



Non-Technical Summary (NTS)

**NIAT and RASGHA 500 MW Wind Farm in Gulf of
Suez, Egypt**



REV-0

May 2026

Issue and Revision Record:

Template Code		QF-PM-01-15	Template Revision No.	REV-0
Version	Date	Description	Prepared By	Approved by
REV 0	21 May 2026	Final NTS Report	ECO Consult	Ibrahim Masri / Project Manager

Disclaimer:

This report should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE) being obtained. ECO Consult accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequence of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned.

This Report is confidential to the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE) and the Consultant accepts no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties whom this Report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies upon this Report at their own risk.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents.....	3
List of Figures.....	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Project Description	4
2.1 Administrative Setup and Project Location	4
2.2 Project Components	5
2.3 Project Phases.....	7
3. Summary of Environmental & Social Baseline Conditions and Impacts	7
3.1 Landscape and Visual.....	7
3.2 Land Use	7
3.3 Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology	8
3.4 Biodiversity	8
3.5 Birds (Avi-fauna)	9
3.6 Bats	10
3.7 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.....	10
3.8 Air Quality and Noise	10
3.9 Infrastructures and Utilities.....	11
3.10 Socio-economic Conditions	12
3.11 Occupational Health and Safety and Worker Accommodation	13
3.12 Public Health and Safety	13
4. Environmental and Social management and monitoring	14
5. Associated Facilities.....	15
6. Further Information and Contract Details.....	15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Site and Closest Village.....	5
Figure 2: (a) Typical Structural Components of a Wind Turbine, (b) Typical Components of a Wind Farm. 6	6
Figure 3: Project Site Turbine Layout.....	6

1. INTRODUCTION

The energy sector is a key driver for the socio-economic development of Egypt, representing around 13% of the country's GDP and making economic growth dependent on the security and stability of energy supply. In recent years, Egypt has faced increasing energy demand and challenges related to domestic oil and gas resources, resulting in the need to diversify the country's energy mix and strengthen energy security. In response, the Arab Republic of Egypt, through the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy, developed and adopted the Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy (ISES) 2015–2035, which aims to increase the share of renewable energy in the country's electricity mix to 42% by 2030 and 60% by 2040. Wind power is considered a key component of this strategy, particularly within the Gulf of Suez (GoS), which is recognized for its favorable wind conditions.

To support renewable energy investment, the Government of Egypt issued the Renewable Energy Law (Decree Law 203/2014), which established the legal basis for the Build, Own and Operate (BOO) framework. Through this mechanism, the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC) invites private investors to submit proposals for solar and wind energy projects, with projects awarded based on the lowest electricity tariff. In addition, the Government of Egypt, through the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA), allocates land for renewable energy developments.

Through the BOO mechanism, Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) NIAT for Wind Energy and ALCAZAR RASGHA for Wind (hereafter referred to as 'the Developer'), have developed a 500-Megawatt (MW) Wind Power Project (hereafter referred to as 'the Project'). The Project is located in the Gulf of Suez (GoS) on a land area of 73km² provided by New & Renewable Energy Agency (NREA). The ESIA was originally developed in 2021/2022; and as the Project development recently advanced, the ESIA has been updated in 2026.

This document, the Non-Technical Summary (NTS), provides a summary in non-technical language of the findings presented in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report. The ESIA Report contains detailed information on the Project and the environmental and social considerations involved. It includes a description of the Project's purpose, an assessment of potential environmental and social impacts, and any necessary mitigation measures for significant adverse effects. Additionally, the report includes an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), outlining monitoring and mitigation measures, responsibilities, and legal requirements for the Project's duration, all of which the Developer is committed to implementing.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Administrative Setup and Project Location

Egypt is divided into 27 Governorates. The Project site is located within the Red Sea Governorate that is bordered by the Red Sea Coast to the east and Beni Suef, Minya, Assyut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor and Aswan Governorates to the west, Suez Governorate to the North, and Sudan to the south. Red Sea Governorate's total area is around 120,000 km², forming 11.9% of the country's total area.

Administratively, the Red Sea Governorate is divided into 7 Cities (also known as Districts), each headed by a Local City Council. The capital of the Governorate is Hurghada that is located around 150km south of the Project site.

The Project site is located within the Ras Ghareb City (or District) and therefore administratively is under the Ras Ghareb City Council. The Ras Ghareb District is further divided into Ras Ghareb town as well as

two rural (village) local units (Zaafarana and Wadi Dara). The closest community settlement to the Project site is Ras Ghareb city (located 8km to the east). Ras Ghareb City is the second-largest city in the Red Sea Governorate, and the most important Egyptian city in terms of oil production.

The Project is located within a 300 km² area that has been allocated by the Government of Egypt (GoE) to NREA for development of wind farms. Within this, a land area of 73 km² has been allocated to the Developer by NREA for the development of this Project.

There is an informal dumpsite within the Project site that has been used for disposal of solid waste streams by the City of Ras Ghareb for over a decade. The dumpsite will be removed as part of the Project.

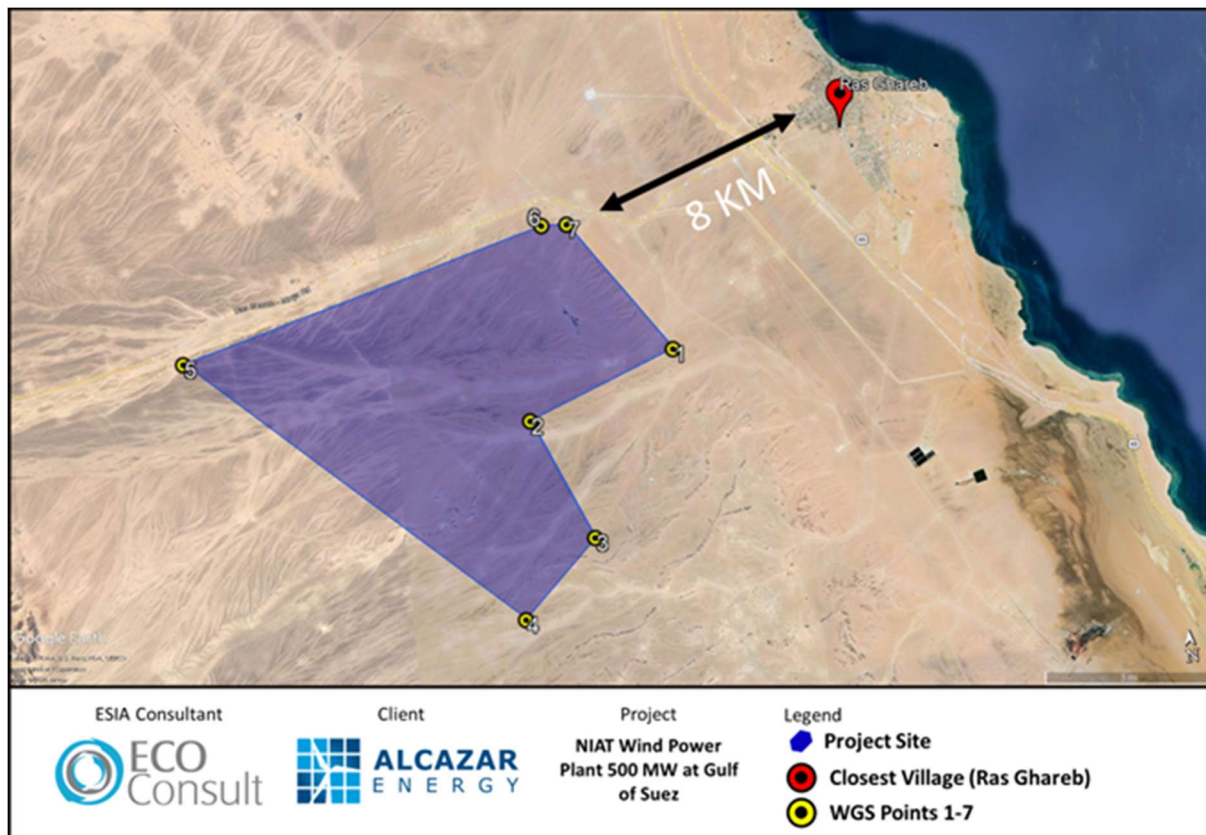


Figure 1: Project Site and Closest Village

2.2 Project Components

Wind turbine technology relies on harvesting the kinetic energy in wind (i.e. movement of wind) and turning it into mechanical energy which in turn is used for electricity generation. The key components of the Project include the following:

- Wind Turbines: a typical wind turbine is presented in the figure below. For this Project there will be 100 wind turbines occupying the project site, each having a capacity of 5.0 MW. The turbines will have a hub height of 90 m and a rotor diameter of 145 m.
- Supporting infrastructure and utility elements for the Project which will include:
 - Underground medium voltage (MV) cables that will connect the turbines to an onsite substation

- Two substations that convert the output from the turbines to a voltage that is appropriate for connection with the National Grid
- Onsite building infrastructure that will include a control room and administrative building (offices)
- Road network for ease of access of various project components throughout the site

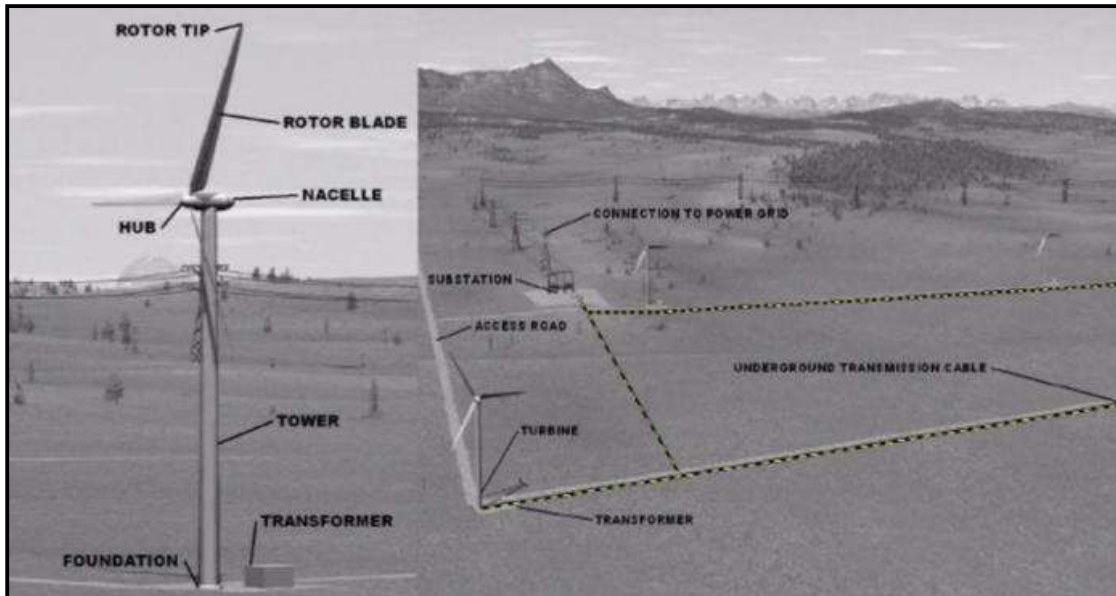


Figure 2: (a) Typical Structural Components of a Wind Turbine, (b) Typical Components of a Wind Farm

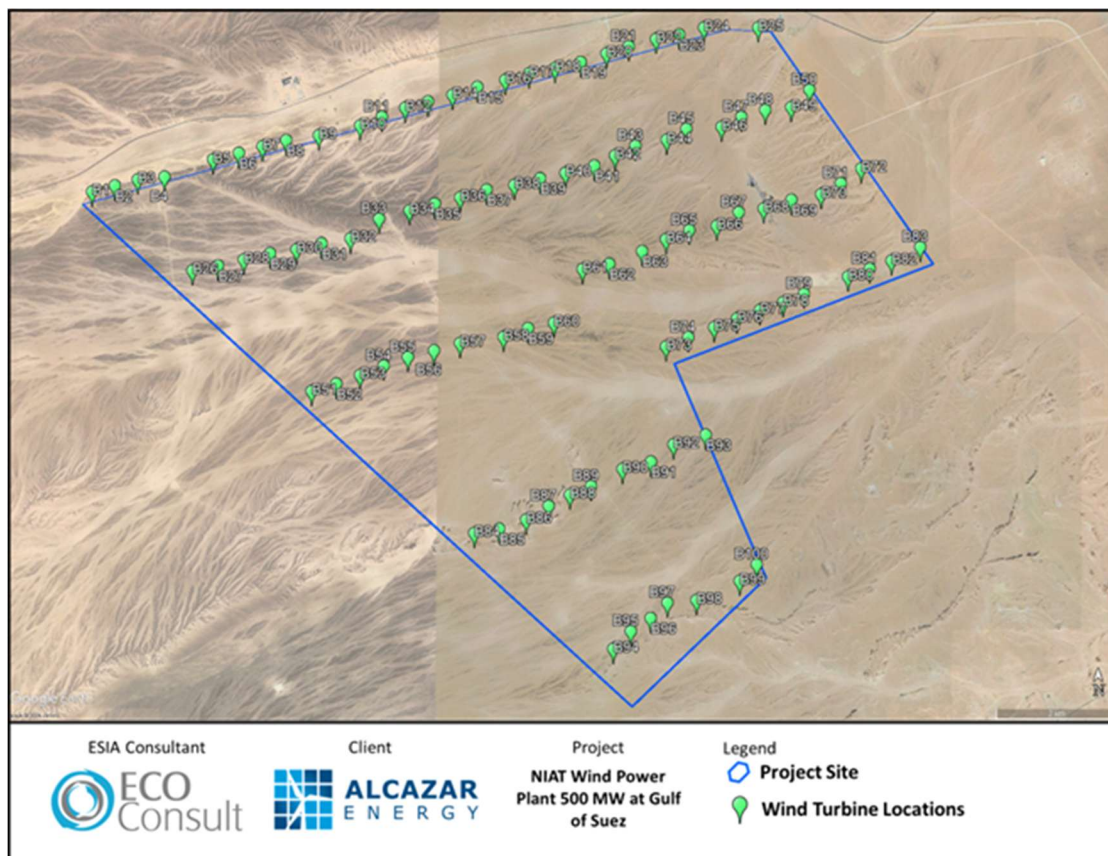


Figure 3: Project Site Turbine Layout

2.3 Project Phases

The Project will include 3 distinctive phases as follows:

- Design and Construction Phase that will include: (i) preparation of the detailed design, (ii) transportation of components to the site, (iii) site preparation activities (land clearing, excavations, etc.), and (iv) installation of components.
- Operation Phase that will include the normal daily operation of the wind farm and the undertaking of maintenance activities as required.
- Decommissioning Phase that will include the dismantling of the various Project components at the end of the lifetime.

According to the current timeline information available by the Developer, construction of the Project is anticipated to commence around Q3 2026 and will require approximately 26 to 27 months for construction and commissioning (i.e. till Q4 2028). Operation of the Project is therefore anticipated to commence in Q4 2028 and the lifetime of the Project is expected to be 25 years.

3. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS AND IMPACTS

3.1 Landscape and Visual

The Project site is generally located within a plain desert area with gently sloping topography towards the east, although some parts of the site include small hills and more irregular terrain. Ground elevations within the Project site range between approximately 180 m and 315 m above sea level. The ground surface is mainly covered by gravels, pebbles, and occasional boulders mixed with fine sand and silt. The area is generally barren with limited vegetation cover and includes several dry wadies that form part of the wider drainage system within the region.

In terms of visual characteristics, nearby visual receptors mainly comprise industrial-related facilities, including worker accommodations of an industrial nature. No critical visual receptors were identified within the Project site or within a 10 km radius, with the exception of Ras Ghareb City located approximately 8 km to the east. The surrounding area generally includes petroleum facilities, existing and planned wind farms, telecommunication towers, military posts, batching and quarry plants, an EETC substations and worker accommodation, as mentioned above.

Key impacts from the Project are mainly related to visual impacts associated with the presence and operation of wind turbines and associated infrastructure. However, given the open desert landscape and absence of sensitive visual receptors within the immediate vicinity, such impacts are considered to be of minor significance. Proper housekeeping and site management measures will nevertheless be implemented throughout construction.

3.2 Land Use

The Project site is located within an area allocated by the GoE to NREA for renewable energy development projects. The site does not conflict with formal land use planning or existing governmental development

plans. The Project area is generally uninhabited and vacant, with no physical settlements, agricultural activities, grazing activities, or other economic land uses identified within the site.

Part of the Project area overlaps with an existing petroleum concession area; please refer for details to Infrastructure and Utilities (Section 3.9). The Project site is also located approximately 1.5 km west of the Gabal El Zeit Important Bird Area (IBA), which is recognized as an important migratory bird corridor within the Gulf of Suez region.

In terms of informal land use, the wider area falls within the traditional Ghafra system implemented by local Bedouin tribes, mainly the Al Hamadin and Tabbna families. Consultations undertaken as part of the ESIA confirmed that no Bedouin settlements, grazing activities, cultural sites, or water wells are located within the Project site. Bedouin interaction with the area is mainly related to security and guarding activities associated with existing industrial and infrastructure projects.

Given that the Project site is vacant and does not include physical or economic land use activities, no physical or economic displacement impacts are anticipated. However, inappropriate engagement with Bedouin groups could result in local disputes or grievances. Therefore, the ESIA requires ongoing engagement with Bedouin representatives, particularly in relation to potential employment, security, and procurement opportunities associated with the Project. With implementation of these measures, the residual impact is considered not significant.

3.3 Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology

The Project site is located within the Ghareb Plain in the Gulf of Suez region and is mainly characterized by desert sediments consisting of gravels, pebbles, boulders, sand, and silt. The area is influenced by several drainage systems, mainly Wadi Abu Had, Wadi El Darb, and Wadi El-Khorim, and has experienced flash flood events in recent years, particularly during the major flood event of 2016. Following these events, several flood protection structures were constructed in the area, including diversion barriers, culverts, an artificial lake, and the Wadi Aldarb Dam to reduce flood risks affecting Ras Ghareb City and surrounding areas. The Project site itself is generally flat to gently sloping with highly permeable soils that reduce surface runoff across most of the area.

A detailed Hydrological, Hydraulic, and Flood Risk Assessment was undertaken for the Project in 2026. The assessment concluded that while some parts of the Project area may be affected by flood flows during extreme rainfall events, existing flood protection infrastructure and site conditions reduce overall flood risks across much of the Project area. In addition, improper management of waste, wastewater, hazardous waste, and hazardous materials during construction and operation could result in contamination of soil and groundwater if not properly managed. Therefore, the Project will implement proper housekeeping, waste management, spill prevention, and erosion control measures throughout all Project phases.

3.4 Biodiversity

The Project site is generally considered to be of low ecological significance due to its arid desert setting, sparse vegetation cover, and low overall biodiversity. Vegetation within the Project area is mainly restricted to wadis and drainage channels, where relatively higher soil moisture supports scattered plant growth. No sensitive habitats, endemic species, or protected areas were identified within the Project site. Most recorded flora and fauna species are common desert species typically found within similar habitats

in the Eastern Desert region.

Field surveys undertaken during spring and autumn 2021, spring 2022, and an updated targeted survey in 2025 identified a range of flora, mammals, reptiles, and invertebrates within the Project area. Several mammal and reptile species of conservation importance are known to occur within the wider region; however, none of the threatened mammal species were recorded within the Project site itself. Particular importance is given to the Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard (Dabb Lizard), which is classified as Vulnerable as per IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and was recorded within the Project site and surrounding wadis. Vegetated wadis within the Project area provide suitable habitat for the species, and several active and inactive burrows were identified during the surveys.

Key impacts from the Project are mainly related to habitat disturbance during construction activities and improper site management practices, including off-roading, hunting, waste disposal, and disturbance to wildlife. Given the generally low ecological sensitivity of the site and the limited footprint of construction activities, impacts are considered to be of minor significance. However, special consideration is required for the Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard and its habitats within wadis. Therefore, the ESIA includes mitigation measures such as restricting activities to designated areas, implementing proper housekeeping and waste management measures, prohibiting hunting, undertaking additional Spiny-tailed Lizard surveys prior to construction where required, and relocating individuals or burrows where avoidance is not feasible. Monitoring of the species during the first three (3) years of operation will also be undertaken to confirm that the Project is not causing a decline in the local population.

3.5 Birds (Avi-fauna)

The Project site is located within the Gulf of Suez region, which forms part of one of the world's most important migratory bird flyways, namely the Rift Valley/Red Sea Flyway (RVRSF). Extensive bird monitoring surveys were undertaken for the Project during spring and autumn migration seasons in 2021 and 2022, in addition to autumn 2025 and spring 2026 monitoring. The surveys included the use of eight vantage points distributed across the Project area to monitor bird movement, flight direction, flock size, flight height, and species composition.

Numerous migratory soaring bird species were recorded passing through the Project area during migration periods, including species of conservation importance such as the Steppe Eagle (EN), Egyptian Vulture (EN), Eastern Imperial Eagle (VU), Greater Spotted Eagle (VU), and Sooty Falcon (VU). The highest recorded numbers mainly consisted of White Stork (LC), Steppe Buzzard (LC), Black Kite (LC), Honey Buzzard (LC), and Great White Pelican (LC). Bird migration activity was significantly higher during spring migration compared to autumn migration. The Project area itself does not provide suitable breeding habitat for most migratory soaring birds due to the generally barren desert conditions and absence of key habitat features such as wetlands, forests, or dense vegetation.

The key impact associated with the Project is the potential collision risk between birds and wind turbines during operation, particularly for migratory soaring birds passing through the area during migration seasons. Collision Risk Modelling (CRM) undertaken for the Project indicates that the majority of bird species are expected to experience low collision risk; however, some species such as White Stork, Steppe Buzzard, and Steppe Eagle may be subject to relatively higher levels of risk without mitigation measures. Given the regional importance of the migration corridor, the area is considered highly sensitive in terms of avifauna.

To reduce potential impacts, the ESIA requires implementation of several mitigation and monitoring

measures during operation, including the implementation of continuous daily bird monitoring by qualified observers, and a Shutdown on Demand (SDOD) system during migration periods, coordination with the regional Active Turbine Management Program (ATMP), implementation of bird mortality monitoring, and application of proper waste management and housekeeping measures to avoid attracting birds to the site. With implementation of these measures, residual impacts are expected to be reduced to acceptable levels.

3.6 Bats

A bat assessment was undertaken for the Project site between May and October 2025 using monitoring equipment placed at different locations across the area. Existing information and previous studies for the Gulf of Suez area were also reviewed. Several bat species are known to occur within the wider region; however, very limited bat activity was recorded within the Project site itself during the survey period. Only two bat species were recorded on two separate days throughout the monitoring period. Both recorded species are listed as Least Concern at the global level according to the IUCN Red List.

The Project area is generally characterized by barren desert conditions with very limited vegetation and very low insect activity, which means the site does not provide suitable feeding or resting habitat for bats. No caves or suitable bat shelter areas were identified within the Project site. The recorded bat species are therefore considered occasional visitors rather than regularly present within the area.

The main potential impact during operation is the risk of collision with wind turbines. However, given the very limited bat activity recorded onsite, the risk is considered low. Nevertheless, post-construction bats fatality monitoring will be included within the wider biodiversity monitoring program during the first two (2) years of operation to confirm that impacts remain limited.

3.7 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

An archaeology and cultural heritage assessment was undertaken for the Project site through a review of existing information and a field survey completed in 2021. The assessment concluded that there are no known archaeological or cultural heritage sites within the Project area or its immediate surroundings. The closest known sites of archaeological and cultural importance are located far from the Project site, including Wadi El Jarf and the monasteries of Saint Anthony and Saint Paul located to the north of the area. In addition, the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) previously confirmed no objection to renewable energy developments within the wider area allocated for wind energy projects.

Given the absence of known archaeological or cultural heritage sites within the Project area, no significant impacts are expected from the Project. However, there would be a small possibility that buried remains could be discovered during excavation and construction works. Therefore, appropriate chance finds procedures will be implemented during construction activities, including stopping work in the affected area and notifying the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the relevant Antiquities Inspection Office if any findings are discovered. With implementation of these measures, impacts are expected to remain not significant.

3.8 Air Quality and Noise

Air quality and noise monitoring was undertaken within the Project area in 2021, with additional noise

monitoring completed in 2026 at nearby potential sensitive receptors to support the operational assessment. The Project area is generally located within a remote desert environment with no major permanent sources of air pollution. Monitoring results confirmed that air quality levels for all measured parameters were within applicable national and international limits.

Noise levels within the Project area are mainly influenced by strong wind conditions, and existing industrial activities. Noise monitoring results showed elevated noise levels at some monitoring locations, particularly during night-time periods, mainly due to wind conditions within the area. Several nearby receptors were identified within the wider area, including petroleum facilities, worker accommodations, and military posts

The main impacts during construction are expected to be temporary dust, air emissions, noise, and vibration associated with excavation works, movement of vehicles, and operation of machinery and equipment. The ESIA includes mitigation measures such as dust suppression, speed limits, regular maintenance of equipment, and implementation of noise control measures where required.

During operation, the main potential impact is operational noise generated from the wind turbines. Operational noise modelling was undertaken for the Project to assess potential impacts on nearby receptors (See Public Health and Safety - Section 3.12).

3.9 Infrastructures and Utilities

Roads and Transportation

The Project area is connected through an existing road network that links the site with Ras Ghareb City and the wider Gulf of Suez region. During construction, large wind turbine components such as blades, tower sections, and nacelles will be transported to the site using existing highways and roads. Improper management of transportation activities could temporarily affect roads, utility crossings, and public traffic safety. Therefore, the Project will implement a Traffic and Transport Plan and coordinate with the relevant authorities to ensure safe transportation of Project components.

Petroleum Facilities

Several petroleum exploration locations and associated access roads are present within the wider Project area. In addition, part of the Project site overlaps with an existing petroleum concession area. Consultations confirmed that most identified structures within the Project site are associated with previous exploration activities rather than active wells. Coordination is therefore being undertaken through NREA and the General Petroleum Company to ensure compatibility between the Project and existing petroleum activities and infrastructure.

Water Resources and Waste Utilities

The Project will require water during construction mainly for concrete works, dust suppression, equipment cleaning, and worker use. Water demand during operation is expected to be limited and mainly associated with onsite staff facilities and blade cleaning. Water supply is expected to be secured through tanker services coordinated with Ras Ghareb Water Company. The Project will also generate wastewater, solid waste, and limited quantities of hazardous waste during construction and operation

phases. These waste streams will be collected and disposed of through licensed contractors and approved facilities.

Wadi Aldarb Dam

The Wadi Aldarb Dam and associated flood protection structures are located within the eastern part of the Project area. The dam was developed to reduce flood risks affecting Ras Ghareb City and surrounding areas. Consultations with Ras Ghareb authorities confirmed that construction activities should avoid areas directly surrounding the dam and its artificial lake to allow continued maintenance access and reduce flood-related risks.

Dumpsite

A former municipal dumpsite previously used by the City of Ras Ghareb is located within part of the Project area. The site was historically used for over a decade for disposal of municipal waste as well as construction and demolition waste generated from Ras Ghareb City and surrounding facilities. Closure activities for the dumpsite were undertaken in 2021 in coordination with the relevant national authorities, including the Ministry of Local Development, and in line with national closure requirements. These activities included collection and transfer of scattered waste, compaction and levelling of the dumpsite, establishment of sand barriers, and covering of the site with compacted sand layers.

Following closure of the dumpsite, some waste disposal activities continued for a period due to operational challenges associated with municipal waste management and lack of daily oversight. However, a new municipal landfill has since been established for Ras Ghareb City and the former dumpsite was officially closed. Consultations undertaken in 2026 with Ras Ghareb City Council confirmed that waste disposal activities at the former dumpsite have significantly decreased and that illegal dumping is now subject to enforcement measures and fines. A site visit undertaken in 2026 also confirmed a substantial improvement in site conditions, although some residual municipal and construction waste remains present within the area. The continued closure of the dumpsite is considered important to reduce potential impacts on biodiversity, particularly migratory birds, as well as community health and safety within the area.

3.10 Socio-economic Conditions

The Project area is located within the wider Ras Ghareb region, where the economy is mainly linked to petroleum activities, renewable energy developments, transportation, industrial activities, and related services. Existing and planned wind farm developments within the Gulf of Suez region are considered an important contributor to local and national economic development through job creation, infrastructure development, and investment opportunities. Local Bedouin communities are also present within the wider area and are traditionally involved in guarding and security activities associated with industrial developments.

The Project is expected to create several positive socio-economic benefits during both construction and operation phases, including:

- Temporary engagement of over a 1,000 workers during construction phase;
- Creation of around 50 direct and indirect jobs during operation;

- Local procurement opportunities for subcontractors, suppliers, transportation, local businesses and services within the Ras Ghareb area.

The Developer has committed to maximizing local content and providing opportunities for local communities where possible. However, proper planning and engagement with local communities remains important to ensure fair and transparent access to employment and procurement opportunities and to avoid potential grievances. Therefore, the Project will implement:

- Local recruitment procedures;
- Ongoing stakeholder engagement with local communities and Bedouin groups; and
- Social responsibility initiatives that support local development priorities where feasible.

Overall, the Project is expected to result in positive socio-economic impacts for the wider Ras Ghareb area.

3.11 Occupational Health and Safety and Worker Accommodation

Construction and operation activities for the Project may result in occupational health and safety risks to workers if not properly managed. Typical risks associated with wind farm developments include working at heights, movement of heavy machinery and vehicles, excavation activities, electrical works, exposure to hazardous materials, and working under high temperatures and harsh desert conditions. Additional risks may also arise due to the presence of nearby petroleum facilities and industrial activities within the wider area.

The Project will implement several occupational health and safety measures during construction and operation phases, including:

- Preparation and implementation of Occupational Health and Safety Plans;
- Provision of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE);
- Worker training and awareness programs;
- Emergency preparedness and response procedures;
- Regular inspections and maintenance of equipment and machinery; and
- Implementation of procedures for accidents, emergencies, and hazardous materials handling.

The Project will also implement a Worker Grievance Mechanism to allow workers to raise concerns and complaints. In addition, if worker accommodation is required during construction, accommodation facilities will be required to comply with national requirements and international good practice in relation to worker welfare, hygiene, safety, and living conditions. With implementation of these measures, occupational health and safety impacts are expected to remain not significant.

3.12 Public Health and Safety

The closest populated area to the Project site is Ras Ghareb City, located around 8 km to the east. The Project site itself is uninhabited and vacant. However, several receptors are located within the

surrounding area, including worker accommodation facilities, batching plants, quarry plant, military posts, and an existing EETC accommodation building used by workers on a shift basis. These receptors were considered as part of the public health and safety assessment.

Noise

Wind turbines generate noise during operation from turbine movement and rotating blades. An initial screening noise assessment was undertaken in 2021 based on the preliminary Project layout, followed by a detailed noise monitoring and modelling assessment in 2026 based on the updated Project layout and identified nearby potential sensitive receptors. The 2026 assessment included worker accommodation and institutional facilities used for rest and sleeping. The assessment concluded that predicted internal noise levels at all identified receptors comply with applicable international guidance for resting and sleeping conditions. The Project is therefore not expected to result in significant noise impacts. Nevertheless, the Developer will implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and grievance mechanism to address any concerns raised by nearby receptors during operation.

Shadow Flicker

Shadow flicker may occur when rotating turbine blades cast moving shadows under specific weather and sunlight conditions. Five potential sensitive receptors were identified within the potential shadow flicker zone. The assessment concluded that two receptors may experience exceedances under worst-case conditions; however, actual impacts are expected to be lower in practice considering realistic conditions. The potentially affected receptors mainly comprise temporary worker accommodation and industrial facilities rather than permanent residential areas. The Project will implement additional measures where required, including consultations with affected receptors, worker awareness measures, and consideration of screening or shading measures if complaints are received.

Trespassing and Community Safety

Unauthorized access to Project facilities such as turbines, substations, and electrical infrastructure may create safety risks during operation. To manage such risks, the Project will implement security and access control measures, including fencing, warning signs, locked access points, onsite security personnel, and regular patrols. Security personnel will also receive appropriate training to ensure proper interaction with local communities.

Worker Influx

During construction, the Project is expected to employ around 1,000 workers. The influx of workers may place temporary pressure on local accommodation, transportation, services, and healthcare facilities within Ras Ghareb. In addition, there may be risks related to worker behavior, communicable diseases, and interactions with local communities if not properly managed. The Project will therefore implement worker management procedures, awareness and training programs, medical screening requirements, worker accommodation standards, and a code of conduct for all workers. With implementation of these measures, public health and safety impacts are expected to remain not significant.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

The ESIA includes an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which provides an outline plan for managing and monitoring the environmental and social impacts during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the Project. The ESMP identifies the mitigation measures which aim to

eliminate and/or reduce the potential impacts to acceptable levels, and monitoring actions to ensure that the identified mitigation measures are implemented.

During both construction and operation, certain activities, indicators, and environmental and social receptors will be monitored. Monitoring may include observation and recording or may include data gathering and sampling. Monitoring reports will be required from the Contractor and Project Operator during the construction and operational phases. The monitoring results will be useful for assessing the long-term cumulative effects, if any. If ongoing problems occur, adaptive mitigation measures can be developed and implemented.

In addition, the Project will implement a Health, Safety, Security and Environment Management System (HSSE-MS) which will include several management plans and procedures related to biodiversity, waste management, water use, traffic and transport, occupational health and safety, emergency response, worker accommodation, stakeholder engagement, security management, and community health and safety.

5. ASSOCIATED FACILITIES

The EETC will be responsible for the grid connection work from the Developer's onsite substation point of common coupling to the National Grid. This will include preparation of the detailed design (including identification of the OHTL route), as well as the construction, operation, and maintenance of the OHTLs. EETC will construct two 220 kV OHTLs connecting to the Infinity and West Bakr S4 substations, with the final routing to be confirmed by EETC. It is important to note that, at this stage, detailed information on the OHTLs (including the route, height, number of transmission towers, and other technical specifications) is not yet available from EETC. A separate standalone ESIA will be prepared for the OHTLs.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION AND CONTACT DETAILS

The documents below are to be disclosed on the Developer's website at the following link: <https://alcazarenergy.com/single-projects/niat-&-rasgha-wind-farm/>

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Cumulative Effects Analysis (CEA)
- Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA)
- Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)

In addition, hard copies will be available at the following locations:

- **Ras Ghareb Local Governmental Unit**
Location: Corniche Road, behind the National Bank, next to Ras Ghareb General Hospital
City: Ras Ghareb
Tel: +20653623557

Fax: 0653620002

- **Cairo Office**

Location: Building 7, 4th floor, Office No. 411, Cairo Festival City, Cairo

Direct Contact Details for the public:

- **In-Country Community Liaison Officer (CLO) (TBD)**

Address:

Telephone: +201208441707

E-mail: