Goliat Photovoltaic Farm
Non-technical summary

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PROJECT:

Goliat Photovoltaic Farm
Poland, Pomorskie Voivodeship, Słupski County,
Potęgowo Muncipality

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Glossary

H&S	Health and Safety
CIAR	Cumulative Impact Assessment Report
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESDD	Environmental and Social Due Diligence Report
PIS	Project Information Sheet (pl. Karta informacyjna przedsięwzięcia, KIP)
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
MW	Megawatt
Project	Goliat Photovoltaic Farm
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
PV	Photovoltaic Farm
EIA Report	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EIA Act	Act of October 3, 2008, on providing information on the environment and its protection, public participation in environmental protection and environmental impact assessments (Journal of Laws. 2008 No. 199 item 1227)
Mayor	Mayor of Potęgowo Muncipality

1. Introduction

Mashav Hama LLC – one of the leading producers of renewable energy – is planning to construct a photovoltaic (PV) Goliat farm (Project) in Pomorskie Voivodeship, in Słupsk County, in Potęgowo Municipality, together with underground transmission lines located in Damnica Municipality. The aim of the Project is to obtain electricity from the conversion of solar radiation energy and then inject it into the power grid. The PV Goliat will have a capacity of up to 500 MW, making it possible to supply electricity to many households. The Project has an approved decision on environmental conditions and is currently in the process of obtaining a construction permit.

The construction of PV Goliat will be co-financed by financial institutions, which require detailed verification of the investment's compliance with their internal requirements as well as national and EU regulations before deciding to provide funding. The planned Project has been analysed by independent specialists (Ambiens LLC) in terms of its possible environmental and social impact. The detailed results of the analyses are contained in the following reports, prepared in accordance with the requirements of financial institutions:

- Environmental and Social Due Diligence Report (ESDD),
- Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP),
- Cumulative Impact Assessment Report (CIAR),
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP),
- Supply Chain Management Plan.

This Non-Technical Summary includes key information about the Project, results from the environmental impact assessment conducted for the Goliat Photovoltaic Farm Project (Environmental Impact Assessment Report – EIA report) and conclusions from the analyses contained in the aforementioned documents. All three stages of the Project – construction, operation and decommissioning were adressed.

2. Project description

PROJECT LOCATION

The Goliat photovoltaic farm will be located in northern Poland, in the Pomorskie Voivodeship, in Słupski County, in the Municipality of Potęgowo, on plots in the following cadastral districts:

- Głuszynko – plots no: 1/20, 1/22, 1/23, 1/24, 1/25, 1/26, 1/27, 1/28, 1/29, 1/30, 1/31, 156, 157, 158, 159, 171, 172, 173, 2/1, 2/3, 2/8, 2/9, 2/10, 2/11, 2/12, 2/13, 2/15, 2/16, 3/20, 3/21, 3/22, 43,
- Grapice – plots no: 1/19, 154, 2/5, 3/10, 3/11, 3/12, 3/13, 3/14, 3/15, 4/18, 4/19, 4/20,
- Nieckowo – plot no: 160,
- Rzechcino – plots no: 78/3, 78/5, 78/6.

The location of the plots of land where the Project is planned is shown in the following illustration (Illustration 2.1).

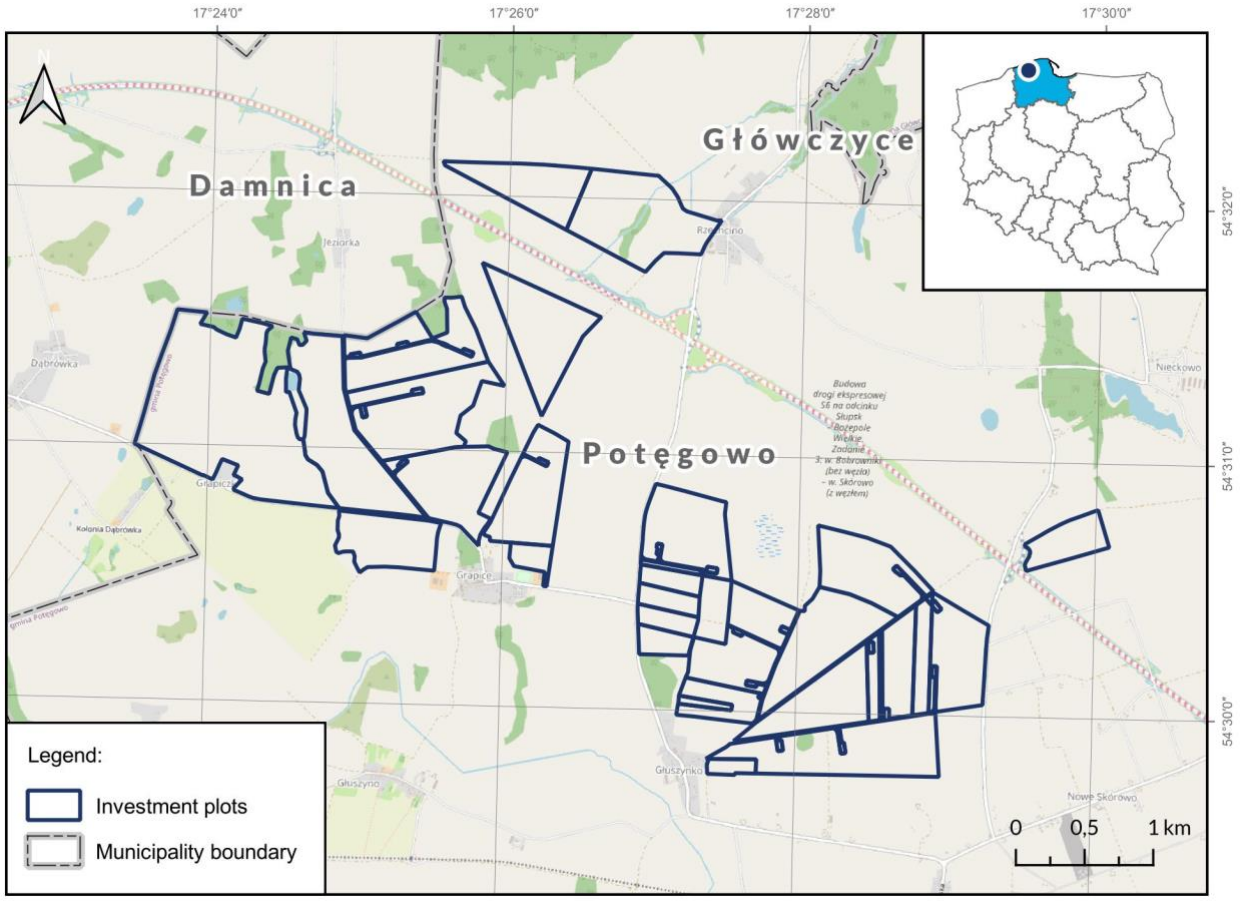

Illustration 2.1 Detailed location of the plots of land where the Project is planned on the background of the OpenStreetMap map

The Project will be located on plots for which two Local Spatial Development Plans, allowing for generation of electricity from photovoltaic cells, have been adopted:

- Resolution No. XLIV/434/2022 of the Potęgowo Municipality Council of 30 March 2022 on the adoption of a Local Spatial Development Plan for the Skórowo Nowe district and a fragment of the Nieckowo disctrict, in the Potęgowo Municipality,
- Resolution No. LIX/546/2023 of the Potęgowo Municipality Council of 30 January 2023 on adopting a local spatial development plan for fragments of the Głuszynko, Grapice and Rzechcino disctricts, in the Potęgowo Municipality.

The plans were adopted in accordance with national legislation, ensuring the participation of local communities and other stakeholders.

PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The basic element of the Goliat photovoltaic farm will be single or double-sided photovoltaic panels, consisting of interconnected photovoltaic cells, mounted on an anchored free-standing steel or steel-aluminium structure. Each row of panels will be spaced several metres apart to avoid one row of panels shading the next one, which would result in a decrease in the efficiency. The following components will also be required to ensure proper operation of the farm: central inverters, transformers, energy storage, trackers, power and fibre optic cable lines. The power plant will be connected to the grid in the National Power System. The power infrastructure at the Project site will be routed underground. The Project site will be fenced and equipped with an alarm system and video surveillance. Access to the photovoltaic farm is planned via existing and designed roads.

PROJECT STAGES

The Project is divided into three phases: the construction phase (12 to 24 months), the operation phase (about 25 years) and the decommissioning phase (about 6 months). Construction phase will be carried out by sub-areas – construction of the first area is scheduled to begin in Q1 2025. Construction of the farm will include site preparation and siting of the farm elements. During this stage, trucks, construction machinery such as excavators, backhoe loaders, tractors, cars, vans or vans will be used. The PV farm is essentially an entirely unmanned facility, and the works during its exploitation phase will only include grass cutting (mechanical or manual), washing of the panels (using clean water and/or biodegradable additives) and periodic maintenance, as well as possible repairs. Decommissioning of the farm will consist of demolition and removal of the farm components, after which the Project site will be restored to its original state.

3. Technology description

Transformation of solar energy into electricity occurs in photovoltaic cells – the basic building blocks of any photovoltaic system. The cells are grouped into larger units called photovoltaic panels. PV Goliat will consist of approximately 753,570 panels. Solar radiation falls on the wafers that are present in the cells and a direct current is generated. The generated direct current will be received by inverters and converted into alternating current. It will then be sent to a transformer, where there will be a change in voltage level from low to medium. PV Goliat will be connected to the Goliat Main Receiving Point, and then the power will be fed out to the grid through underground transmission lines located in Damnica Municipality.

4. Project options under consideration

One of the initial steps in planning a Project is to determine the best location and shape of the investment and technology, in order to make it economically viable yet minimise any negative impact on the environment. Having analysed the possibility of connecting the proposed photovoltaic farm to the existing electricity grid, as well as the environmental constraints and insolation conditions, the location indicated in this study was identified as the most suitable. When determining the shape and layout of the Project, the elements of natural value present in the area, such as trees, shrubs, wetlands and water reservoirs, were taken into account and then excluded from the Project area. The available technologies for the construction of the farm include the foundation of the panels on support structures embedded in the ground with piles or with the use of reinforced concrete foundations. In the case of the Project, the pile-based technology was selected, which is characterised by a lower negative impact on the environment.

5. Justification of the Project

The use of solar energy to generate electricity is one method of producing energy from renewable sources. Poland, in the draft 'National Energy and Climate Plan to 2030', which is an update of the 'National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030', aims to achieve a 20.9 % share of renewable energy sources in gross final energy consumption in 2025 and 29.8 % in 2030. The implementation of the investment will therefore contribute to the achievement of the aforementioned targets. The implementation of the Project is also in line with the environmental objectives resulting from the following strategic documents:

- documents of national importance: Energy Policy of Poland, Vistula River Basin Management Plan, Update of the National Air Protection Programme until 2025,
- documents of regional importance: Pomeranian Voivodeship Development Strategy 2030, Regional Energy Strategy including Renewable Sources,
- documents of local importance: Low emission economy plan of Potęgowo Municipality.

If the Project is not implemented, the energy that would be supplied from a 'clean' source such as solar will be supplied in a conventional manner – from the combustion of fossil fuels, which inevitably involves high emissions of gases and dust into the atmosphere. Considering the above, and the fact that the demand for electricity is on an upward trend, which is associated with even higher emissions of greenhouse gases, SO_2, CO_2 and dusts, it is considered an unfavourable solution.

6. Legal and social conditions

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

The Environmental Impact Assessment procedure for the Project was commenced by submitting an application by Mashav Hama Sp. z o.o. for a decision on environmental conditions to the competent authority – Mayor of Potęgowo Commune (Mayor). The application was accompanied by relevant attachments, including, i.a. the Project Information Sheet (PIS). The PIS was supplemented twice in response to the Mayor's calls. Considering the opinions of the opinion-forming bodies (the Regional Director of Environmental Protection in Gdańsk, the State Water Holding – Polish Waters in Gdańsk, the State District Sanitary Inspector in Słupsk) on 12 July 2023 the Mayor issued a decision on the need and obligation to carry out the environmental impact assessment of the Project. The decision was followed by the preparation and submission of the Environmental Impact Report for PV Goliat, which was updated a total of four times in response to notices from the Mayor. The Project received the decision on environmental conditions number 3/2024, issued by the Mayor on 3 July 2024. The decision has become final and is the basis for obtaining follow-up decisions.

NATIONAL AND EU LEGISLATION AND BANKING REQUIREMENTS

The environmental impact assessment procedure was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Act of 3 October 2008 on the provision of information on the environment and its protection, public participation in environmental protection and environmental impact assessments (the EIA Act), which implements European Union legislation – Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private Projects on the environment.

The procedure for the adoption of local spatial development plans was carried out in accordance with the rules for the adoption of spatial development plans at national, regional and local levels, regulated in Poland by Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. This directive is adapted in the EIA Act.

The results of the analyses carried out in the ESDD, ESAP and CIAR documents showed that the Project activities to date have been carried out in accordance with the banking requirements set out in the Environmental and Social Policy (ESAP) document that apply to Projects financed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Public consultations related to the Project took place under two procedures, i.e.:

- the environmental impact assessment procedure, whose obligation was imposed by the Mayor of Potęgowo Municipality in the decision of 12 July 2023 (sign: NŚR.6220.22.2023),
- the procedure for enacting the Local Spatial Development Plan for the area covered by the investment in question (Resolution No. XLIV/434/2022 of the Potęgowo Municipality Council of 30 March 2022. on adopting a local spatial development plan for the Skórowo Nowe district and a fragment of the Nieckowo district, in the Potęgowo Municipality and Resolution No. LIX/546/2023 of the Potęgowo Municipality Council of 30 January 2023 on adopting a local spatial development plan for fragments of the Głuszynko, Grapice and Rzechcino districts, in the Potęgowo Municipality).

No complaints were received by the Project during the procedures indicated above.

7. Environmental conditions

LANDSCAPE CONDITIONS

The Project site is located outside Mountain and Coastal areas. The Project site is a human-transformed agricultural and undeveloped area, most of which is arable fields. Some of the investment plots contain small bodies of water, a watercourse, wooded areas, bushes and grassy vegetation. The planned development is adjacent to areas of similar structure and type and scattered development. Small forested areas occur between some of the development plots, as well as local and municipal roads connecting the surrounding villages. Along most of the roads there are rows of trees. The area does not stand out in the landscape and has little natural value. The only more valuable natural elements present on the investment plots are trees and bushes, wetlands, a watercourse and bodies of water.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

The area designated for the Project does not represent a high conservation value. There are no protected habitats or wetlands. The field inventory identified 199 vascular plant species, 30 invertebrate species, 5 amphibian species, 73 bird species and 13 mammal species (including bats). The identified protected invertebrate species are relatively common in Poland. The observed birds mostly belonged to common species, typical for the agricultural landscape and migrating over Poland in large numbers. No large concentrations of birds were recorded throughout the study period.

PROTECTED AREAS

The Project is located outside protected areas, which include: national parks, nature reserves, landscape parks, protected landscape areas, Natura 2000 areas, nature monuments, documentary sites, ecological land uses, natural and landscape complexes and species protection for plants, animals and fungi. However, three protected areas are located within a 5 km buffer from the Project area: the Oz Grapice documentation site (0.6 km from the Project), the Łupawa Valley Special Area of Habitat Protection (2.6 km from the Project) and the Lębork Hills Protected Landscape Area (4.6 km from the Project).

ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS

The project is located outside the ecological corridors, which are strips of land that allow the movement of animals. The nearest corridor of national significance is located at a distance of approximately 1.9 km from the eastern boundary of the Project. It is the ecological corridor Pobrzeże Słowińskie (KPn-20A).

WATER ENVIRONMENT

No water rights permit authorising extraction of groundwater or surface water is in force for the Project site, and there are no protection zones for groundwater or surface water intakes. The planned development will not take place in areas adjacent to lakes. There is the River Jeziorka tributary running along three of the investment plots and the River Rzechcianka tributary running through one plot. Wetlands are present on four investment plots.

GROUND ENVIRONMENT

There is no protected land within the Project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

There are seven archaeological sites within the Project area, five of which are located within the area where the main elements of the farm are planned to be located. The sites in the area of investment are not listed in the Monument Registry of Pomorskie Voivodeship, but are included in the Voivodeship monuments stockbook.

AIR

In the Potęgowo Municipality, where the Project is located, the most significant impact on air quality comes from low emissions from households using traditional energy sources (burning of coal), as well as the school boiler house and the housing estate boiler house. Air quality is also affected by vehicular emissions.

8. Environmental impact of the Project

PLANTS

No transformation, fragmentation or isolation of protected habitats will occur during the construction phase. Common, non-protected plant species typical for the agricultural landscape will be removed. The only negative impact at the operation stage will be related to maintenance and repairs, which may cause temporary degradation of the plants present in the area due to the necessity for machines to reach the place of failure. During the decommissioning of the Project, the plants growing in the Project area will be destroyed due to the dismantling of the photovoltaic power plant elements. Once the decommissioning work is completed, however, the area will be restored to its original state.

ANIMALS

The construction works will not negatively affect invertebrates and the individuals occurring in the area will temporarily relocate to another habitat of a similar nature. The impact of the Project on bird species at the construction stage will be related to possible scaring of birds due to noise emissions. The impact will also be associated with the loss of potential nesting and feeding sites, but the species will temporarily move to other habitats of a similar nature (availability in the vicinity is very high due to the agricultural character of the area). The possible impact of the Project on mammals during construction will be related to scaring of individuals due to noise emissions and presence of people in the Project area. During the operation stage of the Project the only negative impact on animals will be related to their scaring due to maintenance and repair works. The impact of the investment at the decommissioning stage will be similar to that at the construction stage.

BIODIVERSITY

During construction, the Project will not significantly affect the natural environment of the area or adjacent areas as there will be no:

- transformation, fragmentation or isolation of protected habitats, as there are none in the area designated for the Project,

- negative impact of the Project on protected plant and fungi species,
- significant negative impact of the Project on protected animal species,
- significant negative impact of the Project on plant and animal species other than protected species, which are considered valuable, rare, endemic, and on the habitats of these species,
- significant negative impact on areas and objects protected under the Nature Conservation Act, including Natura 2000 areas and other key biodiversity areas,
- significant negative impacts on animal migration routes conditioning the dispersal of organisms, maintaining links between areas of importance for biodiversity,
- expansion of invasive alien species.

PROTECTED AREAS

Project site is located outside protected areas and therefore no negative impact of the Project on protected areas will occur.

ECOLOGIAL CORRIDORS

Project site is located outside of ecological corridors of national and/or regional importance, and therefore no negative impact of the Project on these elements will occur.

WATER ENVIRONMENT

During construction, operation and decommissioning, there is a risk of pollution of the aquatic environment, which is associated with leakage of pollutants due to interference with the mechanical equipment used during Project implementation and decommissioning (e.g. leakage of petroleum substances). Minimising measures will be applied to avoid this hazard (Chapter 11).

GROUND ENVIRONMENT

During construction, operation and decommissioning there is a risk of contamination of the ground environment due to leakage of pollutants caused by interference with the mechanical equipment used during Project implementation and decommissioning (e.g. leakage of oil substances). Minimising measures will be applied to avoid the aforementioned hazard (Chapter 11). The impact on the ground environment during operation will also be related to the occupation of the ground surface by the farm elements, but once the operation of the farm is finished, the ground will be restored to its initial state.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Due to the location of archaeological sites in the area designated for the Project, there is a risk of their destruction during the construction phase. In order to limit the negative impact, it is necessary that prior to the commencement of works an archaeological survey is carried out, the scope and type of which is determined by the local conservator of monuments. During the operation and decommissioning phases there will be no negative impact of the Project on archaeological sites.

AIR

During construction and decommissioning, emissions to air will be mainly associated with the operation of construction machinery and delivery vehicles. However, during the operation of the photovoltaic farm, no technological processes will take place that could cause emissions of dust and gases into the atmosphere. The only impact on air that may occur in connection with the operation of the Project is pollution emitted by vehicles used during maintenance of the PV elements. The Project will also have a positive impact on air, as the energy from the photovoltaic farm will reduce the need for conventionally supplied energy from the combustion of fossil fuels with the inevitable emission of gases and dust into the atmosphere.

9. Social impact of the Project

MATERIAL GOODS

No demolition of residential or commercial buildings or displacement of people will be required in connection with the Project. Ground for the Project has been acquired through lease agreements. At the operation stage, the only negative permanent impact that may affect the inhabitants of the areas adjacent to the Project is the transformation of the landscape resulting from the change in the way in which the plots will be used. Due to the fact that the farm will be a low object (the total height will not exceed approximately 5 m above sea level), the visual impact is not expected to affect areas further than the immediate vicinity of the investment.

The Project will also have a positive impact on material goods, which include:

- income to the municipal budget from taxes for activities in the municipal area,
- an increase in annual income for each of the land tenants,
- reconstruction of municipal and district roads in the vicinity of the Project,
- creation of new jobs in the local market during the implementation of the investment.

NOISE

During construction and decommissioning of the farm, noise will be emitted from construction machinery and delivery vehicles. The vehicles used will be technically sound, which will ensure that the acoustic standards applicable to them will be met during operation. Noise emissions at the operation stage will be related to the operation of the farm components. The noise analysis conducted at the stage of the environmental impact assessment procedure showed that there will be no excess of the permissible noise levels for the equipment planned to be used in the Project.

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD

The construction and decommissioning of the Project will not require the use of any equipment or devices which could pose a threat in terms of electromagnetic field emissions. The functioning of the farm will involve the emission of electromagnetic field, but it will not exceed the permissible values within the investment plots.

LANDSCAPE

The construction of the Project will cause changes to the landscape through the construction of new facilities, the temporary occupation of land for construction facilities and increased vehicle and machinery traffic during the construction period. There will be a change in the way the area is used. Based on the analysis of visibility and visualisation of the Project, it was concluded that at the operation stage the impact of the Project will be significant for the part of the area, from which the farm will be well visible (towns located closest to the Project and communal / district roads) and insignificant for the remaining areas, from which the farm will be moderately visible, hardly visible or invisible.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

During the construction, operation and decommissioning phases, all possible measures available will be taken to ensure proper waste management. Proper waste management, in accordance with the principles of prevention, consists of preventing or minimising the generation of waste. The next stage is the recovery or disposal of waste that has not been prevented, and only the final stage in waste management is the disposal of waste.

HEALTH AND SAFETY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

A Health and Safety Plan will be prepared prior to the start of construction. This will include, i.a., Health and Safety (H&S) information as part of the construction Project. Consideration will be given to the specific nature of the building and the conditions under which the construction work will be carried out. In addition, a Workplace Safety Instruction will be developed to provide information on how to prevent hazards associated with the performance of construction work as defined in the Construction Law and how to deal with such hazards, should they occur. Site instruction will be provided to all employees, contractors and subcontractors entering the site. All parties will be required to provide their own health and

safety managers on site and to comply with health and safety regulations in accordance with national law.

To ensure public health and safety, the Project will implement appropriate measures to protect the public as outlined in Chapter 11.

10. Cumulative impact of the Project

Oddziaływanie skumulowane Projektu może wystąpić jedynie w odniesieniu do emisji hałasu oraz krajobrazu.

NOISE

Considering the results of noise dispersion obtained on the basis of the acoustic analysis and the location of the nearest investments with issued environmental decisions, it was shown that the acceptable sound levels for the nearest acoustically protected areas will be met during the operation of the Project and the other investments located nearby.

LANDSCAPE

Based on the results of the analysis of the impact of the Project on the landscape and its visibility, it was concluded that visual cumulative impacts may occur only with one PV farm (located in the village of Grapice at a distance of approximately 0.3 km from the Project) and the wind farm FW Głuszynko-Grapice (located within the boundaries of the plots where the Project is planned). Potential impacts will include:

- significant impacts - for some areas, from which all farms will be highly visible at the same time - villages located closest to the investment and communal / district roads),

- insignificant impacts - for the remaining areas, from which the photovoltaic farm will be moderately visible, barely visible or invisible.

11. Environmental and social protection measures

CONSTRUCTION AND DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

- the construction site will be kept in a condition to limit secondary dust. All bulk materials and raw materials will be covered with tarpaulins;
- the engines of vehicles delivering materials will be switched off during unloading and loading;
- domestic sewage will be managed in such a way as to prevent its release into the environment - it will be stored in sealed, non-drainage tanks and then disposed of by companies licensed to carry out such activities;
- in order to avoid uncontrolled leakage of petroleum substances, the equipment used will be efficient, meeting appropriate quality and technical requirements, and the works will be carried out with due caution;
- construction sites and material bases will not be located in the immediate vicinity of trees, wetlands, watercourses and reservoirs;
- machinery and equipment will not be refuelled or repaired on site. In the event of a spill, spills will be cleaned up immediately and the material collected in a sealed container will be handed over to an authorised recipient for disposal;
- in the event of the need to carry out minor repairs to technical equipment, ecological mats will be used to prevent the penetration of oil pollutants into the soil and water environment;
- the availability of suitable sorbents will be ensured for the elimination of potential hazards that may arise as a result of emergency situations, and the used sorbent will be handed over to an authorised waste collector;
- construction, installation and assembly works will be carried out during daytime, i.e. from 6:00 am to 10:00 pm;
- in order to limit noise emissions, the engines of vehicles bringing partially assembled elements to the site will be switched off during loading and unloading;

- excavations that may constitute traps for amphibians will be checked for the presence of animals. In the event that animals are present, they will be moved away from the site;
- if it is found necessary to carry out construction works in the area of investment plots under the supervision of an ornithologist during the breeding season, such supervision will be provided;
- environmentally valuable elements including buffers will be excluded from the location of the main elements of the farm;
- minimisation of the potential impact by maintaining appropriate distances from elements valuable to nature;
- the realisation of the investment will be preceded by archaeological research and in accordance with the conditions imposed by the voivodeship conservator of monuments.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- The site of the Project during its operation will be overgrown with low grass and herbaceous vegetation, mowed and maintained at an appropriate height. The grassy fragments located between the photovoltaic panels will be cultivated without the use of artificial fertilisation, herbicides or pesticides, and mowed mechanically or manually. Grass mowing will take place after the growing season;
- mowing will take place from the centre of the area towards the edges to allow possible wildlife to escape;
- cleaning of the photovoltaic panels will be carried out using clean distilled water, demineralised water or, in the case of heavier dirt, water with biodegradable cleaning agents. Module washing will take place during long dry periods, when accumulated dirt on the modules could cause a decrease in the efficiency of the installation;
- anti-reflective coatings will be applied to the photovoltaic cells to increase the absorption of solar energy. This will significantly reduce the possible risk of a so-called 'mirror effect' and avoid the danger of birds colliding with the panels;
- the use of subdued colours for the construction of photovoltaic installation elements limiting the scope of visibility of the planned farm;

- isolating greenery will be used to minimise the impact of the Project on the landscape;
- the cabling in the area of the investment will be routed underground, which will avoid the possibility of collision of birds with the power lines;
- the area of the farm will be fenced, which will protect it from access by unauthorised individuals;
- a clear space will be left between the fence mesh and the ground to allow free migration of amphibians, reptiles and small mammals;
- in the event of an accident, a sealed oil sump will be provided under the transformer, capable of holding the entire volume of oil contained in the transformer and the residue from a possible firefighting operation;
- it is permissible to ensure the availability of neutralising agents for possible oil spills.

12. Additional information

This document and materials related to PV Goliat, such as the SEP and complaint form, will be made available by Mashav Hama LLC on the Project website: https://mashavenergia.com and at the Company's Head Office at 37 Zielna Street, 00-108 Warsaw (12th floor). These materials will also be available at the information points set up in the respective Municipalities. Documents such as the EIA report and the decision on environmental conditions are available at the Potęgowo Municipality Office and will be made available upon request. In addition, questions regarding the Project can be addressed directly to the contact persons:

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Should complaints arise, they will be handled in accordance with the complaint form contained in Chapter 7 of the SEP document, which will be made available on the Project website: https://mashavenergia.com