Waste Management Plan

CABEOLICA EXPANSION PROJECT, Cabo Verde

Cabeólica SA

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Table of Contents

Abbreviations **5**

1 General **6**

1.1 Cabeolica Expansion Project 6

1.2 Purpose and Scope of the Document 7

1.3 Definitions 7

2 Regulatory Framework **9**

2.1 National Framework 9

2.2 International Conventions 9

2.3 Requirements of International Financing Institutions 10

3 Roles and Responsibilities **12**

4 Methodology **14**

4.1 Waste Management Hierarchy and Good Practices 14

4.2 Waste Generation 14

4.3 Waste Collection, Segregation and temporary Storage 16

4.4 Waste Treatment, Transport and disposal - Cabeólica Exportation Program 17

4.5 Training 19

5 Measuring and Monitoring **20**

5.1 Waste Management Tracking 20

5.2 Waste monitoring on site 20

5.3 KPIs 20

6 Review and update **21**

Appendix A Basel Convention – Annex V A: Information to be provided on notification (of transboundary movement of waste) **22**

Appendix B Basel Convention – Annex V B: Information to be provided on the movement document (for transboundary movement of waste) **24**

Appendix C Waste Data Tracking (example) **26**

Table list

Table 3-1 Roles and responsibilities for the Waste Management Plan (WMP) 12
Table 4-1 Expected waste during the Cabeolica Expansion Project 15
Table 4-2 Waste treatment and/or disposal of generated waste 17

Figure list

Figure 4-1 Waste storage areas of the Sal and Santiago windfarms 16
Figure 4-2 Waste storage the at Santiago windfarm 19

Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
AfDB	African Development Bank
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
GIIP	Good International Industry Practices
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MESA	Manager of Environment, Social and Administration
OS	Operational Standard
PENGeR	*Plano Estratégico Nacional de Gestão dos Resíduos* (National Strategic Plan for Waste Management)
UN	United Nations
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

1 General

1.1 Cabeolica Expansion Project

Cabeolica, a Private-Public-Partnership between the Government of Cabo Verde, Electra S.A. and Infraco Limited, is a wind energy company in Cabo Verde that owns and operates four (4) independent windfarms, each on one of four islands of the Cabo Verde Archipelago: Sal, São Vicente, Boa Vista, and Santiago. These windfarms, which began producing energy commercially by May 2012 and have operated continuously, shed considerable levels of produced energy due to insufficient demand loads on the islands.

Currently, Cabeolica plans to maximize the delivery of all available energy and reduce the risk of losing potential revenue through the Cabeolica Expansion Project, which will reduce diesel spinning reserve operation by incorporating Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to maximize renewable energy penetration in each of the islands and increase existing production capacity with the addition of three new wind turbines at the Santiago windfarm. The Expansion Project will improve the decarbonization and diversification of the country's energy matrix and will allow for a more stable grid system to reduce the frequency of blackouts in the country.

The Cabeolica Expansion Project, to be implemented on the four islands, comprises the following:

- **Component 1:** Expansion of the Cabeolica Santiago Wind Farm with three (3) wind turbines with a total net additional power capacity of about 13.5 MW.
- **Component 2:** Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) of approximately 6 MW / 6 MWh storage capacity for spinning reserve and control, and short-term storage to be installed at the Cabeolica Santiago wind farm.
- **Component 3:** BESS of approximately 6 MW / 6 MWh storage capacity for grid stability control and short-term storage to be installed at the Cabeolica Sal windfarm.
- **Component 4:** BESS of approximately 8 MW / 8 MWh storage capacity for grid stability control and short-term storage at São Vicente Island, located close to the Lazareto Power Station approximately 3.7 km from the São Vicente windfarm.
- **Component 5:** BESS of approximately 6 MW / 6 MWh storage capacity for grid stability control and short-term storage at Boa Vista Island, located close to the Parcela Power Plant in an industrial area approximately 8.5 km from the Boa Vista windfarm.

Additional, associated facilities, are to be installed at Santiago (Component 1) to transfer of the additional energy produced by the Santiago windfarm to the Electra-owned substation (São Filipe) requires an additional transmission line consisting of underground cables (2,270 m) and overhead conductors (350 m) to be installed parallel to the existing line for a total approximate length of 2,620 m.

1.2 Purpose and Scope of the Document

The purpose of this document is to set out the primary applicable requirements associated with waste management in compliance with related national legislation and international standards, including the European Investment Bank (EIB) Environmental and Social Standards (February 2022) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System – Policy Statement and Operational Safeguards (May 2023), as well as other applicable Good International Industry Practices (GIIPs). The plan will be applied systematically during the pre-construction, construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning phases of the Cabeolica Expansion Project.

Throughout the Project life, different types of wastes and materials will be generated from different sources and activities. The purpose of this plan is to guide and obtain the acceptable collection, segregation, storage, handling, transportation, and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes generated from the Project activities in a way that minimizes the impacts on human health and environment, including minimization of loss of valuable reusable/recyclable materials.

The following statements summarize Cabeolica's objectives for this Waste Management Plan:

- Minimize the consumption of natural resources.
- Avoid and minimize the generation of waste.
- Reduce, re-use, recycle and recovery waste as far as possible.
- Prevent pollution and ecological degradation.
- Promote and ensure the effective delivery of waste to their final, approved treatment and/or disposal destination.
- Ensure an integrated waste management reporting, planning, and monitoring system.
- Ensure that all personnel are aware of the impact of waste to their health, well-being, and the environment.

This document applies to Cabeolica, its Contractors, Subcontractors, and Vendors working on Cabeolica sites during all phases of the Cabeolica Expansion Project.

1.3 Definitions

Environment: The surroundings and conditions in which a company operates or which it may affect, including living systems (human and others) therein. Surroundings in which an organization operation includes air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans and their interrelation.

Incident: an event or chain of events which cause, or could cause injury, illness and/or damage (loss) to assets, the environment and stakeholders.

Landfill: area of land in which waste is deposited.

Recycle: the reprocessing of waste into the same or different product.

Reduce: process of reducing the quantity of waste produced through the review of operational practices and optimal use of raw material.

Reuse: reuse of material without re-processing.

Waste: wide ranging term taken to include any scrap material, effluent or unwanted surplus substance or article which requires to be disposed of.

2 Regulatory Framework

2.1 National Framework

The following legislation regarding waste management is applicable:

- Decree-Law No. 56/2015, establishing the general regime for prevention, production and management of waste and approves the legal regime for licensing and concession of waste management operations.
- Decree-Law No. 26/2020 of March 19 establishing the legal regime for solid urban waste management services.
- Decree-Law No. 32/2016 approving the National Strategic Plan for Waste Management (PENGeR) for the period 2015-2030.
- Ordinance No. 18/2016 establishing the guide model for monitoring waste road transport.
- Decree-Law No. 65/2018 approving the National Waste List.
- Order No. 2/2020, regulating the general regime for prevention, production and waste management.

Waste management operations produced on site will have to comply with the requirements established in the general regime applicable to waste prevention, production, and management (Decree 56/2015). Any transport of waste generated on site must comply with the legal requirements relating to the accompanying guides for waste.

The National Strategic Plan for Waste Management has not been fully implemented in Cabo Verde. For example, waste recycling and valorisation is not organized and there are no specialized or dedicated landfills. Solid urban waste, which is not segregated, is disposed of in municipal landfills, and recycling of plastic waste is not a common practice in Cabo Verde. Circular economy approaches have not been adopted in most economic sectors, including the industrial sector, and the potential of economic benefits of circularity in solid waste management are missed opportunities at local and regional levels. Furthermore, there are no facilities or system for the management of hazardous waste.

2.2 International Conventions

Cabo Verde has ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste and their disposal (1989), and this Convention shall be followed by Cabeolica for waste management.

The Basel Convention regulates the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes and obliges its Parties to ensure that such wastes are managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. Parties also have an obligation to minimize the quantities that are transported, to treat and disposed wastes as close as possible to their place of generation, and to prevent or minimize the generation of wastes at the source.

General obligations of the Convention include the following:

- Not to export (or import) hazardous wastes or other wastes to (or from) a non-signatory state.

- Not to export waste unless the state of import has given its prior consent in writing to the specific import.
- To communicate information about proposed international movements to the states concerned by means of a notification form; this will allow them to evaluate the effects of hazardous waste or other wastes on human health and the environment.
- To permit international movements of wastes only where there is no danger with regard to their movement and disposal.
- To package, label and transport the wastes that are moved in line with international rules, and to ensure they are accompanied by a movement document from the point at which movement starts to the point of disposal.

The convention has 8 annexes:

- Annex I: Categories of wastes to be controlled — ranging from clinical wastes to wastes from the production, formulation, and use of organic solvents
- Annex II: Categories of wastes requiring special consideration — wastes collected from households and residues arising from the incineration of household wastes
- Annex III: List of hazardous characteristics, such as whether they are explosive, flammable liquids or solids, liable to spontaneous combustion, corrosive or ecotoxic (harmful to the environment)
- Annex IV: List of disposal operations
- Annex V A: Information to be provided on notification
- Annex V B: Information to be provided on the movement document
- Annex VI: Arbitration
- Annex VII: (not in force)
- Annex VIII: List of wastes

The convention introduces notification procedures for:

- International movements between parties, and
- International movements from a party through the territory of non-signatory states.

2.3 Requirements of International Financing Institutions

In addition to compliance with Cabo Verde legislation, Cabeolica endeavours to comply with the requirements related to waste management established by the financial entities:

- European Investment Bank (EIB) Standard No. 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention.

  This standard specifies that a project involving the production of waste with significant environmental impact has a waste management plan with measures planned to mitigate such impacts and feasible goals and objectives for waste prevention, reuse, recycling, and recovery. Hazardous waste shall need to be reduced and, if not possible, safely managed to minimize adverse effects on human health and the environment. The quantities of generated wastes and their off-site transfer shall be recorded and reported on a regular basis.

- African Development Bank (AfDB) OS 3 Resources efficiency and pollution prevention and management.

  This OS specifies that in the early stages of the project the potentially hazardous waste to be generated throughout the project's lifecycle shall be identified. Cost-effective alternatives for its use and/or environmentally sound disposal shall be determined. Efforts to avoid the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes shall be made. Where the generation of waste cannot be avoided, waste shall be minimized, reused, recycled, and recovered in a manner that is safe for human health and the environment.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities for Environmental & Social Management for the Project are described in detail in the Project's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) The roles and responsibilities regarding waste management within this scope are summarized in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Roles and responsibilities for the Waste Management Plan (WMP)

Roles	Responsibilities
Management of Environmental, Social and Administration (MESA), Cabeolica	During all phases of the project, the MESA permits and oversees the environmental and social performance and commitments of Cabeolica. The MESA's responsibilities related to waste management include: • Review and update the Waste Management Plan, WMP (in coordination with the Contractors, site managers, and maintenance personnel), as required, • Ensure technical support is provided to Contractors for implementing the Plan, • Ensure related training is provided by the Contractors and Cabeolica, • Main responsibility for ensuring implementation of the Plan (including the Contractors) and the reporting of non-compliances and implementation performance of the Plan to executive management, • Collect data from the Contractors on waste management practices and waste data (e.g., amounts and types of generated waste, amount and type of waste sent by licensed firms/municipalities, spills/leakages), and • Conduct periodic internal audits.
Contractors	During pre-construction, construction, and decommissioning, contractors will: • Ensure this Plan is implemented in-line with Project standards, • Ensure related non-compliances are recorded and responded to immediately, • Provide related training, • Conduct internal audits and daily inspections and record identified non-compliances, • Participate in the development of corrective and/or enhancement actions, as required (e.g., in cases of identified non-compliances or applicable legislation changes), • Keep and manage all records related to waste management, and • Ensure waste management issues are included in the monthly review and incident reports to be prepared by the contractors for the Cabeolica MESA.
Windfarms / BESS site managers	During operation, site managers will: • Provide the necessary resources to execute the measures included in this Plan, • Carry out monthly inspections to ensure the correct labelling, packing and storage of waste containers, and • Keep and manage all records related to waste management for each site.

Roles	Responsibilities
Maintenance personnel	During operation, maintenance personnel will: • Assist the Cabeolica MESA in waste management matters at the wind farms and BESS sites, and • Store generated waste under proper conditions.

4 Methodology

4.1 Waste Management Hierarchy and Good Practices

The waste management hierarchy is a fundamental element of Cabeolica environmental policy. Options to fulfill the waste hierarchy, from the most preferable option to the least preferable option, are summarized as follow:

1. Prevention and reduction: avoiding waste generation or generate less waste.
2. Reuse: use waste materials again, whether for its original purpose or for a different function.
3. Recycle: convert waste materials into new materials.
4. Other types of valorisations, including energy recovery: generating energy as electricity and/or heat from the primary treatment of waste or the processing of waste into a fuel source.
5. Elimination: destruction or storage of waste without energy recovery or place waste at landfill sites in an environmentally responsible manner.

All Cabeolica employees, contractors and subcontractors shall embrace the waste management hierarchy to promote waste minimization within the windfarm sites and encourage the reuse and/or recycling of waste, whenever possible. Given that there are limited appropriate waste management facilities in Cabo Verde, Cabeolica will endeavour to apply best practices in waste management through the following actions:

- The use of hazardous waste is reduced as much as possible.
- Opportunities for recycling or reusing waste are implemented.
- In the absence of specific legislation regarding toner cartridge waste management, toner cartridge waste is returned to the producer.
- Where practicable, construction waste may be reused in other construction activities. Inert waste is normally used as fill materials.
- Waste from major pieces of equipment (generally metallic) may be recycled or reused for other purposes.
- Windfarm electrical waste can be reused or recycled. Some components with copper or aluminium content could have a high resale value in the market.
- Concrete waste can be crushed and recycled as granular fill material.
- Spent oils can be recovered for recycling by existing oil reprocessing companies.
- Windfarm decommissioning may provide opportunities for recycling/reusing and repurposing the wind turbines and BESS components.

4.2 Waste Generation

Wastes that are expected to be generated during each phase of the Cabeolica Expansion Project are listed in able 4-1. Operation and maintenance waste for Component 1 are expected to be the same as are currently produced in the existing windfarms (i.e., small quantities of such waste as packaging, electrical, used oils, and materials that come into contact with hazardous materials). Operation and maintenance waste generated by

Components 2 to 5 is expected to be minimal and limited to electrical and battery wastes due to replacement requirements. The end-of-life decommissioning of each component will generate significant quantities of waste to be managed in accordance with the Facility Closure Plan to be finalised by Cabeolica at least 12 months before the definite cessation of operations.

Table 4-1 Expected waste during the Cabeolica Expansion Project

Generated waste (National Waste List, Decree-Law no. 65/2018)		Project phases		
		Pre-construction and construction	Operation and maintenance	Decommissioning
Non-Hazardous Waste	Construction waste: debris and soil from excavations (17 05 04)	X		
	Construction waste: concrete from footings (17 01 01)			X
	Municipal solid waste: paper & cardboard (20 01 02), glass (20 01 02), food waste (20 01 08) and plastic (20 01 39)	X	X	X
	Packaging waste (equipment packaging) (15 01 01, 15 01 02, 15 01, 03)	X	X	X
	Non-Hazardous Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (16 02 14 ,16 02 16 and 20 01 36)	X	X	X
	Non-Hazardous waste batteries (16 06 04, 16 06 05 and 20 01 34)	X	X	X
	Metallic waste: scrap from wind turbines, primarily steel, aluminium and copper (17 04 07)			X
Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (16 02 09 *to 16 02 13*and 20 01 35*)	X	X	X
	Waste batteries with hazardous substances (16 06 01*, 16 06 02*, 16 06 03*, 16 06 06* and 20 01 33*)	X	X	X
	Light bulbs and lamps (fluorescents and other residues with mercury content) (20 01 21*)	X	X	X
	Used oils (oil from maintenance of equipment and vehicle) and lubricants (13 02 04* to 13 02 08*)	X	X	
	Used oils (operating fluids especially oils and hydraulic fluids) (13 01 01 * a 13 01 13*) and lubricants (13 02 04* to 13 02 08*)			X
	Used paints (20 01 27*)	X	X	X
	Materials that come into contact with hazardous materials (15 02 02*)	X	X	X
	Waste printing toner containing hazardous substances (08 03 17*)	X	X	

NOTE: Waste streams marked with (*) are hazardous wastes.

4.3 Waste Collection, Segregation and temporary Storage

Waste shall be segregated at its source. The handling, storage, and disposal of waste shall be accomplished according to the following objectives, whenever possible:

- Prevent unwanted or potentially dangerous reactions.
- Reduce the rate of accidental exposure to potentially hazardous substances.
- Ease handling and disposal of waste.
- Divert waste for the purposes of reuse and recycling.

Wastes will be collected, segregated, and temporarily stored in designated secured storage areas (referred to as Eco points) that are separately defined for hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Two existing solid waste storage areas and buildings in the Santiago and Sal windfarms, shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, will be used during the different phases of the Cabeolica Expansion Project, as well as the following additional storage areas during the operational phase:

- A permanent warehouse (65 m2) capable of holding all necessary spare parts and enabling the handling and temporary storage of wastes will be installed within the Santiago windfarm boundary, near the existing windfarm substation. This facility will be an extension of the existing Maintenance and Services building infrastructure or a new independent structure adjacent to it.
- A smaller warehouse (30 m2) that will be installed within the boundaries of the BESS facilities at each of the four sites to store parts and servicing equipment of the BESS. This warehouse will also accommodate small quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes produced during operation and maintenance activities.

During the construction and decommissioning phases of the Expansion Project, extra temporary waste storage areas will be installed if needed and according to this WMP in São Vicente and Boa Vista sites.

Figure 4-1 Waste storage areas of the Sal and Santiago windfarms

Non-Hazardous Wastes

Management of non-hazardous wastes will be as follows:

- Domestic wastes will be collected in special trash bins and temporarily stored onsite.
- Recyclable wastes will be separated and stored temporarily onsite in reserved areas.
- Packaging wastes will be collected separately and temporarily stored onsite in reserved areas.

- Suitable waste containers will be provided at the locations of waste generation to facilitate safe and environmentally sound temporary storage. All containers will be clearly marked according to contents.

Hazardous Wastes

Hazardous waste shall be stored in skips with warning labels to accurately describe their contents and detail appropriate safety precautions for their management. Their storage areas shall comply with the following requirements:

- Properly designed to avoid any soil and groundwater contamination of hazardous waste.
- Protected from the sun, wind, and rain.
- Information about the incompatibility of hazardous waste storage is readily available.
- Provided with adequate fire and spill prevention measures, such as extinguishers and spill kits.
- Protected and secured with physical barriers to avoid contact by unauthorized personnel or animals.

Hazardous waste containers holding liquids shall be provided with secondary containment for spillage. This secondary containment will be designed to contain the volume of the largest container or 10% of the volume of all containers in storage, whichever is the greater.

4.4 Waste Treatment, Transport and disposal - Cabeólica Exportation Program

The waste treatment and/or disposal for the main waste streams that may be generated during the Cabeolica Expansion Project are described in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Waste treatment and/or disposal of generated waste

Generated waste	Waste treatment and/or disposal
Non-hazardous waste	
Construction waste: debris, discarded concrete, soils from excavations	Concrete waste: crushed and recycled as granular fill material. Uncontaminated soil from excavations: reused for refilling trenches or foundations. Other construction waste: reused to the extent possible in construction activities or transported to authorized landfills.
Municipal solid waste: paper, cardboard, plastic and other packages, food waste	Collected in Eco points onsite and sent to local municipal landfill by Cabeolica personnel.
Metallic waste: scrap from wind turbines, primarily steel, aluminium, and copper	Opportunities for recycling, reusing, and repurposing of wind turbine components. Some components with copper or aluminium content are sold due to their high resale value in the market.
Non-hazardous WEEE and batteries	Collected and stored in Eco points for subsequent disposal to approved waste treatment facilities for recycling and/or disposal. .
Hazardous waste	

Generated waste	Waste treatment and/or disposal
WEEE with hazardous substances (e.g., routers, air conditioning systems, computer monitors, radio components)	Collected and stored in Eco points for subsequent disposal to approved waste treatment facilities for recycling and/or disposal prior to export/shipment for proper recycling/disposal.
BESS and waste batteries with hazardous substances	At present there are no appropriate hazardous wastes disposal facilities in Cabo Verde. Therefore, it is planned by Cabeolica that, at the end of their operational life or cessation of operations, an agreement will be in place with the BESS suppliers for their removal and shipping to an approved BESS recycling facility in the EU. Any transformers will be removed from the containers and transported to a safe, designated location for processing, recycling or disposal. .
Light bulbs and lamps with hazardous substances	Returned and recovered by suppliers.
Used oils and lubricants	Sent to oil reprocessing companies for recycling, if possible.
Used paints	Returned to producers.
Other hazardous waste (e.g., contaminated papers, filters)	Stored in containers and transferred to Santiago windfarm for temporary storage and then disposal to an approved waste treatment facility.

Although several EU and UN initiatives and programmes are underway for reinforcing national waste management capacities, Cabo Verde does not yet have a comprehensive waste management sector or licensed facilities deploying GIIP for final disposal of hazardous wastes. As a result, Cabeolica has put in place the Cabeolica Exportation Program for those waste streams that cannot be managed in-country (e.g., WEEE and other hazardous waste).

Since 2021, accumulated waste from all four windfarms have been transported to the Santiago windfarm for storage in temporary Eco points pending shipping to an appropriate disposal site in the EU.

Currently, the shipment of waste accumulated at the Santiago windfarm is awaiting the conclusion of an agreement with an approved international waste management contractor. Until that agreement is in place, wastes are stored at the Santiago site in accordance with the requirements set out in section 4.3. Additional waste storage capacity for future waste streams will be added with the installation of the permanent warehouse as part of the Expansion Project.

Current waste storage facilities at the Santiago windfarm are shown in Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2 Waste storage the at Santiago windfarm
Ref.: Cabeolica 2022 Annual monitoring report

The procedure for any waste exports from Cabo Verde to the EU will be compliant with the requirements established by the Basel Convention and EU legislation and regulations, particularly with respect to Notification (Annex VA) and Movement (Annex VB) requirements. Although Cabo Verde will be responsible for providing and issuing the notification and movement documents (see Appendix A and Appendix B) to the disposal or recovery facility, Cabeolica will provide the information and volumes of its generated waste and sign the waste tracking documentation as the waste producer.

4.5 Training

Training is a key means by which to ensure that the waste management requirements are understood and implemented by site personnel. Contents of training courses shall be appropriately constituted a to ensure that all personnel are fully aware of their roles and responsibilities for waste collection, designation, storage and disposal. Cabeolica will ensure that this training is provided to all personnel (including Contractors' personnel) at induction and at regular intervals thereafter. The scope of the training will ensure that workers are able to fulfil their waste management roles and actions through awareness of relevant aspects of this plan, related legislation and standards, and general waste management practices (e.g., tidiness, waste segregation). Waste management training will be reinforced through informal general awareness meetings and communications to all staff involved in waste management tasks. Training details (e.g., participants, subjects, training hours provided) will be recorded, and the records will be maintained onsite for inspection. Personnel working routinely with hazardous wastes and materials will receive additional specialised training detailing the specific handling, segregation, labelling, storage, spill response, and disposal requirements.

5 Measuring and Monitoring

5.1 Waste Management Tracking

Records of waste management shall be maintained and monitored monthly using Waste data tracking documentation and monitoring. An example of which is provided in Appendix C. This tracking collects information about the following:

- Windfarm where the waste was generated
- Waste generated: types and quantities
- Place, type, and date of storage
- Person/department responsible.
- Waste management: final destination/use for the waste, and the date (expected) of its delivery
- Current location and state of the waste

The waste data tracking is maintained on the Cabeolica One Drive and is updated periodically.

5.2 Waste monitoring on site

Currently, monthly inspections are carried out at each windfarm using the template provided in Appendix D. This template contains a subsection for verifying that the waste management on site is being carried out in accordance with this WMP. These inspections will continue during the Cabeolica Expansion Project.

Based on the monitoring results, corrective and/or improvement actions will be designed and implemented by MESA or Site Manager. The performance of these actions will also be monitored and reported through the KPIs for waste management.

5.3 KPIs

To monitor waste management, the following KPIs regarding waste management shall be established:

- Quantities of waste (hazardous and non-hazardous) stored per year.
- Quantities of waste (hazardous and non-hazardous) delivered per year (if any) and management operation to which they were subjected.

This information is maintained by Cabeolica and included in their annual reports.

6 Review and update

This Waste Management Plan is a living document, and the responsibilities, procedures, and compliance actions shall be updated as required (e.g., in response to changes in related legislation). The Cabeolica MESA will be responsible for being fully aware of its contents and for the day-to-day implementation of the Plan. The Contractor is to provide relevant training to staff and to ensure that procedures are being implemented to achieve compliance with this Plan.

Appendix A Basel Convention – Annex V A: Information to be provided on notification (of transboundary movement of waste)

ANNEX V A – Information to be provided on notification:

1. Reason for waste export.
2. Exporter of the waste (Note 1).
3. Generator(s) of the waste and site of generation (Note 1).
4. Disposer of the waste and actual site of disposal (Note 1).
5. Intended carrier(s) of the waste or their agents, if known (Note 1).
6. Country of export of the waste. Competent authority (Note 2).
7. Expected countries of transit. Competent authority (Note 2).
8. Country of import of the waste. Competent authority (Note 2).
9. General or single notification.
10. Projected date(s) of shipment(s) and period of time over which waste is to be exported and proposed itinerary (including point of entry and exit) (Note 3).
11. Means of transport envisaged (road, rail, sea, air, inland waters).
12. Information relating to insurance (Note 4).
13. Designation and physical description of the waste including Y number and UN number and its composition (Note 5) and information on any special handling requirements including emergency provisions in case of accidents.
14. Type of packaging envisaged (e.g., bulk, drummed, tanker).
15. Estimated quantity in weight/volume (Note 6).
16. Process by which the waste is generated (Note 7).
17. For wastes listed in Annex I, classifications from Annex III: hazardous characteristic, H number, and UN class.
18. Method of disposal as per Annex IV
19. Declaration by the generator and exporter that the information is correct.
20. Information transmitted (including technical description of the plant) to the exporter or generator from the disposer of the waste upon which the latter has based his assessment that there was no reason to believe that the wastes will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country of import.
21. Information concerning the contract between the exporter and disposer.

Notes:

1. Full name and address, telephone, telex or telefax number and the name, address, telephone, telex or telefax number of the person to be contacted.
2. Full name and address, telephone, telex or telefax number.
3. In the case of a general notification covering several shipments, either the expected dates of each shipment or, if this is not known, the expected frequency of the shipments will be required.
4. Information to be provided on relevant insurance requirements and how they are met by exporter, carrier, and disposer.
5. The nature and the concentration of the most hazardous components, in terms of toxicity and other dangers presented by the waste both in handling and in relation to the proposed disposal method.
6. In the case of a general notification covering several shipments, both the estimated total quantity and the estimated quantities for each individual shipment will be required.
7. Insofar as this is necessary to assess the hazard and determine the appropriateness of the proposed disposal operation.

Appendix B Basel Convention – Annex V B: Information to be provided on the movement document (for transboundary movement of waste)

Annex V B - Information to be provided on the movement document:

1. Exporter of the waste (Note 1).
2. Generator(s) of the waste and site of generation (Note 1).
3. Disposer of the waste and actual site of disposal (Note 1).
4. Carrier(s) of the waste (Note 1) or his agent(s).
5. Subject of general or single notification.
6. The date the transboundary movement started and date(s) and signature on receipt by each person who takes charge of the waste.
7. Means of transport (road, rail, inland waterway, sea, air) including countries of export, transit and import, also point of entry and exit where these have been designated.
8. General description of the waste (physical state, proper UN shipping name and class, UN number, Y number and H number as applicable).
9. Information on special handling requirements including emergency provision in case of accidents.
10. Type and number of packages.
11. Quantity in weight/volume
12. Declaration by the generator or exporter that the information is correct.
13. Declaration by the generator or exporter indicating no objection from the competent authorities of all States concerned which are Parties.
14. Certification by disposer of receipt at designated disposal facility and indication of method of disposal and of the approximate date of disposal.

Notes

The information required on the movement document shall, where possible, be integrated into one document with that required under transport rules. Where this is not possible, the information should complement rather than duplicate that required under the transport rules. The movement document shall carry instructions as to who is to provide information and fill-out any form.

1. Full name and address, telephone, telex or telefax number and the name, address, telephone, telex or telefax number of the person to be contacted in case of emergency.

Appendix C Waste Data Tracking (example)

Waste data tracking (example)

Item	WF	Report Nº	Active /Residues	Quantity	Unit	Storage	Place Of Storage	Date	Person / Department responsible	Situation/Condition	Destination/Use	Current State	Destination/Use Date	Cost	Obs
1	BV		UPS	1.0	Un	No	PS Utility	07/02/2020		Not Functional	UPS does not support the load	Repair			
2	BV		Router	1.0	Un	No	PE Substation	07/02/2020		Functional	Router Ipbrick disabled	Out of service			
3	BV		Router	1.0	Un	No	PE Substation	07/02/2020		Functional	Router Telecom disabled	Out of service			
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															