

Waste Management

The Project reduced its hazardous waste backlog by half this quarter, primarily due to the success of a program to recycle used lubricating oil in Cameroon. Over the course of the year, over 40% of the Project's non-hazardous waste was recycled to villages or sent to approved recycling facilities.



A team of waste management experts contracted by the Project is working with this new hazardous waste incineration company in Douala. The COTCO team has been helping the management and technical staff of the company to bring its operations up to ExxonMobil standards. Once this has been achieved, the company will be contracted to dispose of hazardous waste generated by the Project in Cameroon.

Permanent Facilities

Some of the Project's permanent waste management facilities have come on line, and construction has commenced on the Project's two engineered solid waste landfills.

- Construction began on the Komé waste management facility, which will include engineered hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste

landfills, a hazardous waste-capable incinerator, two domestic waste incinerators, and a waste storage building.

- The hazardous solid waste landfill at Pump Station 3 near Bélabo has been excavated and the liner system installed, with various supporting infrastructure elements to be added to allow the facility to go into operation in 2003.
- The permanent waste storage facilities at the two Cameroon pump stations and the Pressure Reducing Station were completed.



The Komé Waste Management Team, formed in the third quarter, has assembled an array of equipment at the Oilfield Development Area's temporary central waste management facility. This facility will help manage Komé area waste as efficiently as possible until the permanent waste management facility can be commissioned. The equipment at the temporary facility includes domestic waste incinerators, a filter crusher, a rag baler, shredders for plastic and metal bottles and cans, and a glass crusher.



Construction of the Komé permanent waste management facility began in the fourth quarter.

Annual Summary: Waste Management

Storage of Hazardous Waste

At the end of 2002, the Project had approximately 270,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in storage, about half the quantity that was in storage at the end of the third quarter. This substantial reduction has been achieved largely through the successful implementation of a used lubricating oil recycling program in Cameroon. The Cameroonian company BOCAM, in partnership with Mobil Oil Cameroun, collects used oil from Project work sites. BOCAM processes the oil at a facility in Douala and sells the treated oil to a nearby cement kiln for use as a fuel.

Until the permanent waste management facilities have been constructed, the Project will continue to store its non-recyclable hazardous wastes in safe, leakproof containers. The bulk of the waste that has technically been classified as hazardous and is in storage consists of commonplace materials such as used lubricating oils, hydrocarbon-contaminated soil, lubricating oil filters from vehicles and construction equipment, and batteries.

Waste Management Statistics

◀ Non-Hazardous Waste Tabulation (Kilograms)

	1st Qtr 2002	2nd Qtr 2002	3rd Qtr 2002	4th Qtr 2002	Total
Domestic Garbage Incinerated On Site	246,112	346,184	485,135	500,935	1,578,366
Innocuous Solid Waste Buried on Site	342,040	315,164	339,043	1,677,088	2,673,335
Recycled to Local Communities	362,617	954,444	798,537	751,702	2,867,300
Sent to Approved Third Party Facilities	44,287	20,457	36,561	40,222	141,527
Total	995,056	1,636,249	1,659,276	2,969,947	7,260,528

Weight estimates in this table are based on defined waste-specific weight standards for individual types of containers.

