	EGP&TGX/HSEQ	ANNEX C to EGP&TGX_ALL_QSE_GS_001_v.03
		31/07/2023

## ANNEX C - MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGING AREAS OF WASTE/MATERIAL REMAINING AT WORKSITES

### SECTION 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

#### Scope of this document

The purpose of this document is to regulate the procedures for managing waste and material remains of working within Enel Green Power & Thermal Generation worksites, in order to:

- Encourage the recovery of waste;
- Encourage use material remains of working
- Continually monitoring of waste quantities and waste stored at worksites;
- Continually monitoring of remaining material quantities stored at worksites;
- Define procedures for managing waste storage areas;
- Define procedures for managing storage areas of remaining material;

This document is intended to supplement the general provisions in the *HSE Requirements*.

In particular, the procedure applies to all contractors / subcontractors carrying out activities at Enel Green Power & Thermal Generation worksites.

#### Referral documents

This Technical Note is an integral attachment of the:  
*E&C HSE Requirements*.

The Emergency Plans must be adapted to the requirements of this document.

### SECTION 2 - PROCEDURES FOR MANAGING STORAGE AREAS

#### WASTE - Identification of storage areas

The area intended for the temporary storage of waste shall be indicated in the relevant plan in detail (e.g. Fig. 1). This area must be situated inside the worksite, fenced in and appropriately localized, in order to enable easy and safe access by equipment and machinery assigned to the loading and unloading of waste and their collection.

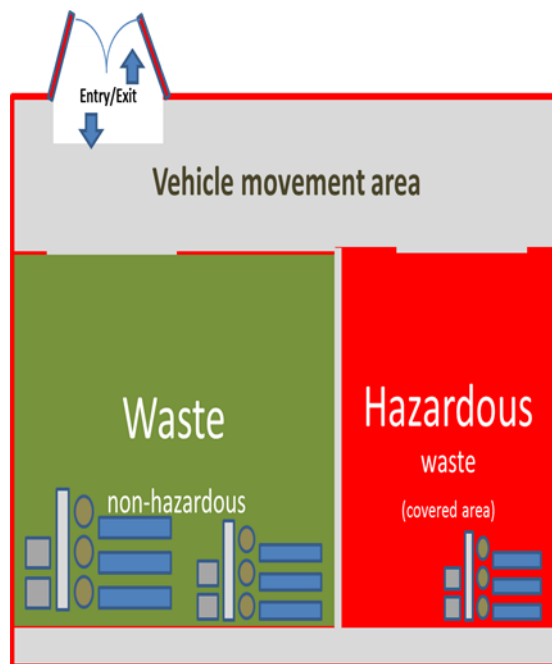
The temporary waste storage area should be divided into two sub-areas intended for the separated storage of non-hazardous and hazardous waste. The two sub-areas must be appropriately sized for the production of the waste provided during the different phases of the work at the worksite, in order to proper and orderly management, avoiding excessive pile-ups. If necessary, according to the evolution and displacement of the different activities inside worksite, shall be provided areas properly demarcated for daily storage of waste.

At the end of the day, the waste must be transferred to the main specific storage area. It is essential that suitable SAFETY SIGNS be installed next to the main storage area of hazardous and no-hazard waste, identifying the type of stored waste, the main risks involved, and the prohibitions and requirements to be observed. At least two portable fire extinguishers, must be installed next to the areas, one for each.

The two sub-areas must be exclusively intended for the storage of:

1. **Non-hazardous waste**
2. **Hazardous waste**

Fig.1 – Waste storage



#### WASTE - Management of areas

The following is a list of general precautions to be observed for **hazardous waste** in storage areas:

- The surface of the storage area must be of adequate size to capably store the volumes of waste previously estimated in the design phase of the works.
- The area must be fenced in, with a waterproof pavement.
- The waste must be separated by type (wood, iron, plastic, etc.) or in accordance with local regulations if these are more restrictive (e.g. Europe perimeter CER codes).
- The containers used to contain hazardous waste must possess suitable strength requirements in relation to the chemical and physical properties, as well as the hazardous specifications of the waste contained within them.
- Process waste materials that can combine to react dangerously, giving rise to explosive, flammable and toxic substances, must be stored so that they cannot come into contact with each other.
- Liquid waste should be collected in bins which should be put on top of the "containment tanks" made of a suitable material and of adequate capacity, in order to hold accidental spillage of waste.
- Outdoor storage areas must be equipped with suitable roofing to prevent the direct radiation of the containers (with consequent dangers of overheating and the formation of gaseous products), as well as leaching and rainwater accumulation in the containment vessels; at any rate, the condition of the containment vessels should be ascertained periodically and after heavy rainfall.
- Hazardous waste must be disposed of as scheduled every month or if greater than 10 cubic meters or in accordance with local regulations if these are more restrictive.

Through spot checks at the landfill, it is important to make sure that the operator in charge for disposal executes waste correctly management as stated in the permits.

The following is a list of general precautions to be observed for **non-hazardous waste** in storage areas:

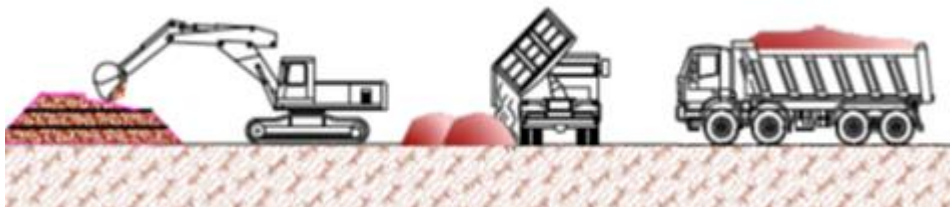
- The surface of the storage area must be of adequate size to capably store the volumes of waste previously estimated in the design phase of the works.
- The area must be fenced in.
- The waste must be separated by type (wood, iron, plastic, etc.) in accordance with local regulations or in accordance with local regulations if these are more restrictive (e.g. Europe perimeter CER codes).
- Packages must be separated from other types of waste. They must be separated by type (paper, wood, plastic, metal) and properly stored in order to promote reuse and recovery even outside the worksite.
- Waste stored in heaps ("avoiding bulk storage") must be protected from rainwater and wind.
- No-hazardous waste must be disposed of every month or if greater than 20 cubic meters or in accordance with local regulations if these are more restrictive.

Focus on **Inert Material** identified as waste

If the work methods adopted within the site have a decisive effect on the quantity and composition of inert waste materials production (e.g. rubble, debris, demolition waste) these materials should be stored in a different area from those used for waste collection. In according with local regulations could be allowed their re-use.

Inert waste must be stored in low mounds and slopes in order to avoid risk of landslides.

Fig.3 - Storage of inert waste



#### MATERIAL REMAINS OF WORKING - Identification of storage area

The area intended for storage of material remaining shall be indicated in the relevant plan in detail (e.g. Fig. 2). This area must be situated inside the worksite, fenced in and appropriately localized, in order to enable easy and safe access by equipment and machinery assigned to the loading and unloading of material and their collection.

The storage area should be separated from waste storage area. In order to proper and orderly management, avoiding excessive pile-ups, the area must be appropriately sized for the production of remaining material during the different phases of the work on site. If necessary, according to the evolution and displacement of the different activities inside worksite, shall be provided areas properly demarcated for daily storage of material remaining. At the end of the day, the amount of material must be transferred to the main storage area. It is essential that suitable SAFETY SIGNS be installed next to the main storage area, identifying the type of stored materials, the main risks involved, and the prohibitions and requirements to be observed. At least one portable fire extinguisher must be installed next to the area.

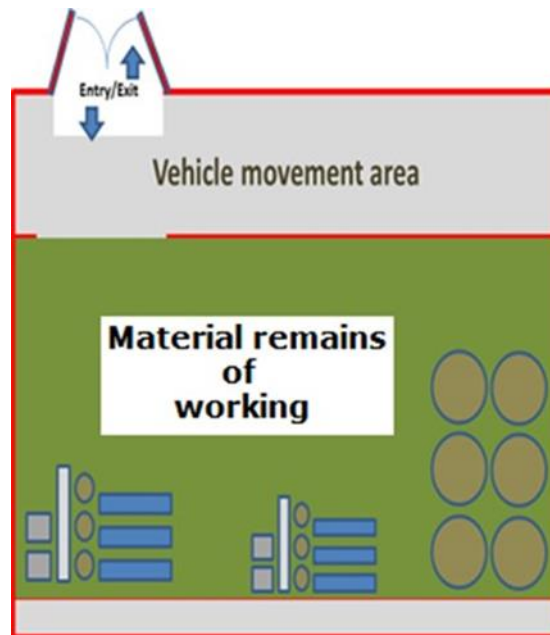
The area must be exclusively intended for the storage of remaining material by work activities.

Waste materials generated at the worksite are predominantly structural components and accessories (wood, metals, cables, insulation materials, etc.), which can potentially be treated as resources.

As regards these areas, the general precautions to be adopted for **process waste** are listed below:

- The area must be fenced in.
- Waste must be stored separately by type (wood, metals, cables, insulation, etc.) into well sorted piles, avoiding any accumulation in "bulk" mode.
- Piles of waste materials that are sensitive to weather conditions must be protected by suitable covering systems.

Fig.2 – Storage of remaining material by work activities



#### **MATERIAL REMAINS OF WORKING – AREA Management**

General precautions to be implemented in this area, are listed below:

- The surface of the area must be suitably sized as to be able to keep the volumes of materials.
- The area must be equipped with a fence.
- The material must be stored in piles by type (wood, steel, cables, etc.) avoiding mode in bulk.
- The material must be protected from rainwater.