NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Project: Buciumi BESS Project (88 MW / 176 MWh), Bacău County, Romania

Client: SCATEC ASA

Prepared by Green Partners Ltd.

June 2026

1. Project description

The Buciumi Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Project is a utility-scale energy storage development promoted by SCATEC ASA through the Romanian Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) Energy Storage Investment SRL. The Project consists of an 88 MW / 176 MWh battery energy storage facility located in Buciumi Administrative Territorial Unit (ATU), Bacău County, Romania.

The Project includes the following main components:

- A lithium iron phosphate (LFP) battery energy storage facility;
- Twenty-two inverters with an installed inverter capacity of approximately 96.6 MW;
- A 110/20 kV substation equipped with a 100 MVA transformer;
- An approximately 1.4 km long 110 kV underground transmission line;
- Grid connection facilities within the existing Gutinaș 400/220/110 kV substation.

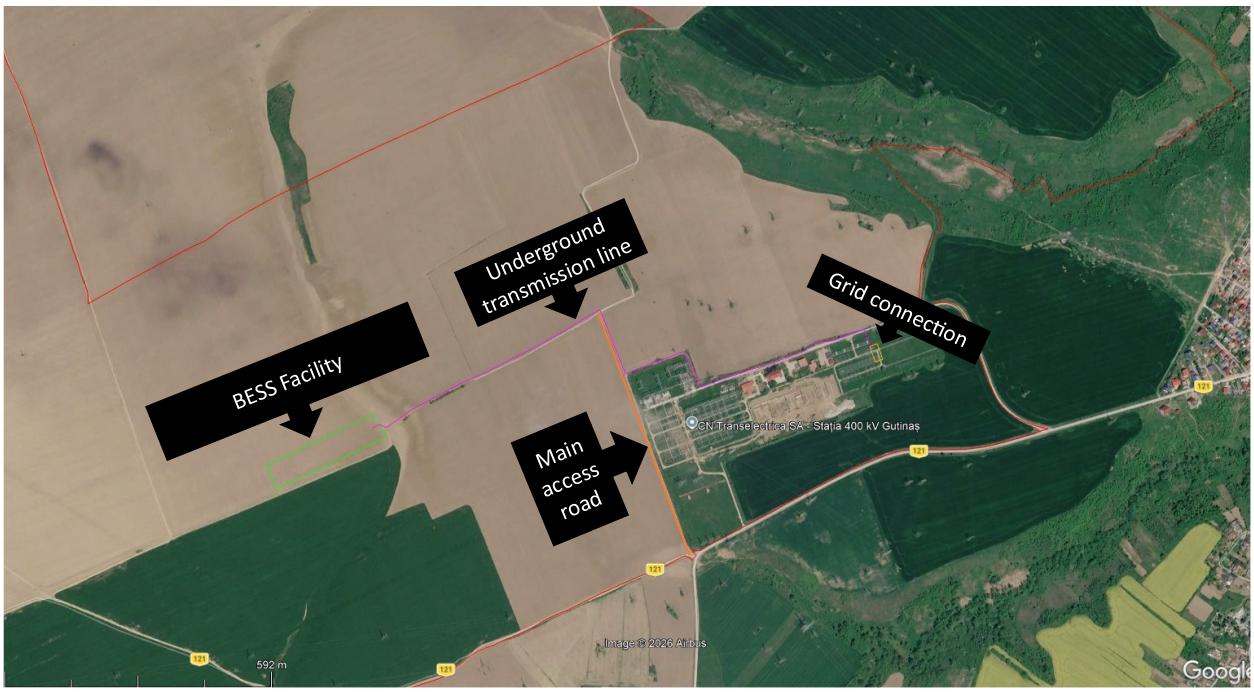

Figure 1 Project components and their location

The BESS facility will provide grid balancing services, improve network stability, facilitate integration of renewable energy generation and contribute to the decarbonisation of Romania's energy sector. Construction is expected to commence in Q3 2026 and continue until Q3 2027. The operational lifetime is expected to exceed 15–20 **years.**

2. Background

The Buciumi BESS Project supports Romania's commitments under the European Green Deal, the EU Climate Law, the Renewable Energy Directive and the National Energy and Climate Plan. Energy storage infrastructure is recognised as a key element for enabling higher penetration of renewable energy and improving the resilience of the national electricity transport system.







The selected location was chosen due to its proximity to existing high-voltage transmission infrastructure, the availability of suitable land, limited environmental constraints and the ability to connect efficiently to the national electricity transmission network through the Gutinaș substation. Alternative technical solutions for grid connection were assessed during project development.

3. Legal process

The Project has undergone the required Romanian permitting procedures and obtained construction authorisations and associated permits for the project components. Environmental and social assessments have been undertaken to evaluate potential impacts and identify mitigation measures. The Project has also been assessed against the requirements of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Environmental and Social Policy (2024).

Stakeholder engagement activities have been undertaken during project development and will continue throughout pre-construction, construction and operation phases. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including a grievance mechanism has been developed and will be

implemented to facilitate communication with stakeholders and address concerns throughout the project lifecycle.

4. Summary of environmental and social benefits, potential adverse impacts, mitigation, and management measures

The Buciumi BESS Project will generate significant environmental benefits by supporting renewable energy integration, improving grid flexibility and reducing reliance on fossil fuel-based electricity generation. By storing surplus electricity during periods of high generation and releasing it during periods of peak demand, the facility will support the integration of renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, allowing more renewable energy to be used by the grid.

By facilitating a greater share of renewable energy within the national energy mix and reducing reliance on fossil fuel based peaking plants, the BESS is expected to contribute indirectly to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutant emissions.

Positive social benefits of the project may arise either from short-term job opportunities during construction or for long-term job opportunities during operation. It is important that construction and operation jobs be targeted to the local people within the nearby communities.

The project may also stimulate local economic activity through the procurement of goods and services, thereby contributing to increased income generation and potential improvements in local welfare conditions over time. Whenever feasible, the project will use local suppliers.

The project might also have some potential adverse environmental and social impacts but all of them can be mitigated via appropriate measures. All the residual impacts are considered minor. The table below synthesis the key environmental and social impacts and the corresponding mitigation measures.

Overall, environmental impacts are expected to be localised, temporary during construction and manageable through implementation of Construction and Operation Environmental and Social Management Plans.

PROJECT BENEFITS

- Supports renewable energy integration
- Improves grid balancing and network stability
- Contributes to decarbonisation and reduced reliance on fossil-fuel peaking plants
- Creates construction and operation job opportunities
- Can stimulate local procurement and local income generation

MAIN IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

1 Air Quality & Greenhouse Gases

Potential impact

Short-term dust and exhaust emissions from construction machinery, generators, and traffic.

Key mitigation

Maintain machinery, use covered trucks, periodic watering, avoid dusty works in windy conditions, enforce vehicle speed limits, good housekeeping, and follow a Traffic Management Plan.

2 Climate Change / Fire Risk

Potential impact

Extreme weather may create dangerous working conditions and electricity supply disruptions; increased risk of thermal runaway, fire, and hazardous gas release in the BESS.

Key mitigation

Apply drainage, erosion and sediment controls, climate-resilient design, flood-risk recommendations, and develop CESMP and OESMP.

3 Noise & Vibration

Potential impact

Temporary construction-related noise.

Key mitigation

Restrict noisy works to daytime, maintain equipment, manage routes, implement CESMP and Traffic Management Plan, and respond to complaints.

4 Traffic & Transport

Potential impact

Construction vehicles may use local, county, and agricultural roads, causing temporary congestion and increased accident risk near site access points.

Key mitigation

Use signage, speed limits, driver training, route planning, road maintenance, advance community notice, and a Traffic Management Plan.

5 Water Resources & Soil Protection

Potential impact

Potential soil and water contamination from accidental spills; soil compaction and erosion; construction runoff risks where the underground transmission line undercrosses the Gäureana River and where access road works include a watercourse crossing.

Key mitigation

Spill prevention, controlled storage of fuels and lubricants, erosion control, reinstatement of disturbed land, GIIP, careful soil handling, compliance with permits and EIA framing decisions, and use horizontal directional drilling for the Gäureana River undercrossing.

MAIN IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

		Potential impact	Key mitigation
1	**Biodiversity**	Minor habitat disturbance on agricultural land and temporary disturbance along the underground cable route.	Restrict the construction footprint, restore disturbed areas, implement biodiversity management measures, and avoid unnecessary vegetation clearance.
2	**Landscape & Visuals**	Changes in the local environment and temporary visual disturbance due to construction materials and construction practices.	Follow Good International Industry Practice and all legal requirements applicable to BESS construction projects.
3	**Cultural Heritage**	Potential physical damage to unidentified tangible cultural heritage; the underground transmission line and one access road will be built within the protection zone of an archaeological site.	Implement a Chance Finds Procedure in line with national law, obtained permits, and EBRD ESR 8.
4	**Land Use**	Temporary restrictions and difficulties for landowners to reach their lands during underground cable installation and construction activities.	Include measures in the CESMP, provide additional access roads if needed during agricultural campaigns, follow the Traffic Management Plan, and maintain communication through the SEP.
5	**Livelihood**	Temporary or permanent loss of livelihood, income, or land use rights for owners, users, and workers; accidental damage to neighbouring land or crops during construction.	Apply Scatec ASA's compensation protocol if necessary.
6	**Labour & Public Health**	Risk of labour accidents for workers associated with construction activities.	Comply with EU and Romanian labour legislation, apply the sponsor's corporate labour policies, and include occupational and community health and safety provisions in the CESMP.
7	**Community Relations**	Social tensions between community members and non-local workers, and conflicting situations at community level.	Consult local communities and public authorities, apply the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, use appropriate communication tools, and maintain a project grievance mechanism.
8	**Cumulative Impacts**	Multiple concurrent projects could create cumulative disturbance and pollutant emissions.	Monitor other investments in the area, stay in close contact with the municipality, and provide timely information to interested parties in line with the SEP.

KEY CONCLUSIONS

- The project provides clear environmental and social benefits by supporting renewable energy integration, grid resilience and local economic opportunities.
- Potential adverse impacts have been identified and appropriate mitigation measures are available.
- Residual impacts are considered minor.
- Most impacts are expected to be localised, temporary during construction, and manageable through the CESMP, OESMP, Traffic Management Plan, Waste Management Plan, SEP and GIIP.
- Ongoing stakeholder engagement and grievance management will help address concerns throughout the project lifecycle.

5. Communications

SCATEC is committed to maintaining transparent and open communication with stakeholders throughout the Project lifecycle.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed to identify stakeholders, define engagement methods and establish consultation processes. Stakeholders will be informed regarding project progress, construction activities, potential impacts and mitigation measures. The SEP includes a grievance mechanism that will be maintained throughout construction and operation, allowing stakeholders to submit questions, concerns or complaints. All grievances will be recorded, investigated and addressed in a timely manner.

A Community Liaison Officer (CLO**)** is currently being appointed. The CLO will play a key role in managing ongoing community interactions, addressing concerns, and ensuring that local voices are heard and integrated into the Project planning and implementation.

The Project will continue to engage with local authorities, affected landowners, utility operators, contractors, workers and local communities to ensure concerns are addressed and project benefits are communicated effectively.