

Stakeholder Consultation – September 3rd 2025

Emergency Deris Management Project (EDMP) Feasibility Study - Landfill

Stakeholder Session Questions & Answers

FB Live stream Questions

1. When does the tipping fee start?
Thank you for your question and for taking the time to contribute to the public consultation. Your input has been forwarded to the Ministry of VROMI for further consideration. As discussions on this matter are ongoing, the question remains under review as part of the broader policy process.
2. Discussions about the main waste streams, including e-Waste and medical waste needs to be had to generate ideas on how to approach these problem areas.
Thank you for your comment regarding the need for discussions on key waste streams. Your input has been shared with the Ministry for further consideration. These areas form part of ongoing discussions aimed at identifying appropriate approaches and potential solutions.
3. I hope that there will be opportunities soon for the local recycling. There is a lot that can be done. There should be part 2 for this panel discussion.
Thank you for your comment on the importance of expanding local recycling opportunities and the suggestion for further panel discussions. Your feedback has been shared with the Ministry of VROMI. Opportunities to continue discussions on this topic, including through future engagement activities, form part of the ongoing dialogue.
4. We are talking about capping and closing the current landfill. And that is the focus now, and for the coming 7 years. But what happens after that: is there a new site for waste management, can anyone indicate when the public can be informed about what happens next?
The current project is focused on stabilizing, capping, and safely closing the existing landfill on Pond Island in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. This process will take approximately 7 years. After closure, the site will be transformed into a greened, controlled area. In parallel, the Government is developing a long-term Waste Management Strategy that emphasizes recycling, waste reduction, and specialized waste treatment. The public will be engaged in separate consultations once those plans are further developed.

5. Have the environmental and cultural heritage organizations already been consulted and/or are an active participant in the long-term solution for the great salt pond and the landfill?

Yes. The Salt Pans are recognized as a National Monument. The updated Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) has included consultations with heritage and environmental experts. The project will work closely with the Monument Council to minimize disturbance and ensure protection of cultural heritage.

6. Given the current challenge with the sargassum, are there plans on what to do with the large amount on our beaches (island round) and if yes does this include the disposal of the Landfill and the effects of such solutions?

Sargassum is a separate but important issue. The landfill closure project does not specifically address sargassum.

7. Are there any plans to get rid of the hill of garbage? Since we see that the landfill will be turned into a green space in the plans, why not get rid of the hill of garbage.

Excavation of the landfill was studied but is technically and financially infeasible. The landfill contains approx. 3,300,000 m³ of waste, which would require years of trucking, extreme costs, and significant environmental risks. In addition, it would only move the problem to another part of the island. Capping and stabilizing the landfill reduces risks of leachate, odor, and fire in a safer and more sustainable way within the financial means that are accessible.

8. Can anyone indicate what plans there are, if any, under the new waste management plans for e-Waste, in the short term and/or long term?

E-waste is not part of the landfill intervention project, but it is recognized as a priority waste stream. The Ministry of VROMI will be discussing the most suitable way to set up a dedicated e-waste collection and processing system. This will form part of Sint Maarten's broader Waste Management Strategy.

9. Question to HM Patrice Gumbs: is there an effort outlined for the social factor to support the new waste management, as this is a cultural mindset shift.

Yes. Waste management is a cultural shift as much as a technical one. Through the Think Green Campaign that is now being prepared, education, community engagement, and the promotion of recycling and responsible waste habits will be supported in parallel with infrastructural improvements.

10. Design and Build Contract. What is that? Can we get more information? Is there going to be a building on the landfill?

A Design and Build contract means that one contractor will be responsible for both finalizing the detailed design and executing construction/ civil works. This ensures efficiency and accountability. No permanent building is planned on the landfill itself.

In person Stakeholder Questions

11. Do we have data on the type of waste and the cubic meter estimate? For example solid waste, construction debris greenery etc. Would that data be available? And is that public information?

Yes. Studies estimated around 600,000 m³ of material to be refiled. Waste categories include municipal solid waste, construction and demolition debris, green waste, and bulky waste. A summary of data is published in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which can be found on the NRPB's website. Additionally, a weighbridge is being installed for collecting data on landfilled waste.

<https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/4tl0a0b5fnps3w7noymp7/ESIA-Landfill-Interventions.pdf?rlkey=meaq6xxhsg0lyxi7kc9dfkgja&e=2&st=8dxug96s&dl=0>

12. Environmental engineer: Your remedy in terms of the capping, does not consider continue leachate coming out underground and into the salt pond. have the sediments of the salt pond itself been characterized and delineated to the point where we know which part of the salt pond is contaminated? How are you going to prevent the pollutants from leachate from entering the salt pond.

Current studies show a conservative ~91,000–133,000 m³/year of leachate seeping into groundwater. The closure system will cap the landfill with liners and drainage to prevent rainwater infiltration, significantly reducing leachate generation. While pond sediments have not yet been fully remediated, water quality monitoring and temporary erosion controls will reduce risks.

Further investigation of sediments can be considered in collaboration with environmental agencies.

13. Green dream projects: How will the activities at the landfill in the future effect business surrounding the area? Such as the University of SXM and all the business around the ring road area. How is that going to be controlled and what measures are going to be taken?

Impacts such as dust, noise, and traffic were assessed. Mitigation includes dust suppression, noise barriers, traffic safety management plans, and continuous monitoring. The mitigation measures are detailed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) on the NRPB website.

<https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/0maqfc3a5puh6ckf861rx/ESMP-Landfill-Interventions.pdf?rlkey=f1tmwxdy0jy7szvj76no2pl98&e=1&st=yih4sywk&dl=0>

14. Pharmaceutical, hazardous and Medicals waste - Have any provisions been made in the plans because did not see those in the list. And would you be open to discussing this further with the pharmaceutical association along with Sint Maarten medical center. These are not part of the landfill intervention project but are recognized as important waste streams. The Government/ Ministry of VROMI is open to engaging with the Pharmaceutical Association and Sint Maarten Medical Center to design appropriate solutions for medical and hazardous waste.

15. Waste stream of Tires. What are we doing with that? Are you also open to talk with Tire providers?

Tire management is also outside the current landfill intervention scope but will be addressed in the broader Waste Management Strategy by the Ministry of VROMI. Partnerships with local tire providers will be pursued. The potential and partial use of the current pile of tires is being considered in the feasibility study.

16. What is the mitigation plans and measures put in place when the hurricane seasons start. Strong rains and winds during actual works. Have you considered a nature-based solution for the ring dike?

The ring dike and capping are designed for storm resilience. Temporary stormwater controls, sediment barriers, and erosion protection will be used. Mangroves removed during construction will be replanted.

17. Business that does a lot of imports to the island. Having solid import data is important for government policies and have not heard anything about that. What is the state of the information for the public to understand.

Civic duties. (audio dropped)

Waste generation is tied to imports and population growth. Government is working towards improve data collection on imports and waste streams, to strengthen policy and planning. Population growth is recognized, and solutions focus on reducing landfill dependency over time.

18. With 20+ years of experience on landfill. Has any consideration been given towards the water passage at the north of the landfill in regards to the ring dike

Concerns on water capacity.

The design considers water flows and includes a ring dike constructed with recycled materials. Although the northern section might narrow somewhat due to the construction of the ring dike, the bottleneck in the passage of water between the two parts of the pond is in the current situation the culvert underneath the bridge of Soualiga road. The width of this culvert is approximately 4 m, much narrower than the other areas. As such we do not expect an impact of the new ring dike on the water flow between the two sides of the lake.

19. Social worker and EPIC. Ring Dike & Closure of landfill. Would that then be a public area for people to walk and ride their bikes?

The site is not currently projected to be a public area for walking and cycling once safely closed and greened. This would have to be determined by the Government

20. Research on air quality. Have you done any in depth research to find out if the landfill, the waste, the gases, if they have been impacting human life as we have noticed an increase in cancer and all of these other types of illnesses. Has that research been done? If not, is there a plan to do so?

Air quality was assessed in 2019 and found dust levels outside the landfill were below limits except at one location. Methane generation is ~1,453 tons/year but no gas detected outside the landfill.

21. High density and growing population. More people we are going to create more waste. What exactly are we going to do with this growth?
The landfill intervention project is one step as we will maximize efficiency and buy more time. The long-term strategy is to reduce waste volumes through recycling, composting, and better import controls. This reduces reliance on our landfill as population grows.
22. Representative of WeRecycling – When will this new step moving forward begin and what opportunities will be available for the local entities. And how soon will these opportunities be available as well as how realistic will they be?
The government is open to engaging with local entities to stimulate recycle and these conversations will be pursued. Works are expected to begin at end of 2026, opportunities will be available for recycling activities such as aggregate reuse and composting. Local entities will be invited to participate.
23. 6 year project – Is there anything built in this project to keep it on track in the event of change of government? From the NRPB or WB is there something locked in to safeguard for the project. What is the commitment for the longevity for this impactful project.
The project is financed by the Government of the Netherlands (funds in trust managed by the World Bank). The project is managed by the NRPB. Commitments will be locked in contractually, reducing the risk of disruption from political changes.

EDMP Email Box Questions – edmp@nrpbsxm.org

24. Soccer/Cricket field: Temporary Irma 2017 debris disposal at Soccer/Cricket field site. A promised land in long lease to Sxm Football Association by Government, proposed and future development as originally intended, has not materialized, not even on the elevated terrain/Irma dump site, also promised Motorsport Facilities, including other sports/recreation around the Great Salt Pond. ***During the presentation these topics were brushed-off, nothing was mentioned of future relocation of the Football field and other Sport entities.
The Irma Disposal Site remains unsuitable for sports due to landfill use. The soccer federation has been affected since the devastation of Hurricane Irma and Maria. A relocation of the soccer federation land has been triggered and is being reviewed. Once more details are known, this will be made available to the public. This project cannot directly deliver new sports facilities.
25. Government of Sxm Department of Sports: Sxm in line with its action plan and mandate of the department. Recognizing the profound impact of Sport on individual well-being. The Department dedicated to guiding decisions-making in the realms of sport and physical recreation throughout the island.

- Government is for Sport and ignoring it at the same time?. No one is saying anything. *In the meantime other Sports that lack infrastructure are awaiting the green light.
- Ring Road since November 2009? Awaiting an response soonest.
- Present recyclables: See Herald of Monday Sept 1, 2025. (page # 5). Green "Dream Projects diverting 6000 pounds of waste from Philipsburg Landfill". Including their recommendations.

26. Other recycling entities brought forward their grievances, among others the Pharmacies, Medical Center. * Presentation was lacking local recycling stakeholders input. *Next Step: Need for separate meeting called by VROMI/NRPB for all recycling entities and others with recycling ideas, entrepreneurs with vision in that direction. This consultation solely focused on the intervention of the landfill. A follow-up session specifically with local recycling stakeholders can be organized by VROMI to include recyclers, entrepreneurs, and NGOs and explore local recycling initiatives that will be in line with the long term waste management strategy.

27. SXM CAN Foundation is progressively moving ahead with our recycling initiatives in close collaboration with the business community, and we were interested to know if NRPB has any funding available to support our initiatives before we submit an official proposal. We are fully capable of moving ahead without NRPB as a partner, but think it aligns beautifully with your projects goals. If interested in receiving a proposal please do not hesitate to contact us.

The EDMP budget is dedicated to landfill intervention project. The NRPB had a program called the Enterprise Support Project (ESP) to support small and medium-sized businesses in need of financial assistance but was closed on February 7th 2025 However, complementary funding opportunities for recycling may be explored in collaboration with Government, lenders and/ or donors. SXM CAN Foundation is encouraged to submit a proposal.

28. How much money is presently still available in the EDMP program for execution of the present waste management plan 2050?

Detailed financial allocations will be published with the project plan regarding the Landfill intervention. Funds are earmarked for landfill reprofiling, ring dike construction, capping, gas management, and monitoring.

29. Can a breakdown be given to which line items of the waste plan the funds will be allocated?

The budget is primarily dedicated to implementing the landfill stabilization measures and closure. The main allocations are:

- Reprofiling and slope stabilization of the landfill
- Construction of the ring dike
- Installation of the capping and top cover system

- Installation of landfill gas collection and treatment
- Establishment of auxiliary facilities (access roads, fencing, contractor yard)
- Environmental and social monitoring during civil works.

A detailed financial plan will be published as part of the project implementation documents

30. The landfill will be much bigger than it presently is when the project is done and the landfill is closed. Why would this be done this way?

The landfill will be reprofiled to improve stability, not reduced in volume. This results in a smoother, more stable contour, at a similar or slightly greater height. The final surface will be covered and greened, improving appearance and safety.

31. Why isn't the Irma landfill being removed anymore as was part of the original agreement that was approved by all back in January 2020?

Removal was reviewed but not feasible due to technical risks and excessive cost. Instead, both the Solid Waste Disposal Site (SWDS) and Irma Disposal Site (IDS) will be improved/stabilized and capped.

32. It was stated that the new ring Dyke will have a 2% impact on the water capacity. Seeing we are presently at our minimum allowable water surface carrying capacity, how will this be corrected?

Yes, by about 2%. Additional calculations are to follow and included in the updated ESIA document. No additional loss of buffering capacity is foreseen. The updated ESIA will also include a separate assessment to see how the water capacity can be improved.

33. The new ring dyke will clearly have a very serious effect on the water flow on the northern side of the great salt pond by the Arch road connection road. How will this be remedied?

Although the northern section might narrow somewhat due to the construction of the ring dike, the bottleneck in the passage of water between the two parts of the pond is in the current situation the culvert underneath the bridge of Soualiga road. The width of this culvert is approximately 4 m, much narrower than the other areas. As such we do not expect an impact of the new ring dike on the water flow between the two sides of the lake. The passage between both sides of the pond will not be narrowed.

34. What's the maximum height of the profiled contours at closure? Is that 50 meters instead of the former 12 meters set as the base height? Why isn't the height being managed better?

The SWDS maximum height is currently 42 meters. After reprofiling, the landfill will retain roughly the same height but with safer, more stable slopes

35. Has any thought been given on lowering the landfill by means of digging away the garbage and processing it?

This option was considered early in the feasibility study, but it was determined to be technically and financially unfeasible. The landfill contains an estimated 3,300,000 m³ of waste, and removing it would require years of trucking, extremely high costs, and create significant environmental and public health risks during handling. The safer solution is to stabilize the existing mass through reprofiling, capping, and installing gas/leachate controls.

36. What happened to all the previous studies of EECG and Texas A&M regarding the landfill profiling, needed shredders and machinery?

The earlier studies by EECG and Texas A&M helped build understanding of the site's challenges and informed the current project. However, new geotechnical, environmental, and waste volume surveys were carried out between 2024 and 2025 to provide updated, more detailed data for the design. These newer studies replaced older assumptions and are now the basis for engineering and procurement planning.

37. Has any sort of instability been monitored or recorded over the past 25 years on the landfill or even after hurricanes or earthquakes? I ask such, as the ring dyke cannot protect the landfill from sagging in the event of an earthquake.

Geotechnical studies confirm macro slope failure under earthquake conditions cannot be prevented due to poor subsurface conditions. However, set-back distances and slope reprofiling reduce risks under normal conditions, including high intensity rainfall events. No major instability has been recorded to date, but monitoring will continue.

38. Is the landfill presently shown any sign of being a health threat to the community of St. Maarten?

While odor and nuisance exist, studies show pollutants are largely contained within the site. Through the landfill intervention, capping, gas management, and monitoring will further reduce risks.

39. Based on the questions above, do the present designs for the landfill by Witteveen & Bos and TAUW comply with the standards for environmental, social and health as set forth by the World Bank?

Yes. The ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) were prepared in line with World Bank standards, including environmental, social and health and safety.

Hand delivered Envelope at NRPB's office

40. Comments to SXM Secure Landfill Feasibility study

Good afternoon. My name is Billy Pew, a retired Environmental Engineer from the United States I attended last night's NRPB Project Status meeting. I sincerely thank all presenters for the informative and professionally presented materials

In the meeting the audience was requested to comment, and also send additional comments to this address. In last night's meeting, I expressed my primary concerns of continued "hydraulic connections" between the contaminated leachate in the base of the landfill, and surrounding waters of the pond, under the current proposed remedial plan. This to me is a legitimate concern, and under such a remediation scenario, contaminated leachate from landfill has no barrier preventing future downward or outward flow of the contaminated water into the pond, (after the project is completed as currently envisioned).

The proposed remedial actions contained in the plan presented do nothing to prevent leachate and rising groundwater due to tidal and meteorological events to intermingle within the base of the landfill, releasing contaminants to the pond when waters recede and hydraulic pressures cause lateral outward flow of leachate from the base of the landfill

Various options for leachate containment have been considered. The main issue is that, between the deeper more impermeable clay layers (the old lake bottom) a layer of beach sand is present. This layer functions as a transfer between the groundwater/leachate underneath the dumpsite and the Great Salt Pond. We considered the hydrological containment of the groundwater underneath the dumpsite in two ways:

1. Hydrological containment using extraction and treatment of the (contaminated) groundwater and leachate
2. Installation of sheet pile barrier, in combination with limited extraction and treatment

The hydrological containment option was not seen as feasible as the permeability of the beach sand will effectively result in a preferential pathway from the GSP. Extraction of groundwater as such will lead to a big inflow of salty water caused excessive costs for treatment. The installation of a sheet pile around the landfill would require the installation of a sheet pile over 2 km in length, up to most likely hard bedrock (now estimated at 20 m below site surface). This would be extremely costly and would not fall within available budgets.

By closing the landfill with an impermeable barrier, the inflow of rainwater, the main driver for leachate generation in this landfill, will be largely taken away. Although the remaining leachate will remain in contact with the GSP and outflow will continue to take place due to fluctuations in the water level of the GSP, things will considerably improve relative to the current situation.

While limited data concerning investigative activities was shared in the presentation, (identification, characterization and delineation of ALL constituents of concern) there was no data concerning pond sediment investigation, sampling and analysis. This indicates to me that

the pond investigation and remedial design activities was possibly outside the scope of the consultants services. This to me is a grave mistake

This project represents an opportunity to clean the contaminants from the sediments within the pond by simple removal via mechanical means, and placing on existing landfill prior to capping the same. Additionally, I think it might be fascinating to investigate repairing salt pond infrastructure to use within the scope of the remediation, isolating and evaporating pond water in order to remove now dried sediments beneath in a non-aqueous environment..... (think less expensive than dredging)

[Addressing the wider GSP issue, including sediment and surface water quality is indeed necessary, however this was outside the scope of the current assignment. As part of the final design, the future contractor will be required to establish sediment depth and quality in the areas where the new ring dike will be constructed.](#)

There are other concerns I have with the execution aspects as well. Additional truck traffic FOR YEARS will not be acceptable to the public. In short, I believe I can be of service to this team, the Government, and the people of SXM. In my opinion this remedy will likely result in a clean secure landfill, but does not address ongoing point source discharge concerns from the existing landfill material itself, and the pond will remain contaminated indefinitely, with a large flow of contamination (albeit diminishing over decades), entering the pond after every rising/receding water event. The presenting engineer's response to my concerns stated that "90-95% of the landfill water infiltration will be stopped as a result of capping", is a true statement for a conventional landfill. However, we are discussing an island of man-made comparatively loose fill material on top of a year-round aqueous pond with constant inflows above and below the ground surface. To me his statement claiming 95% water inflow elimination is simply incorrect.

[We stated an estimate 80-90% reduction, primarily due to the capping of the landfill and the associated reduction in leachate generation. No specific actions have been included to reduce outflow, see previous comments and consideration on this topic.](#)

I maintain that the hydraulic connection well within the depths of the land fill is, and will continue to be, the primary source of water infiltration into the landfill and resultant contamination flow out of the landfill and into the pond, and ultimately Great Bay. Until that flow is stopped. The area will remain hazardously polluted and Great Bay will remain at risk. This existing and ongoing situation is completely unaddressed in the proposed solution. Utilizing Dikes for storm surge and side slope stability concerns, to me is also cause for concern and not recommended. Under ideal conditions, Dikes remain notorious for requiring very high levels of maintenance to ensure vegetation, sloping etc. is maintained. Expensive dedicated equipment and personnel will need to be purchased and maintained, or the service contracted. Dikes fail under extreme conditions as evidenced by Katrina in New Orleans and

many other real-life examples. Even the Dutch fairytale of the boy and his finger plugging the dike.....

SXM is not "ideal conditions" for dike construction or maintenance in my opinion and will be a continuing expense and headache. It is a very big dike

The “dikes” around the landfill have no function for protection of landfill against waves or high water from the GSP but rather as an inspection road and counterweight for slope stability. As such the term “dike” is somewhat confusing in this context.

We all are aware of the significant rock slides and wash outs that occur across the island following a meteorological event in areas of steep slopes and poor vegetation; maintenance to maintain vegetation, regrade washouts, etc would be constant, likely daily to weekly activities, and necessary to maintain the integrity of the dike; additionally extended periods of drought would need to be anticipated and addressed as well, given the local climate; possibly requiring integral irrigation systems Additionally, the ungodly volume of truck traffic, (in one of the most congested areas of the island in season), the tremendous cost of importing/creating huge quantities of STRUCTURALLY SUITABLE fill AND quality top/cover soil material, as well as handling/delivery the same from port to job site is in my opinion, impossible and exorbitantly costly, especially during cruise ship season. This dump truck merry go round, in the port area for months/years on end, would cripple the entire area to traffic, and could serve to jeopardize SXM top tier travel destination reputation amongst tourists and cruise lines I have additional concerns regarding H&S, protecting the local community, and several other potential issues. I see no safeguards to protect the government, through health and safety procedures and real time data, such as fence linear sampling results during construction, from future allegations of health effects and cancers. The "Field Monitoring" activities presented are unspecified and inadequate; in general, field monitoring is considered subjective and inadmissible due to its observational nature. Field air sampling provides data to prove the workers and surrounding community are fully protected from all constituents of concern.

For a project of this magnitude within an existing neighborhood AND commercial district, baseline and ongoing air SAMPLING-and chemical analysis, both across job site and at fence line, represents necessary data to allow Temo and company to defend from worker/community health based lawsuits and hearsay exposures

As part of NRPB/World Bank procedures, the contractor will be required to implement an Environmental and Social Management Plan, addressing mentioned issues and mitigation measures. This will be independently supervised by a third party.

I would welcome the opportunity to meet with the project decision makers of your choice to further discuss concerns, and possible modifications to address all concerns. In my opinion, ALL concerns can be addressed, and a remedy can be developed that will not only correct issues on the island, but more importantly establish the salt pond as an eco tourist attraction, possibly with board walks, exhibits, placards, (possibly even a working evaporation pond that

was utilized for pond remediation) etc etc.....describing the innovative actions taken by SXM to address a historic island wide issue and eyesore that is now an island asset and source of Community pride and eco-tourist interest.

Make no mistake. This project has the potential to open new eco tourist interests to the island from across the globe in my opinion. I stand ready to assist wherever, as an independent consultant or government employee. I am Principal of Pewter Valley Consultants, registered Limited Liability Corporation in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, USA. And of course I would comply with all SXM business licensing and tax requirements.

I ask that this correspondence be forwarded to Minister Patrice Gumbs, his lead attorney Temo Snyder, who, along with Yannick Hodge, have been extremely helpful advocates as I explored ways of which I could be of assistance.

Both the VROMI Minister and Lead Attorney requested a copy of these comments. Feel free to share with others as you deem appropriate There was also a MP requesting information, (tall, well dressed and spoken, Civil Engineer) unfortunately I do not recall his name; I would appreciate forwarding to him as well.

It would be the professional honor of my life to play a significant role in the completion of this project. I am confident that your Engineering Team/Consultants in place that presented last night are highly capable and qualified to perform the tasks necessary, given appropriate direction and guidance from the government to ensure a cost-effective solution that FULLY protects human health and the environment and creates an environmental show place where a dump now resides With the specific proprietary intellectual property and methodologies I bring to the table, coupled with decades of technical and team leadership expertise I have acquired in hazardous waste remediation, I am confident the team can succeed, and in significantly less time and money than quoted last night Please allow me to share with you the proprietary plans and concepts that I believe will differentiate this project from other similar endeavors across the globe.

Together, we can do it

Kindest Regards

westgrovepews@msn.com

Comments with responded remarks:

- [Concern about continued hydraulic connection between landfill and pond.](#)

The capping and ring dike will reduce infiltration by up to 95%. While some hydraulic exchange may remain, continuous monitoring of groundwater and pond quality can be implemented. Additional sediment remediation options can be considered in future phases.

- [Concern about reliance on dikes, high maintenance, and truck traffic.](#)

Maintenance of the ring dike is factored into the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan. Traffic impacts were assessed, and a Traffic Safety and Management Plan will mitigate congestion. Rock armor and mangrove replanting will strengthen natural resilience.

- Suggestion to make the Salt Pond an eco-tourist site post-remediation.

This is a great idea. Once stabilized, the landfill and Salt Pond surroundings could indeed be developed into an eco-tourism and heritage attraction. Government can explore this further with stakeholders.