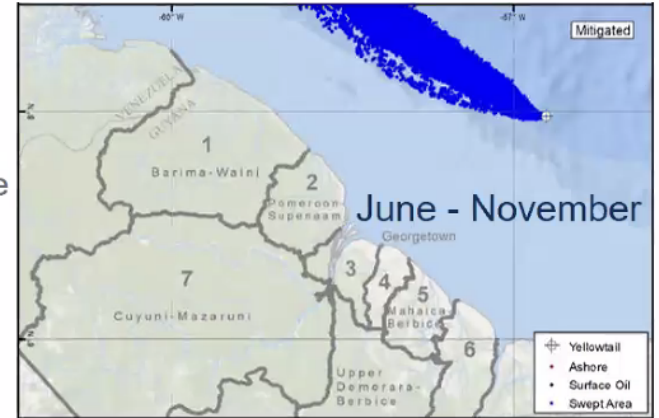
UNMITIGATED

MITIGATED

Maximum Worst Case Discharge Scenario



Response



Response



UNMITIGATED

MITIGATED

Integrated Oil Spill Response Utilizing All Tools

Claims and Livelihood Remediation Process




- Compensation as appropriate for property losses
- Restoration of welfare and livelihood for affected people

Insurance

- EEPGL and co-venturers have insurance coverage including Third Party Liability and the cost of regaining control of a well



Cumulative Impact Assessment – Medium Priority

<p>Marine Mammals</p> 	<p>Key Potential Cumulative Impact: potential marine vessel strikes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Apply same level of potential impact management for future EEPGL projects as in Yellowtail - to minimize risk of marine mammal vessel strikes.- Where practicable, share logistical resources between projects - to reduce number of additional vessel movements.
<p>Climate / Climate Change</p> 	<p>Key Potential Cumulative Impact: combined GHG emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Conduct Best Available Technology assessment to assess feasible controls and mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions.- Continue to assess measures to minimize GHG emissions during production operations.
<p>Waste Management Infrastructure Capacity</p> 	<p>Key Potential Cumulative Impact: combined waste management demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- As warranted based on anticipated future EEPGL hazardous waste generation trends and trends in non-EEPGL hazardous waste generation, continue enabling the expansion of existing local waste management capacity for hazardous wastes and explore use of new local hazardous waste treatment facilities, or identify suitable alternative solutions.- Continue monitoring of plans for further expansion of the Haags Bosch Landfill and/or (if approved by the EPA) construction of additional landfill sites in other locations (as decided by the government), or identify suitable alternative (interim) local solutions for non-hazardous waste management

Recommendations of the Consultants

- Incorporate all of the proposed embedded controls
- Adopt all of the recommended mitigation measures
- Implement the proposed Yellowtail Environmental and Socioeconomic Management Plan
- Maintain the Oil Spill Response Plan
- Commit to regular oil spill response drills, simulations, and exercises—and involve appropriate Guyanese authorities and stakeholders in these activities, document the availability of appropriate response equipment on board the FPSO, and demonstrate that offsite equipment could be mobilized for a timely response.

Overall, the Project is expected to pose manageable environmental and socioeconomic impacts and to offer the potential for significant socioeconomic benefits to Guyana.

Recommendations of the Consultants

- Incorporate all of the proposed embedded controls
- Adopt all of the recommended mitigation measures
- Implement the proposed Yellowtail Environmental and Socioeconomic Management Plan
- Maintain the Oil Spill Response Plan
- Commit to regular oil spill response drills, simulations, and exercises—and involve appropriate Guyanese authorities and stakeholders in these activities, document the availability of appropriate response equipment on board the FPSO, and demonstrate that offsite equipment could be mobilized for a timely response.

Overall, the Project is expected to pose manageable environmental and socioeconomic impacts and to offer the potential for significant socioeconomic benefits to Guyana.

Questions and Answers

Disclosure Meeting Schedule

Date	Region	Time	Venue
Oct. 25	4	05:00pm - 07:00pm	Umana Yana, Kingston, Georgetown
Oct. 27	2	09:00am - 11:00am	Anna Regina Townhall, Essequibo Coast
Oct. 29	1	10:00am - 12:00pm	Flavio's Hall, Santa Rosa
Nov. 01	3	04:00pm - 06:00pm	Leonora Technical institute, Leonora, WCD
Nov. 02	5	10:00am - 12:00pm	Mahaicony Technical Institute, Mahaicony, ECD
Nov. 02	5	02:00pm - 04:00pm	LatchmanSingh Primary School, Bushlot, WCB
Nov. 03	6	08:00am - 10:00am	#66 Fishport Complex, #66 Village, Corentyne, Berbice
Nov. 05	1	10:00am - 12:00pm	Regional Democratic Council Boardroom, Mabaruma
Nov. 11	All	06:00pm - 08:00pm	Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86236094817?pwd=SnRmTUdEM2JJaRVQzZEtKb0FaUT09 Meeting ID: 862 3609 4817, Passcode: 922752