

Waste Management

The quantity of non-hazardous waste managed by the Project increased again this quarter, by just over 60%. The increase comes from intensified construction of the central oilfield facility in Chad, along with stepped-up construction at the two pump stations and the Pressure Reducing Station in Cameroon. As for the previous quarter, about 58% of the Project's non-hazardous waste was recycled to villages or sent to approved recycling facilities.



Scrap metal like this has been the focal point of a new recycling program that has significant local business development benefits. Each week the Project delivers a truck load of scrap metal to the Groupement des Fondateurs d'Aluminium de Moundou. (For more details see the section on *Local Business Development*.)

Storage of Hazardous Waste Until the permanent waste disposal facilities have been constructed, the Project will continue to store its non-recyclable hazardous wastes in safe, leakproof containers. At the end of the quarter, just under 500,000 kilograms of hazardous waste was in storage.

The bulk of the waste that has technically been classified as hazardous consists of commonplace materials such as used lubricating oils, hydrocarbon-contaminated soil, lubricating oil filters from vehicles and construction equipment, and batteries.



Tanks like these safely contain used lubricating oil until it can be recycled or disposed of through high-temperature incineration. The concrete bunker containing the tanks provides secondary containment in the unlikely event of a tank leak.



Covered hazardous waste storage areas like this one, with concrete containment floors and curbs, have been built at designated waste storage sites, replacing temporary storage containers like the one in the foreground. Sealed barrels and containers containing wastes designated as hazardous can thus be protected from the rain and the intense African sun.



Soil that has been contaminated with hydrocarbons during fueling and other small quantities of hydrocarbon-contaminated materials such as oily rags are placed inside special containment drums.



All stored hazardous waste must be identified so that it can be properly handled. Labels help make sure the material has been properly classified and stored, and that it goes to the proper facility when it comes time to ship the stored waste to its final disposal site.

Waste Management Statistics ◀ Non-Hazardous Waste Tabulation

	Kilograms
Domestic Garbage Incinerated On Site	346,184
Innocuous Solid Waste Buried on Site	315,164
Recycled to Local Communities	954,444
Sent to Approved Third Party Facilities	20,457
Total	1,636,249

Weight estimates in this table have been derived from defined waste-specific weight standards for individual types of containers.